

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 6 – NATURAL WONDERS

GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

I. Multi-word verbs or phrasal verbs (Động từ kép)

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Định nghĩa | <p>- Động từ kép là động từ được cấu tạo bởi một động từ (a verb) với một tiêu từ (a particle) hay một giới từ (a preposition) hay cả hai (tiêu từ + giới từ).</p> | |
| Phân loại | Động từ kép có thể phân cách | <p>- Túc từ là danh từ: có thể đứng trước hoặc sau tiêu từ S – V + túc từ + tiêu từ <i>Ex: He is trying a jacket on.</i> S – V + tiêu từ + túc từ <i>Ex: You should turn off the lights before leaving home.</i></p> |
| | Động từ kép không thể phân cách | <p>- Túc từ là đại từ nhân xưng luôn đứng giữa động từ và tiêu từ. <i>Ex: The light is on. Turn it off.</i></p> <p>- Túc từ luôn đứng sau giới từ <i>Ex: You should look after your old parents.</i></p> |

- Một số động từ kép thông dụng:

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| catch up with | theo kịp | read out | đọc to | turn out | hóa ra là |
| break out | nổ ra, bùng nổ | rub out | tẩy bỏ | work out | tìm ra giải pháp |
| bring up | nuôi nồng | live on | sống, tồn tại | turn up | xuất hiện |
| hang out with | đi chơi với | come across | tình cờ thấy, tìm ra | stand for | ứng hộ |
| get over | vượt qua | run out of | cạn kiệt | take up | chiếm phần |
| break down | hở hỏng | get in | hiệu | take after | trông giống |
| take off | cởi ra, cất cánh | pick up | đón, nhặt về | look round | đi dạo |
| bring out | xuất bản | set off | khởi hành | look forward to | mong chờ |

II. Past modals (Động từ khiếm khuyết quá khứ)

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Công thức | S + must/ should/ ought to/ may/ might/ could/ would + have + V_{3/ed} <i>Ex: You must have forgotten your hat at the restaurant.</i> |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

B. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

0. He will bear _____ the truth of my statement.
 A. out B. with C. in

1. She spends hours on the phone, catching _____ with old friends.
 A. in B. up C. over

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the multi-word verbs in the box.

go on bring out *take-off* break down look after set off

0. He took off his clothes and got into the shower.

1. What time do we _____ tomorrow?
2. Our car _____ and we had to push it off the road.
3. We really can't _____ living like this - we'll have to find a bigger house.
4. We're waiting until they _____ a new version of the system.
5. If you _____ your clothes they last a lot longer.

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

0. *My friend asked me for information.*

1. When you're in town, could you pick _____ the books I ordered?
2. He couldn't get a word _____ because she was talking so much.
3. We arrived late, and didn't have much time to look _____ the city before dinner.
4. The plane took _____ at 4 o'clock.
5. I'm not looking _____ to Christmas this year.

IV. Circle the correct answer.

0. You should turn **(off / on)** the lights before leaving home.

1. The cost of living has run **(out of / up)** considerably (dâng kѣ).

2. He came **(with / across)** some of his old love letters in his wife's desk.

3. The job provides enough to live **(on / up)**.

4. Simon rubbed **(on / out)** the wrong answer and wrote the right one.

5. Carol, will you read **(up / out)** your poem to the class, please?

V. Make the correct past modal form using *could have / would have / should have + past participle*.

0. I could have bought buy bread but I didn't know we needed it.

1. I move out, but I hadn't had enough money.

2. Julie buy the book, but she borrowed it from the library instead.

3. John leave early in order to not miss the flight.

4. A: Nobody volunteered to help us with the fair.
B: I help you. I didn't know you needed help.

5. I move out when I was 18, but I didn't want to leave my family.

VI. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets with past modal verb forms.

Mr. McGraw had been murdered and everybody was wondering who (0) might have done (do) it. Two police officers were *speculating* (*điều tra*) about the murder.

SEBASTIAN: It (1) _____ (be) Mrs. McGraw. I'm totally convinced it was her. She absolutely hated him. She (2) _____ (use) a kitchen knife as the murder *weapon* (*vũ khí*), or maybe an *axe* (*cây rìu*) from the garden tools.

JESSICA: It (3) _____ (be) Mrs. McGraw. She isn't strong enough to *drag* (*lôi kéo*) the body and put it in the *car boot* (*cốp xe*). It (4) _____ (be) their older son; I would bet all my money it was him. He had a motive, because Mr. McGraw had *disinherited* (*tước quyền thừa kế*) him long ago, and everybody knew they hated each other.

SEBASTIAN: Impossible. It (5) _____ (be) their older son because he has a *plausible* (*hợp lý*) *alibi* (*bằng chứng ngoại phạm*). He was fishing with his brother at the time of the crime, he *testified* (*làm chứng*).

VII. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences below.

