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Date: .../.../2023

Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 3 - TOURISM

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. REVISION

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

I. Tick (✓) the box with the correct answer for each of the following sentences.

0. My grandfather was _____ by how _____ the accident was yesterday.
a. ☒ shocked / shocking b. ☐ shocking / shocked
1. Why are tigers an _____ species?
a. ☐ endangering b. ☐ endangered
2. We really enjoyed our volunteering holiday. It was so _____.
a. ☐ rewarding b. ☐ rewarded
3. Rome was great but our hotel was a bit _____.
a. ☐ disappointing b. ☐ disappointed
4. Since my holiday in Jordan, I'm much more _____ in history.
a. ☐ interesting b. ☐ interested
5. It is really _____ to discover new places.
a. ☐ exciting b. ☐ excited

II. Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the -ing or -ed form for the words in brackets.

0. The movie wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint)
a. The movie was disappointing
b. We were disappointed with the movie.
1. Donna teaches young children. It's a very hard job, but she enjoys it. (exhaust)
a. She enjoys her job, but it's often _____.
b. At the end of a day's work, she is often _____.
2. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress)
a. This weather is _____.
b. This weather makes me _____.
c. It's silly to get _____ because of the weather.
3. Claire is going to Mexico next month. She's never been there before. (excite)
a. It will be an _____ experience for her.
b. Going to new places is always _____.
c. She is really _____ about going to Mexico.

4. His new girlfriend gives him many ideas for him to write new songs. (**inspire**)
 - a. He has some truly _____ ideas about his new songs whenever he is with his girlfriend.
 - b. His girlfriend is very _____.
5. The game tonight was not as good as the game last week. (**bore**)
 - a. We were all _____ with the game tonight.
 - b. The game was very _____.

III. Circle the correct option to complete the text.

It was Christmas day again and my two sons were (0). **thrilling** / **thrilled** / **thrill** at the prospect of unwrapping all the (1). **tempt** / **tempting** / **tempted** boxes that lay around the Christmas tree. I was (2). **exciting** / **excited** / **excite** about giving them their presents, but also a bit (3). **concerning** / **concern** / **concerned** because I didn't want to (4). **disappoint** / **disappointing** / **disappointed** them again. There's nothing more (5). **depressing** / **depress** / **depressed** than a child with a (6). **disappoint** / **disappointed** / **disappointing** present in their hands. That's what had happened the year before. When my elder son opened his present, I was (7). **dismay** / **dismaying** / **dismayed** to see how (8). **displeased** / **displeasing** / **displease** he was with his new toy. It was (9). **devastated** / **devastating** / **devastate**. But now it would be different, because I knew exactly what they really wanted.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences into the passive voice.

0. A mechanic was repairing our car when we called.

→ Our car was being repaired by a mechanic when we called.

1. What was he writing on the desk?

→ _____?

2. Who was taking care of the baby?

→ _____?

3. The police was dragging the suspect.

→ _____.

4. He was not feeding the dogs.

→ _____.

5. You were not driving him home.

→ _____.

6. I was making the next lesson.

→ _____.

7. Max was hitting me with a bat.

→ _____.

B. IELTS & FCE PRACTICE

- 1 5** Using all the skills you have learnt in this lesson, read the text and complete the multiple-choice task which follows.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF FOOTBALL

There is no clear evidence stating where and when football was actually invented, but most historians agree that some type of ball game had been played centuries before the modern game developed in England. Football has a long and interesting history and origins of the game are present in sports played thousands of years ago in China, Egypt, Japan and Greece. Aspects of the game can be traced as early as the second and third centuries BC in China. Their game, originally named 'Tsu Chu', involved kicking a leather ball into a small hole.

The first football games played in Britain were in the 700s and the English equivalent of a football was made using an animal bladder. Games were violent and injury and death were common. Despite the violence, however, they were still very popular. The game had become so popular that in the 1300s Edward II banned the sport because people were playing football rather than practising archery. This was especially important to this king, as he was preparing to go to war with Scotland. This was to be the first of many bans imposed by the kings and queens of England.

