

Tên:

Lớp: S8...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Ngữ pháp HW:

Độc HW:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 5: NATURAL RESOURCES – GRAMMAR REVISION

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR

1. Complex noun phrases

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. **Order of Adjectives (Trật tự sắp xếp tính từ)**:

- Ta có thể dùng nhiều tính từ trước 1 danh từ để tạo thành cụm danh từ. Nhưng hãy chú ý đến **thứ tự** của chúng:

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, Scottish woman.

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

2. Future passive

- **Bị động ở thì tương lai** 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).	<i>E.g. This letter will be sent tomorrow.</i>
Negative	S + will + not + be + V3 + (by + agent).	<i>E.g. A new computer will not be bought by Jane.</i>
Question	Will + S + be + V3 + (by + agent)? Wh + will + S + be + V3 + (by + agent)?	<i>E.g. Will this cat be kept by Jane? When will the patient be examined by the doctor?</i>

*Note: V3 = quá khứ phân từ; by + agent = by + đối tượng thực hiện hành động

3. Connectives

a. Nhóm chỉ sự tương phản, đối lập:

Từ nối	Chức năng chính	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
Although	Chỉ sự trái ngược giữa lý thuyết & thực tế, điều kiện & kết quả,...	Although + S + V, S + V. hoặc S + V although S + V.	Although he's got a good job, he still complains.

While	Đặt hai hành động / trạng thái khác nhau cạnh nhau.	S + V, while S + V. hoặc While S + V, S + V.	She is tall, while her brother is short.
Whereas	Đặt hai hành động / trạng thái khác nhau cạnh nhau. Trạng trọng hơn <i>while</i> .	Whereas + S + V, S + V. hoặc S + V, whereas S + V.	Some students love science, whereas others prefer literature.
Despite / In spite of	Tương đương Although, nhưng đi với danh từ / cụm danh từ / V-ing, không đi trực tiếp với mệnh đề có chủ ngữ + động từ.	Despite / In spite of + N/NP/V-ing, S + V. hoặc S + V + despite / in spite of + N/NP/V-ing.	Despite the heavy rain, the match continued.

b. Nhóm chỉ mục đích:

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

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

- HOMEWORK

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	omnipresent (adj)	có mặt khắp nơi, bao trùm	4	cocoon (n)	trạng thái / cái kén cách ly an toàn (ân dụ)
2	counteract (v)	chống lại, làm giảm tác động tiêu cực	5	savour (v)	tận hưởng một cách chậm rãi, có ý thức
3	clamour (n)	tiếng ồn lớn, hỗn loạn	6	bliss (n)	trạng thái hạnh phúc tuyệt đối (trừu tượng, văn viết)

***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.**

B. CLASSWORK (15 questions)

I. Put the verbs into the correct forms.

- The final decision **will be made** (make) after all the documents are reviewed.
- The company _____ (launch) a new product once the market research is completed.
- The meeting _____ (not hold) if fewer than ten members attend.
- _____ the manager _____ (announce) the results before the deadline?
- More details about the project _____ (release) to the public before the end of this month.
- The system _____ (upgrade) automatically if a serious security issue is detected.

II. Complete the passage with the correct connectives in the box. Use each word only ONCE.

although	so that	while	despite	whereas	in order to
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Last summer, our class took part in a volunteer project in a rural area. (0) **Although** the weather was extremely hot, everyone stayed enthusiastic and active throughout the day. We were divided into two

groups: one group cleaned the village roads, (1) _____ the other helped local children with their homework.

My group worked outdoors near the river, (2) _____ the other group stayed inside the community center to organize books and supplies. We followed the instructions carefully (3) _____ all tasks could be completed safely and effectively. (4) _____ raise awareness about environmental protection, we also talked to villagers about reducing plastic waste. We all felt proud of our work (5) _____ the physical exhaustion at the end of the day.

III. You're looking for items you want to buy. Begin each sentence with "I'm looking for..."

0. clock radio – white – Taiwanese – cheap – for my bedside table

→ I'm looking for a cheap white Taiwanese clock radio for my bedside table.

1. leather bag – small – Italian – black – expensive – for work

→ _____.

2. wooden table – round – old – French – dining room

→ _____.

3. jacket – warm – thick – wool – dark blue – winter

→ _____.

4. smartphone – advanced – Japanese – lightweight – latest model

→ _____.

5. shoes – comfortable – leather – brown – Spanish – walking

→ _____.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Circle the correct answers.

