Tên: ……..

Lớp: S8…

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 8: STORYTELLING – GRAMMAR 2 & GRAMMAR 1 REVISION

A. THEORY

I. GRAMMAR

1. Reported speech *(Câu trần thuật)*

a. Statements in reported speech *(Câu trần thuật trong lời nói gián tiếp)*

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.

Bước 2: Đổi đại từ (Pronouns). Đại từ phải phù hợp với chủ ngữ và tân ngữ của mệnh đề tường thuật.

Bước 3: Đổi 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		

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b. Questions in reported speech *(Câu hỏi trong lời nói gián tiếp)*

- 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.

2. Review: Present Perfect Continuous *(Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)*

- 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.**

- 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?

***Note:** *haven't = have not;* *hasn't = has not;* *V-ing = động từ thêm đuôi -ing.*

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**roaring** (adj)	(âm thanh) gầm rú, rất to	4	**scheduled** (adj)	theo lịch trình
2	**volcanic** (adj)	thuộc về núi lửa	5	**rough** (adj)	dữ dội / khắc nghiệt (thời tiết, biển)
3	**reception** (n)	tín hiệu (điện thoại)			

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

B. CLASSWORK (12 questions)

I. Match to make meaningful sentences.

1. I have been studying	a. many applications this week.
2. Have they been discussing	b. since you arrived in London?
3. Where have you been staying	c. so their clothes are dirty.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. We haven't been receiving	d. advanced grammar for the past three hours.
5. The children have been playing outside,	e. the proposal since the morning meeting?

1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -

II. Complete the reported sentences. Write the missing words.

1. "I am working late tonight," she said.
   → She said that she _____ late _____.
2. "We have finished the project," they said.
   → They said that they _____ the project.
3. "I bought this laptop yesterday," Tom said.
   → Tom said that he _____ that laptop _____.
4. "I will send you the report tomorrow," the manager said.
   → The manager said that he _____ me the report _____.
5. "I can solve this problem," she said.
   → She said that she _____ that problem.
6. "We are discussing the plan now," they said.
   → They said that they _____ the plan _____.
7. "I have been working here for five years," he said.
   → He said that he _____ for five years.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (15 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. Choose the correct answers.

1. Which structure is correct for Present Perfect Continuous?
   A. S + have/has + V3 B. S + had + V3
   C. S + have/has been + V-ing D. S + was/were + V-ing
2. Which sentence does **NOT** require tense backshift in reported speech?
   A. "The sun rises in the east." B. "I am reading a book."
   C. "I finished the report." D. "I will visit London."
3. In reported speech, which verb is commonly used to report statements?
   A. ask B. tell / say
   C. wonder D. inquire

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4. Which is the correct structure for Yes/No questions in reported speech?

A. asked + if/whether + S + V
B. asked + S + did + V
C. asked + if + did + S + V
D. asked + whether + do + S + V

5. Which sentence correctly changes the word order of a reported question?

A. She asked where do I live.
B. She asked where I lived.
C. She asked where did I live.
D. She asked where lived I.

6. Which expression is a typical signal of the Present Perfect Continuous?

A. yesterday
B. last night
C. two days ago
D. since 2015

7. Which sentence correctly uses Present Perfect Continuous?

A. She has studied for three hours.
B. She studies for three hours.
C. She has been studying for three hours.
D. She studied for three hours.

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

1. **YOU:** Shall we take part in the conference next month?
   TOM: No, I haven't registered yet.
   → I suggested taking part in the conference, but Tom said _____.
2. **YOU:** Have you finished the proposal?
   ANNA: Not yet. I'm still working on it.
   → Anna hasn't finished the proposal. She said_____.
3. **YOU:** Why didn't you reply to my email?
   DAN: I didn't notice it.
   → I asked Dan why he hadn't replied, and he said_____.
4. **YOU:** Are you satisfied with the final outcome?
   LUCAS: No, I expected a better result.
   → I asked Lucas about the final outcome. He said_____.
5. **YOU:** Will you be available this afternoon?
   KATE: No, I'm attending a training session.
   → I asked Kate about the afternoon, but she told me _____.
6. **YOU:** Do you remember where we parked the car?
   JAMES: I can't remember exactly.
   → I asked James about the car, and he said _____.
7. **YOU:** How long have you known the client?
   SARAH: For over five years.
   → I asked Sarah about the client, and she said _____.
8. **YOU:** Are you confident about the interview tomorrow?
   AMY: Not really. I feel underprepared.
   → I asked Amy about the interview, and she said _____.

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CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (11 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. FCE Part 1

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

The Isle of Muck

Jim Richardson visits the Scottish island of Muck.

Lawrence MacEwen bends down on his Scottish island, the Isle of Muck. I do the same. A strong Atlantic wind threatens to lift us up and throw us like October leaves over the steep cliff at our feet and into the sea 120 metres below. Then MacEwen's sheepdog, Tie, slowly comes closer, and his fair-haired, bearded owner gently strokes him with calm hands. Even though the wind is roaring loudly, it does not make this man feel uncomfortable on his island, where he clearly feels – and is – completely at home.

