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Class: S8

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LESSON 7

GRAMMAR AND FCE PRACTICE

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. Reported Speech (câu tường thuật): được dùng để **thuật lại lời nói trực tiếp** của một ai đó.

1. Quy tắc chuyển câu trực tiếp sang câu tường thuật:

a. Nguyên tắc đổi đại từ nhân xưng làm chủ ngữ và tân ngữ trong câu tường thuật:

Direct speech (câu trực tiếp)	Reported speech (câu tường thuật)
I / me	She, He / her, him
We / us	They / them
You / you	I, We / me, us

b. Nguyên tắc lùi thì động từ chính trong câu tường thuật

➤ Trong trường hợp **động từ tường thuật (reporting verb)** ở thì **hiện tại**, thì **giữ nguyên thì** của **động từ chính**.

Ví dụ: *He says, "I'll see you on Tuesday."* → *He says he will see me on Tuesday.*

➤ Trong trường hợp **động từ tường thuật** ở thì **quá khứ**, thì **lùi thì** của **động từ chính** xuống **một bậc** về quá khứ so với câu trực tiếp.

Ví dụ: *"I love the Toy Story films."* she said. → *She said she loved the Toy Story films.*

Direct speech (câu trực tiếp)	Reported speech (câu tường thuật)
Present simple	Past simple
Present continuous	Past continuous
Present perfect (continuous)	Past perfect (continuous)
Past simple / Past perfect	Past perfect
Will / Shall	Would / Should
Can / May	Could / Might

c. Nguyên tắc đổi các đại từ chỉ định, trạng từ chỉ thời gian và địa điểm

Direct speech → Reported speech		
today → that day	now → then	next + time → the following + time
yesterday → the day before, the previous day		last + time → the previous + time
the day before yesterday → two days before		time + ago → time + before
tomorrow → the next / the following day	this → that	these → those
the day after tomorrow → in two days' time, two days after		(over) here → (over) there

Ví dụ: *Peter said "I cleaned the black shoes yesterday."* → *Peter said that he had cleaned the black shoes the day before.*

"I love this restaurant!" → *Chloe said she loved that restaurant!*

II. Questions in reported speech (Câu hỏi trong câu tường thuật)

Cấu trúc:

Yes / no question: S + asked (+ O) / wanted to know / wondered + if / whether + S + V (lùi thì)

Ví dụ: John asked, "Do you remember?" → John asked me if I remembered.

Wh-question: S + asked (+ O) / wanted to know / wondered + Wh-words + S + V (lùi thì)

Ví dụ: John asked, "Where are you going?" → John asked me where I was going.

B. HOMEWORK

I. Rewrite the following sentences into reported speech

0. "Where is your sister?", she asked me.

→ She asked me where my sister was.

1. Peter: "Does she know Robert?"

→ Peter wanted to know _____.

2. "Where have you spent your money?", she asked him.

→ She asked him _____.

3. Alice: "How old is this pirate (tên cướp biển)?"

→ Alice wondered _____.

4. "Why is the princess crying?", Jim asked.

→ Jim asked _____.

5. "Did he have an accident?", my aunt asked me.

→ My aunt wanted to know _____.

II. Find and correct one mistake in each of the following sentences.

0. She told that I had been great.

told

→ said

1. Who said you that they wouldn't come?

_____ → _____

2. Maria wanted to know if I saw Filip.

_____ → _____

3. Alex asked me what I will buy if I won \$10.000.

_____ → _____

4. Akiko asked me if I had gone to the zoo yesterday.

_____ → _____

5. I wanted to know who took my pencil.

_____ → _____

III. Circle the correct answer for each of the following sentences.

0. She asked how Chris (is / was / has been) that day.

1. I wonder why he (was / is / has been) late.

2. My mother wanted to know what I (was doing / had been doing / have been doing) all day the day before.

3. Mitch asked me who was going to the party (last / the following / next) Friday.

4. He asked me (do I play chess / if I play chess / if I played chess).

5. She wanted to know if we (had / would have / are going to have) a test the next day.

FCE FIRST 3 – TEST 2 – READING AND USE OF ENGLISH PART 5

You are going to read an article about a man who makes guitars. 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 guitar maker

Jonny Kinkad, one of the best known makers of hand-crafted acoustic guitars in the UK, talks about his career.

As a boy, when Jonny Kinkad wasn't making things using the tools in his dad's garage, he was messing about with a guitar. And the two preoccupations have been his living for the past four decades: building steel-string, acoustic guitars by hand. 'The guitar still holds me in thrall,' he says. 'Making a sound out of planks of wood – it's amazing what you can do. By using different combinations of timber, for example, you get a different sound, and that is what musicians are interested in – a sound that can do what they want it to do.'

Jonny learned to play his brother's guitar when he was eleven. Then, when he was sixteen, he wanted to learn the bass guitar. 'Some people would have got a holiday job and saved up and bought one,' he says. 'But I was of a mindset that if you wanted something, you made it.'

Although the bass was the first instrument Jonny built from scratch, he and his brothers had long been doing essentially the same thing with other items. 'I made model boats and aeroplanes as a child, so I was familiar with that process. My father had taught me and my brothers how to use tools, and we had free rein in the garage.' Jonny had also been customising and repairing instruments for his mates.

