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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 5 – NATURAL RESOURCES

GRAMMAR 2

A. GRAMMAR

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu đề có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

I. Future passive (Bị động ở thì tương lai)

- Bị động ở thì tương lai được sử dụng khi chúng ta đề cập đến điều gì đó được thực hiện bởi ai đó ở trong tương lai.

Positive	S + will + be + V_{3/ed} + (by O).	Ex: This letter will be sent tomorrow.
Negative	S + will + be + not + V_{3/ed} + (by O).	Ex: A new computer will not be bought by Jane.
Question	Will + S + be + V_{3/ed} + (by O)? Wh + will + S + be + V_{3/ed} + (by O)?	Ex: Will this cat be kept by Jane? When will the patient be examined by the doctor?

II. Complex noun phrases - the order of adjectives (Cụm danh từ - vị trí của các tính từ trong một cụm danh từ)

- Có thể dùng nhiều tính từ trước 1 danh từ để tạo thành cụm danh từ. Nhưng hãy chú ý đến **thứ tự** của chúng:

Order	Relating to	Examples
1	opinion	unusual, lovely, beautiful
2	size	big, small, tall
3	physical quality	thin, rough, untidy
4	age	young, old, youthful
5	shape	round, square, rectangular
6	colour	blue, red, pink
7	origin	Dutch, Japanese, Turkish
8	material	metal, wood, plastic
9	type	general-purpose, four-sided, U-shaped
10	purpose	cleaning, hammering, cooking

Ex: a **handsome young** man, a **big black** car, that **beautiful small blue Japanese** bird, etc.

B. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

0. You _____ been out last night. I called several times but nobody answered the phone.

A. must have B. can't have C. should have

1. Look! The playground is wet. It _____ rained last night.

A. might have B. should have C. must have

2. You _____ met Terry yesterday because he's in Paris all week.
 A. must have B. can't have C. might have
3. Nobody answered the phone at the clinic. It _____ closed early.
 A. should have B. would have C. might have
4. When I woke up in the morning, the light was on. I _____ forgotten to turn it off.
 A. should have B. must have C. might have
5. You went to bed very late last night. You _____ gone to bed early.
 A. should have B. must have C. might have

II. Rewrite these following sentences in passive voice.

0. I will call you tonight.

=> You **will be called tonight.**

1. Local workers will build a supermarket next year.

=> A _____.

2. The government will not make a decision until the next morning.

=> A _____.

3. Will the *plumber* (*thợ sửa ống nước*) repair the shower?

=> Will _____?

4. When will his father fix the roof?

=> When _____?

5. We will invite two hundred people to our wedding.

=> Two _____.

6. He will finish the report tomorrow.

=> The _____.

III. Put the following words in the correct positions to make complete sentences.

0. was/ cotton/ shirt/ a/ green/ It

=> **It was a green cotton shirt.**

1. Scottish/ woman/ tall/ is/ black-haired/ beautiful/ thin/ young/ She/ a

=> _____.

2. amazing/ wearing/ She/ an/ red/ coat/ is

=> _____.

3. metallic/ of/ was/ strange/ material/ made/ a/ green/ It

=> _____.

4. brush/ It/ narrow/ plastic/ a/ long/ is

=> _____.

5. beautiful/ bulldog/ My/ adopted (*nhận nuôi*)/ white/ a/ sister/ big

=> _____.

6. bought/ nice/ pair/ boat/ rain/ new/ I/ red/ a/ of

=> _____.

FCE 3 – TEST 1 – READING PART 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

- 0 A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town.

DRIVEN

We a very friendly taxi driver.

The gap can be filled by the words 'were driven into town by', so you write:

Example:

0	WERE DRIVEN INTO TOWN BY
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Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 25 Martin never goes to bed without having a shower first.

HAS

Martin always to bed.

- 26 Tina was too frightened to stay in the house on her own.

BEEN

Tina would have stayed in the house on her own so frightened.

- 27 It will not be possible to buy tickets for the match until next Monday.

SALE

Tickets for the match will until next Monday.

- 28 The only vegetable that Helen dislikes is cabbage.

VEGETABLES

Helen from cabbages.

- 29 When Alex has finished his essay, a friend is going to check the spelling for him.

CHECKED

When Alex has finished his essay, he is going to a friend.

- 30 'I'm sorry to disturb you when you're so busy,' said Tom.

EXCUSE

'Please you when you're so busy,' said Tom.

Local environmental heroes

Four innovators who founded local conservation projects

A**Evans Wadongo**

Like many Kenyans, Evans Wadongo grew up studying by the light of a kerosene lamp. Bad for his eyes, the lamps also produced harmful fumes that made him cough. So, Evans designed a cleaner sun-powered alternative. Instead of importing solar technology from a mass-producing country, he set up the Use Solar initiative, which trained youngsters to manufacture special solar-powered lamps, using locally-sourced scrap metal and fragments of solar panels. A USB port, built into the base, offered an easy way to charge phones and radios. The lamps were then given to local groups, who used the money they saved on kerosene to set up small businesses such as poultry farming or beekeeping. Evans says that getting finance for the project was a challenge due to its long-term nature. Each lamp costs \$25, which covers materials, training and distribution. The groups used money from their successful businesses to buy more lamps.

