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Class: S8

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 4 + UNIT 5

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. REVISION

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

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

0. The trip was cancelled last week. Paul _____ gone anyway because he was ill.

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

1. I saw Mary crying a few minutes ago. She _____ heard the bad news.

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

2. The race was really difficult. She _____ won because she's not fit enough.

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

3. The weather was cold! I _____ brought my coat.

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

4. They _____ blamed for what happened. It was not their fault.

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

5. They _____ raised the price of essential goods.

- A. may not have B. could not have C. should not have

II. Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice.

0. Somebody will clean the windows.

→ The windows **will be cleaned**.

1. Jane won't buy a new computer.

→ A _____.

2. Millions of people will visit the museum.

→ The _____.

3. Will you invite her to your wedding party?

→ Will _____?

4. We will have to do two examinations next week.

→ Two _____.

5. Where will your friend hold the party?

→ Where _____?

III. Use the words in the brackets to write sentences with “might have”, “couldn’t have”, “must have” or “could have”.

0. I haven’t received your letter. (It/ get lost/ the post)

→ **It might have gotten lost in the post.**

1. The jacket you bought is very good quality. (It/ be/ very expensive)

→ _____.

2. I haven’t seen our neighbours for the last few days. (They/ go away)

→ _____.

3. Amny was in a very difficult situation when she lost her job. (It/ be/ easy for her)

→ _____.

4. I wasn’t good at English because I was too lazy for that. (I/ study/ better)

→ _____.

5. The police said that this accident was *deliberate* (có kế hoạch). (It/ be/ an accident)

→ _____.

IV. Match the clauses in column A with the clauses in column B to make meaningful sentences.

A	B	Answer
0. Why did you stay at a hotel?	a. I couldn’t have managed without you.	0 - e
1. We had a really good holiday.	b. I would have applied for the job.	1 -
2. His schedule is cancelled.	c. I suppose she might not have received it.	2 -
3. We went to our friend’s house and rang the doorbell, but nobody answered.	d. It will be reconstructed next year.	3 -
4. If I had seen the advertisement in time,	e. You could have stayed with me.	4 -
5. Why hasn’t Sarah replied to my message?	f. It couldn’t have been better.	5 -
6. You helped me a lot.	g. They must have gone out.	6 -
7. That communal house is very old.	h. Therefore, another fight will be booked by him.	7 -

V. Write passive sentences in the future simple.

0. The photo / take

→ **The photo will be taken.**

1. The sign / see / not

→ _____.

2. A dictionary / use / not

→ _____.

3. Credit cards / accept / not

→ _____.

4. The ring / find / not

→ _____.

5. The thief / arrest

→ _____.

You are going to read a newspaper article about observing marine creatures called manatees. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Swimming with Manatees, Florida's Gentle Giants

When most people flock to the famous amusement parks in Orlando, Florida, they miss some of the natural wonders the State has to offer. It was in Citrus County on the beautiful west coast of Florida that we went to see the manatee, an amazing mammal that occupies coastal waters and rivers.

Our days started early in the morning at Homosassa Springs, as this is the perfect time to snorkel with the manatees before they get tired of visitors. We boarded a pontoon boat with Captain Traci Wood from Native Vacations. Having spotted two manatees just below the water, Captain Traci stopped the boat as the duo slowly glided towards us. **37** Our boat was soon surrounded by other members of this gentle species.

Soon we resumed our journey. Within a few minutes Captain Traci stopped the boat again and we were given instructions. Whatever you do, she said, remember the three golden rules: minimize splash noise; act with very slow movements; and when you touch one of these friendly, gentle gray giants on the back or stomach, never touch with more than one hand at a time. The Endangered Species Act forbids touching a manatee unless it touches you first, and they will let you know. The protection of this endangered species is taken very seriously. For children, there is absolutely no chasing or riding the manatees. **38** Most Homosassa manatees are very social and will come to you.

The next day, at Three Sisters Springs, we entered the water very slowly, trying to keep down the amount of thick, muddy sediment rising from the bottom of the river. **39** This meant swimming with the manatees was not at all difficult or intimidating. We saw young children as well as seniors in the water and there was an abundant feeling of energy and curiosity among us all.

Manatees are strictly herbivores, and they eat a great variety of species, including water hyacinth and water lettuce. They're very big, measuring 3 to 5 metres and weighing as much as 1,600 kilos.

