Name: ……..

Class: S9

Tel: 034 200 9294

Vocabulary & Grammar: …….

Reading: ……..

Mini Test: ……

Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

UNIT 3 + 4 – VOCABULARY REVISION & IELTS SPEAKING

Lưu ý: *Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu đề có chú thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**discarding** (n)	sự loại bỏ, vứt bỏ	9	**scavenger** (n)	người nhặt rác, thu lượm
2	**conceptualise** (v)	hình thành khái niệm	10	**depiction** (n)	sự mô tả
3	**avant-garde** (n)	tiên phong	11	**subvert** (v)	lật đổ, phá vỡ
4	**blue-collar town** (n.phr)	thị trấn lao động	12	**pollinate** (v)	truyền cảm hứng, lan tỏa
5	**wasteland** (n)	vùng đất hoang, cằn cỗi	13	**prolific** (adj)	phong phú, sáng tạo
6	**industrial home** (n.phr)	nhà máy công nghiệp	14	**limelight** (n)	sự chú ý, nổi bật
7	**gravitate** (v)	hướng về, bị thu hút	15	**salvaged** (adj)	được tận dụng
8	**reproducible** (adj)	có thể tái tạo, sản xuất lại			

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ;* *adj = adjective: tính từ;* *n.phr = noun phrase: cụm danh từ;* *v = verb: động từ*

*Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ **1 dòng** vào vở ghi.

B. HOMEWORK

I. Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box (some words may not be used). Change the form of the words if necessary.

predator	**poacher**	**vaccination**	**cholera**	**receptor**	**sanitation**	**fingerprint**	~~***habitat***~~

As tourism grows, it is essential to promote responsible tourism practices to protect both local cultures and natural environments. In certain regions, the loss of natural environments has led to significant *(0)* ___***habitat***___ destruction, affecting many species. Due to human activity, some animals are now at risk of being hunted by illegal (1) _____ who threaten the survival of endangered species. Additionally, the spread of diseases like (2) _____ poses health risks in areas lacking adequate health systems. Improving (3) _____ can help prevent outbreaks of such diseases. Moreover, some animals have evolved to avoid their natural (4) _____, allowing them to survive in areas with fewer resources. Certain species are even developing new (5) _____ to adapt to changes in their environment.

II. Circle the correct answer.

0. The train arrives every 10 minutes, which means it's very _____.

A. crowded *(B.) frequent* *C. absorb*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. Responsible tourism encourages the _____ of historical sites to prevent damage from tourist activities.

A. mistreat B. conservation C. neglect

2. Due to the outbreak, people were put into _____ to prevent further spread of the infection.

A. receptor B. vaccination C. quarantine

3. The _____ economy of this town heavily depends on visitors during the summer.

A. infrastructure B. coexistence C. tourism-based

4. Animals raised _____ often lose their natural hunting skills.

A. in danger of B. in captivity C. in the wild

5. The _____ plays a crucial role in many plants' ability to reproduce by spreading pollen.

A. pesticide B. pollinator C. poacher

III. Match the words/ phrases in column A with their definitions in column B.

A	B	Answer
~~***0. music***~~	a. a contagious disease that spreads rapidly and has a high death rate	***0 – b***
1. malnourished	~~***b. the sound you make by playing instruments or singing***~~	1 –
2. infrastructure	c. a substance used to kill the growth of bacteria to treat infections	2 –
3. plague	d. the basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society	3 –
4. orchard	e. lacking the necessary nutrients for health and growth	4 –
5. antibiotic	f. an area of land where fruit trees are grown	5 –

IV. Complete the sentences using the correct form of "to have something done".

0. They hired a gardener to maintain their lawn.

➔ *They had their* ***___lawn maintained by a gardener___***.

1. She will ask a chef to prepare a gourmet dinner for her party.

➔ She will have a gourmet dinner _____ .

2. He needed a professional photographer to take his graduation photos.

➔ He had his _____ .

3. We asked a decorator to paint the entire interior of our new house.

➔ We had the entire _____ .

4. They're planning to get someone to build a wooden fence around their garden.

➔ They're planning to _____ .

