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GLOBAL ENGLISH 6: UNIT 6 – PEOPLE AND WORK GRAMMAR 2

A. NEW LESSON

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

Cấu trúc “Could + be”

Cấu trúc “**Could + be**” được dùng để nói về 1 việc gì đó có khả năng sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai, nhưng chưa chắc chắn điều đó sẽ xảy ra.

Ex:

- The champion in this game **could be** the Red Fox team.

(Đội vô địch trong trò chơi này có thể là đội Red Fox.)

- It **could be** rainy soon, I think.

(Tôi nghĩ là trời có thể sắp mưa rồi đấy.)

- Pink **could be** the new trending color next year.

(Màu hồng có thể sẽ là màu thịnh hành trong năm sau.)

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the conversation using PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1 A: I saw Brian a few days ago.

B: Oh, did you? What's he doing these days? (what / he / do)

A: He's at university.

B: _____ ? (what / he / study)

A: Psychology.

B: _____ it? (he / enjoy)

A: Yes, he says it's a very good course.

2 A: Hi, Nicola. How _____ ? (your new job / go)

B: Not bad. It wasn't so good at first, but _____ better now.
(it / get)

A: What about Daniel? Is he OK?

B: Yes, but _____ his work right now. (he / not / enjoy)

He's been in the same job for a long time and _____ to get bored
with it. (he / begin)

II. Circle the correct answer

0. He is very good _____ French.

☒ A. at

B. in

C. of

1. The temperature could _____ below zero overnight.

A. been

B. be

C. is

2. This new drug could _____ an important step in the fight against cancer.
A. was B. been C. be
3. John could _____ the one who stole the money.
A. be B. do C. send
4. Danny _____ be the team leader, because he is one of the best players.
A. is B. could C. ought
5. I don't know much about that dog, but it _____ dangerous.
A. ought be B. can C. could be

III. Complete the sentence, using the PRESENT CONTINUOUS form of the verbs below

start get ~~increase~~ change rise

- 1 The population of the world is increasing very fast.
2 The world Things never stay the same.
3 The situation is already bad and it worse.
4 The cost of living Every year things are more expensive.
5 The weather to improve. The rain has stopped, and the wind isn't as strong.

IV. The sentences on the right follow those on the left. Match to make meaningful sentences

- 1 Please don't make so much noise.
2 I need to eat something soon.
3 I don't have anywhere to live right now.
4 We need to leave soon.
5 They don't need their car any more.
6 Things are not so good at work.
7 It isn't true what they said.
8 We're going to get wet.

- a It's getting late.
b They're lying.
c It's starting to rain.
d They're trying to sell it.
e I'm getting hungry.
f ~~I'm trying to work.~~
g I'm looking for an apartment.
h The company is losing money.

- 1 f
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

V. Write sentences with your own ideas, using COULD BE WHO

0. _____ *She could be a doctor who cares for the sick* _____.
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Part 3

Questions 11–20

Look at the sentences below about the Iditarod Trail in Alaska.

Read the text on the opposite page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.

If it is correct, mark **A** on your answer sheet.

If it is not correct, mark **B** on your answer sheet.

- 11 The population of Alaska remained the same throughout the 1880s.
- 12 For a short time, more people lived in Iditarod than in any other city in Alaska.
- 13 After 1910, it became possible to deliver letters in winter as well as summer.
- 14 When travelling on the Iditarod Trail, drivers had to take food for the dogs with them.
- 15 In the 1920s, aeroplanes were used more often than boats and dogs.
- 16 Doctors in Nome had a good supply of medicine to cure diphtheria.
- 17 The pilot Carl Eielson refused to fly his plane because of the cold weather.
- 18 Leonhard Seppala's dog was able to lead him safely to his destination.
- 19 Balto fell into some icy water but managed to save himself.
- 20 The Iditarod race takes a different route every year.

THE HISTORY OF THE IDITAROD – THE LAST GREAT RACE ON EARTH

In the 1880s, gold was discovered in what is now the most northern state of the USA, Alaska. Many people came to the area hoping to get rich. New towns were built and grew quickly. One such town was called Iditarod, which means 'far, distant place'. This town grew so quickly during 1909 that it briefly became the largest city in Alaska. In the summer months, essential supplies could be delivered to these towns by boat, but in the winter the rivers and the ocean froze and there was no way to get to them. So, in 1910, a winter track was built which would be used by teams of dogs pulling sleds. They would take mail, food and clothes to the gold miners.



