

# MS. CHI ENGLISH

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

Class: GE8

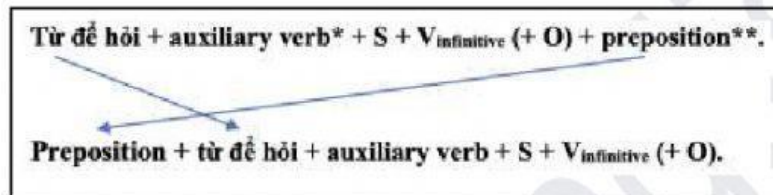
Date: .../.../2022

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## GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 9 – BUILDING AND STRUCTURES GRAMMAR

### A. GRAMMAR

#### I. Questions beginning with prepositions (Câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng giới từ)



\* auxiliary verb - trợ động từ: have, be, may, do, shall, will, can, must, ...

\*\* preposition - giới từ: at, in, on, since, for, to, by, ...

Eg: Which city is the Empire State Building in?

→ **In which** city is the Empire State Building?

What temperature does water boil at?

→ **At what** temperature does water boil?

#### II. Past continuous, active and passive (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, dạng chủ động và bị động)

Cấu trúc:

|                     | Form                                                                             | Example                                                       |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Affirmative (+)     | S + was/were + V-ing (+ O).                                                      | He was talking to you.                                        |
| Negative (-)        | S + was/were + not + V-ing (+ O).<br>S + wasn't/weren't + V-ing (+ O).           | Sorry, I wasn't listening.                                    |
| Yes/No Question (?) | Was/Were + S + V-ing (+ O)?<br>- Yes, S + was/were.<br>- No, S + was/were + not. | Were you working at six?<br>- Yes, I was.<br>- No, I was not. |
| Wh-question (?)     | Từ để hỏi + was/were + S + V-ing (+ O)?                                          | What were they playing?                                       |

### Cách dùng:

1. Diễn tả các hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ

Eg: I was watching TV at nine o'clock last night.

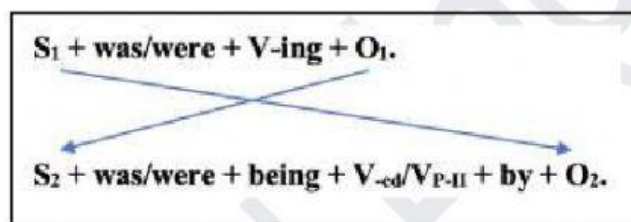
2. Diễn tả hai hoặc nhiều hành động xảy ra cùng một lúc trong quá khứ

Eg: She was studying while I was watching TV.

3. Diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra thì một hành động khác xen vào trong quá khứ. Hành động đang xảy ra mà bị xen vào chia thì quá khứ tiếp diễn và hành động xen vào chia thì quá khứ đơn

Eg: I was sleeping when my friend called.

4. **Lưu ý:** Dạng bị động của thì quá khứ tiếp diễn



Eg: Stella **was telling** an interesting story.

→ An interesting story **was being told** by Stella.

## B. HOMEWORK

### I. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the past continuous (active or passive voice).

0. We couldn't use our classroom last week because it was **being repainted**. (repainted)

1. The bus in which the football team \_\_\_\_\_ had an accident, but nobody died. (travel)

2. We couldn't go swimming because the pool was \_\_\_\_\_ for a competition. (use)

3. We arrived at the match just as the male MC \_\_\_\_\_ the names of the players. (announce)

4. As soon as we walked into the room, we heard a noise. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ on my laptop. (type)

5. I felt really nervous on stage when I realized I \_\_\_\_\_ by so many people. (watch)

### II. Choose the right combinations of words to complete the sentences.

0. What \_\_\_\_\_ at eight o'clock last night?

A. you were doing

B. you doing

☒ C. were you doing

1. The police stopped Willis as \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport.

A. was driving

B. he was driving

C. he is driving

2. When I got to work, I realized that I \_\_\_\_ my watch.  
A. was not wearing                      B. was wearing                      C. were wearing
3. Where \_\_\_\_ when they had their first child?  
A. were Rob and Rebecca living    B. Rob and Rebecca were living    C. living Rob and Rebecca
4. Anyway, what \_\_\_\_ about? I can't remember.  
A. I was talking                      B. was I talking                      C. I were talking
5. At this time last year, I ... a French course.  
A. was attending                      B. attended                      C. attend

### III. Write the questions beginning with prepositions about the underlined words.

0. The ancient city of Petra is in Jordan.

→ In which country is the ancient city of Petra?

1. You can watch the sun set twice in less than a minute from the Burj Khalifa building.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. Merchants and traders set sail from Venice for Constantinople.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mount Teide is on the island of Tenerife.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. Vasco da Gama sailed from Europe to India in 1498.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. The French gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States in 1886.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. Match the clauses in the left column with the corresponding clauses in the right column to make complete sentences.

0. ~~I fell down~~

1. It was snowing

2. I didn't answer your call

3. He was driving very fast

4. When I saw her,

5. I didn't saying hello

a. when we left home.

b. she was wearing a really nice purple dress.

c. ~~when I was going down the stairs.~~

d. because you were walking very fast.

e. because I was working.

f. when the police stopped him.

**V. Complete the sentences in the passive voice.**

0. *The boy was throwing the stone.*

→ ***The stone was being thrown by the boy.***

1. The women were cleaning all the blinds.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. Were they painting the room when the accident happened?

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. They were expecting a guest.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. Who was taking care of the baby?

