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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 1 – LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

GRAMMAR 2

A. GRAMMAR

I. Present continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

(+) S + am/ is/ are + V-ing.
 (–) S + am/ is/ are + not + V-ing.
 (?) Am/ is/ are + S + V-ing?
 (✓) Yes, S + be
 (✗) No, S + be + not
 (?) Wh- + am/ is/ are (not) + S + V-ing?

- Diễn tả những việc đang diễn ra **tại thời điểm nói**.

Ex: It **is raining** outside.

- Hành động nói chung **đang diễn ra** nhưng **không nhất thiết** phải thực sự **diễn ra** ngay lúc nói.

Ex: Susan **is writing** another book this year.

- Hành động **sẽ xảy ra** trong **tương lai gần**. Cách dùng này thường diễn tả một **sự sắp xếp** hoặc một **kế hoạch đã được dự định trước** và thường phải **kết hợp** với **trạng từ chỉ thời gian tương lai** (vì nếu không có trạng từ chỉ thời gian tương lai, người nghe dễ hiểu nhầm là hành động đang xảy ra).

Ex: We **are going to** Mexico **next year**.

- Hành động có tính chất **tạm thời**.

Ex: I often go to school by bike, but this week my bike breaks down so I **am walking** to school.

- Hành động **thường xuyên lặp đi lặp lại**, gây sự **bực mình** hay **khó chịu** cho người nói. Cách dùng này được dùng với trạng từ **always, continually, constantly**.

Ex: He **is always losing** his keys.

***Lưu ý:** Một số từ chỉ **sự sở hữu** (*own, have, belong to...*); chỉ **sở thích** (*like, love, prefer, desire...*); chỉ **giác quan** (*taste, see, hear, notice...*); chỉ **tình trạng** (*appear, seem...*) và chỉ **tri thức** (*know, understand, recognize, believe, want, think...*) thường **không** chia **thì tiếp diễn**, trừ **một số trường hợp nhằm nhấn mạnh** hành động **đang xảy ra** và **mang tính nhất thời** tại thời điểm nói.

Ex: I'm not sure. I'm **thinking** about it.

*** Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì hiện tại tiếp diễn:**

- **Trạng từ chỉ thời gian:** *now, right now, at present, at the moment...*

- **Động từ gây chú ý:** *Look!/ Watch!/ Listen!/ Keep silent!/ Watch out!/ Look out!...*

II. Abstract nouns (Danh từ trừu tượng)

- Là những từ dùng để chỉ **những sự vật, hiện tượng... vô hình**, không thể **cầm nắm** được mà chỉ có thể **cảm nhận**.

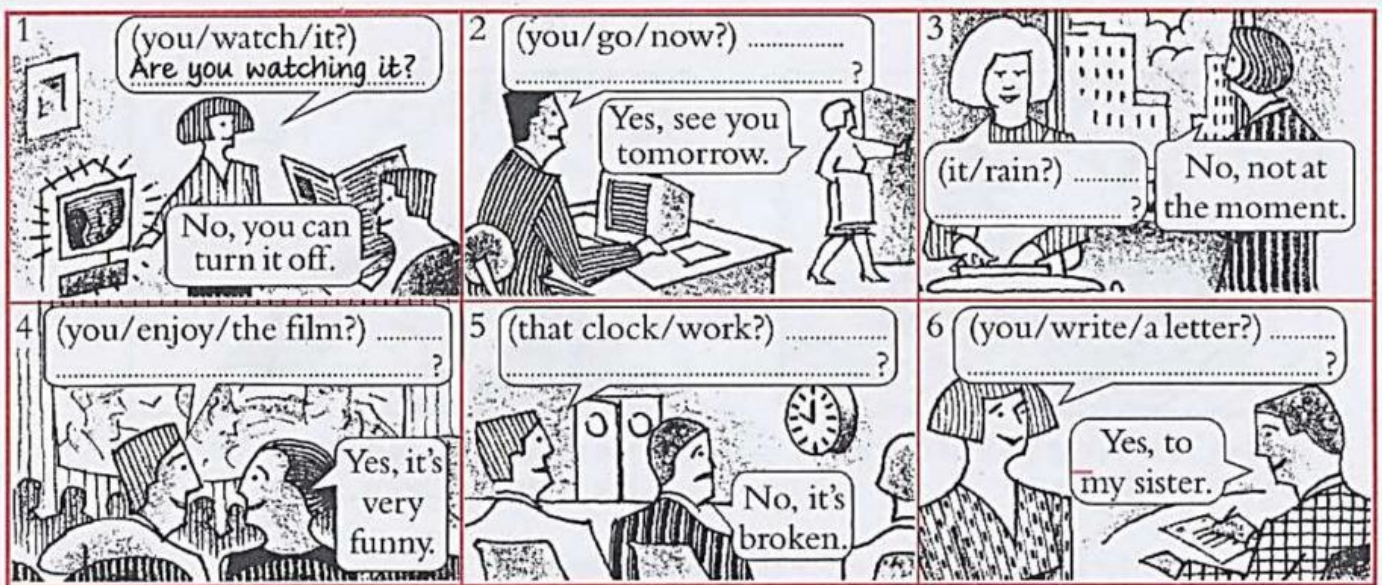
Ex: silence; happiness; liberty; honesty...

- Thường **không đi cùng** với **mạo từ (a/ an/ the)**.

Ex: Something simple as a smile can express **friendliness** in one culture, **embarrassment** in another and **impatience** in a third.

B. HOMEWORK

I. Look at the pictures and write the questions.



II. Circle the correct answer A, B or C.

0. He holds his tennis _____ with a vice-like grip (nắm chặt).

A. racket

B. goggles

C. rein

1. "_____?" – "No, she's on holiday."