0. She bought a _____ dress for the party.

A. red beautiful silk

(B) beautiful red silk

C. silk beautiful red

1. They visited a(n) _____ temple in the mountains.

A. Japanese ancient large

B. large ancient Japanese

C. ancient large Japanese

2. She found a _____ bracelet in the market.

A. silver lovely small

B. small silver lovely

C. lovely small silver

3. He bought a _____ sofa for his living room.

A. large leather comfortable

B. comfortable large leather

C. leather comfortable large

4. We stayed in a(n) _____ apartment near the city center.

A. Italian modern comfortable

B. comfortable Italian modern

C. comfortable modern Italian

5. He adopted a _____ dog from the shelter.

A. cute young brown

B. brown cute young

C. young brown cute

II. Decide if the part in bold is correct or not. If it is correct, write "OK". If it is incorrect, correct the mistake.

0. The final decision **will make** after all the data is analyzed.

→ will be made

1. The new regulations **will be enforcing** by the authorities starting next year.

→ _____

2. Customers **will notify** immediately if there is any change to their orders.
→ _____
3. The committee **will be reviewing** the proposal before a final vote is taken.
→ _____
4. The contract **will sign** by both parties once all terms are agreed on.
→ _____
5. The results **will be published** on the company's website next Friday.
→ _____

III. Rewrite these sentences using the words given.

0. *He was very tired. He continued working until late at night. (ALTHOUGH)*
→ **He continued working until late at night, although he was very tired.**
1. She saves money because she wants to buy a new laptop. (IN ORDER TO)
→ _____
2. The number of private cars has increased rapidly. Public transport is still underdeveloped. (WHEREAS)
→ _____
3. Some people prefer working in teams. Others like working independently. (WHILE)
→ _____
4. Although he had little experience, he managed to get the job. (DESPITE)
→ _____
5. You should speak louder. Everyone can hear you clearly. (SO THAT)
→ _____

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (11 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.

Read the text and the questions below. For each question, choose the correct answer.

The price of a perfect holiday?

Cruises are becoming more and more popular, with around 20 million passengers per year now enjoying holidays on board luxury ships. Many people see a cruise as the perfect way to sit back and do nothing, and enjoy time off work. Everything you could possibly need is within easy reach. On board, there are shops, theatres, cinemas, swimming pools and leisure centres. There are more facilities, in fact, than most towns offer their residents. It's therefore easy to see why they are so popular. But what is the effect on the environment of this trend?

Although it usually takes less energy for a vehicle to move through water than over land, cruise ships are often huge, with the biggest ones carrying up to 6,000 passengers. Moving such large vehicles requires enormous engines, which burn as much as 300,000 litres of fuel a day. One scientist has calculated that cruise ships create as much pollution as 5 million cars going over the same distance. Because they are out at sea, they also burn dirtier fuel that isn't allowed

on land. Unfortunately, no government has control over the amount of air pollution out at sea.

Cruises also produce huge amounts of rubbish, and cruise ships aren't usually good at recycling. Waste water from showers and toilets is usually poured directly into the sea – as much per day as from a small town. Waste food from restaurants isn't put into the sea, but still causes problems when brought back to the land.

Cruise ships also cause difficulties in the cities where they stop. Popular destinations can get five or six ships per day, with thousands of tourists at a time. Good for restaurants? No. Restaurant owners complain that the visitors look around for a few hours and then return to their ship to eat. What's more, the crowds can put off other tourists, who complain that the streets are too busy. Some towns have banned cruise ships or put a limit on the number that can stop at the same time. People who care about the environment worry that as the cruise industry continues to grow, so too will the issues for our planet.

- 1 What is the writer trying to do in paragraph 1?
 - A persuade people to go on cruise ships
 - B explain why cruise ships have become so popular
 - C compare cruise ships with a typical holiday resort
 - D describe how the services cruise ships offer have changed

- 2 One reason cruise ships cause a lot of air pollution is because
 - A they carry large numbers of cars as well as passengers.
 - B their engines are not as efficient as those of other ships.
 - C it takes more energy to move through water than over land.
 - D they use types of fuel that are not permitted on land.

- 3 What do we learn about the waste products on cruise ships?
 - A All the waste products are carried back to shore.
 - B Waste food is often thrown away at sea.
 - C Most cruise ships recycle their waste products.
 - D An enormous amount of the waste water isn't recycled.

- 4 How do some people feel about the cruise ship passengers who visit their cities?
 - A surprised that they are rude to other tourists
 - B annoyed that they don't spend money on meals
 - C happy that they fill up all the restaurants
 - D pleased to see so many visitors to the city

- 5 Which best describes large cruise ships?
 - A

They seem to offer ideal relaxing holidays, but they aren't environmentally friendly.
 - B

They are becoming very popular and they bring a lot of benefits, in spite of their problems.
 - C

They used to cause a lot of pollution, but things are improving now.
 - D

They cause pollution in the sea and on land, so cities are planning to ban them in the future.

