

Tên:



Ngữ pháp HW:

Lớp: S8...

Đọc HW:

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8 UNIT 8: STORYTELLING – GRAMMAR 1

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR

1. Present Perfect with Indefinite Time Adverbs (Hiện tại hoàn thành với trạng từ chỉ thời gian không xác định)

- Cấu trúc:

Câu	Công thức	Ví dụ
Khẳng định	S + have/has + V ₃ .	She has visited Paris.
Phủ định	S + haven't/hasn't + V ₃ .	I haven't finished my work yet.
Nghi vấn	Have/Has + S + V ₃ ? → Yes, S + have/has. No, S + haven't/hasn't.	Have you ever been to Japan? → Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
	WH-word + have/has + S + V ₃ ?	What have you done today?

- Cách dùng:

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Nhấn mạnh hành động đã xảy ra nhưng không biết rõ thời gian cụ thể	She has visited Paris.
Nói về trải nghiệm trong đời	I have never tried sushi.
Nhấn mạnh kết quả hơn là quá trình	They have finished their homework.

- Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- ever, never (đã từng, chưa từng);
- before (trước đây);
- just, recently, lately (vừa mới, gần đây)
- already, yet (đã, chưa)

2. Present Perfect Continuous (Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

- Cấu trúc:

Câu	Công thức	Ví dụ
Khẳng định	S + have/has been + V-ing.	She has been studying for three hours.
Phủ định	S + haven't/hasn't been + V-ing.	He hasn't been sleeping well lately.
Nghi vấn	Have/Has + S + been + V-ing? → Yes, S + have/has. No, S + haven't/hasn't.	Have you been waiting for long? → Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
	WH-word + have/has + S + been + V-ing?	How long have you been working here?

- Cách dùng:

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Nhấn mạnh quá trình, thời gian diễn ra của hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ và vẫn đang tiếp tục	She has been studying for three hours.
Nhấn mạnh hành động vừa kết thúc, nhưng còn ảnh hưởng đến hiện tại	He has been running , so he is tired now.

- Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- for + khoảng thời gian (for two hours, for a long time, etc.)
- lately, recently (gần đây)
- since + mốc thời gian (since Monday, since 2010, since I was 12, etc.)
- all day, all morning, all week, etc.

*Note: haven't = have not; hasn't = has not; V₃ = dạng quá khứ phân từ của động từ

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	recital (n)	buổi biểu diễn độc tấu	5	unrealistic (adj)	không thực tế
2	subtle (adj)	tinh tế	6	statement (n)	lời tuyên bố
3	supervision (n)	sự giám sát	7	overall (adj)	tổng thể
4	exceptional (adj)	xuất sắc, vượt trội	8	sensitivity (n)	sự nhạy cảm

*Note: *n* = noun: danh từ; *adj* = adjective: tính từ.

B. CLASSWORK (13 questions)

I. Choose the correct answer.

- She _____ to three different countries this year, but she still wants to travel more.
A. have been B. has been C. has been going D. went
- I'm exhausted because I _____ all day without taking a break.
A. have worked B. worked C. am working D. have been working
- _____ you ever _____ such a difficult exam before?
A. Did / take B. Have / taken C. Have / been taking D. Do / take
- They _____ each other for over twenty years.
A. have known B. have been knowing C. knew D. know
- We _____ the project yet, so we can't present it today.
A. didn't finish B. haven't finished C. haven't been finishing D. don't finish
- She _____ recently, which is why her grades have improved.
A. has been studied B. studied C. has been studying D. studies
- How long _____ you _____ English?
A. did / learn B. are / learning C. have / learned D. have / been learning

II. Complete the sentence with a suitable verb in the correct form.

visit	work	improve	finish	wait	not see
-------	------	---------	--------	------	---------

- She _____ just _____ her assignment, so she can relax now.
- I _____ never _____ a country in South America before.
- They _____ this film yet, so don't tell them the ending.
- He _____ extremely hard lately to prepare for the promotion.
- We _____ for over an hour, and the bus still hasn't arrived.
- Her English _____ significantly since she moved abroad.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (16 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần II. Cambridge Vocabulary 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Choose the correct verb forms.

1. I **have been reading** / **have read** this book for two hours.
2. She **has finished** / **has been finishing** writing five emails since this morning.
3. They **haven't finished** / **haven't been finishing** their project yet.
4. How long **have you learned** / **have you been learning** French?
5. He **has painted** / **has been painting** the house all day, and he's still not done.
6. I **have visited** / **have been visiting** New York three times.

III. Read the situation and complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.

1. Rachel is from Australia. She is travelling around Europe. She began her trip three months ago.
→ She _____ for three months. **(travel)**
She _____ six countries so far. **(visit)**
2. Patrick is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was 10 years old. This year he won the national championship again – for the fourth time.
→ He _____ the national championship four times. **(win)**
He _____ since he was ten. **(play)**
3. When they left college, Lisa and Sue started making films together. They still make films.
→ They _____ films since they left college. **(make)**
They _____ five films since they left college. **(make)**
4. Laura enjoys playing the violin. She started taking lessons when she was eight. Now she plays in an orchestra.
→ She _____ the violin since she was eight. **(play)**
She _____ in many concerts with the orchestra. **(perform)**
5. Jake is a photographer. He started taking pictures professionally five years ago. Since then, he has taken thousands of photos.
→ He _____ as a photographer for five years. **(work)**
He _____ thousands of photos since then. **(take)**
6. Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it and now he is on page 53.
→ He _____ for two hours. **(read)**
He _____ 53 pages so far. **(read)**

IV. Complete the sentences so that they have the same meaning as the first ones.

1. She started working here three years ago.
→ She has _____ .
2. I last saw Jake at the party on Saturday.
→ I haven't _____ .
3. They began studying French six months ago, and they are still learning it.
→ They _____ .
4. How long ago did you move to this city?
→ How long have _____ ?

