

Tên: .....

Lớp: S8...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ....., ngày ...../.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ....., ngày ...../.....



Week: 32

Ngữ pháp HW: .....

Độc HW: .....

## GE8 – U5: NATURAL RESOURCES – GRAMMAR REVISION

### A. THEORY

#### I. GRAMMAR REVISION

1. Future passive (Tương lai bị động): được sử dụng khi chúng ta **đề cập** đến điều gì đó được **thực hiện** bởi ai đó trong tương lai.

Positive	S + will + be + V3 + (by + agent).
Negative	S + will + not + be + V3 + (by + agent).
Question	Will + S + be + V3 + (by + agent)?
	Wh + will + S + be + V3 + (by + agent)?

2. Connectives (Từ nối):

a. Nhóm chỉ sự tương phản, đối lập:

Từ nối	Chức năng chính	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
<b>Although</b>	Chỉ sự trái ngược giữa lý thuyết & thực tế, điều kiện & kết quả,...	<b>Although</b> + S + V, S + V. hoặc S + V <b>although</b> S + V.	<b>Although</b> he's got a good job, he still complains.
<b>While</b>	Đặt hai hành động / trạng thái khác nhau cạnh nhau.	S + V, <b>while</b> S + V. hoặc <b>While</b> S + V, S + V.	She is tall, <b>while</b> her brother is short.
<b>Whereas</b>	Đặt hai hành động / trạng thái khác nhau cạnh nhau. Trang trọng hơn <i>while</i> .	<b>Whereas</b> + S + V, S + V. hoặc S + V, <b>whereas</b> S + V.	Some students love science, <b>whereas</b> others prefer literature.
<b>Despite / In spite of</b>	Tương đương <i>Although</i> , nhưng đi với danh từ / cụm danh từ / V-ing, không đi với mệnh đề.	<b>Despite / In spite of</b> + N/NP/V-ing, S + V. hoặc S + V + <b>despite / in spite of</b> + N/NP/V-ing.	<b>Despite</b> the heavy rain, the match continued.

b. Nhóm chỉ mục đích:

Từ nối	Chức năng chính	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
<b>In order (not) to</b>	Diễn tả mục đích, trang trọng hơn <i>to</i> .	S + V + <b>in order (not) to</b> + V(inf)	She studies hard <b>in order to</b> pass the exam.
<b>So that</b>	Diễn tả mục đích, đi với một mệnh đề dùng will/would/can/could.	S1 + V1 + <b>so that</b> + S2 + will/would/can/could + V2	He left early <b>so that</b> he <b>could</b> catch the bus.

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

Modal	Use	Example
<b>must + have + V<sub>3/ed</sub></b>	Chắc chắn đã xảy ra	The grass is wet. It <b>must have rained</b> last night.
<b>should/ought to + have + V<sub>3/ed</sub></b>	Đáng lẽ nên làm nhưng không làm	He's tired. He <b>should have gone</b> to bed earlier.

<b>may/might + have + V<sub>3/ed</sub></b>	Có thể đã xảy ra, không chắc	It <b>might have rained</b> last night, but I'm not sure.
<b>could + have + V<sub>3/ed</sub></b>	Có thể làm được nhưng đã không làm	He <b>could have passed</b> the exams, but he didn't try his best.
<b>would + have + V<sub>3/ed</sub></b>	Muốn làm nhưng cuối cùng không làm	I <b>would have gone</b> to the party, but I was really busy.

#### 4. Complex noun phrases (Cụm danh từ)

a. **Premodifiers:** là các từ hoặc cụm từ **đứng trước danh từ để bổ nghĩa**, giúp danh từ cụ thể và rõ ràng hơn.

b. Các loại **Premodifiers phổ biến:**

- **Determiners (Từ hạn định):** Dùng để xác định **danh từ** (cụ thể hay không cụ thể).

*E.g. the, a/an, this, some, any, every*

*any plants, every species, the forest*

- **Quantifiers (Từ chỉ số lượng):** Dùng để diễn tả **số lượng** hoặc **mức độ**.

*E.g. a lot of rain / most of Costa Rica's energy*

- **Numbers (Số đếm):** Dùng để chỉ **số lượng chính xác**.

*E.g. six volcanoes / three national parks*

- **Adjectives (Tính từ):** Dùng để mô tả **đặc điểm, tính chất** của danh từ.

*E.g. a tropical paradise / dense forests*

c. **Trật tự tính từ:**

Order	Relating to	Examples
1	opinion	unusual, lovely, beautiful
2	size	big, small, tall
3	age	young, old, youthful
4	shape	round, square, rectangular
5	colour	blue, red, pink
6	origin	Dutch, Japanese, Turkish
7	material	metal, wood, plastic
8	purpose	cleaning, hammering, cooking

*E.g. She was a beautiful, tall, young, black-haired, Scottish woman.*

\*Note: Mẹo ghi nhớ cách sắp xếp tính từ có thể tham khảo là: Ông - Sáu - Ăn - Súp - Cua - Ông - Mập - Phi.

