

PHÒNG GD&ĐT TP. QUẢNG NGÃI
TRƯỜNG TH&THCS TRẦN VĂN TRÀ

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KÌ II
MÔN TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8
Năm học 2020-2021

A. THEORY

I. Conditional sentences type 1. (Câu điều kiện loại 1)

1. Usage

- Câu điều kiện loại 1 là câu điều kiện diễn tả tình trạng có thật ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Chú ý: Thì hiện tại đơn có thể được dùng trong mệnh đề chính để diễn tả một điều kiện luôn đúng

2. Form

<i>IF CLAUSE (Mệnh đề If)</i>	<i>MAIN CLAUSE (Mệnh đề chính)</i>
Simple Present (Thì hiện tại đơn) If + S + V (s/es)	Simple Future (Thì tương lai đơn) S + will/ won't + V (bare infinitive) S+ can/must/ may/ might+ V(bare infinitive)

Eg 1. If you learn hard, you will pass the exam.

Eg 2 If you want to pass the exam, you must study harder.

II. Conditional sentences type 2. (Câu điều kiện loại 2)

1. Usage

- Câu điều kiện loại 2 là câu điều kiện không có thật thường dùng để nói lên sự tưởng tượng của người nói. (Điều kiện không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai).

Chú ý: Trong mệnh đề không có thật ở hiện tại, chúng ta có thể dùng were thay cho was trong tất cả các ngôi trong mệnh đề If.

2. Form

<i>IF CLAUSE (Mệnh đề If)</i>	<i>MAIN CLAUSE (Mệnh đề chính)</i>
If +S + V-ed/2 If + S + were	S + would / could/might + V (infinitive) S + wouldn't / couldn't +V (infinitive)

Eg 1. If I became rich, I would spend all my time travelling.

Eg 2. If I were you, I would buy that bike.

III. The past perfect. (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

1. Usage

- Thì quá khứ hoàn thành được dùng để diễn tả:

a. Hành động hoặc trạng thái đã xảy ra và đã kết thúc trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ.

Eg. By the end of last semester, we had finished Book IV.

b. Hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trước một hành động quá khứ khác (hành động xảy ra trước dùng quá khứ hoàn thành, hành động xảy ra sau dùng quá khứ đơn).

Eg. *I had seen him before he saw me.*

c. Hành động đã xảy ra và kéo dài đến một thời điểm nào đó trong quá khứ.

Eg. *By nine o'clock, we had studied for three hours in the classroom.*

2. Form

Câu khẳng định	Câu phủ định	Câu nghi vấn
S + had + p.p <i>Eg: I had left my wallet at home</i>	s + hadn't + p.p <i>Eg: The house was dirty. They hadn't cleaned it for weeks.</i>	Had + s + p.p? <i>Eg: Where had he put his wallet?</i>

LƯU Ý: **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- Trong câu thường có các từ: *before(TRƯỚC KHI), after(sau khi), when(khi), by the time(vào thời điểm), by the end of + time in the past ...*

Eg *When I got up this morning, my father had already left.*

- **By the time + S. Past, Past Perfect.**

Eg *By the time I met you, I had worked in that company for five years.*

- **S. Past + After + Past Perfect**

Eg *They went home after they had eaten a big roasted chicken.*

- **Past Perfect + Before + S.past**

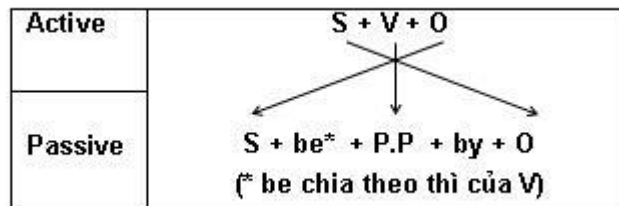
Eg *She had done her homework before her mother asked her to do so.*

IV. PASSIVE VOICE (THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG)

- Câu bị động là câu trong đó chủ ngữ là người hay vật nhận, chịu tác động của hành động.

