

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Date: .../.../ 20...

Class: GE8

Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 7 + 8

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. TỪ VỰNG MỞ RỘNG

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	fuel-efficient (adj) /ˈfjuː.əl.ɪˈfiʃ.ənt/	tiết kiệm nhiên liệu	6	agency (n) /ˈeɪ.dʒən.si/	cơ quan, hãng
2	census (n) /ˈsen.səs/	sự điều tra dân số	7*	agriculture (n) /ˈæɡ.rə.kʌl.tʃə/	nông nghiệp
3	survey (n) /ˈsɜː.veɪ/	sự khảo sát, sự điều tra	8	operate (v) /ˈɑː.pə.reɪt/	vận hành
4*	questionnaire (n) /ˌkwes.tʃəˈneɪr/	bảng câu hỏi khảo sát	9	pen pal (n) /ˈpen pæl/	bạn bè qua thư từ
5	bureau (n) /ˈbjʊr.oo/	cục, vụ			

***Note:** n = noun (danh từ); v = verb (động từ); adj = adjective (tính từ)

Từ có ký hiệu * có 2 cách phát âm

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

B. HOMEWORK

***Note:** DO NOT apply short forms (contractions) in sentences.

Use “was not/ do not/ have not...” instead of “wasn’t/ don’t/ haven’t...”

I. Choose the correct answers by circling A, B, C or D.

0. I think you should use a(n) _____ to take the cake out of the oven.

A. chopping board **B. oven glove** C. remote control D. extractor fan

1. The valley _____ by the stream.

A. watered B. is watered C. is watering D. waters

2. There are concerns over how quickly the forests _____ down.

A. chops B. chopped C. have chopped D. have been chopped

3. Older cars are _____ as modern cars.

A. nowhere near as fuel-efficient

C. more fuel-efficient

B. much more fuel-efficient

D. fuel-efficient

4. The electricity _____ for a while.

A. has switched off

C. has been switched off

B. has washed up

D. has been washed up

5. She was dressed in _____.

A. navy blue

B. blue pale

C. blue bright

D. blue sky

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb forms of Present Perfect.

0. I **have got** (*get*) a few ideas for the title.

1. The towel _____ (**leave**) there for two days.

2. My children _____ (**not read**) the other half of the book since last night.

3. This question _____ (**just, discuss**) by four scientists.

4. _____ your sisters _____ (**show**) around the town yet?

5. They _____ (**tell**) us that they're not coming.

III. Rewrite these sentences with the words given in brackets.

0. My sisters have drawn this picture for five years.

→ This picture **has been drawn by my sister for five years.** (*been*)

1. Does your sister usually clean the house?

→ _____ the house _____ ? (**by**)

2. There are far more opportunities for young people than there used to be.

→ There used to be _____ today. (**a lot**)

3. He must have drunk a large bottle of whisky last night.

→ A large bottle of whisky _____. (**put away**)

4. The writing test is more difficult than the reading test.

→ The reading test is _____. (**nowhere near**)

5. We haven't moved those sofas and chairs for thirty minutes.

→ Those sofas and chairs _____. (been)

IV. Complete these sentences with *far ... than*, *a lot less ... than* or *just as ... as*.

0. John speaks English far better than me. I need to learn more from him.

1. This pair of shoes is _____ cheap _____ that one. You can take either of them.

2. He works _____ more efficiently _____ she does.

3. We are at the same age. Kate's _____ old _____ me.

4. Jane's house is bigger than mine. My house is _____ bigger _____ hers.

5. They haven't bought many books this year. It's _____ less _____ last year.

V. Use the Present Active or Present Passive forms of the given verbs to complete the paragraph.

A census is (0 – *be*) the survey of the population in a country. In the United States, a population census _____ (1 – **conduct**) by the government every ten years. Questionnaires _____ (2 – **send**) to every household in the country. People _____ (3 – **ask**) about such things as their employment, education, housing and family size. After the information _____ (4 – **collect**), it _____ (5 – **publish**) by the Census Bureau. Many government agencies _____ (6 – **use**) this information to make plans for the future about housing, agriculture, urban development, public transportation, and schools.

