MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____ **Date:** 13.10.2021

Class: GE8 **Tel:** 038 255 2594

GLOBAL STAGE 8: UNIT 3 + 4 - GRAMMAR REVISION

I. Complete these sentences with suitable relative pronouns

*0. Jim, ___**who**___ I've known for years, is my best friend.*

1. My new coat, _____ I bought in New York, is very warm and comfortable.
2. My boss, _____ wife is French, travels to Paris regularly.
3. He didn't even say "thank you", _____ I found really rude.
4. Next summer, I'm going to India, _____ I've never been before.
5. My sister, _____ is five years younger than me, is a lawyer.

II. Give the correct form of verbs in the brackets with Past simple or Past continuous

*0. My friend Harry ___fell___ **(fall)** off the chair while he __was painting__ **(paint)** the wall of his room.*

1. We _____ **(buy)** the house in 2003. At that time, it _____ **(cost)** £150,000.
2. My sister _____ **(wait)** for me at the airport terminal when I _____ **(arrive)**.
3. A few nights ago, I _____ **(read)** a book when suddenly I _____ **(hear)** a noise outside. A few teenagers _____ **(play)** loud music.
4. The fire _____ **(still burn)** when the first firefighters _____ **(arrive)** at the scene.
5. My sister _____ **(wear)** a bright summer dress when I _____ **(see)** her at the performance.

III. Fill in the blanks with Though / As well

*0. I studied hard for my English test. I still got a low grade **though**.*

1. _____ the policemen ran fast, they couldn't catch the thief.

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2. Give me some toast _____, please.

3. _____ our team played well, they could not win the championship.

4. _____ my grandmother can't read or write, she is wiser than most people.

5. She not only sings, she plays the piano _____.

IV. Combine the following sentences using relative pronouns

0. He worked for a woman. She used to be an artist.

→ ***He worked for the woman who used to be an artist.***

1. She is my friend. She helped me with my homework.

_____

2. Prince Charles will be the King of England one day. His mother is Queen Elizabeth.

_____

3. Mrs. Kelly is a nice woman. She took me to hospital when I fainted *(ngất xỉu)* at school.

_____

4. A doctor examined me last Friday. He was really kind.

_____

5. That is the man. His wife is a famous actress.

_____

V. Rewrite sentences into Passive voice

0. They will tell you when the time comes.

→ ***You will be told when the time comes.***

1. Somebody will meet you at the airport.

_____

2. We showed the visitors the new buildings.

_____

3. They will reach the village by night.

_____

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4. People will forget this play in a few weeks.

_____

5. Tim wrote a letter to Mary.

_____

VI. Complete the gaps in the sentences by choosing the correct form of the verbs in brackets using past tenses (past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple)

It was last Sunday afternoon. I *stayed* **(stay)** at home. I _____ **(watch)** a cookery program on TV when I _____ **(realise)** how hungry I was. I _____ **(not eat)** anything since lunch, and I also _____ **(run)** a race in the morning. "Biscuits!" I _____ **(think)**.

VII. Rewrite the sentences with the given words using present perfect

0. This is the first time Jim went to Japan.

➔ ***Jim hasn't gone to Japan before.***

1. They started practicing tennis when they were in high school.

➔ They have _____.

2. The last time they visited London was two years ago.

➔ They haven't _____.

3. Kate last had her hair cut when she was 16.

➔ Kate hasn't _____.

4. When did she begin to work for this company?

➔ How long _____?

5. We began learning English six months ago.

➔ We have _____.

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Test 1 Training Reading and Use of English Part 3

Task information

- In Part 3 you read a text containing eight gaps. At the end of some lines there is a word in capital letters for you to form one appropriate word to fill each gap.
- Part 3 mainly tests your ability to form new words and different parts of speech.
- You may, for example, need to form adverbs by adding *-ly* to adjectives, make nouns plural by adding *-s* or *-es*, change verb/adjective forms by adding *-ed* or *-ing*, or form comparative/superlative forms by adding *-er* or *-est*.
- You may also have to make spelling changes (e.g. *long* to *length*). You must always get the spelling correct to get a point!

Useful language: word formation

1 To do Part 3 successfully, you need to know which affixes are often used for different parts of speech. Match the prefixes and suffixes a–d with 1–4. Write an example for each.

