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Class: S8

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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 chủ 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) Ex: He lied to everybody in the office.
Không	no one, nobody	nowhere	nothing	

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 (determiner)**.

- 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.**

Ex: - Won't you have **some** cakes? (some: **determiner**)

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

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

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

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences with **SOME / ANY / SOMEBODY / ANYBODY / SOMETHING / ANYTHING**.

0. I was too surprised to say anything.

1. There's _____ at the door. – Are you expecting _____?

2. Did you get the oil? – No, there wasn't _____ left.

3. Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost _____? – Well, I was looking for _____, but now I can't remember what it was.

4. Would you like some cheese and biscuits? – Oh no, thank you. I couldn't eat _____ else.

5. You must be hungry. Would you like _____ to eat?

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

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

III. 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?

IV. 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.

V. Complete the sentences. Using THIS / THAT / THESE / THOSE + these words.

birds house plates postcards seat ~~shoes~~



C. WRITING PRACTICE

Topic: How your family use natural resources.

Write a short paragraph (about 100 words) about the topic above.

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D. 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.

Con hãy mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính nhé: <https://youtu.be/IEyQb0tBtaM>

You will hear an interview with an international concert pianist called Karen Hong. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24** Why does Karen keep practising pieces of music she knows well?
- A** to keep her confidence levels high
 - B** to warm up before playing difficult new pieces
 - C** to make small improvements to her performance of them

- 25 What does Karen say about her mother?
- A She still tries to have an influence over Karen.
 - B She shows her emotions much more than Karen's father.
 - C She could have been a competent pianist herself.
- 26 Karen says that after winning a big competition, she began
- A to lose interest in music.
 - B to take offence easily.
 - C to doubt her talent.
- 27 Karen's decision to take a break from performing allowed her to
- A spend a lot of time on her own.
 - B regain full physical health.
 - C put a new management team in place.
- 28 When she was performing on television regularly, Karen enjoyed the idea that
- A she was bringing people from different countries closer together.
 - B she was improving people's mood and energy levels.
 - C she was taking classical music to new places and people.
- 29 What does Karen say about pop music?
- A It is suitable for people of all ages.
 - B It makes little impression on her.
 - C It affects teenagers' behaviour in different ways.
- 30 Karen believes that when dealing with young children who play music
- A praise should only be given where it is justified.
 - B pushing them too hard will demotivate them.
 - C it's a mistake to make them nervous about the end result.

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Police forces in the area are trying to _____ car crime head on.
A. shake off B. tackle C. leap
2. The president and I did not discuss the _____ of my departure.
A. timing B. resume C. neuro
3. Food poisoning is caused by a bacterial _____.
A. bioluminescence B. organism C. shelter
4. The interior of the house _____ with colour, warmth, and life.
A. drowned B. exposed C. glowed
5. Your ears, eyes, tongue, nose, and skin are your sense _____.
A. organs B. disbelief C. cord

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.

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