

MS. CHI ENGLISH

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

Class: GE8

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8 - UNIT 2: E-COMMUNICATION

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. GRAMMAR

1. To/in order to/so as to/so that (diễn tả mục đích)

- Cấu trúc:

(not) to/in order (not) to/so as (not) to + V_inf (động từ nguyên thể)
so that + Clause (mệnh đề)

- Ví dụ:

Khẳng định	
I went to the shop	to/in order to/so as to have a look at the latest smartphones. so that I could have a look at the latest smartphones.
Phủ định	
I've switched my phone to silent mode	not to/in order not to/so as not to disturb you. so that it doesn't disturb you.

2. Passive form of Will future (dạng bị động của thì tương lai đơn)

- Dùng để nói về sự việc sẽ được thực hiện trong tương lai hoặc dự đoán về sự việc bạn nghĩ sẽ xảy ra

Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
Khẳng định: S + will be + V _{PII} (past participle)	Lessons will be given over the Internet.
Phủ định: S + will not be + V _{PII} (past participle) (will not = won't)	Schools with classrooms, libraries, music rooms and science laboratories won't be needed .
Nghi vấn: Will + S + be + V _{PII} (past participle)?	Will all exams be taken online?

3. Wish/If only (ước/giả như)

- Dùng để thể hiện sự tiếc nuối về việc đã làm

Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
S + wish(es) + (that) + S + past perfect	I wish (that) I had studied harder at school. Mình ước rằng mình đã học hành chăm chỉ hơn.
If only + S + past perfect	If only I hadn't eaten so much yesterday. Giá như ngày hôm qua mình đã không ăn quá nhiều.

4. Should have/Shouldn't have (lẽ ra)

- Dùng để thể hiện sự tự phê bình bản thân hoặc phê bình người khác

Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
S + should have + past participle Nói về một sự việc đáng lẽ ra nên làm nhưng bạn/người khác đã không thực hiện.	I should have studied harder. <i>Lẽ ra mình phải học hành chăm chỉ hơn.</i>
S + shouldn't have + past participle Nói về một sự việc đáng lẽ ra không nên làm nhưng bạn/người khác đã thực hiện.	I shouldn't have eaten so much yesterday. <i>Lẽ ra ngày hôm qua mình không nên ăn quá nhiều.</i>

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. Complete the following sentences by choosing the suitable phrases.

in order to so as not to (x2) so that (x2)

0. He came home early in order to see the children before they went to bed.
1. Leave the keys out _____ I remember to take them with me.
2. He did not switch on the light _____ disturb her.
3. I always keep fruit in the fridge _____ keep flies off it.
4. We learn English _____ we can have better communication with other people.
5. We lower the volume _____ bother our neighbors.

II. Choose the correct answers

0. I'm sorry I made you angry. I wish I _____ shouted at you.
A. hadn't B. wouldn't C. weren't
1. The traffic was really bad. We _____ left home during rush hour.
A. shouldn't have B. should have C. should
2. I went to the supermarket on Saturday morning. It was very busy and I regret it now. *What could you say?*
A. I shouldn't have gone to the supermarket on a Saturday morning.
B. I should have gone to the supermarket on a Saturday morning.
C. I should go to the supermarket on a Saturday morning.
3. "I got up late and I missed the bus to my school". *Which sentence is NOT correct?*
A. I wish I had gotten up early.
B. I should have gotten up early.
C. If only I hadn't get up late.
4. I wish I _____ come to the zoo with you last week, but I was busy.
A. could B. had C. will
5. Your computer didn't work and you did not complete your task. *What could you say?*
A. If only this computer were working.
B. I wish this computer had worked.
C. If only this computer works.

III. Write sentences with “wish” or “if only”.

0. *I ate too much and now I have stomachache.*

I wish I had not eaten so much./If only I had not eaten so much

1. She did not study hard, so she failed all her exams.

2. He is sorry that he missed the wedding ceremony.

3. He did not have enough money to buy that car.

4. They ignored our warnings so they got bad results.

5. It is sad that the trip was cancelled.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences using passive form of Will future.

0. *This lasagne will feed six people.*

Six people will be fed by this lasagne

1. The doctor will call you next week to check on your progress.

2. The choir will perform the Hallelujah Chorus at the concert.

3. They will replace all our computer equipment in the near future.

4. The photocopier will collate the documents for you.

5. If we continue to deplete the earth's natural resources, we will cause serious damage to the environment.

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

0. We _____ more soft drinks.

☐ should have buy

☒ should have bought

1. Clara _____ the class today, she missed a lot of knowledge from today's lecture.

☐ should not have skipped

☐ should have skipped

2. I told you would get lost, you _____ a map with you.

☐ should have took

☐ should have taken

3. We are late for the meeting. We _____ home so late.

☐ had not left

☐ should not have left

4. We _____ all of our money on clothes, we do not have enough for food now.

☐ should not have spent

☐ should not has spent

5. I have warned you many times about your behaviors, you _____ your mistakes.

☐ should not repeated

☐ should not have repeated

FCE 2016 – TEST 5 – READING - PART 6

You are going to read an article about sleep and learning. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

College students need their sleep!

