Tên: ……..

Lớp: S8…

Ngày làm bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Viết: …….

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 4: ADVERTISING – GRAMMAR 1 & FCE WRITING

CLASSWORK: CAMBRIDGE WRITING PRACTICE

Part 2: Write an answer to this question. Write an answer in **140–190 words** in an appropriate style.

Read this part of a letter from your English-speaking friend, Daniel.

> When I was watching TV yesterday, I saw a really interesting advert that made me think of you and your interest in digital marketing! I'm actually doing a school project about advertising, and I'd love to hear your opinion.
> What kinds of adverts are common in your country? Do you think advertising really influences people's buying decisions? Have you ever been persuaded to buy something because of a commercial or a pop-up?
> Please write back soon.
> Daniel

Write a letter to Daniel, answering his questions.

Basic Letter Structure Table (Greeting – Body – Closing)

Part		Function	Example sentences
Greeting		Say hello to your friend and introduce the purpose of writing.	Hi Daniel, Thanks for your letter. It's great to hear you're doing a project on advertising! I'm happy to share my thoughts with you.
Body	Paragraph 1	Answer Q1: What kinds of adverts are common in your country?	In my country, we see a lot of TV commercials, online pop-ups, and social media ads. Billboards are also quite popular in big cities.
	Paragraph 2	Answer Q2: Do you think advertising really influences people's buying decisions?	Personally, I believe advertising has a big impact on how people make decisions. Some ads are so creative that they make the product seem like something you truly deserve.
	Paragraph 3	Answer Q3: Have you ever bought something because of a commercial or a pop-up?	There was one time when I was really influenced by a pop-up on Instagram for headphones. The ad was short but effective, and I couldn't resist buying one.
Closing		End the letter politely, invite a reply.	Let me know what kind of ads you see in your country; I'd love to compare! Write back soon! Love, [Your name]

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Checklist:

PART 2: STRUCTURE (Greeting – Body – Closing)

Greeting

- ☐ Start with a friendly opening (Hi/Hello + friend's name).
- ☐ Refer to your friend's project/topic of interest.
- ☐ Mention why you are writing (to give your opinion/experiences about advertising).

Body

- ☐ Paragraph 1: Describe common types of adverts in your country (TV ads, pop-ups, billboards, etc.).
- ☐ Paragraph 2: Share your opinion about whether advertising influences people.
- ☐ Paragraph 3: Give a personal example of when you bought something because of a commercial or pop-up ad.

Closing

- ☐ Wrap up your ideas briefly.
- ☐ End with a polite sentence (e.g. Let me know your thoughts / Write back soon!).
- ☐ Sign off with your name.

PART 2: LANGUAGE CHECK

- ☐ Use present simple for facts/truths (e.g. Ads are everywhere these days).
- ☐ Use past simple or present perfect for personal experiences (e.g. I bought it after seeing a pop-up).
- ☐ Use suitable topic vocabulary (e.g. advert, advertise, pop-up, commercial, digital marketing, resist, deserve).
- ☐ Use linking words for flow (e.g. Personally, In fact, This reminds me, By the way).
- ☐ Keep the style informal but polite (don't use slang like gonna, wanna).

PART 3: WORD COUNT

- ☐ Write around 140-190 words

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tên: ……..

Lớp: S8…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngữ pháp: ……

Đọc: ……

Mini Test: ……..

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 4: ADVERTISING – GRAMMAR 1 & FCE WRITING

A. GRAMMAR

1. Reflexive Pronouns (Đại từ phản thân)

❖ **Định nghĩa: Đại từ phản thân** được dùng làm **tân ngữ (object) của động từ** khi **hành động của động từ** do chủ ngữ thực hiện **tác động lại** ngay chính chủ ngữ.

❖ Nói cách khác, đại từ phản thân được dùng khi **chủ ngữ và tân ngữ của động từ là cùng một đối tượng**.

Đại từ làm chủ ngữ (Subject pronouns)	Đại từ phản thân (Reflexive pronouns)	Đại từ làm chủ ngữ (Subject pronouns)	Đại từ phản thân (Reflexive pronouns)
I	myself	it	itself
you	yourself	we	ourselves
he	himself	you	yourselves
she	herself	they	themselves

E.g. He doesn't have a piano teacher. He teaches **himself**.

***Note: "By + đại từ phản thân"** được dùng để diễn tả ai đó làm điều gì đó **một mình** hoặc **không có sự giúp đỡ** từ người khác.

E.g. I don't think I can do it by **myself**; I really could use some help.

