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Class: S8

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 1 – LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. HOMEWORK

I. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the words given. Make any necessary changes to punctuation.

0. We've got no money, but we're very happy. (*even*)

→ Even though we've got no money, we're very happy .

1. The wind blew all the time, but we still managed to enjoy ourselves. (*nevertheless*)

→ _____ .

2. I like her new boyfriend but I don't trust him. (*however*)

→ _____ .

3. Reorganisation (*sự tổ chức lại*) is a good idea but it would cause friction (*sự xích mích*) in this department. (*while*)

→ _____ .

4. I've always been honest about my feelings. You, on the other hand, have not. (*whereas*)

→ _____ .

5. The future for rainforests looks bleak (*hoang vắng, ảm đạm*). However, no one is giving up. (*although*)

→ _____ .

II. Write the ABSTRACT NOUNS in the following sentences.

0. Nurjahan was famous for her beauty.

→ beauty

1. I found her advice very useful.

→ _____

2. He was very naughty in his childhood.

→ _____

3. India got freedom on 15 August 1947.

→ _____

4. She has a huge collection of stamps.

→ _____

5. William Shakespeare was known for his wisdom.

→ _____

III. Choose the correct answer.

0. Someone broke into her house _____ she was on vacation.

A. despite

B. while

C. whereas

1. _____ a brilliant defense (*lời biện hộ*), he was found guilty (*có tội*).

A. Therefore

B. However

C. Notwithstanding

2. _____ the car is old, it still runs well.

A. However

B. Although

C. Because

3. They're coming next week, _____ I don't know which day.

A. notwithstanding

B. though

C. nevertheless

- IV. Complete the sentences.**



- VI. Form ABSTRACT NOUNS from the following adjectives.**



B. FCE PRACTICE

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.

[illegible]

Birth order

A good deal of research has been carried out by scientists on how birth order
(0) children from large families.

AFFECT

It would appear that first-born children are the most likely to imitate their parents throughout life, because they had the (17) attention of the parents until the birth of the next child. But first-borns can also be quite (18) people because they lost this complete attention when later siblings were born. (19) reason is that their mother and father were first-time parents, often nervous and (20) about what they should be doing and (21) by what might happen.

DIVIDE

ANXIETY

OTHER

SURE

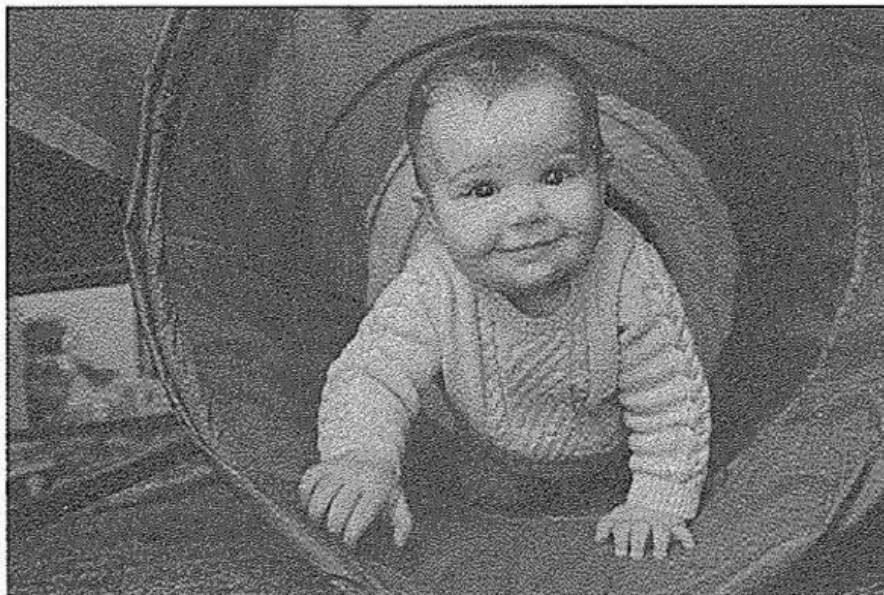
FRIGHT

Conversely, if a third child is born, the parents are much more
(22) and confident in bringing up infants, so there is a
(23) for the child to grow up being fun-loving and
(24) in group situations such as parties. Both second and third-born children are likely to have had to compete to get their parents' attention, and scientists think this makes them more independent.