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

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Noise: traveller's enemy or traveller's friend?

'Passport, boarding pass, phone...' As my taxi zips towards the airport, suddenly a cord of panic pulls tight around my chest. I thrust my hand into one compartment of my handbag, then another. It's not anywhere. My mouth opens, and the words, 'Driver, turn around! Now!' almost spring out. But I swallow them. We're halfway to the airport, and I'm already running late. Surely I can survive one trip without my supply of foam earplugs?

I'm a generally good traveller except for one thing that undoes me every time: noise. Ask me about my absolute worst travel experiences, and I'll tell you the story about that night I spent in a cheap hotel that also happens to be the venue for the most popular Saturday night disco in the area. Elsewhere, there were the chickens that always began crowing at 2 a.m. at a rural retreat (no one, I guess, informed them that they shouldn't get going until dawn). And there was also the deeply discounted hotel room with 'swimming pool view' that I was so pleased with myself for finding. The swimming pool, it turned out, was under renovation. Actively. With power drills. Directly below my window.

In my ideal traveller's world I'd control the volume of everything, like a music producer at a giant mixing board. There would be no blasting television sets hanging above public squares or embedded in taxi seats, no cheesy songs playing in the shops. Loud noise would be completely absent. Everywhere. But no traveller can remain in a perfectly controlled sonic bubble. Not when we're moving through a world in which what constitutes noise has so many different interpretations, including whether noise is ever a bad thing. For sound is relative: one person's noise is another person's music, or expression of happiness.

line 24

On one of the first extended trips I ever took, I travelled to an island for Carnival, which is basically like deciding to pitch your tent inside a dance hall for three weeks. At any hour, different kinds of music would float through the air and, without warning, straight into my ear. Neighbours shouted to each other over the din, then turned up the volume on their radios. It was a non-stop celebration, during which I got very little sleep. It was fabulous. The thing is, the noise that wraps a city in Carnival happiness is more than just noise: it's the sound of a human community. To block it out is to risk missing something really fundamental about a place – and the reassuring feeling of being part of something larger than yourself. Noise brings people together. I've learnt this over and over in my travels, but it hasn't been an easy lesson to accept.

I struggle against my instinct to isolate myself in a cocoon of silence. I really don't want to cut myself off from the thrill of human noise. But I don't want to go crazy, either. Nowadays, unwanted – and largely non-human – sounds push and shove travellers from all directions. Cars, subways, construction, jet engines: their clamour seems omnipresent. Yet instead of lowering the volume of everyday living, we seem to layer noise upon noise. The hotel bar jacks up its techno music to counteract the babble in the lobby. The traveller walking along traffic-choked streets retreats into her iPod.

On the plane, I press my foam earplug deep into my ear. As it slowly expands to fill my ear canal, I savour the journey into the bliss of noiselessness. Thank goodness the convenience store at the airport stocks one of travel's most essential items. The headache-inducing whine of the jet engines magically fades away, and I'm once again the master of my private sonic world. To appreciate the comfort of noise, you also need the comfort of silence. I'll unplug when I get to where I'm going.

- 31 What is the writer doing in the first paragraph?
- A demonstrating how well organised she is
 - B explaining why she is in a particular situation
 - C describing something that often happens to her
 - D showing how important something is to her
- 32 What do the writer's worst travel experiences tell us about her?
- A She is annoyed when the facilities advertised are not available.
 - B She is willing to stay in places that are not particularly luxurious.
 - C She tries to plan ahead in order to avoid certain situations.
 - D She finds unusual locations especially attractive.
- 33 What does the writer say about her 'ideal traveller's world'?
- A She realises it isn't actually the best way to travel.
 - B She wishes she didn't have to share it with others.
 - C She travels in the hope of finding it one day.
 - D She knows other people wouldn't like it.
- 34 What does 'It' refer to in line 24?
- A getting very little sleep
 - B the volume on people's radios
 - C the non-stop celebration
 - D the neighbours shouting
- 35 What does the writer say about noise in the fifth paragraph?
- A People are born with a need to hear it.
 - B People deal with it by creating more of it.
 - C It affects people in a number of different ways.
 - D Modern life offers effective protection from it.
- 36 How does the writer feel in the final paragraph?
- A relieved she will not have to hear any noise at her destination
 - B grateful to know she can find earplugs wherever she goes
 - C pleased she can decide for herself whether to hear things or not
 - D glad to be able to choose what music she'll listen to on the flight