

Tên:



Ngữ pháp HW:

Lớp: S8...

Đọc HW:

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 7: HISTORICAL FIGURES – GRAMMAR 2 & FCE READING

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR

Past perfect simple (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

- Chúng ta sử dụng thì quá khứ hoàn thành để nói về **những hành động đã hoàn thành trước một hành động** hoặc **tình huống khác trong quá khứ**.

- Thị quá khứ hoàn thành được dùng khi muốn **tập trung vào kết quả của hành động**.

- Câu trúc:

Positive	S + had + V_{3/ed}.	<u>E.g.</u> She had had breakfast before we came.
Negative	S + had + not + V_{3/ed}.	<u>E.g.</u> Linda had not washed the dishes when her mother came home.
Question	Had + S + V_{3/ed}? Wh- + had + S + V_{3/ed}?	<u>E.g.</u> Had he left when we went to bed? What had you done before midnight yesterday?

- Thị quá khứ hoàn thành dùng cho **hành động xảy ra trước** và thị quá khứ đơn dùng cho **hành động xảy ra sau**.

E.g. When the police **arrived**, the thief **had escaped**.

- Chúng ta sử dụng thì quá khứ hoàn thành khi trong câu có **những trạng từ chỉ thời gian sau: until then, by the time, before, after, as soon as, by/by the end of + time in the past, etc.**

*Note: had = 'd; had not = hadn't.

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

- CLASSWORK

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	stretch away (phr.v)	trái dài ra, kéo dài tới	4	slump (v)	ngồi gục xuống vì mệt mỏi
2	bolster (v)	củng cố, làm mạnh thêm (lập luận, vị thế)	5	dilemma (n)	tình thế tiến thoái lưỡng nan
3	self-funded (adj)	tự chi trả, không có tài trợ	6	catch the adventure bug (idiom)	bị “nghiện” phiêu lưu

- HOMEWORK

+ PET PART 3

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	get on with (phr.v)	tiếp tục làm việc / xử lý công việc	2	spare room (n)	phòng trống (để dùng cho mục đích khác)

+ FCE PART 1

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	commercial diver (n)	thợ lặn thương mại	4	sequence (n)	chuỗi cảnh / đoạn cảnh quay
2	material (n)	tư liệu (ghi hình)	5	haul (v)	kéo / lôi (đò nặng)
3	field experience (n)	kinh nghiệm thực địa	6	viewfinder (n)	ống ngắm (máy quay / máy ảnh)

*Note: n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; v = verb: động từ; phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ; idiom = thành ngữ.

III. METHOD

STEP 1: ĐỌC LUỐT & QUÉT THÔNG TIN (Skim & Scan)

Skimming = Đọc nhanh để hiểu ý chính của cả đoạn.

Scanning = Nhìn nhanh để tìm thông tin cụ thể/từ khóa cần thiết cho đáp án.

Ví dụ: Câu hỏi 1

SKIMMING: Robert bay suốt đêm → nhìn xuống cảnh vật → thấy yên tâm hơn vì

- đang là mid-September (giữa tháng 9)
- chưa có tuyết ở Siberia
- cảnh trống trải, hoang vu

→ Ý chính sau khi skim: Robert cảm thấy nhẹ nhõm / yên tâm, vì thời tiết mùa đông chưa đến, chứ không phải vì trời sáng hay vì màu sắc đẹp/xấu.

SCANNING: Quét nhanh **các từ khóa mang tính quyết định** trong đoạn:

- “mid-September”
- “it still hadn’t begun to snow in Siberia”
- “made me feel calmer”

KẾT LUẬN – CHỐT ĐÁP ÁN B. *believed that the winter weather had not yet arrived*

STEP 2: LOẠI TRỪ ĐÁP ÁN (Answer elimination)

Mục tiêu: Giúp học sinh **loại đáp án sai trước**, tránh đọc lại cả bài nhiều lần và **không bị bẫy từ giống nhau**.

