

Tên:

Lớp: S8...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Ngữ pháp HW:

Đọc HW:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 8: STORYTELLING – GRAMMAR REVISION & SUPPLEMENTARY GRAMMAR

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR

1. Supplementary Grammar: Preposition + Noun

- Giới từ là từ dùng để **nối các thành phần trong câu** và thể hiện **mối quan hệ về thời gian, địa điểm, mục đích, hướng đi và sở hữu**. Sau đây là một số ví dụ:

Loại giới từ	Giới từ	Ví dụ	Giải thích
Thời gian (Time)	during	during the holidays	Dùng với khoảng thời gian/sự kiện
Địa điểm (Place)	in	in the park	Dùng khi nói về không gian rộng lớn
	at	at the bus stop	Dùng khi nói về điểm cụ thể, vị trí chính xác
Mục đích (Purpose)	for	(go) for a walk	Dùng để diễn tả mục đích của hành động
	because of	because of the rain	Dùng để giải thích nguyên nhân của một hành động
	owing to	owing to the lack of resources	Dùng trong văn phong trang trọng để chỉ nguyên nhân
Hướng đi (Direction)	along	along the path	Dùng khi đi dọc theo một con đường
	towards	towards the play area	Dùng khi di chuyển về phía một điểm cụ thể
	into	into the house	Dùng khi đi vào bên trong một không gian
	onto	onto the stage	Dùng khi di chuyển lên trên một bề mặt
	through	through the tunnel	Dùng khi đi xuyên qua một không gian kín
Sở hữu (Possession)	with	with a basketball hoop	Dùng để diễn tả ai/cái gì có thứ gì đó
		with bright yellow eyes	Dùng để miêu tả đặc điểm của ai/cái gì
	of	the leg of the table	Dùng để diễn tả sự sở hữu hoặc liên quan giữa các vật

2. Review: Reported speech

a. Statements in reported speech

S + (said / said to sb / told sb that) + S + V (lùi thì) + O.

Ví dụ: Yesterday, Tom said, "I am having dinner." → The day before, Tom said (that) he was having dinner.

- Cách chuyển Direct Speech → Reported Speech

Bước 1: Lùi thì (Backshift of tenses)

Lời nói trực tiếp	Lời nói gián tiếp
Simple present (thì hiện tại đơn)	Simple past (thì quá khứ đơn)
Present continuous (thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)	Past continuous (thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)
Present perfect (thì hiện tại hoàn thành)	Past perfect (thì quá khứ hoàn thành)
Present perfect continuous (thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)	Past perfect continuous (thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn)
Simple past (thì quá khứ đơn)	Past perfect (thì quá khứ hoàn thành)
Past continuous (thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)	Past perfect continuous (thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn)
Past perfect (thì quá khứ hoàn thành)	Past perfect (thì quá khứ hoàn thành)
Future simple (thì tương lai đơn)	Future in the past (would + V-inf) (thì tương lai trong quá khứ)
Modal verbs (can, may, must)	Modal verbs in the past (could, might, must / had to)

Chú ý: Các trường hợp không lùi thì bao gồm:

Trường hợp	Ví dụ
Động từ tường thuật ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai	"I like pizza," she says. → She says that she likes pizza.
Sự thật hiển nhiên hoặc sự thật luôn đúng	"The sun rises in the east," he said. → He said that the sun rises in the east.
Lời nói chưa thay đổi tại thời điểm tường thuật	"I am at home," she said. → She said that she is at home.
Câu điều kiện loại 2 và loại 3	"I would help you," he said. → He said that he would help me.

Cấu trúc giả định (wish, if only, would rather,...)	"I wish I were rich," she said. → She said that she wished she were rich.
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Bước 2: Đại từ (Pronouns). Đại từ phải phù hợp với chủ ngữ và tân ngữ của mệnh đề tường thuật.

Bước 3: Đại trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn

Lời nói trực tiếp	Lời nói gián tiếp	Lời nói trực tiếp	Lời nói gián tiếp
This	That	Yesterday	The day before; the previous day
These	Those	Ago	Before
That, those	Không đổi	Next week / month / year	The next / following week / month / year; the week / month / year after
Now	Then	Last week / month / year	The previous week / month / year; the week / month / year before
Right now	Then / at that moment	The day before yesterday	2 days before
Today	That day	The day after tomorrow	2 days after; in 2 days' time; 2 days later
Tonight	That night	Tomorrow	The day after; the next / following day
Here	There		

b. Questions in reported speech

- Câu hỏi Yes/ No:

S + asked (+ O) / inquired / wondered / wanted to know + if / whether + S + V (lùi thì).

E.g. He said, "Do you know Bill?" → He asked (me) if/ whether I knew Bill.

- Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi Wh- Questions):

S + asked (+ O) / wanted to know / inquired / wondered + Wh-words + S + V (lùi thì).

E.g. He said, "What time does the film begin?" → He wanted to know what time the film began.

