

# MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: .../ .../ 20...

Class: GE8

Tel: 038 255 2594

## GLOBAL ENGLISH 8 - UNIT 3: RIVERS AND COASTS

### GRAMMAR

#### A. GRAMMAR

Defining relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)	Non-defining relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Dùng để xác định người, vật, việc đang nói đến là người nào, vật nào, việc nào. Nếu không có mệnh đề quan hệ xác định, người nghe không biết rõ người, vật, việc đang được nói đến là ai, cái nào, điều nào.</li><li>- Không có dấu phẩy ngăn cách mệnh đề chính với mệnh đề quan hệ.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Dùng để bổ sung thêm thông tin về người, vật, việc làm cho sinh động, cụ thể hơn. Không cần có mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định, người nghe vẫn biết người, vật, việc đang được nói đến là ai, cái nào, điều nào.</li><li>- Luôn phải có dấu phẩy ngăn cách mệnh đề chính với mệnh đề quan hệ.</li></ul>
<p><b>Examples:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>+ He gave me the letter <b>which was in a blue envelope.</b></li><li>+ The umbrella <b>that I bought last week</b> is already broken.</li></ul>	<p><b>Examples:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>+ The Amazon River Basin, <b>which lies just below the equator</b>, covers about 40% of South America.</li><li>+ Jame, <b>who is smiling at you</b>, is John's daughter.</li></ul>

Mệnh đề quan hệ bắt đầu bằng các từ: **who, which, that, whose, whom, when, where, in/on/at + which**

#### B. HOMEWORK

\*Note: DO NOT apply short forms (contractions) in sentences. Use “was not/ do not/ have not...” instead of “wasn’t/ don’t/ haven’t...”

##### I. Complete the following sentences by choosing the suitable relative pronouns and relative adverbs.

who (x2)

which

whose

when

where

0. Jim, who I've known for years, is my best friend.
1. My new coat, \_\_\_\_\_ I bought in New York, is very warm and comfortable.
2. My boss, \_\_\_\_\_ wife is French, travels to Paris regularly.
3. I went to a restaurant last week, \_\_\_\_\_ I had a party.
4. Next summer I'm going to India, \_\_\_\_\_ I have never been before.
5. My sister, \_\_\_\_\_ is five years younger than me, is a lawyer.

## II. Choose the correct answer by circling A, B, C or D.

0. *That is the man \_\_\_\_\_ helped me when I fell down in the street.*  
 A. who      B. where      C. when      D. whose
1. Is that your car? No, mine is the one \_\_\_\_\_ is parked just opposite the bank.  
A. whom      B. whose      C. where      D. that
2. This is the park \_\_\_\_\_ we first met. Do you remember?  
A. when      B. where      C. which      D. who
3. So, James is the man \_\_\_\_\_ son came on the school trip with us? I did not know.  
A. who      B. whose      C. whom      D. where
4. They had to put away the dog \_\_\_\_\_ bit the boy. It was too dangerous.  
A. whose      B. who      C. which      D. where
5. I'm looking for a person \_\_\_\_\_ surname begins with a "K".  
A. whose      B. who      C. when      D. which

## III. Join these sentences using relative pronouns beginning with the words given.

0. *My school is very big. It is in Madrid.*

*My school, which is in Madrid, is very big.*

1. Robert Pattinson is an actor. He plays Edward Cullen in the Twilight saga.

Robert Pattinson is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I bought this cake yesterday. It tastes delicious.

The cake \_\_\_\_\_ tastes delicious.

3. Michael is a policeman. His father is a judge.

Michael, \_\_\_\_\_, is a policeman.

4. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was written by Mark Twain. I enjoyed it a lot.

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, \_\_\_\_\_, was written by Mark Twain.

