

# MS. CHI ENGLISH

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Class: S8

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## GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 4 - ADVERTISING

### GRAMMAR 2

#### A. GRAMMAR

##### I. Reflexive Pronouns (Đại từ phản thân)

Đại từ phản thân là một loại đại từ cụ thể **được sử dụng để làm chủ ngữ** của động từ khi nó **dùng để chỉ danh từ giống như chủ ngữ** của động từ đó. Khi đại từ phản thân **đứng sau chủ ngữ hoặc đứng cuối câu**, nó sẽ mang ý nghĩa **nhấn mạnh vào danh từ làm chủ ngữ** của câu.

Đại từ làm chủ ngữ (Subject pronouns)	Đại từ phản thân (Reflexive pronouns)
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves

Ex: *He doesn't have a piano teacher. He teaches himself.*

*I don't think I can do it by myself, I really could use some help.*

##### II. Compound adjectives (Tính từ ghép)

Tính từ ghép được hình thành khi **hai hoặc nhiều từ** được **nối với nhau** để **bổ sung nghĩa** cho **cùng một danh từ**. Giữa các từ tạo nên nó thường có **gạch nối** để tránh sự nhầm lẫn hoặc **đa nghĩa**.

\* Một số tính từ ghép thông dụng:

Compound adjective	Meaning	Compound adjective	Meaning
clear-sighted	sáng suốt	dark-eyed	đôi mắt tối màu
heart-breaking	tan nát cõi lòng	house-keeping	giữ nhà, trông nhà
lion-hearted	dung cảm, gan dạ	new-born	sơ sinh
short-haired	tóc ngắn	hard-working	chăm chỉ
good-looking	ura nhìn	all-star	nổi tiếng

#### B. HOMEWORK

##### I. Fill in the blank with a suitable reflexive pronoun.

0. She sees herself in the mirror.

1. I had to do the whole job all by \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Nobody wanted to come with us, so we went by \_\_\_\_\_.

3. You have to do something about the problem - it isn't just going to *resolve* (*giải quyết*) \_\_\_\_\_.

4. They asked \_\_\_\_\_ where they had gone wrong.  
 5. Holly's only three but she wrote her name all by \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Rearrange the words to form correct sentences.**

0. *by/ party/ went/ himself/ Jacob/ party/ to*

=> \_\_\_\_\_ ***Jacob went to the party by himself*** \_\_\_\_\_.

1. *herself/ wrong/ telling/ kept/ She/ that/ nothing/ was*

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

2. *will/ by/ A cough/ usually/ get/ itself/ better*

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

3. *with/ cut/ you/ that/ Be/ yourself/ will/ knife/ careful/ or*

=> \_\_\_\_\_ !

4. *promised/ a/ this/ holiday/ ourselves/ John/ I/ good/ and/ year*

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

5. *a/ coat/ I/ new/ myself/ bought*

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.**

0. *Jerry is so \_\_\_\_\_ that the only way he can remember anything is to write himself a note.*

**A. absent-minded**      **B. loose-minded**      **C. forgetful-minded**

1. There are wide and \_\_\_\_\_ arguments on this issue.

**A. famous-world**      **B. world-famous**      **C. world-known**

2. She's a generous and \_\_\_\_\_ boss.

**A. easily-going**      **B. going easily**      **C. easy-going**

3. Every student will have to write a \_\_\_\_\_ essay.

**A. five-page**      **B. five page**      **C. five-paged**

4. My mother is a \_\_\_\_\_ woman. She's 50 years old.

**A. middle-age**      **B. middle-aged**      **C. middle age**

5. How can he afford to buy himself a \_\_\_\_\_ car?

**A. branding-new**      **B. brand-new**      **C. new-brand**

**IV. Connect the words to make compound adjectives and then translate them into Vietnamese.**

<b>0. <i>hard</i></b>	a. fashioned	<b>0 – e</b>	=> _____ <b><i>chăm chỉ</i></b> _____
1. absent	b. known	1 -	=> _____
2. good	c. hearted	2 -	=> _____
3. well	d. minded	3 -	=> _____
4. old	<b>e. <i>working</i></b>	4 -	=> _____
5. kind	f. looking	5 -	=> _____

## C. FCE PRACTICE

### FCE 2 – 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

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#### 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

# Canaletto and Venice

*An expert describes the close relationship between the great 18th century Italian painter Canaletto and his home city.*

