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Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ ngày .../....

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Grammar:

Use of English:

Listening:

Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 3 – OUR SOCIETY – 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 chủ thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

A. GRAMMAR

I. Verbs, adjectives and prepositions followed by the “ing” form.

- Có nhiều động từ có thể đi kèm với V-ing. (Ex: Have you **considered volunteering**?)

*Những động từ được theo sau bởi V-ing thường gặp:

admit	thừa nhận	enjoy	thích, thường thức
avoid	tránh xa	love	thích
delay	hoãn lại	consider	xem xét
deny	phủ nhận	forgive	tha lỗi
finish	kết thúc	keep	tiếp tục
imagine	tưởng tượng	suggest	đề nghị
mind	bận tâm, phiền	risk	liều mạng (làm gì)
miss	bỏ lỡ	propose	đề xuất
postpone	trì hoãn	detest	ghê tởm, ghét
practice	tập luyện	resist	kháng cự, chống lại

Tính từ và giới từ cũng có thể được theo sau bởi V-ing.

Ex: **Busy solving** the puzzle, she didn't notice the time.

You can save money **by using** public transports.

Ta dùng "at" với những tính từ như **good/ bad/ amazing/ brilliant/ terrible, etc.** để nói về kỹ năng, khả năng thực hiện một việc gì đó.

Ex: They're **terrible at organising** anything.

Từ "about" thường được dùng với tính từ chỉ cảm xúc như **angry/ excited/ happy/ nervous/ sad/ worried, etc.** để giải thích điều gì gây nên cảm xúc đó.

Ex: They were **worried about taking** the exam.

Đôi lúc ta cũng có thể dùng "of" với tính từ chỉ cảm xúc. (**afraid of, scared of, proud of, etc.**)

Chúng ta có thể sử dụng "to" để hiển thị **mối liên hệ giữa người hoặc vật.**

Ex: I'm **allergic to eating** nuts.

II. Prepositions at the end of a clause:

- Trong văn nói, câu sẽ quá trang trọng nếu ta diễn đạt như: "There are benches **on which** you can sit."

- Việc **chuyển giới từ xuống cuối câu** sẽ phổ biến hơn.

Ex: "There are benches (that) you can sit **on**." hoặc "There are benches to sit **on**."

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	verdict (n)	phán quyết	5	justify (v)	bào chữa, biện hộ
2	suspect (v)	nghi ngờ	6	assure (v)	đảm bảo
3	indicate (v)	biểu lộ, biểu thị	7	measured (adj)	đều đặn, nhịp nhàng, có chừng mực
4	enclose (v)	bao gồm, chứa đựng	8	associate (v)	kết giao, kết hợp

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; v = verb: động từ*

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

C. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences using “to V” or “V-ing”. Use one of these words, some words may not be used.

walk	wait	live	solve	organize	see	send	make
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0. I like London, but I wouldn't like to live there.

1. Despite being afraid of _____ mistakes, she kept practicing until she mastered the technique.

2. She is brilliant at _____ difficult math problems, making her the top student in the class.

3. I'm surprised that you're here. I didn't expect _____ you so soon.

4. Don't forget _____ me an email when you're settled in your new apartment.

5. “Shall we get a taxi to the cinema?” – “If you like, but I don't mind _____ here a little longer while we decide.”

II. Rewrite these sentences beginning with the words provided.

0. The manager is welcoming new employees.

→ New employees _____ **are being welcomed by the manager** .

1. They're building a new supermarket near the church.

→ A new supermarket _____ .

2. Authorities are transporting the refugees to a temporary camp located outside the village.

→ The refugees _____ .

3. They are reopening the case due to dissatisfaction with the initial verdict from the jury.

→ The case _____ .

4. They are currently screening that popular film at the town cinema for a limited time.

→ That popular film _____ .

5. They are using hot soapy water to wash all the cars.

→ All the cars _____ .

III. Choose the correct answer.

0. I hope _____ a pilot when I grow up.

A. become

B. to become

C. becoming

1. He tried to deny _____ the money despite all the evidence against him.

A. take

B. to take

C. taking

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Teenagers really do need more sleep

It has long been suspected that lack of sleep can actually (0) to illness, particularly in young people. Research (1) students aged 14–19 over a three-week period now appears to (2) this.

The teenagers wore devices that recorded the movements they made, without being (3) of them, that indicated they were asleep. The results were then (4) to the number of illnesses that they had (5) from during the three weeks, in addition to the number of occasions on which they had been (6) from school.

What the study showed was that students who slept fewer than seven hours a night caught colds, flu and other relatively (7) illnesses more often. The problem is that as children enter their teens their natural sleeping patterns change, (8) in them going to sleep later and therefore wanting to wake up later – but they still have to get up in the morning to go to school.

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|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 A enclosing | B combining | C associating | D involving |
| 2 A assure | B confirm | C defend | D justify |
| 3 A awake | B aware | C familiar | D sensitive |
| 4 A compared | B measured | C balanced | D qualified |
| 5 A caught | B affected | C suffered | D experienced |
| 6 A outside | B remote | C distant | D absent |
| 7 A light | B minor | C smaller | D slight |
| 8 A resulting | B producing | C finishing | D forcing |



Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:
<https://youtu.be/WpnwIfBaJbU>

PART 3 Questions 14-19

For each question, write the correct answer in the gap. Write **one or two words** or a **number** or a **date** or a **time**.

You will hear a teacher telling a group of students about a geography trip.

School Geography Trip

Date of Geography trip:	Wednesday (14) _____
Each group will be given:	a (15) _____
Length of walk:	(16) _____
Person responsible for health issues:	(17) Mr _____
Type of shoes to wear:	(18) _____
Coach arrives at school at:	(19) _____ p.m.