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Grammar & Vocabulary:
Reading:
Listening:
Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: FINAL TEST

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

1. I was amazed by the clarity of the _____ projection that appeared before me.
A. plankton B. swan C. hologram
2. He went on to become one of the most distinguished classical _____ of his generation.
A. antelopes B. scholars C. rivals
3. Vietnamese soldiers managed to _____ a battle against a strong enemy.
A. win B. capture C. consume
4. These students had a(n) _____ simple task.
A. anxiously B. swiftly C. relatively
5. We need to _____ the exit before the fire spread more widely.
A. head for B. pass down C. be trapped in

II. Fill in the correct form of the verb given.

1. You're finally here. I _____ (wait) in your office for over 15 minutes.
2. The whole family _____ (arrive) a few days ago and _____ (stay) with us until next Monday.
3. Do you realize that you _____ (stand) on my toe? It hurts.
4. I told the doctor that she _____ (fall) ill a few days before.
5. Most people _____ (be) at work when the fire _____ (start) yesterday.

III. Find the words based on their definitions.

Word	Definition
1. e _____	to make someone leave a school, country, organization, or place
2. f _____	making you feel annoyed, disappointed, or discouraged
3. r _____	a strong pattern of sounds, words, or musical notes that is used in music, poetry, and dancing
4. r _____	a person, group, etc. competing with others for the same thing or in the same area
5. p _____	the production by a green plant of special substances like sugar that it uses as food, caused by the action of sunlight on chlorophyll

IV. Rewrite the following sentences into REPORTED SPEECH.

1. Mom asked me: "Are you feeling well?"

→ Mom asked me _____.

2. The teacher said: "Turn the music down!"

→ The teacher ordered us to _____.

3. Johnny admitted: "I haven't brushed my teeth yet."

→ Johnny admitted that _____.

4. Jerry asked me: "Did you see that car over there?"

→ Jerry asked me _____.

5. Peter: "Has she finished doing her homework?"

→ Peter asked _____.

V. Circle A, B or C to show the underlined parts that need correction and correct them.

1. The cake make by my mother tasted really great.

A B C

→ _____

2. Of course you can be a great sculpture without being able to draw.

A B C

→ _____

3. My grandmother loves to pass along her treasured recipes to the youngers.

A B C

→ _____

4. The union should take a more imaginary approach.

A B C

→ _____

5. The wine was excellent, but the food was disappointed.

A B C

→ _____

VI. Circle the correct answer for each of the following sentences.

1. Where are you going to head (**to** / **in** / **on**)?

2. My friends visited me (**in** / **at** / **for**) August.

3. My sister has been so excited (**about** / **by** / **at**) her trip to Phu Quoc.

4. My family will set (**down** / **out** / **along**) from New York on Friday.

5. I always go to school (**by** / **on** / **with**) foot.

VII. Choose the correct answer.

1. You're all wet! You **should have** / **might have** taken an umbrella.

2. Max **should have** / **can't have** gone on holiday. I saw him this morning.

3. You **shouldn't have** / **might not have** left all your homework until the last minute!

4. "I just saw John in town and he ignored me!" "I'm sure he didn't ignore you – he **shouldn't have** / **might not have** seen you."

5. I haven't got my wallet. I **should have** / **must have** left it at home.

***Lưu ý:**

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới 1 dòng để ghi nhớ.

CAMBRIDGE PRACTICE

You are going to read an article about a zoologist called Lucy Cooke. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Animal defender

Zoologist Lucy Cooke draws attention to some of the world's least attractive animals.

Which species pulls at your heartstrings – a panda or a toad? A lion or a dung beetle? When it comes to emotional attachment, research funding, global popularity and conservation support, the fluffier your fur and the bigger your eyes, the better your chances – unless zoologist Lucy Cooke has a vote. She's on a one-woman mission to show the world why some of the most unlovable animals are actually the most interesting and deserving of our attention, study and protection.

Cooke's popular blogs, online videos, films and TV programmes bring her characteristic sense of humour and unusual storytelling style to a serious message: If we only care for the best known and best loved species, other enormously important parts of the web of life could vanish forever. With her unconventional attitude, she's taking advantage of the power of the internet to reach a new audience that more traditional wildlife programmes have yet to tap.

'My goal is to persuade the unconvinced,' says Cooke. 'A lot of conservation messages are difficult to hear; they make people feel guilty. I think humour is the sugar coating that helps people swallow the pill. If you manage to make someone laugh while you tell them something important, they'll stick around and listen to more.'

Cooke worries about what she calls 'the tyranny of the cute'. 'There are so many television shows about koala bears and kittens,' she observes. 'All the attention seems focused on a handful of charismatic "celebrity" animals. Even scientists get less funding for animals that aren't sweet and cuddly. In fact, large mammal species appear in 500 times as many articles in scientific journals as threatened amphibians.' She adds: 'Weird, freaky creatures fascinate me because they tell an amazing evolutionary story. I'm interested in all of nature, not just the shiny, fluffy bits.'