VI. Tick (✓) the boxes with correct answers.

0. The music was _____ loud last night. I was very annoyed.

☒ turned up

☐ turned down

1. Jane _____ her new microwave in the kitchen.

☐ put on

☐ sliced off

2. A _____ allows you to operate a television from distance.

☐ light switch

☐ remote control

3. My pen pal Helen is _____ than I imagined.

☐ much more beautiful

☐ much beautiful

4. Did you like the _____ bag that I bought you last summer?

☐ apricot yellow

☐ yellow apricot

5. My room now is full of the smell of baked bread. Has the _____ been turned on?

☐ extractor fan

☐ food processor

VII. Correct the underlined mistake in each sentence.

0. Have you been read the book yet?

read

1. My homework has finished since last week.

2. We are made a cake for Michael's birthday today.

3. The manager has just been called me for two minutes.

4. Those new glasses buy by my parents.

5. The meeting doesn't organize by the director.

FCE 2008 (2) – TEST 3 – PART 1 (UOE)

Test 3

PAPER 3 USE OF ENGLISH (45 minutes)

Part 1

For questions 1–12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 A planet B world C earth D globe

0	A	B	C	D
	—	—	—	—

Markets

In practically any country in the (0), you are (1) to find a market somewhere. Markets have been with us since (2) times, and arose wherever people needed to exchange the goods they produced. For example, a farmer might have exchanged a cow for tools. But just as times have (3), so have market practices. So, (4) in early times the main activity (5) with markets would have been 'bartering' – in (6) words exchanging goods – today most stall-holders wouldn't be too (7) on accepting potatoes as payment, for instance, instead of cash.

In contrast, what might be a common (8) in a modern market in some countries is a certain amount of 'haggling', where customer and seller eventually (9) on a price, after what can sometimes be quite a heated debate. However, behaviour which is (10) in a market in one country may not be acceptable in another. Even within one country, there may be some markets where you could haggle quite (11) and others where it would be (12) not to try!

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|----|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | A inevitable | B confident | C definite | D sure |
| 2 | A ancient | B antique | C old | D past |
| 3 | A changed | B turned | C developed | D differed |
| 4 | A however | B despite | C nevertheless | D whereas |
| 5 | A associated | B relating | C connecting | D attached |
| 6 | A different | B other | C new | D alternative |
| 7 | A fond | B keen | C eager | D pleased |
| 8 | A look | B vision | C sight | D view |
| 9 | A confirm | B consent | C approve | D agree |
| 10 | A expected | B insisted | C believed | D reckoned |
| 11 | A simply | B plainly | C clearly | D easily |
| 12 | A profitable | B advisable | C noticeable | D acceptable |

FCE 2008 (2) – TEST 3 – PART 2 (UOE)

Test 3

Part 2

For questions 13–24, 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

H	I	S																	
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Charles Dickens' childhood experiences

Charles Dickens was one of the greatest nineteenth-century English novelists. At the time of (0) ^{his} death in 1870 he was a wealthy man, in contrast to the poverty of his early days. His parents (13) their best to look after him but were always in difficulties (14) money. Eventually, his father owed (15) a large amount of money that he was sent to prison for three months.

Two days after his twelfth birthday, Dickens was taken away from school by his parents and made (16) work in a factory to increase the family income. Factories could be dangerous places in (17) days and some employers were cruel. Charles was not (18) extremely unhappy, but also ashamed of working there, and he (19) never forget that period of his life. In his novels Dickens showed just how shocking working and living conditions were.

Working in the factory affected him so deeply that he found (20) much too painful to speak about in later life. His own wife and children knew (21) at all about the unhappiness of his childhood while Dickens was still alive, (22) shortly after his death a biography was published in (23) Dickens' terrible childhood experiences in the factory were revealed (24) the first time.