

# MS. CHI ENGLISH

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

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

Class: GE8

Tel: 038 255 2594

## GLOBAL ENGLISH 8 - UNIT 5 – SPORTS AND HOBBIES GRAMMAR

### A. GRAMMAR

#### I. Abstract nouns (Danh từ trừu tượng)

- Danh từ trừu tượng là những danh từ chỉ những sự vật, hiện tượng mang tính trừu tượng như tư tưởng, cảm xúc, đặc điểm tính cách, khái niệm, ...

Ex: information (*thông tin*), fear (*nỗi sợ*), compassion (*lòng trắc ẩn*), ethics (*đạo đức*), ...

- Thông thường, danh từ trừu tượng không được dùng với mạo từ **the/ a/ an**.

Ex:  He has suffered from the stress for a long time.

He has suffered from stress for a long time.

- Tuy nhiên, khi danh từ trừu tượng để cập đến một sự kiện cụ thể, ta có thể dùng mạo từ **the/ a/ an** trước nó.

Ex: She was desperate (*tuyệt vọng*) after **the death** of her dog.

#### II. Present Perfect Continuous (Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

| PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS |   |  |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Cách dùng</b>           |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Điển tả sự việc bắt đầu trong quá khứ và vẫn đang tiếp diễn ở hiện tại.</li><li>Dùng với ý nhấn mạnh khoảng thời gian của sự việc và thường đi kèm với “since” hoặc “for”.</li></ul> |
| <b>Cấu trúc</b>            | Khẳng định  | <b>S + have/ has + been + V<sub>ing</sub>.</b>   |
|                            | Phù định  | <b>S + have/ has + not + been + V<sub>ing</sub>.</b>   |
|                            | Nghi vấn  | <b>Have/ Has + S + been + V<sub>ing</sub> ?</b>  |
| <b>Dấu hiệu nhận biết</b>  | recently, lately, just, for, since, until now, up to now, up to the present, etc. |  |

Ex: I've been waiting for you for three hours!

She has not been living there for a long time.

Have you been studying Spanish up to now?

## B. HOMEWORK

### I. Complete the sentences below with the given words in brackets using Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

0. Eating Chinese food is new to me.

⇒ I have never eaten Chinese food before. (never)

1. She started to live in Chicago thirty years ago. She's still living there.

⇒ She \_\_\_\_\_ for thirty years. (live)

2. The last time I saw Dick was in 1995.

⇒ I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ 1995. (see)

3. We haven't been swimming for ages.

⇒ It's \_\_\_\_\_. (swim)

4. This is my second visit to Hungary.

⇒ This is the \_\_\_\_\_ Hungary. (visit)

5. I started to clean the house two hours ago. I'm still doing it.

⇒ I have \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours. (clean)

### II. Complete the sentences by using the Present Perfect Continuous of the given words in the box. Use each verb only once.

|              |             |             |            |               |              |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>stand</b> | <b>wait</b> | <b>cook</b> | <b>dig</b> | <b>travel</b> | <b>paint</b> |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|--------------|

0. Her feet hurt because she has been standing there since eight o'clock.

1. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ the outside of his house for three weeks, and he's still not finished.

2. We \_\_\_\_\_ to hear about the new baby since 4 a.m. Isn't there any word yet?

3. Mr. Turtle \_\_\_\_\_ a long trench (*cái móng*) across the middle of his yard for the last two hours.

4. Isn't the rice ready to eat yet? It \_\_\_\_\_ for over an hour, hasn't it? Are you sure you know how to cook rice?

5. The Smiths are presently in Tunisia. They \_\_\_\_\_ throughout North Africa since the middle of May.

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

0. The children are at the park. They \_\_\_\_\_ basketball for the last two hours.

A. play      B. were playing      C. are playing      D. have been playing

1. While I \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone to a client, my boss stepped into my office.

A. talked      B. am talking      C. was talking      D. have been talking

2. A small stone struck (*đập vào*) the windshield (*kính chắn gió*) while we \_\_\_\_\_ down the road.

A. drive      B. were driving      C. had driven      D. have been driving

3. "When is Mr. Fields planning to retire?"