2. Compound adjectives (Tính từ ghép)

❖ **Định nghĩa:** Tính từ ghép là các **tính từ** được **ghép lại từ các danh từ, động từ, trạng từ, v.v.** bằng nhiều công thức khác nhau. Các từ thường được nối với nhau bằng **một hoặc nhiều dấu gạch nối**.

***E.g. short-handed** staff, **blue-collar** workers, **grass-fed** beef, **one-of-a-kind** website, etc.*

❖ **Các công thức thành lập tính từ ghép:**

number + singular noun *(số + danh từ số ít)*	**ten-minute** break; **five-minute** meeting; **six-page** document; **18-year-old** singer; etc.
adjective + noun (tính từ + danh từ)	**long-distance** relationship; **high-quality** video; etc.
adjective + present participle *(tính từ + hiện tại phân từ)*	**hard-working** person; **good-looking** man; **easy-going** friend; **long-lasting** friendship; etc.
noun + present participle *(danh từ + hiện tại phân từ)*	**record-breaking** athlete; **mouth-watering** meal; **time-consuming/time-saving** practice; etc.
noun + adjective *(danh từ + tính từ)*	**smoke-free** room; **fat-free/sugar-free** food; **eco-friendly** products; **world-famous** artist; etc.
noun + past participle *(danh từ + quá khứ phân từ)*	**water-cooled** engine; **middle-aged** man; **water-protected** area; etc.
adjective + past participle *(tính từ + quá khứ phân từ)*	**bad-tempered** man; **old-fashioned** car; **long-forgotten** land; etc.
adverb + past participle *(trạng từ + quá khứ phân từ)*	**densely populated** city; **well-known** singer; **well-written** book; **highly respected** professor; **most-viewed** video; etc.

o Nếu tính từ ghép bắt đầu bằng trạng từ đuôi **"-ly"** thì thường không cần dấu gạch nối. Các trạng từ không có đuôi **"-ly"** như "well", "ill", "fast",... thì thường cần gạch nối khi đứng trước danh từ.

***E.g. overly affectionate** person, **warmly received** welcome, **ill-prepared** student, **fast-growing** company, etc.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**endearing** (adj)	đáng yêu, dễ mến	4	**heightened** (adj)	tăng cao, được nâng cao
2	**earnestly** (adv)	một cách nghiêm túc, chân thành	5	**profound** (adj)	sâu sắc, uyên thâm
3	**frenzy** (n)	sự điên cuồng, náo loạn	6	**universal** (adj)	mang tính phổ quát, chung cho mọi người

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

I. Choose the correct answers.

0. Jerry is so _____ that the only way he can remember anything is to write himself a note.

A. *absent-minded* B. *loose-minded* C. *forgetful-minded*

1. There are wide and _____ arguments on this issue.

A. famous-world B. world-famous C. world-known

2. She's a generous and _____ boss.

A. easily-going B. going easily C. easy-going

3. Every student will have to write a _____ essay.

A. five-page B. five page C. five-paged

4. My mother is a _____ woman. She's 50 years old.

A. middle-age B. middle-aged C. middle age

5. How can he afford to buy himself a _____ car?

A. branding-new B. brand-new C. new-brand

II. Write sentences with REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

0. I went on holiday alone. *I **went on holiday by myself**.*

1. When I saw him, he was alone. When I saw him, he _____.
2. Don't go out alone. Don't _____.
3. I went to the cinema alone. I _____.
4. My sister lives alone. My sister _____.
5. Many people live alone. Many people _____.

III. Rewrite the following sentences using compound adjectives.

0. The office-block costs two million pounds. → *It's **a two-million-pound office-block**.*

1. The woman is seventy years old. → She's _____.
2. The conference lasts two days. → It's _____.
3. The farm is eighty hectares. → It's _____.
4. The journey takes three days. → It's _____.
5. The bag weighs five kilos. → It's _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR

I. Choose the correct answers.

0. The company organised a _____ workshop to train new employees.

A. five-minutes *B. five-minute* *C. five-minuted* *D. fifth-minute*

1. We shouldn't blame _____ for something that wasn't our fault.

A. our B. we C. usself D. ourselves

2. My uncle is a(n) _____ man who always tries to help his neighbours.

A. bad-looking B. badly-tempered C. easy-going D. eco-friendly

3. The children made the sandwiches all by _____, without any help.

A. themselfs B. themselves C. themself D. them

4. We went on a _____ journey across the desert, which took us three days.

A. long-viewed B. long-distance C. long-forgotten D. long-working

5. Our school invited a _____ artist to open the annual exhibition.

A. world-fame B. world-famously C. world-faming D. world-famous

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct reflexive pronouns.

