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Grammar:

Reading:

Mini Test:

Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ ngày/.....

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ ngày/.....

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 2 – DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE – GRAMMAR 2 & FCE READING

Lưu ý: Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vỏ (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.

A. GRAMMAR

Khi **that** hay **who** đi kèm giới từ, giới từ luôn luôn nằm cuối mệnh đề.

- I didn't know the uncle **that** I inherited the money **from**.
- That is the man **who** she arrived **with**.

Mệnh đề quan hệ bắt đầu bằng giới từ

Khi **whom** hay **which** đi kèm giới từ, giới từ có thể đứng trước mệnh đề hoặc ở cuối mệnh đề.

- I had an uncle in Germany, **from whom** I inherited a bit of money.
- I had an uncle in Germany, **whom** I inherited a bit of money **from**.

Câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng giới từ

Trong một vài trường hợp, ý nghĩa trở nên rõ ràng hơn khi **giới từ** được **đặt ở đầu câu hỏi**.

"**In which** country is the ancient city of Petra?"
nghe hay hơn:
"**Which** country is the ancient city of Petra **in**?"

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

| No. | New words | Meanings | No. | New words | Meanings |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | compartment (n) | ngăn (trong túi xách) | 8 | cocoon (n) | cái kén, vỏ bọc |
| 2 | spring out (phr.v) | (giọng nói) bật ra | 9 | clamour (n) | tiếng động lớn, tiếng la |
| 3 | embed (v) | gắn vào, cắm vào | 10 | omnipresent (adj) | có mặt khắp nơi |
| 4 | constitute (v) | gây nên, cấu thành | 11 | counteract (v) | chống lại |
| 5 | interpretation (n) | cách diễn giải, giải thích | 12 | headache-inducing (adj) | gây đau đầu |
| 6 | fundamental (adj) | cơ bản | 13 | demonstrate (v) | chứng minh, biểu lộ |
| 7 | isolate (v) | cô lập | 14 | plan ahead (phr.v) | lên kế hoạch trước |

*Note: n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ;
v = verb: động từ

*Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chính phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vỏ ghi.

C. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct words to make questions with prepositions at the beginning for the underlined parts.

0. *I went to the cinema with Evelyn.*

→ With whom / what did you go to the cinema?

1. That man is playing for the London club.

→ For that / which club is that man playing?

2. My friends were talking about a famous singer last night.

→ About whom / what were your friends talking last night?

3. They would like to participate in sporting events when they were young.

→ In which / that events would they like to participate when they were young?

4. I can go to the beach with my family in the summer.

→ In that / which season can you go to the beach with your family?

5. Harry often flies to Canada twice a year.

→ To which / whom country does Harry often fly twice a year?

II. Circle the correct answer.

0. *Helen _____ the music club's activities when she was still a student.*

A. got involved in

B. converted into

C. worked her way up

1. The boat _____ we were sailing was very expensive.

A. on which

B. in which

C. by which

2. The process _____ you reach your conclusions is flawed.

A. on which

B. by which

C. in which

3. The promise _____ we were bound had to be honored.

A. in which

B. by which

C. on which

4. The days _____ the prisoners are allowed visitors are Monday and Wednesday.

A. on which

B. in which

C. by which

5. The principles _____ this country was founded are no longer respected.

A. on which

B. to which

C. in which

III. Circle the correct answer.

1 If my car wasn't / wouldn't be at the garage, I would drive you to work.

2 You felt / would feel better if you ate less junk food.

3 She would have more friends if she went out / would go out more.

4 If you were / would be careful, you wouldn't make so many mistakes.

5 If he knew / would know her phone number, he would phone her.

6 They would come if we invited / would invite them.

7 She would never forgive you if you lied / would lie to her.

8 If I had the money, I lent / would lend it to you.

IV. Write the missing words so that the second sentence means the same as the first.

0. *Police believe this is the gun with which the murder was committed.*

→ Police believe this is the gun _____ which / that the murder was committed _____ with _____.

- That's the actress about whom I was telling you at 7 p.m. last night.
→ That's the actress _____ I was telling you _____ at 7 p.m. last night.
- Spiders are the animals of which I'm most afraid.
→ Spiders are the animals _____ I'm most afraid _____.
- My friend Rebecca lives in a flat for which her parents pay.
→ My friend Rebecca lives in a flat _____ her parents pay _____.
- This is Will. He's a guy with whom I went to school.
→ This is Will. He's a guy _____ I went to school _____.
- That's a photo of my grandmother, from whom I got my green eyes.
→ That's a photo of my grandmother, _____ I got my green eyes _____.