5. Mrs. Kelly is the woman. She took me to the hospital when I fainted at school.

Mrs. Kelly is the woman \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Rewrite the following sentences using defining relative clauses based on the underlined phrases.**

0. *The girl is my sister. I am talking to the girl.*

**The girl who I am talking to is my sister./The girl that I am talking to is my sister.**

1. This is the chair. The carpenter repaired it last week.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. She is married to a man. He is richer than her.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. She is the friend. She helped me with my homework.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. That is the swimming-pool. I used to go swimming there.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. That is the man. His wife is a famous actress.

\_\_\_\_\_.

**V. Write sentences to describe people, things in Column A with the information in Column B. (Using relative clauses)**

A	B
A thief	<i>steal things</i>
A dentist	be very intelligent
A restaurant	be used to produce music
A musical instrument	you can buy and eat a meal
Summer	be used to take photographs or make films
A camera	look after your teeth
A genius	be ill in the hospital
A patient	the sun is hottest and the days are longest

0. *A thief is the person who steals things.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_.

6. \_\_\_\_\_.

7. \_\_\_\_\_.

## FCE 2016 – TEST 6 – PART 5 (R) + PART 2 (W)

### Part 5

You are going to read an article about a wildlife cameraman called Doug Allan. 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.

### Wildlife cameraman

Doug Allan films wild animals in cold places. If you've ever been amazed by footage of polar bears in a nature documentary, it's probably been filmed by him. His perfect temperature, he says, is -18°C. Allan trained as a marine biologist and commercial diver. Diving was his first passion, where he learned about survival in cold places. His big break came when a TV crew turned up in Antarctica, where Allan was working, to film a wildlife documentary. 'I ended up taking the crew to different places, and after 48 hours I realised that being a wildlife cameraman ticked all the boxes: travel, adventure, underwater.'

He is now a top cameraman and has worked on many major TV wildlife series. 'I came along at a good time. When I started, hardly anyone had been to the Antarctic. You had coral people, elephant people, chimpanzee people. I just became the cold man. It was like all these amazing sequences were just waiting to be captured on film.' The camera and communications technology was very basic when he started 35 years ago. 'It is certainly easier to film today. If you shot something then, you had to remember it. Today, with digital technology, you can shoot a lot and look at it immediately. You used to have to think what shots you needed next, and what you had missed. You shot less. Film was very expensive. Today you can have too much material.'

'My value is field experience in cold conditions. I have a feel for it. I have spent so much time on sea ice it now feels like crossing the street. I do get cold toes but the poles are healthy places. There are no leeches, no diseases or mosquitoes.' Wildlife filming, Allan says, is full of great successes, but also failures and embarrassments. Once, he was in the

Orkneys to film kittiwakes. Unfortunately he could not identify which birds they were.

When Allan recently got permission to film sequences for a major TV series in Kong Karls Land, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, he did not expect an easy assignment. It is a world of polar bears and is strictly off limits to all but the most fearless or foolish. Usually -32°C in April, the wind is vicious and hauling cameras in the deep snow is a nightmare. After walking five or more hours a day and watching polar bear dens in the snow slopes for 23 days, however, Allan had seen just one mother bear and her cub. By day 24, though, he says, he was living in bear world, at bear speed, with bear senses.

'We find a new hole and wait. We shuffle, hop, bend, stretch and run to stay warm. Five hours of watching and then with no warning at all I catch a glimpse so brief that I almost miss it. But the camera's locked on the hole on full zoom and my eye's very quickly on the viewfinder. Nothing for a couple of seconds and then an unmistakable black nose. Nose becomes muzzle, grows bigger to become full head and in less than a minute she has her front legs out and is resting on the snow in front of the hole. She's looking at me but she's not bothered. I've just taken a close-up, thinking this can't get much better ... when she sets off on a long slide down the slope. I'd swear it's partly in sheer pleasure,' he recounts, adding that two cubs then appeared at the den entrance. 'Clearly it's their first view of the world ... It's show time on the slopes and we have front-row seats.'

