

Name:
 Date: .../.../ 20...
 Class: S8
 Tel: 034 200 9294



Grammar:
 Reading:
 Mini Test:

GENDER EQUALITY GRAMMAR & FCE READING

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 chủ thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

A. GRAMMAR & CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

1. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	promote (v)	quảng bá	5	produce (n)	nông sản
2	reputation (n)	danh tiếng	6	sophisticated (adj)	phức tạp
3	first-hand (adj)	trực tiếp, tự trải nghiệm	7	zoologist (n)	nhà động vật học
4	initially (adv)	ban đầu	8	chimpanzee (n)	con tinh tinh

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ; v = verb: động từ; adv = adverb: trạng từ; adj = adjective: tính từ;*

***Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi.**

2. GRAMMAR

Câu điều kiện loại 3

Là loại câu diễn tả sự việc, tình huống, hành động **không có thật trong quá khứ**.

If + S + had + V3, S + would/could/should + have + V3.

If I **had understood** the instructions properly, I **would have passed** the exam.

Câu điều kiện loại hỗn hợp

Mix loại 3-2

Diễn tả **giả thiết trái ngược trong quá khứ** và **kết quả trái ngược với hiện tại**, thường có từ "now" ở cuối câu.

If + S + had + V3, S + would (could/ should/ might) + V-inf (+ now).

If I **hadn't got** the job in Tokyo, I **wouldn't be** with my current wife.

Mix loại 2-3

Diễn tả **giả thiết trái ngược với thực tại**, còn **kết quả trái ngược với quá khứ**.

If + S + Ved/V2, S + would (could/ should/ might) + have + V3.

It's really important. If it **wasn't**, I **wouldn't have called** you on your holiday.

***Note:** *Ved/V2: động từ quá khứ đơn;*

V3: quá khứ phân từ

B. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer.

0. If he _____ the penalty, we would have won Saturday's game.
A. would score **B. had scored** C. scored
1. I _____ a cake this morning if I'd known you were coming.
A. buy B. would bought C. would have bought
2. If Mike _____ so much cheese last night, he wouldn't feel terrible now.
A. hadn't eaten B. didn't eat C. wouldn't eat
3. We _____ late if you hadn't taken such a long time getting ready.
A. won't be B. wouldn't be C. aren't
4. If you hadn't seen the car, it _____ us back there.
A. would hit B. would have hit C. hadn't hit
5. If my grandmother _____ alive, she would have loved to see me graduate.
A. were B. is C. would be

II. Match to make meaningful sentences.

0- It is awesome to see	a- these magnificent creatures in flight.
1. If I'd planted seeds in spring, I	b. have missed my meeting.
2. My mum would be fine now if the doctor	c. feel more prepared for the exam.
3. If my train had been on time, I wouldn't	d. would have tomatoes now.
4. If you had started studying earlier, you would	e. they had been here 15 minutes earlier.
5. They would have seen the fireworks if	f. had realised what was wrong with her at the beginning.

0- a	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-
------	----	----	----	----	----

III. Complete the second sentence in CONDITIONALS TYPE 3 form so that it means the same as the first. Use the words in brackets.

- 0 I'm sure we didn't play well because we hadn't trained enough. (would)
If we had trained more, we would have played better.
- 1 I had a chance to score, but I didn't because I missed the ball. (might)
I if I the ball.
- 2 Our best player didn't play because he was ill. (could)
If our best player ill, he
- 3 I felt tired because I hadn't slept well the night before. (wouldn't)
I tired if I better the night before.
- 4 I didn't tell my friends about the match, so they didn't come. (might)
My friends if I them about the match.
- 5 We didn't beat them because they ran too fast. (could)
If they so fast, we them.

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.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

Part 2

For questions **9–16**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

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

Example:

0	U	P															
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

An Irish cookery school

In the last few years, a number of cookery schools have been set **(0)** in Ireland to promote Irish cooking. **(9)** such school is run by Kathleen Doyle not **(10)** from the centre of Dublin.

‘I opened the school twelve years ago,’ says Kathleen. ‘The school was by no means an overnight success; I found **(11)** necessary to work hard to build up a reputation. One of my advantages was that I’d had problems with my own cooking. I’ve made **(12)** mistake that it’s possible to make, but **(13)** of this, I know what people do wrong from first-hand experience.’

Just **(14)** most cookery schools in Ireland, Kathleen initially copied the classical dishes of France and Italy and other countries **(15)** have a reputation for excellent food. ‘Now though, things are changing,’ says Kathleen. ‘We get excellent produce from Irish farms and, **(16)** a result, we’re encouraging students to create unique Irish dishes.’

Part 2

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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

Example:

0

I	S																
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Animal communication

It (0) sometimes said that animals use language. Certainly some animal species have developed amazingly sophisticated ways of communicating with (9) another.

But there are huge differences between the ways animals communicate and the ways human beings do. When animals make a sound, such (10) a bark or a call, it is in reaction to (11) is happening around them. An alarm call means they are frightened. A hunger call means they want food. Animals, though, cannot make a call meaning 'I was scared yesterday' or 'I'll be hungry tomorrow'. Only human beings are capable (12) doing this.

Zoologists have had some success in teaching human language to animals. (13) some famous experiments, chimpanzees have (14) taught to use their hands to give information on a range of things. Some animals have even managed to put signs together in (15) to make simple sentences. However, getting them to do this takes a huge (16) of training.