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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 6 – NATURAL WONDERS

GRAMMAR 1

A. GRAMMAR

Multi-word verbs or phrasal verbs (Động từ kép)

Định nghĩa	- Động từ kép là động từ được cấu tạo bởi một động từ (a verb) với một tiểu từ (a particle) hay một giới từ (a preposition) hay cả hai (tiểu từ + giới từ).	
Phân loại	Động từ kép có thể phân cách	- Túc từ là danh từ có thể đứng trước hoặc sau tiểu từ. S – V + túc từ + tiểu từ Ex: He is trying a jacket on. S – V + tiểu từ + túc từ Ex: You should turn off the lights before leaving home. - Túc từ là đại từ nhân xưng luôn đứng giữa động từ và tiểu từ. Ex: The light is on. Turn it off.
	Động từ kép không thể phân cách	- Túc từ luôn đứng sau giới từ. Ex: You should look after your old parents.

- Một số động từ kép thông dụng:

catch up with	theo kịp, trò chuyện	read out	đọc to	turn out	hóa ra là
break out	nổ ra, bùng nổ	rub out	tẩy bỏ	work out	tìm ra giải pháp
bring up	nuôi nấng	live on	sống, tồn tại	turn up	xuất hiện
hang out with	đi chơi với	come across	tình cờ thấy, tìm ra	stand for	ủng hộ
get over	vượt qua	run out of	cạn kiệt	take up	chiếm phần
break down	hư hỏng	get in	hiều	take after	trông giống
take off	cởi ra, cất cánh	pick up	đón, nhặt về	look round	đi dạo
bring out	xuất bản	set off	khởi hành	look forward to	mong chờ

B. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the correct answer by circling A, B, or C.

0. Jerry is so _____ that the only way he can remember anything is to write himself a note.

- ☒ A. absent-minded B. loose-minded C. forgetful-minded

1. She spends hours on the phone, catching _____ with old friends.

- A. in B. up C. over

2. The war broke _____ in China.

- A. up B. out C. down

3. I tried to bring him _____.

- A. up B. off C. at

4. They enjoyed hanging _____ with each other when they were kids.
A. off B. across C. out
5. He got _____ all his difficulties.
A. over B. up C. about

II. Make the correct past modal form using could have / would have / should have + past participle.

0. I could have bought (buy) bread but I didn't know we needed it.
1. I _____ (move) out, but I hadn't had enough money.
2. Julie _____ (buy) the book, but she borrowed it from the library instead.
3. John _____ (leave) early in order to not miss the flight.
4. A: Nobody volunteered to help us with the fair.
B: I _____ (help) you. I didn't know you needed help.
5. I _____ (move) out when I was 18, but I didn't want to leave my family.

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

0. My friend asked me for information.
1. When you're in town, could you pick up the books I ordered?
2. He couldn't get a word in because she was talking so much.
3. We arrived late, and didn't have much time to look around the city before dinner.
4. The plane took off at 4 o'clock.
5. I'm not looking forward to Christmas this year.

IV. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets with past modal verb forms.

Mr. McGraw had been murdered and everybody was wondering who (0) might have done (do) it. Two police officers were *speculating* (điều tra) about the murder.

SEBASTIAN: It (1) _____ (be) Mrs. McGraw. I'm totally convinced it was her. She absolutely hated him. She (2) _____ (use) a kitchen knife as the murder *weapon* (*vũ khí*), or maybe an *axe* (*cây rìu*) from the garden tools.

JESSICA: It (3) _____ (be) Mrs. McGraw. She isn't strong enough to *drag* (*lôi kéo*) the body and put it in the *car boot* (*cốp xe*). It (4) _____ (be) their older son; I would bet all my money it was him. He had a motive, because Mr. McGraw had *disinherited* (*tước quyền thừa kế*) him long ago, and everybody knew they hated each other.

SEBASTIAN: Impossible. It (5) _____ (be) their older son because he has a *plausible* (*hợp lý*) *alibi* (*bằng chứng ngoại phạm*). He was fishing with his brother at the time of the crime, he *testified* (*làm chứng*).

V. Circle the correct answer.

0. You should turn **off** / **on** the lights before leaving home.
1. The cost of living has run **out of** / **up** considerably (đáng kể).
2. He came **with** / **across** some of his old love letters in his wife's desk.
3. The job provides enough to live **on** / **up**.

