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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 5 – NATURAL RESOURCES

GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu đề có chủ thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

I. Past Modals (Động từ khiếm khuyết quá khứ)

Modal	Use	Example
must + have + V_{3/ed}	Khẳng định điều chắc chắn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ, căn cứ vào bằng chứng nào đó.	<i>The grass is wet. It must have rained last night.</i>
should/ ought to + have + V_{3/ed}	Diễn tả sự nuối tiếc trong quá khứ, đáng lẽ nên làm điều gì đó.	<i>He's tired. He should have gone to bed earlier.</i>
may/ might + have + V_{3/ed}	Phòng đoán sự việc có khả năng xảy ra trong quá khứ, nhưng không chắc chắn.	<i>It might have rained last night, but I'm not sure.</i>
could + have + V_{3/ed}	Diễn tả sự việc có thể có khả năng làm được trong quá khứ, nhưng đã quyết định không làm.	<i>He could have passed the exams but he didn't try his best.</i>
would + have + V_{3/ed}	Diễn tả hành động người nói muốn thực hiện trong quá khứ nhưng cuối cùng đã không làm.	<i>I would have gone to the party, but I was really busy.</i>

II. Connectives (Từ nối): whereas, while, although

Although/ While/ Whereas + clause, clause.
or
Clause, although/ while/ whereas + clause.

- **Although** dùng để chỉ ra **sự trái ngược** giữa hai mệnh đề, cụ thể: giữa lý thuyết và thực tế/ giữa điều kiện và kết quả/ giữa số liệu và thực trạng/ giữa cái có trước và cái có sau, ...

Ex: **Although** he's got a good job, he still complains.

- **Although** + mệnh đề = **Despite/ In spite of** + danh từ/ cụm danh từ/ V-ing.

Ex: **Despite/ In spite of** heavy rain, Mike and his friends continue to play soccer.

- **Whereas** và **while** có thể thay thế cho nhau và đều dùng để so sánh, đối chiếu **sự khác biệt** giữa hai đối tượng: con người, sự vật, hiện tượng, khái niệm, ...

Ex: You eat a huge plate of food for lunch, **whereas/ while** I have just a sandwich.

B. HOMEWORK

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

0. John _____ gone on holiday. I saw him this morning downtown.

- A. can't have B. must have C. should have

1. I didn't know you were going to Phil's party yesterday. You _____ told me!

- A. might have B. should have C. can't have

2. I _____ called you, but I didn't know your number.

- A. must have B. would have C. should have

3. I _____ said that, I'm ever so sorry.

- A. can't have B. wouldn't have C. shouldn't have

4. He _____ passed the exam despite his *tremendous* (to lớn) efforts. It was a really difficult one.

- A. mustn't have B. shouldn't have C. couldn't have

5. If you wanted to stay in that hotel, you _____ booked before!

- A. should have B. must have C. might have

II. Complete the sentences. Use **although** + a sentence from the list.

he has a very important job	I'd met her twice before	I had never seen her before
it was quite cold	I didn't speak the language	the heating was on

0. Although he has a very important job, he isn't particularly well-paid.

1. _____, I managed to make myself understood.

2. I didn't recognize her, _____.

3. _____, the room wasn't warm.

4. _____, I recognized her from a photograph.

5. She wasn't wearing a coat, _____.

III. Combine these sentences using the words given.

0. They won the war. It cost them millions of lives. (although)

=> _____ **They won the war, although it cost them millions of lives** _____.

1. They are good friends. They don't see each other very often. (Although)

=> _____.

2. The population of working age increased by 1 million between 1981 and 1986. Today it is barely growing. (whereas)

=> _____.

3. Doctors' salaries have risen *substantially* (đáng kể). Nurses' pay has actually fallen. (While)

=> _____.

4. Although I was only six, I could remember seeing it on TV. (Despite)

=> _____.

5. Despite not having much money, she bought that doll for her daughter. (although)

=> _____.

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:

FCE 3 – TEST 1 – READING PART 1

0 A gather B produce C find D gain

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☐	☐	☒

Alfred Wainwright

Alfred Wainwright came from a relatively poor family but managed to (0) qualifications in accountancy. However it is not for his skill in accountancy that he is (1) but for his pictorial guidebooks to the English Lake District.

The Lake District is in the north-west of England and (2) an area of some 2,292 square kilometres. As its name (3) , it is an area of lakes and mountains. Alfred first went there on a walking holiday in 1930 and immediately fell in love with the area.

