MS. CHI ENGLISH

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 4 - ADVERTISING

GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR

I. Present Simple Passive (Bị động ở thì hiện tại đơn)

Bị động ở thì hiện tại đơn được sử dụng khi chúng ta đề cập đến điều gì đó được thực hiện bởi ai đó ở hiện tại xảy ra thường xuyên (usually) / hàng ngày (everyday), etc.

Positive	**S + am/is/are + $V_{3/ed}$ + (by O).**	*Ex: Oxygen **is released** into the air through the leaves.*
Negative	**S + am/is/are + not + $V_{3/ed}$ + (by O).**	*Ex: This house **is not cleaned** by my brother every day.*
Question	**Am/Is/Are + S + $V_{3/ed}$ + (by O)?** **Wh + am/is/are + S + $V_{3/ed}$ + (by O)?**	*Ex: **Is** the rabbit **walked** by Mr. James?* *Where **is** the party **held** by your friend?*

II. Past Simple Passive (Bị động ở thì quá khứ đơn)

Bị động ở thì quá khứ đơn được sử dụng khi chúng ta đề cập đến điều gì đó được thực hiện bởi ai đó trong quá khứ.

Positive	**S + was/were + $V_{3/ed}$ + (by O).**	*Ex: The mistakes **were corrected** by the teacher.*
Negative	**S + was/were + not + $V_{3/ed}$ + (by O).**	*Ex: The wallet **was not given** by him.*
Question	**Was/Were + S + $V_{3/ed}$ + (by O)?** **Wh- + was/were + S + $V_{3/ed}$ + (by O)?**	*Ex: **Were** all the candies **sold** by the little boy?* *When **was** the church **built**?*

III. Prepositions preceding nouns (Giới từ đứng trước danh từ)

Giới từ được đặt trước một danh từ có thể được sử dụng để chỉ vị trí, địa điểm, hướng hoặc thời gian.

*Ex: It can be dangerous when children play **on** the **street**.*

giới từ danh từ

B. HOMEWORK

I. Write sentences from the words given. Use the present or past simple passive.

0. The office/ clean/ every day.

=> ***The office is cleaned every day***.

1. these rooms/ clean/ every day?

=>_____?

2. Glass/ make/ from sand.

=>_____.

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3. stamps/ usually/ sell/ in a post office?

=>_____?

4. you/ invite/ to the party last week?

=>_____?

5. The house/ paint/ yesterday.

=>_____.

II. Underline the error in each sentence and correct it.

*0. This house **built** 100 years ago.* =>_____***was built***_____

1. Football plays in most countries of the world. =>_____

2. Why did the letter send to the wrong address? =>_____

3. A garage is a place where cars repair. =>_____

4. Where are you born? =>_____

5. How many languages are speaking in Switzerland? =>_____

III. Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or past simple, active or passive.

*0. It is a big factory. Five hundred people (employ) _____**are employed**_____ there.*

1. The letter (post) _____ a week ago and it (arrive) _____ yesterday.

2. Most of the Earth's surface (cover) _____ by water.

3. Water (cover) _____ most of the Earth's surface.

4. Ron's parents (die) _____ when he was young. He and his sister (bring) _____ up by their grandparents.

5. I was born in London but I (grow) _____ up in the North of England.

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

~~**at**~~ after under between out of in next to

*0. There is a bus station ___**at**___ the end of this road.*

1. Keep those medicines _____ the children's reach.

2. I lost my keys somewhere _____ the car and the house.

3. Come _____ and sit _____ your sister.

4. Letter "D" comes _____ letter "C" in the alphabet.

5. The boat *sank (quá khứ của sink: chìm)* _____ the waves.

V. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

0. It was a lovely day. There wasn't a cloud _____ the sky.

A. in *B. on* *C. at*

1. In most countries people drive _____ the right.

A. in B. at C. on

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2. I love to look up at the stars in the sky _____ night.