The track became known as the Iditarod Trail. It took a team of dogs about three weeks to travel across Alaska. They stopped at 'roadhouses' where the drivers could get a warm bed for the night and something to eat for both themselves and their dogs. The trail was used every winter until the 1920s when aeroplanes replaced steam boats and dog teams as the main form of transport.

However, the dogs had one last taste of fame in 1925, when a disease called diphtheria hit the city of Nome. The disease could be cured, but, unfortunately, the closest medicine that could be found was in Anchorage, right on the other side of Alaska. Aeroplanes were still quite new, so no-one knew if they could fly in such cold weather. Also, Carl Eielson, the only pilot considered skilled enough to manage the flight, was away on a trip at the time. It was therefore agreed that the medicine would be transported using teams of dogs instead.

The trip covered over 1,000 kilometres, most of it along the Iditarod Trail. It took twenty teams just six days to complete the journey. Leonhard Seppala, a Norwegian who had come to Alaska looking for gold, travelled the first 400 of those kilometres. He had to trust his dog Togo's ability to find his way in the blinding snow and Togo turned out to be a reliable guide. The last part of the journey was done by Gunnar Kaasen who had driven dog teams in Alaska for 21 years. His lead dog was Balto. At one point Balto refused to go any further, and saved the team from falling into icy water. The diphtheria was stopped and Balto became a hero.

Nowadays a dog sled race is held every year from Anchorage to Nome, following the route of that famous journey in 1925. It is called the Iditarod and has become known as 'The Last Great Race on Earth'.

Part 3

Questions 11–20

Look at the sentences below about a hot-air balloon festival.

Read the text on the opposite page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.

If it is correct, mark **A** on your answer sheet.

If it is not correct, mark **B** on your answer sheet.

- 11 The Albuquerque Balloon Festival lasts over a week.
- 12 The first festival took place at the opening of the local radio station.
- 13 The pilots use hand signals to communicate with each other.
- 14 The 'balloon glow' happens before sunrise and after sunset.
- 15 Members of the public are forbidden to enter the balloon take-off area.
- 16 Some advertising balloons join in the festival.
- 17 You can take a balloon ride to the top of the nearby mountains.
- 18 You can watch a firework show every evening of the festival.
- 19 The geography of the area around Albuquerque makes it particularly suitable for ballooning.
- 20 Visitors should be prepared for a range of temperatures.

The Albuquerque Balloon Festival

Every autumn, the sky above the desert city of Albuquerque in the south-western United States turns into a mass of bright colours. This is the Albuquerque Balloon Festival, an annual nine-day event.

The first festival was held in 1972 to celebrate the 50th birthday of the local radio station. There were about a dozen hot-air balloons and they took off from the car park in the middle of Albuquerque. From these small beginnings, the festival has grown steadily. This year at least a thousand balloons from over one third of the countries of the world are expected at its current out-of-town site.



What to see

The pilots are in radio contact with each other and all light up the burners of their balloons at the same time. These are known as 'balloon glows' and are an opportunity to take fantastic photographs. However, you must arrive just after night has fallen or before 5.30 am to see these 'glows' as the balloons rise into the dark sky.

During the day, you can walk around among the balloons and chat to the pilots as they prepare for take-off. The balloons come in all sizes and colours, some in the shapes of animals or cartoon characters – and, of course, well-known products such as varieties of soft drinks and fast food. Kids will love it.

In the afternoon, why not take to the sky yourself by arranging a balloon flight over the desert with one of the many companies offering balloon rides? Another possibility is to take the cable car from the desert floor to the top of the nearby mountains, the longest such ride anywhere, and enjoy a bird's-eye view of the festival. There are plenty of other attractions for visitors of all ages, including balloon races and firework displays on the opening evening and the last three evenings of the festival.

