

MS. CHI ENGLISH

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Class: GE8

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 1 – LANGUAGE OF THE WORLD GRAMMAR 2

A. GRAMMAR

I. Present continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

(+) S + am/ is/ are + V-ing.
(-) S + am/ is/ are + not + V-ing.
(?) Am/ is/ are + S + V-ing?
(?) Wh- + am/ is/ are (not) + S + V-ing?

- Diễn tả những việc đang diễn ra tại thời điểm nói

Eg: *It is raining outside.*

- Diễn tả trạng thái cảm xúc tại thời điểm nói

Eg: *I'm feeling very sad at the moment.*

- Chú ý: Một số từ chỉ sự sở hữu (*own, have, belong to...*); chỉ sở thích (*like, love, prefer, desire...*); chỉ giác quan (*taste, see, hear, notice...*); chỉ tình trạng (*appear, seem...*) và chỉ tri thức (*know, understand, recognize, believe, want, think...*) thường **không** chia thì tiếp diễn, trừ một số trường hợp nhằm **nhấn mạnh** hành động đang xảy ra và mang tính nhất thời tại thời điểm nói.

Eg: *I'm not sure. I'm thinking about it.*

* Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì hiện tại tiếp diễn:

- Trạng từ chỉ thời gian: *now, right now, at present, at the moment...*
- Động từ gây chú ý: *Look!/ Watch!/ Listen!/ Keep silent!/ Watch out!/ Look out!...*

II. Abstract nouns (Danh từ trừu tượng)

- Là những từ dùng để chỉ những sự vật, hiện tượng... vô hình, không thể cảm nắm được mà chỉ có thể cảm nhận

Eg: *silence; happiness; liberty; honesty...*

- Thường không đi cùng với mạo từ (a/ an/ the)

Eg: *Something simple as a smile can express **friendliness** in one culture, **embarrassment** in another and **impatience** in a third.*

B. HOMEWORK

I. Write the abstract nouns matching the given adjectives.

0. friendly → friendliness
1. embarrassed → _____
2. impatient → _____
3. silent → _____
4. confident → _____
5. confused → _____

II. Choose one of the words from Exercise I to fill in the blank in each sentence.

0. Being kind and helpful is a good way of showing friendliness.
1. Some people are comfortable with _____, but others have to talk all the time.
2. I feel quite _____ if I have to go up to talk in front of the class.
3. There were a lot of people in the room and when the fire alarm went off, there was total _____.
4. You should try not to show _____ when people make mistakes.
5. When you meet a person for the first time, it gives you _____ if he or she smiles at you.

III. Underline the words/ phrases in the sentences that indicate present continuous tense and rewrite the sentences.

0. She presses the button now but nothing happens.

→ She's pressing the button now but nothing is happening.

1. Can I phone you later? We just eat our dinner.
→ _____.
2. Could you stop the car, please? I feel sick.
→ _____.
3. Who looks after the children while you're here?
→ _____.
4. Is it OK if we take a taxi? I have problems with my car today.
→ _____.
5. Will you please be quiet? I try to do my homework.
→ _____.

IV. Match the questions with suitable answers.

0. Where is your mother?

a. Oh, she is cooking in the kitchen.

1. I need to find Ray. Do you know where he is?	b. Sorry, I'm not in the mood right now.
2. We have a small problem, are you available?	c. I'm leaving the office now. I'll be there in three minutes.
3. Could you tell the kids I miss them?	d. Can you wait?. I'm busy at the moment.
4. Let's hang out this afternoon.	e. Ray's taking a shower at the moment.
5. I'm waiting for you on the first floor.	f. The children are sleeping. I'll tell them tomorrow.

0 - a	1 -	2 -
3 -	4 -	5 -

V. Complete the sentences by using the correct form of the words given in the brackets.

0. Who killed President Kennedy is a real mystery. (mysterious)

1. Sometimes it takes _____ to tell the truth. (encourage)

2. _____ is the enemy of non-violence and pride is a monster that swallows it up. (angry)

3. Claire and Lori have enjoyed a 50-year _____. (friend)

4. We must accept finite _____, but never lose infinite hope. (disappointed)

5. There are no words that can describe her _____. (beautiful)

VI. Make your own story using “present continuous” and “abstract nouns”

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C. FCE PRACTICE

FCE 1 - Test 1 - Reading part 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

- 0 A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town.