A. in B. at C. on

3. She got _____ the car and drove away.

A. on B. into C. to

4. Tom's away at the moment. He's _____ holiday in France.

A. in B. at C. on

5. I usually buy a newspaper _____ my way to work in the morning.

A. by B. up C. on

C. FCE PRACTICE FCE 2 – TEST 8 – 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** late **B** previous **C** closing **D** final

0	A	B	C	D
	■			

Dr Joseph Bell

Dr Joseph Bell was a distinguished Scottish doctor and professor at Edinburgh University in the **(0)** ..... nineteenth century. He had remarkable powers of observation and deduction. This **(1)** ..... him to accumulate useful information about patients in a very **(2)** ..... space of time.

He was very good at **(3)** ..... where his patients were from by identifying small differences in their accents. He could also **(4)** ..... a patient's occupation from marks on their hand. He claimed to be able to **(5)** ..... a sailor from a soldier just from the way they moved. If he identified a person as a sailor he would look for any tattoos that might assist him in knowing where their travels had **(6)** ..... them.

Dr Bell's skills for observation and deduction **(7)** ..... a great impression on his students, particularly on one called Arthur Conan Doyle. Conan Doyle went on to create the famous fictional detective Sherlock Holmes, whose character was **(8)** ..... on that of Dr Bell.

1	**A**	enabled	**B**	authorised	**C**	guaranteed	**D**	caused
2	**A**	small	**B**	rapid	**C**	narrow	**D**	short
3	**A**	showing off	**B**	working out	**C**	setting down	**D**	turning up
4	**A**	relate	**B**	acknowledge	**C**	solve	**D**	determine
5	**A**	change	**B**	differ	**C**	distinguish	**D**	contrast
6	**A**	transported	**B**	brought	**C**	conveyed	**D**	taken
7	**A**	set	**B**	made	**C**	formed	**D**	put
8	**A**	applied	**B**	established	**C**	based	**D**	written

LIVEWORKSHEETS

You are going to read an extract from a book about a cycle ride from Russia to the UK. For questions **31–36**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

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

Cycling Home from Siberia, by Robert Lilwall

We had been flying east all night and I awoke to notice that it was already daylight. Looking out of the window onto the empty landscape below, the dark shades of brown and green reassured me that, although it was mid-September, it had not yet started snowing in Siberia. I could see no sign of human life and the view rolled away in an otherworldly blend of mountains, streams and forests to an endless horizon.

My Russian neighbour Sergei woke up and smiled at me sleepily. I had told him that I was flying to the far-eastern Siberian city of Magadan with only a one-way ticket because it was my intention to return home to England by bicycle. 'But, Robert,' he had reasoned with me, 'there is no road from Magadan; you cannot ride a bicycle.' I explained that I had reason to believe that there was a road, though not many people used it these days.

'Alone?' he asked, pointing at me.

'No, I will be riding with a friend called Al.'

'Just one friend?'

'Yes just one,' I nodded. Sergei still looked unconvinced and with just one word 'Holodna' (cold) he pointed outside. I tried to
line 27 bolster my case by explaining to Sergei with hand gestures that I had a lot of warm clothes, though I left out the fact that, because my trip was self-funded I was on a tight budget. Most of my clothes and equipment had been bought at slashed prices. In reality, I was not at all sure they would be up to the job. This was especially true of my enormous postman's over-trousers which I had bought for £10.

My life of travel had all started in a lecture hall in Scotland several years ago. The hall that morning was full of students slumped in their seats. Some were taking notes, without energy. The lecturer droned on. I was thinking hard about a particular dilemma. Should I ask him or not? 'Well, why not?' I tore a fresh sheet from my pad and wrote, 'Hi Al, Do you want to cycle across the Karakorum Highway between Pakistan and China this summer? Rob.' In the row in front of me slouched Al, my old school friend. I tapped him on the shoulder and passed the note. He tried to decipher my scrawl, scratched his head, wrote something and passed it back. I unfolded it and held my breath while I read. 'OK,' it said.

Six years later I was going to join Al in Siberia. I had been working as a geography teacher and although I was still far from having full control of my classes, the job did tick many important boxes for me. It was frequently challenging, rarely boring, often fulfilling and of course there were great long holidays in which to chase adventures. Twice since I had started teaching I had used these holidays to go to meet Al. He had caught the adventuring-bug in a big way after our bike ride through Pakistan and so had decided to do something far more relaxing than teaching: to cycle around the world. I was now joining him for the Siberian part of his trip.