RELAX

TEND

SOCIETY



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.

[illegible]

Vancouver

The Canadian city of Vancouver is beautifully situated between the Pacific Ocean and snow-capped mountains (0) from many points in the city.

The location makes for warm, wet winters and relatively cool, dry summers.

(17) much of Canada, Vancouver itself rarely receives snow, although skiers can easily find good conditions nearby. Vancouver has a unique and wonderfully (18) atmosphere. This is partly because the climate makes for a laid-back feel with plenty of outdoor living, cafés and restaurants, and partly because of its ethnic (19)

Vancouver is a great artistic and cultural centre, particularly known for its large film (20) centre. Every September it holds the Vancouver International Film Festival, and the city has also been the (21) for many well-known films.

But Vancouver also has a reputation as a green city – (22) all the electricity is generated from (23) resources – and as a nature-loving place. In this respect, the annual Vancouver Cherry Blossom Festival is a (24) not to be missed!

VISION

LIKE

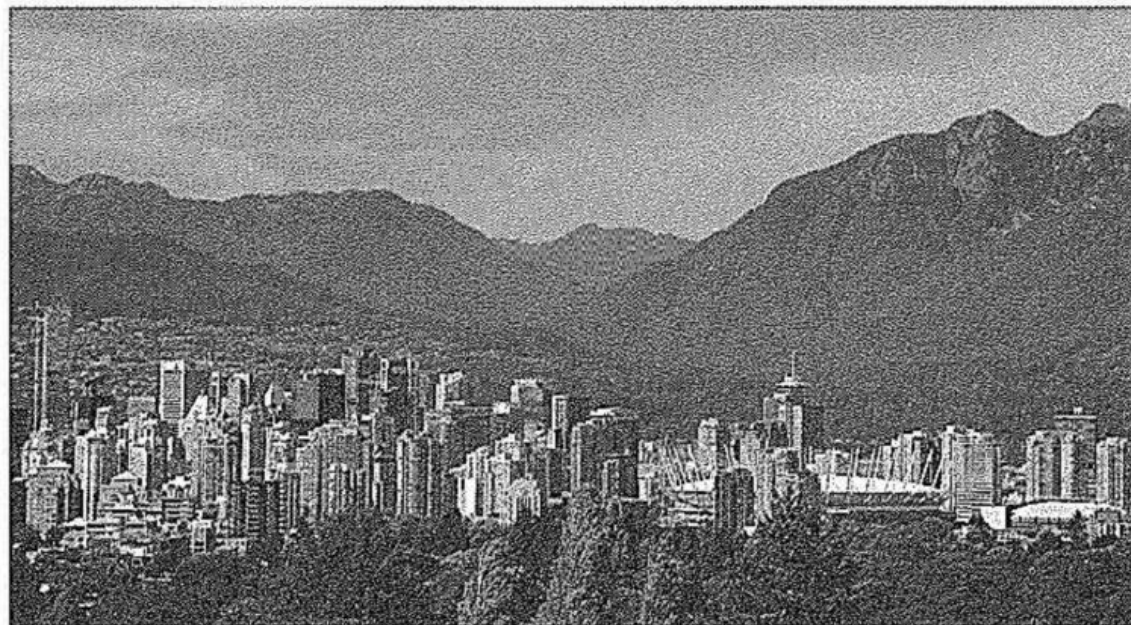
WELCOME

DIVERSE

**PRODUCE
SET**

**VIRTUAL
SUSTAIN**

SEE

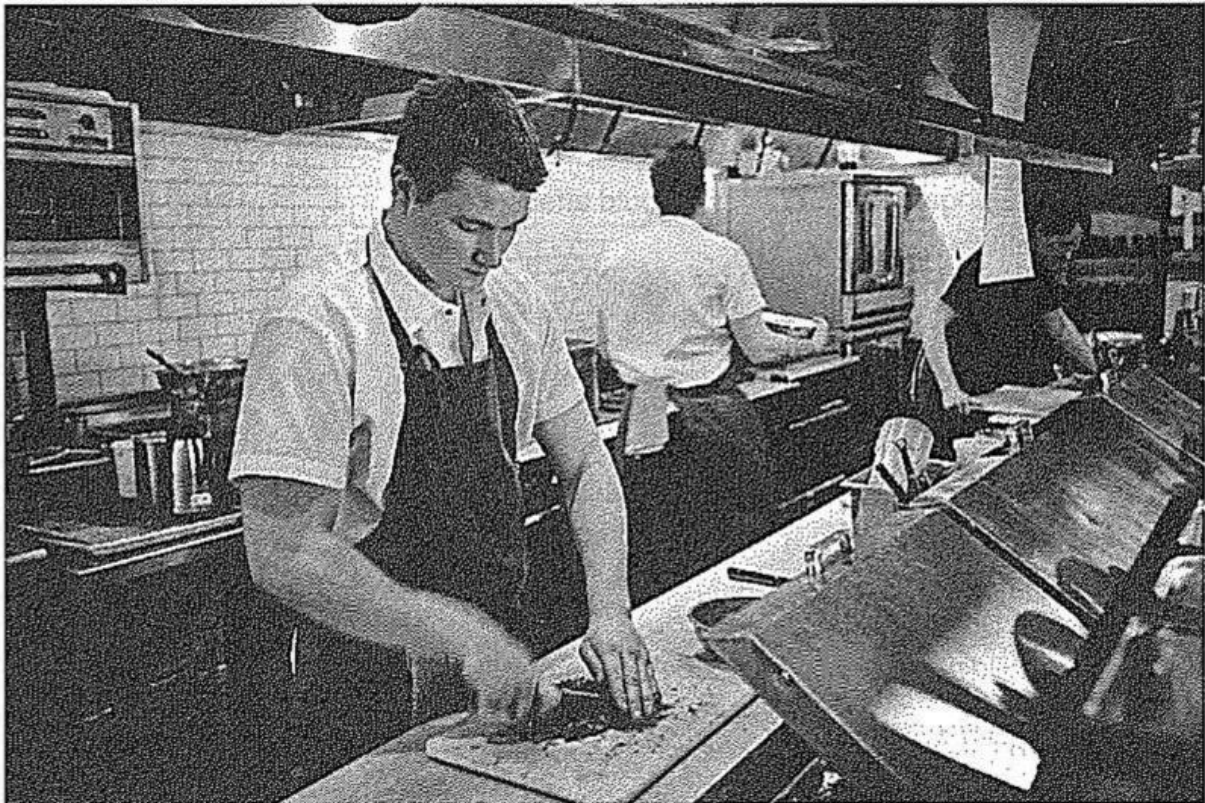


Con hãy mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/dbw2ajh3>

 63 You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about restaurants they've been to. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–H) why each speaker recommends the restaurant. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A The menu changes frequently.
