

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 5 – NATURAL RESOURCES
GRAMMAR 2

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}	Điển 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}	Điển 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}	Điển 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** heavy rain, Mike and his friends continue 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.

B. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

0. John _____ gone on holiday. I saw him this morning downtown.
- A. can't 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. I _____ said that, I'm ever so sorry.
- A. can't have B. wouldn't have C. shouldn't have
4. He _____ passed the exam despite his *tremendous* (*to lớn*) efforts. It was a really difficult one.
- A. mustn't have B. shouldn't have C. couldn't have
5. If you wanted to stay in that hotel, you _____ booked before!
- A. should have B. must have C. might have

II. Complete the sentences. Use although + a sentence from the list.

<i>he has a very important job</i>	I'd met her twice before	I had never seen her before
it was quite cold	I didn't speak the language	the heating was on

0. Although he has a very important job, he isn't particularly well-paid.
1. _____, I managed to make myself understood.
2. I didn't recognize her, _____.
3. _____, the room wasn't warm.
4. _____, I recognized her from a photograph.
5. She wasn't wearing a coat, _____.

III. Rewrite these sentences using the words given.

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

→ _____.

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

→ _____.

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* (*đáng kể*). 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**)

→ _____.

C. 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).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A late B previous C closing D final

0	A	B	C	D
—	—	—	—	—

Dr Joseph Bell

Dr Joseph Bell was a distinguished Scottish doctor and professor at Edinburgh University in the (0) nineteenth century. He had remarkable powers of observation and deduction. This (1) him to accumulate useful information about patients in a very (2) space of time.

He was very good at (3) where his patients were from by identifying small differences in their accents. He could also (4) a patient's occupation from marks on their hand. He claimed to be able to (5) a sailor from a soldier just from the way they moved. If he identified a person as a sailor he would look for any tattoos that might assist him in knowing where their travels had (6) them.

Dr Bell's skills for observation and deduction (7) a great impression on his students, particularly on one called Arthur Conan Doyle. Conan Doyle went on to create the famous fictional detective Sherlock Holmes, whose character was (8) on that of Dr Bell.

1	A enabled	B authorised	C guaranteed	D caused
2	A small	B rapid	C narrow	D short
3	A showing off	B working out	C setting down	D turning up
4	A relate	B acknowledge	C solve	D determine
5	A change	B differ	C distinguish	D contrast
6	A transported	B brought	C conveyed	D taken
7	A set	B made	C formed	D put
8	A applied	B established	C based	D written

Con hãy mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/5n87kyjm>

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about when they moved their office from one building to another. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A We were not allowed to do the packing ourselves.

B We decided not to blame the removal company for all the problems.

Speaker 1

19

C We chose certain members of staff to take responsibility for the move.

Speaker 2

20

D We chose a removal firm with a good reputation to avoid wasting time.

Speaker 3

21

E We made sure our senior staff stayed with the company.

Speaker 4

22

F We took advantage of the move to make additional necessary changes.

Speaker 5

23

G We managed not to exceed our budget.

H We expressed our concerns about the move.

Con hãy mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/bwm5p4dn>

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about how to give good presentations. For questions **19–23**, choose from the list (**A–H**) what advice each person gives. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A Keep your presentation short.

Speaker 1

19

B Remember to repeat your main point.

Speaker 2

20

C Support your presentation with visuals.

Speaker 3

21

D Add some humour.

Speaker 4

22

E Practise giving your presentation.

Speaker 5

23

F Try to relax during your presentation.

G Don't try to memorise every word.

H Find out about your audience.

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. I _____ by my own child.

- A. won't be interrupted B. will interrupt C. will interrupted

2. Its form _____ from the sketch.

- A. will understand B. understand C. will be understood

3. I'm sure he _____.

- A. drown B. will be drowned C. be drown

4. However, this policy _____.

- A. will be adopt B. will not be adopted C. adopt

II. Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position.

1. a long face (thin) _____

2. big clouds (black) _____

3. a sunny day (lovely) _____

4. an ugly dress (yellow) _____

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