MS. CHI ENGLISH

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 6 – ENTERTAINMENT AND MEDIA

GRAMMAR

A. GRAMMAR

I. Cụm động từ (Phrasal verbs)

- **Cụm động từ** là những từ được tạo nên **bởi động từ** và **tiểu từ**. Tiểu từ này có thể là giới từ hoặc trạng từ hoặc cả hai. Nghĩa cụm động từ được tạo nên khác với nghĩa gốc của động từ đó.

  verb + **preposition** (Ex: come across, look after, etc.)

  verb + **adverb** (Ex: look up, get away, etc.)

  verb + **adverb** + **preposition** (Ex: break up with, run out of, etc.)

- Tùy vào từng cụm động từ mà dùng hoặc không dùng tân ngữ theo sau.

  Ex: My sister **takes up** golf.

  I **went out** last night.

Có 2 loại cụm động từ: cụm động từ có thể tách rời và cụm động từ không thể tách rời.

+ *Cụm động từ có thể tách rời (separable phrasal verb):* tân ngữ đứng giữa động từ chính và giới từ/ trạng từ của cụm động từ.

  Ex: Kate **lets** me **down**.

+ *Cụm động từ không thể tách rời (non-separable phrasal verb):* tân ngữ đứng sau giới từ/ trạng từ của cụm động từ.

  Ex: Those people are **looking at** me.

Tuy nhiên, có vài cụm động từ có thể dùng cả 2 hình thức trên.

+ *Nếu danh từ/ cụm danh từ làm tân ngữ, thì có thể được đặt ở cả hai vị trí.*

  Ex: I **looked** the number **up** in the phone book.

  I **looked up** the number in the phone book.

+ *Nếu đại từ (me, you, him, her, them, us, it) làm tân ngữ, thì chỉ có thể đứng giữa động từ và giới từ*

  Ex: I **looked** it **up** in the phone book.

MỘT SỐ CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ			
break down	(máy móc) hư hỏng	**deal with**	giải quyết
be into	thích/ say mê	**go out**	đi ra ngoài
break out	bùng phát/ trốn thoát	**go off**	nổ/ (chuông) reo/ (thức ăn) ôi thiu/ diễn ra
bring up	nuôi dưỡng	**look into**	điều tra, xem xét
call off	hủy bỏ	**look for**	tìm kiếm
come round	tỉnh lại/ thay đổi (ý kiến, quan điểm)	**put off**	trì hoãn
come across	tình cờ thấy, bắt gặp	**stay in**	không ra ngoài
come down with	ốm, ngã bệnh/ góp tiền	**turn off**	tắt (máy móc)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Vị trí của trạng từ (Position of adverbs)

- Trạng từ gồm có:
  + *Trạng từ chỉ mức độ thường xuyên:* always, usually, often, sometimes, never, etc.
  + *Trạng từ chỉ mức độ chắc chắn:* definitely, certainly, probably, etc.
  + *Các trạng từ khác:* already, also, still, just, only, even, etc.
- Trạng từ đứng **trước động từ chính** và **sau động từ to be và trợ động từ/ động từ khiếm khuyết (have, will, can, must, should, etc.).**

Ex: It **is often** sunny in March.
They **have already finished** their homework.
He **certainly knows** the answer.
She **should also read** this book.

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. Match the phrasal verb with its definition.

~~*0. be into*~~	A. to solve a problem, perform a task, etc.	***0 - F***
1. look into	B. to spend time relaxing	**1 -**
2. call off	C. to examine something	**2 -**
3. chill out	D. to be fired; to explode	**3 -**
4. deal with	E. to cancel something	**4 -**
5. go off	~~*F. to be interested in something in an active way*~~	**5 -**

II. Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the phrasal verbs in the box.

~~*take up*~~	go off	turn off	look into	break out	stay in

0. My sister ***has taken up*** *golf since last month.*
1. World War II _____ on 1st September 1939.
2. It rained heavily yesterday, so I _____ and watched TV all day.
3. Police _____ the thief right now.
4. Remember to _____ the light before you go out.
5. Milk _____ very quickly if you don't put it in the fridge.

III. Choose the correct answer by circling A, B, C or D.

0. I still can't believe it! My bike _____ last night.

A. stole **(B.) *was stolen*** *C. stolen* *D. was stealing*

1. It seems that the fire _____ in the kitchen.

A. broke out B. broke down C. brought up D. called off

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. We _____ some old photos while we were clearing out the desk.

A. went out B. came across C. put off D. went off

3. Could you _____ my cat while I'm on holiday?

A. look into B. look for C. look after D. look up

4. Due to the heavy rain, we_____ the soccer game_____.

A. called…for B. stayed…in C. taken…up D. called…off

5. I think they are _____ their lost key now.

A. staying in B. looking for C. filling in D. calling off

IV. Choose the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

*0. She **never comes / comes never** home late.*

1. It ***is certainly / certainly is*** true that the early years are crucial to a child's development.
2. This is the website on which my brother ***learns usually / usually learns*** English.
3. They ***just have talked / have just talked*** on the phone about the upcoming project.
4. He ***doesn't even want / doesn't want even*** to take part in the competition.
5. Rachel and her sister ***both left / left both*** their hometown for the U.S.