*0. None of the designers liked the new logo, so the manager ended up changing it **herself**.*

1. Not only did he prepare the whole presentation by _____, but he also answered all the questions confidently.

2. The documents were not sent by the assistant; the director typed and submitted them _____ late at night.

3. The children blamed _____ for the broken vase, even though it wasn't entirely their fault.

4. You should be proud of _____ for speaking in front of such a large audience without getting nervous.

5. I don't need your help, thanks; I can handle this issue _____.

III. Match the words together to form 5 compound adjectives. Then write the complete answer beside.

~~*0. part*~~	a. reaching	*0 – **b. part-time***
1. well	~~*b. time*~~	1 – _____
2. middle	c. star	2 – _____
3. five	d. minute	3 – _____
4. last	e. known	4 – _____
5. far	f. aged	5 – _____

IV. Use the compound adjectives in Exercise III to write sentences using your own ideas.

*0. **Many students get a part-time job if they are not eligible for a loan**.*

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

Part 5

You are going to read an article about an actor. For questions **31–36**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

In the exam, mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

The reluctant hero

The most endearing thing about Aaron Green – and there are many – is his refusal to accept how famous he's about to become. 'I can walk down the street and not be hassled, which is really nice. I kind of hope that continues and I'm sure it will,' he says earnestly. He seems genuinely to believe that the job won't change his life. 'There's nothing fascinating about my life, and there's absolutely no reason why that should start happening.' You can only wish him well.

How lovely if this turned out to be true, but the chances are it won't, and he must know this. Aaron has been cast as the hero in the latest fantasy blockbuster that will hit our screens next year. The first photo of him in his costume was released last week to an Internet frenzy.

After an award nomination for his last film, Aaron is having the biggest year of his life, but it
line 11 hasn't gone to his head. 'It's nice if your work is praised, but it's all very new to me, this,' he says. 'I really like working in this profession and exploring its possibilities. Who knows what the future holds? We could dream about what might happen next, but there's not much point. I'm just enjoying my job and want to do well in it in the future, but that's kind of it, really. No big hassles.'

Of all the characters in his last film, which is based on a true story about a group of university students who start an influential blog, Aaron's character is the one who emerges as most likeable. But he insists that the plot is not as straightforward as it might appear. 'What's wonderful about this film is that everyone feels they are the good guy. I don't think anyone in the cast felt they were playing the villain. It was just a group of human beings that had different opinions.'

It's a typically thoughtful answer from the 27-year-old, who seems to be a bit of a worrier and prefers to avoid watching himself on screen. Doubtless he doesn't care for interviews either, but he is so open and engaging that you wouldn't know it. He felt 'a heightened sense of responsibility' playing a real-life person in his last film, but had no contact with the person concerned. 'These people are living and breathing somewhere – of course that has a great effect on the care with which you approach your work. I kept wondering if he'd come and see the film, if he'd recognise himself in my performance or be angered by it.'

His performance has a vulnerability about it that is almost painful to watch. Does he seek out those parts or do directors see that quality in him? 'I don't know, I think it's probably a bit of both. I certainly have that unwillingness to lose naivety; to lose that childlike way of looking at the world. I find it a very real and profound theme in my life and, talking to other people my age, I think it's universal.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

31 In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that he thinks Aaron

A has a sensible attitude towards fame.
B seems confident that he can deal with fame.
C seems unaware that he's about to become famous.
D has unrealistic ideas about what it's like to be famous.

32 The phrase 'hasn't gone to his head' (line 11) suggests that Aaron is

A modest about his achievements.
B used to receiving so much praise.
C doubtful whether he will win an award.
D unsure whether he deserves so much attention.

33 What does Aaron say about his last film?

A There are clear heroes and villains in it.
B The story is not as simple as it may seem.
C He knows why people liked his character best.
D There were often disagreements between the actors.

34 What makes the writer think that Aaron is an anxious person?

A He has no wish to watch his own films.
B He obviously doesn't like giving interviews.
C He feels responsible for the character he plays.
D He thinks carefully before answering a question.

35 What does Aaron say about playing a real-life person on screen?

A He was disappointed that he never met that person.
B He was sure that person wouldn't want to see the film.
C He was concerned that the person might easily be offended.
D He was pleased that the person approved of the fact he was playing it.

36 What does Aaron suggest in the final paragraph?

A He only plays parts that suit his own personality.
B He lets the director decide how a part should be played.
C He's not such an immature person as he may appear.
D He shares certain feelings with lots of other young people.

LIVEWORKSHEETS