

Name: _____

Class: S8

Date: .../.../20...

Tel: 034 200 9294

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 1 – LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR

Conjunctions: *although, while and whereas*

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

- **Although** dùng để chỉ **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** English is an official language, it is only spoken as the first language by a small *proportion* (tỷ lệ) of the population.

- **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: *Tok Pisin* (tiếng *Tok Pisin*) is sometimes used in the first three years of primary school, **whereas/ while** English is used in secondary education.

* **Lưu ý: Phân biệt While / Whereas**

- **Whereas** được dùng như **while** trong câu **diễn đạt sự tương phản** và **không được dùng** như **while** khi trong câu đề cập đến **thời gian**.

Ex: The South has a hot, dry climate, **whereas/while** the North has a milder, wetter climate.

The secretary took care of my appointments **while** I was away from the office. (~~The secretary took care of my appointments **whereas** I was away from the office.~~)

* **Note: Alternative expressions**

Although + clause, ...	Despite/ In spite of/ Notwithstanding + N/ V-ing, ... Though/ Even though + clause, ... Clause, but + clause. Clause. However/ Nevertheless , + clause.
While/ Whereas + clause, ...	Meanwhile/ As/ Whilst + clause, ...

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences. Use **ALTHOUGH** + a sentence from the box.

I didn't speak the language well	she has a very important job
I had never seen her before	we don't like them very much
it was quite cold	the heating was on

0. _____ *Although she has a very important job* _____, she isn't well-paid.

1. _____, I recognised her from a photo.

2. Sarah wasn't wearing a coat _____.
3. We decided to invite them to the party _____.
4. _____, I managed to make myself understood.
5. _____, the room wasn't warm.

II. Circle the correct answer A, B or C.

0. He holds his tennis _____ with a vice-like grip (nắm chặt).

- A. racket B. goggles C. rein

1. _____ being expensive, the CD wasn't very good quality.

- A. Although B. In spite of C. However

2. The food was great, _____ it was very expensive

- A. although B. in spite C. despite

3. We decided to go for a walk _____ of the rain.

- A. despite B. although C. in spite

4. Some people really enjoy swimming, _____ others are afraid of water.

- A. while B. despite C. in spite of

5. Some people are tall, whereas others are _____.

- A. intelligent B. thin C. short

III. Circle the correct word.

0. Although / Despite the water was cold, we still went swimming.

1. **Although** / **Despite** my mum has got a mobile, she never uses it.

2. **Although** / **Despite** looking for hours, I couldn't find a nice pair of jeans.

3. **Although** / **Despite** taking a map, we still got lost.

4. I don't like sweets, **although** / **despite** I do like chocolate.

5. We enjoyed the picnic **although** / **despite** the bad weather.

IV. Make one sentence from two. Use the word(s) in brackets in your sentences.

0. I couldn't sleep. I was very tired. (despite)

→ I couldn't sleep despite being very tired.

1. We played quite well. We lost the game. (in spite of)

→ _____

2. I'd hurt my foot. I managed to walk home. (although)

→ _____

3. I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. (in spite of)

→ _____

4. We live in the same building. We hardly ever see each other. (despite)

→ _____

5. They came to the party. They hadn't been invited. (although)

→ _____

V. Complete using ALTHOUGH or DESPITE.

0. Despite the storm, over ten thousand people took part in the marathon.

1. _____ I wrote myself a note to remind me, I still forgot to call George tonight.

2. _____ having taken two aspirin, I had such a bad headache that I had to go home.
3. There are still two million people unemployed _____ we're in the middle of an economic boom.
4. _____ no European country carries out capital punishment, it is widely used throughout the United States.
5. I couldn't find my keys _____ searching for them everywhere.

VI. Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

0. *Although Mike was exhausted, he kept on climbing.* **HOWEVER**
→ *Mike was exhausted.* _____ **However,** _____ *he kept on climbing.*
1. Sally had been sure she would win the music competition. She came third, however. **BEEN**
→ Despite _____ would win the music competition, Sally came third.
2. Dough wasn't shortlisted for the job even though he had a great CV. **SPITE**
→ Dough wasn't shortlisted for the job _____ a great CV.
3. Planes can still take off and land but ferries have been cancelled. **WHEREAS**
→ Ferries have been cancelled, _____ able to take off and land.
4. It's a great film despite the plot being a little complicated. **ALTHOUGH**
→ It's a great film, _____ a little complicated.
5. Despite looking everywhere, the kids failed to find the tennis ball. **ALTHOUGH**
→ The kids failed to find the tennis ball _____ everywhere.