MacEwen is showing me the area around his home. Pointing to the north, he shouts, "That island is Eigg. The one west of it is the Isle of Rum. It gets twice as much rain as we do." I watch thick clouds pouring rain over its large mountains. "Just beyond Rum is the island of Soay." "I have sheep to move," MacEwen suddenly says when the rain begins moving toward us. We start walking down the slopes. As we walk, he tells me more about the island: volcanic Muck is 3 km long and half as wide; its sheep eat large quantities of grass; and the MacEwen family have been living here for 3,000 years.

Moving the sheep interrupts the conversation. Tie, the sheepdog, is running around a group of sheep – and not doing the job very well. "Away to me, Tie. Away to me," meaning that the dog should circle to the right. But he doesn't; instead he runs straight through the middle of the flock, which creates confusion. "Tie." MacEwen's voice shows clear disappointment. "That will never do." The dog looks embarrassed.

The Isle of Muck is mainly run by the MacEwen family. Lawrence manages the farm with his wife Jenny; their son Colin, who has recently married, takes care of the island cottages; and their daughter Mary manages the island hotel, Port Mor, together with her husband Toby. Mary and Toby enjoy the fact that their two sons can walk freely around the island and sail small boats on summer days. "They go out of the house and only come back when they feel hungry." But life on an island also has disadvantages. For example, electricity is available only some of the time. On my first evening I wait nervously for the lights to come on. The next morning I see Mary preparing breakfast using a torch. But I get used to it – along with the fact that there is no mobile phone signal. "There is reception on the hill," Mary tells me. "Most visitors try it for a few days, then simply put the phone away in the drawer." So I do the same.

Everything on Muck feels pleasantly unexpected. The boat arriving today brings the mail – and three musicians, who jump off carrying instruments. Their performance in the island's tearoom is extremely popular, with the islanders tapping their boots in time with the music. Later that night, while we sit beside a bright fire as the rain falls outside, Lawrence MacEwen tells me how he met his wife Jenny. "Her father saw a small farm on the island of Soay advertised in a newspaper and bought it without even visiting it. He had never been to Scotland. Jenny was sent there to manage it." I ask if Jenny knew anything about running a farm. "She had good typing skills."

I fall asleep while rain is falling and wake up to more rain. But I eat extremely well, because almost all the food comes from the tiny island. Mary sends me down to fisherman Sandy Mathers to collect fresh fish. I carry it back through the village and deliver it to Mary at the kitchen door. By 7 pm our fish is served on the table, delicious beyond description. Also beyond description: my ferry trip the next morning to the next island. During the previous two months, many of the scheduled ferries had been cancelled because of rough seas. If my ferry had not arrived, I would have been stuck on Muck for two more days. ***Which***, now that I think about it – with or without phone reception – was secretly what I wanted.

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Questions

31. Why does the writer mention MacEwen gently stroking his dog?

A. to stress how terrible MacEwen thought the weather was that day

B. to show that the dog was as scared of the storm as MacEwen was

C. to explain why MacEwen had gone close to the dangerous cliffs

D. to show that MacEwen felt calm and comfortable despite the bad weather

32. According to the writer, the sheepdog's behaviour shows that

A. it never listens to MacEwen's instructions

B. it feels nervous around MacEwen

C. it seems to realise it should have done the job better

D. it usually reacts when MacEwen shouts loudly

33. What does the writer suggest about life on the island in paragraph four?

A. People living there would like more tourists to improve the economy.

B. People move to the island because they are looking for jobs.

C. People are too busy to do everything they want to do.

D. People accept certain difficulties without complaining too much.

34. What feeling does the writer show in the fifth paragraph?

A. He finds it funny that islanders share their emotions so openly.

B. He enjoys the fact that unexpected things often happen on the island.

C. He supports the way islanders like to spend time together socially.

D. He thinks it is unusual that farms on islands are advertised nationally.

35. What does the word "Which" refer to?

A. the writer's ferry journey

B. the next island he was going to

C. being forced to remain on the island

D. having no mobile phone

36. From the text overall, we learn that the island of Muck

A. is a safe place for children to grow up

B. receives more rain than any nearby island

C. relies mainly on sheep farming for its economy

D. depends on the mainland for most of its food

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II. Extra Reading

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

1. Lawrence MacEwen lives on the Isle of Muck and feels completely comfortable on the island despite the strong wind.

   → _____

2. The island of Rum receives less rain than the Isle of Muck.

   → _____

3. The MacEwen family have lived on the Isle of Muck for about three thousand years.

   → _____

4. Tie the sheepdog successfully moves the sheep in the correct direction when MacEwen gives instructions.

   → _____

5. On the Isle of Muck, electricity and mobile phone service are available all the time.

   → _____

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