

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

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

Class: GE8

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8 - REVISION

CAMBRIDGE PRACTICE

A. VOCABULARY REVISION

I. Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box

<i>evaporated</i>	constantly	source	delta	coastline
bank	diagram	populated area	water cycle	fertile

0. Most of the water had evaporated.

1. _____ is the circulation (*tuân hoàn*) of water from the land to the air and back again.
2. The teacher drew a _____ showing how the blood flows through the heart.
3. The length of _____ shown is about 1,000 yards.
4. The Red River _____ is formed by the Red River.
5. _____ land or soil is able to produce good crops.
6. We're camping near the river _____.
7. It is a heavily _____ with a mixed community.
8. The _____ of the White Nile is the Luvironza River.
9. He talked _____ about his work.

II. Match the words in column A with their definition in column B

A	B
0. <i>convectional rainfall</i>	a. <i>a type of rainfall that involves the formation of convection currents</i>
1. flow	b. covered with snow on top
2. equator	c. slightly wet
3. snow-capped	d. to move in one direction, especially continuously and easily
4. moist	e. the act of protecting somebody/something from attack or criticism
5. defence	f. an imaginary line around the earth at an equal distance from the North and South Poles (<i>Cerc</i>)

0 - a	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -
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III. Write the correct English words

No.	English words	Meanings
1		người Ai Cập
2		trầm tích
3		lũ trên sông
4		loài bò sát
5		cuối cùng
6		phì nhiêu, màu mờ
7		quảng trường
8		người sống ở đảo
9		sự giáng thủy (hiện tượng nước thoát ra khỏi các đám mây tạo thành mưa và tuyết rơi xuống)
10		sự bay hơi làm bay hơi
11		trải rộng ra
12		đường bờ biển
13		thủy triều
14		cửa sông
15		đầm lầy
16		đầm, phá
17		sự bảo vệ, che chở
18		cánh gần, cận cảnh
19		động đất/địa chấn nhỏ
20		mưa địa hình

B. CAMBRIDGE PRACTICE

FCE 2016 – TEST 6 – PART 5 (R)

Part 5

You are going to read an article about a wildlife cameraman called Doug Allan. 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.

Wildlife cameraman

Doug Allan films wild animals in cold places. If you've ever been amazed by footage of polar bears in a nature documentary, it's probably been filmed by him. His perfect temperature, he says, is -18°C. Allan trained as a marine biologist and commercial diver. Diving was his first passion, where he learned about survival in cold places. His big break came when a TV crew turned up in Antarctica, where Allan was working, to film a wildlife documentary. 'I ended up taking the crew to different places, and after 48 hours I realised that being a wildlife cameraman ticked all the boxes: travel, adventure, underwater.'

He is now a top cameraman and has worked on many major TV wildlife series. 'I came along at a good time. When I started, hardly anyone had been to the Antarctic. You had coral people, elephant people, chimpanzee people. I just became the cold man. It was like all these amazing sequences were just waiting to be captured on film.' The camera and communications technology was very basic when he started 35 years ago. 'It is certainly easier to film today. If you shot something then, you had to remember it. Today, with digital technology, you can shoot a lot and look at it immediately. You used to have to think what shots you needed next, and what you had missed. You shot less. Film was very expensive. Today you can have too much material.'

'My value is field experience in cold conditions. I have a feel for it. I have spent so much time on sea ice it now feels like crossing the street. I do get cold toes but the poles are healthy places. There are no leeches, no diseases or mosquitoes.' Wildlife filming, Allan says, is full of great successes, but also failures and embarrassments. Once, he was in the

Orkneys to film kittiwakes. Unfortunately he could not identify which birds they were.

When Allan recently got permission to film sequences for a major TV series in Kong Karls Land, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, he did not expect an easy assignment. It is a world of polar bears and is strictly off limits to all but the most fearless or foolish. Usually -32°C in April, the wind is vicious and hauling cameras in the deep snow is a nightmare. After walking five or more hours a day and watching polar bear dens in the snow slopes for 23 days, however, Allan had seen just one mother bear and her cub. By day 24, though, he says, he was living in bear world, at bear speed, with bear senses.