4. Simon rubbed **on / out** the wrong answer and wrote the right one.
5. Carol, will you read **up / out** your poem to the class, please?

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

go on	bring out	take off	break down	look after	set off
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0. He took off his clothes and got into the shower.

1. What time do we _____ tomorrow?
2. Our car _____ and we had to push it off the road.
3. We really can't _____ living like this - we'll have to find a bigger house.
4. We're waiting until they _____ a new version of the system.
5. If you _____ your clothes, they last a lot longer.

B. FCE PRACTICE

*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.

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

In the exam, mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 A number B amount C quantity D crowd

0	<u>A</u>	B	C	D
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Where to go whale watching

When asked to list the things they would most like to experience in life, a surprising (0) of people mention seeing whales in their natural habitat. It's an ambition that can be (1) surprisingly easily. It is (2) that the seas around Iceland are home to over five thousand orca whales. But their behaviour, and therefore your chances of seeing them, varies (3) to the season.

In summer, the whales have a (4) to hang out near the coast and can be seen swimming up fjords and inlets. During the winter months, however, the animals are generally to be found (5) out at sea. (6) season you choose for your trip, whale-watching trips are very easy to organise, and there's a chance you'll get to see other whale species too.

Besides Iceland, another option is to (7) for northern Norway between October and January. Orcas arrive here at this time of year in (8) of large shoals of herring, which form an important part of their diet.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | A answered | B rewarded | C honoured | D fulfilled |
| 2 | A estimated | B counted | C guessed | D totalled |
| 3 | A according | B depending | C relying | D agreeing |
| 4 | A custom | B tendency | C habit | D trend |
| 5 | A longer | B wider | C broader | D further |
| 6 | A Whenever | B Whoever | C Whichever | D However |
| 7 | A head | B set | C point | D pick |
| 8 | A hunt | B follow | C pursuit | D seek |

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

In the exam, mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

- 0 A moment B present C current D minute

0	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
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The Gesture Interface

At the (0), if we want mobile (1) to the Web, we have to travel around with things like tablets and smartphones in our bags or pockets. But the inventor of something called the Gesture Interface has (2) up with a way of doing this using only something we've (3) around with us for millions of years – our hands.

The idea is (4) on simple technology that is already in existence. (5) carrying around the usual hardware, you have a small wearable device on your hands. This contains a projector, a camera and wireless technology to (6) you to the Web. It also has sensors which read and interpret simple hand gestures. For example, when you want to (7) a photograph, simply make a frame around the image with your hand and click your fingers. The device (8) out what you want and operates the camera.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | A line | B entry | C access | D link |
| 2 | A come | B thought | C found | D done |
| 3 | A delivered | B fetched | C brought | D carried |
| 4 | A based | B started | C founded | D begun |
| 5 | A Along with | B Instead of | C Except for | D Apart from |
| 6 | A sign | B download | C log | D connect |
| 7 | A make | B take | C do | D get |
| 8 | A works | B reckons | C meets | D knows |

Con hãy mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính nhé: <https://youtu.be/vg2x1UPL388>

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about classical music. For questions **19–23**, choose from the list (**A–H**) the reason each person gives for starting to play classical music. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A following a family tradition

Speaker 1

	19
--	----

B being introduced to a range of good music

Speaker 2

	20
--	----

C the experience of attending a concert

Speaker 3

	21
--	----

D the encouragement of a teacher

Speaker 4

	22
--	----

E hearing it in an everyday situation

Speaker 5

	23
--	----

F realising the importance of starting young

G the influence of someone famous

H finding other types of music unexciting

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. An increase in the amount of _____ is responsible for about half the total warming.
A. carbon dioxide B. glacier C. ecologist
2. A severe _____ has caused most of the corn crop to fail.
A. drought B. well C. uranium
3. Ferraro was the first woman to be _____ for the job of vice president.
A. sacrificed B. qualified C. nominated
4. I don't think he's capable _____ murder.
A. for B. of C. about
5. Food was often _____ in the winter.
A. bold B. contemporary C. scarce

II. Reorder the following words to make a meaningful sentence.

1. dress / She / long / wedding / wore / white / a

→ _____ .

2. woman / is / an / English / young / intelligent / She

→ _____ .

3. This / sleeping / is / bag / black / a / new

→ _____ .

4. He / house / bought / pink / big / beautiful / a

→ _____ .

5. brown / She / gave / wallet / him / small / leather / a

→ _____ .

** Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.*