

MS. CHI ENGLISH

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 4 – GREAT EXPEDITIONS GRAMMAR

A. GRAMMAR

Past simple (Quá khứ đơn)	<p>- Cách dùng: Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại thời điểm trong quá khứ. Diễn tả những hành động xảy ra liên tiếp tại trong thời điểm quá khứ. Diễn đạt một hành động xen vào một hành động đang diễn ra tại thời điểm trong quá khứ</p> <p>- Công thức:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: center; background-color: #f0f0ff;">TO BE</th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: center; background-color: #f0f0ff;">VERBS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">+ </td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">S + V-ed She worked yesterday.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">- </td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">S + was not/were not + ... They weren't friends.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">? </td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">S + did not + verb (base form) She didn't work yesterday.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">? </td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Did + S + verb (in base form)? Did she work yesterday?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>- Dấu hiệu nhận biết: Trong câu thường có những từ sau: yesterday, last night/ week/month/year, ago,...</p>	TO BE	VERBS	+	S + V-ed She worked yesterday.	-	S + was not/were not + ... They weren't friends.	?	S + did not + verb (base form) She didn't work yesterday.	?	Did + S + verb (in base form)? Did she work yesterday?
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Present perfect (Hiện tại hoàn thành)	<p>- Cách dùng: Diễn tả 1 hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng vẫn còn ở hiện tại và tương lai hoặc 1 hành động vừa mới xảy ra. Diễn tả hành động xảy ra và kết quả trong quá khứ nhưng không nói rõ thời gian xảy ra. Nói về kinh nghiệm, trải nghiệm.</p> <p>- Công thức:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center; background-color: #ffffcc;">+ </td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center; background-color: #ffffcc;">S + have/has + past participle I have tried sushi.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center; background-color: #ffffcc;">- </td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center; background-color: #ffffcc;">S + have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + past participle I have not tried sushi.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center; background-color: #ffffcc;">? </td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center; background-color: #ffffcc;">Have/Has + subject + past participle? Have you tried sushi?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>- Dấu hiệu nhận biết: Trong câu thường có những từ sau: since, for, already, just, ever, never, yet, recently, before,...</p>	+	S + have/has + past participle I have tried sushi.	-	S + have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + past participle I have not tried sushi.	?	Have/Has + subject + past participle? Have you tried sushi?				
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Past continuous (Quá khứ tiếp diễn)	<p>- Cách dùng: Để diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ. Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ thì có một hành động khác xen vào hoặc những hành động xảy ra song song với nhau.</p> <p>- Công thức:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center; background-color: #ccffff;">+ </td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center; background-color: #ccffff;">S + was/were + V-ing She was cooking all morning.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center; background-color: #ccffff;">- </td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center; background-color: #ccffff;">S + was/were + not + V-ing She was not sleeping when he came home.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center; background-color: #ccffff;">? </td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center; background-color: #ccffff;">Was/were + S + V-ing? Was she sleeping when he came home?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	+	S + was/were + V-ing She was cooking all morning.	-	S + was/were + not + V-ing She was not sleeping when he came home.	?	Was/were + S + V-ing? Was she sleeping when he came home?				
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	<p>- Dấu hiệu nhận biết: Trong câu thường có trạng từ thời gian trong quá khứ với thời điểm xác định. Ví dụ: At/At this time + thời gian quá khứ (at 7 o'clock yesterday), in + năm quá khứ, in the past,...</p>
Past perfect simple (Quá khứ hoàn thành)	<p>- Cách dùng: Diễn tả hành động đã hoàn thành trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ Diễn đạt một hành động đã xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ. Hành động xảy ra trước dùng quá khứ hoàn thành – xảy ra sau dùng quá khứ đơn</p> <p>- Công thức:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊕ S + had + past participle + ... She had finished the test. ⊖ S + had not/hadn't + past participle + ... She hadn't finished the test. ⌚ Had + S + past participle + ...? Had she finished the test? <p>- Dấu hiệu nhận biết: Trong câu thường có những từ sau: by the time, prior to that time, before, after, as soon as, until then,...</p>
Past simple passive (Bị động quá khứ đơn)	<p>- Cách dùng: Nhấn mạnh hành động, sự việc xảy ra vì bạn không biết chủ ngữ (người/vật) tác động là ai. Dùng câu bị động khi người nghe hiểu nhiên biết chủ thể tác động lên hành động là ai.</p> <p>- Công thức: S + was/ were + Past participle (Động từ chia quá khứ phân từ)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The cat drank the milk.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The milk was drunk.</p> </div> </div>

* Note: (+) = *Khẳng định*; S = *Subject: Chủ ngữ*

(-) = *Phủ định*; V = *Verb: Động từ*

(?) = *Nghi vấn*

B. EXERCISES

I. Write the correct form of the verbs given.

0. When I (come) came, she (leave) had left for Nha Trang 10 minutes ago.
1. I (visit) _____ my uncle's home regularly when I (be) _____ a child.
2. London (change) _____ a lot since we first (come) _____ to live here.
3. On arriving at home I (find) _____ that she just (leave) _____ a few minutes before.
4. My grandfather (never, fly) _____ in an airplane, and he has no intention of ever doing so.
5. Yesterday, when he (cross) _____ the street, he (see) _____ a stray cat.

II. Underline the correct answers.

0. *They took my pencils, ripped my books and then laughs/ laughed at me.*
1. Susie **went/ goes** out 4 hours ago and has not come back, I am worried.
2. How did I **met/ met** your mother? Well, we were both running late for work that day and then we **were bumped/ bumped** into each other.
3. By the time I came, she **was/ is** nowhere to be seen.
4. This song is so good that I have been listening to it **since/ for** 4 hours.
5. John **invites/ invited** Fiona to his birthday party last night.

