

Tên:

Lớp: S8...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Week: 32

Ngữ pháp HW:

Độc HW:

GE8 – U5: NATURAL RESOURCES – GRAMMAR REVISION

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR REVISION

1. Future passive (Tương lai bị động): 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).
Negative	S + will + not + be + V3 + (by + agent).
Question	Will + S + be + V3 + (by + agent)? Wh + will + S + be + V3 + (by + agent)?

2. Connectives (Từ nối):

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. Trang 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 với mệnh đề.	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, trang 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.

3. Past Modals (Động từ khiếm khuyết quá khứ)

Modal	Use	Example
must + have + V_{3/ed}	Chắc chắn đã xảy ra	The grass is wet. It must have rained last night.
should/ought to + have + V_{3/ed}	Đáng lẽ nên làm nhưng không làm	He's tired. He should have gone to bed earlier.

may/might + have + V_{3/ed}	Có thể đã xảy ra, không chắc	It might have rained last night, but I'm not sure.
could + have + V_{3/ed}	Có thể làm được nhưng đã không làm	He could have passed the exams, but he didn't try his best.
would + have + V_{3/ed}	Muốn làm nhưng cuối cùng không làm	I would have gone to the party, but I was really busy.

4. Complex noun phrases (Cụm danh từ)

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. **Trật tự tính từ:**

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, black-haired, Scottish woman.

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

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	be referred to as (phr.)	được gọi là	3	approach (n)	cách tiếp cận
2	take on (phr.v)	đảm nhận			

B. CLASSWORK (18 questions)

I. Match to make meaningful sentences.

1. She would have joined us	1-	a. tall, young, marble Greek statue in the main hall.
2. The museum displayed a stunning,	2-	b. organising the international science conference.
3. Three young engineers from the university	3-	c. for dinner, but she had to work overtime that evening.
4. He could have applied for that scholarship,	4-	d. won the national innovation award last month.
5. I failed the exam. I should have	5-	e. but he didn't think he was good enough.

6. A lot of preparation went into

6-

f. studied harder instead of going out with friends.

II. Put the verbs below in the correct forms.

- The new hospital _____ (**build**) by the government in the city centre next year, and it _____ (**serve**) over 500 patients every day.
- All submitted applications _____ (**review**) by the committee next Monday, and they _____ (**announce**) the results by the end of the week.
- _____ the new policy _____ (**implement**) before the end of the year, or _____ the board _____ (**delay**) it further?
- The contract _____ (**not/sign**) until both parties agree on all the terms, so the project _____ (**not/start**) on schedule.
- A: _____ the ceremony _____ (**hold**) indoors or outdoors?
B. The organisers _____ (**decide**) based on the weather forecast.
- The old bridge _____ (**replace**) by a modern structure next spring, which _____ (**reduce**) traffic congestion significantly in the area.

III. Identify the error in each sentence and correct it. Write in full sentence. If the sentence is correct, mark it as "OK".

- Despite she was exhausted, she continued working until midnight.
→ _____.
- He left the house an hour early so that he would not miss the train.
→ _____.
- She studies abroad whereas improving her career prospects.
→ _____.
- Although the lack of funding, the research team managed to complete the project on time.
→ _____.
- He saved up for months in order to buying a new laptop for university.
→ _____.
- She preferred working independently, while her colleague enjoyed collaborating with the team.
→ _____.

