

Name: _____
Class: S8

Date: .../.../2023
Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 6 – NATURAL WONDERS 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 để có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

I. Demonstrative pronouns (Đại từ chỉ định)

- Đại từ chỉ định là những từ dùng để **chỉ người hoặc sự vật bằng khoảng cách từ người nói đến người hoặc sự vật khác**.

Đi với danh từ số ít/danh từ không đếm được	Đi với danh từ số nhiều	Khoảng cách	Vị trí trong câu
this	these	ở gần	- Đứng đầu câu làm chủ ngữ trong câu, đứng trước to be. Ex: Those are my friends.
that	those	ở xa	- Đứng sau động từ làm tân ngữ trong câu. Ex: Have you seen this ? - Đứng sau giới từ. Ex: Look at that !

II. Indefinite pronouns (Đại từ bất định)

- Đại từ bất định là **những từ không chỉ cụ thể đến người hay vật nào đó mà chỉ nói một cách chung chung**.

	Chỉ người	Chỉ địa điểm	Chỉ sự vật	Vị trí trong câu
Tất cả	everyone, everybody	everywhere	everything	- Chủ ngữ Ex: Everybody is here.
Một vài (khẳng định)	someone, somebody	somewhere	something	- Tân ngữ Ex: He invited everybody to his birthday party.
Một vài (phủ định hoặc nghi vấn)	anyone, anybody	anywhere	anything	- Đứng sau giới từ (trong cụm giới từ)
Không	no one, nobody	nowhere	nothing	Ex: He lied to everybody in the office.

III. Quantitative pronouns (Đại từ định lượng)

- Đại từ định lượng là **một dạng của đại từ** và được dùng để **thay thế cho cụm danh từ chỉ số lượng**, áp dụng cho cả danh từ đếm được và không đếm được. **Đại từ định lượng dễ bị nhầm lẫn với từ hạn định.**

- Một vài đại từ định lượng thường gặp: *some, any, all, both, either, much, many, more, most, enough, several, a little, a few, another, none, etc.*

Ví dụ: - *Won't you have **some** cake?* (*some: determiner*)

- *If I find **some**, I'll tell you.* (*some: quantitative pronoun*)

- *Please buy **any** fruit that looks fresh.* (*any: determiner*)

- *Please take **any** that you like.* (*any: quantitative pronoun*)

B. HOMEWORK

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

0. I want to live _____ by the sea.

A. somewhere B. anywhere C. nowhere

1. She put _____ in the box, all things that she had.

A. something B. anything C. everything

2. Does _____ have a phone charger?

A. someone B. somebody C. anybody

3. We went _____ this weekend. We stayed at home.

A. somewhere B. anywhere C. nowhere

4. Is there _____ in the room?

A. something B. anything C. everything

5. _____ was really friendly, all the managers and even the CEO.

A. Anybody B. Somebody C. Everybody

II. Complete the following sentences with *some, both, all* or *any*.

0. Do you have any sugar in the box? - Sorry, we haven't _____ **any** _____ more left.

1. Can you help me answer some question, please? - I wish but I couldn't answer _____.

2. Which T-shirt do you like, yellow or blue? - I like _____ as they are my favourite color.

3. How much honey do you need right now? - I need _____, we have lot of customers today.

4. Do you have some money? - Yes, I have _____. How much do you need?

5. She bought new equipment for the sports club, but _____ is out of order.

III. Based on exercises in activity II, make your own sentences using quantitative pronouns

0. *I want to buy some new clothes for Tet holiday, and my sister desires some too _____.*

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

IV. Circle the correct answer.

0. That Those shirt looks nice.

1. (That/ This) is a beautiful day.

2. Look at (this/ that) man over there.

3. I love (these/ that) red flowers but I don't like (those/ that) flower.

4. Look at the woman wearing the flower dress. (That/ Those) is my mom.

5. What are the answers to (these/ this) questions?

V. Turn these following sentences into passive voice.

0. Somebody ate all the cakes.

=> All the cakes were eaten.

1. The owner of this restaurant employed a lot of new waiters.

=> _____.