In 1605 football became legal and once again the sport grew in popularity.

In the 1800s it became particularly common in private schools such as Eton, and it was only then that a set of rules was established. Until then, the game had continued to be violent, as it had had limited rules and no referees. Before the 1800s, for example, it was considered normal to hit players on the opposite team and to damage their possessions. In 1848, on Parker's Piece in Cambridge, these rules were developed further and a new version called the 'Cambridge Rules' was used by all schools, colleges and universities.

Though football could be considered a male sport, women also play it.

An increase in women playing the sport began during the First World War, when women did jobs traditionally done by men. Those working in places like factories regularly met to play. Unfortunately, a ban was imposed when the war ended, but it was eventually lifted in the UK in 1971. In 1991 China hosted the first Women's World Cup and in 1996 the first ever women's football event was held at the Olympics.

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 1 Where can the first traces of football be found?
A Egypt
B China
C England
- 2 Why did Edward II ban football in the 1300s?
A because it was too violent and death was common
B because he was preparing to go to war with China
C because people weren't practising archery
- 3 Before rules were established in the 1800s, which of these activities was considered normal?
A stealing from opponents
B destroying players' property
C being violent towards the referee
- 4 Women started playing football because
A the ban was lifted in 1971.
B they started to work during the First World War.
C in 1991 there was the first Women's World Cup.

The man who tried to destroy Paris

Le Corbusier was one of the most influential architects of the 20th century. But many may wish he had never built anything

Born Charles-Edouard Jeanneret in Switzerland in 1887, the architect Le Corbusier used his grandfather's name when he went to Paris at the age of 29. As Jeanneret, he had been a fairly successful small-town architect; as Le Corbusier, he had bigger ideas. He disliked the architectural styles that were popular at the time, and considered them to be out of date in an industrial age. He believed that the 20th century deserved a **brand-new** style of architecture. "We must start again from zero," he said.

The new style of architecture was called the International Style, and it attracted many **followers** in the architectural world. However, nobody was as **enthusiastic** about it as Le Corbusier at the beginning. He worked hard to promote his ideas at exhibitions, at talks, in books and in his own magazine. He loved machines, and believed that, like a machine, a building should have a function. He is famous for saying: "A house is a machine for living in."

The machines he admired the most were ships, and his early buildings tried to capture the spirit of the sea with their white walls, **exposed** rooms, shining glass and flat roofs. He called this style of architecture 'purism'. The first building to embrace this style was the Villa Savoye in France. Le Corbusier believed that it was one of the best, most functional houses ever built. Unfortunately, this turned out to be an **exaggeration**. The flat roof was a particular problem, as water poured in every time it rained, and it needed constant repairs. Nevertheless, its design was **revolutionary**, and it should be considered a **significant** piece of early 20th-century architecture.

In 1935, Le Corbusier visited New York City. He loved the city, and especially its tall buildings. He had only one reservation, which he explained to a journalist for the *Herald Tribune* newspaper. American skyscrapers were the biggest, tallest buildings in the world at that time, but Le Corbusier was a man who always thought big, and as far as he was concerned, they were "just too small". Le Corbusier had always admired tall buildings. Now, inspired by his visit, he **abandoned** purism. It is doubtful that he could have created anything as grand as the skyscrapers he had seen in the city, but from now on Le Corbusier started designing buildings that sent out a more powerful message.

He first started using bright colours, and then experimented with concrete. Le Corbusier loved the look and flexibility of concrete, and found it hard to hide it behind brick or paint, preferring to leave it on full view. At a time when concrete was seen as modern and exciting, his designs made him world famous, and he was asked to design several important buildings around the world. Altogether, he designed about 60 major buildings worldwide, in a style that became known as 'modernism'.

