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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 1 – LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD
GRAMMAR REVISION

A. HOMEWORK

I. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the words given. Make any necessary changes to punctuation.

0. We've got no money, but we're very happy. **(even)**

→ _____ *Even though we've got no money, we're very happy* _____ .

1. The wind blew all the time, but we still managed to enjoy ourselves. **(nevertheless)**

→ _____ .

2. I like her new boyfriend but I don't trust him. **(however)**

→ _____ .

3. *Reorganisation (sự tổ chức lại)* is a good idea but it would cause *friction (sự xích mích)* in this department. **(while)**

→ _____ .

4. I've always been honest about my feelings. You, on the other hand, have not. **(whereas)**

→ _____ .

5. The future for rainforests looks *bleak (hoang vắng, ảm đạm)*. However, no one is giving up. **(although)**

→ _____ .

II. Write the ABSTRACT NOUNS in the following sentences.

0. Nurjahan was famous for her beauty.   → _____ *beauty* _____

1. I found her advice very useful.   → _____

2. He was very naughty in his childhood.   → _____

3. India got freedom on 15 August 1947.   → _____

4. She has a huge collection of stamps.   → _____

5. William Shakespeare was known for his wisdom. → _____

III. Choose the correct answer.

0. Someone broke into her house _____ she was on vacation.

A. despite   (B) while   C. whereas

1. _____ a brilliant *defense (lời biện hộ)*, he was found *guilty (có tội)*.

A. Therefore   B. However   C. Notwithstanding

2. _____ the car is old, it still runs well.

A. However   B. Although   C. Because

3. They're coming next week, _____ I don't know which day.

A. notwithstanding   B. though   C. nevertheless

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. _____ his injury, Ricardo will play in Saturday's game.

A. In spite of   B. Despite of   C. Even though

5. Many marriages fail. _____, people continue to get married.

A. Though   B. Nevertheless   C. Notwithstanding

IV. Complete the sentences.

1. Please be quiet. I'm working. (I/work)
2. Do you often go _____ (you/often/go) to the cinema?
3. What _____ (you/cook) ?
4. Jack _____ (play) the piano very well.
5. _____ (I/go) now. Goodbye!
6. _____ (it/rain) Can I take this umbrella?

V. Which is right?

0. "~~Are you speaking~~ / *Do you speak* English?" – "Yes, a little."
1. Sometimes **we're going** / **we go** away at weekends.
2. It's a nice day today. The sun **is shining / shines**.
3. [You meet Ann in the street.] Hello, Ann. Where **are you going / do you go**?
4. How often **are you going / do you go** on holiday?
5. Emily is a writer. **She's writing / She writes** books for children.

VI. Form ABSTRACT NOUNS from the following adjectives.

No.	Adjectives	Nouns	No.	Adjectives	Nouns
0.	*soft*	*softness*	4.	patient	
1.	polite		5.	generous	
2.	happy		6.	senior	
3.	intelligent		7.	minor	

B. FCE PRACTICE

For questions **17–24**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: | 0 | | A | F | F | E | C | T | S | | | | | | | | | | | |

Birth order

A good deal of research has been carried out by scientists on how birth order

(0) .... children from large families.   **AFFECT**

It would appear that first-born children are the most likely to imitate their parents

throughout life, because they had the (17) .... attention of the   **DIVIDE**

parents until the birth of the next child. But first-borns can also be quite

(18) .... people because they lost this complete attention when later   **ANXIETY**

siblings were born. (19) .... reason is that their mother and father   **OTHER**

were first-time parents, often nervous and (20) .... about what they   **SURE**

should be doing and (21) .... by what might happen.   **FRIGHT**

Conversely, if a third child is born, the parents are much more

(22) .... and confident in bringing up infants, so there is a   **RELAX**

(23) .... for the child to grow up being fun-loving and   **TEND**

(24) .... in group situations such as parties. Both second and third-   **SOCIETY**