C. HOMEWORK**GRAMMAR (21 questions)****I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần II. Cambridge Vocabulary (trang 2) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.****II. Circle the correct answers.**

- She packed a _____ bag for the three-week expedition to the mountains.
A. large waterproof canvas B. waterproof large canvas
C. canvas large waterproof D. large canvas waterproof
- He attended the conference _____ improve his knowledge of the latest research.
A. despite of B. whereas C. in order to D. so

3. They displayed a(n) _____ vase in the centre of the exhibition hall.
A. Chinese ancient beautiful B. ancient Chinese beautiful
C. beautiful ancient Chinese D. beautiful Chinese ancient
4. She continued working on the project _____ she could finish it before the deadline.
A. although B. in order to C. whereas D. so that
5. He wore a _____ coat to the formal dinner last Saturday evening.
A. lovely long black woollen B. long black lovely woollen
C. black lovely long woollen D. woollen long black lovely
6. _____ the heavy traffic, she managed to arrive at the interview on time.
A. Although B. Whereas C. Despite D. So that
7. The museum displayed a(n) _____ statue near the main entrance.
A. Italian tall impressive bronze B. tall Italian impressive bronze
C. impressive tall Italian bronze D. bronze impressive tall Italian

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct past modal (must have / might have / could have) and the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. She looks exhausted this morning. She _____ (work) very late last night.
2. He _____ (apply) for that position, but he didn't think he was qualified enough.
3. I can't find my wallet anywhere. I _____ (leave) it at the restaurant after dinner, but I'm not sure.
4. The lights in the office are still on. Someone _____ (forget) to turn them off before leaving.
5. She _____ (score) higher in the exam if she had managed her time more carefully.
6. He isn't answering his phone. He _____ (fall) asleep already, but I'm not completely sure — he could still be on his way home.
7. They _____ (catch) the earlier flight, but they decided to have breakfast at the hotel first.

IV. Rewrite to make passive sentences.

1. The government will introduce new environmental regulations next year.
→ _____.
2. The company will not deliver the packages until next Monday.
→ _____.
3. Will the committee announce the results before the end of the month?
→ _____?
4. Engineers will inspect the bridge after the storm causes serious damage.
→ _____.
5. The school will not permit students to use mobile phones during the examination.
→ _____.
6. What will the authorities do about the rising levels of air pollution in the city?
→ _____?
7. Who will present the award at the ceremony next Friday evening?
→ _____?

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (10 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.

I. PET Part 4

Part 4

Questions 16–20

Five sentences have been removed from the text below.

For each question, choose the correct answer.

There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

Honey Bees

Honey bees are incredible insects and the worker bee perhaps the most interesting of all. You can be forgiven for not knowing about the lifestyle of these creatures while you enjoy your honey at breakfast. So here are some facts to consider the next time you buy a jar.

We all know that activity in the hive focuses on the queen. **16** But it's the workers, who have much shorter lives during the summer period and may only survive for up to six weeks, who do all the work.

Worker bees are female and during the first few weeks of their lives, when they are referred to as 'house bees', they will take on many different duties. **17** For example, they'll clean the cells where they were born and make sure bees that have died are removed. **18** Finally, they'll make sure the needs of the queen bee are met.

Towards the second half of their lives, the focus of their duties changes. They'll begin by acting as guard to the hive. **19** Then they'll move on to becoming 'field bees' when they'll leave the hive to collect nectar. However, this journey doesn't start until they have made sure they'll recognise the hive on their return.

They start by taking a short flight in front of the hive, flying backwards and forwards, up and down, getting a clear idea of where the hive is and what it looks like. **20** This careful approach is probably very wise as their search for nectar will take them a long way from home.

- A** They start by making sure the hive is kept clean and tidy.
- B** So most of the bees die during the summer.
- C** Then they'll act as nurse to newborn bees.
- D** They do this by controlling the temperature.
- E** Slowly they move further and further away from the hive.
- F** But you should always take care around worker bees.
- G** She can live for five years and lays eggs for future generations.
- H** They will make sure that only bees in the family enter.

II. Extra Reading

Read the texts again and decide if the statements are True or False.

1. Worker bees can survive for up to several months during the summer period. → _____
2. Worker bees are responsible for all the work inside the hive. → _____
3. Young worker bees begin by cleaning and maintaining the hive. → _____
4. Older worker bees go out to collect nectar before learning how to recognise the hive. → _____
5. Bees gradually increase the distance of their flights as they learn about their surroundings. → _____