Ever since that first ride we had taken together, Al had been setting himself greater and greater challenges. This round-the-world-by-bike trip was certainly his greatest so far. At times he thought that the ride, or the road, would break him. Although it sounded tough, I envied him in many ways. He was having an extraordinary adventure, finding that he could deal with each new challenge even if it seemed impossible. He was proving wrong the sceptics who had told him he could not do it. He was doing something that scared him nearly every day and it made him feel alive.

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31 In the opening paragraph Robert reveals that he was

A grateful that the long night was over.
B relieved that the winter weather had not yet arrived.
C surprised that the area seemed uninhabited.
D disappointed by the colours of the earth below him.

32 Robert uses the phrase 'bolster my case' in line 27 to show that he was trying to

A change the subject.
B end the conversation.
C reassure Sergei.
D correct Sergei.

33 Robert uses the example of the over-trousers to show that

A he had been successful in getting local people to help him.
B he had had a restricted amount of money to spend on clothes.
C he was confident that he was well prepared for the extreme cold.
D he had been able to negotiate good prices for his equipment.

34 What do we learn about Robert in the lecture hall?

A He didn't want the lecturer to notice his lack of attention.
B He was puzzled by something the lecturer had said.
C He was unsure about what to write in the note.
D He was apprehensive about his friend's reaction to his suggestion.

35 How can Robert's attitude to teaching best be summarised?

A He felt it was the right career choice for him.
B The holidays were the only positive aspect of the job.
C He felt the job was getting too stressful.
D He enjoyed having the respect of his students.

36 What does Robert say about Al's round-the-world trip?

A Al never doubted that he would be successful.
B Al tried to hide the difficulties he was facing from his friends.
C Al was pushing himself to the limit of his capabilities.
D Al was totally fearless as he enjoyed the adventure.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

FCE 2 – TEST 7 – LISTENING PART 1

Các con mở link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính:

https://tinyurl.com/ycyc5bhb

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 two friends talking about a laptop computer.

What is the woman doing?

A persuading her friend to buy one like it

B offering to lend it to her friend for a day

C explaining why she needed a new one

2 You hear two students talking about a play they have just seen.

What do they agree was good about it?

A the script

B the set

C the actors

3 You hear two people talking about a friend.

What do they agree about him?

A He's very helpful.

B He's easy to get to know.

C He rarely complains about anything.

4 You hear a lecturer talking to some of his students about their history project.

What is he doing?

A encouraging them to ask him questions about it

B recommending some books that will help with it

C advising them on how to organise their time

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5 You hear two TV sports presenters talking about their work.

What do they agree about sports presenters?

A They're generally more effective when using a script.

B They have to be able to relate well to their audience.

C They should adopt an attitude that isn't too serious.

6 You hear a woman talking about a radio programme.

What does she say about the programme?

A It provided her with a lot of useful information.

B It was more interesting than she had expected.

C It made her want to find out about a place.

7 You hear two music students talking about an assignment they have to do.

What are they both unsure about?

A what to include in the piece of writing

B how to organise the recording

C what kind of music they should perform

8 You hear a writer talking about a book she wrote which has been turned into a film.

How does the writer feel about the film director?

A She thinks he has made a good film.

B She is upset because her opinion was ignored.

C She found him easy to work with.

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MINI TEST

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. I don't know Paul's home phone number. I wish I _____ it.

A. know B. knew C. had known D. knowing

2. If only I _____ a trip to Hanoi with my family.

A. could take B. can take C. taking D. had taken

3. There's somebody _____ behind us. I think we _____.

A. walk/ are being followed

B. is walking/ are being following

C. walk/ are following

D. walking/ are being followed

4. Is the party _____ at the moment?

A. prepare B. being prepared C. prepared D. preparing

5. I am looking forward to _____ her.

A. meet B. to meet C. meeting D. met

II. Complete the second sentence so that its meaning is the same as the first.

1. She enjoys travelling by train.

=> She is interested _____.

2. They got married. They didn't tell any of their friends.

=> They got married without _____.

3. They are constructing a new ring road around the city.

=> A new ring road _____.

4. I'd like to go to the party but I can't.

=> I wish _____.

5. I need to see Ann but she isn't here.

=> I wish _____.

Ms. Chi English

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