Eg. (A) *I asked a question.* → (P) : *A question was asked by me.*

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



- * **Thể khẳng định (Affirmative form) S + be + p.p (Past Participle) + (by + 0)**

Eg. *The picture was painted by Tom.*
S be + p.p +by O

- * **Thể phủ định (Negative form) S + be not + p.p + (by + 0)**

Eg. *The picture was not painted by Tom.*
s be not + p.p +by O

- * **Thể nghi vấn (Interrogative form) Be + S + p.p + (by + 0)?**

Eg. Was the picture painted by Tom?

Be S p.p +by O

- Động từ be ở đây phải phù hợp với chủ ngữ cũng phải thể hiện được thì của câu. Khi dịch nghĩa câu bị động, ta dịch là “bị, được” tùy vào câu, ngữ cảnh mà ta chọn nghĩa cho phù hợp.

- **Câu bị động ở từng thì:**

TENSES (Các loại thì)	PASSIVES STRUCTURE(Cấu trúc bị động)
Present simple (Hiện tại đơn) I learn English.	is/ are/ am + V.pp / Ved English is learned (by me).
Present progressive (QK Tiếp Diễn) She is reading the book.	is/ are/ am + being + V.pp / V.ed The book is being read (by her).
Past simple (Quá khứ đơn) The little boy broke the glass.	was / were + Vpp / Ved The glass was broken by the little boy.
Past progressive (QK Tiếp Diễn) The police were interrogating him.	was/ were + being + V.pp / Ved He was being interrogated by the police.
Present perfect (QK hoàn thành) She has cooked the food.	have/ has been + V.pp / Ved The food has been cooked (by her).
Future simple (Tương lai đơn) They will cover the road with a red carpet tomorrow.	will be + V.pp / Ved The road will be covered with a red carpet tomorrow.
Future progressive(Tương lai tiếp diễn) I will be holding the wedding party in Ha Noi next month.	will be being + V.pp / Ved My wedding party will be being held in Ha Noi next month.

V. CAUSE VÀ EFFECT

Cause	Effect
1. Because /Since + Clause Ex: Because the water is polluted, the fish are dead.	so + clause Ex: The water is polluted, so the fish are dead
2. Due to /because of + sthng Ex: The fish is dead because of the polluted water.	to cause sth / to lead to sth/ to result in sth Ex: The polluted water, causes/ result in the death of fish.
	to make sbdy/sth do sth Ex: the polluted water makes the fish die .

QUY TẮC CHUYỂN TỪ "BECAUSE" SANG "BECAUSE OF".

Nhìn phía sau Because (câu ề) thấy cĩ "there, to be" thì bỏ.

TH1: Nếu thấy 2 chủ ngữ giống nhau thì bỏ chủ ngữ gần Because, □ộng từ thêm "ing".

E.g Because Nam is tall, he can reach the book on the shelf.

=> Because of being tall, Nam can reach the book on the shelf.

TH2: Nếu thấy chỉ cịn lại danh từ thì chỉ việc giữ lại danh từ m đng.

E.g Because there was a storm, ... => Because of the storm, ...

- Sau khi bỏ "there", bỏ "to be" (was) chỉ cịn lại danh từ => chỉ việc lấy m đng.

TH3: Nếu thấy cĩ danh từ v tính từ thì ưa tính từ ln trước danh từ, cịn lại bỏ hết.

E.g Because the wind is strong, ... => Because of the strong wind, ...

- Sau khi bỏ "to be" (is) thấy cĩ danh từ v tính từ ãn ta chỉ việc ưa tính từ ln trước danh từ.

TH4: Nếu thấy chỉ cĩ mình tính từ => ổi ãi ãnh danh từ

E.g Because it is windy, ... => Because of the wind, ...

TH5: Nếu thấy cĩ sở hữu lẫn nhau => Đng danh từ dạng sở hữu

E.g Because I was sad, => Because of my sadness, ...