40 Manatees are of course wild creatures, although when face to face with them, you're unlikely to feel any fear.

Since not all visitors want to get nose-to-nose with the manatees, non-swimmers can also view them at Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park. The park provides a wonderful home for some manatees.

41 They are well looked after by people who really understand them. The park also serves as a research and observation center, offering three daily educational programs to the public.

From December to March, groups of manatees escape the cold winter ocean and bask in the warm waters near power plants and coastal springs that stay about 23 degrees year-round. Snorkelers, divers and swimmers come to Florida from all over the world for a chance to swim or interact with the docile manatee in its natural environment, rich in marine vegetation. **42** So the manatees arrive every year by the hundreds to find warmth, nourishment and maybe, just maybe, to visit us, the curious humans.

- A The truth is, swimming with manatees is a life-altering experience.
- B Those that have been injured or orphaned will also spend their lives there since they are unable to survive in the wild.
- C But this won't diminish the experience in the least.
- D This abundant source of food makes this area an ideal habitat for the manatees.

- E This was to avoid disturbing some of the manatees who were still sleeping while others were slow-paddling around.
- F They used their paddle-like tails to propel themselves, steering with their flippers, gracefully moving their bodies through the water in our direction.
- G Despite this, they look very cute.

You are going to read an article about a man who makes guitars. 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.

The guitar maker

Jonny Kinkhead, one of the best known makers of hand-crafted acoustic guitars in the UK, talks about his career.

As a boy, when Jonny Kinkhead wasn't making things using the tools in his dad's garage, he was messing about with a guitar. And the two preoccupations have been his living for the past four decades: building steel-string, acoustic guitars by hand. 'The guitar still holds me in thrall,' he says. 'Making a sound out of planks of wood – it's amazing what you can do. By using different combinations of timber, for example, you get a different sound, and that is what musicians are interested in – a sound that can do what they want it to do.'

Jonny learned to play his brother's guitar when he was eleven. Then, when he was sixteen, he wanted to learn the bass guitar. 'Some people would have got a holiday job and saved up and bought one,' he says. 'But I was of a mindset that if you wanted something, you made it.'

Although the bass was the first instrument Jonny built from scratch, he and his brothers had long been doing essentially the same thing with other items. 'I made model boats and aeroplanes as a child, so I was familiar with that process. My father had taught me and my brothers how to use tools, and we had free rein in the garage.' Jonny had also been customising and repairing instruments for his mates.

Jonny's bass guitar turned out well, but the idea of a career building guitars had yet to cross his mind. 'My ambition in those days was to be a sculptor,' he says. His interests evolved further and on finishing school, he chose to study architecture at university. Halfway through the course, however, he dropped out, but he left with a clearer idea of what he wanted to do and started to think seriously about guitar making. 'I was still interested in painting and sculpture but I realised that when you are building guitars you're actually

sculpting sound.' In addition he explains, 'I thought this might be more reliable than being an artist as it's craft-based.'

Ever since then, Jonny has made guitars for a living. For the first ten years, he supplemented his income by cleaning windows part-time. The first guitars he sold only went for the cost of the materials, but as he developed a reputation as one of the best guitar-makers around, he was able to charge a little more. But even now, almost forty years later, Jonny describes what he does as 'still scratching a living'. He admits he can never actually turn out more than ten guitars a year, which inevitably restricts his earnings.

In the early years, the key thing was to make the effort to get himself known. He would go to music festivals most weekends if he could and get musicians to try out his guitars and talk about him to their friends. He also had to learn how to price his instruments – when it came up in conversations with musicians, he hadn't got an answer because focusing on such things didn't come naturally to him.

