

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Class: S8

Date: .../.../2022

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 2 – DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. HOMEWORK

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

I. Complete the sentences. Use an appropriate preposition from the box + “whom” or “which”

after for in of of to with -without-

- 1 Fortunately we had a good map, without which we would have got lost.
- 2 The accident, in which two people were injured, happened late last night.
- 3 I share an office with my boss, with whom I get on really well.
- 4 The wedding, to which only family members were invited, was a lovely occasion.
- 5 Ben showed me his new car, for which he's very proud.
- 6 Sarah showed us a picture of her son, of whom she's very proud.
- 7 Laura bought a very nice leather bag, for which she paid twenty pounds.
- 8 We had lunch, after which we went for a long walk.

II. What do you say in these situations?

- 1 Of course you don't expect to win the lottery. Which do you say?
a If I win the lottery, I'll buy a big house. ☐
b If I won the lottery, I'd buy a big house. ☒ (b is correct)
- 2 You're not going to sell your car because it's old and not worth much. Which do you say?
a If I sell my car, I won't get much money for it. ☐
b If I sold my car, I wouldn't get much money for it. ☐
- 3 You often see Sarah. A friend of yours wants to contact her. Which do you say?
a If I see Sarah, I'll tell her to call you. ☐
b If I saw Sarah, I'd tell her to call you. ☐
- 4 You don't expect that there will be a fire in the building. Which do you say?
a What will you do if there is a fire in the building? ☐
b What would you do if there was a fire in the building? ☐
- 5 You've never lost your passport. You can only imagine it.
a I don't know what I'll do if I lose my passport. ☐
b I don't know what I'd do if I lost my passport. ☐
- 6 Somebody stops you and asks the way to a bank. Which do you say?
a If you go right at the end of this street, you'll see a bank on your left. ☐
b If you went right at the end of this street, you'd see a bank on your left. ☐
- 7 You're in a lift. There is an emergency button. Nobody is going to press it. Which do you say?
a What will happen if somebody presses that button? ☐
b What would happen if somebody pressed that button? ☐

III. Write a sentence with **SECOND CONDITIONAL** for each situation below.

- We don't see you very often because you live so far away.
If you didn't live so far away, we'd see you more often.
- I like these shoes but they're too expensive, so I'm not going to buy them.
I them if so
- We'd like to go on holiday, but we can't afford it.
We if
- It would be nice to have lunch outside but it's raining, so we can't.
We
- I don't want his advice, and that's why I'm not going to ask for it.
If

IV. Match A with B to make complete words

0. a packet of	0 - A	A. biscuits
1. a bunch of	1 -	B. soap
2. a bar of	2 -	C. paper
3. a piece of	3 -	D. water
4. a bit of	4 -	E. blueberry jam
5. a drop of	5 -	F. advice
6. a loaf (ô) of	6 -	G. bread
7. a jar (lô) of	7 -	H. information

V. Make questions with prepositions at the beginning for the underlined parts.

- She went to school with her friends.
→ With whom did she go to school?
- They are going to have a picnic in July.
→?
- This company supplies food for my mother's school.
→?
- The light changes to green.
→?
- He brought a present to the party for Helen.
→?
- Jade and Peter are talking about pandas and rhinos.
→?

B. FCE PRACTICE**FCE 1 – TEST 3 – READING PART 1**

For questions 1–8, 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 inviting B attracting C involving D appealing

0	A	B	C	D
	☒	☐	☐	☐

New words for a dictionary

The editors of a new online dictionary are (0) the public to submit words that they would like to see in the dictionary. People are already sending in words, some of which they have (1) themselves – these will almost certainly not (2) in the dictionary!

When a new word is submitted, editors check newspapers, radio, television and social networks to see how (3) the word is used. They also (4) whether the word is likely to remain in use for more than one or two years. The evidence they collect will help them decide whether or not to put it in the dictionary.

Editors will (5) feedback on any words submitted by the public. Even words not accepted will (6) to be monitored over the following year. Editors need to be (7) of new words which emerge from areas such as popular culture and technology, so that their dictionary is a genuine (8) of the current language.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | A set out | B made up | C brought out | D come up |
| 2 | A include | B show | C consist | D appear |
| 3 | A totally | B widely | C fully | D vastly |
| 4 | A consider | B regard | C prove | D rate |
| 5 | A state | B tell | C provide | D inform |
| 6 | A keep | B rest | C last | D continue |
| 7 | A familiar | B aware | C alert | D experience |
| 8 | A mark | B copy | C reflection | D imitation |

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

I	S																		
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Animal communication

It (0) sometimes said that animals use language. Certainly some animal species have developed amazingly sophisticated ways of communicating with (9) another.

But there are huge differences between the ways animals communicate and the ways human beings do. When animals make a sound, such (10) a bark or a call, it is in reaction to (11) is happening around them. An alarm call means they are frightened. A hunger call means they want food. Animals, though, cannot make a call meaning 'I was scared yesterday' or 'I'll be hungry tomorrow'. Only human beings are capable (12) doing this.

