Name: _____ **Date:** .../ .../ 20...

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 2 – DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE

GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR

Second conditional (Câu điều kiện loại 2): Present Unreal Condition

IF-CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
Past Simple	**would** + infinitive

***Cách dùng:** Diễn tả những tình huống **không có thật** hoặc **không thể xảy ra** trong **hiện tại** hoặc **tương lai**, chúng ta dùng **thì quá khứ đơn (past simple)** trong **mệnh đề if** và **would + động từ nguyên mẫu (would + infinitive)** trong **mệnh đề chính**.

Ex: If I **knew** her name, I **would tell** you.

***Lưu ý:**

- **Could** và **might** cũng có thể được dùng trong **mệnh đề chính** để nói đến **khả năng có thể xảy ra**.

Ex: If she **had** a camera, she **could take** some photos.

- **Were** thường được dùng thay cho **was** (với các chủ từ **I**, **he**, **she**, **it**) trong **mệnh đề if**. Cấu trúc **If I were you** thường được dùng để **đưa ra lời khuyên**.

Ex: If Nick **were** rich, he **would have** a *yacht (du thuyền)*.

If I **were** you, I **would accept** their invitation.

- Không dùng **would** trong **mệnh đề điều kiện** (**if-clause**).

Ex: If I **ate** cake, I**'d get** fat. (NOT ~~If I would eat cake,…~~)

- Nhưng **would** có thể được dùng trong **mệnh đề if** khi chúng ta **đưa ra lời yêu cầu**.

Ex: If you**'d** like to come this way, the doctor will see you now.

- Dạng **rút gọn** của **would** và **would not**:

I would → I'd they would → they'd I would not → I wouldn't

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences. Choose from the box and put the verb in the correct form.

we (have) some pictures on the wall	I (watch) it	~~*it (be) a bit cheaper*~~
the air (be) cleaner	every day (be) the same	I (be) bored

0. I'd buy that jacket if ***it was a bit cheaper*** .

1. If there was a good film on TV tonight, _____ .

2. This room would be nicer if _____ .

3. If there wasn't so much traffic, _____ .

4. Life would be boring if _____ .

5. If I had nothing to do, _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Circle the correct answer A, B or C.

0. He holds his tennis _____ with a vice-like grip (nắm chặt).

A. *racket* B. *goggles* C. *rein*

1. If I were you, I _____ that coat. It's too much expensive

A. won't buy B. don't buy C. wouldn't buy

2. If energy _____ inexpensive and unlimited, many things in the world would be different.

A. is B. were C. will be

3. Do you think there would be less conflict in the world if all people _____ the same language?

A. spoke B. speak C. will speak

4. If I weren't working for an accounting firm, I _____ in a bank.

A. work B. will work C. would be working

5. _____, I'd think twice about that decision. It could be a bad move.

A. If I had been you B. If I were you C. If I am you

III. Complete the sentences. Choose from:

did	**dropped**	***~~found~~***	**happened**	**lost**	**went**

*0. If you ____**found**____ a wallet in the street, what would you do with it?*

1. Be careful with that vase. If you _____ it, it would break into small pieces.
2. This notebook is very important to me. I'd be very upset if I _____ it.
3. I don't expect to lose my job but if that _____, I'd have to find another one.
4. We're thinking about our holiday for next year. If we _____ to Italy, would you come with us?
5. I don't think he'll fail the exam. I'd be very surprised if he _____.

IV. What do you say in these situations?

0. Of course you don't expect to win the lottery (xổ số). Which do you say?

a. If I win the lottery, I'll buy a big house.

b. If I won the lottery, I'd buy a big house.

1. You're not going to sell your car because it's old and not worth much. Which do you say?
   a. If I sell my car, I won't get much money for it.
   b. If I sold my car, I wouldn't get much money for it.
2. You often see Sarah, a friend of yours wants to contact her. Which do you say?
   a. If I see Sarah, I'll tell her to call you.
   b. If I saw Sarah, I'd tell her to call you.
3. You don't expect that there will be a fire in the building. Which do you say?
   a. What will you do if there is a fire in the building?
   b. What would you do if there was a fire in the building?
4. You've never lost your passport. You can only *imagine (tưởng tượng)* it.
   a. I don't know what I'll do if I lose my passport.
   b. I don't know what I'd do if I lost my passport.
5. Somebody stops you and asks the way to the bank. Which do you say?
   a. If you go right at the end of this street, you'll see a bank on your left.
   b. If you went right at the end of this street, you'd see a bank on your left.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

V. Complete the sentences. Use your own ideas.

0. I'd go to the dentist if ***I had a toothache*** .

1. If I could go anywhere in the world, _____ .

2. I wouldn't be very happy if _____ .

3. I'd buy a house if _____ .

4. If I saw an accident in the street, _____ .

5. The world would be a better place if _____ .

C. FCE PRACTICE

For questions **9–16**, 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.**

Tip! Try reading the previous words or the previous sentence to help you choose the gapped word.