- A** Canaletto's lifetime subject was the city of Venice. Apart from the works done during his decade in London, he painted virtually nothing else, and Venice has never been so minutely and extensively painted by any other artist. His response to Venice was not like the dramatic, emotional response of a visitor overpowered by the city's haunting beauty and magic, as the British painter Turner was later, for example. Canaletto's paintings, with their love of incidental detail, betray a deeper-rooted, more lasting attachment – the affection of a native Venetian.
- B** Canaletto depicted the city as it really was, documenting the changes in the cityscape over the years – Piazza San Marco being repaved, palaces being reconstructed, graffiti appearing and disappearing. Above all, he suffused his painting with the natural light and atmosphere of Venice which was second nature to him. When he went to London in 1746, Canaletto could not quite come to terms with painting the cooler tones and the unsympathetic climate of England, and somehow his paintings of the River Thames always ended up looking rather like the Grand Canal.
- C** In spite of his natural affection for Venice, Canaletto's paintings were rarely bought by his fellow Venetians. This was probably because the locals did not need reminders of their city, and also because in Venice 'view painting' was not taken very seriously in comparison with historical and religious painting, or even landscape and figure painting. To become a 'view painter' at that time was quite a brave choice and, by the end of his career, Canaletto had done much to raise the status of the genre. However, his influence was felt more among painters in England, the home of his major patrons.
- D** Canaletto's extraordinarily detailed and accurate scenes were perfect for the foreign tourists in Venice, who wanted souvenirs or mementoes of their visits. The more accurate the scene the better, in fact, and Canaletto's first patron, Owen McSwiney, persuaded him to change from his earlier picturesque and theatrical style to a more factual one. Instead of loose brushwork and thick paint, alongside dramatic contrasts of light and shade, Canaletto adopted more of a snapshot approach, which proved to be very commercial. His colours became brighter, the paint surface smoother, and the scenes looked more realistic. McSwiney wrote 'his excellence lies in painting things which fall immediately under his eye', as if he worked directly from nature. At a casual glance, everything in his pictures is instantly recognisable and looks exactly as it does, or did, in reality. In fact, Canaletto never painted from nature – his pictures were created in the studio.
- E** In working out the compositions, he used his imagination and a certain artistic licence. Although he paid the minutest attention to the detail of a decorative carving, a ship's sails or washing hanging out, Canaletto felt at liberty to distort and reorganise the main objects in his paintings in the interest of dramatic effect. He would alter the sweeping curve of the Grand Canal, for example, or include more in a composition than could be seen from any single viewpoint. The clutter of traffic on the waterways looks random and natural, but the position of each boat was carefully worked out to achieve the best effect. In this way, he conveyed the essence of Venice even if he deceived the eye. The drawings which formed the basis of his compositions range from rapid sketches of ideas for painting, done on the spot, to large-scale fully detailed preliminary drawings. Sometimes, he made precise drawings for engravers to copy, and occasionally he produced them as works of art in their own right, in which case they were finished in the studio.

You are going to read an article about the Italian painter Canaletto. For questions **43–52**, choose from the sections **(A–E)**. The sections may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

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### In which section does the writer

suggest why Canaletto's work was less appreciated in his home city  
than elsewhere?

**43**

give examples of how Canaletto tricks the viewer in his pictures?

**44**

claim that Canaletto's paintings contain a kind of historical record of Venice?

**45**

tell us where Canaletto worked on the composition of his pictures?

**46**

mention the reason why Canaletto didn't paint exactly what he had seen?

**47**

suggest a weakness in the work Canaletto painted away from Venice?

**48**

give some details of Canaletto's initial painting technique?

**49**

say that Canaletto took a risk by specialising in a particular kind of art?

**50**

describe different artistic reactions to Venice?

**51**

refer to the effect Canaletto's paintings had on artists in another country?

**52**

## FCE 2 – TEST 7 – LISTENING PART 4

Các con mở link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính: <https://tinyurl.com/592c5nsr>

You will hear part of a radio interview with someone called Jane Brown, who is a home economist working in the food industry. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

**24** Why did Jane choose to study at Longley University?

- A** The location suited her.
- B** She knew people there.
- C** The quality of the accommodation was good.

**25** What did Jane like about her course?

- A** She gained practical experience.
- B** The teachers helped her a great deal.
- C** She learned to work with other people.

**26** What does Jane say about her food tasting training?

- A** It was a little boring.
- B** It was rather time-consuming.
- C** It was sometimes stressful.

**27** How did Jane feel when she was offered her first job?

- A** excited to be involved in a challenging area
- B** relieved to have been able to find employment
- C** concerned she might not do her work well enough

**28** Jane is proud that in her first job she

- A** came up with her own original idea for a product.
- B** proved that she was capable of working independently.
- C** succeeded in doing something nobody thought she could.

**29** How did working in Denmark help Jane's career?

- A** She made useful contacts.
- B** She came across new recipes.
- C** She found a better job.

**30** What aspect of her job does Jane enjoy?

- A** the wide variety of activities she does
- B** the opportunity to meet new people
- C** the experience of trying new foods

### FCE 2 – TEST 8 – LISTENING PART 3

Các con mở link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính:

<https://tinyurl.com/3tdf5umr>

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about how to give good presentations. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–H) what advice each person gives. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A Keep your presentation short.

Speaker 1

19

B Remember to repeat your main point.

Speaker 2

20

C Support your presentation with visuals.

Speaker 3

21

E Practise giving your presentation.

Speaker 4

22

F Try to relax during your presentation.

Speaker 5

23

G Don't try to memorise every word.

H Find out about your audience.

**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. I fell asleep \_\_\_\_\_ the film.  
A. on B. in C. during D. for

2. They've built a new church \_\_\_\_\_ the site of the old one.  
A. in B. on C. at D. to

3. Here's a shopping list. Don't buy anything that's not \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping list.  
A. in B. at C. up D. on

4. We hadn't arranged to meet. We met \_\_\_\_\_ chance.  
A. at B. on C. in D. by

5. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to annoy you. I didn't do it \_\_\_\_\_ purpose.  
A. at B. on C. by D. in

6. Drive \_\_\_\_\_ the grass and park the car there.  
A. onto B. in C. at D. for

7. The cat is hiding \_\_\_\_\_ the box.  
A. next to B. to C. underneath D. by

8. There is a purple flower \_\_\_\_\_ the weeds.  
A. on B. below C. behind D. among

**II. Complete the sentences. Using the active or passive (present or past) of these verbs.**

**disappear**      **own**      **resign**      **show**      **damage**      **be**

1. The company is not independent. It \_\_\_\_\_ by a much larger company.
2. There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Why \_\_\_\_\_ Sue \_\_\_\_\_ from her job? Didn't she enjoy it?
4. Many American programmes \_\_\_\_\_ on British television.
5. While I \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday last week, my camera \_\_\_\_\_ from my hotel.