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

Class: S8 **Tel:** 034 200 9294

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 3 – OUR SOCIETY
GRAMMAR REVISION

A. HOMEWORK

I. Make one corresponding passive sentence or two, if possible, as in example.

0. Someone is sending him threatening letters.

→ _____ ***He is being sent threatening letters. / Threatening letters are being sent to him.*** _____

1. Someone is offering her a second-hand bicycle.

→ _____

2. Someone is awarding him a prize.

→ _____

3. Someone is handing me a note.

→ _____

4. Someone is lending me some skis.

→ _____

5. Someone is explaining the changes to the students.

→ _____

II. Complete using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

*0. I wish I _____**had**_____ **(have)** a million euros! I'd buy lots of great things.*

1. I wish we _____ **(live)** in a bigger house. This one is too small.
2. Becca wishes she _____ **(be)** old enough to drive a car.
3. Do you wish you _____ **(feel)** more confident about the exam tomorrow?
4. I wish my computer _____ **(not / be)** broken. I can't check my e-mail.
5. I wish I _____ **(not / like)** chocolate so much! I eat three bars a day!

III. Choose correct passive voice.

0. Shakespeare is writing a book.

A. *A book is being written by Shakespeare.*
B. *A book is being writting by Shakespeare.*
C. *A book is been written by Shakespeare.*

1. The *carpenter (thợ mộc)* is making the tables.

A. The tables is being made by the carpenter.
B. The tables are being made by the carpenter.
C. The tables are being made by the carpenters.

3. Why are you writing a poem?

A. Why is a poem been written by you?
B. Why are a poem being written by you?
C. Why is a poem being written by you?

4. Lata is not typing a letter.

A. A letter is not being typing by Lata.
B. A letter is not being typed by Lata.
C. A letter is not been typed by Lata.

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2. Some players are playing football in the ground.

A. Football are being played by some players in the ground.

B. Football is being playing by some players in the ground.

C. Football is being played by some players in the ground.

5. The washerman is not washing the clothes.

A. The clothes are not being washing by the washerman.

B. The clothes are not being washed by the washerman.

C. The clothes is not being washed by the washerman.

IV. Complete the sentences so that the meaning remains the same.

0. I don't like your criticising me all the time.

→ *I wish* ***you wouldn't criticise me all the time*** .

1. It's awful – Sam doesn't know how I feel about him!

→ If only _____ .

2. I'd love to be with you in Switzerland right now.

→ I wish _____ .

3. It's a shame! I can't play chess as well as Steve.

→ I wish _____ .

4. Wouldn't you like us to be standing in the middle of Times Square right now?

→ Don't you wish _____?

5. I don't have a good dictionary.

→ I wish _____ .

V. Circle the correct answer.

0. Our products ***sold / are being sold*** *online.*

1. Everything **is testing / is being tested** at the factory.
2. The match **is showing / is being shown** on a big screen.
3. My mother **is emptying / is being emptied** the bins.
4. Her car **is kept / is being kept** in the garage now.
5. Students **are learning / are being learned** English at school.

VI. Rewrite these sentences with 2-5 words, using WISH or IF ONLY and the word given in brackets.

0. She's always noisy. I really don't like it. (MAKE)

→ *I* ***wish she didn't make*** *so much noise.*

1. I want my boss to give me a pay rise. **(WISH)**

→ I _____ me a pay rise.

2. I hate travelling so far to my office. **(LIVED)**

→ If _____ nearer my office.

3. You are always borrowing my clothes without permission. Please stop it! **(YOU)**

→ I _____ my clothes without asking.

4. My parents never let me go to any parties. It's so annoying! **(LET)**

→ If _____ me go to parties.

5. Jason doesn't pay much attention in class. **(PAID)**

→ If _____ in class.

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B. FCE PRACTICE

You are going to read a magazine article about a famous pianist and the young student who became his pupil. 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.**

A musician and his pupil

Paul Williams interviews the famous pianist Alfred Brendel.

Over six decades the pianist Alfred Brendel gradually built up and maintained a dominant position in the world of classical music. He was an intellectual, sometimes austere, figure who explored and recorded the mainstream European works for the piano. He wrote and played a great deal, but taught very little. Those who knew him best glimpsed a playful side to his character, but that was seldom on display in his concerts. It was a disciplined, never-ending cycle of study, travel and performance.