Example: **0** W O U L D

The ability to use both hands

If asked, most people **(0)** ..... say that most individuals are right-handed, some are left-handed and a few are 'ambidextrous' – they can use both hands equally well. In fact, the truth **(9)** ..... the matter is somewhat more complicated. For one thing, the true scientific definition of 'ambidextrous' is **(10)** ..... able to write equally well with either hand, and only 1% of people fall into **(11)** ..... category.

Certainly, some people are very strongly right or left dominant when it **(12)** ..... to using their hands and legs. But many people are **(13)** ..... entirely individual mix: for example, someone might be a right-hander for playing tennis but a left-footer in football.

Of course, top sportspeople sometimes try to train themselves **(14)** ..... be equally capable with both sides of the body. The **(15)** ..... can be said of people in other professions. A carpenter or mechanic who can learn to use tools with his weaker hand will find things much easier and is far **(16)** ..... likely to suffer from repetitive strain injuries.

Advice

9 You need a preposition here to complete a very common fixed phrase.

10 You could put 'the ability to' here, which you can see is a noun phrase. So you need a grammatical word which can be a kind of noun.

11 The word you need refers back to the previous bit of information. Which grammatical word fulfils that function?

12 You need a verb here to complete a very common fixed phrase.

13 Read forward to the word 'mix' and think grammatically! You know that 'mix' must be a noun here because of the adjective 'individual' immediately before it.

14 'themselves' is a reference to somebody, a person. So what is the grammar of the verb 'train'?

15 Read the previous sentence to follow the argument here.

16 Consider the argument around the gap so that you don't fall into the obvious trap!

Tip! Remember that the gapped words are often part of bigger phrases.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **9–16**, 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** | O | F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Preparing for my first running race

For the first 24 years **(0)** ..... my life, I strongly disliked running. At school, I'd been completely put **(9)** ..... running after being made to do cross country running in shorts in the middle of winter. But when I started my first job I found **(10)** ..... socialising with a different set of people, who persuaded me to come and **(11)** ..... a go at training in a gym.

(12) ..... thing led to another, and I began to **(13)** ..... my fitness seriously. I agreed to try a ten-kilometre race my friends had entered. I had three months in **(14)** ..... to train. My very first training runs were **(15)** ..... much of a success, so I combined gentle running and walking by myself, until my legs got more used to the activity.

My cautious approach seemed to be working. By the time I joined my friends for some practice runs, I was pleasantly surprised to find I could keep **(16)** ..... with them.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

9 Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

You will hear a talk by a woman called Kelly who ran a long-distance hiking route from the top to the bottom of New Zealand. For questions **9–18**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Running the 'Long Pathway' – a 3,000km route in New Zealand

Kelly trained for running the Long Pathway near where her **(9)** ..... lives.

Kelly took her **(10)** ..... with her to New Zealand to provide practical support.

Kelly uses the word **(11)** '.....' to describe the beaches she ran along.

The hardest day of the run was when Kelly lost her **(12)** ..... .

Kelly says she enjoyed running in the **(13)** ..... most of all.

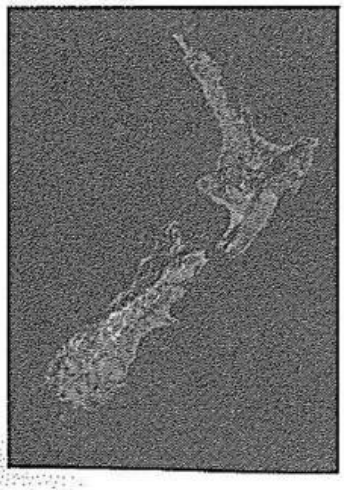
For part of the route, Kelly did a trip in a **(14)** ..... for 128 kms.

Kelly was amazed by the **(15)** ..... she saw.

Kelly used a ferry to cross from the North to the South Island because of the **(16)** ..... on the day she was there.

Despite training well, Kelly had issues with her **(17)** ..... near the end of the race.

Kelly says she felt **(18)** ..... when she finally got to the finish line.



Advice

9 Which family member lives near the perfect place to go running?
10 Listen for who actually went to New Zealand with Kelly.
11 How were the beaches different from those where Kelly lives?
12 Kelly says various things went wrong, but what did she actually lose?
13 Listen for a phrase that matches to 'enjoyed' most.
14 What type of word is likely to complete the phrase 'a trip by'?
15 Which word in the recording matches to 'amazed'?
16 What were the weather conditions on the day Kelly made the crossing?
17 The question asks about issues 'near the end of the race'.
18 Don't be distracted by how Kelly had expected to feel.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. Underline the correct words.

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

2. I am busy right now. I **have / am having** breakfast.

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

4. I **don't / am not sitting** down at the moment.

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

II. Complete the words using the clues given.

1. to study again something you have already learned, in preparation for an exam	___ ___ **V** ___ ___ **E**
2. no longer existing	___ **X** ___ ___ ___ **C** ___
3. not influenced or controlled in any way by other people, events, or things	**I** ___ ___ ___ **P** ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
4. able to speak or using two languages	___ ___ **L** ___ ___ **G** ___ ___ ___
5. the larger number or part of something	___ ___ **J** ___ ___ ___ ___ **Y**

* ***Lưu ý:*** *Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS