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Grammar:

Reading:

Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 6 – NATURAL WONDERS – GRAMMAR 2 & FCE READING

Lưu ý: Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

A. GRAMMAR

I. Demonstrative pronouns (Đại từ chỉ định)

- Đại từ chỉ định là những từ dùng để **chỉ người hoặc sự vật bằng khoảng cách từ người nói đến người hoặc sự vật khác**.

Dùng thay thế cho danh từ số ít/ không đếm được	Dùng thay thế cho danh từ số nhiều	Khoảng cách	Vị trí trong câu
this	these	ở gần	- Đứng đầu câu làm chủ ngữ trong câu. E.g. Those are my friends. - Đứng sau động từ làm tân ngữ trong câu. E.g. Have you seen this ?
that	those	ở xa	- Đứng sau giới từ. E.g. Look at that !

II. Indefinite pronouns (Đại từ bất định)

- Đại từ bất định là những từ **không chỉ cụ thể đến người hay vật** nào đó mà chỉ **nói một cách chung chung**.

	Chỉ người	Chỉ địa điểm	Chỉ sự vật	Vị trí trong câu
Tất cả	everyone, everybody	everywhere	everything	- Đứng đầu câu làm chủ ngữ trong câu. E.g. Everybody is here.
Ai đó, nơi nào đó, cái gì đó (câu khẳng định hoặc câu hỏi để nghị)	someone, somebody	somewhere	something	- Đứng sau động từ làm tân ngữ trong câu. E.g. He invited everybody to his birthday party.
Bất kì (câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn)	anyone, anybody	anywhere	anything	- Đứng sau giới từ (trong cụm giới từ) E.g. He lied to everybody in the office.
Không	no one, nobody	nowhere	nothing	

III. Quantitative pronouns (Đại từ định lượng)

- Đại từ định lượng là **một dạng của đại từ** và được dùng để **thay thế cho cụm danh từ chỉ số lượng**, áp dụng cho cả danh từ đếm được và không đếm được. **Đại từ định lượng dễ bị nhầm lẫn với từ hạn định (determiner)**.

- Một vài đại từ định lượng thường gặp: **some, any, all, both, either, much, many, more, most, enough, several, a little, a few, another, none, etc.**

E.g. - Won't you have **some** cakes? (some: **determiner**)

- If I find **some**, I'll tell you. (some: **quantitative pronoun**)

- Please buy **any** fruits that looks fresh. (any: **determiner**)

- Please take **any** that you like. (any: **quantitative pronoun**)

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	hazard (n)	mối nguy hiểm	6	thought-provoking (adj)	kích thích tư duy, đáng suy ngẫm
2	obtrusive (adj)	gây chú ý, khó chịu	7	imaginative (adj)	giàu trí tưởng tượng
3	captive audience (n phr.)	khán giả bắt buộc	8	visual pollution (n phr.)	ô nhiễm thị giác
4	intrusive (adj)	xâm phạm, làm phiền	9	resigned (adj)	chấp nhận một cách miễn cưỡng
5	commercialisation (n)	sự thương mại hóa	10	reassuring (adj)	làm yên lòng

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

***Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chính phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi.**

C. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer.

- There must be _____ nearby where we can grab some coffee and relax.
☒ A. somewhere B. anywhere C. nowhere D. everywhere
- After searching for hours, she couldn't find _____ that matched the description.
 A. something B. everything C. anything D. nothing
- _____ in the office has already signed the farewell card for Jessica, so we're ready to give it to her.
 A. Someone B. Everybody C. Anybody D. Nobody
- He checked his bag repeatedly but couldn't find _____ to open the locked door.
 A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing
- They went camping in the mountains, but due to the storm, they could see _____ beyond the heavy fog.
 A. nowhere B. anywhere C. somewhere D. everywhere
- I heard _____ knocking on the window late at night, but when I checked, no one was there.
 A. someone B. anyone C. everybody D. nobody
- The teacher asked if there was _____ in the class who hadn't submitted the assignment.
 A. someone B. nobody C. anybody D. everybody

II. Complete the sentences with SOME / ANY / SOMEBODY / ANYBODY / SOMETHING / ANYTHING.

- I was too surprised to say anything.
- There's _____ outside the gate. – Are you expecting _____ to visit?
- Did you manage to buy the milk? – No, there wasn't _____ left at the store.
- Why are you searching behind the couch? Have you misplaced _____? – I thought I needed _____, but now I can't recall what it was.
- A: Have you brought the documents I asked for?
 B: Yes! I brought _____. Do you need _____ else from the list?
- You seem tired. Would you like _____ to help you relax?

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 đọc.



D. CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

Part 4

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.

A Helping Hand

Lee Newton was sitting on a station platform under an old blanket when he saw a young couple talking. **16** _____ It was a freezing night in January, and the couple were clearly cold. Lee called to them and asked them if they wanted to share his blanket. The three of them started chatting, and Lee learned that their names were Karen and Mark.