However, while many admired and copied his new style of architecture, many more hated it. They turned against him, and tried to block his plans. Buildings should inspire people and make them feel good, they said, and Le Corbusier's ugly, depressing buildings often had the opposite effect. In this respect, the people of Paris had a lucky escape. Early in his career, Le Corbusier had wanted to knock down the centre of Paris and replace the old buildings with huge towers. Fortunately, his plan was rejected. Justifiably, in view of his plans to transform one of the world's most beautiful cities into a **hideous** concrete jungle, Le Corbusier is still known as 'the man who tried to destroy Paris'.

Despite the criticism, he had an enormous effect on the world of architecture, and attracted a large number of followers. As a result, many places were **subjected** to his style. In the Paris suburbs of Bobigny, for example, huge towers were built to house some of the city's poorer inhabitants. Other European cities such as London, Berlin and Dublin also felt his influence.

Apart from the buildings that were directly influenced by Le Corbusier, something else happened that the architect never planned: there was a return to older styles of architecture. Today, many people live in modern houses that look like they are much older. This look may represent a return to traditional tastes and values. More likely, however, it represents a reaction against modernist architecture.

2 Underline the key ideas in Questions 1–4. Then answer the questions.

Questions 1–4

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

- 1 What does the writer say about Le Corbusier in the first paragraph?
 - A He had a relative who was also an architect.
 - B He became successful when he went to Paris.
 - C He thought that there were too many industrial buildings.
 - D He wanted to do something different from everyone else.
- 2 What does the writer say about the International Style in the second paragraph?
 - A A lot of other architects liked it.
 - B At first, people did not like it very much.
 - C It took a lot of hard work to get people to accept it.
 - D The buildings looked like machines.

- 3 Why does the writer describe the Villa Savoye as 'revolutionary' in the third paragraph?
- A It looked more like a ship than a building.
 B Nobody had built anything like it before.
 C It looked nice, but had too many faults.
 D It was more functional than any other building of the time.
- 4 What is the writer's main purpose in the fourth paragraph?
- A to explain why Le Corbusier visited New York
 B to show that Le Corbusier was not impressed by New York's skyscrapers
 C to describe Le Corbusier's reaction to New York
 D to explain why Le Corbusier changed his style of architecture

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	W	H	A	T															
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The amazing Atacama Desert

When you think of a desert, (0) first comes to mind? Is it a hot, dry and empty landscape? For the Atacama Desert in Chile, that image is only partly true. It is actually pretty cold, with daily temperatures ranging (9) 0 to 25 degrees centigrade. But (10) is certainly no doubt that the Atacama Desert is dry. Despite (11) located right next to the Pacific Ocean, it's actually the world's driest desert, some parts of which have not had any rainfall for over 400 years. So it may come (12) a surprise to learn that it does actually rain in this desert. Every five to seven years (13) average, heavy rainfall soaks the landscape and then, all (14) a sudden, something magical happens: the desert is transformed into a carpet of colourful flowers. This incredible sight lasts for just a (15) short weeks and attracts thousands of visitors, eager (16) enjoy such a rare occurrence.

I. Circle the correct answer.

When you're on holiday, be **open-mined / open-headed** ⁽¹⁾. Talk to people, ask them what you should see and do. It's easy to talk to people if you stay at a **family-run / family-built** ⁽²⁾ hotel and buy a few souvenirs at a market. My grandmother collects **hand-down / handmade** ⁽³⁾ pottery, so I always buy her something. She was so pleased with the bowl I gave her last year. She said it was the colour of midnight – a very, very **light / dark** ⁽⁴⁾ blue. Last year, we also brought back some locally **grown / produced** ⁽⁵⁾ olive oil for our neighbours.

II. Rewrite the following sentences by inserting the appropriate compound adjectives.

1. The surgeon pulled out a worm that was thirty-five centimeters long.

→ The surgeon pulled out a _____ worm.

2. I bought a chainsaw for three-hundred dollars.

→ I bought a _____ chainsaw.

3. After that T.V. program, our baby's hair turned green.

→ We now have a _____ baby.

4. She writes poems with her left hand.

→ She is a _____ poet.

***Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.