DRIVEN

We a very friendly taxi driver.

The gap can be filled by the words 'were driven into town by,' so you write:

Example:

0	WERE DRIVEN INTO TOWN BY
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Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 25 They didn't sell many programmes at the match.

FEW

Very at the match last Saturday.

- 26 We got to work late because we decided to drive rather than take the train.

INSTEAD

We got to work late because we decided to drive the train.

- 27 Last Friday was the first time my car ever broke down, even though it is very old.

NEVER

Until last Friday, my car down, even though it is very old.

- 28 'All your complaints will be investigated by my staff tomorrow,' said the bank manager.

LOOK

The bank manager promised that his staff all our complaints the next day.

- 29 Last year the heavy rain caused the postponement of the tennis tournament.

BECAUSE

Last year the tennis tournament so heavily.

- 30 Jack does not want to work for his uncle any longer.

CARRY

John does not want for his uncle.

FCE 1 – Tet 1- Reading part 3

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the **same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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

[illegible]

Tea

Tea is an (0) popular drink with many people. It is estimated that the consumption of tea in England alone exceeds 165 million cups daily. Despite this, the drink was virtually (17) in England until about 400 years ago. The first (18) to tea in England comes in a diary written in 1660. However, its (19) really took off after the (20) of King Charles II to Catherine of Braganza. It was her great love of tea that made it (21)

It was believed that tea was good for people as it seemed to be capable of reviving the spirits and curing certain minor (22) It has even been suggested by some historians that it played a significant part in the Industrial Revolution. Tea, they say, increased the number of hours that (23) could work in factories as the caffeine in tea made them more (24) and consequently able to work longer hours.

FCE 1 - Test 1 - Listening part 2

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://tinyurl.com/5n97d4d9>

You will hear a photographer called Ian Gerrard talking about his career. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Ian Gerrard – Photographer

The subject that Ian studied at university was

9

Ian did a presentation on

10

as part of his final year.

Ian worked for a

11

in the USA for a year after leaving

university.

When he travelled around the USA, Ian chose

12

as the

theme for his photographs.

Ian says that

13

is the season when he takes the

best photographs.

When Ian came back to Britain, he travelled around by

14

taking photographs.

Ian says he was surprised by how few photographers specialise in shots of

15

communities.

Ian's book will be available in bookshops in

16

next year.

The title of Ian's book is

17

Ian has chosen

18

as the theme for his next tour.

D. MINITEST

I. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

0. My aunt Sophie is a doctor. Uncle Pete is a dentist. (*while*)

→ My aunt Sophie is a doctor **while** Uncle Pete is a dentist.

1. Despite her unkind behavior, we still love her. (*although*)

→ _____.

2. Nga always enjoys a busy life. Luong prefers a quiet one. (*whereas*)

→ _____.

3. Her brother really enjoyed this job although the salary was very low. (*in spite of*)

→ _____.

4. Could you keep an eye on the shop in a short time? I go to the supermarket. (*while*)

→ _____?

5. Although Ann was sick, she still went to work yesterday. (*despite the fact that*)

→ _____.

II. Circle A, B or C corresponding to synonyms of the underlined words/ phrases in the sentences.

0. John's company is doing extremely well despite the recession.

☒ A. *although*

B. *while*

C. *at the same time*

1. Even though I earn much money every month, I never seem to have any to spare!

A. *Whereas*

B. *Meanwhile*

C. *In spite of*

2. She actually enjoys confrontation, whereas I prefer a quiet life.

A. *whenever*

B. *while*

C. *so far as*

3. Although Peter studies harder this term, still needs to put more work into mathematics.

A. *as*

B. *Even though*

C. *even if*

4. He is a globalist, while we are nationalists who will put our country first.

A. *although*

B. *where*

C. *whereas*

5. Salim went to school alone, despite the fact that she knew that it was very unsafe.

A. *in spite the fact that*

B. *though*

C. *as if*