Name: …….. **Grammar**: ……

Class: S8 **Reading**: ……..

Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/……. **Mini Test**: ……

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 8 – STORYTELLING – 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 đề có chú thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

A. GRAMMAR

I. Present Perfect Continuous (Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

- Cấu trúc:

Câu	Công thức	Ví dụ
Khẳng định	**S + have/has been + V-ing.**	She **has been studying** for three hours.
Phủ định	**S + haven't/hasn't been + V-ing.**	He **hasn't been sleeping** well lately.
Nghi vấn	**Have/Has + S + been + V-ing?** **→ Yes, S + have/has.** **No, S + haven't/hasn't.**	**Have** you **been waiting** for long? → Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
	WH-word + have/has + S + been + V-ing?	How long **have** you **been working** here?

- Cách dùng:

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Nhấn mạnh **quá trình, thời gian diễn ra** của hành động **bắt đầu trong quá khứ và vẫn đang tiếp tục**	She **has been studying** for three hours.
Nhấn mạnh **hành động vừa kết thúc, nhưng còn ảnh hưởng đến hiện tại**	He **has been running**, so he is tired now.

- Dấu hiệu nhận biết:
  - **for + khoảng thời gian** (*for two hours, for a long time, etc.*)
  - **lately, recently** (*gần đây*)
  - **since + mốc thời gian** (*since Monday, since 2010, since I was 12, etc.*)
  - **all day, all morning, all week, etc.**

II. Present Perfect with Indefinite Time Adverbs (Hiện tại hoàn thành với trạng từ chỉ thời gian không xác định)

- Cấu trúc:

Câu	Công thức	Ví dụ
Khẳng định	**S + have/has + V_3.**	She **has visited** Paris.
Phủ định	**S + haven't/hasn't + V_3.**	I **haven't finished** my work yet.
Nghi vấn	**Have/Has + S + V_3?** **→ Yes, S + have/has.** **No, S + haven't/hasn't.**	**Have** you ever **been** to Japan? → Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
	WH-word + have/has + S + V_3?	What **have** you **done** today?

- Cách dùng:

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Nhấn mạnh **hành động đã xảy ra nhưng không biết rõ thời gian cụ thể**	She **has visited** Paris.
Nói về **trải nghiệm trong đời**	I **have never tried** sushi.
Nhấn mạnh **kết quả hơn là quá trình**	They **have finished** their homework.

- Dấu hiệu nhận biết:
  - **ever, never** (*đã từng, chưa từng*); **just, recently, lately** (*vừa mới, gần đây*)

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- **before** (*trước đây*); **already, yet** (*đã, chưa*)

***Note:** *haven't = have not;* *hasn't = has not;* *V_3 = dạng quá khứ phân từ của động từ*

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**hectic** (adj)	bận rộn, sôi động	6	**persistent** (adj)	kiên trì, bền bỉ
2	**features pages** (n phr.)	các trang chuyên đề (báo chí)	7	**nosy** (adj)	tò mò, tọc mạch
3	**turnaround** (n)	thời gian hoàn thành công việc	8	**get qualified** (phr.v)	lấy bằng cấp, có đủ tiêu chuẩn
4	**dig up** (phr.v)	tìm kiếm thông tin, điều tra	9	**accompanying picture** (n phr.)	hình ảnh minh họa đi kèm
5	**editorial system** (n phr.)	hệ thống biên tập			

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

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

C. CLASSWORK

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

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.

Note: For General Questions, read the whole text.

- Detailed Questions: You are going to read a magazine article about being a journalist. For questions **1 - 2**, choose from the sections (**A–D**). The sections may be chosen more than once.

In which section does the writer mention…

1. having to rely on others when researching a story? _____
2. how inspiration for articles can come from listening to people's conversations? _____

- General Questions:

3. What is the main focus of the article?

A. The financial difficulties of being a journalist

B. The reality of working as a journalist and what it involves

C. The best ways to get a job in journalism

4. Which of the following best describes the tone of the article?

A. Encouraging but realistic

B. Highly critical of journalism as a profession

C. Technical and formal

D. HOMEWORK

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

You are going to read a magazine article about being a journalist. For questions **1–10**, choose from the sections (**A–D**). The sections may be chosen more than once.

In which section does the writer mention…

1. some views on the state of the profession? _____

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2. the need to have realistic expectations? _____
3. the pressure of having to meet deadlines? _____
4. the importance of analysing what makes a good article? _____
5. getting a sense of satisfaction from the responses of readers? _____
6. the advantages of establishing positive relationships with other journalists? _____
7. variety being a benefit of working as a journalist? _____
8. the degree of preparation involved in producing different articles? _____
9. the importance of understanding how successful articles are written? _____
10. the unpredictability of a journalist's daily tasks? _____

Reading Passage for Classwork and Homework:

"So you want to become a journalist?"

(By Susannah Butter – An article about what being a journalist is really like.)

A

A journalist's life can be hectic. The morning is usually the busiest part of the day because the newspaper I work on has to be ready for printing by noon. I work on the features pages – that is, on longer articles, often about interesting people's lives, which requires a lot of thought and organisation. With some of our articles we can take time to think, do proper research and write them in advance. Whereas others are more urgent, timely pieces with a quick turnaround. I'm sometimes asked to write a story that's needed for the next day. It can be scary knowing you have to find lots of information, write around 1,000 words and get ideas for pictures in just a few hours. I like digging up stuff that hasn't been reported and then presenting it in a way that readers will understand and value. It's great when you see people reading and enjoying a piece you've written. At all times, you need to think about how a story can be sold – for example, what accompanying picture and headline will draw people in.

