MS. CHI ENGLISH

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 3 – OUR SOCIETY

GRAMMAR 2

A. GRAMMAR

I. Verbs, adjectives and prepositions followed by the "ing" form.

- Remember that **some verbs** are followed by the ***–ing* form**.

Ex: *Have you **considered** volunteer**ing**?*

* Những động từ được theo sau bởi "*V-ing*" thường gặp:

admit	*thừa nhận*	**enjoy**	*thích, thưởng thức*
avoid	*tránh xa*	**love**	*thích*
delay	*hoãn lại*	**consider**	*xem xét*
deny	*phủ nhận*	**forgive**	*tha lỗi*
finish	*kết thúc*	**keep**	*tiếp tục*
imagine	*tưởng tượng*	**suggest**	*đề nghị*
mind	*bận tâm, phiền*	**risk**	*liều mạng (làm gì)*
miss	*bỏ lỡ*	**propose**	*đề xuất*
postpone	*trì hoãn*	**detest**	*ghê tởm, ghét*
practice	*tập luyện*	**resist**	*kháng cự, chống lại*

- **Adjectives** and **prepositions** are also followed by the ***–ing* form**.

Ex: *I'm **fed up with** (chán nản) gett**ing** up early in the morning.*

*I **like** learn**ing** English **instead of** (thay vì) learn**ing** Spanish.*

*You can save money **by** us**ing** public transports.*

- We use ***"at"*** with adjectives like ***good/bad/amazing/brilliant/terrible, etc. to talk about skills and abilities.***

Ex: *He's really **good at** sing**ing** English songs.*

*She's **amazed at** play**ing** the piano.*

*They're **terrible at** organis**ing** anything.*

- We often use "***about***" with ***adjectives of feelings*** like ***angry/excited/happy/nervous/sad/worried, etc.*** to explain ***what is causing that feeling***.

Ex: *I'm **angry about** mak**ing** the decision.*

*He's **nervous about** giv**ing** the presentation.*

*They were **worried about** tak**ing** the exam.*

- However, sometimes we use ***"of"*** with ***feelings***.

Ex: *She was **afraid of** tell**ing** her mum.*

*I'm **frightened of** (sợ hãi) hav**ing** an accident.*

*He's **scared of** fly**ing**.*

*You should be **proud of** runn**ing** the fastest.*

- We can use ***"to"*** to show the ***connection between people or things***.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Ex: *I'm **addicted to** (nghiện) play**ing** with my phone.*
*I'm **allergic to** (dị ứng) eat**ing** nuts.*

II. Present continuous passive.

A. - Form:

B. **S + am/is/are + being + P.P (+ by tác nhân)**

- Usage: Bị động ở thì hiện tại tiếp diễn được dùng để nhấn mạnh vào đối tượng ***đang bị tác động bởi một hành động***, thay vì chủ thể gây ra hành động.
- Example: *This book **is being written by me**.*

C. B. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer

0. Lessons …… (add) to the school day now.
A. is being add *B. is being added* *C. are being added* *D. are added*

1. M: "Are we about to have dinner?"
W: "Yes, it ……. (serve) in the dinning room".
A. is serving B. serves C. is being served D. served

2. Somebody is using the computer at the moment.
A. The computer is being used at the moment. C. The computer is being use at the moment.
B. The computer at the moment is being used. D. The computer is used at the moment.

3. They are building a new highway around the city.
D. A new highway is being built around the city. F. A new highway around the city is being built.
E. A new highway is being build around the city G. Around the city a new highway is being built.

4. Look! The mountain ……. (climb) by those people so fast.
A. are being climbed C. is climbed
B. is being climb D. is being climbed

5. Courses in Russian ……. (offer) this term. But they'll start next term.
A. are being offered B. is being offered C. are offered D. is being offering

II. Rewrite the sentences below in present continuous passive form

0. The boy is singing a merry song.
A merry song is being sung by the boy.

1. Mr. Brown and his son are flying a kite at this time.
.....
2. The cat is drinking some wine.
.....
3. The child is making a snowman outside now.
.....
4. The waiter is serving two diners at this time.
.....
5. My sister is reading a novel now.
.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

III. Put the verbs in the correct form

*0. She avoided (tell) ……**telling**…… him about her plans.*

1. He enjoys (have) …… a bath in the evening.
2. She kept (talk) …….. during the film.
3. Do you mind (give) …….. me a hand?
4. She suggested (go) …….. to the museum.
5. I detest (wait) …….. .

