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Grammar:
 Writing:
 Reading:
 Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: WRITING INSTRUCTION & FCE READING

***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 chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

* **Extra vocabulary**

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	overuse (n)	sự lạm dụng	6	mythology (n)	thần thoại
2	tremendous (a)	khủng khiếp, dữ dội	7	diminish (v)	giảm bớt, thu nhỏ
3	steady (a)	đều đặn	8	immensity (n)	sự mênh mông, rộng lớn
4	solitude (n)	trạng thái cô độc, nơi hiu quạnh, vắng vẻ	9	enrich (v)	làm cho phong phú hơn, nâng cao chất lượng
5	predecessor (n)	người tiền nhiệm			

* **Note:** n = noun: danh từ; v = verb : động từ; a = adjective : tính từ.

REVISION

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I. Fill in the blanks with a suitable contrast connector (WHEREAS, ALTHOUGH, DESPITE, IN SPITE OF)

0. Although Andrew was warned of the risks, he decided to travel alone to South America.
- Maria did not get a promotion _____ her qualifications.
 - Zambia is a land-locked country, _____ Kenya has a coastline.
 - This restaurant has a good reputation, _____ that one does not.
 - You won't be forgiven _____ your apology.
 - We couldn't find a house to buy _____ we looked at quite a few.

II. Choose the right word.

0. She told (~~nobody~~ / anybody) about her wedding.
- The accident looked bad, but fortunately (**nobody** / **anybody**) was seriously injured.
 - I looked out of the window, but I couldn't see (**no-one** / **anyone**).
 - The exam is very easy. (**Nobody** / **Anybody**) can pass it.
 - The future is uncertain. (**Nothing** / **Anything**) is possible.
 - "Who were you talking to just now?" – "(**No-one** / **Anyone**). I wasn't talking to (**no-one** / **anyone**)."

III. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

Andy: Hello, Jane. What (0) are you doing / do you do in this part of London?

Jane : Well, (1) I'm looking / I look at flats round here.

Andy: Flats? (2) Are you wanting / Do you want to move?

Jane : Yes, in fact, Adam and I (3) **are getting / get** married.

Andy: That's great! Congratulations. When (4) **have you decided / did you decide?**

Jane : Only last week. It was while we (5) **were staying / stayed** with his family in Scotland.
Now (6) **we try / we're trying** to find a suitable flat.

Andy: It'll be great to have you as neighbours. (7) **I hope / I'm hoping** you manage to buy one soon.

Jane : Oh, we (8) **aren't looking / don't look** for one to buy. We (9) **aren't having / don't have** enough money yet. (10) **We're wanting / We want** to find somewhere to rent.

Andy: Yes, of course. That's what we (11) **have been doing / did** at first. Actually, in the end my brother (12) **was lending / lent** us some money. That's how we (13) **were managing / managed** to buy ours.

Jane : Really? Perhaps I'll talk to my family before we (14) **choose / have chosen** a flat.

Andy: That's not a bad idea. My family (15) **gave / were giving** us quite a lot of helpful advice. Now, what about a coffee? There's a good place just round corner.

Jane : Oh yes, I (16) **looked / was looking** for somewhere to sit down when I (17) **bumped / have bumped** into you. Let's go.

IV. Choose the phrasal verb from the box that is closest in meaning to the verb in parentheses to complete the advertisement for a field trip to the Amazon. Use the correct form of the phrasal verb.

fill out	find out	get up	hand in	keep on	pass up
pick up	set up	sign-up	talk over	try out	work out

TWO WEEKS IN THE AMAZON! (0) SIGN UP (register) NOW!

The Biology Department is now (1) _____ (**preparing**) its summer field trip to the Amazonian rain forest in Venezuela. (2) _____ (**get**) your application from the Department Office (Room 215), and (3) _____ it _____ (**complete**) right away. (4) _____ it _____ (**submit**) by May 1.

Last summer we collected plans and identified them. This summer we plan to talk to local people and (5) _____ (**discover**) how they use plants in traditional medicine. This trip is challenging. We travel to our camp by canoe. When there are problems, we (6) _____ them _____ (**solve**) by ourselves. We (7) _____ (**arise**) very early, and we (8) _____ (**continue**) working until dark. There is also some danger, so (9) _____ the trip _____ (**discuss**) with your families before you decide. This is a chance to (10) _____ (**use**) your research skills and make a real



contribution. We hope you won't (11) _____ (**reject**) this opportunity to do important "hand-on" science.