The Albuquerque Box

This is a local wind pattern that creates perfect conditions for balloonists. The Sandia Mountains protect the balloons from strong winds, and at the same time create gentler currents of wind at different heights. This means that by rising or descending, skilful pilots can control the direction of their balloons.

Practical advice

Buy your tickets in advance (they are available online) and save yourself a long wait to get into the festival site. Wear several layers of thin clothing. At night and in the early morning it can be quite cool, but during the day sunglasses and suncream are essential. Bring a flashlight for night-time events and, of course, bring your camera. If you're not a digital photographer, you'll need high-speed film for evening and night-time pictures.

Part 3

Questions 11–20

Look at the sentences below about a competition.

Read the text on the opposite page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.

If it is correct, mark **A** on your answer sheet.

If it is not correct, mark **B** on your answer sheet.

- 11 All prize winners will have their stories printed in the magazine *Keep Writing*.
- 12 Most people entering the competition last year followed the advice they were given.
- 13 Writers should remember to check that any information they use is correct.
- 14 The magazine is looking for stories which have an unexpected ending.
- 15 Writers are encouraged to describe the people in their stories clearly.
- 16 Stories should either be written clearly by hand or typed.
- 17 Late entries can be faxed if necessary.
- 18 The magazine will send back all stories which have failed to be selected.
- 19 The rules of the competition are different this year from last year.
- 20 Writers can enter stories which magazines outside Britain have already printed.

Write a winning story!

You could win £1,000 in this year's Fiction Prize and have your story printed in Keep Writing magazine. Ten other lucky people will win a cheque for £100.

Once again, we need people who can write good stories. The judges, who include Mary Littlejohn, the novelist, Michael Brown, the television reporter, and Susan Hitchins, *Keep Writing's* editor, are looking for interesting and original stories. Detective fiction was extremely popular last year, although the competition winner produced a love story. You can write about whatever you want but here's some advice to start you thinking:

- **Write about what you know**

This is the advice which every writer should pay attention to and, last year, nearly everyone who wrote for us did exactly that. Love, family, problems with friends – these were the main subjects of the stories. However, you need to turn ordinary situations into something interesting that people will want to read about. Make the reader want to continue reading by writing about ordinary things in a new and surprising way.

- **Get your facts right**

It's no good giving a description of a town or explaining how a jet engine works if you get it wrong. So avoid writing anything unless you're certain about it.

- **Hold the reader's attention**

Make the beginning interesting and the ending a surprise. There is nothing worse than a poor ending. Develop the story carefully and try to think of something unusual happening at the end.

- **Think about the characters**

Try to bring the people in your story alive for the reader by using well-chosen words to make them seem real.

Your story must be your own work, between 2,000 and 2,500 words and typed, double-spaced, on one side only of each sheet of paper.

Even if you're in danger of missing the closing date, we are unable to accept stories by fax or email. You must include the application form with your story. Unfortunately your story cannot be returned, nor can we discuss our decisions.

You should not have had any fiction printed in any magazine or book in this country – a change in the rules by popular request – and the story must not have appeared in print or in recorded form, for example on radio or TV, anywhere in the world.

Your fee of £5 will go to the Writers' Association. Make your cheque payable to *Keep Writing* and send it with the application form and your story to:

Keep Writing
75 Broad Street
Birmingham
B12 4TG

The closing date is 30 July and we will inform the winner within one month of this date. Please note that if you win, you must agree to have your story printed in our magazine.

I. Circle the correct answer

1. People were often scared _____ my father, who was very direct.
A. on B. about C. of
2. It's good _____ students to puzzle things out for themselves.
A. in B. for C. at
3. He was passionately _____ to pop music.
A. successful B. addicted C. bad
4. If you're interested _____ the job, I'll send you all the details.
A. of B. in C. for
5. To be quite truthful with you, I'm not very keen _____ this colour.
A. on B. with C. at

II. Complete the sentences using REPORTED SPEECH

1. "I'm ready for the meeting." – John says.
→ _____.
2. "Water boils at 100°C." – The teacher said.
→ _____.
3. "You should go to bed early." – her mother tells her.
→ _____.
4. "The sun rises in the East." – The teacher told the students.
→ _____.
5. "She's living in Paris for a few months." – Mary says.
→ _____.