VII. Circle A or B to complete the sentences.

0. *Some places are favored by their centrality, _____ others are disadvantaged by their isolation.*
A. *although* **B. while**
1. _____ the evidence suggests that the demand is there, it is still clearly *outmatched* (vượt trội) by supply.
A. Although B. Whereas
2. Just one in six women and one in five men now think the woman should stay at home _____ the man goes out to work.
A. although B. while
3. Deep cleaning is now required, _____ in the past street cleaners were able to keep gutters and footpaths clean.
A. although B. whereas
4. Most modern historians believe that Newton and Leibniz developed calculus independently, _____ they provided very different *notations* (ký hiệu).
A. although B. while
5. A dark room will trigger less light, _____ a bright room will drive more light output.
A. although B. whereas

VIII. Expand the notes and rewrite the sentences using IN SPITE OF + -ING or IN SPITE OF + HIS/HER + NOUN.

0. *Although she has to cope with three small children, ... (taking – part-time MBA course)*
→ *In spite of having to cope with three small children, she is taking a part-time MBA course.*

1. Although he was much younger than the others, ... (was – most outstanding footballer – team)

→ _____

2. Although he ate a big lunch, ... (had – three-course meal – evening)

→ _____

C. FCE PRACTICE

FIRST TRAINER 2 – TEST 1 EXAM PRACTICE – READING AND USE OF ENGLISH PART 2

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

H	A	S															
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The Master Chef

The Italian chef, Andrea Devoto owns restaurants in several European cities. He believes in simple, family-style Italian recipes, and (0) a particular interest in seafood. He has written two cookery books and appeared in a number of television programmes.

Andrea is famous (9) an innovative documentary-style cookery programme – an idea that he (10) up with himself. As presenter and narrator of the programme, he visits a well-known TV personality each week in **their** home. He gets to know them through their interests in and attitudes towards food, and reflects on how these have changed over the course (11) **their** lives. Then he introduces them to (12) of his recipes and sees how they cope with preparing it at a dinner party. He says the programme has provided (13) with fascinating insights into how people react to his recipes

and how people see food (14) general. With this knowledge, he has (15) able to improve his own restaurants, for example, by making them more family-friendly, with recipes that appeal to children (16) much as adults.

Advice

9 What preposition follows 'famous' here?

10 Use a phrasal verb meaning 'invented'.

11 Use a preposition to complete a phrase meaning 'throughout'.

12 The word you need refers to 'it' later in the sentence.

13 Use a personal pronoun here.

14 You can either say 'generally' or this phrase completed by a preposition.

15 Think of the full infinitive form of this verb.

16 The meaning is that the recipes appeal in the same amount to children and adults.

FIRST TRAINER 2 – TEST 1 EXAM PRACTICE – WRITING PART 1 (ESSAY)

1 Read the exam task below and answer these questions.

- 1 Who are you writing the essay for?
- 2 What will be your main focus: describing your own childhood experiences, or giving opinions and reasons?
- 3 Which other main point will you add?

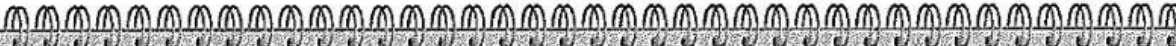
Tip! You don't have to agree with the statement, but you do have to explain your reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with it.

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

Tip! Try to use your own words rather than using the words in the question. For example, you could use *be out in the fresh air* instead of *spend time outdoors*.

In your English class, you have been talking about children's health. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay for homework.

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

	
More needs to be done to encourage children to spend time healthily outdoors. Do you agree?	
Notes Write about: 1 benefits and disadvantages of children's outdoor activities 2 recommendations for parents and teachers 3 (your own idea)	

2 Do the exam task.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 30 rows of dotted lines on a light gray background. A large, faint watermark reading 'Sample Text' is visible diagonally across the page.

I. Circle the correct answer.

1. The students had a grasp of decimals, percentages and _____.

- A. ledges B. service C. fractions

2. By the time ambulancemen arrived, he was _____.

- A. unconscious B. high-achieving C. decimal

3. It was decided to _____ smoking in all offices later this year.

- A. hover B. ban C. enforce

4. Both sides have benefited _____ the talks.

- A. at B. from C. about

5. We have started a campaign for better nursery and school _____.

- A. signals B. avalanches C. services

II. Make one sentence from two, using RELATIVE CLAUSE.

1. (A man phoned. He didn't give his name.)

→ _____

2. (A woman opened the door. She was wearing a yellow dress.)

→ The woman _____ a yellow dress.

3. (Some students took the exam. Most of them passed.)

→ Most of the students _____

4. (A policeman stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.)

→ The _____

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