IV. Comple the sentences using "*by –ing*" + the following:

borrow too much money - ~~break a window~~ - drive too fast **put some picture on the walls - stand on a chair - turn a key**

*0. The burglars got into the house ……**by breaking a window***……

1. I was able to reach the top shelf ……
2. You start the engine of a car ……
3. Kevin got himself into financial trouble …… ……
4. You can put people's lives in danger ……
5. We made the room look nicer ……

V. Complete the sentences using the following adjective + the correct preposition:

allergic ~~excited~~ interested frightened addicted instead

*0. Are you ….**excited about…..** going away next week?*

1. Thank you for all of your recommendation. I'm ……..…….. traveling in the mountainous areas.
2. ……..…….. going straight, please turn left at the intersection.
3. Marry is …… touching a toy spider.
4. My husband ……..…….. eating seafood.
5. I wasn't very …….. going jogging during the summer days.

VI. Use the words in brackets to complete sentences

1 I'm not very good at telling stories. (good / tell)
2 I wanted to go to the cinema but Paula wasn't …… . (interested / go)
3 Sue isn't very …… up in the morning. (good / get)
4 Let's go! I'm …… . (fed up / wait)
5 I'm …… you up in the middle of the night. (sorry / wake)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. FCE PRACTICE

FCE 2 – TEST 6 – 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** open **B** think **C** find **D** look

0	A	B	C	D
	▭	▭	■	▭

The importance of science

The aim of science is to **(0)** ..... out how the world and everything in it, and beyond it, works. Some people, though, **(1)** ..... that much of what is done in the name of science is a waste of time and money. What is the **(2)** ..... in investigating how atoms behave or in studying stars billions of kilometres away? Science, they argue, is of **(3)** ..... only if it has some practical use.

When the Scottish scientist James Clerk Maxwell **(4)** ..... experiments with electricity and magnetism in the late 19th century, he had no particular end in **(5)** ..... and was certainly not **(6)** ..... to make money; he was simply trying to reveal more about how the world works. And yet his work laid the **(7)** ..... for our modern way of life. Computers, the internet, satellites, mobile phones, televisions, medical scanners all owe their existence to the fact that a scientist **(8)** ..... the need to understand the world a little better.

1	**A**	claim	**B**	demand	**C**	tell	**D** review
2	**A**	basis	**B**	cause	**C**	point	**D** sake
3	**A**	gain	**B**	profit	**C**	advantage	**D** value
4	**A**	brought on	**B**	carried out	**C**	pulled out	**D** set off
5	**A**	plan	**B**	idea	**C**	mind	**D** thought
6	**A**	reaching	**B**	aiming	**C**	targeting	**D** designing
7	**A**	sources	**B**	origins	**C**	structures	**D** foundations
8	**A**	held	**B**	felt	**C**	chose	**D** used

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.**

Example: 0 | P | A | R | T | I | C | U | L | A | R | L | Y |

Enjoying travel

I always enjoy travelling, **(0)** ..... when it means visiting other countries. One of the clearest memories from my childhood is of going to Disneyworld. Some people disapprove of the place but I loved it as a child and found it just as **(17)** ..... when I returned years later as an adult. **PARTICULAR** **ENJOY**

I am **(18)** ..... that my work involves a lot of travel. The two places I visit most often are Barcelona and New York. I like both, but there is a tremendous **(19)** ..... between them. Barcelona is relaxed and overflowing with culture. New York, though, is bustling and full of **(20)** ..... . When I'm there I'm constantly looking upwards, overwhelmed by the **(21)** ..... of the buildings. It is quite **(22)** ..... anywhere else I've ever been. **FORTUNE** **DIFFERENT** **EXCITE** **HIGH** **LIKE**

I went to Tokyo last year and found it absolutely fascinating. However, my top **(23)** ..... for a city break has to be Toronto; it is visually **(24)** ..... and I've had some of the best meals I've ever eaten there. **CHOOSE** **SPECTACLE**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

FCE 2 – TEST 6 – WRITING PART 1

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **140–190** words in an appropriate style **on the separate answer sheet.**