born children are likely to have had to compete to get their parents' attention,

and scientists think this makes them more independent.
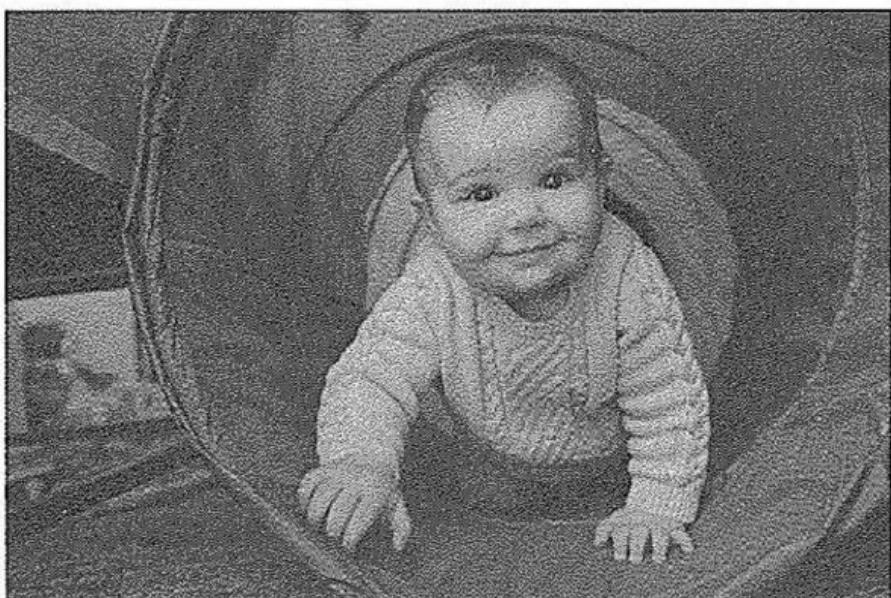
LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **17–24**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: | **0** | V | I | S | I | B | L | E | | | | | | | | | | | |

Vancouver

The Canadian city of Vancouver is beautifully situated between the Pacific Ocean
and snow-capped mountains **(0)** .... from many points in the city.   **VISION**
The location makes for warm, wet winters and relatively cool, dry summers.
(17) .... much of Canada, Vancouver itself rarely receives snow,   **LIKE**
although skiers can easily find good conditions nearby. Vancouver has a unique
and wonderfully **(18)** .... atmosphere. This is partly because the   **WELCOME**
climate makes for a laid-back feel with plenty of outdoor living, cafés and
restaurants, and partly because of its ethnic **(19)** ....   **DIVERSE**

Vancouver is a great artistic and cultural centre, particularly known for its large
film **(20)** .... centre. Every September it holds the Vancouver   **PRODUCE**
International Film Festival, and the city has also been the **(21)** .... for   **SET**
many well-known films.

But Vancouver also has a reputation as a green city – **(22)** .... all the   **VIRTUAL**
electricity is generated from **(23)** .... resources – and as a nature-   **SUSTAIN**
loving place. In this respect, the annual Vancouver Cherry Blossom Festival is a
(24) .... not to be missed!   **SEE**
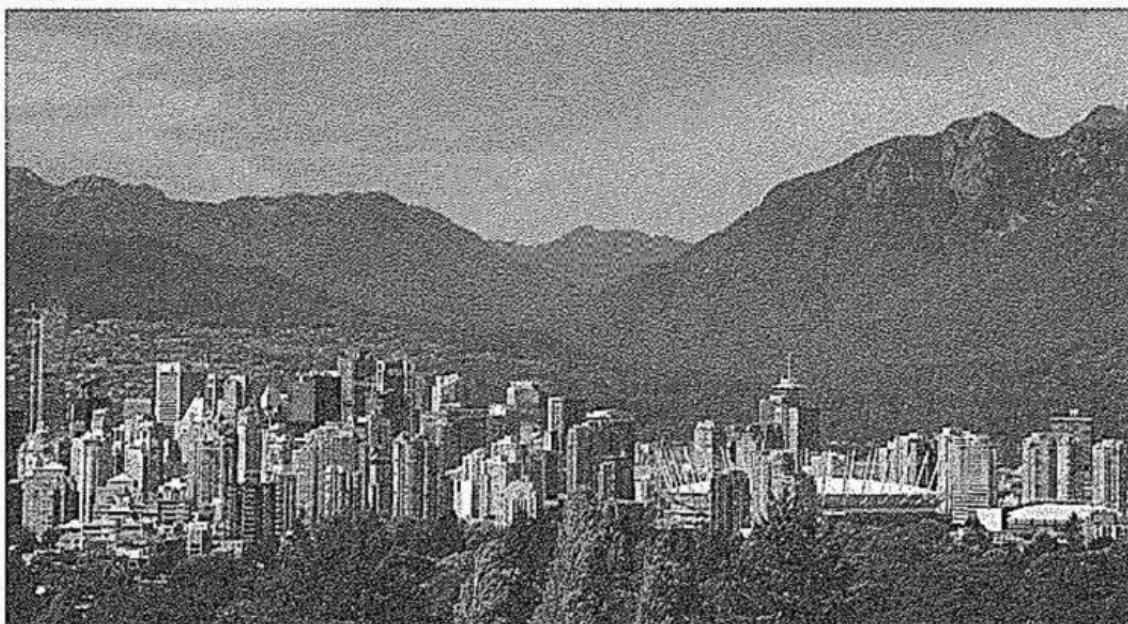
🎧 63 You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about restaurants they've been to. For questions **19–23**, choose from the list **(A–H)** why each speaker recommends the restaurant. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A   The menu changes frequently.