Jonny's bass guitar turned out well, but the idea of a career building guitars had yet to cross his mind. 'My ambition in those days was to be a sculptor,' he says. His interests evolved further and on finishing school, he chose to study architecture at university. Halfway through the course, however, he dropped out, but he left with a clearer idea of what he wanted to do and started to think seriously about guitar making. 'I was still interested in painting and sculpture but I realised that when you are building guitars you're actually

sculpting sound.' In addition he explains, 'I thought this might be more reliable than being an artist as it's craft-based.'

Ever since then, Jonny has made guitars for a living. For the first ten years, he supplemented his income by cleaning windows part-time. The first guitars he sold only went for the cost of the materials, but as he developed a reputation as one of the best guitar-makers around, he was able to charge a little more. But even now, almost forty years later, Jonny describes what he does as 'still scratching a living'. He admits he can never actually turn out more than ten guitars a year, which inevitably restricts his earnings.

In the early years, the key thing was to make the effort to get himself known. He would go to music festivals most weekends if he could and get musicians to try out his guitars and talk about him to their friends. He also had to learn how to price his instruments – when it came up in conversations with musicians, he hadn't got an answer because focusing on such things didn't come naturally to him.

Jonny believes developing a career is more straightforward for today's new guitar-makers in the UK. 'When I started it was hard because people thought that the guitars I was making were only made in America and that people in the UK didn't know how to make them. Now there is a culture of hand-making guitars that has grown up over the past 40 years in the UK. It is easier now for them,' he says. You may be able to learn valuable techniques in the classroom, Jonny concludes, but there is no substitute for trial and error. 'Make 100 guitars and you learn a lot.'

line 25

- 31 Why did Jonny choose to make a bass guitar for himself when he was a teenager?
- A He regarded it as the natural thing to do.
 - B He saw it as good practice for making other guitars.
 - C He feared that he would never be able to buy one.
 - D He thought he could ensure it was in the style he wanted.
- 32 What does 'that process' in line 25 refer to?
- A creating something from nothing
 - B working with his brothers
 - C doing things for friends
 - D getting tools ready
- 33 What does Jonny say about the architecture course he attended?
- A It gave him the opportunity to explore different types of art.
 - B It provided him with ideas for guitar design.
 - C It enabled him to decide on a career path.
 - D It helped him become more independent.
- 34 What does Jonny suggest is the main reason for his low income?
- A the cost of the materials he makes guitars with
 - B the small number of guitars that he produces
 - C the limited demand for hand-made guitars
 - D the competition between guitar-makers
- 35 What does Jonny say he found hard in his early years as a guitar-maker?
- A deciding how much to charge for his guitars
 - B working out how to advertise his services
 - C building up relationships with musicians
 - D finding the time to visit music festivals
- 36 What does Jonny think has changed for guitar-makers in the UK?
- A The training they receive is of a higher standard.
 - B A wider range of tools and equipment is available.
 - C Attitudes towards what makes a good guitar have moved on.
 - D Work methods have been introduced from America.

FCE FIRST 3 – TEST 1 – 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 In your English class you have been discussing why parks and green spaces are important for people living in towns and cities. Now your English teacher has asked you to write a report.

In your report, you should:

- describe the parks and green spaces in your area
- recommend ways of improving these green spaces
- say why these improvements would have a positive effect on people's lives.

Write your **report**.

- 3 You see this advertisement in the online magazine *Global Food*:

Wanted: Restaurant reviewer

We are looking for someone to write reviews of restaurants in your area. You should:

- be able to take photographs to go with your reviews
- be interested in different types of food
- have a good level of English.

Write to the magazine editor, Phil Simms, explaining why you are suitable for the job.

Write your **letter of application**.

- 4 You see this notice in an English-language magazine:

Articles wanted

Technology

Which piece of technology would our lives be better without? Why?

The best articles will be printed next month.

Write your **article**.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 28 horizontal rows. Each row is composed of three lines: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement.

I. Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

1. Scientists agree that urgent action is needed to mitigate the _____.
A. greenhouse effect B. fossil fuel C. wildlife
2. The increased frequency of extreme weather events is a clear indication of _____.
A. acid rain B. climate change C. ozone layer
3. The reduction of the _____ increases the risk of harmful radiation reaching the Earth's surface.
A. ozone layer B. pollution C. natural resources
4. _____ can have detrimental effects on the ecosystems.
A. Rain forests B. Wildlife C. Acid rain
5. The preservation of _____ is crucial for maintaining biodiversity.
A. fossil fuels B. solar power C. wildlife

II. Fill in the blank with one of the words from the box. Change its form if necessary.

global warming	conservation	desertification	have a green thumb	extinct
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1. _____ efforts play a vital role in protecting endangered species.
2. My grandmother _____ and can grow beautiful flowers and plants in her garden effortlessly.
3. The stability of ecosystems worldwide is being threatened by the negative effects of _____.
4. The numbers of these animals have been falling steadily and they are now almost _____.
5. A third of Africa is under threat of _____.