- Câu hỏi được tường thuật bằng cách sử dụng "ask" hoặc một số động từ khác (như "wanted to know", "inquired", "wondered"). Bên cạnh đó, cần đổi trật tự câu hỏi thành câu trần thuật và áp dụng quy tắc lùi thì đối với động từ.

*Note: S = subject: chủ ngữ; V = verb: động từ; O = object: tân ngữ; sb = somebody: ai đó / người nào đó;
Wh-words = question words: từ để hỏi; V-inf = infinitive verb: động từ nguyên mẫu.

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	plot (n)	mảnh đất (trồng trọt)	4	apprentice (n)	người học nghề
2	reserved (adj)	kín đáo, ít nói	5	unfailing (adj)	luôn luôn mạnh mẽ / không bao giờ giảm
3	immaterial (adj)	không quan trọng			

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

B. CLASSWORK (16 questions)

I. Circle the correct answers.

- We couldn't play football _____ the heavy rain yesterday afternoon.
A. during B. because of C. towards D. onto
- The children ran _____ the tunnel to reach the playground.
A. through B. of C. owing to D. because of
- The tourists walked _____ the narrow street to admire the old buildings.
A. along B. onto C. of D. during
- "I am working on a new project," she said.
→ She said that she _____ on a new project.
A. works B. was working C. had worked D. is working
- "We will finish the task tomorrow," the manager said.
→ The manager said that they _____ the task the next day.
A. finish B. finished C. would finish D. had finished

6. "Why are you working so late tonight?" she asked him.
→ She asked him why he _____ so late that night.
A. works B. worked C. had worked D. was working
7. "Did you finish the report yesterday?" the teacher asked her.
→ The teacher asked her whether she _____ the report the day before.
A. finishes B. finished C. had finished D. was finishing
8. "Can you help me carry this box?" she asked him.
→ She asked him if he _____ help her carry that box.
A. can B. could C. must D. would have

II. You talked to some friends of yours. Later the same day, you tell another friend what they said. Complete the sentences.

1. **YOU:** What are you doing?
MIKE: I'm preparing the presentation for tomorrow's meeting.
→ Mike said _____.
2. **YOU:** Do you understand the instructions?
LUCY: Yes, I understand them clearly.
→ Lucy said _____.
3. **YOU:** Why are you leaving the office so early today?
DAVID: I'm not feeling very well.
→ David said _____.
4. **YOU:** Have you ever worked with international clients before?
EMMA: Yes, I have worked with several companies in Europe.
→ Emma said _____.
5. **YOU:** Will you attend the training session tomorrow?
PETER: Yes, I will join the session.
→ Peter said _____.
6. **YOU:** Where did you learn to design websites?
JASON: I learned it at university.
→ Jason said _____.
7. **YOU:** Can you finish the report today?
OLIVIA: I can complete it this evening.
→ Olivia said _____.
8. **YOU:** Are you working on the project right now?
BEN: No, I'm discussing it with the manager.
→ Ben said _____.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (18 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. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition from the table, then match the two parts of the sentences based on their meaning.

of	to	during	with	through
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1. The storyteller began to narrate an amusing tale _____ the festival,	1 –	a. attracting thousands of visitors every year.
2. The ancient temple was reconstructed because _____ its historical importance,	2 –	b. for ancient artifacts left by his ancestors.
3. The poet recited a beautiful rhyme _____ a deep and powerful voice, making everyone	3 –	c. keeping the audience entertained.
4. The explorer walked _____ the dark cave, searching	4 –	d. in the audience emotional.
5. The sci-fi movie appealed to many viewers owing _____ its	5 –	e. thrilling storyline, winning several international awards.

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition from the box.

into	during	onto	because of
towards	with	at	along

- The students stayed inside the library _____ the storm because it was too dangerous to go outside.
- We arranged to meet _____ the entrance of the museum so that everyone could find the place easily.
- The children ran _____ the classroom as soon as the bell rang for the lesson.
- The hikers walked _____ the narrow mountain path for several hours before reaching the village.
- The cat suddenly jumped _____ the table and knocked over a glass of water.
- Many flights were cancelled _____ the thick fog that covered the runway early that morning.
- The tourists slowly moved _____ the ancient temple to take photographs of the sunset.
- The old house _____ bright blue windows belongs to a famous artist in the town.

IV. Complete the following sentences in reported speech.

- “I am studying for my final exam now,” John told me.
→ John told me _____.
- “Where did you go yesterday?” Sarah asked me.
→ Sarah asked me _____.
- “We will go to the beach next weekend,” they said.
→ They said _____.
- “Have you finished your homework today?” the teacher asked Tom.
→ The teacher asked Tom _____.
- “Why did you buy this book last week?” Sarah asked John.
→ Sarah asked John _____.

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.

I. FCE Part 1

From questions 31-36, choose the best answer (A, B, or C).