♦ BUỚC 1: Đọc CÂU HỎI trước – không đọc đáp án ngay

✓ Gạch chân:

- **từ dễ hỏi** (who / why / what / where / when / how)
- **từ khóa nội dung** (hành động, lý do, cảm xúc, thời gian)

→ Xác định câu hỏi đang hỏi **THÔNG TIN GÌ?** (lý do / kết quả / chi tiết / ý chính)

♦ BUỚC 2: Đọc đoạn văn và LOẠI đáp án sai

Kiểu đáp án sai thường gặp

- 1 Đáp án có từ giống bài nhưng sai ý
- 2 Đáp án đúng một phần, nhưng thiếu thông tin chính
- 3 Đáp án bị phủ định trong bài
- 4 Đáp án suy luận logic nhưng KHÔNG có trong bài
- 5 Đáp án sai thời điểm / sai đối tượng

♦ BUỚC 3: Chọn đáp án còn lại PHÙ HỢP NHẤT

✓ Đáp án đúng thường:

- được **paraphrase** (viết lại bằng từ khác)
- xuất hiện **gần từ khóa**
- **không quá chi tiết**, cũng **không quá chung**

B. CLASSWORK

1. Pre-reading: Match the words/phrases together to form suitable collocations.

1. tight	1-	a. adventure bug
2. catch the	2-	b. voice
3. never-ending	3-	c. budget
4. steady	4-	d. horizon

2. Reading (6 questions):

You are going to read an extract from a book about a cycle ride from Russia to the UK. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Cycling Home from Siberia, by Robert Lilwall

We had been flying east all night, and I woke up to realise it was already daylight. When I looked out of the window at the empty landscape below, the dark brown and green patches made me feel calmer: at least it was mid-September and it still hadn't begun to snow in Siberia. I couldn't see any sign of people at all, and the view stretched away in a strange, almost unreal mix of mountains, rivers and forests, reaching all the way to a never-ending horizon.

My Russian neighbour, Sergei, woke up too and gave me a sleepy smile. I had told him I was flying to the far-eastern Siberian city of Magadan with only a one-way ticket, because I planned to cycle back home to England. "But, Robert," he argued, "there is no road from Magadan; you can't ride a bicycle!" I explained that I believed there *was* a road, even if not many people used it in those days.

"Alone?" he asked, pointing at me.

"No, I'll be riding with a friend called Al."

"Just one friend?"

"Yes, just one," I said with a nod. Sergei still looked doubtful and, with a single word — "Holodna" (cold) — he pointed outside. I tried to **bolster my case** by showing Sergei with my hands that I had plenty of warm clothes, although I didn't mention one detail: because the trip was self-funded, I was travelling on a very tight budget. Most of my clothes and equipment had been bought at heavily reduced prices. In truth, I wasn't completely sure they would be good enough for what I was about to do. That was especially true of my huge postman's over-trousers, which I had bought for £10.

The whole idea of travelling had first come to me years earlier, in a lecture hall in Scotland. That morning, the hall was full of students slumped in their seats, looking tired. Some were writing notes, but without much energy. The lecturer kept talking in a dull, steady voice. I was thinking hard about a specific dilemma: should I ask him or not? "Well, why not?" I tore a clean sheet from my pad and wrote, "Hi Al, do you want to cycle across the Karakorum Highway between Pakistan and China this summer? Rob." In the row in front of me sat Al, my old school friend. I tapped him on the shoulder and passed the note forward. He tried to make sense of my messy handwriting, scratched his head, wrote something, and passed it back. I unfolded it and held my breath as I read. "OK," it said.

Six years later, I was planning to join Al in Siberia. I had been working as a geography teacher and, although I still didn't have full control of all my classes, the job suited me in many ways. It was often challenging, not usually boring, and sometimes very satisfying. And, of course, there were long holidays — perfect for travelling. Twice since I had started teaching, I had used those holidays to go and meet Al. After our bike ride through Pakistan, he had caught the adventure bug in a big way. He then decided to do something that felt far more relaxing than teaching: to cycle around the world. Now I was meeting him for the Siberian part of his journey.