III. Change the following sentences from the past simple active voice into the passive voice.

0. *The dog bit the man.*

=> **The man was bitten by the dog.**

1. The cat chased the mouse.

=> _____.

2. The dog woke the woman up.

=> _____.

3. The fishermen caught Dory in their net.

=> _____.

4. The T-Rex carried the minions on its back.

=> _____.

5. The green chick ate the worm.

=> _____.

6. The manager didn't phone the secretary this morning.

=> _____.

7. Ann fed the cats before she went to the cinema.

=> _____.

8. Did the thieves steal the most valuable painting in the national museum?

=> _____ ?

9. He broke his nose in a football match.

=> _____.

10. Did you finish the above sentences?

=> _____ ?

IV. Put the verbs in the present perfect simple or past simple.

Here is the six o'clock news from ITC, on Monday the 25th April. Our reporter in Nepal (0) **telephoned** (**telephone**) us ten minutes ago and (1) _____ (**say**) that Jane Tomkins and her partner, Ann Beckett, are on top of the world today. They (2) _____ (**reach**) the top of Mount Everest half hour ago. Our reporter spoke to another climber on the expedition.

Reporter: Are Jane and Ann still on the top of Mount Everest?

Climber: No, they (3) _____ (**start**) their return journey.

Reporter: How long (4) _____ they _____ (**spend**) up there?

Climber: About 10 minutes. They (5) _____ (**take**) some photographs of each other.

Reporter: Are they in good health?

Climber: Well, they're both tired but they're fine.

V. Read the letter from Chris to her friend, Jo. Chris is from San Francisco and has just had a holiday with Jo in London. Complete the sentences. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.



Dear Jo

Well, I (0) arrived (arrive) back safely two weeks ago. The flight (1) _____ (be) fine, but a bit long. I (2) _____ (watch) two films and (3) _____ (eat) two breakfasts!

Thank you for everything. I (4) _____ (have) a really good time with you in London. I hope you (5) _____ (enjoy) it too.

Everything here is very different from London. I (6) _____ (sit) under a big umbrella because the sun is very hot today. I know we (7) _____ (have) some sunny days in London

but I remember there (8) _____ (be) also some rain!

It was difficult for me to start work after my wonderful holiday, but it's OK now. I (9) _____ (be) in a new department since I (10) _____ (come) home and it's interesting. I (11) _____ (have) a new manager now, and that is good because the old one (12) _____ (be) horrible.

By the way, (13) _____ (you/find) a black leather photo album? I think I (14) _____ (leave) it in the bedroom. Could you send it to me sometime? No hurry.

Jill (15) _____ (sit) in the garden with me and she send her love to you. Please write soon, and thank you again for a wonderful time.

Love Chris.

VI. Put following active sentences into the passive voice.

0. Four apples were bought by Lisa.	=> Lisa bought four apples.
1. The thieves were arrested by the police.	=> _____.
2. The 200 metres were swum by Jack.	=> _____.
3. The old lady was bitten by a dog.	=> _____.
4. Five hamburgers were eaten by Tom and Max.	=> _____.
5. Good stories were told by my mother.	=> _____.

FCE (2016) – TEST 6 – PART 3 (L)

Con làm bài nghe ở link sau:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Lhx Cd_1p9y1xO1SD5OVqoq6r-0_MAMVO/view?usp=sharing

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about collecting things as a hobby. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–H) why each speaker collects the things. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A I enjoy the challenge.

Speaker 1 19

B It means I spend time with my family.

Speaker 2 20

C It's a way of meeting interesting people.

Speaker 3 21

D I want to help the local community.

Speaker 4 22

E I use my collection to teach other people.

Speaker 5 23

F It's a financial investment.

G It connects me to the past.

H I like to have beautiful things around me.

FCE (2016) – TEST 6 – PART 2 (R)

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 F

Food preservation

Keeping food for long periods (0) time was historically a huge problem. This proved especially crucial (9) times when agricultural production (10) severely limited by weather or crop failure. People commonly used ice to keep food fresh but, of (11) , ice itself melts relatively quickly. In 1859 an American, John Mason, invented a glass jar with a metal screw-on lid, creating a perfect seal and making (12) possible to preserve food that would previously not have remained edible. Mason's jar is still (13) use throughout the world.

An even (14) successful method for keeping food by canning it in metal containers was perfected between 1870 (15) 1920 by Englishman Bryan Donkin. This preserved food beautifully, though the early iron cans were expensive, heavy and difficult to open. A breakthrough came in the 1880s with the development of lighter materials (16) also enabled mass production of cans.

FCE (2016) – TEST 6 – PART 2 (W)

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2–4** in this part. Write your answer in **140–190** words in an appropriate style on the separate answer sheet. Put the question number in the box at the top of the answer sheet.

2 You have received an email from your English-speaking friend, Robert:

Hi

My parents are both 50 next month and I want to do something special for them – I can't decide whether to organise a surprise birthday party or take them away to a hotel for the weekend. What do you think I should do?

Write your email.

3 You recently saw this notice on an English-language website called *TV Watch*:

Reviews wanted!

TV series

Is there a TV series which you watch regularly?

Write a review of the series explaining what it is about, why you like it and who you would recommend it to.

Write your review.

4 You see this advertisement on your college noticeboard:

Wanted: English-speaking guide

A group of English students is coming to your town for a week. The tourist office is looking for a guide to show the students the town. Write a letter of application to the organizer of the tour, Mrs Isobel Parks, explaining:

- Which places you would take the students to visit
- Why you would be the best person for the job

Write your letter.