A. Does Sue work

B. Is working Sue

C. Is Sue working

2. "Where _____?" – "In a village near London."

A. your uncle lives

B. does your uncle live

C. your uncle is living

3. I speak Italian but _____ French.

A. I'm not speaking

B. I doesn't speak

C. I don't speak

4. "Where's Tom?" – "_____ a shower at the moment."

A. He's having

B. He have

C. He has

5. Denise _____ at the stadium until she finds a better job.

A. works

B. is working

C. work

III. Write the ABSTRACT NOUNS matching the given adjectives.

0. friendly

→ friendliness

1. embarrassed

→ _____

2. impatient

→ _____

3. silent

→ _____

4. confident

→ _____

5. confused

→ _____

IV. Look at the picture. Write sentences about Jane. Use SHE'S + V-ING or SHE ISN'T + V-ING.



0. (have dinner) Jane isn't having dinner.
1. (watch television) _____
2. (sit on the floor) _____
3. (read a book) _____
4. (play the piano) _____
5. (laugh) _____

C. FCE PRACTICE

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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

Example:

0 A risen B increased C lifted D enlarged

0	A	B	C	D

Urban heat islands

Scientists now fear that global warming may be (0) by what they call the 'urban heat island effect'. This refers to considerable rises in temperature in big cities, when (1) to surrounding rural areas, that affect local climate patterns in (2) of rainfall and wind. Basically when plants and trees are cut down and concrete is put in their (3), the natural state is already altered. Then the way the concrete itself absorbs, (4) and releases heat further alters the natural balance. Then waste heat from traffic and buildings, together with ozone pollution, (5) still further to the problem.

Scientists claim it is important to (6) action to counter this effect in cities – by planting as much vegetation as possible. In addition, they are (7) city developers to use a more expensive concrete for pavements that absorbs rainwater, thus cooling them down. They also advise that rooftops and pavements should be made of light-coloured materials, as dark objects (8) energy into heat whereas white objects reflect light.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A balanced | B connected | C measured | D compared |
| 2 | A regard | B terms | C concern | D relation |
| 3 | A position | B room | C place | D situation |
| 4 | A stores | B maintains | C stays | D possesses |
| 5 | A supplies | B contributes | C gives | D provides |
| 6 | A take | B make | C be | D do |
| 7 | A pointing | B urging | C proposing | D suggesting |
| 8 | A translate | B exchange | C adapt | D convert |

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A hunt B look C search D quest

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☐	☒	☐

Wasps and picnics

How can you stop a pleasant summer picnic from being ruined by wasps in (0) of a sugary treat? Well, scientists have (1) some interesting information on the subject. The (2) is evidently to spot any single wasps which arrive on the (3) unaccompanied. Such wasps are likely to be 'scout' wasps which are out looking for suitable food, with the intention of reporting back to the nest and getting other wasps to help come and collect the food. Scientists advise people to simply trap such a scout wasp under a glass for the (4) of the picnic, before freeing it again. The advice makes good (5) but supposes that several spare glasses have been packed for this (6) !

The scientists also (7) what many picnickers have discovered from experience: if wasps are circling around your picnic, the worst thing you can do is start waving your arm to get them away. They will interpret this as an aggressive (8) and may sting you to defend themselves.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | A got through to | B come up with | C made up for | D gone over to |
| 2 | A craft | B trick | C result | D art |
| 3 | A scene | B location | C place | D situation |
| 4 | A time | B duration | C term | D interval |
| 5 | A worth | B point | C sense | D reason |
| 6 | A view | B purpose | C idea | D aim |
| 7 | A agree | B witness | C settle | D confirm |
| 8 | A threat | B effort | C fear | D risk |

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A likely B possible C hopeful D promising

0	A	B	C	D
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

How to achieve success in difficult situations

Psychologists believe that you can give yourself the best (0) chance to be successful and happy in your life. The (1) to be successful and happy, they say, comes from within yourself. It is largely a (2) of how you react to the many problems and difficulties that will inevitably (3) your way. If you can train yourself to see these problems in a realistic, logical way, and to (4) that they are a natural part of life, it becomes easier to control and manage them when they (5)

Successful people (6) goals for themselves and have plans to (7) them to achieve these goals. They continually revisit these plans and review them. They are also very good at sensing when they need support and advice, and will seek out the best person to help them in this (8) They are also flexible and adaptable, knowing when they need to change, and welcoming change as an exciting opportunity.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | A function | B capacity | C purpose | D operation |
| 2 | A situation | B point | C question | D concern |
| 3 | A come | B take | C meet | D stand |
| 4 | A tolerate | B approve | C receive | D accept |
| 5 | A obtain | B result | C occur | D display |
| 6 | A bring | B put | C turn | D set |
| 7 | A let | B enable | C suit | D arrange |
| 8 | A respect | B relevance | C reference | D relation |

I. Circle the correct answer.

1. _____ he had enough money, he refused to buy a new car.
A. In spite of B. Despite C. Although
2. _____, he walked to the station.
A. Despite being tired B. Although to be tired C. Despite tired
3. She left him _____ she still loved him.
A. even though B. in spite of C. despite
4. Bill is in class 12, _____ John, who is a year older, is only in class 4.
A. and B. whereas C. nevertheless
5. He never works, _____ he gains all the prizes.
A. whereas B. accordingly C. but

II. Match the word with its definition.

1. Arabic	1 –	a. no longer existing
2. focus on someone/ something	2 –	b. to give a lot of attention to one particular person, subject, or thing
3. at ease	3 –	c. able to use two languages equally well
4. bilingual	4 –	d. relaxed
5. extinct	5 –	e. a language spoken in Western Asia and North Africa

* **Lưu ý:** Với những từ còn không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.