

# MS. CHI ENGLISH

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Class: S8

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## GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 2 – DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE

### GRAMMAR 2

#### A. GRAMMAR

##### I. Relative clauses beginning with prepositions (Mệnh đề quan hệ bắt đầu bằng giới từ)

When **who(m)** or **which** has preposition, the preposition can come **at the beginning** of the clause or **at the end** of the clause (Khi **who(m)** hay **which** đi kèm giới từ, giới từ có thể đứng trước mệnh đề hoặc ở cuối mệnh đề):

Ex: *I had an uncle in Germany, **from** who(m) I inherited a bit of money.*  
*We bought a chainsaw (máy cưa xích), **with** which we cut up all the wood.*  
*I had an uncle in Germany, who(m) I inherited a bit of money **from**.*  
*We bought a chainsaw, which we cut all the wood up **with**.*

But when **that** has a preposition, the preposition always comes **at the end** (Nhưng khi **that** đi kèm giới từ, giới từ luôn luôn **nằm cuối**):

Ex: *I didn't know the uncle **that** I inherited the money **from**.*  
*We can't find the chainsaw **that** we cut all the wood up **with**.*

##### II. Questions beginning with prepositions (Câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng giới từ)

It's sometimes **clearer** to put the preposition **at the beginning of a question**. (Đặt giới từ ở đầu câu **nghi vấn** sẽ giúp ý hỏi trở nên **rõ ràng hơn**.)

Ex: *In which country is the ancient city of Petra? **sounds better than:** Which country is the ancient city of Petra **in**?*

#### B. HOMEWORK

##### I. Write the missing words so that the second sentence means the same as the first.

0. Police believe this is the gun **with** which the murder was committed.

⇒ Police believe this is the gun \_\_\_\_\_ **which/that** \_\_\_\_\_ the murder was committed \_\_\_\_\_ **with** \_\_\_\_\_.

1. That's the actress **about** whom I was telling you at 7 p.m. last night.

⇒ That's the actress \_\_\_\_\_ I was telling you \_\_\_\_\_ at 7 p.m. last night.

2. Spiders are the animals **of** which I'm most afraid.

⇒ Spiders are the animals \_\_\_\_\_ I'm most afraid \_\_\_\_\_.

3. My friend Rebecca lives in a flat **for** which her parents pay.

⇒ My friend Rebecca lives in a flat \_\_\_\_\_ her parents pay \_\_\_\_\_.

4. This is Will. He's a guy **with** whom I went to school.

⇒ This is Will. He's a guy \_\_\_\_\_ I went to school \_\_\_\_\_.

5. That's a photo of my grandmother, **from** whom I got my green eyes.

⇒ That's a photo of my grandmother, \_\_\_\_\_ I got my green eyes \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Circle the correct words to make questions with prepositions at the beginning for the underlined parts**

0. *I went to the cinema with Evelyn.*

→ *With whom / what did you go to the cinema?*

1. That man is playing for the London club.

→ *For that / which club is that man playing?*

2. My friends were talking about a famous singer last night.

→ *About whom / what were your friends talking last night?*

3. They would like to participate in sporting events when they were young.

→ *In which / that events would they like to participate when they were young?*

4. I can go to the beach with my family in the summer.

→ *In that / which season can you go to the beach with your family?*

5. Harry often flies to Canada twice a year.

→ *To which / whom country does Harry often fly twice a year?*

**III. Rewrite these questions with the prepositions at the beginning.**

0. *Who was the package given to?*

→ \_\_\_\_\_ *To whom was the package given \_\_\_\_\_?*

1. Which building can you see the tower from?

→ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

2. Who are you going to do that project with?

→ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. Which company did they like to work for?

→ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. Which country are her parents living in?

→ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. Who did she talk to when she was at the cinema last night?

→ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**IV. Match A with B to make complete sentence.**

0. <i>Is that the man with</i>	<b>0 - D</b>	A. whom John is talking?
1. Does he know the girl to	<b>1 -</b>	B. which many important people belong.
2. It is a club to	<b>2 -</b>	C. which the tribe ( <i>bộ tộc</i> ) lived was full of strange and unusual animals.
3. The person with	<b>3 -</b>	<i>D. whom she arrived?</i>
4. He liked the people with	<b>4 -</b>	E. whom he is negotiating is the Chairman of a large company.
5. The jungle in	<b>5 -</b>	F. whom he lived.

## C. FCE PRACTICE

### FCE 1 – TEST 2 – READING PART 5

You are going to read an article about an island off the west coast of Scotland. 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**.

## The Isle of Muck

*Jim Richardson visits the Scottish island of Muck.*

Lawrence MacEwen crouches down on his Scottish island, the Isle of Muck. And so do I. An Atlantic gale threatens to lift and blow us both out like October leaves, over the steep cliff at our feet and across the bay 120m below, dropping us in the surrounding ocean. Then MacEwen's sheepdog, Tie, creeps up and his blond, bearded owner strokes him with gentle hands. The howling wind, rage as it might, can't make this man uncomfortable here, on his island, where he looks – and is – perfectly at home.

MacEwen is giving me a visual tour of his neighbourhood. Nodding to the north, he yells, 'That island is Eigg. The one to the west of it is the Isle of Rum. It gets twice as much rain as we do.' I watch heavy clouds dump rain on its huge mountains. 'Just beyond Rum is the island of Soay.' 'I have sheep to move,' MacEwen abruptly announces when rain drifts towards us. We start down the slopes. As we stride along, he brings me up to speed on island details: Volcanic Muck is 3 km long and half as wide; its geese eat vast amounts of grass; and the MacEwens have been living here for 3,000 years.

Herding the sheep interrupts the flow of information. Tie, the sheepdog, is circling a flock of sheep – and not doing it well. 'Away to me, Tie. *Away to me*,' meaning the dog should circle to the right. He doesn't; he goes straight up the middle of the flock, creating confusion. 'Tie.' MacEwen's voice drips disappointment. 'That will never do.' The dog looks ashamed.

The Isle of Muck is largely a MacEwen enterprise. Lawrence runs the farm with his wife, Jenny; son Colin, newly married, manages the island cottages; and daughter Mary runs the island hotel, Port Mor, with her husband, Toby. Mary and Toby love the fact that their two boys can wander the island on their own and sail dinghies on summer days. 'They

go out of the door and come back only when they're hungry.' But island life has its compromises. For one, electricity is only available part of the time. My first evening, I wait anxiously for the lights to turn on. The next morning I find Mary setting out breakfast by torchlight. But I cope with it – along with no mobile phone service. 'There is mobile reception on the hill,' Mary tells me. 'Most visitors try for a couple of days, then just put the phone in the drawer.' So I do too.

Everything on Muck seems delightfully improbable. The boat today brings over the post – and three musicians, who hop off carrying instruments. Their concert in the island's tearoom proves a smash hit, with the islanders present tapping their boots in time to the music. That night, sitting by a glowing fire as it rains outside, Lawrence MacEwen tells me how he met his wife, Jenny. 'Her father saw a small farm on the isle of Soay advertised in the newspaper, and bought it without even looking at it. He'd never been to Scotland. Jenny was sent to manage it.' Did Jenny know anything about running a farm? 'She had good typing skills.'

I go to bed with rain and awake to more rain. But I eat well, virtually every bit of food coming from the tiny island. Mary sends me down to fisherman Sandy Mathers for fresh fish. I carry it back through the village and deliver it to Mary at the kitchen door. By 7 pm, our fish is on the table, delicious beyond reckoning. Also beyond reckoning: my ferry ride the following morning to my next island. Over the preceding two months, many of the scheduled ferries had been cancelled because of high seas. If my ferry didn't come, I'd be stuck on Muck for two more days. Which, now, phone or no phone, was *line* what I secretly longed for.

