

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

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

Class: GE8

Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8 - UNIT 1: LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. GRAMMAR

I. Các lượng từ trong tiếng Anh

1. *Each/Every* (mỗi)

“each” và “every” giống nhau về nghĩa.

Example: Each time (every time) I see you, I fall in love again.

Every one (each one) has a private phone.

- **Each**

Khi dùng hơn với số lượng nhỏ:

Example: There are 3 rooms in this house. **Each** room is a different design.

Khi dùng với danh từ hoặc đứng một mình:

Example: None of the stories is the same. **Each** was different.

- **Every**

Khi nghĩ tới các vật, sự việc như một nhóm, ta dùng “**every**” đứng trước danh từ đếm được số ít để chỉ đến cả nhóm, tập hợp.

Example: Every member should have a notebook.

2. *Both* (cả hai)

Ta dùng “**both**” với nghĩa **cả hai** (**2 người hoặc 2 vật**), có thể đứng một mình hoặc theo sau là 1 danh từ.

Example: Both (shirts) are red.

3. *Neither* (cũng không)

“neither” dùng để nói về “**cũng không**” trong câu **phủ định**.

Example: I didn't get enough to eat, and **neither** did you.

***Lưu ý:** trong câu sử dụng “**neither**” thì trợ động từ đứng sau “**neither**” **không được** **dùng ở dạng phủ định** (**không được dùng “not”**), vì bản thân từ “**neither**” đã mang nghĩa phủ định.

4. All (tất cả)

“all” có thể dùng với danh từ số nhiều, danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ số ít.

Example: All the students in the class passed the exam.

II. Conjunctions (các liên từ trong tiếng Anh)

1. Although (mặc dù, dẫu cho)

- “although” dùng để liên kết hai vế của câu biểu thị hai hành động đối ngược nhau về mặt logic, chỉ sự nhượng bộ. “Although” có thể đứng ở đầu hoặc giữa câu.

Although + Clause 1, Clause 2

hoặc Clause 1, although + Clause 2

Example: He tried to finish work, although he was tired.

Although he was tired, he tried to finish work.

2. While (trong khi)

- Dùng “while” khi nói về 2 hành động xảy ra gần như cùng 1 lúc với nhau (kéo dài trong một khoảng thời gian nào đó). “While” có thể đứng ở đầu hoặc giữa câu.

While + S1 + to be + V1-ing, S2 + to be + V2-ing

hoặc S1 + to be + V1-ing while S2 + to be + V2-ing

- Mệnh đề có chứa “while”, chúng ta thường chia động từ ở dạng tiếp diễn.

Example: He was playing soccer while she was reading the newspaper.

- Mệnh đề chính (không chứa “while”) có thể chia ở dạng không tiếp diễn trong một số trường hợp.

While + S1 + to be + V1-ing, S2 + V2

hoặc S1 + V1 while S2 + to be + V2-ing

Example: While he was talking, his baby slept.

3. Whereas (trong khi, ngược lại, tuy nhiên, xét lại)

- Dùng “whereas” để so sánh người này với người kia, vật này với vật khác có tính chất không giống nhau.

- “whereas” được dùng để nối các mệnh đề trái ngược nhau.

Whereas + Clause 1, Clause 2

hoặc Clause 1, whereas Clause 2

Example: Some of the studies show positive results, whereas others do not.

Whereas my friend always likes to eat sweets, I prefer sour food.

*Từ vựng mở rộng

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	cathedral (n) /kə'θiː.drəl/	nhà thờ đạo Thiên Chúa	4	rush (v) /rʌʃ/	vội
2*	fingerprint (n) /'fɪŋ.gə.prɪnt/	dấu vân tay	5	aspect (n) /'æs.pekt/	khía cạnh
3*	precisely (adv) /pri'saɪs.li/	một cách chính xác			

*Note: n = noun (danh từ), v = verb (động từ), adv = adverb (trạng từ)

Từ có ký hiệu * có 2 cách phát âm.

Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

B. HOMEWORK

*Note: DO NOT apply short forms (contractions) in sentences.

Use “was not/ do not/ have not...” instead of “wasn’t/ don’t/ haven’t...”