5. She asked a mechanic to check her car's engine before the trip.

➔ She had her car's engine _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Lưu ý:

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

20TH CENTURY MODERN ART CHAMPIONS: RAUSCHENBERG AND WARHOL

A The term 'Modern Art' refers to art from the period 1860s to 1970s and encompasses the work of such well-known names as Vincent Van Gogh, Paul Cézanne and Pablo Picasso. Modern Art represents the discarding of the artistic traditions of the past in favour of a spirit of experimentation. It conceptualised the functions of art in new ways and introduced different ideas about the nature of materials. Two artists who had a huge impact on modern art in the twentieth century were Robert Rauschenberg and Andy Warhol. Arguably, they both had an important influence on art as we know it today, but whereas Warhol became a household name, Rauschenberg is remembered only by those in the artistic community.

B Milton Ernest Rauschenberg, who later became known as Robert Rauschenberg, was born in Port Arthur, Texas in 1925, while [1]Andrew Warhola – Andy Warhol – was born in 1928 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Both were of European heritage, born to working class families. In Rauschenberg's case, his childhood environment was hardly inspiring – a blue-collar town that has been described as a 'cultural wasteland with no art'. His father had no understanding of art and gave him no encouragement. His mother, on the other hand, supported her son as much as she could. For much of his life, [2]Rauschenberg had been waiting for the opportunity to leave his hot, sticky, industrial home town and he did so in 1944, moving to California. Like Rauschenberg, Warhol was close to his mother. A sickly child, he spent a lot of time at home with her. Though he was missing a lot of school, [3]he was developing his artistic skills and tastes, so it was actually an important period of his life. He eventually enrolled in the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, where he took his first steps into the art world. Eventually, both artists gravitated towards New York, [4]which, by the early 1950s, had taken over from Paris as the centre of the Avant Garde*.

C Artistically, what the two have in common is the willingness to innovate, take chances and be different from everything that had gone before. Both were a new type of artist who embraced and drew inspiration from popular culture. Both rejected the orthodoxical views of 'high' and 'low' art. To their minds, anything could be art. Rauschenberg produced paintings and sculptures and even combined them to produce mixed media, working with a variety of less conventional materials including silk, metal and glass. [5]It has been said that 'the whole world was his canvas'. He was the ultimate scavenger, prepared to use anything he could find in his artworks, even going so far as to incorporate such disparate objects as socks, bedspreads and car parts into his work. His 1953 piece entitled *Automobile Tire Print* was conceptual art as never seen before and would ensure him a place in the art history books.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D Warhol's work was equally innovative, drawing from the world around him, but somewhat different in approach. He rose to fame with his iconic *Campbell's Soup Can* series, which even today is seen as one of the most definitive images of the Pop Art movement. [6]The simple red and white depictions of an everyday item have been hanging in kitchens and cafés around the world since the 1960s. It's a similar story for his iconic series of movie star portraits – including such popular culture figures as Marilyn Monroe, Elvis Presley and Elizabeth Taylor. Like Rauschenberg, he didn't limit himself to just one medium. In 1964 he produced his first exhibition of sculpture, which consisted of hundreds of imitation supermarket product boxes, most famously Brillo and Heinz. It was an exhibition which confounded critics and helped cement his credentials as an artist challenging the status quo.

E Not content with subverting the conventional art forms of painting and sculpture, both Rauschenberg and Warhol experimented beyond them. Rauschenberg collaborated with musicians, costume designers, dancers and even scientists, never ceasing to expand the possibilities of what art could be. He has been described as 'the wind blowing through the art world, pollinating everything'. Warhol, too, dabbled in other fields, including rock music and film, and engaged in Performance Art, with his multimedia show *The Exploding Plastic Inevitable* becoming one of the works he is best remembered for. This show pioneered many lighting innovations which rock musicians have been using in their shows since the 1960s.

F Both Rauschenberg and Warhol were extremely prolific, the former's career spanning six decades, whilst the latter is a household name whose work has been adopted by several generations. What differentiates them is that Warhol courted publicity. He wrote books and co-founded a magazine, *Interview*, which reported on film, fashion and popular culture. He socialised with celebrities and had several TV shows, which helped spread his fame. In contrast, Rauschenberg didn't seek the limelight. His name is not widely known outside the art world, but that does not diminish his influence upon it. Given that Warhol's work is immensely reproducible and commercial, brightly coloured and attractive to buyers, it is easy to see why Rauschenberg's productions with salvaged garbage and street signs would lack the same popular appeal. However, this great innovator still deserves to be remembered for his unique contribution to Modern Art.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

The multiple-choice task type consists of a mix of questions and sentences to complete. In both cases, there are four options to choose from. Some sets of questions will focus on one paragraph or part of the text. Others will focus on the text as a whole. The questions follow the order of the text.