"Soon, I think. He \_\_\_\_\_ here for a long time."

A. worked B. is working C. had worked D. has been working

4. Paul, could you please turn off the stove? The potatoes \_\_\_\_\_ for at least thirty minutes.

A. boiling B. are boiling C. were boiling D. have been boiling

**IV. Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect Continuous of the verbs given in brackets.**

0. *John has been doing the homework since yesterday.*

1. Her sister \_\_\_\_\_ (**sing**) in her own room for fifty minutes.

2. Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (**try**) to make some cakes since last night.

3. These words \_\_\_\_\_ (**repeat**) by John for two hours. He's still doing it.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (**live**) there until now?

5. Those students \_\_\_\_\_ (**discuss**) that problem since last week.

**V. Fill in the blanks with suitable abstract nouns. The adjectives, verbs or nouns given in the brackets should offer clues.**

0. *He is a man of ..... **strength** ..... . (**strong**)*

1. The people in this part of the country live in ..... . (**poor**)

2. ..... to animals is a punishable offence. (**cruel**)

3. I have great ..... to welcome you. (**please**)

4. ..... is the best period of one's life. (**child**)

5. ..... should always be avoided. (**waste**)

6. As a parent my children's ..... is of utmost importance to me. (**safe**)

7. As the sun went below the horizon ..... enveloped the planet. (**dark**)

**VI. Make abstract nouns from the verbs below.**

**Make abstract nouns from the verbs below.**

1) grow - \_\_\_\_\_

2) imagine - \_\_\_\_\_

3) know - \_\_\_\_\_

4) think - \_\_\_\_\_

5) protect - \_\_\_\_\_

6) bore - \_\_\_\_\_

7) punish - \_\_\_\_\_

8) live - \_\_\_\_\_

9) succeed - \_\_\_\_\_

10) laugh - \_\_\_\_\_



## Puffins in peril

Scientist Mike Harris explains that the puffin seems about to join the list of seabirds whose numbers are declining.

It's a grey day in early April on the Isle of May off the east coast of Scotland. Far out to sea a small dot appears on the horizon. It rapidly increases in size, suddenly turning into a puffin that lands with a splash on the water. This bird probably hasn't seen land for five months, but now it's returning to its colony for the breeding season.

The first puffin is soon joined by others and together they bob on the sea. Newly returned birds are nervous but, as the days pass, they gain confidence and begin reclaiming the underground nesting burrows they made the previous year by tunnelling into the soft earth on the top of the cliffs. **37** They have to hurry because it takes three months to rear a chick and all the birds must leave by early August to spend time feeding intensively before the winter.

I visit the island every April, eager to see how many of the adult puffins we have caught and attached identification rings to have returned. **38** With a team of helpers I counted every occupied burrow on the island – something we undertake every five years.

The island's puffin population had been increasing every year for the previous 40 years, and so we anticipated at least 100,000 pairs. To our dismay we found just 42,000. **39** Experts from other research programmes have concluded it must be connected to where puffins spend the winter months.

Last spring we also caught and weighed some returning adults and found they were significantly lighter than the birds we caught 10 years ago.

**40** Puffins are long-lived and can cope with a few poor productive seasons, but not with such a large loss of adults.

In early August, the puffin colonies empty rather abruptly. Virtually all puffins leave within a week, though a few adults remain to feed a late chick.

**41** I have always believed, though, that few of them venture far from the North Sea. Now, however, the development of instruments known as geolocators, small enough to be fitted around a puffin's leg, is enabling us to test this idea.

We fitted these units to some puffins two years ago and caught the birds again last year to download the data. Some did remain within the North Sea, but others went much further. For someone who has spent years watching puffins for only part of their lives, this new technology is providing some fascinating information. **42** This would still leave us with the question of what they eat in winter and whether there are sufficient quantities of prey available.