I. Complete the following sentences by choosing the suitable determiners.

each/every neither (x2) all both

0. All (of) the workers were given a pay-rise at the end of the year.
1. She played _____ hockey and basketball when she was a student.
2. He hadn’t done any homework, _____ had he brought any of his books to class.
3. There were four rooms, _____ with wonderful views of the garden.
4. _____ student gets a laptop. They have to give it back at the end of the course.
5. We didn’t get to see the castle, _____ did we see the cathedral.

II. Tick (✓) the boxes with correct answers.

0. He cut the cake into six pieces and gave _____ child a slice.

all each

III. Fill “while”, “whereas” or “although” into the gaps.

0. **While** the kids were having a nap, the mom could have a relaxing bath.

1. Patrick speaks French and Spanish fluently, _____ his brother Philip isn't good at languages at all.
2. She walked home by herself, _____ she knew that it was dangerous.
3. _____ walking past the post office, I suddenly remembered that I hadn't posted the letter.
4. _____ it was rainy, we put on our jackets and went for a walk.
5. We were lying on the beach sunbathing _____ they were playing volleyball.

IV. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the following sentences.

0. Her brother really enjoy this job while the salary was very low. although

1. Although I was waiting at the bus stop, three buses went by in the opposite direction. _____

2. Whereas the film poster is wonderful, I don't like to see it. _____

3. He works slowly and precisely, although I tend to rush things and make mistakes. _____

4. While my uncle was tired, he still drove a hundred kilometers to the next city. _____

5. Some of the studies show positive results, although others do not. _____

V. Write sentences using the words or phrases given below.

0. (advantage)

Internet connection via broadband offers many advantages.

1. (ability to V)

_____.

2. (bilingual)

_____.

3. (interview)

_____.

4. (mother tongue)

_____.

5. (do revision)

_____.

FCE 2016 – TEST 5 – PART 1 (R)

You are going to read an article about a flight in a very fast aeroplane. 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.

My fastest ever plane ride

Reporter Matt Rudd goes on an extraordinary plane ride

In The Red Bull Air Race, twelve pilots take it in turns to race through a series of pylons between 15 and 25 metres high, negotiating sharp turns, barrel rolls and loops on the way, all at speeds of up to 370 km per hour. I was invited to find out what it feels like to take part.

An hour before the flight, I had to sign two forms. The first confirmed that I was in good health, the second that I would empty all my pockets, because tiny objects can become very dangerous during the flight. I also learnt that I would have to try to stay orientated throughout. 'The horizon is your best friend,' I was told, 'the pilot will explain in which direction you have to look.' I was also asked to promise that when I was flying upside down, I would 'completely relax. Try and enjoy the view.' Half an hour before the flight, I had a safety briefing in which I was told not, under any circumstances, to touch anything.

By the time we were taxiing down the runway, my legs up in front of me, feet trying not to touch the incredibly important steering pedals, hands trying not to rest on any of the many important switches within reach, my mind had made itself up. Ignoring all instructions received, I would not relax and enjoy the flight. This is the cruel paradox of high-speed acrobatic flying. In order to survive it without passing out, you have to keep calm and focused. You have to tense up at the right time and you have to relax at the right time. Panicking is bad idea. None of this was of particular comfort as we began accelerating down the runway.

Dario, the pilot, and I reached the end of the runway. There we were in the Zivko Edge 540, upsettingly one of the world's fastest acrobatic planes, ready to go. The plane took off and two seconds later we banked sharply to the right. It was an instant, violent manoeuvre and I felt

the air squeeze out of my lungs. I looked up at the horizon, tensed everything and emitted short gasps as I sank down into the seat. For a split second I weighed 6.2 times my normal weight. And then we levelled out. We turned another sharp left and dived, leaving my stomach at 2,000 metres and my lungs scrunched up on the roof of the plane. Seconds later, we were 10 metres off the ground, aiming for the alarmingly small space between two pylons. They passed at 400 km per hour but my whoop of momentary excitement was stolen by a sharp right turn. We hadn't even done any acrobatics yet.

For two minutes, I was allowed to fly the plane, my hand shaking so much the plane shook too... it's that responsive. And then after that Dario said something. And I said, 'Can you repeat that?' But instead of replying, he did a barrel roll, a full lateral 360° turn.

