**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KỲ II**

**MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - LỚP 8- NĂM HỌC: 2018-2019**

**A. VOCABULARY (TỪ VỰNG)**

Ôn từ vựng theo từng unit: unit 9 unit 15

1. **STRUCTURES (CẤU TRÚC)**

1. The Basic Tenses

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tenses** | **Form** | **Trạng từ** | **Cách dùng và ví dụ** |
| **1.The Simple present**  *(Hiện tại đơn))* | S + Vs/es  S+do/does **not**+ Vo  Do/Does+ S+ Vo? | always, often, usually, frequently, sometimes =occasionally, rarely  =seldom, once or twice a week, never.. | \* Chỉ 1 thói quen ở hiện tại.  - ex: He usually (go) ***goes*** to school in the morning  \* 1 sự thật không thay đổi.  - ex: The sun (rise) ***rises*** in the East. |
| **2. The Present Continuous**  *(Hiện tại tiếp diễn)* | S+ am/is/ are+ V-ing  S +am/is/are + **not**+V-ing  Am/is/are+ S+ V-ing? | at the moment, at the time, Verb! (***look!, listen!, be quiet***)  at present = now | \* Cho hành động đang xảy ra ở thời điểm đang nói.  - It (rain) ***is raining*** now.  - Lan (eat) ***is eating a***t preent  - Listen! She (sing) ***is singing*** |
| **3. The Present**  **Perfect**  *(Hiện Tại Hoàn Thành)* | S + have/has + V3/Ved  S + have/has +**not**+ V3/V-ed  Have/Has +S + V3/V-ed? | for + khoảng t.gian  since + Mốc t.gian  never, ever, just = recently = lately, so far = up to now = up to the present= until now, already, yet, this is the first time ...., several times. | \* Chỉ hành động xảy ra trong qúa khứ nhưng t.gian không xác định.  ex: She (visit) ***has visited*** Ha Long Bay several times.  \* Chỉ hành động bắt đầu ở qúa khứ mà còn tiếp tục kéo dài đến hiện tại.  - We (learn) ***have learnt*** English for 7 years.  - My mother (be) ***has been*** sick sinse yesterday  - Lan (just buy) ***has just bought*** a new shirt. |
| **4. The Simple Past**  *( Qúa khứ đơn)* | S + V2/V-ed  S + did + NOT + bare-V  Did +S + bare- V? | - Yessterday, last (last week /month/ year...), ago, in + year(in 2000...) | \* Diễn tả hành động xảy ra ở 1 thời gian xác định trong QK.  - She (meet) *met* him yesterday.  - Mr Pike (stay) ***stayed*** here last nigh |
| **5. The Past Continuous** *(Qúa khứ tiếp diễn)* | S + was/ were + V-ing  S +was/were+ **not**+V-ing  Was/ were + S + V-ing? | At 5 P.m/ at 5 o’clock + Thời gian trong QK, all day yesterday.  When, as, while. | \* Chỉ 1 hành động đang xảy ra ở 1 thời điểm xác định trong QK  - At this time last night, she (study) ***was studying*** lessons at home.  \* Chỉ 2 hành động xảy ra song song ở QK  - My mother (cook) ***was cooking*** while my father (watch) ***was watching*** TV.  \* Chỉ 1 hành động đang xảy ra thì có 1 hành động khác xảy đến  -When he ( drive) **was** driving, he (see) **saw** a serious accident. |
| **6. The simple future** *(Tương Lai đơn)* | S + will/ shall + Vo  S + will/shall + **not** +Vo  Will/Shall + S +Vo? | Tomorrow, next (next week/ month/ year...), someday,... | Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong tương laii.  - Tomorrow he (visit ) ***will visit*** me.  - She (stay) ***will stay*** at home next Monday. |

**\*Drill :Chia thì đúng cho các câu sau :**

1 .It started to rain while I (walk) ………………to school .

2 .She (not /finish) …………………….her homework yet .

3 Nga and Lan (do) …………………..the homework at 8 o’clock last night.

4 .Oh dear ! They always (go ) ……………….to class late.

5. When Mr Tuan (arrive ) home ,his children (watch ) ………………………..a film on TV.

6 .What ………you (do) …………at this time last Sunday ? -We ( collect ) ………..waste paper for recycling.

7 . He (be )………….. in Viet Nam for two weeks .

8 .Yesterday Ba (ask ) …………..me to go to the station with him . but I ( not/ want ) ………….to leave the house because I (wait )…………..for a call.

9 .I (already /see ) ………………..that film.

10 .Mrs Quyen (do ) ……………………shopping while Mr Thanh ( attend ) ………………a business meeting.