B

Writing an article can involve having to find people's addresses and knocking on doors to ask them questions. My job allows me to meet and talk to a huge range of interesting people, and it changes all the time. In just one week, I might be working on an interview with a singer, a piece about coffee shops and an investigation into an unsolved crime. I think I'd get bored working on one thing all the time! My least favourite thing is probably chasing people for answers – this can involve a long chain of people that eventually leads you to the one person you want to write about. You have to be patient and persistent, politely reminding people what you want and when. You have to know just how far you can push them.

C

Pursuing a career in journalism was a natural choice for me because I'd always read newspapers and been quite nosy about other people's lives. At university, I did a bit of student journalism, editing the arts pages of a student newspaper and doing some writing. In my final year, I went to a careers talk about journalism. After I graduated, I emailed the journalist I'd met at the talk and asked her for work experience. I got it and really enjoyed it. People kept telling me that print journalism was dead, that there's no money in it in the age of the internet. But I figured that I'd give it a go anyway. I decided to take it seriously and get as qualified as I could. I've never regretted it.

D

For those considering a career in journalism, I would recommend reading as much as you can and keeping your eyes and ears open in everyday situations, which is great for getting ideas for stories. You also need to think about articles which work well and why, and remember this when you sit down to write your own. Being a good writer is an advantage, but in my experience journalism is as much about having new ideas and getting things done (preferably quickly!). But don't assume you will be writing front-page stories, or even having your name on any articles at first. Initially, it's about getting to know the people and the system. If they like you, they're more likely to give you an interesting task, listen to your ideas or give you advice.

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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.

Why The Sea is Good For You

We all love spending time by the sea. The lucky ones might live on the coast and enjoy the benefits throughout the year. [16] Most of us would say we feel healthier by the ocean. In the past, doctors would actually recommend spending time by the sea to their patients. And research has shown that people who live on the coast are more likely to believe their health is good compared to those living in a city. So how do we benefit, exactly?

Well, to start with it's great for our mental health. [17] They have shown that watching, listening to or being in the ocean helps our brains slow down. The sound of the waves can help us relax and has a positive effect in reducing feelings of stress. This is why people who have trouble sleeping are often told to listen to recordings of the sound of waves hitting the shore to help them relax at bedtime.

[18] We go out a lot more when we're on holiday by the sea. We often become more active on holidays and people who live on the coast are usually more active too. And if you take your walks on the beach this is even better. [19] The sea air is also good for people with breathing problems. There is less pollution in the air near the ocean and in the autumn and winter the air is fresher. [20] It has even been found that the **chemicals** found in sea water are the same chemicals that help us have healthy skin.

No wonder then that we often feel so much better at the end of a seaside holiday and why we look forward so much to booking our next one!

A Being by the sea is also good for our physical health.

B This is healthier than the dry atmosphere in homes with central heating.

C It's not just swimmers who know how to do this.

D The rest of us have to wait for our next holiday.

E However, in the end you'll notice the difference.

F Walking on sand requires more effort than on the pavement.

G Scientists have discovered that we have something called a 'blue mind'.

H So scientists disagree about the reasons for doing this.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR

I. Choose the correct verb form (Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous).

0. *I **have been reading** / **have read** this book for two hours.*
1. She **has finished / has been finishing** writing five emails since this morning.
2. They **haven't finished / haven't been finishing** their project yet.
3. How long **have you learned / have you been learning** French?
4. He **has painted / has been painting** the house all day, and he's still not done.
5. I **have visited / have been visiting** New York three times.

II. Read the situation and complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.

0. Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it and now he is on page 53.

→ *He **has been reading** for two hours.* ***(read)***

*He **has read** 53 pages so far.* ***(read)***

1. Rachel is from Australia. She is travelling around Europe. She began her trip three months ago.

→ She _____ for three months. **(travel)**

She _____ six countries so far. **(visit)**

2. Patrick is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was 10 years old. This year he won the national championship again – for the fourth time.

→ He _____ the national championship four times. **(win)**

He _____ since he was ten. **(play)**

3. When they left college, Lisa and Sue started making films together. They still make films.

→ They _____ films since they left college. **(make)**

They _____ five films since they left college. **(make)**

4. Laura enjoys playing the violin. She started taking lessons when she was eight. Now she plays in an orchestra.

→ She _____ the violin since she was eight. (**play**)

She _____ in many concerts with the orchestra. (**perform**)

5. Jake is a photographer. He started taking pictures professionally five years ago. Since then, he has taken thousands of photos.

→ He _____ as a photographer for five years. (**work**)

He _____ thousands of photos since then. (**take**)

III. Complete the sentences so that they have the same meaning as the first ones. Use PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE or PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS.

0. *She started working here three years ago.*

   → *She has **been working here for three years**.*

1. I last saw Jake at the party on Saturday.

   → I haven't _____ .

2. They began studying French six months ago, and they are still learning it.

   → They _____ .

3. How long ago did you move to this city?

   → How long have _____?

LIVEWORKSHEETS