Name: ……..

Class: S8

Tel: 034 200 9294

Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

StarLink

Grammar: ……..

Use of English: ……..

Listening: ….....

Mini Test: ……..

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 5: NATURAL RESOURCES – GRAMMAR 2 & 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 chú thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

A. GRAMMAR

I. Past Modals (Động từ khiếm khuyết quá khứ)

Modal	Use	Example
must + have + $V_{3/ed}$	Khẳng định điều chắc chắn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ, căn cứ vào bằng chứng nào đó.	The grass is wet. It **must have rained** last night.
should/ought to + have + $V_{3/ed}$	Diễn tả sự nuối tiếc trong quá khứ, đáng lẽ nên làm điều gì đó.	He's tired. He **should have gone** to bed earlier.
may/might + have + $V_{3/ed}$	Phỏng đoán sự việc có khả năng xảy ra trong quá khứ, nhưng không chắc chắn.	It **might have rained** last night, but I'm not sure.
could + have + $V_{3/ed}$	Diễn tả sự việc có thể có khả năng làm được trong quá khứ, nhưng đã quyết định không làm.	He **could have passed** the exams but he didn't try his best.
would + have + $V_{3/ed}$	Diễn tả hành động người nói muốn thực hiện trong quá khứ nhưng cuối cùng đã không làm.	I **would have gone** to the party, but I was really busy.

II. Connectives (Từ nối): whereas, while, although, in order to, so that

Although/While/Whereas + clause, clause.
or
Clause, although/while/whereas + clause.

- **Although** dùng để chỉ ra **sự trái ngược** giữa hai mệnh đề, cụ thể: giữa lý thuyết và thực tế/giữa điều kiện và kết quả/giữa số liệu và thực trạng/giữa cái có trước và cái có sau, …

Ex: **Although** he's got a good job, he still complains.

- **Although** + clause = **Despite/In spite of** + noun/noun phrase/V-ing.

Ex: **Despite/In spite of** the heavy rain, Mike and his friends continued to play soccer.
Although it was raining heavily, Mike and his friends continued to play soccer.

- **Whereas** và **while** có thể thay thế cho nhau và đều dùng để so sánh, đối chiếu **sự khác biệt** giữa hai đối tượng: con người, sự vật, hiện tượng, khái niệm, …

Ex: You eat a huge plate of food for lunch, **whereas/while** I have just a sandwich.

S + V + in order (not) to + V(inf).
or
S1 + V1 + so that + S2 + will/would/can/could + (not) + V2.

- **In order to** và **so that** mang nghĩa là **"để"**, **"để mà"**. Vì thế, cấu trúc **In order to** và **so that** trong tiếng Anh có vai trò như một liên từ để diễn tả **mục đích** của một việc nào đó.

Ex: Jenny studies English **in order to** watch Minions without subtitles.
Jenny studies English **so that** she can watch Minions without subtitles.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**freelancer** (n)	người làm việc tự do	5	**substantially** (adv)	đáng kể
2	**take up** (phr.v)	bắt đầu làm gì đó (thường là sở thích)	6	**natural rhythm** (n.phr)	nhịp điệu tự nhiên
3	**discipline** (n)	kỷ luật	7	**arty** (adj)	nghệ thuật, phô trương
4	**snobby** (adj)	hợm hĩnh, coi thường	8	**contemporary dance** (n.phr)	nhảy đương đại

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; n.phr = noun phrases: cụm danh từ; phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ; adv = adverb: trạng từ*

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

C. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer.

0. John _____ gone on holiday. He isn't at home.

A. would have *B. must have* *C. should have*

1. I didn't know you were going to Phil's party yesterday. You _____ told me!

A. might have B. should have C. can't have

2. I _____ called you, but I didn't know your number.

A. must have B. would have C. should have

3. He _____ taken the earlier train, but I'm not sure.

A. might have B. would have C. must have

4. He _____ passed the exam if he studied harder.

A. must have B. should have C. could have

5. She _____ left her keys at home because they're not in her bag.

A. should have B. must have C. would have

II. Identify the error in each sentence and correct it. Write in full sentence. If the sentence is correct, mark it as "OK".

0. Although he has a very important job, he isn't particularly well-paid.

→ *OK*

1. Despite I didn't speak the language, I managed to make myself understood.

→ _____

2. I didn't recognize her, although I'd met her twice before.

→ _____

3. Although the heating on, the room wasn't warm.

→ _____

4. Although I had never seen her before, I recognized her from a photograph.

→ _____

5. She wasn't wearing a coat, despite it was quite cold.

→ _____

III. Rewrite these sentences using the words given.

0. They won the war. It cost them millions of lives. ***(ALTHOUGH)***

→ ***They won the war, although it cost them millions of lives*** .

1. They learn very hard because they want to pass the final exam. **(IN ORDER TO)**

→ _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. The population of working age increased by 1 million between 1981 and 1986. Today it is barely growing. **(WHEREAS)**

→ _____ .

3. Doctors' salaries have risen substantially. Nurses' pay has actually fallen. **(WHILE)**

→ _____ .

4. Although I was only six, I could remember seeing it on TV. **(DESPITE)**

→ _____ .

5. You should walk slowly. Your sister can follow you. **(SO THAT)**

→ _____ .

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 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

Example:
"What kind of movies do you like the most?" **(FAVORITE)**
What _____ kind of movies?
Answer: **IS YOUR FAVORITE**

25. Lucy reads books more quickly than her friends. **(QUICKLY)**

Answer: Lucy's friends don't read _____.

26. Students are not allowed to talk during the test. **(SUPPOSED)**

Answer: Students _____ during the test.

27. "I'm sorry I didn't bring the book," said Sarah. **(APOLOGISED)**

Answer: Sarah _____ the book.

28. The bad weather stopped them from playing the game. **(ABLE)**

Answer: They _____ the game because of the bad weather.

29. Emma was disappointed because she didn't win the prize. **(CAME)**

Answer: Not winning the prize _____ Emma.

30. The math homework turned out to be much harder than I expected. **(SO)**

Answer: I didn't expect the math homework _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:
https://youtu.be/VX5WhV8eXrk

Part 2

You will hear a woman called Carly Clarkson talking about her career as a street-dance teacher. For questions **9–18**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Street-dancer

Carly mentions lessons in **(9)** ..... she took as a child, which helped with her street-dancing.

Carly tells people that she regards street-dance as part of her **(10)** ..... .

Carly decided to take up dancing after seeing a move called **(11)** ..... being performed.

Carly's street-dance students can be as young as **(12)** ..... years old.

The name of the school where Carly is based is **(13)** ..... .

Carly uses the word **(14)** ..... to describe her feelings if people don't appreciate her work.

Carly feels that street-dance is getting better known thanks to the support of **(15)** ..... .

Carly thinks street-dancing appeals to young people because it is regarded as a **(16)** ..... activity.

Carly feels that both **(17)** ..... *and* ..... are needed to succeed as a professional street-dancer.

Carly suggests consulting the **(18)** ..... as a first step in finding out about street-dancing in your area.

LIVEWORKSHEETS