Ever since that first trip we took together, Al had been choosing tougher and tougher challenges. This round-the-world bike trip was clearly his biggest one so far. Sometimes he even thought the ride — or the road — would break him. Even though it sounded hard, I often envied him. He was having a remarkable adventure, and he kept discovering that he could face each new challenge, even when it seemed impossible. He was proving the doubters wrong. He was doing something that frightened him almost every day — and that was exactly what made him feel truly alive.

Questions 1–6

1. In the opening paragraph, Robert shows that he was

- A. grateful that the long night was over.
- B. relieved that the winter weather had not yet arrived.
- C. surprised that the area seemed uninhabited.
- D. disappointed by the colours of the earth below him.

2. Robert uses the phrase ‘bolster my case’ to show that he was trying to

- A. change the subject.
- B. end the conversation.
- C. reassure Sergei.
- D. correct Sergei.

3. Robert mentions the over-trousers to show that

- A. he had been successful in getting local people to help him.
- B. he had had a restricted amount of money to spend on clothes.
- C. he was confident that he was well prepared for the extreme cold.
- D. he had been able to negotiate good prices for his equipment.

4. What do we learn about Robert in the lecture hall?

- A. He didn’t want the lecturer to notice his lack of attention.
- B. He was puzzled by something the lecturer had said.
- C. He was unsure about what to write in the note.
- D. He was apprehensive about his friend’s reaction to his suggestion.

5. How can Robert’s attitude to teaching best be summarised?

- A. He felt it was the right career choice for him.
- B. The holidays were the only positive aspect of the job.
- C. He felt the job was getting too stressful.
- D. He enjoyed having the respect of his students.

6. What does Robert say about Al’s round-the-world trip?

- A. Al never doubted that he would be successful.
- B. Al tried to hide the difficulties he was facing from his friends.
- C. Al was pushing himself to the limit of his capabilities.
- D. Al was totally fearless as he enjoyed the adventure.

C. HOMEWORK**GRAMMAR (23 questions)****I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần II. Cambridge Vocabulary 1 dòng vào vở ghi.****II. Circle the correct answer.**

0. By the time we _____ at the theater, the movie _____.
 A. arrived / had already started B. had arrived / already starting
 C. arrived / was starting D. had arrived / had started
1. She _____ all the documents before the meeting _____.
 A. had prepared / began B. prepared / had begun
 C. was preparing / began D. had prepared / had begun
2. When I _____ home, I realized I _____ my phone at school.
 A. got / was leaving B. had gotten / left
 C. was getting / had left D. got / had left
3. He _____ about the test results before the teacher _____ them to the class.
 A. knew / had announced B. had known / announced
 C. had known / had announced D. was knowing / announced
4. After she _____ the book, she _____ a detailed review.
 A. finished / had written B. had finished / wrote
 C. was finishing / wrote D. had finished / had written
5. We _____ dinner when she _____ to say she was running late.
 A. had just finished / called B. finished / had called
 C. were finishing / called D. had just finished / had called

III. Complete the following passage by putting the correct form of the verb in each blank, using PAST PERFECT or PAST SIMPLE.

Until a few years ago, no one (0) had heard (**hear**) of Harry Potter, the young wizard and hero of the children's book Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone. The writer, J.K Rowling, (1) _____ (**already / write**) several stories and books, but this was the first book that was published. She (2) _____ (**get**) the idea for the story of a wizard at magic school while she was travelling on a train to London. By the time the train (3) _____ (**reach**) King's Cross station, she (4) _____ (**invent**) most of the characters. When the book was published in 1997, no one (5) _____ (**imagine**) it would be such a tremendous success, but it quickly became a bestseller.

IV. Complete the sentences using the correct tenses.

0. I asked him to help me. He agreed.

→ When I asked him to help me, he agreed.

1. Joe left college. Then I met him.

→ By the time I _____ Joe, he _____ college.

2. They had lunch. Then I saw them.

→ When I _____ them, they _____ lunch.

3. I spent all my money. Then I left the fair.

→ By the time I _____ the fair, I _____ all my money.

4. She failed her Maths exam. She was very disappointed.

→ When she _____ her Maths exam, she _____ very disappointed.