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. The chef wasn't cooking the meat.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

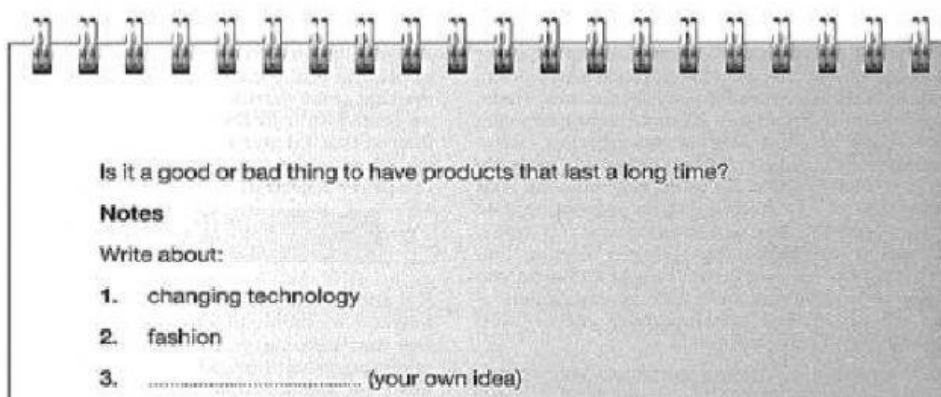
**C. FCE Practice**

**FCE 3 - Test 3 - 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 long-lasting products. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

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



Is it a good or bad thing to have products that last a long time?

**Notes**

Write about:

1. changing technology
2. fashion
3. ... (your own idea)

.....

.....

.....

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.....

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### FCE 3 - Test 3 - Reading part 6

You are going to read an article about a dam removal project. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Removing a dam to restore a river

*Journalist Richard Lovett is taken to see how a river has come to life again after a dam has been removed.*

Just outside the small town of Stabler in Washington, hydrologist Bengt Coffin surveys a mountain river he helped to revive. Today, the clear waters of Trout Creek run fast between banks covered in young alder trees. But just five years ago, an eight-metre-high concrete wall blocked the river at the site. This dam and the reservoir behind it had changed the river completely and made it difficult for fish such as the endangered steelhead trout to return to where they were born in order to breed. For one thing, the reservoir was full of sediment – mud, sand and gravel. It was Coffin who led the US Forest Service effort to remove the dam.

This is all part of a growing trend in the United States. An increasing number of dams are being removed, for financial and environmental reasons. **37**  Some schemes take a slow path, restoring river flow over months or years. Others use explosives and other engineering techniques to drain reservoirs within hours.

At Trout Creek, Coffin and his colleagues decided to take the cautious route when removing the ageing Hemlock Dam. **38**  The dam had been designed to include what is called a fish ladder, which allows fish and other animals to bypass the dam and swim upstream, but it was poorly built by modern standards and the number of fish using it had steadily declined.

A bigger concern was the reservoir, which had been steadily filling in with sediment. **39**  Coffin holds a hand above his knee to make the point. In the midsummer sun, temperatures in the water could reach 26°C; 'Too warm for steelhead,' he says.

Coffin and others worried that flooding the river with all that sediment would harm the steelhead further downstream. The solution was to divert the river into a big pipe and then hire a fleet of dumper trucks to carry away all the sediment. **40**  They then reinforced its banks with logs to stop them from eroding.

All those efforts seem to have worked. Just seven hours after water was allowed to flow back, Coffin's team could clearly see the first steelhead venturing into the new channel upstream from the old dam site. But there is another sign of success which Coffin is keen to reveal. **41**  The rounded stones on it range from the size of potatoes to loaves of bread, and make walking difficult. But Coffin is thrilled to see them because they are newly arrived, having just been washed in by the current.

The stones in the river provide nesting spots for the steelhead and a habitat for the insects that they eat. **42**  To illustrate this, he turns over a couple of rocks and points out six types of insect clinging to the underside, including caddisfly larvae and a stonefly. 'The year after the dam was removed, these wouldn't have been here,' he adds with satisfaction.

- A** The water there had become so shallow that it was possible for people to wade all the way across.
- B** 'People pay attention to the big fish,' Coffin says. 'Yes, they're an important part of the system, but they're not the only things.'
- C** One result of these projects has been an unanticipated research opportunity to study how to minimize the damage caused by releasing huge floods of water and decades of sediment.
- D** However, the reservoir lost its water and much of its mud, sand and gravel in three hours.
- E** Coffin leads me through patches of alder trees that were planted after the dam was removed, then crosses a rocky beach by the river.
- F** In the process of doing this, the workers rediscovered the river's original channel along the reservoir bottom.
- G** Built back in 1935, the structure provided power and irrigation for a nearby tree nursery that shut down in 1997.

### FCE 3 - Test 3 - Part 2

Con lấy link bài nghe ở đây:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FtgPv1NDzVSyIwp-3LLDiGZeH7JB4Jzo/view?usp=sharing>

You will hear a woman called Paula Kanning, who works as a film advisor in local government, talking about her work. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

#### Film Advisor

Paula's job title when she started working in the film department was (9) .....

Paula was first attracted to the job by the (10) ..... on offer.

The most popular place for filmmakers in Paula's area is a (11) .....

Paula mentions a well-known advertisement for (12) ..... that she proposed the site for.

Paula mentions that in her first year she sometimes needed to persuade

(13) ..... to agree to filming

Paula is particularly proud of the (14) ..... she built up during her first

year in the department.

Paula's current job involves managing a project with the name (15) .....

Paula finds creating (16) ..... for tourists the most difficult part of her current job.

Paula believes it is necessary to protect the (17) ..... of local residents

as well as their property.

Paula's department has recently set up what she calls a (18) ..... scheme for students.