Green fingers

It never occurred to me when I was little that gardens could be anything less than wonderful places. My grandad's garden was on the side of a river and sloped gently down towards the water. You couldn't actually reach the river, but you could hear the sound of the water and the birds singing in the trees above. I imagined that all gardens were like this – a place where you could escape, relax and be alone in peace. In reality, my grandad's plot was quite simple when it came to facilities. He didn't have anything impressive like a greenhouse, unlike some of his neighbours. Not that they had proper ones bought from shops. Their greenhouses were made from old window frames. Pieces of plastic were fixed over the frames when a careless swing of a spade had broken the glass.

At home, my father, who was my grandad's son, could be a quiet and reserved man. I wouldn't want to give the impression that he had no sense of humour. He did. Simple things could make him laugh. He liked to use expressions such as 'It's natural for me to be one of them.' Saying 'I don't mind' would have meant the same thing, but he preferred the word 'immaterial'. Looking back now, I realise that deep down he was probably disappointed that he had not achieved more in life. He left school without qualifications and became an apprentice plumber. Plumbing was not something he felt passionate about. It was simply the job he did. He was never particularly ambitious, although at one point he and my mother thought about moving to Canada, but the plan never happened. Where he really came into his own was when he was doing jobs around the house. Whether it was building bookshelves or cupboards – the results he achieved were impressive.

My parents moved house only once during their marriage. However, my mother made up for this lack of change by often replacing furniture. Just when you had become familiar with the shape of one chair, another would appear in its place. But the biggest and most dramatic change of all was when a piano arrived in the house. I always wanted to like it, but instead it seemed to make me feel nervous. The only thing I liked about it were the two brass candle holders that stuck out from the front. 'They're too fancy,' my mother said, and they disappeared one day while I was at school. There was never any discussion about me being allowed to play the piano. Instead, piano lessons were arranged for my sister. When I asked my mother later in life why I had never been given the opportunity, her answer was short: 'You would never have practised.'

Of the three possibilities – moors, woods or the river – the river was usually my favourite. Along one stretch of the river I was allowed to disappear into my own world of imagination. With a fishing net over my shoulder, I would walk along wearing sandals that had belonged to me the year before but had now been cut open at the front to make space for my growing toes. I would walk along the river bank until I found a suitable place where I could remove the uncomfortable sandals and leave them with my picnic. Then I would carefully step into the water and look for fish that I could catch with my net and take home. After my first unsuccessful attempts to keep them alive in the back yard, they soon ended up back in the river.

I wanted to leave school as soon as possible, but that did not seem likely until one day my father said, 'There's a vacancy for a trainee gardener in the Parks Department. I thought you might be interested.' In that short moment my father had again trusted his instincts. He might actually have preferred it if I had chosen to become a carpenter. But I like to believe that somewhere inside him he felt that things might work out well for me if I stuck with it. Perhaps I'm wrong, but I prefer to believe that, although he personally disliked gardening, he had watched me doing it long enough to realise how deeply I loved everything that grew, flowered and produced fruit.

Questions

31. When the writer talks about his grandad's garden, he

- A. feels proud that his grandad was an excellent gardener.
- B. feels embarrassed that the garden was worse than others nearby.
- C. feels annoyed that things in the garden were often broken.
- D. feels happy when remembering the time he spent there.

32. In the second paragraph, what does the writer think about his father?

- A. He feels sorry that his father did not achieve more in life.
- B. He felt annoyed that his father used difficult words.
- C. He understands the reasons why his father behaved the way he did.
- D. He is thankful that his father did not move the family to Canada.

33. What does the phrase "came into his own" mean?

- A. He became able to do things on his own.
- B. He was able to show how talented he really was.
- C. He was able to continue doing his normal job.
- D. He managed to forget his past failures.

34. How did the writer first feel when the piano appeared in the house?

- A. He was surprised when it suddenly arrived.
- B. He was pleased to see it in the living room.
- C. He was angry that only his sister received lessons.
- D. He felt proud that his mother accepted his opinion.

35. What do the writer's stories about fishing show?

- A. that he had a lot of free time
- B. that the river was very beautiful
- C. that he was a skilled fisherman
- D. that his childhood was relaxed and carefree

36. What is the main idea of the final paragraph?

- A. His father did not want him to become a gardener.
- B. His father was tired of arguing with him about his future.
- C. His father recognised how much he loved gardening.
- D. His father was trying to find a job that his son would enjoy.

II. Extra Reading

Read the statements and decide whether they are TRUE or FALSE according to the text.

1. The writer believed when he was young that all gardens were peaceful and relaxing places.

→ _____

2. The writer's grandad had a very modern greenhouse similar to those owned by his neighbours.

→ _____

3. The writer explains that his father showed his greatest skill when he was repairing or building things in the house.

→ _____

4. When the piano arrived, the writer immediately enjoyed playing it and asked for lessons.

→ _____

5. In the final paragraph, the writer suggests that his father realised how strongly he loved gardening.

→ _____