Research into the connection between sleep and learning suggests that sleep is even more important than previously thought.

Only a month and a half into her first semester at college, Liz, a student at Harvard University, already wishes she had more time for sleep. Several mornings each week, Liz rises before six to join her teammates for rowing practice. On days like these she seldom sleeps more than seven hours per night, but it's not as if she doesn't try.

37 She often misses opportunities to socialize in order to get her coursework done and still get to bed at a reasonable time. Even without knowing just how important sleep is to learning, she tries to make time for it.

This is not always easy, however. The many demands on her time include her chosen sport, as well as activities like studying optional extra subjects. 38 She and other students who think the same way as her sacrifice sleep to fit everything in. It isn't surprising to learn, therefore, that students represent one of the most sleep-deprived segments of the population. Coursework, sports and new-found independence all contribute to the problem.

Studies have found that only eleven percent of college students sleep well consistently, while seventy-three percent experience at least occasional sleep issues, as Liz does. Forty percent of students felt well-rested no more than two days per week. Poor sleep is no longer considered a harmless aspect of college.

39 The results of this show that it has significant impact on memory and learning.

Inadequate sleep negatively affects our learning processes. It is simply more difficult to concentrate when we are sleep deprived; this affects our ability to focus on and gather information presented to us, and our ability to remember even those things we know we have learned in the past. 40 That is, the effect that many sleep researchers think it has on memory consolidation, the process by which connections in the brain strengthen and form into something more permanent.

A number of studies have shown that poor quality sleep can negatively impact on a person's ability to turn factual information or processes they've just learned into long-term memories. 41 And if this opportunity is missed – such as when a student stays awake all night – it generally can't be made up. Even if sleep is 'recovered' on subsequent nights, the brain will be less able to retain and make use of information gathered on the day before. These findings shed new light on the importance of making time for sleep, not only for college students like Liz, but for anyone who wants to continue to learn.

Early in her first semester at Harvard, Liz feels like she is maintaining a healthy balance, but only just. Trying hard to get the most out of her time in college, she admits it's sometimes hard to see sleep as an important part of her athletic and scholastic objectives. 42 Rather than thinking of sleep as wasted time or even time off, we should, they say, instead view it as the time when our brain is doing some of its most important work.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Although it may seem unnecessary to do these, Liz views them as essential. | E In fact, Liz's behaviour is not at all like that of other college students her age. |
| B It also has a less obvious but possibly even more profound impact. | F But that's exactly what many researchers say it is. |
| C Liz knows that she must nevertheless do her best to avoid it. | G Quite the opposite, actually, as research into its effects progresses. |
| D Research suggests that the most critical period of sleep for this to happen in is the one on the same day. | |

WRITING – PART 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2–4 in this part. Write your answer in **140–190** words in an appropriate style **on the separate answer sheet**. Put the question number in the box at the top of the answer sheet.

- 2** You have received an email from your English-speaking friend, Tom:

As you know, my mum and dad own a restaurant and want me to work there when I leave college. However, I'm still really keen to be a journalist. What do you think I should do?

Write your email.

- 3 Your local government wants to improve your town centre and make it better for local people. Your college principal has asked students to write a report on the situation to send to the local government. In your report you should:

- Describe some of the problems in the town centre
- Suggest, with reasons, what improvements should be made to solve these problems

Write your report.

- 4 You see this notice in an English-language magazine:

We're looking for articles about good luck.
Write an article telling us about something lucky that happened to you and what effect this had.

Write your article.

MS. Chit

MINI TEST

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

0. I had to use _____ my powers of persuasion to get her to agree.
☒ A. all B. both C. neither D. each
1. _____ I earn a lot of money every month, I never seem to have any to spare!
A. But B. Although C. While D. Whereas
2. _____ member of the community should take pride in their local environment.
A. Neither B. Both C. Each D. All
3. There's a photograph on the wall of _____ child in the school.
A. neither B. both C. every D. all
4. The party went on _____ night and some of the neighbors complained.
A. neither B. both C. all D. either
5. In Southern France, the winters are quite mild, _____ in the north they can be cold.
A. whereas B. although C. but D. so
6. This button starts _____ engines at the same time.
A. neither B. every C. each D. both
7. Tigers have stripy fur, _____ leopards have spots.
A. although B. because C. but D. whereas
8. The phone rang _____ he was cooking.
A. while B. although C. whereas D. but
9. We didn't get to see the castle, _____ did we see the cathedral.
A. neither B. both C. each D. all
10. He was playing soccer _____ she was reading the newspaper.
A. although B. but C. however D. while

II. Fill "while", "whereas" or "although" into the gaps.

0. While the kids were having a nap, the mom could have a relaxing bath.
1. Patrick speaks French and Spanish fluently, _____ his brother Philip isn't good at languages at all.
2. She walked home by herself, _____ she knew that it was dangerous.
3. _____ walking past the post office, I suddenly remembered that I hadn't posted the letter.
4. _____ it was rainy, we put on our jackets and went for a walk.
5. We were lying on the beach sunbathing _____ they were playing volleyball.