5. The fire destroyed most of the shop. Then the firefighters arrived.
 → When the firefighters _____, the fire _____ most of the shop.
6. We ate two tubs of popcorn. Then the film started.
 → By the time the film _____, we _____ two tubs of popcorn.

V. Read the situations and write sentences using the words in brackets.

0. *There was a picture lying on the floor.*

(It / fall / off the wall) → **It had fallen off the wall.**

1. I met Daniel last week. It was good to see him again after such a long time.

(I / not / see / him / for five years) → _____.

2. The people sitting next to you on the plane were nervous. It was their first flight.

(They / not / fly / before) → _____.

3. You went back to your home town recently after many years. It wasn't the same as before.

(It / change / a lot) → _____.

4. Somebody sang a song. You didn't know it.

(I / not / hear / it / before) → _____.

5. I invited Rachel to the party, but she couldn't come.

(She / arrange / to do something else) → _____.

6. You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late.

(The film / already / start) → _____.

7. Last year we went to Mexico. It was our first time there.

(We / not / be / there / before) → _____.

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (11 questions)

Lưu ý:

- 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.
- Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài.

I. PET Part 3

Part 3

Questions 11–15

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Steve Cummins talks about starting his own business

I'd worked for the company for almost ten years. They were good employers and the money wasn't that bad. They trusted in my ability and always left me to get on with my work. And I shared an office and met some lovely people, so I certainly wasn't unhappy there. But I just couldn't stop wondering how better my life would be if I had my own business and could make my own decisions. And so one year ago this week I left my job.

We don't have a spare room at home, so the kitchen table has been my office. It was difficult to begin with, but I soon got used to working in this way. I started by visiting small businesses in the area to see if I could interest them in my services. My proudest moment was making my first sale, a website for a local cake shop. Soon after, I started getting calls from other people asking for help with websites of their own and I found myself getting quite busy.

Of course, there have been challenges. I'm not earning quite as much as before but it's enough. I don't have to pay for transport to work anymore so that means I'm not spending quite so much. My biggest problem has been managing my time. There's no boss to tell me what to do and I'm sometimes a little lazy. I have this rule that work stops on a Friday afternoon so I can spend time with the family at weekends, so I need to pay more attention to this.

So, I wouldn't say it's been easy, but I don't regret my decision at all. I've enjoyed being my own boss and I'm quite hopeful about the future. During the next 12 months I plan to rent some office space as I'd like to be able to separate work from my home life. I'm going to need to earn more money to pay for it but I think it will help me to focus on my work.

11 Why did Steve leave his job?

- A He didn't like attending meetings.
- B He wanted more control of his work.
- C He had a great idea for a product.
- D He wanted to earn more money.

13 What does Steve say is the most difficult about working for himself?

- A working hard enough
- B not having a regular salary
- C feeling lonely
- D working at the weekend

12 Steve's greatest pleasure so far has been

- A getting his first customer.
- B not having to drive to work.
- C having his own office.
- D not having to answer the telephone.

14 In the next year, Steve thinks

- A he will get an office job.
- B he will earn less money.
- C he might not need to work in his kitchen.
- D there will be much more competition.

15 What would be a good introduction to this article?

A In this article, Steve Cummins explains the problems of starting your own business and dealing with difficult customers.

B Thinking of starting your own business? Steve Cummins did just that and now wishes he had done it sooner.

C Steve Cummins made a big decision last year to leave his job. Read on to find out about the ups and downs of being your own boss.

D Steve Cummins explains below how he dealt with not enjoying his job by leaving his employer and starting his own business.

You are going to read an article about a wildlife cameraman called **Doug Allan**. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

Wildlife cameraman

Doug Allan makes films of wild animals in very cold places. If you've ever been impressed by shots of polar bears in a nature documentary, there's a good chance he filmed them. His ideal temperature, he jokes, is -18°C. Allan trained as a marine biologist and also worked as a commercial diver. Diving was his first love, and it taught him how to survive and work in freezing conditions.

His big opportunity came when a TV crew arrived in Antarctica, where Allan was working, to make a wildlife documentary. "I ended up guiding the crew to different locations," he says, "and after 48 hours I realised that being a wildlife cameraman had everything I wanted: travel, adventure, and work underwater."