**2: REPORTED SPEECH:**

**\*Drill :** **Chuyển những câu sau sang câu gián tiếp**

1. Mai said “We are going to have an English –speaking club “

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. “I will come here tomorrow “ said Tim

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. She aksed me “Do you know him? “

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. My friend told me “ I can repair the bike myself “

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. My friend said “ after Tet every thing is expensive “

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. “ Is Phong Nha Cave far from HaNoi , Lan ? “ Peter aksed

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. The teacher said to Nam “ You must study harder in English “

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. “ Do many tourists visit Ha Long Bay every year , Nga ? “ Mary aksed

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. Nam said “ My sister likes cooking “

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. My mother said “ I want our house to look clean and nice at Tet “

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**3. PHRASE OF PURPOSE AND ADJECTIVES**

**A-Adjective Followed By An Infinitive :Tính từ theo sau là một động từ nguyên mẫu không To**

***Form: It’s + adjective + to-Vco***

Ex: It’s difficult to do that exercise. ( Làm bài tập đó rất khó.)

*Những Adjectives thường gặp:*

***Easy, difficult, hard, dangerous, important, necessary, lovely, interesting, nice, great…***

**=> It’s + adj + to V**

**B- Adjective Followed By A Noun Clause:** **Tính từ theo sau là một mệnh đề danh từ**

***Form: S+ V+ adj + clause***

Ex: I’m sure that they will come(Tôi chắc chắn họ sẽ đến.)

* *Adjectives thường gặp là:*

*happy, delighted, sad, sure, certain, relieved, afraid, sorry…*

**4. PHRASE OF PURPOSE: Mệnh đề chỉ mục đích**

Ta : ***so as (not) to + Vo*** hoaëc ***in order (not) to + Vo*** ñeå dieãn taû muïc ñích.

***Ex:*** - I study hard in order to pass the exam.

* I study hard so as to pass the exam

**5. PASSIVE VOICE: CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG**

**1- Structure:**

**S + V + O**

**S + be + V3/ed +.... by + O**

**2-Cách chuyển từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động:**

-Xác định chủ ngữ, trạng từ và tân ngữ của câu chủ động.

-Chuyển động từ chính thành V3/ed

-Nếu chủ ngữ là đại từ nhân xưng: they hay đại từ (someone, everyone, people...) có thể bỏ

**\*Drill : Chuyển những câu sau sang bị động :**

1.My father bought this house two years ago ………………………………………………………………

2 .We have done these exercises carefully………………………………………………………………….

3 .People recycle car tires to make pipes……………………………………………………………………

4. The workers will build a new school in my town………………………………………………………..

5 .Franz Gruber wrote the Christmas carol in the 19th century …………………………..…………………………………………………………………………………..

6. People can reuse milk bottles for thirty times ……………………………………………………………

7. People speak English in the world ………………………………………………………………………..

8 .The boy has broken the classroom window……………………………………………………………….

9 .I got his letter this morning………………………………………………………………………………..

10. They make these cars in Japan……………………………………………………………………………

6. **V-ing and V-ed Participles And Requests**

**Hiện tại phân từ và quá khứ phân từ: V-ing and V-ed participles:**

Có 2 loại Participle Phrases : **Present Participle Phrases** và **Past Participle Phrases.**

a. **Present Participle Phrases**: Thường dùng với người.

- The boy ***standing over there*** is Jack.

- The boys ***playing in the garden*** are his sons.

b. **Past Participle Phrases**: Thường dùng với đồ vật.

* The car ***made from recycled aluminum cans*** is 5 dollars.
* The doll ***dressed in blue*** is Mary’s.

**7- Câu Yêu Cầu, Đề Nghị, Phàn Nàn:**

Chúng ta có thể dùng 1 trong những cách sau đây để đưa ra 1 lời đề nghị hoặc yêu cầu.

Lưu ý động từ đứng sau **mind** phải ở dạng **V-ing** (Gerund)

**Cấu trúc*:* Do you mind**

**Would you mind**

***Ex:***  Do you mind opening the window? (Phiền bạn mở dùm cửa sổ.)

Would you mind opening the window? (Phiền bạn mở dùm cửa sổ.)

**Cấu trúc*:* Do you mind if + S + Vs/es**

**Would you mind if + S + V2/ed**

*Ex: Do* you mind if I ***open*** the window? (Tôi mở cửa sổ có phiền cho bạn không?)