Now Allan would like to make his own film about climate change in the Arctic, talking to the people who live there and experience the impact of it first hand. He says he would be able to make an extraordinary documentary.

line 80

31 What do we learn about Allan in the first paragraph?

- A He had to train as a diver in order to become a wildlife cameraman.
- B Becoming a cameraman suited the interests he already had.
- C He was given the chance to work as a cameraman by a TV crew he met.
- D Finding work as a cameraman allowed him to remain in Antarctica.

32 What does Allan say about the first documentaries he worked on?

- A He has very clear memories of them.
- B Most of what he filmed was new to viewers.
- C They were shorter than those he makes nowadays.
- D He would have liked to have been able to choose where he worked.

33 Why does Allan compare spending time on sea ice to crossing the street?

- A It is an ordinary occurrence for him.
- B He thinks it presents a similar level of danger.
- C He has learnt to approach it in the same way.
- D It requires skills that can be used in winter conditions anywhere.

34 When Allan had been on Kong Karls Land for a while, he began to

- A stop worrying about the dangers he was facing.
- B feel a deep understanding of how polar bears lived.
- C get used to the terrible conditions for filming.
- D be more hopeful that one bear would lead him to others.

35 What feeling does Allan describe in the fifth paragraph?

- A panic when he nearly fails to film a fantastic sequence
- B concern that he has disturbed an adult female with her young
- C amazement at being lucky enough to capture some great shots
- D delight at being able to move around after waiting quietly for ages

36 What does *it* refer to in line 80?

- A Allan's film
- B climate change
- C the Arctic
- D living there

## 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 You have received an email from your English-speaking friend, Robert:

110

My parents are both 50 next month and I want to do something special for them – I can't decide whether to organise a surprise birthday party or take them away to a hotel for the weekend. What do you think I should do?

Write your email.

3 You recently saw this notice on an English-language website called *TV Watch*:

### Reviews wanted!

### TV series

Is there a TV series which you watch regularly?

Write a review of the series explaining what it is about, why you like it and who you would recommend it to.

Write your review.

4 You see this advertisement on your college noticeboard:

### Wanted: English-speaking guide

A group of English students is coming to your town for a week. The tourist office is looking for a guide to show the students the town. Write a letter of application to the organizer of the tour, Mrs Isobel Parks, explaining:

- Which places you would take the students to visit
- Why you would be the best person for the job

Write your letter.

## MINI TEST

### I. Tick (✓) the boxes with correct answers.

0. Tom finished his work \_\_\_\_\_ miss that football match.

so as not to       in order to

1. A new computer will be \_\_\_\_\_ by Jane.

bought       buy

2. If only the train had been on time. = \_\_\_\_\_.

I wish the train had been on time  
 I wish the train was on time

3. Cuc locked the window \_\_\_\_\_ she wouldn't be disturbed.

in order to       so that

4. The new film will not be \_\_\_\_\_ by them.

show       shown

5. She \_\_\_\_\_ to my teacher.

should have apologized       should have apologize

6. The museum will be \_\_\_\_\_ by millions of people.

visit       visited

7. Shyn left home early \_\_\_\_\_ she was not late for office.

not to       so that

8. They \_\_\_\_\_ during the storm.

should not have driven       should have driven

9. Will the shower be \_\_\_\_\_ by the plumber?

repaired       be repaired

10. I study very hard \_\_\_\_\_ pass this test.

to       so as not to

### II. Complete the following sentences by choosing the suitable phrases.

in order to (x2)    so as not to (x2)    so that (x2)

0. He came home early in order to see the children before they went to bed.
1. Leave the keys out \_\_\_\_\_ I remember to take them with me.
2. He did not switch on the light \_\_\_\_\_ disturb her.
3. I always keep fruit in the fridge \_\_\_\_\_ keep flies off it.
4. We learn English \_\_\_\_\_ we can have better communication with other people.
5. We lower the volume \_\_\_\_\_ bother our neighbors.