17 _____ Lee told them that he'd lost his job and then his flat when he could no longer pay the rent. He had no family to help him, and nowhere to go. **18** _____ Karen and Mark felt terrible. They couldn't imagine sleeping on the icy platform for even one night. As they spent their night in the station chatting to Lee, they realized that anyone could end up in his situation. **19** _____

When morning came, Karen and Mark bought an extra train ticket and invited Lee to come home with them. Lee accepted, and gratefully moved into Karen and Mark's spare bedroom. Once he had an address, Lee was able to apply for jobs. **20** _____ He saved up to buy a small motorbike, then got an evening job delivering pizzas. After a few months, Lee had saved up enough money to rent a small flat of his own.

'When times get tough, you need friends and family,' Lee says. 'Karen and Mark became that for me.' An act of kindness was all Lee needed to help him get his life back.

- A He offered to drive them home.
- B He'd been sleeping in the train station for three months.
- C They'd missed the last train, and they seemed upset.
- D They enjoyed living together, so Lee decided to stay.
- E He soon found work in a local factory.
- F They felt very lucky to have jobs and a home.
- G It wasn't a big problem because he bought a flat.
- H Karen explained that they lived two hours away and they couldn't afford a taxi home.

EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1			5		
2			6		
3			7		
4			8		

Advertising in public places. like it or love it?

We asked five people for their opinions

A Rob Stevenson, lorry driver

The main problem is that the location of posters can be a safety hazard if they block your view of junctions or road signs. I'm not distracted from driving by the content so much, just by the fact that a poster is there. I've no time to read them or study them, though the names of products must stick in your memory. Posters in fields get a lot of attention because you certainly notice them as you drive down the motorway. They must be a bonus for the farmer who gets an income from them, but I suppose they do make a bit of a mess of the rural environment. On the whole, there aren't too many posters on the roads – not compared with some countries I've driven through.

B Josie Pelham, cabin crew

Walking through airports in uniform, I tend not to look around too much. That's because I run the risk of being asked questions by confused passengers who mistake me for ground crew, but helping them is not my job. But adverts in airports have a captive audience because people end up hanging around waiting for delayed flights in lounges or at boarding gates, so in those places they must work well for the advertisers. When travelling, an amusing advert can brighten up my day, but I do tend to see endless dull adverts for banks round the airport and they don't fit into that category! Planes are even being painted externally to carry advertising. I saw one decorated to advertise house music in Ibiza. How cool is that?

C Damian Stenton, lawyer

To be honest, I can take or leave street advertising – I don't pay it much attention and posters aren't that obtrusive. I don't even mind posters in the countryside, though I know that's an issue for some groups in society. Some of the paper posters are being replaced by TV screens. I guess that enables the company to make more money, as they can switch adverts easily – and it also saves paper. But it's rather environmentally unfriendly as each advertising screen obviously has to be powered by electricity. At a time when we're all being urged to cut down on consumption of precious resources, putting up TV screens everywhere seems rather counterproductive.

D Danni Rochas, interior designer

I often feel surrounded by posters and advertising, it seems to be taking over our city. I am reminded of an episode of *The Simpsons* where the town's outdoor advertising comes to life and hunts down the residents. I'm resigned to the fact that posters are 'necessary' commercialisation, but I find them less annoying when they 'give' something positive in exchange for being such an intrusive presence on the urban landscape. Occasionally, though, advertisers find a new angle on an issue that's really thought-provoking and that must be positive. So maybe I'd prefer it to exist rather than not.

E Naomi Hesketh, student

I try to walk straight past most posters as if they weren't there, but some do manage to grab your attention nonetheless. I really like those that are colourful or imaginative. I think advertising allows lots of clever people to reach a wide public with their ideas, and we all benefit from that. Why would you even look at a boring poster? I think production values are important, too, in making you trust the advertiser. I agree with banning posters from parks and on historic buildings, but there's nothing wrong with them in shopping streets and main roads. They make the environment brighter.

I. Classwork:

- General Questions: Answer the following questions (1-3).

1. What is the main topic discussed in the article?
 - A. The benefits of public transportation
 - B. Opinions about advertising in public places
 - C. Different types of advertisements in newspapers
2. How many people shared their opinions about public advertising in the article?
 - A. Three
 - B. Four
 - C. Five
3. What aspects of advertising are highlighted in the article?
 - A. How advertisements are designed
 - B. The impact of advertisements on people and surroundings
 - C. The cost of advertising campaigns

- Detailed Questions: Read the article above about advertising in public places. For questions 4–9, choose from the people (A–E). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person says that advertising

4. can be uninteresting if there's a lack of variety? _____
5. has a mostly negative impact on the urban landscape? _____
6. can damage the appearance of the countryside? _____
7. may be a waste of energy resources? _____
8. can lead to a break of concentration in a job? _____
9. should not be allowed in certain public places? _____

II. Homework:

Part 3: Read the article above about advertising in public places. For questions 1–8, choose from the people (A–E). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person says that advertising

1. can make a journey more enjoyable? _____
2. should avoid ruining historical sites or landmarks? _____
3. can sometimes ruin the view of rural areas? _____
4. can sometimes leave a positive impact? _____
5. can be a source of potential danger? _____
6. can sometimes make you feel better? _____
7. is good if it makes you think about something? _____
8. is useful in providing work for talented and creative people? _____