Tip! Keep a record of words with affixes that you see while you are reading in English.

a un- in- im- dis- ir-

b -er -ee -ist -ant -or

c -tion -ment -ness -ity -ance -ence -ship

d -ful -less -able -ous -ive -itive -y -ible

1 people who do jobs – bus driver, employee, artist, shop assistant, instructor

2 negative prefixes (mainly used for adjectives but also some verbs and nouns)

3 adjective suffixes

4 noun suffixes

2a Complete the table, using your dictionary if you need to. Use affixes from Exercise 1 and follow these spelling rules:

- For adjectives ending in *-y*, change the *y* to an *i* (e.g. *easy/easily*).
- With suffixes beginning with a vowel, drop the final *e* (e.g. *prepare/preparation*).
- For some words, you need to make other spelling changes (e.g. *high/height, freeze/frozen, little/least*).

verb	noun(s)	adjective(s)	adverb(s)
comfort	comfort(s), discomfort(s)	(un)comfortable	(un)comfortably
employ			
hope			
	noise(s), noisiness		
lose			
	science(s), scientist(s)		
relate			
succeed			

Tip! When you learn a word, use a good dictionary to find out which affixes you can add and how these change the meaning. Note these down, with example sentences.

b Where more than one word is possible, explain the difference, e.g. comfort – *pleasant*, discomfort – *unpleasant*.

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3 **Complete the sentences using the word in capitals. Use words from the table in Exercise 2.**

1 Our neighbours are friendly so we have a good relationship with them. **RELATION**

2 Most ..... agree that sea levels will continue to rise in the coming years. **SCIENCE**

3 The huge waterfall was so ..... that I couldn't hear a word anyone said. **NOISE**

4 In an area of such high ....., we must provide new jobs for local people. **EMPLOY**

5 Our situation on the island seemed ..... as we had no water or food left. **HOPE**

6 The 800-kilometre journey in an old bus with hard seats was very ..... . **COMFORT**

7 Our plan to save the trees was ..... and sadly they have all now been cut down. **SUCCESS**

8 The ..... of so much rainforest will have a terrible effect on the climate. **LOSE**

4 **These sentences written by First candidates each contain word formation errors. Correct the mistakes. Which of 1–10:**

- use the wrong affix?
- have a spelling mistake?
- confuse singular and plural?

1 The paramedics gave him first aid and, without *loosing* a second, put him in the ambulance.

2 More and more people in my country are out of work and *unemployments* is getting worse.

3 I think the fact that only 60 per cent of the money will go to the hospital is *inacceptable*.

4 The gang must have been very careful, because the police could find no *evidences* at all.

5 You can develop a good *relation* with your pet over time.

6 They work with *scientifict* institutions to study the environment in the area.

7 I think that this is a good way to solve the *disagree* between Pat and his friend.

8 I am *hopefull* that I will be able to do this job in the future.

9 I had to work for 100 hours a week and ate at *unregularly* times.

10 *Employeers* should provide insurance for all of their staff.

Advice

1 The article 'a' and the adjective 'good' mean we need a noun. If people are 'friendly' we probably get on well with them, so we have 'a good relationship'.

2 The verb 'agree' needs a subject, probably a kind of people. It is plural so this noun must be plural, too.

3 The missing word describes 'waterfall' so it's an adjective. If the person 'couldn't hear' it means there was a lot of noise.

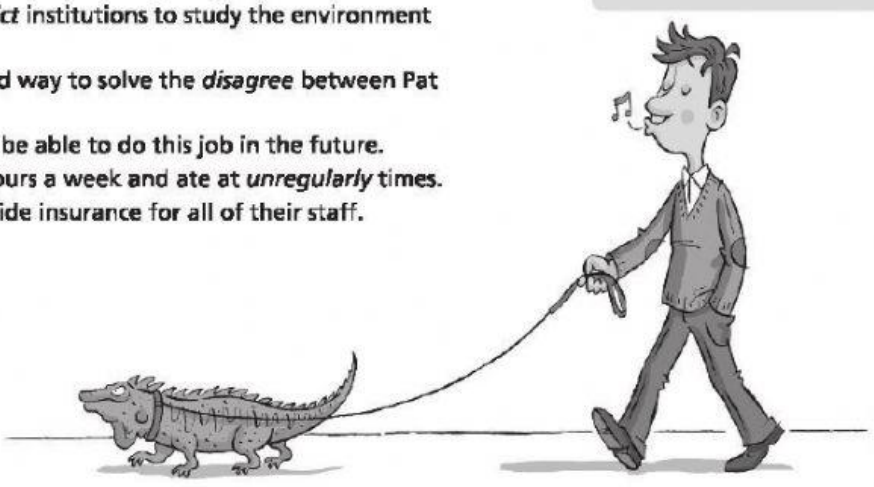
4 After the adjective 'high' we need a noun from 'employ'. If 'new jobs' are required, there can't be enough now, so the meaning will be negative.

5 The missing word describes 'situation' so it must be an adjective. That situation was clearly negative.

6 We need an adjective to describe the 'journey'. We must make 'comfort' negative by adding both a suffix and a negative prefix.

7 The word 'sadly' shows it is a negative idea, so we need an adjective to describe 'plan' with a negative prefix.

8 After the article 'the' we need a noun meaning something lost, but we need to be careful with the spelling.



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