V. Rewrite these questions with the prepositions at the beginning.

- Who was the package given to?
→ _____ **To whom was the package given** ?
- Which building can you see the tower from?
→ _____ ?
- Who are you going to do that project with?
→ _____ ?
- Which company did they like to work for?
→ _____ ?
- Which country are her parents living in?
→ _____ ?
- Who did she talk to when she was at the cinema last night?
→ _____ ?

Lưu ý:

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

Part 5

You are going to read an article about noise. 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.

Noise: traveller's enemy or traveller's friend?

'Passport, boarding pass, phone...' As my taxi zips towards the airport, suddenly a cord of panic pulls tight around my chest. I thrust my hand into one compartment of my handbag, then another. It's not anywhere. My mouth opens, and the words, 'Driver, turn around! Now!' almost spring out. But I swallow them. We're halfway to the airport, and I'm already running late. Surely I can survive one trip without my supply of foam earplugs?

I'm a generally good traveller except for one thing that undoes me every time: noise. Ask me about my absolute worst travel experiences, and I'll tell you the story about that night I spent in a cheap hotel that also happens to be the venue for the most popular Saturday night disco in the area. Elsewhere, there were the chickens that always began crowing at 2 a.m. at a rural retreat (no one, I guess, informed them that they shouldn't get going until dawn). And there was also the deeply discounted hotel room with 'swimming pool view' that I was so pleased with myself for finding. The swimming pool, it turned out, was under renovation. Actively. With power drills. Directly below my window.

In my ideal traveller's world I'd control the volume of everything, like a music producer at a giant mixing board. There would be no blasting television sets hanging above public squares or embedded in taxi seats, no cheesy songs playing in the shops. Loud noise would be completely absent. Everywhere. But no traveller can remain in a perfectly controlled sonic bubble. Not when we're moving through a world in which what constitutes noise has so many different interpretations, including whether noise is ever a bad thing. For sound is relative: one person's noise is another person's music, or expression of happiness.

line 24

On one of the first extended trips I ever took, I travelled to an island for Carnival, which is basically like deciding to pitch your tent inside a dance hall for three weeks. At any hour, different kinds of music would float through the air and, without warning, straight into my ear. Neighbours shouted to each other over the din, then turned up the volume on their radios. It was a non-stop celebration, during which I got very little sleep. It was fabulous. The thing is, the noise that wraps a city in Carnival happiness is

more than just noise: it's the sound of a human community. To block it out is to risk missing something really fundamental about a place – and the reassuring feeling of being part of something larger than yourself. Noise brings people together. I've learnt this over and over in my travels, but it hasn't been an easy lesson to accept.

I struggle against my instinct to isolate myself in a cocoon of silence. I really don't want to cut myself off from the thrill of human noise. But I don't want to go crazy, either. Nowadays, unwanted – and largely non-human – sounds push and shove travellers from all directions. Cars, subways, construction, jet engines: their clamour seems omnipresent. Yet instead of lowering the volume of everyday living, we seem to layer noise upon noise. The hotel bar jacks up its techno music to counteract the babble in the lobby. The traveller walking along traffic-choked streets retreats into her iPod.

On the plane, I press my foam earplug deep into my ear. As it slowly expands to fill my ear canal, I savour the journey into the bliss of noiselessness. Thank goodness the convenience store at the airport stocks one of travel's most essential items. The headache-inducing whine of the jet engines magically fades away, and I'm once again the master of my private sonic world. To appreciate the comfort of noise, you also need the comfort of silence. I'll unplug when I get to where I'm going.

31 What is the writer doing in the first paragraph?

- A demonstrating how well organised she is
- B explaining why she is in a particular situation
- C describing something that often happens to her
- D showing how important something is to her

32 What do the writer's worst travel experiences tell us about her?

- A She is annoyed when the facilities advertised are not available.
- B She is willing to stay in places that are not particularly luxurious.
- C She tries to plan ahead in order to avoid certain situations.
- D She finds unusual locations especially attractive.

33 What does the writer say about her 'ideal traveller's world'?

- A She realises it isn't actually the best way to travel.
- B She wishes she didn't have to share it with others.
- C She travels in the hope of finding it one day.
- D She knows other people wouldn't like it.

34 What does 'It' refer to in line 24?

- A getting very little sleep
- B the volume on people's radios
- C the non-stop celebration
- D the neighbours shouting

35 What does the writer say about noise in the fifth paragraph?

- A People are born with a need to hear it.
- B People deal with it by creating more of it.
- C It affects people in a number of different ways.
- D Modern life offers effective protection from it.

36 How does the writer feel in the final paragraph?

- A relieved she will not have to hear any noise at her destination
- B grateful to know she can find earplugs wherever she goes
- C pleased she can decide for herself whether to hear things or not
- D glad to be able to choose what music she'll listen to on the flight