***Would*** you mind if I ***opened*** the window? (Tôi mở cửa sổ có phiền cho bạn không?)

**\*-Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với “Always”:** Mang ý nghĩa than phiền về điều gì:

**S + am/ is / are + always + V ing**

Ex: You are always getting up late in winter.

***8. Compound words with noun V-ing / To-infinitive***

**A. Questions words before to-infinitives: *Wh-word (What, Where, When, Why, Who…)+ to-infinitive***

***tell, show, point out, learn* …**

* He told me what to do.
* He showed us how to open the box.
* He pointed out where to get tickets.

**B. Verb + to-infinitive**

***start, begin, decide, want, try, manage, would like, agree*, *advice, ask*…**

* I want to buy a new shirt.
* He decided to go home.
* They started to run.

**9. Compound words with *noun – V-ing***

- The people who love peace => The peace-loving people

- The story that breaks our heart => The heart-breaking story.

**10 / Requests ,offers and promises**

**a. Request** : Can /Could you + V1……… ?

Will /Would you please + V1 ……..?

Sure / OK /All right /

I’m sorry I can’t /I’m afraid not

Would /Do you mind + V –ing…………….?

Do you mind if I + V1 …………………………..?

Would you mind if I + V (simple past ) …………?

No, I don’t mind /No, of course not /Not at all /Please do

I ‘d rather you didn’t /I’d prefer you didn’t

**b. Offers :** Would you like + to – V1…..?

Shall I /Can I + V1 ……….?

Will you /Won’t you + V1………?

Yes, please /That would be nice /No , thank you

**c. Promises** : I promise I will + V1

I won’t + V1

I hope so /Good / I’m glad /Don’t forget

B. EXERCISES

I. **Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.**

1. A. whole B. when C. where D. while
2. A. notice B. socket C. enroll D. mobile.
3. A. engineer B. exercise C. experiment D. exhibition.
4. A. comment B. equipment C. improvement D. development
5. A. bean B. teammate C. speaker D. overhead

**II. Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.**

1. Please let me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you with this heavy bag. (A. help B. to help C. helping D. Helps)
2. The exam was much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_we had expected.

A. more easily B. more easy C. easier than D. easier as

1. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_film I've ever seen. (A. good B. the best C. better D. well )
2. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_five gold medals since the beginning of the Sea Games.
3. A. win B. won C. is winning D. has won
4. The students are playing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the school yard. (A. happy B. happier C. happiest D. Happily)
5. My friend suggested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the movies by bike. (A. going B. to go C. go D. Goes)
6. She told me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you this dictionary.(A. giving B. to give C. gave D. Given)
7. Every milk bottle can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_thirty times. (A. recycled B. reused C. reduced D. Returned)
8. It's too cold outside. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the window?

A. to close B. close C. closed D. closing

1. When passing Truong Tien Bridge, tourists often stop\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some pictures.

A. take B. took C. to take D. taking

1. Life in the city is different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_that in the country.(A. with B. of C. from D. To)
2. I am afraid that I can’t agree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you.(A. about B. at C. on D. With)
3. Would you like a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_vacation?(A. relaxing B. relax C. relaxed D. relaxingly )
4. This is the boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Tom.(A. calling B. calls C. called D. Call)
5. The car looks very clean. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_it?

A. Did/ wash B. Have/ washed C. Do/ wash D. Are/ washing

1. What are you going to do? - I don’t know. I haven’t made\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my mind yet.

A. on B. at C. in D. up

1. It's very careless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you to leave the books on the floor.(A. for B. at C. of D. With)
2. He hates\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to do something by others.

A. being to ask B. asking C. being asked D. to ask

1. Let’s go camping in the mountain, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?(A. do we B. can we C. will we D. shall we)
2. Did you succeed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the problem? (A. to solve B. on solving C. in solving D. Solving)

**III. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the first one.**

1. They will rebuild the building next year. The building…………………………….
2. The last time we met each other was ten years ago. We haven……………………………………..
3. France presented the Statue of Liberty to the United States in 1876. The Statue ……………………
4. The ceiling was so high that the children couldn’t reach it. The ceiling was…………………….
5. People should stop experiments on animals. Experiments……………………………………………
6. “Don’t cry my child” said the mother. The mother asked …………………………………………….
7. May I turn on the television? (mind) Do you …………………………………………………………..
8. Would you mind not using the office phone? (use) I’d ………………………………………………..
9. “Don’t throw things away” - Mrs. Thanh said to the students. (asked) Mrs. Thanh………………………
10. I suggest going to the movies now. (that) I ………………………………………………………..
11. He goes Ho Chi Minh city.He want to visit his friend(in order to)
12. Would you mind if I (smoke)……….here
13. Learning Enghlish is interestingIt is…………………………………………………………………..
14. She/show/me/where/get/tickets………………………………………………………………………
15. The boy is talking to Lan.He is my classmate……………………………………………………….
16. They have painted the wall white(passive)………………………………………………………….
17. they told me to go awayI was…………………………………………………………………..
18. She will look after the little girlcarefullythe little girl……………………………………………….
19. She asked me: “Are you a good Maths”(reported)
20. They said: “ We have attened course of cooking”…………………………………………………………….

**IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.**

1. She went out the room\_\_\_\_\_\_saying a word.
2. The life in the countryside is changing\_\_\_\_\_\_better.
3. She was born\_\_\_\_\_\_2 o’clock \_\_\_\_\_\_18th July.
4. Mary is thinking\_\_\_\_\_\_importing flowers\_\_\_\_\_\_China.
5. They are traveling\_\_\_\_\_\_the airport\_\_\_\_\_\_a bus.
6. I am afraid\_\_\_\_\_\_ghosts.
7. My mom divided the cake\_\_\_\_\_\_the children.
8. This country consists \_\_\_\_\_\_two regions.
9. The canoe turned over and everyone fell\_\_\_\_\_\_the deep water.
10. She has looked\_\_\_\_\_\_her pen for three hours but she hasn’t found it yet.

**V. Read the following passage and answer each of the questions below.**

Daniel has always enjoyed using computers. He started using them at school, but he’s had his own computer at home for about two years. He’s been using it to write his compositions. This year, Daniel did very well in his school exams, and as a reward, his parents ***offered*** to buy him a modem. A modem allows his computer to ‘talk’ over the telephone to other computers. Daniel has been using his modem for a few weeks now. He’s been sending messages to people ***around the world***. He’s even been playing computer games with kids in America.

1. Who has always enjoyed using computers? ……………………………………………………………
2. Where did he start using them? ………………………………………………………………………
3. What has he been using it for? ………………………………………………………………………
4. What did his parents offer to buy him ………………………………………………………………………
5. What has he been playing with kids in America? ……………………………………………………… **Read the following passage and choose the best answers each of the questions.**

Is computer shopping the way of the future? About 37% of American households now have personal computers. And shopping by computer (or “shopping on-line”) is interesting to more people every day. Already, shoppers can use ***their*** computers to order many different products, such as computer products, flowers, food, T-shirts, and posters. And new online shopping services ***appear*** every day. Soon people may be able to shop for anything, anytime, anywhere in the world.

1. What is the passage written about?

A. Computer shopping B. Personal computer

C. The future D. Shoppers all over the world

1. What does the word ‘their’ in line 3 refer to?

A. people B. shoppers C. households D. personal computer

1. Shoppers can buy by computer.

A. many different products B. anything

C. flowers D. a&c

1. What does the word ‘appear’ in line 6 mean?

A. become available for the first time B. be bought

C. be sold D. arrive somewhere

1. Which of the following is not true?

A. About 37% of American households have a computer.

B. Today, many people are interested in shopping on-line.

C. Shopping on-line means shopping by computer.

D. Nowadays, people can buy anything, anytime, anywhere in the world by computer.

***Read the text carefully then do the exercises***

Tet or Lunar New Year holiday is the most important celebration for Vietnamese people. Tet is a festival whish happens in late January or early February. Before Tet, people usually clean and decorate their homes. They go to market to buy candy, jams or dried water melon seeds. They also get new clothes which are worn at Tet. They often buy beach blossoms and marigolds which are traditional flowers on Tet holiday. Tet is a time for family members gather and have some special meals with special food such as sticky rice cakes. People often visit relatives and close friends on the second day of the holiday.

\* Answer the questions:

a) What is the most important celebration for Vietnamese people ?

b) Does Tet happen in early January ?

c) What do people do before Tet ?

d) What do they buy at the market?.

e) What do people do on the second day of New Year?

**VII. Choose the underlined part that needs correction.**

1. James should be tell the news as soon as possible. …………………………………………
2. The assistant asked Helen whether those shoes was too small for her. ……………………..
3. It was late, so we decided taking a taxi home. ………………………………………………

4.I don’t know who wrote the song, but I’ll try and find about. …………………………………

5.She showed me where did I left my luggage. ………………………………………………….

6.I have already cleaned the floor, but I still need dusting the furniture. ………………………..

7.I knew Tim when he was a child, but I didn’t see him for many years. ……………………….

8.There was something wrong to one of the tires…………………………………………………

9.Study is no longer restricted on just one location………………………………………………

10.He had not idea how difficult the job was. ……………………………………………………