The good news is that we now have an idea of the areas our puffins go to in winter, and we can check whether conditions there might have altered due to climate change or overfishing. Maybe we can then take some steps to help them. Hopefully it is just a local problem, because there are in fact still plenty of puffins to see around the Scottish coast.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>A</b> We weren't the only ones to wonder why this might be happening.</p> <p><b>B</b> From this moment on, we know remarkably little about where these birds end up and what could possibly be affecting them there.</p> <p><b>C</b> But we should also take into account that if a young puffin survives the winter, it will come back the following July.</p> | <p><b>D</b> Other devices will also hopefully tell us how much time puffins spend diving for food.</p> <p><b>E</b> This was further evidence that something unusual is happening at sea before they return to the colony.</p> <p><b>F</b> Puffins are always among the earliest seabirds to lay eggs.</p> <p><b>G</b> Last year there was an additional task.</p> |
|---|---|

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 | F | O | R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

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### The importance of reading

Reading is good (0) ..... us. In fact, there is plenty of evidence that reading for pleasure is more than just another leisure pursuit – it actually improves our mental and physical health. Reading extended texts (9) ..... as novels or biographies, (10) ..... requires intense concentration for a considerable period of time, helps to lengthen attention spans in children and improves their ability to think clearly. However, experts say (11) ..... is essential to acquire the habit of reading extensively (12) ..... a small child, while the brain is still developing.

Reading can undoubtedly (13) ..... beneficial to our mental well-being. Reading not (14) ..... helps combat feelings of loneliness, it also allows people to relax and forget their problems for (15) ..... while. The concentration required during the act of reading seems to ease muscle tension and slow the heart rate. Researchers have found that just six minutes of reading can reduce stress levels by as (16) ..... as two-thirds.

## FCE 2016 – TEST 7 – Writing Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140–190 words in an appropriate style on the separate answer sheet.

1 In your English class you have been talking about famous people. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using all the notes and giving reasons for your point of view.

'The private lives of famous people should not be made public.' What do you think?

### Notes

Write about:

1. public interest in famous people
2. famous people as role models
3. ... (your own idea)

## FCE 2016 – TEST 7 – Listening Part 1

Con lây file nghe ở đây:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1i1jFohXycpXQENaq8axMnsNlmZkzUNok/view?usp=sharing>

You will hear people talking in eight different situations.

For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

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1 You hear two friends talking about a laptop computer.

What is the woman doing?

- A persuading her friend to buy one like it
- B offering to lend it to her friend for a day
- C explaining why she needed a new one

2 You hear two students talking about a play they have just seen.

What do they agree was good about it?

- A the script
- B the set
- C the actors

3 You hear two people talking about a friend.

What do they agree about him?

- A He's very helpful.
- B He's easy to get to know.
- C He rarely complains about anything.

4 You hear a lecturer talking to some of his students about their history project.

What is he doing?

- A encouraging them to ask him questions about it
- B recommending some books that will help with it
- C advising them on how to organise their time

5 You hear two TV sports presenters talking about their work.  
What do they agree about sports presenters?  
A They're generally more effective when using a script.  
B They have to be able to relate well to their audience.  
C They should adopt an attitude that isn't too serious.

6 You hear a woman talking about a radio programme.  
What does she say about the programme?  
A It provided her with a lot of useful information.  
B It was more interesting than she had expected.  
C It made her want to find out about a place.

7 You hear two music students talking about an assignment they have to do.  
What are they both unsure about?  
A what to include in the piece of writing  
B how to organise the recording  
C what kind of music they should perform

8 You hear a writer talking about a book she wrote which has been turned into a film.  
How does the writer feel about the film director?  
A She thinks he has made a good film.  
B She is upset because her opinion was ignored.  
C She found him easy to work with.