

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____
Class: GE8

Date:/..../2022
Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 1 – LANGUAGE OF THE WORLD GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR

Conjunctions: *although, while* and *whereas*

Although/ While/ Whereas + clause,
or
Clause, although/ while/ whereas + clause.

- **Although** dùng để chỉ ra *sự trái ngược* giữa hai mệnh đề, cụ thể: giữa lý thuyết và thực tế/ giữa điều kiện và kết quả/ giữa số liệu và thực trạng/ giữa cái có trước và cái có sau, ...

Eg: Although English is an official language, it is only spoken as the first language by a small proportion of the population.

- **Whereas** và **while** có thể thay thế cho nhau và đều dùng để so sánh, đối chiếu *sự khác biệt* giữa hai đối tượng: con người, sự vật, hiện tượng, khái niệm, ...

Eg: Tok Pisin is sometimes used in the first three years of primary school, whereas/ while English is used in secondary education.

Note: *Alternative expressions*

Although + clause, ...	Despite/ In spite of/ Notwithstanding + N/ V-ing, ... Though/ Even though + clause, ... Clause, but + clause. Clause. However/ Nevertheless , + clause.
While/ Whereas + clause, ...	Meanwhile/ As/ Whilst + clause, ...

B. HOMEWORK

I. Underline the correct words.

0. Bill is in class 12, (whereas / nevertheless) John, who is a year older, is only in class 4.

1. (But / Although) I sympathize with your point of view, I cannot accept it.

2. (Although / Despite) his physical handicap, he has become a successful businessman.

3. (In spite of / Even though) his poor English, he managed to communicate his problem very clearly.

4. He agreed to go climbing (despite / although) he hated heights.

5. He thought the talk was fascinating. His friend, (although / nevertheless), fell asleep halfway through it.

II. Circle A or B corresponding to the correct answers that complete the sentences

0. Some places are favored by their centrality, _____ others are disadvantaged by their isolation.

A. although **B. while**

1. _____ the evidence suggests that the demand is there, it is still clearly outmatched (*vượt trội*) by supply.

A. Although B. Whereas

2. Just one in six women and one in five men now think the woman should stay at home _____ the man goes out to work.

A. although B. while

3. Deep cleaning is now required, _____ in the past street cleaners were able to keep gutters and footpaths clean.

A. although B. whereas

4. Most modern historians believe that Newton and Leibniz developed calculus independently, _____ they provided very different notations (*ký hiệu*).

A. although B. while

5. A dark room will trigger less light, _____ a bright room will drive more light output.

A. although B. whereas

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given in the brackets

0. Tigers have striped fur whereas leopards have spots. (spot)

1. In Southern France, the winters are quite mild whereas they can be _____ in the north. (coldest)

2. While the food in that restaurant is top quality, the _____ is atrocious. (serve)

3. They say that fashion is temporary whereas style lasts _____. (ever)

4. While he may be _____, he certainly is handsome. (wealth)

5. He enjoyed _____ health until old age, although he became quite fat in later life. (excel)

IV. Underline the words that have the equivalent meaning of *although* or *whereas/while* in the sentences and rewrite the sentences with *although* or *whereas/while*.

0. His name was mentioned in the article, though he was incorrectly described therein as a medical doctor.

→ Although his name was mentioned in the article, he was incorrectly described therein as a medical doctor.

1. Your data is still safe, regardless of being locked up inside an otherwise non-booting machine.

→ _____.

2. The devastation is vast, whilst it is contained within a relatively small area.

→ _____.

3. Their marriage is a partnership that has remained strong despite family illness.

→ _____.

4. Nanjing was in the past the capital of China, meanwhile, Beijing has that role now.

→ _____.

5. Even though the sun was shining, it wasn't that warm at all.

→ _____.

V. Join the sentences using the conjunctions *although*, *whereas* or *while*.

0. My dad only spent a month in Australia. However, he learnt a lot of English when he was there.

→ Although my dad only spent a month in Australia, he learnt a lot of English when he was there.

1. I prefer reading and writing. My friend likes speaking and working in groups.

→ _____.

2. She's never been to an English-speaking country. However, she speaks English well.

→ _____.

3. Some people are good at languages. Meanwhile, others find it extremely difficult to learn foreign languages.

→ _____.

4. English is quite easy to learn in the early stages. On the other hand, French is quite difficult.

→ _____.

5. I didn't do much revision. Nevertheless, I got good marks on the test.

→ _____.

C. FCE PRACTICE

FCE 3 - Test 4 - Reading Part 4

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.

25 Thick fog prevented the plane from landing.

UNABLE

The plane of the thick fog.

26 Mr Brown was just about to leave home when he remembered he hadn't bought a ticket.

POINT

Mr Brown was home when he remembered he hadn't bought a ticket.

27 I first visited Rome ten years ago.

SINCE

It has first visit to Rome.

28 Helen didn't tell me anything about the interview she had yesterday.

WORD

Helen to me about the interview she had yesterday.

29 Membership of the club is open to anyone over eighteen.

AGE

Anyone who is more than eighteen a member of the club.

30 Carole is hardly ever late for work.

ALMOST

Carole is time for work.

FCE 3 - Test 4 - Writing part 2 (140 - 190 words)

In your English class you have been discussing the leisure activities, for example sports and clubs, available at your college. Your English teacher has now asked you to write a report.

In your report, you should:

- describe the current leisure facilities and activities in your college
- explain what improvements you would like to see
- say why these improvements would be popular with students.

Write your report.

FCE 3 - Test 4 - Listening Part 4

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/19dFaInzTcq8svusx1mhI0pRWk5PuiM4V/view?usp=sharing>

You will hear an interview with Marvin Benby, a beekeeper who keeps his bees in hives on a city rooftop. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 What made Marvin get into beekeeping?

- A He was persuaded to try it by a friend.
- B A friend offered to teach him about it.
- C He wanted to prove a friend wrong.

25 Marvin thinks the best part about keeping bees is

- A helping to increase the bee population.
- B the excitement of checking his beehives.
- C having access to so much honey.

26 One of the difficulties for Marvin of city beekeeping is

- A taking it personally when things go wrong.
- B ensuring the bees get to a variety of flowers.
- C getting hold of the most suitable equipment.

27 Marvin says that one of his neighbours

- A complained about being stung by a bee.
- B insisted that Marvin moved his beehives.
- C had concerns due to an allergy to bees.

28 When Marvin set up his first beehive

- A he became confused about what to do.
- B he made some potentially dangerous mistakes.
- C his bees became nervous and stressed.

29 What does Marvin say about selling bee-related products?

- A He has started to make a profit.
- B Local people are starting to buy them.
- C It cost him a lot to get started.

30 How does Marvin feel about the next few months?

- A He has a mixture of contrasting feelings.
- B He hopes to enjoy a more relaxed period.
- C He is confident that he can manage.