Jonny believes developing a career is more straightforward for today's new guitar-makers in the UK. 'When I started it was hard because people thought that the guitars I was making were only made in America and that people in the UK didn't know how to make them. Now there is a culture of hand-making guitars that has grown up over the past 40 years in the UK. It is easier now for them,' he says. You may be able to learn valuable techniques in the classroom, Jonny concludes, but there is no substitute for trial and error, 'Make 100 guitars and you learn a lot.'

line 25

- 31 Why did Jonny choose to make a bass guitar for himself when he was a teenager?
- A He regarded it as the natural thing to do.
 - B He saw it as good practice for making other guitars.
 - C He feared that he would never be able to buy one.
 - D He thought he could ensure it was in the style he wanted.
- 32 What does 'that process' in line 25 refer to?
- A creating something from nothing
 - B working with his brothers
 - C doing things for friends
 - D getting tools ready
- 33 What does Jonny say about the architecture course he attended?
- A It gave him the opportunity to explore different types of art.
 - B It provided him with ideas for guitar design.
 - C It enabled him to decide on a career path.
 - D It helped him become more independent.
- 34 What does Jonny suggest is the main reason for his low income?
- A the cost of the materials he makes guitars with
 - B the small number of guitars that he produces
 - C the limited demand for hand-made guitars
 - D the competition between guitar-makers
- 35 What does Jonny say he found hard in his early years as a guitar-maker?
- A deciding how much to charge for his guitars
 - B working out how to advertise his services
 - C building up relationships with musicians
 - D finding the time to visit music festivals
- 36 What does Jonny think has changed for guitar-makers in the UK?
- A The training they receive is of a higher standard.
 - B A wider range of tools and equipment is available.
 - C Attitudes towards what makes a good guitar have moved on.
 - D Work methods have been introduced from America.

FCE 3 – TEST 3 – LISTENING PART 1

Các con mở link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính:

<https://tinyurl.com/bdehrc5t>

You will hear people talking in eight different situations.

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

- 1 You hear a young woman who is an apprentice cook talking about her apprenticeship.
How does she feel about it?
A grateful to be working in a four-star restaurant
B pleased that her teacher told her about the opportunity
C confident about fulfilling her ambitions

- 2 You hear two students talking about passing the time on bus journeys.
What technique for passing the time do they both sometimes use?
A listening to music
B observing the world outside
C concentrating on what's happening inside

- 3 You hear a cycle coach telling his group about the ride they are going to do.
What instruction does the coach give?
A Don't go too fast on the return route.
B Stick together on the main road.
C Don't take the first sign to the destination.

- 4 You hear part of an interview in which a writer talks about autobiographies.
What does the writer say about them?
A He prefers working on books about people he knows.
B He is unlikely to write one himself.
C He thinks the more popular ones are very boring.

- 5 You hear a journalist telling a colleague about her time at university.
How did she first get interested in journalism?
- A by doing research online
 - B by accepting a chance request
 - C by reading a particularly interesting article
- 6 You hear a man and a woman talking about a new clothes shop they have visited.
What does the man say about having a member of staff to welcome customers?
- A It seems like a worthwhile idea.
 - B Other people might appreciate it.
 - C Worse things happen in other shops.
- 7 You overhear a woman talking on the phone to a friend.
What is the woman talking about?
- A an idea for a small short-term business
 - B the various career options open to her
 - C her role in a forthcoming expedition
- 8 You hear part of a broadcast on the radio.
What type of broadcast is it?
- A a programme advertisement
 - B a wildlife documentary
 - C a news summary

Write the missing English letters that match the given Vietnamese meanings.

1. thêm (v)	→ e _____
2. gây ra sự thích thú, ngạc nhiên	→ c _____
3. được trao tặng (a)	→ a _____
4. đa màu sắc (a)	→ m _____
5. bắt đầu công việc kinh doanh	→ g _____
6. đa dạng	→ a _____
7. người nổi tiếng (n)	→ c _____
8. kích thích, lôi cuốn (v)	→ t _____
9. chiến dịch (n)	→ c _____
10. tờ quảng cáo (n) (formal)	→ a _____
11. nhận diện thương hiệu	→ b _____
12. bị chỉ trích vì	→ b _____
13. thải ra (phr.v)	→ g _____
14. hạn chế, có hạn (a)	→ f _____
15. điện địa nhiệt (n)	→ g _____
16. biến đổi, chuyển đổi (v)	→ c _____
17. hạn hán (n)	→ d _____
18. phản ứng hóa học (n)	→ c _____
19. phát ra, sinh ra từ (v)	→ g _____
20. thực sự, riêng (a)	→ v _____
21. có ý nghĩa, quan trọng (a)	→ s _____
22. hòa hợp với	→ i _____
23. hạn chế, làm giảm thiểu (v)	→ c _____
24. thi hành (v)	→ i _____

***Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.