B**Alasdair Harris**

Coastal communities in south-western Madagascar have lived by fishing for more than a thousand years. But when biologist Alasdair Harris visited the region, he found them struggling to sustain themselves because population increases had diminished local fish stocks. Unsurprisingly, people had mixed feelings when he suggested closing one of the local fishing grounds, but agreed to a three-month trial. When it was re-opened, they caught a staggering 1,200 kg of octopus in one day and the community could see the benefit of looking after their resources. Others soon took up the model and the country now boasts hundreds of marine areas, monitored and protected by local people. Organisations in neighbouring countries have begun to replicate the model, as recognition grows for the importance of locally initiated conservation. 'We need a radically new approach,' Alasdair says, 'that's why we do this work.'

C**Nam Nguyen**

Although much of Vietnam's population lives in rural areas, its two major cities are increasingly affected by traffic and pollution. Ride-sharing was a relatively new concept when Nam Nguyen founded his Hanoi-based ride-sharing website. Initially, he intended to make a free network where people could share vehicles and contribute to protecting the environment. 'I tried to learn the model from European schemes, but they didn't really work here. Private vehicles are a source of pride for many city dwellers, who rely on them to visit their families in the provinces. They wouldn't give them up easily.' He realised he'd have to form a business plan to help finance and promote the idea. So, Nam designed a taxi-sharing service whose profits could support the ride-sharing enterprise he had initially imagined. 'The taxi service has become our main revenue stream. It allows the ride-sharing network to continue to grow.'

D**Bernice Dapaah**

About to graduate with a business administration degree but facing a tough job market in Ghana, Bernice Dapaah joined forces with some engineering students to create an innovative product from bamboo, an abundant crop in Ghana. They make strong, lightweight and durable bikes out of bamboo, using an ever-growing team of young people specially trained for the role. The project has serious green credentials, too: not only are the bikes an affordable, environmentally sound alternative to cars, but bamboo is fast-growing, produces up to 35% more oxygen than other trees and helps to prevent soil erosion, a significant cause of concern for farmers. It's an idea so brilliant the team went on to win ten international awards. The initiative had soon sold over a thousand bikes, including exports, allowing new workshops to be set up. The idea is that each employee, once trained, can train and employ five others and bikes can be produced on a small scale all over Ghana.

You are going to read an article about four people who set up local environmental projects. For questions 43–52, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which person

accepted that the attitudes of local people might be impossible to change?

43	
----	--

included a useful additional feature on a product?

44	
----	--

co-operated with others to develop the initial idea?

45	
----	--

had to convince local people to take part in an experiment?

46	
----	--

managed to get products sold in other countries?

47	
----	--

received formal recognition for a project's achievements?

48	
----	--

realised that it wasn't possible to use ideas that had worked elsewhere?

49	
----	--

saw that a traditional way of life was under threat?

50	
----	--

created an example that people in different places were able to follow?

51	
----	--

used materials that they recycled?

52	
----	--

You will hear people talking in eight different situations.

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

- 1 You hear a woman talking on the radio about an actor.
What does the woman say about him?
A His acting has improved over the years.
B The media often criticise him unfairly.
C He gets fewer film roles than he deserves.

- 2 You hear a hairstylist talking about her career.
She prefers working in the TV industry because she
A feels that her contribution is valued.
B is able to express her opinions freely.
C thrives on the creative challenge the work presents.

- 3 You hear a comedian called Geoff Knight talking on the radio about his profession.
What does Geoff like his act to contain?
A stories that give people a surprise
B things that everybody can relate to
C material that nobody has used before

- 4 You hear a conversation between a customer and a coffee shop employee.
What is the employee doing?
A waiting for a colleague's help
B excusing a colleague's inefficiency
C criticising a colleague's attitude

- 5 You hear a man telling a friend about an art exhibition.
What does he say about it?
- A It was well attended.
 - B The lighting was effective.
 - C The catalogue was worth buying.
- 6 You overhear a man ringing a sports shop.
Why is he calling?
- A to report an incident in the shop
 - B to make a special order
 - C to follow up an earlier query
- 7 You hear a man telling a friend about his work.
How does the man feel about his work?
- A resentment of his colleague's success
 - B regret at the changes that have taken place
 - C frustration at his lack of progress
- 8 You hear two people talking about a country walk they're doing.
What do they agree about?
- A It's much too long to complete.
 - B The path is very difficult to follow.
 - C They've chosen the wrong day to do it.

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. I _____ stayed up late, but I decided to go to bed early.
A. could have B. can't have C. couldn't have D. must have
2. She's his wife. He _____ known what she wanted.
A. could have B. must have C. should have D. might have
3. "Where do you think Rooney is today?"- "I have no idea. He _____ late. "
A. must have slept B. could have slept C. should have sleep D. might have slept
4. _____ his injury, Richard will play in the final game.
A. Despite B. In spite C. Although D. Whereas
5. He loves foreign holidays, _____ his wife prefers to stay at home.
A. although B. in spite of C. whereas D. despite

II. Rewrite these sentences without changing their meanings using the words given.

1. It was rainy. However, we put on our jackets and went for a walk. (*although*)
=> _____.
2. I earn a lot of money every month, but I never seem to have any to spare! (*In spite of*)
=> _____!
3. The South has a hot, dry climate. The North has a *milder* (*dễ chịu hơn*), wetter climate. (*while*)
=> _____.
4. The phone rang but he didn't hear it because he was sleeping at this time. (*must*)
=> _____.
5. Perhaps he didn't know about the breaking news. (*might*)
=> _____.