'Are you okay?'

'Yup.'

'Have you had enough?'

'No,' I lied.

Then he did a loop, flying the plane up and over, turning a full circle in the air. Now, I am aware that many people would find this exciting. The sort of people who enjoy rollercoasters. However, I just thought it was a bit much. At the top of the loop, as we were flying upside down, I heard a small voice shouting, 'Relax, relax, look up.' Then I looked up and saw some fields.

The flight was over in 10 minutes. It had been 'soft' compared to what the pilots endure when they race. As if to illustrate the point, Dario got out some sandwiches the minute we landed and merrily tucked in. I didn't eat for hours and that night I did the loop the loop over and over again in my sleep.

line 55
line 56

line 59

line 71

31 How did Matt feel as the plane started moving along the runway?

- A annoyed that there were so many rules to follow
- B surprised that he had to sit in a rather awkward position
- C convinced that he was going to be unable to behave as required
- D anxious that he had not been adequately prepared for the experience

32 Why does Matt say *We hadn't even done any acrobatics yet* in lines 55 and 56?

- A to justify his impatience
- B to express his disappointment
- C to explain why he felt so relieved
- D to emphasise how apprehensive he felt

33 What does *responsive* mean in line 59?

- A eager
- B sensitive
- C active
- D helpful

34 In the fifth paragraph, Matt wants the pilot to think that

- A he understands the technical terms.
- B he needs a break.
- C he is feeling fine.
- D he had expected to roll.

35 What does *it* refer to in line 71?

- A turning a full circle
- B being aware
- C finding this exciting
- D enjoying rollercoasters

36 What is implied about the pilot in the final paragraph?

- A He finds Matt's reaction amusing.
- B He wants to demonstrate that he is tougher than Matt.
- C He feels unusually hungry after the flight.
- D He is completely unaffected by their experience.

FCE 2008 (3) – TEST 1 – PART 2 (W)

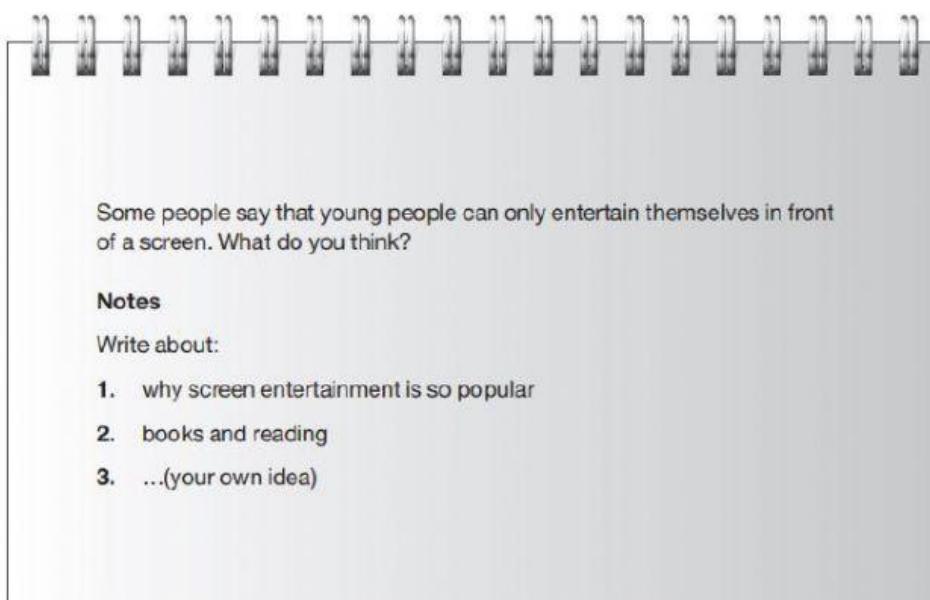
WRITING (1 hour 20 minutes)

Part 1

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

1 In your English class you have been talking about modern entertainment. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

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



Some people say that young people can only entertain themselves in front of a screen. What do you think?

Notes

Write about:

1. why screen entertainment is so popular
2. books and reading
3. ... (your own idea)