09 **Read the question below but cover the options. Write your own answer. Then compare it to the options.**

1 What is the main similarity between Warhol and Rauschenberg in terms of their work?

A They always used unusual materials.

B They both became very famous.

C They were both risk takers.

D Their work always combined painting and sculpture.

TIP 09

A useful strategy is to use the key words in the question stem – or synonyms of them – to help you identify the correct part of the text. Read the sentence or sentences carefully. Think of your own answer to the question and see which of the options matches it the closest.

10 **Read the parts of the text (A–D) that correspond to each option in exercise 9. Match them with the explanations (1–4) that follow.**

A *'He [Rauschenberg] was the ultimate scavenger, prepared to use anything he could find in his artworks, even going so far as to incorporate such disparate objects as socks, bedspreads and car parts into his work.'*

B *'… whereas Warhol became a household name, Rauschenberg is remembered only by those in the artistic community.'*

C *'Artistically, what the two have in common is the willingness to innovate, take chances and be different from everything that had gone before.'*

D *'Rauschenberg produced paintings and sculptures and even combined them to produce mixed media, working with a variety of less conventional materials including silk, metal and glass.'*

'Like Rauschenberg, he [Warhol] didn't limit himself to just one medium. In 1964 he produced his first exhibition of sculpture, which consisted of hundreds of imitation supermarket product boxes, most famously Brillo and Heinz.'

1 This cannot be the answer because the artists produced paintings and sculpture, not always a combination of the two.

2 This is the correct answer.

3 This cannot be the answer because it only refers to Rauschenberg.

4 This cannot be the answer because it tells us that only Warhol gained fame.

TIP 10

Remember that all the options will be mentioned in the text in some way but only one will completely answer the question.

11 **Now answer this question by finding the relevant section of the text. Explain to your partner why the other options are incorrect.**

In what way are the artists' backgrounds similar?

A Their mothers were the most important influence on them.

B They were born in America to families with ancestry in Europe.

C Their families pushed them to go to Art School.

D Their families moved to New York.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

IDENTIFYING MAIN AND SUPPORTING IDEAS

Some multiple-choice questions test your ability to identify the main idea of a paragraph as opposed to the supporting ideas. The main idea is the message the writer wants to communicate with the paragraph, and the supporting ideas are facts, examples, etc. which back up the main idea.

12 **Answer the two questions. Explain how you decided on your answers.**

1 The purpose of Paragraph D is …
- A to illustrate Warhol's love of fame.
- B to highlight the differences between Warhol and Rauschenberg.
- C to suggest Warhol's work was better than Rauschenberg's.
- D to give an overview of Warhol's early ground-breaking work.

2 What is the main idea of paragragh E?
- A Both artists worked outside of traditional artistic genres.
- B Warhol's work influenced rock music.
- C Both artists engaged in performance art.
- D The Exploding Plastic Inevitable is a well-known piece of work.

TIP 12

Typically the main idea is at the start of a paragraph in the opening sentences, but this is not always the case, so skim read the whole paragraph to form an opinion of the general message it is trying to communicate, and then look at the options to see which one paraphrases your opinion. The incorrect options are often mentioned in the paragraph as supporting ideas.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: PAST TENSES

13 **Match the underlined parts (1–6) of the reading text on page 54 with a tense.**

present perfect continuous _____
present perfect simple _____
past perfect simple _____
past perfect continuous _____
past simple _____
past continuous _____

14 **Match each tense in exercise 13 with its use.**

- a To describe completed actions in the past
- b To describe an action happening around a given time in the past
- c To describe a continuous action that started in the past and is still happening now
- d To describe an action completed before a given time or other action in the past
- e To describe an action that happened in the past but has a connection to or important effect on the present
- f To describe an action or repeated actions up to a given time in the past

15 **Choose the correct form of the verb.**

1 Warhol's celebrity portraits **had been / have been / were** popular since the 1960s.
2 Rauschenberg **was marrying / married / has married** Susan Weil in 1950 but their marriage only **had lasted / lasted / had been lasting** until 1953.
3 Artists **have now been developing / had now been developing / had now developed** Rauschenberg's ideas for more than half a century.
4 The advent of digital technology **had / has had / has been having** a big impact on the art world.
5 When Rauschenberg arrived in New York, Warhol **had been living and working / has been living and working / lived and worked** there for several years.



LIVEWORKSHEETS