- B There is a lively atmosphere.
- C The chef is starting to become well-known.
- D It is located in a beautiful building.
- E The standard of service is very good.
- F It is possible to watch the chefs as they cook.
- G Local dishes are served.
- H The food is good value for money.

Speaker 1		19
Speaker 2		20
Speaker 3		21
Speaker 4		22
Speaker 5		23



I. Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. What would you _____ if you won the lottery?

- A. do B. did C. was doing D. to do

2. She wouldn't be nervous if she _____ her homework.

- A. would do B. did C. does D. do

3. If my grandfather _____ alive, he _____ 110 years old.

- A. were / was B. would be / were C. was / will be D. were / would be

4. If you printed on both sides, you _____ paper.

- A. were saved B. saved C. would save D. would be save

5. The film _____ more interesting if it _____ a happy ending.

- A. would be / has B. were / would have C. was / would have D. would be / had

II. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the words given. Make any necessary changes to punctuation.

1. I'm going to buy a computer. I haven't got much money. (**even though**)

→ _____ .

2. Your design is excellent. It isn't suitable for our purposes. (**while**)

→ _____ .

3. I try hard to play the piano. I don't seem to improve. (**although**)

→ _____ .

4. The play was wonderful. The film was a commercial failure. (**whereas**)

→ _____ .

5. Grey is this year's colour. However, I look dull in it. (**although**)

→ _____ .