'We find a new hole and wait. We shuffle, hop, bend, stretch and run to stay warm. Five hours of watching and then with no warning at all I catch a glimpse so brief that I almost miss it. But the camera's locked on the hole on full zoom and my eye's very quickly on the viewfinder. Nothing for a couple of seconds and then an unmistakable black nose. Nose becomes muzzle, grows bigger to become full head and in less than a minute she has her front legs out and is resting on the snow in front of the hole. She's looking at me but she's not bothered. I've just taken a close-up, thinking this can't get much better ... when she sets off on a long slide down the slope. I'd swear it's partly in sheer pleasure,' he recounts, adding that two cubs then appeared at the den entrance. 'Clearly it's their first view of the world ... It's show time on the slopes and we have front-row seats.'

Now Allan would like to make his own film about climate change in the Arctic, talking to the people who live there and experience the impact of it first hand. He says he would be able to make an extraordinary documentary.

line 80

31 What do we learn about Allan in the first paragraph?

- A He had to train as a diver in order to become a wildlife cameraman.
- B Becoming a cameraman suited the interests he already had.
- C He was given the chance to work as a cameraman by a TV crew he met.
- D Finding work as a cameraman allowed him to remain in Antarctica.

32 What does Allan say about the first documentaries he worked on?

- A He has very clear memories of them.
- B Most of what he filmed was new to viewers.
- C They were shorter than those he makes nowadays.
- D He would have liked to have been able to choose where he worked.

33 Why does Allan compare spending time on sea ice to crossing the street?

- A It is an ordinary occurrence for him.
- B He thinks it presents a similar level of danger.
- C He has learnt to approach it in the same way.
- D It requires skills that can be used in winter conditions anywhere.

34 When Allan had been on Kong Karls Land for a while, he began to

- A stop worrying about the dangers he was facing.
- B feel a deep understanding of how polar bears lived.
- C get used to the terrible conditions for filming.
- D be more hopeful that one bear would lead him to others.

35 What feeling does Allan describe in the fifth paragraph?

- A panic when he nearly fails to film a fantastic sequence
- B concern that he has disturbed an adult female with her young
- C amazement at being lucky enough to capture some great shots
- D delight at being able to move around after waiting quietly for ages

36 What does *it* refer to in line 80?

- A Allan's film
- B climate change
- C the Arctic
- D living there

FCE 1 (2015) – TEST 3 – PART 3 (R)

Part 3

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.

Example: **0** **C Y C L I S T**

Cycling

I have been a keen (0) for about nine years. When I began cycling, CYCLE
I found the flat roads easy but the hills almost (17) Surprisingly, POSSIBLE
now it's the opposite. A long flat ride can be both dull and (18) EXHAUST
as you never experience that fantastic feeling of freedom when speeding
downhill. Years ago, going uphill left me (19) Now I have learned BREATH
to take hills slowly and steadily.

When I set off, I'm full of energy and the first hundred metres are
(20) the next couple of kilometres a bit tiring, but on the whole the MARVEL
experience is very (21) ENJOY

Cycling is (22) any other forms of exercise I have tried; it is never
a chore but always a (23) The physical benefits are obvious but
the mental benefits are (24) important; when you are travelling
calmly at a sensible speed, you breathe fresh air, have time to think and
can relax.

FCE 2016 – TEST 5 – PART 4 (L)

Con làm bài nghe tại link sau:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/17nRIYyLQMJWJXZIfxR_gFejekwr2UBmy?usp=sharing

Part 4

You will hear an interview with a man called Mark Phillips, who is talking about his work as a potter. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 Why did pottery not appeal to Mark when he was younger?

- A He was put off by his mother's achievements.
- B His many attempts always seemed to end in failure.
- C He was too busy playing in a band to take an interest.

25 Why did Mark decide to take up pottery?

- A His business wasn't as successful as he wanted it to be.
- B He saw how enjoyable pottery classes could be.
- C He realised he needed to be more creative.

26 What did Mark say about being a student again?

- A He missed having responsibility.
- B He was made to feel that he was different.
- C He felt physically challenged.

27 Mark describes the pots he makes as

- A reflecting shapes in nature.
- B objects that are to be used.
- C similar to his mother's in design.

28 What has surprised Mark about the pottery community?

- A how supportive they have been to a newcomer
- B how willing other potters are to share ideas
- C how content they are with their lifestyle

29 What advice from his mother has Mark valued most?

- A to concentrate all his efforts on perfecting pottery
- B to remember the skill of potters from the past
- C to be realistic about the money-making possibilities of pottery

30 In the future, Mark says he would like to be able to

- A develop some new colours for his pots.
- B exhibit his pots in a gallery.
- C explore different techniques for making pots.