## II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	<b>be referred to as</b> (phr.)	được gọi là	3	<b>approach</b> (n)	cách tiếp cận
2	<b>take on</b> (phr.v)	đảm nhận			

### B. CLASSWORK (18 questions)

#### I. Match to make meaningful sentences.

1. She would have joined us	1-	a. tall, young, marble Greek statue in the main hall.
2. The museum displayed a stunning,	2-	b. organising the international science conference.
3. Three young engineers from the university	3-	c. for dinner, but she had to work overtime that evening.
4. He could have applied for that scholarship,	4-	d. won the national innovation award last month.
5. I failed the exam. I should have	5-	e. but he didn't think he was good enough.

6. A lot of preparation went into	6-	f. studied harder instead of going out with friends.
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## II. Put the verbs below in the correct forms.

- The new hospital \_\_\_\_\_ (**build**) by the government in the city centre next year, and it \_\_\_\_\_ (**serve**) over 500 patients every day.
- All submitted applications \_\_\_\_\_ (**review**) by the committee next Monday, and they \_\_\_\_\_ (**announce**) the results by the end of the week.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the new policy \_\_\_\_\_ (**implement**) before the end of the year, or \_\_\_\_\_ the board \_\_\_\_\_ (**delay**) it further?
- The contract \_\_\_\_\_ (**not/sign**) until both parties agree on all the terms, so the project \_\_\_\_\_ (**not/start**) on schedule.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ the ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ (**hold**) indoors or outdoors?  
B. The organisers \_\_\_\_\_ (**decide**) based on the weather forecast.
- The old bridge \_\_\_\_\_ (**replace**) by a modern structure next spring, which \_\_\_\_\_ (**reduce**) traffic congestion significantly in the area.

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

- Despite she was exhausted, she continued working until midnight.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
- He left the house an hour early so that he would not miss the train.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
- She studies abroad whereas improving her career prospects.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
- Although the lack of funding, the research team managed to complete the project on time.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
- He saved up for months in order to buying a new laptop for university.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
- She preferred working independently, while her colleague enjoyed collaborating with the team.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.

## C. HOMEWORK

### GRAMMAR (21 questions)

#### I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần II. Cambridge Vocabulary (trang 2) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

#### II. Circle the correct answers.

- She packed a \_\_\_\_\_ bag for the three-week expedition to the mountains.  
A. large waterproof canvas                      B. waterproof large canvas  
C. canvas large waterproof                      D. large canvas waterproof
- He attended the conference \_\_\_\_\_ improve his knowledge of the latest research.  
A. despite of                      B. whereas                      C. in order to                      D. so



## CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (10 questions)

### 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. PET Part 4

#### Part 4

#### Questions 16–20

Five sentences have been removed from the text below.  
For each question, choose the correct answer.  
There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

### Honey Bees

Honey bees are incredible insects and the worker bee perhaps the most interesting of all. You can be forgiven for not knowing about the lifestyle of these creatures while you enjoy your honey at breakfast. So here are some facts to consider the next time you buy a jar.

We all know that activity in the hive focuses on the queen. **16** But it's the workers, who have much shorter lives during the summer period and may only survive for up to six weeks, who do all the work.

Worker bees are female and during the first few weeks of their lives, when they are referred to as 'house bees', they will take on many different duties. **17** For example, they'll clean the cells where they were born and make sure bees that have died are removed. **18** Finally, they'll make sure the needs of the queen bee are met.

Towards the second half of their lives, the focus of their duties changes. They'll begin by acting as guard to the hive. **19** Then they'll move on to becoming 'field bees' when they'll leave the hive to collect nectar. However, this journey doesn't start until they have made sure they'll recognise the hive on their return.

They start by taking a short flight in front of the hive, flying backwards and forwards, up and down, getting a clear idea of where the hive is and what it looks like. **20** This careful approach is probably very wise as their search for nectar will take them a long way from home.

- A They start by making sure the hive is kept clean and tidy.
- B So most of the bees die during the summer.
- C Then they'll act as nurse to newborn bees.
- D They do this by controlling the temperature.
- E Slowly they move further and further away from the hive.
- F But you should always take care around worker bees.
- G She can live for five years and lays eggs for future generations.
- H They will make sure that only bees in the family enter.

## II. Extra Reading

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

1. Worker bees can survive for up to several months during the summer period. → \_\_\_\_\_
2. Worker bees are responsible for all the work inside the hive. → \_\_\_\_\_
3. Young worker bees begin by cleaning and maintaining the hive. → \_\_\_\_\_
4. Older worker bees go out to collect nectar before learning how to recognise the hive. → \_\_\_\_\_
5. Bees gradually increase the distance of their flights as they learn about their surroundings. → \_\_\_\_\_