0. I _____ been smiling if you had brought me some flowers.

A.

would have

B. might have

C. must have

1. I'm sorry but Mr. Banks isn't here. He _____ left!

A. might have

B. must have

C. should have

2. We really enjoyed the movie. You _____ come with us.

A. should have

B. must have

C. could have

3. He studied nothing and passed the exam, so he _____ cheated.

A. could have

B. might have

C. must have

4. You _____ checked your answers *thoroughly* (*kỹ lưỡng*) before you handed in your exam.

A. must have

B. could have

C. ought to have

5. He _____ killed Emma, but we need more evidence.

A. should have

B. must have

C. might have

VIII. Match the phrases in column A with the suitable phrases in column B to make meaningful sentences.

| A | B | Answer |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 0. He turned | a. out the problem in a few minutes. | 0 - e |
| 1. He worked | b. up too much space. | 1 - |
| 2. He had promised to come, but he | c. for their rights. | 2 - |
| 3. They are determined to stand | d. after her mother. | 3 - |
| 4. She takes | e. out to be a gangster. | 4 - |
| 5. That piano takes | f. didn't turn up. | 5 - |

C. FCE PRACTICE

FCE 1 (2008) – TEST 1 – READING PART 2

For questions 13–24, 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 | I | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

COMPETITION: YOUR IDEAL SCHOOL

Is your school just as you want (0) it to be? Or are there things you and your classmates (13) change, given the opportunity? This is your chance to express your ideas about (14) the ideal school is like. Our competition is open to (15) student between the ages of twelve and eighteen. You can enter (16) an individual or your whole class can work together on a team entry. Your entry can take any form – a piece of writing, a picture, or even architectural plans. It is completely (17) to you. What we are looking for is evidence (18) originality, imagination and, above (19) the genuine views of young people.

By (20) part in this, you will help in a study being carried out at a leading university. All work entered (21) the competition will be kept at the university and used in research. Entries cannot be returned (22) of this. But it also means that, even (23) you do not win, your views will still be heard and will remain for future educationalists to study.

Entries must reach us no later (24) Friday 30 April. Winners will receive valuable prizes of computer equipment and software for their schools.

You will hear a man called Peter Welby, who makes small models of buildings, talking about his work. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

The Model Maker

Before becoming a model maker, Peter did a course in

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| | 9 | at a college. |
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Peter compares his job to the type of work done by a

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| | 10 |
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In Peter's hardest job, he was given some

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| | 11 | of the building to work from. |
|--|----|-------------------------------|

Peter's most enjoyable job was making a model of a

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| | 12 | for an exhibition. |
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Most of Peter's work is exported to

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| | and | 13 |
|--|-----|----|

Peter says his models look best when they have

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| | 14 | directed onto them. |
|--|----|---------------------|

Peter's model of Marney House measures

| | | |
|--|----|------------|
| | 15 | in height. |
|--|----|------------|

The Marney House model took a long time to make because it had so many

| | | |
|--|----|-----------------|
| | 16 | and roof tiles. |
|--|----|-----------------|

The roof tiles on the model of Marney House are made of

| | |
|--|----|
| | 17 |
|--|----|

Peter uses watercolour paint to reproduce the effects of the weather and

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|--|----|
| | 18 |
|--|----|

FCE 3 – TEST 3 – WRITING PART 2

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 see this notice in an English-language magazine:

Articles wanted

Changes!

Some people love changes, others dislike them. What about you?
Which changes in your life have had a big effect on you?

The best articles will be printed next month.

Write your article.

3 This is an email you have received from your English-speaking friend, Marcus:

Subject: Learning English

Hi

I'm researching the ways people learn English in different countries. Can you write and tell me about the most popular ways of learning English for people in your country?

Write soon

Marcus

Write your email.

4 You have seen this notice on a travel website:

Reviews wanted

Guidebooks for tourists

We're looking for reviews of a good guidebook to your city or country.

In your review you should include information about:

- the contents of the book
- what makes the book useful and interesting
- why it's better than similar guidebooks.

Write your review.

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. I love the _____ car that is always parked at the end of the street.
A. old yellow big B. big yellow old C. old big yellow D. big old yellow
2. Phil _____ to their party next week.
A. will invite B. will be invited C. invite D. will be inviting
3. The questions will be _____ later.
A. to answer B. answering C. answered D. answer
4. Which of these following sentences is written in passive voice?
A. Invitation cards will not be printed. B. Will they open the conference?
C. Alex will play in the park with his friends. D. The patient will be examining.
5. My mom wanted to buy two _____ tables.
A. small square brown dining B. small brown square dining
C. brown small square dining D. square small brown dining

II. Reorder the following words to make a meaningful sentence.

1. dress / She / long / wedding / wore / white / a

=> _____.

2. woman / is / an / English / young / intelligent / She

=> _____.

3. This / sleeping / is / bag / black / a / new

=> _____.

4. He / house / bought / pink / big / beautiful / a

=> _____.

5. brown / She / gave / wallet / him / small / leather / a

=> _____.