31 Why does the writer describe MacEwen stroking his dog?

- A to emphasise how bad MacEwen thought the weather was that day
- B to show the dog was as frightened by the storm as MacEwen was
- C to explain why MacEwen had risked going to the dangerous cliffs
- D to demonstrate how relaxed MacEwen was despite the bad weather

32 According to the writer, the sheepdog's behaviour suggests that

- A it never obeys MacEwen.
- B it is afraid of MacEwen.
- C it is aware it should have done better.
- D it usually responds to loud commands.

33 What is suggested about island life in the fourth paragraph?

- A People living there would like more visitors to help the economy.
- B People come to the island in search of employment.
- C People are too busy to do all the things they'd like to.
- D People don't mind putting up with some inconveniences.

34 What attitude is expressed by the writer in the fifth paragraph?

- A He is amused that people on the island share their feelings so openly.
- B He likes the way so many surprising things can happen on the island.
- C He approves of the way the islanders all socialise together.
- D He finds it strange that island farms are advertised in national newspapers.

35 What does 'Which' refer to in line 75?

- A the writer's ferry ride
- B the next island
- C having to stay on the island
- D a mobile phone

36 From the text as a whole, we find out the island of Muck

- A is a safe place for children to live.
- B has the highest level of rainfall in the area.
- C has an economy based solely on sheep.
- D is dependent on the outside world for its food.

## FCE 1 – TEST 2 – READING PART 6

You are going to read a newspaper article about the Hollywood sign in the United States of America. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–H the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### The sign on a hill



At the top of a hill called Mount Lee in Los Angeles on the west coast of the USA is a very famous sign, recognisable to people around the world. My job is to look after this sign. It says *Hollywood* and that's of course the place where films have been made for over a hundred years. The first film was made there in 1907 and by 1912, at least 15 independent studios could be found making films around town.

The film industry continued to grow and the name Hollywood, which by the 1920s represented not just a city but also an industry and a lifestyle, was made official when the 'Hollywoodland' sign was erected in 1923. It was only supposed to last about a year. **37** But it wasn't always. It started out as a massive billboard advertising an upscale suburban development called Hollywoodland.

In the 1940s, TV started to become popular and some Hollywood film studios closed, but then TV companies moved in and took them over. At this point, the city of Los Angeles decided to renovate the sign. The letters spelling 'land' were removed and the rest was repaired. Modern Hollywood was born. The letters in the sign weren't straight and still aren't. **38** They follow the shape of Mount Lee and this is part of their fame.

- A** Even so, people still try to climb over the barrier, mostly innocent tourists surprised that you can't walk right up to the sign.
- B** They mostly get turned down.
- C** If one of them ever fell down I would have to put it back up at exactly the same angle.
- D** We used to have real problems.

I am responsible for maintaining and protecting the sign. **39** When I first arrived in 1989, security was pretty low-tech – we put up a fence around the sign to stop trespassers messing with it. But people just jumped over the fence. The back of the sign was black with graffiti – there was barbed wire across it, but they still got through. So I decided to improve the effectiveness of the security.

Now we have motion-detectors and cameras. Everything goes via the internet to a dedicated surveillance team watching various structures around the city. **40** But they can get a closer look on one of my regular tours.

It's also important to protect the sign's image as it's used in loads of adverts and news pieces. There's a simple rule about how the sign can be used. **41** However, it mostly comes down to the look. To take a different example, if you used 'Hollywood' in the name of your company it would depend what the word looked like, whether it was just spelled out or whether the image of the sign itself was used.

People call up with the most ridiculous ideas. They want to light the sign, paint it pink, or cover it in something to promote their product. You'll get a really enthusiastic marketing executive call up, terribly excited because they think they're the first person to think of this or that idea. **42** That's because we don't like to change the image and we hope it will have the same significance for generations to come.

- E** Things have changed a lot since then.
- F** It's still there, of course, and is a symbol of the entertainment world.
- G** If the purpose is commercial – to promote something – payment has to be made.