V. Rewrite the sentences with the given words in brackets.

0. Kate doesn't often go out on the weekend.

→ *Kate **often stays in** on the weekend.* ***(stays)***

1. He hasn't caught a cold for ages.

→ He last _____ ages ago. **(came)**

2. Today's football match is postponed and will be held next Friday.

→ Today's football match has _____ next Friday. **(put)**

3. Alice was well raised by her grandparents in Florida.

→ Alice was _____ by her grandparents in Florida. **(brought)**

4. I met Rosie by chance while I was walking on the street.

→ I _____ while I was walking on the street. **(across)**

5. The telephone system stopped working a long time ago.

→ The telephone system has _____ for a long time. **(broken)**

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

~~out~~	round	up	for	down	in

*0. If you keep playing badly, you'll be chucked __**out**__ of my team.*

1. Fiona has been looking _____ the cat that she lost last month
2. The woman who suddenly fainted in front of me has come _____.

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3. I don't think staying _____ all the time is good for your health.
4. She tries her best to become successful. She'll never give _____ easily.
5. The washing machine has broken _____ for a long time. It needs being fixed now.

C. FCE Practice

FCE 2016 – TEST 8 – Listening – Part 1 – Con lấy link nghe ở đây:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bOKYO-j2Gn51wegTCciZtDf0h4CWwfds/view?usp=sharing

You will hear people talking in eight different situations.

For questions **1–8**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

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1 You hear two people talking about some music they're listening to.

What does the man say about the song?

A It cheers him up.

B It reminds him of his family.

C It inspired him to take up a musical instrument.

2 You hear part of a radio programme in which a teacher is talking about her own education.

Why did she become a teacher?

A She enjoyed her own time at school very much.

B She was encouraged to do so by colleagues.

C She wanted others to have the same opportunities as her.

3 You hear a woman telling a friend about a new job she has.

What problem does she have with the job?

A being asked to do tasks she's not suited for

B being too busy at certain times of day

C being disrespected by some customers

4 You hear two students talking about an architecture course.

What do they agree about?

A There is too much work on the course.

B Their fellow students are creative people.

C The course is taught in an interesting way.

5 You hear two students talking about the chemistry laboratories at their college.

What does the woman say about the laboratories?

A The equipment in them should be updated.

B They are not large enough.

C They need redecorating.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6 You hear a woman talking about a place she used to visit as a child.

What point is she making?

A She might be disappointed if she returned there.

B She prefers more sophisticated holidays now.

C The place appeals more to children than adults.

7 You hear a runner telling his friend about a sports injury he has.

What did his doctor advise?

A keep going with some training

B introduce other sports very gradually

C start running very slowly

8 You hear a woman talking about her favourite radio programme.

What does she say about the stories in the programme?

A The creative element in them is what makes them work.

B They tend to vary in how interesting they are.

C They contain messages we can all learn from.

FCE 2016 – TEST 8 – Reading – 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 | F | A | S | C | I | N | A | T | I | O | N |

A man happy in his work

Flying has always had a **(0)** ..... for me. During my childhood I was often taken to air shows, where I could see planes close up and even go inside them. However, it was not until I was twenty that I made the **(17)** ..... to apply for an eighteen-month training course to become a pilot. There was no funding available for students on this course so **(18)** ..... I had to wait six months for a suitable job **(19)** ..... , but then the **(20)** ..... I had shown was rewarded when I got a job with a large airline.	**FASCINATE** **DECIDE** **FORTUNATE** **VACANT** **COMMIT**
I've been a pilot for three years now, and I remain just as **(21)** ..... about flying. I love the modern jet aircraft with all their sophisticated equipment as well as the **(22)** ..... of challenges that occur on a **(23)** ..... basis. And, of course, it's wonderful to visit places all over the world, not to mention the **(24)** ..... views I get when I'm flying.	**ENTHUSIASM** **VARY** **DAY** **SPECTACLE**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **25–30**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town.

DRIVEN

We ..... a very friendly taxi driver.

The gap can be filled by the words 'were driven into town by', so you write:

Example:	0	*WERE DRIVEN INTO TOWN BY*

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

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25 Last Saturday my friend asked me, 'Do you want to see a film tonight?'

WHETHER

Last Saturday my friend asked me ..... a film that night.

26 The journey was shorter than I had expected.

LONG

The journey was ..... I had expected.

27 'There's been a rise of over ten per cent in the price of the tickets,' said Sue.

GONE

Sue said that the price of the tickets ..... than ten per cent this year.

28 He sings in the show and dances in it as well.

ONLY

Not ..... in the show, he also dances in it.

29 My mother thought it would be good for me to live abroad for some time.

BENEFIT

My mother thought that I would ..... abroad for some time.

30 I am sorry I didn't contact you, but I was very busy.

TOUCH

I apologise for ..... you, but I was very busy.

LIVEWORKSHEETS