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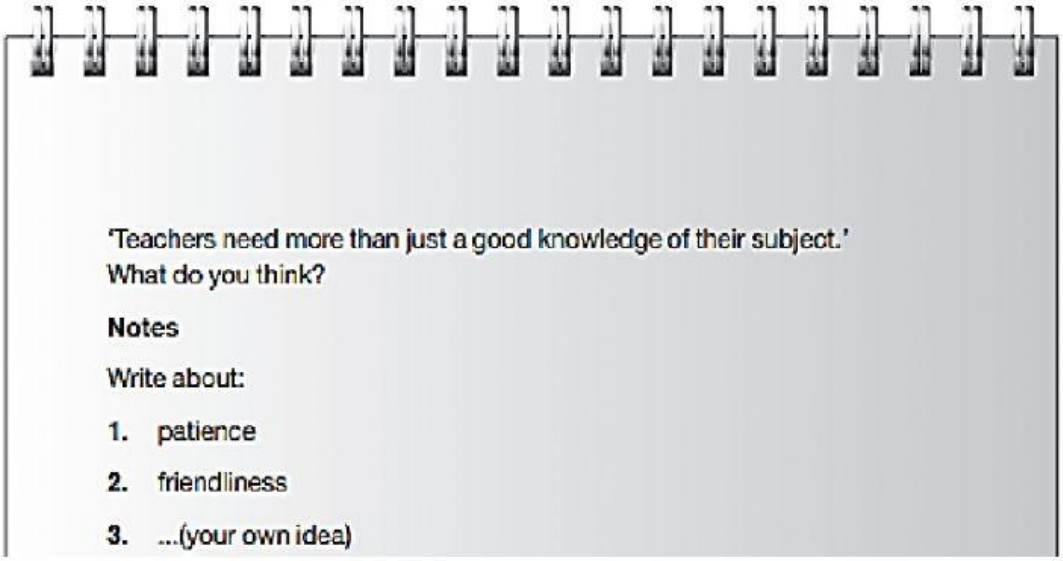
1 In your English class you have been talking about education. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using **all** the notes and giving reasons for your point of view.



'Teachers need more than just a good knowledge of their subject.'
What do you think?

Notes

Write about:

1. patience
2. friendliness
3. ...(your own idea)

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

FCE 2 – TEST 6 – LISTENING PART 1

Con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:

https://tinyurl.com/2pz9s22p

You will hear people talking in eight different situations.

For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

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1 You hear a psychologist talking about green spaces in cities.
What does she say about them?
A People fail to appreciate them as much as they should.
B They are more important for children than for adults.
C Few governments make them a priority.

2 You hear part of an interview with a singer.
What does he say about playing tennis?
A It calms him down after a performance.
B It is used by a lot of singers to improve their technique.
C It requires similar skills to singing.

3 You hear an actor talking about how she met her husband.
How did she first meet him?
A She sat next to him in a cinema.
B She appeared in a play with him.
C A friend introduced them.

4 You hear two people talking about a bus service.
What does the man say about it?
A It is frequent.
B It is cheap.
C It is punctual.

5 You hear a retired ballerina comparing dancers today with dancers in the past.
She says professional ballet dancers today
A are less concerned about expressing emotion.
B are more interested in being celebrities.
C dance with less technical ability.

6 You hear a chef talking about making a TV series.
What does he say about it?
A He didn't expect to enjoy the experience so much.
B He didn't get on with his co-presenter.
C He didn't like the working hours.

7 You hear two friends talking about an art course.
What do they agree about it?
A The teacher is inspiring.
B The class is the right size.
C The content is interesting.

8 You hear a swimmer talking about a competition she took part in.
How does she feel about it?
A disappointed with her result
B excited about where it will lead
C surprised by the support she received

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. Put the verb into the correct form of second conditional

0. I'd make a lot of changes if ***I were*** (I / be) the manager of the company.
1. I wouldn't call someone in the middle of the night if ..... (it / not / be) important.
2. If I were you, ... (I / not / wait). ..... (I / go) now.
3. You're always tired because you go to bed so late. If ..... (you / not / go) to bed so late every night, ... (you / not / be) tired all the time.
4. I think there are too many cars. If ..... (there / not / be) so many cars, ... (there / not / be) so much pollution.
5. We all need jobs and money, but what ..... (you / do) if ..... (you / not / have) to work?

II. Choose the correct answer

0. *I ____ (call) him if I _____(have) his number.*

A. called – had *B. would call – had* *C. would call – have*

1. If we _____ (have) time, we _____(come) to the party.

A. had – would come B. had – will come C. had – came

2. They _____ (have) more money if they _____(not buy) those shoes.

A. would have – didn't buy B. would have – don't buy C. had – don't buy

3. If we _____ (decide) to stay here, we _____(have) more time for each other.

A. decided – had B. decided – will have C. decided – would have

4. If we _____ (talk) with her, she _____(be) very happy.

A. talked – will be B. talked – would be C. talked – was

5. If I were you, I _____ (not drink) wine.

A. wouldn't drink B. won't drink C. didn't drink

LIVEWORKSHEETS