He (4) the Lake District into seven parts and wrote a guide for each of them. The guides (5) entirely of copies of his hand-written manuscripts. All have descriptions of walks with hand-drawn maps and sketches of views from the summits of the different mountains. He intended the books to be just for his own personal (6) but was eventually (7) to publish them. They are beautiful books which (8) as popular as ever.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | A reminded | B recollected | C referred | D remembered |
| 2 | A reaches | B extends | C ranges | D covers |
| 3 | A implies | B represents | C proves | D means |
| 4 | A distributed | B assigned | C divided | D allocated |
| 5 | A involve | B consist | C include | D contain |
| 6 | A application | B use | C employment | D practice |
| 7 | A persuaded | B impressed | C caused | D influenced |
| 8 | A stay | B keep | C continue | D remain |

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	A	C	T	I	V	I	T	Y									
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Play

Play is an (0) that all children take part in, whether alone or with others. In fact, play offers a wide (17) of benefits for children and is vital for a child's learning and (18) development. It is central to the formation of a child's personality and can help to increase the knowledge children need to cope with the challenges they encounter in school and at home. Play enables children to realise their potential and to find solutions to problems, thus allowing them to experience the (19) that success brings.

ACTIVE

VARY

EMOTION

Experts tell us that it is (20) to overestimate the (21) of play as it is probably the most effective way that children have of trying out and mastering new skills. By opening children's minds to (22) and imagination, play is indeed a good (23) for life.

SATISFY

POSSIBLE

IMPORTANT

CREATE

PREPARE

However, as far as children themselves are concerned, the only value of play is quite simply in the fun and (24) that it gives them.

PLEASE

FCE 3 – TEST 1 – LISTENING PART 4

Các con mở link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính: <https://tinyurl.com/538kbwpw>

You will hear an interview with an international concert pianist called Karen Hong. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24 Why does Karen keep practising pieces of music she knows well?
- A to keep her confidence levels high
 - B to warm up before playing difficult new pieces
 - C to make small improvements to her performance of them
- 25 What does Karen say about her mother?
- A She still tries to have an influence over Karen.
 - B She shows her emotions much more than Karen's father.
 - C She could have been a competent pianist herself.
- 26 Karen says that after winning a big competition, she began
- A to lose interest in music.
 - B to take offence easily.
 - C to doubt her talent.
- 27 Karen's decision to take a break from performing allowed her to
- A spend a lot of time on her own.
 - B regain full physical health.
 - C put a new management team in place.
- 28 When she was performing on television regularly, Karen enjoyed the idea that
- A she was bringing people from different countries closer together.
 - B she was improving people's mood and energy levels.
 - C she was taking classical music to new places and people.
- 29 What does Karen say about pop music?
- A It is suitable for people of all ages.
 - B It makes little impression on her.
 - C It affects teenagers' behaviour in different ways.
- 30 Karen believes that when dealing with young children who play music
- A praise should only be given where it is justified.
 - B pushing them too hard will demotivate them.
 - C it's a mistake to make them nervous about the end result.

Thương hiệu Ms. Chi English chuyển thành StarLink 5

FCE 3 – TEST 2 – LISTENING PART 2

Các con mở link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính:

<https://tinyurl.com/bp5vcc9j>

You will hear a man called David Briggs giving a talk about his work as a volunteer on a turtle conservation programme in Western Australia. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Working on a turtle conservation programme

David first found out about the turtle programme from his (9)

David chose to work at the (10) site because its location was more convenient.

David thinks his interest in (11) helped him to get a place on the programme.

David was surprised to find that the ability to (12) wasn't considered necessary.

Apart from the cost of (13) everything essential was provided by the organisers.

David's shifts took place during the (14) when the turtles could
be checked on the beach.

David felt it was particularly important to be (15) when handling the turtles.

Unlike his fellow volunteers, David found the (16) didn't bother him.

David said that tiredness could lead to a loss of (17) among the
volunteers when they were collecting data.

David uses the name (18) to refer to the most experienced volunteers.

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. They're building a new bridge _____ the river.
A. on B. cross C. above D. in front of
2. I can't get _____ these trousers anymore. They're far too small for me.
A. into B. onto C. on D. along
3. He was *faithful* (*chung thủy*) to his wife _____ their 30-year marriage.
A. until B. along C. round D. throughout
4. They collected the evidence all by _____.
A. himself B. ourselves C. themselves D. theirselves
5. Talking about feelings, emotions, and the relationship _____ is extremely uncomfortable for many men.
A. themselves B. itself C. herself D. himself

II. Rewrite these sentences without changing their meanings using the words given.

1. The cake is being cut by him. (*cutting*)
=> _____.
2. The team began to show more determination and this was rewarded with a goal. (*determined*)
=> _____.
3. We set up the room for our meeting. (*is*)
=> _____.
4. As I read my mother's letter, I began to feel more and more unhappy because of being away from home for a long period. (*home-sick*)
=> _____.
5. We couldn't reach the apples on the top-most branches. (*highest*)
=> _____.