Zoologists have had some success in teaching human language to animals. (13) some famous experiments, chimpanzees have (14) taught to use their hands to give information on a range of things. Some animals have even managed to put signs together in (15) to make simple sentences. However, getting them to do this takes a huge (16) of training.

FCE 1 – TEST 3 – 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 Your college would like to start an English-language film club where people can go to watch films in English and discuss them. Your English teacher has asked you to write a report giving your suggestions about:

- what type of films should be shown
- how often the film club should meet
- how the film club should be advertised.

Write your **report**.

- 3 You see this announcement on an English-language website.

ARTICLES WANTED

What does happiness mean to you?

Tell us about the kinds of things that make you feel happy, and why?

Write us an article answering these questions.

The best articles will be posted on our website.

Write your **article**.

- 4 You have seen this advertisement in your local English language newspaper.

Round the world trip – Travel Competition

Do you like adventure? Would you like a chance to travel?

We need one more person to join a small group on a trip around the world.

Write to Mrs Hopkins, the organizer of the trip, telling her:

- why you would like to go on the trip
- what skills you have which would be useful on the trip
- what previous experience you have of travelling (if any).

Write your **letter of application**.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple rows of dotted lines on a white background, with a faint 'Child English' watermark.

FCE 1 – TEST 3 – LISTENING PART 3

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

<https://tinyurl.com/mtev4zpn>

You will hear five short extracts in which students are talking about the experience of living and studying away from home. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–H) what each student says. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A I was much younger than the other people I lived with.

B I'm still closest to the people I grew up with.

Speaker 1

	19
--	----

C I found that joining a sports club helped me make friends.

Speaker 2

	20
--	----

D I didn't share many interests with my classmates.

Speaker 3

	21
--	----

E It was easier making friends at a small college.

Speaker 4

	22
--	----

F It was hard getting out to make friends at first.

Speaker 5

	23
--	----

G I'm still in touch with the people I lived with at first.

H It was good living with people who had similar interests.

FCE 1 – TEST 3 – LISTENING PART 4

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

<https://tinyurl.com/2tt2hpb4>

You will hear an interview with a student athlete called Chelsea Matthews, who plays soccer for her college. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24 What impact does playing soccer have on Chelsea's life?
- A She needs private tuition from her teachers.
 - B She doesn't take part in some other student activities.
 - C She never gets to travel to other countries.
- 25 Chelsea had to start planning to be a student athlete at 16 because
- A there were many requirements that had to be met.
 - B there were few colleges that offered the course she wanted.
 - C there was a lot of competition for places in good colleges.
- 26 Chelsea is happy to return to college a month early because
- A she is pleased at the prospect of starting competitions.
 - B she feels relieved to get back into a routine.
 - C she realises that training is necessary.
- 27 When Chelsea and her team-mates finish training, they
- A can take a break by going to the movies.
 - B are too tired to do very much except sleep.
 - C relax with other sports teams.
- 28 Chelsea says if she and her team-mates miss too many classes
- A they may get poor grades and have to leave the team.
 - B their professors will complain to the head of faculty.
 - C the other students are understanding about the reason for their absence.
- 29 What problem did Chelsea herself have in keeping up with her studies?
- A She was away sick for some of her classes.
 - B She had to study one subject under difficult conditions.
 - C She was expected to commit herself to extra training for away games.
- 30 In conclusion, what does Chelsea say about being a student athlete?
- A It has taught her the importance of aiming high.
 - B It has helped her decide what her future career should be.
 - C It has changed her perception of the value of friendship.

I. Fill in the correct preposition to complete sentence.

0. I have an uncle in Germany, _____ whom I inherited a bit of money.
A. from B. by C. to D. on
1. I bought a chainsaw, _____ which I cut up all the wood.
A. from B. by C. to D. with
2. _____ whom did you go to the cinema?
A. With B. From C. On D. To
3. _____ whom was the package given?
A. From B. To C. On D. With
4. He like the children _____ whom he's interacted recently in the park.
A. with B. on C. by D. for
5. _____ which event is she registering?
A. On B. For C. With D. In
6. I share the same office with my co-worker, _____ whom I get on really well.
A. with B. from C. on D. to

II. Complete the sentences by using a correct preposition + "whom" or "which".

0. Unfortunately we didn't bring a map, **with which** we wouldn't have got lost.
1. The accident, _____ a few people were injured, happened late last night.
2. We had an unforgettable party, _____ we mainly talked 2 days ago.
3. Mr. Lee, _____ I spoke at the meeting, is interested in our proposal.
4. My parents congratulated me on passing the exam, _____ questions were really difficult.
5. John shows us his award-winning artwork, _____ he's very proud.
6. We had dinner, _____ we went for a long walk.