And then, four or five years ago, a young boy, Kit Armstrong, appeared backstage at one of Brendel's concerts and asked for lessons. Initially, Brendel didn't take the suggestion very seriously. He had had very few pupils and he saw no reason to start now. He quotes from another famous pianist: 'You don't employ a mountain guide to teach a child how to walk.' But there was something that struck him about the young boy – then about 14. He listened to him play. Brendel explained, 'He played remarkably well and by heart. Then he brought me a CD of a little recital he had given where he played so beautifully that I thought to myself, "I have to make time for him." It was a performance that really led you from the first to the last note. It's very rare to find any musician with this kind of overview and the necessary subtlety.'

As Brendel is bowing out of the public eye, so Kit is nudging his way into it – restrained by Brendel, ever nervous about the young man burning out early. Kit, now 19, is a restless, impatient presence away from the lessons – always learning new languages; taking himself off to study maths, writing computer code or playing tennis. All under the watchful eye of his ever-present mother. On top of all this he composes. 'This was very important,' Brendel says. 'If you want to learn to read music properly it is helped by the fact that you try to write something yourself. Then I noticed that Kit had a phenomenal memory and that he was a phenomenal sight reader. But more than this is his ability to listen to his own playing, his sensitivity to sound and his ability to listen to me when I try to explain something. He not only usually understands what I mean, but he can do it. And when I tell him one thing in a piece, he will do it everywhere in the piece where it comes in later.'

Brendel catches himself and looks at me severely. 'Now I don't want to raise any expectations. I'm very cross if some newspapers try to do this. There was one article which named him as the future great pianist of the 21st century, I mean, really, it's the worst thing. One doesn't say that in a newspaper. And it has done a great deal of harm. As usual, with gifted young players, he can play certain things amazingly well, while others need more time and experience. It would be harmful if a critic was there expecting the greatest perfection.'

It is touching to see the mellowness of Brendel in his post-performing years. He explains 'When I was very young, I didn't have the urge to be famous in five years' time, but I had the idea I would like to have done certain things by the age of 50. And when I was 50, I thought that I had done most of those things, but there was still some leeway for more, so I went on. Although I do not have the physical power to play now, in my head, there are always things going on, all sorts of pieces that I've never played. I don't play now but it's a very nice new career.'

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31 What is the writer emphasising in the first paragraph?

A the wide range of music that Brendel has played
B the total dedication of Brendel to his art
C the reluctance of Brendel to take on pupils
D the light-hearted nature of Brendel's character

32 Brendel uses the quotation about the mountain guide to illustrate that

A it is not always easy to teach people the basics.
B it is unwise to try to teach new skills before people are ready.
C people can learn new skills without help from others.
D it is unnecessary for an expert to teach people the basics.

33 What made Brendel first decide to accept Kit as a pupil?

A He seemed so young and serious.
B He was so determined and persistent.
C He could play without the music.
D He had an extraordinary talent.

34 Which of Kit's musical abilities does Brendel admire the most?

A He is able to write music himself.
B He is able to understand and respond to advice.
C He can play a piece of music the first time he sees it.
D He is able to remember all the music he has ever played.

35 Why does the writer use the phrase 'catches himself' in line 50?

A He realises he has said too much to a journalist.
B He doesn't enjoy giving interviews to journalists.
C He wants to be careful he doesn't upset any music critics.
D He resents the way that he has often been misquoted.

36 What is Brendel doing in the final paragraph?

A justifying his lack of ambition when he was young
B expressing regret at the loss of his physical strength
C describing his present state of mind
D explaining which pieces he prefers to play now

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con hãy mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính nhé: https://tinyurl.com/2tfeukpu (từ 20p30s - 25p35s)

Part 3

Questions 14–19

For each question, write the correct answer in the gap.
Write **one** or **two words** or a **number** or a **date** or a **time.**

You will hear a tour guide talking about arrangements for a day trip to a place called Gulum.

Day trip to Gulum

Bus leaves at: **(14)** ..... a.m.

Meet before trip at: hotel **(15)** .....

First stop: ruin of a **(16)** .....

Lunch at: The **(17)** ..... Restaurant

Afternoon activity: **(18)** ..... or beach volleyball

Bring: **(19)** .....

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I. Complete the conversations. Put in a to-infinitive or an ing-form.

1. A: I hear you sometimes sail to France in your boat.

   B: That's right. I really enjoy _____.

2. A: Are you going to organize our trip?

   B: Yes, of course. I've agreed _____ it.

3. A: You wear a uniform at work, don't you?

   B: Yes, I have to, although I dislike _____ it.

II. Make sentences from the notes.

1. we / must / avoid / waste / so much time

→ _____

2. it / not / worth / take / a / taxi

→ _____

3. Tom / not / like / swim / much

→ _____

4. I / not / fancy / go / for a walk

→ _____

5. Bill / suggest / have / dinner / early

→ _____

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

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