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.

I. FCE Part 1

You are going to read a magazine article about a famous pianist and the young student who became his pupil. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

A musician and his pupil

Paul Williams interviews the famous pianist Alfred Brendel.

For more than sixty years, the pianist Alfred Brendel slowly built and kept a leading position in the world of classical music. He was an intelligent and sometimes serious man who studied and recorded the main European piano works. He wrote a lot and also performed widely, but he did not teach many students. People who knew him well sometimes saw a more playful side of him, although this side rarely appeared in his concerts. His life followed a steady pattern of studying, travelling and performing.

Four or five years ago, a young boy called Kit Armstrong went backstage at one of Brendel's concerts and asked for lessons. At first, Brendel did not take the suggestion seriously. He had only had a few pupils and did not feel there was any reason to start teaching again. He quotes another famous pianist who once said: 'You don't employ a mountain guide to teach a child how to walk.' However, there was something about this boy — who was about fourteen at the time — that interested him. He listened to him play. Brendel said, 'He played extremely well by ear. Then he brought a CD of a small recital he had given. He played so beautifully that I thought to myself, "I have to make time for him." It was a performance that guided you clearly from beginning to end. It's very rare to find a musician with that kind of overall understanding and subtle control.'

As Brendel is gradually leaving public performance, Kit is moving into that world — although Brendel sometimes worries that the young man may do too much too soon. Kit, now nineteen, is energetic and impatient. He is always learning something new — languages, advanced mathematics, computer programming or even playing tennis. All this happens under the careful supervision of his very protective mother. In addition to this, he composes music. 'This is very important,' Brendel says. 'If you want to truly understand how to read music, it helps if you try writing it yourself.' He also noticed that Kit has an exceptional memory and is an excellent sight-reader. But more than these abilities, Brendel admires his skill in listening to his own playing, his sensitivity to sound, and his ability to understand what Brendel is trying to explain. 'He doesn't just understand what I mean — he can actually do it. And if I tell him to improve one small detail in a piece, he can immediately apply that change everywhere else in the work.'

Brendel ***catches himself*** and looks at me seriously. 'Now I don't want to create unrealistic expectations. I'm very uncomfortable if newspapers try to do that. One article called him the future great pianist of the 21st century. That kind of statement can cause real harm. As usual with gifted young musicians, he can already play certain things extremely well, while other areas still need time and experience. It would be damaging if critics expected complete perfection from him.'

It is moving to see how calm Brendel has become in his later years. He explains: 'When I was very young, I didn't feel the need to become famous quickly. But I did believe that by the age of fifty I should have achieved certain things. When I reached fifty, I felt I had achieved most of them, although there was still room to do more. Now, even though I no longer have the physical strength to perform, my mind is still active. I often think about many pieces that I never played. I don't perform anymore, but it has become a different and very satisfying stage of life.'

- 31. What main idea is the writer focusing on in the first paragraph?**
- A. the large variety of music Brendel has performed
 - B. Brendel's complete commitment to his art
 - C. Brendel's unwillingness to teach students
 - D. Brendel's cheerful and playful personality
- 32. Brendel uses the quotation about the mountain guide to show that**
- A. teaching basic skills is not always simple.
 - B. it is not wise to teach advanced skills before someone is ready.
 - C. people can learn new skills on their own.
 - D. experts are not needed to teach very basic skills.
- 33. What made Brendel finally decide to accept Kit as a pupil?**
- A. Kit seemed young but serious.
 - B. Kit showed strong determination.
 - C. Kit could play without reading music.
 - D. Kit showed exceptional natural ability.
- 34. Which of Kit's musical qualities does Brendel admire most?**
- A. His ability to compose music
 - B. His ability to understand advice and act on it
 - C. His skill in playing music at first sight
 - D. His ability to remember all the music he has played
- 35. Why does the writer use the phrase 'catches himself'?**
- A. He realises he may have said too much to a journalist.
 - B. He dislikes being interviewed by journalists.
 - C. He wants to avoid upsetting music critics.
 - D. He feels annoyed about being quoted incorrectly in the past.
- 36. What is Brendel mainly doing in the final paragraph?**
- A. explaining why he was not ambitious when young
 - B. showing regret about losing physical strength
 - C. describing how he feels about his life now
 - D. explaining which music he prefers to play now

II. Extra Reading

Read the text again and decide if the statements are True or False.

1. Alfred Brendel was widely known for showing a playful personality during his concerts.
→ _____
2. At first, Brendel believed he was not the right person to teach a beginner like Kit.
→ _____
3. Brendel accepted Kit mainly because he was impressed by the boy's technical perfection.
→ _____
4. Brendel is concerned that excessive praise from the media could negatively affect Kit's development.
→ _____
5. In the final paragraph, Brendel expresses regret that he is no longer able to perform publicly.
→ _____