Today he is one of the best-known wildlife cameramen and has worked on many major TV series. "I started in Antarctica almost by accident," he says. "Back then, hardly anyone had been there. People filmed coral reefs, elephants, chimpanzees — and I somehow became the 'cold man'. It felt as if all these amazing moments were simply waiting to be filmed."

When he began around 35 years ago, camera equipment and communication tools were quite basic. Filming was harder than it is now. If you shot something, you couldn't check it straight away — you had to remember what you had recorded and hope it worked. You had to plan carefully what to film next, and you often discovered later that you had missed something important. You filmed less, partly because film was expensive. Now, with digital technology, you can record a lot, watch it immediately, and end up with far more material than you need.

"My real strength is field experience in extreme cold," Allan says. "I've got a feel for it. I've spent so much time on sea ice that it now feels like crossing the street." He admits his toes sometimes get cold, but he also says the polar regions can be healthier than warmer places: there are no leeches, and fewer diseases and mosquitoes. Still, wildlife filming, he explains, brings not only big successes but also mistakes and embarrassing moments. Once, he went to the Orkneys to film kittiwakes — and unfortunately, he couldn't even work out exactly which birds they were.

More recently, Allan got permission to film sequences for a major TV series on Kong Karls Land, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean. He didn't expect an easy job. It's a world of polar bears, and most people are not allowed to go there — except the very brave (or the foolish). In April, temperatures can be around -32°C, the wind can be fierce, and carrying heavy cameras through deep snow can feel like a nightmare. After walking for five hours or more each day and watching polar bear dens on the snowy slopes for 23 days, Allan had seen only one mother bear and her cub. But by day 24, he says, he felt completely absorbed in "bear world" — moving at bear speed and using "bear senses".

"We find a new den and we wait," he explains. "To stay warm, we shuffle, hop, bend, stretch, and run. We watch for hours. Then suddenly, without any warning, I catch a glimpse so brief that I almost miss it. But the camera is already fixed on the den with full zoom, and my eye is on the viewfinder. For a couple of seconds, there's nothing — and then I see a clear black nose. It grows larger as the bear's head appears. In less than a minute, she pushes her front legs out and rests on the snow at the entrance. She looks at me, but she doesn't seem bothered. I've just taken a close-up and I'm thinking it can't get much better... and then she slides down the slope." Allan says it is "partly pure pleasure" — and adds that soon two cubs appeared at the den entrance. "It's clearly their first look at the world," he says. "It's show time on the slopes — and we have front-row seats."

Now Alan says he would like to make his own film about climate change in the Arctic, talking to the people who live there and who experience the impact of it firsthand. He believes he could make an extraordinary documentary.

Questions 1–6

1. What do we learn about Allan in the first paragraph?

- A. He trained as a diver because that was required to become a wildlife cameraman.
- B. Becoming a cameraman matched interests and skills he already had.
- C. A TV crew offered him a cameraman job when they met.
- D. Working as a cameraman allowed him to stay in Antarctica.

2. What does Allan say about the first documentaries he worked on?

- A. He remembers them very clearly.
- B. A lot of what he filmed was new and unusual for viewers then.
- C. They were shorter than the documentaries he makes today.
- D. He wanted to choose where he worked.

3. Why does Allan compare sea ice to crossing the street?

- A. Because it feels normal for him now.
- B. Because he thinks it is just as dangerous.
- C. Because he uses the same technique as crossing a street.
- D. Because it teaches skills useful everywhere in winter.

4. After Allan had been on Kong Karls Land for some time, he began to...

- A. stop worrying about the dangers.
- B. understand much more about how polar bears lived.
- C. get used to the difficult filming conditions.
- D. feel more hopeful that one bear would lead him to others.

5. What feeling does Allan describe in the fifth paragraph?

- A. panic because he almost misses a great moment.
- B. worry that he has disturbed the mother bear and cubs.
- C. pleasure and excitement at capturing an amazing scene.
- D. relief because he can finally move after waiting for a long time.

6. What does the underlined word “it” refer to?

- A. Allan’s film
- B. climate change
- C. the Arctic
- D. living there