Amphibians – animals like frogs that live both on land and in water – top Cooke's list. 'Over a third of amphibians are going extinct; it's the worst extinction crisis since the dinosaurs were wiped off the planet. Yet I couldn't convince anyone to commission a film about it. That motivated me to start my Amphibian Avenger blog.' The widely read blog showcases creatures that rarely attract the spotlight. 'Frogs are such a fascinating miracle of evolution that I could study them forever.'

line 27 Amphibians also occupy a crucial spot in the middle of the food chain. 'If you remove them, everything else goes haywire,' she notes. 'When amphibians go extinct, birds and snakes that eat them also disappear. Since amphibians breathe through their delicate skin, they are very vulnerable to pollution, climate change, and disease. That makes them fantastic barometers of the health of ecosystems. If amphibians aren't doing well, chances are their overall environment is sick.'

One of Cooke's most popular online videos is about sloths – extremely slow-moving mammals that live in trees. Cooke would like to help elevate the status of sloths, animals that she insists are unfairly laughed at and misunderstood. 'They've always had a reputation for being lazy and stupid.' In fact, 'slothfulness' is the key to the animal's success. A slow metabolism allows the sloth's liver to process poisonous substances found in the leaves it eats. Moving slowly also keeps it hidden from predators. 'My video showed the world how interesting they are,' Cooke says.

The wobbly-nosed proboscis monkey, dung beetles, bats and more get their moment in the sun thanks to Cooke. 'It's about telling their stories in a way that engages a wider audience. I want people to share my sense of wonder, amazement and love for these creatures. Once you understand why they're ugly or odd, I hope you'll appreciate and want to save them as much as I do.'

- 31 What are we told about Cooke in the second paragraph?
- A She hopes to make more conventional nature documentaries in the future.
 - B She is communicating her ideas to people who have not heard them before.
 - C Her approach is more suited to the internet than to other media.
 - D Her manner shows a lack of concern about the problems she mentions.
- 32 According to Cooke, what is many people's attitude to nature conservation?
- A They are embarrassed at their lack of knowledge of the subject.
 - B They are reluctant to think about the subject.
 - C They find it hard to take the subject seriously.
 - D They are tired of hearing so much about it.
- 33 What is Cooke's main point in the fourth paragraph?
- A It is a mistake to limit the types of species that are studied carefully.
 - B Too much research is being done into animals that are endangered.
 - C Scientists are wasting public money on unnecessary animal studies.
 - D Television programmes rarely concentrate on larger species.
- 34 Cooke says she started her Amphibian Avenger blog because
- A she wanted to raise funds to make a film.
 - B she felt inspired to start a search for a new species.
 - C she realised she would have to inform people herself.
 - D she knew she would always have something interesting to write about.
- 35 What does 'goes haywire' in line 27 mean?
- A tends to do better
 - B carries on as it always has
 - C finds ways of coping
 - D stops working as it should
- 36 Cooke's video about sloths is an example of
- A why she believes it is more important to save some animals rather than others.
 - B how other scientists have been unwilling to tell people about their work.
 - C how she is trying to change people's minds.
 - D why some animals deserve their reputation.

Con hãy mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://youtu.be/EXswcoanIcI>

You will hear part of an interview with a language expert called Rod Chambers, who is talking about languages which are at risk of disappearing. For questions **24–30**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 24** How did Rod become interested in saving endangered languages?
A He studied endangered languages during his time at university.
B He met a group of people whose language was endangered.
C He saw the effects of the issue on his own family.
- 25** When talking about why languages become extinct, Rod says that
A parents tend not to consider the language choices they make.
B people recognise the need to be able to communicate widely.
C some schools refuse to continue teaching minority languages.
- 26** What does Rod say about the ways in which languages can be saved?
A Some of the ideas are less helpful than others.
B Promoting a minority language is easier than people think.
C The methods won't be successful without public support.
- 27** When talking about the importance of keeping languages alive, Rod says that
A languages can be compared to living creatures.
B there are more important global issues to deal with.
C the matter of culture loss isn't taken seriously enough.
- 28** What does Rod say about working on his current project?
A He likes listening to people's life stories.
B He prefers to focus on examples of natural speech.
C He doesn't enjoy examining grammatical forms.
- 29** Rod says that data collected as part of language-saving projects can
A inform youngsters about their own family history.
B be used in teacher training courses.
C help a language come back into use.
- 30** What does Rod say listeners can do to help save languages?
A Encourage native speakers to use their language more.
B Attend foreign language classes in their local area.
C Approach experts for help on recording languages.