CAMBRIDGE PRACTICE

*Lưu ý:

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới 1 dòng để ghi nhớ.

2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

You are going to read an article about the loss of darkness from our everyday lives.

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.

Bright nights, big problems

Author Paul Bogard discusses why we should turn off the lights and appreciate the dark.

Astronomers rate the darkness of our skies on a scale of 9 (brightest) to 1 (darkest). Most of us spend our lives in the radiance of levels 5 to 8, only rarely venturing into areas ranked 3 or darker. Because of the rapid growth of light pollution over recent decades, most Americans under 40 have never known real darkness. All over the globe our nights are growing brighter, and almost nowhere are they growing darker. We are just beginning to learn the true cost of all this light. Studies increasingly link our overuse of light at night with health concerns such as sleep disorders and disease. Other studies report the damaging ecological consequences, the tremendous waste of energy, and even the decrease in safety and security. But the steady loss of darkness from our lives is not easily measured, for like the similarly endangered qualities of solitude and quiet, the true value of darkness is something we are barely aware of.

Take a brilliantly starry sky. Since the beginning of time, a sky plush with stars was part of the common human experience. Everywhere on Earth, on most nights, our predecessors came face to face with the universe. This experience influenced their beliefs, mythologies, art – their very understanding of their place in the world. Today, because of light pollution, many of us live under skies which are polluted by light. For the tens of millions who live under a night sky showing 25 stars or fewer, it is nearly impossible to imagine a natural sky of some 2,500 individual stars backed by great swathes of uncountable billions. Our night sky continues to shape us, but now it is the absence of the universe around us that influences our beliefs, our myths, our impulse to create. We are being shaped by a diminished experience of darkness, and most of us don't even know what we are missing.

Our Milky Way galaxy is home to several hundred billion stars, and the universe home to several hundred billion other galaxies. A sky wiped clear of stars encourages us to exaggerate our importance, to imagine humanity as the centre of all things. Face to face with the endless immensity of the universe, we have the chance to know how insignificant we really are. But we might also realise the true largeness of our living on this planet, and realise that we have an enormous responsibility to care, that there is no other place to go, that home is here.

line 26

And what of beauty? 'Everyone needs beauty as well as bread,' wrote John Muir, American naturalist and author, and varied degrees of darkness are rich with this. Lighting designers in Paris understand that without darkness, there is no 'city of light', and work constantly to create their city's atmospheric beauty by subtly mixing artificial light with darkness. And with night's moonlit geographies, its scents of desert rain and autumn fires, its pulsing insect symphonies punctuated by a bird's solo call on a northern lake, natural darkness has many offerings of its own.

Yet we live immersed in artificial light. Much of this lighting is wholly unnecessary, born of habit and lack of awareness. So let us become aware: simply by shielding our existing lights we could significantly reduce their negative effects on our body, our mind, our soul. Artificial light at night is a miracle, a wonder, a quality that enriches our lives. But the same has always been true of darkness, and can be again.

- 31 What does the writer say about lack of darkness in the first paragraph?
- A It is impossible to reverse its effects.
 - B It is something that many people are unhappy about.
 - C Its effects are something that need to be studied further.
 - D It can be compared with other things that people often fail to appreciate.
- 32 In the second paragraph, the writer says that because of light pollution we
- A are considerably less creative than our ancient ancestors were.
 - B experience the world in a different way to previous generations.
 - C are aware that we are missing out on a great natural phenomenon.
 - D need a great deal of imagination in order to understand the universe.
- 33 What does the writer think about us/humans in the third paragraph?
- A We ignore the need to look after our planet.
 - B We have an over-confident belief in our own value.
 - C We behave as though nothing exists apart from ourselves.
 - D We prefer to avoid thinking too deeply about our role on Earth.
- 34 What does 'this' refer to in line 26?
- A beauty
 - B darkness
 - C variety
 - D lighting
- 35 Why does the writer include references to rain, fires and wildlife in the fourth paragraph?
- A to describe what he enjoys least about night-time
 - B to explain why some people think that lighting is necessary at night
 - C to provide an example of the attractive qualities of night-time
 - D to highlight the differences between urban and natural environments
- 36 In the final paragraph, we understand that the writer is
- A irritated by people's lack of interest in darkness.
 - B understanding of the reasons why artificial light is essential.
 - C keen to draw comparisons between artificial light and darkness.
 - D hopeful that people are becoming aware of the negative impact of light.