## **FCE 1 – TEST 3 – WRITING 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 work. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

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

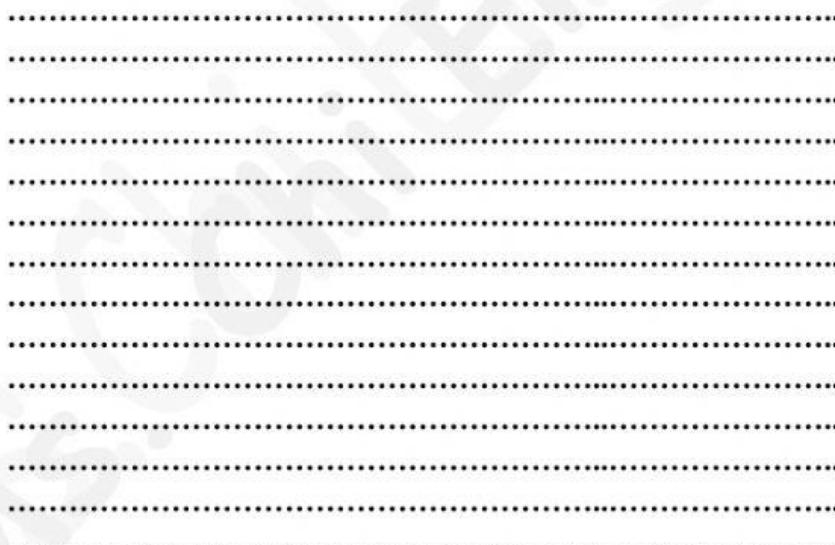


Is it better to earn a lot of money or to enjoy your job?

## Notes

### Write about:

1. how much time is spent at work
2. the type of work which is done
3. ... (your own idea)



You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 You hear a young actor talking about a colleague.  
What does he say about her?

- A She makes acting seem easy.
- B She speaks very slowly.
- C She gives him good advice.

**FCE 1 – TEST 3 – LISTENING PART 1**

*Con mờ link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:*  
<https://tinyurl.com/3kpf9as4>

2 You hear two friends talking about a colleague.  
What do they agree about?

- A how ambitious he is
- B how well-paid he is
- C how stressed he is

6 You overhear two friends talking in a restaurant.

What do they agree about?

- A how reasonable the price is
- B how spicy the food is
- C how varied the menu is

3 You hear an author talking about his new book.  
What point is he making about it?

- A It will be widely read.
- B It took a long time to write.
- C It is better than his first book.

7 You hear a woman talking about her neighbours' holiday photographs.

What is she doing?

- A complaining about having to look at them
- B admiring her neighbours' photography skills
- C suggesting how they could be improved

4 You hear two friends talking about something they saw on TV.

What did they see?

- A an advertisement
- B a comedy series
- C a documentary

8 You hear two friends talking about a concert they've just been to.

What did they find disappointing about it?

- A the poor sound quality
- B the seats they had booked
- C the lack of air conditioning

5 You hear an office manager talking about her work.

How does she feel about it?

- A confident that she can do it well
- B interested in her new project
- C satisfied with her staff

## MINI TEST

### I. Find a suitable noun for each partitive below. Answers may vary.

0. A piece of *pizza* (*cake, paper, ...*)

1. A box of .....

2. A bit of .....

3. A bar of .....

4. A bottle of .....

5. 2 glasses of .....

6. Some packets of .....

### II. Put the verb in the correct form.

1 If he had the money, he would buy a fast car. (he/have)

2 Jane likes living in a city. She wouldn't be happy if she lived in the country. (she/not/be)

3 If I wanted to learn Italian, ..... to Italy. (I/go)

4 I haven't told Ann what happened. She'd be angry if ..... . (she/know)

5 If ..... a map, I could show you where I live. (we/have)

6 What would you do if ..... a lot of money? (you/win)

7 It's not a very good hotel. ..... there if I were you. (I/not/stay)

8 If ..... nearer London, we would go there more often. (we/live)