B   There is a lively atmosphere.

C   The chef is starting to become well-known.

D   It is located in a beautiful building.

E   The standard of service is very good.

F   It is possible to watch the chefs as they cook.

G   Local dishes are served.

H   The food is good value for money.

Speaker 1		19
Speaker 2		20
Speaker 3		21
Speaker 4		22
Speaker 5		23

LIVEWORKSHEETS
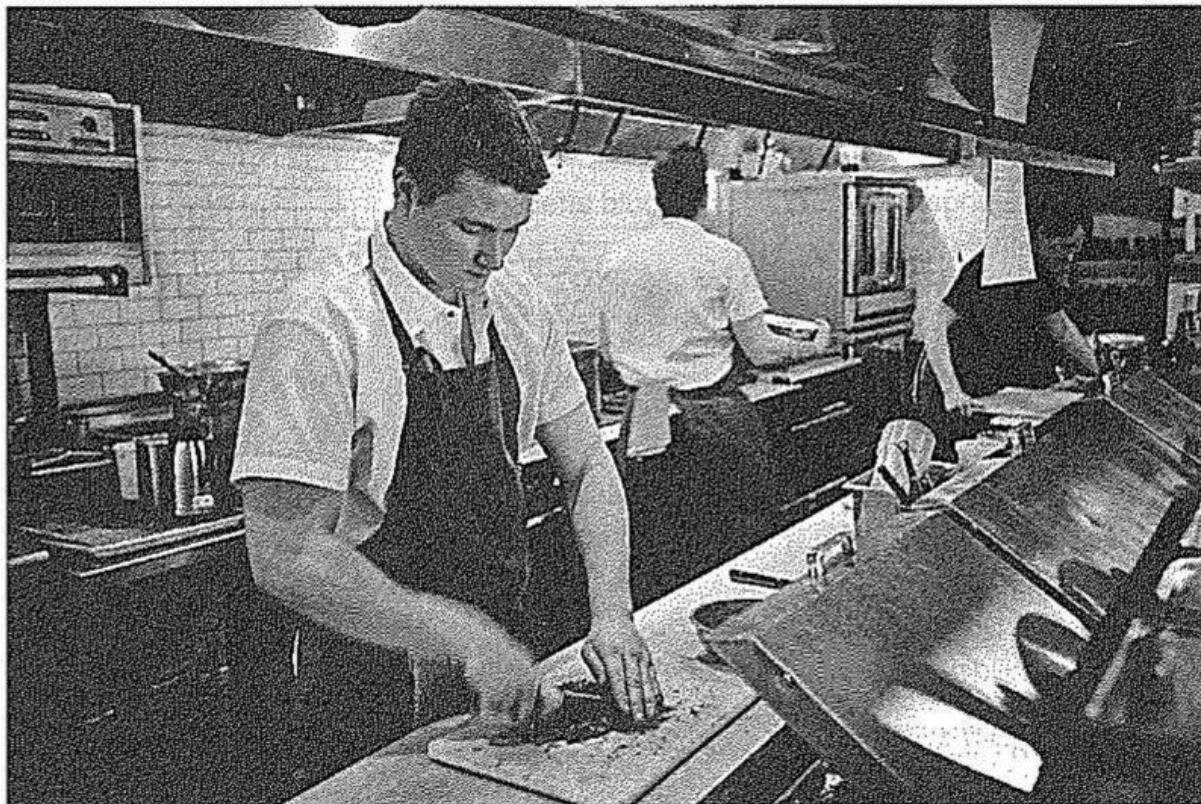
I. Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. What would you _____ if you won the lottery?

A. do   B. did   C. was doing   D. to do

2. She wouldn't be nervous if she _____ her homework.

A. would do   B. did   C. does   D. do

3. If my grandfather _____ alive, he _____ 110 years old.

A. were / was   B. would be / were   C. was / will be   D. were / would be

4. If you printed on both sides, you _____ paper.

A. were saved   B. saved   C. would save   D. would be save

5. The film _____ more interesting if it _____ a happy ending.

A. would be / has   B. were / would have   C. was / would have   D. would be / had

II. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the words given. Make any necessary changes to punctuation.

1. I'm going to buy a computer. I haven't got much money. **(even though)**

→ _____ .

2. Your design is excellent. It isn't suitable for our purposes. **(while)**

→ _____ .

3. I try hard to play the piano. I don't seem to improve. **(although)**

→ _____ .

4. The play was wonderful. The film was a commercial failure. **(whereas)**

→ _____ .

5. Grey is this year's colour. However, I look dull in it. **(although)**

→ _____ .