2. The police arrested the burglars as soon as they got into the car.

=> _____.

3. If there is too much snow, they will cancel the match.

=> _____.

4. The examiners ask me to show my student ID.

=> _____.

5. How many festivals do the local authority organize in a year?

=> _____?

VI. Match the phrases in column A with relevant phrases in column B to make a meaningful sentence in passive voice.

A	B	Answer
0. Clothes are	a. are sent every day in the world.	0 - e
1. Millions of e-mails	b. were left by the criminals.	1 -
2. Tutankhamun's tomb	c. being watered by his father in the garden.	2 -
3. The flowers are	d. be sent to a local charity in Hanoi.	3 -
4. Food and medicine will	e. washed in the washing machine.	4 -
5. A lot of fingerprints	f. was found by Howard Carter in 1992.	5 -

For questions 25–34, 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 T R O P I C A L

ISLAND IN THE SUN

With its (0)*tropical*..... sunshine, clear, blue water and the warm welcome you will receive, this island is hard to beat as a holiday destination. **TROPIC**

The island has something for everyone, but the (25) west coast **DELIGHT**
is the perfect (26) for people who love water sports, **CHOOSE**
such as water-skiing and windsurfing. For those who prefer a more
relaxing holiday, there are beaches of fine, white sand, facing the calm
Caribbean Sea and also an (27) selection of restaurants, **IMPRESS**
where the local seafood is (28) recommended. **HIGH**

Among the many other (29) on the island are trips in a submarine – **ATTRACT**
which allow you to explore the island's fascinating coral reefs – Caribbean
dancing and a jazz festival held (30), early in January. It is also worth **ANNUAL**
travelling along the wild east coast, where, because it faces the Atlantic
Ocean, the weather is often (31) Sadly, this makes the coast rather **STORM**
(32) for swimming, in contrast to the calmer beaches on the west **SUITABLE**
coast. Getting round the island is not difficult, as car and bicycle hire is
(33) arranged, and there is an excellent road system, with a very **EASY**
(34) bus service. **RELY**

You will hear an interview with a man called Richard Porter who is a maker of musical instruments called organs. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

Musical Instrument Maker

Richard's first ambition was to be a 9

Richard makes organs which are used in 10 and churches worldwide.

It costs £ 11 to buy one of the organs which Richard makes.

According to Richard, personal 12 provide him with most of his overseas clients.

Richard says that he is involved in 13 organs, as well as building and selling them.

In terms of raw materials, only the 14 that Richard uses comes from Britain.

Richard's new workshop will be in a building that was once used as a 15

Richard will have to work in a 16 as well as in his new workshop.

The only thing that Richard will have to pay for in his new workshop is the 17

The new workshop will be perfect for the instruments Richard makes because it is a 18 place.

FCE 3 – TEST 4 – WRITING PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in **140–190** words in an appropriate style on the separate answer sheet.

- 1 In your English class you have been talking about long-lasting products. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write your essay using **all** the notes and giving reasons for your point of view.

Is it a good or bad thing to have products that last a long time?

Notes

Write about:

1. changing technology
2. fashion
3. (your own idea)

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 20 rows of dotted lines on a white background.

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. I think I _____ left the air conditioning on. Please can you check?
A. might have B. should have C. could have D. must have
2. The thief _____ had a key. The door was locked and nothing was broken.
A. might have B. should have C. could have D. must have
3. I thought I _____ seen Adnan this morning. I was not sure.
A. might have B. should have C. ought to have D. must have
4. She was looking _____ seeing the grandchildren again.
A. forward in B. forward at C. forward to D. forward of
5. It took her months to _____ Michael when he ended the relationship.
A. get in B. get over C. stand for D. read out

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the multi-word verbs in the box.

take off	bring up	work out	stand for	break out
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1. We need to _____ a way of improving our overseas sales.
2. Fighting has _____ all over the city.
3. This party _____ low taxes and individual freedom.
4. She _____ her children in just the same way her mother did.
5. After the poisoning scare, the product was _____ the shelves.