E.g Because he acted badly, ... => Because of his bad action, ... (trạng từ ổi ãnh tính từ)

- Trong 2 ví dụ trn ta thấy cĩ sự sở hữu: I + sad => my sadness; he + act => his action ãn ta đng sở hữu. Nếu cĩ trạng từ ắc em nhớ chuyển ãi ãnh tính từ.

VI. REPORTED SPEECH

***Quy tắc chuyển ổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp**

Bước 1: Xác định từ tường thuật: said, told, asked, wanted to know, Có thể có that hoặc không có that trong câu gián tiếp.

Lưu ý: Nếu từ tường thuật chia ở thì hiện tại, thì ta giữ nguyên vẹn câu trực tiếp khi chuyển thành câu gián tiếp. Nếu từ tường thuật chia ở quá khứ, thì ta lưu ý phải làm theo các bước sau:

Bước 2: ổi đại từ nhân xưng, tính từ sở hữu và đại từ sở hữu

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
I	She/ he
We	They
You (số ít) / you (số nhiều)	I, he, she/ they
My	His/ Her
Your (số ít) / your (số nhiều)	His, her, my / Their
Our	Their
Me	Him/ Her

Us	Them
Mine	His/ hers
Yours (số ít)/ Yours (số nhiều)	His, her, mine/ Theirs

Bước 3: Lùi thì của động từ trong câu tường thuật về quá khứ

Với mệnh đề được tường thuật, ta hiểu rằng sự việc đó không xảy ra ở thời điểm nói nữa mà thuật lại lời nói trong quá khứ. Do đó, động từ trong câu sẽ được lùi về thì quá khứ 1 thì so với thời điểm nói.

Thì trong câu trực tiếp	Thì trong câu gián tiếp
Hiện tại đơn/ tiếp diễn/ hoàn thành	Quá khứ đơn/ tiếp diễn/ hoàn thành
Quá khứ đơn	Quá khứ hoàn thành
Quá khứ tiếp diễn	Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn
Quá khứ hoàn thành	Quá khứ hoàn thành
Tương lai đơn	Tương lai trong quá khứ
Tương lai gần (am/is/are + going to V)	was/ were going to V
will (các thì tương lai)	would
Shall/ Can / May	Should / Could/ Might
Must	Had to

Bước 4: Đổi cụm từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn

Thời gian, địa điểm không còn xảy ra ở thời điểm tường thuật nữa nên câu gián tiếp sẽ thay đổi. Một số cụm từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn cần thay đổi như sau

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
Here	There
Now	Then

Today/ tonight	That day/ That night
Yesterday	The previous day, the day before
Tomorrow	The following day, the next day
Ago	Before
Last (week)	The previous week, the week before
Next (week)	The following week, the next week
This	That
These	Those

*** Chuyển đổi các loại câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp**

Khi chuyển đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp sẽ có 3 loại chính sau:

Câu gián tiếp với dạng trần thuật

Với câu trần thuật, ta có quy tắc chung như sau:

S + say(s)/ said (that) + Mệnh đề được tường thuật

E.g “I’m going to study abroad next year”, she said.

⇒ She said that she was going to study abroad the following year.

Câu gián tiếp dạng câu hỏi

Với câu hỏi, ta có thể sử dụng các động từ sau: asked, wondered, wanted to know

***** Câu hỏi dạng Yes/ No**

Khi đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp với câu tường thuật dạng yes/ no, ta cần:

- Thêm if hoặc whether trước câu hỏi
- Đổi lại vị trí của chủ ngữ và động từ trong câu

Ta có cấu trúc chung như sau:

S + asked/ wondered/ wanted to know + if/ whether + S + V...

E.g “Are you hungry?” My mom asked. ⇒ My mom asked if I was hungry

“Did you finish your homework?” He asked. ⇒ He asked me whether I had finished my homework.

***** Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi WH**

Ta có cấu trúc chung cho câu gián tiếp với có từ để hỏi:

S + asked/ wondered/ wanted to know + WH + S + V...

E.g “How is the weather?” Lan asked ⇒ Lan asked how the weather was.

“What are you doing?” My mom asked ⇒ My mom asked what I was doing.

Bài tập áp dụng

Đổi các câu sau sang câu gián tiếp

1. “I’m going to study abroad next year”, she said. ⇒

2. "Are you hungry?" My mom asked. ⇒
3. "What are you doing?" My mom asked ⇒
4. "I never make mistakes," he said. ⇒
5. "Where have you been?" the mother asked her daughter. ⇒
6. "Did you see that car?" he asked me. ⇒

B. EXERCISE

PART A. LISTENING

Section 1 | *gồm các dạng tự luận và trắc nghiệm khác nhau như: True, False; Choose the correct answer; gap-filling; ...*

PART B. USE OF ENGLISH (gồm có section 1 & section 2 với các dạng sau)

Choose the best answer.

1. Ships spill oil in oceans and rivers. This leads the death of many aquatic animals and plants.
A. to B. in C. from D. at
2. Households pollute water sources by waste into ponds, lakes, and rivers.
A. damaging B. dumping C. losing D. leading
3. The government has come a solution to the water problems of the city.
A. up to B. up with C. to with D. on to
4. I find it hard to understand that foreigner because of his
A. voice B. sound C. accent D. volume
5. Coming to New Zealand, you will be surprised by its many views.
A. breath-taking B. taking-breath C. breath-take D. take-breath
6. The Statue of Liberty in Upper New York Bay of America the freedom.
A. presents B. shows C. symbolizes D. reveals
7. Singapore is an ideal destination for worldwide visitors because of its many
A. tour attractions B. attraction tours
C. attractive tours D. tourist attractions
8. Some beauty spots in this city reconstructed to attract more visitors.
A. has been B. have been C. will have D. will been
9. The Louvre Museum from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day except Tuesday and Wednesday.
A. opens B. open C. will open D. will be open
10. The earth's weather is and we don't know what will happen to us.
A. dangerous B. serious C. predicted D. mysterious
11. Man has spent years and years trying weather patterns but it is still an inexact science.
A. predicting B. to predict
C. to predicting D. to have predicted
12. A drought occurs when a region receives consistently below average
A. falling rain B. rain falling C. rainfall D. fallrain
13. Exactly 5 people got stuck and in that fire.
A. was death B. was died C. dead D. died
14. An earthquake is the a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust.
A. cause by B. consequence C. result from D. result of
15. Communicating with foreigners is usually difficult because of
A. language barriers B. English barriers

C. barriers language D. barriers English

16. in communication can be caused by cultural differences.

A. downbreak B. downs break C. breakdown D. breaks down.

17. I prefer texting messages to making a phone although it's not sometimes.

A. comfortable B. convenient C. inconvenient D. uncomfortable

18. We will chips in the brain to control devices in the future.

A. implant B. add C. include D. attach

19. The of penicillin, one of the world's first antibiotics, marks a true turning point in human history

A. generation B. exploration C. invention D. discovery

20. Science and technology have the life safe, secure and comfortable.

A. transformed B. made C. done D. changed

21. The scientists believe that there might be some planets to human life.

A. provide B. accommodate C. replace D. support

22. Mercury after the Roman God Mercury.

A. named B. called C. is named D. is called

23. I have a look at the photos of outer space in your computer?

A. Might B. Could C. Shall D. May

24. Singapore is famous for its and green trees.

A. cleanliness B. cleanly C. cleaning D. clean

25. As soon as the floodwater down, people their houses.

A. went - cleaned B. had gone – cleaned
C. went - had cleaned D. had gone – had cleaned

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. If we (recycle) more, we will help the Earth.

2. Factories (not dump) waste into rivers if the government fine them heavily.

3. If people travel to work by bus, there (be) fewer car fumes.

4. We (save) thousands of trees if we don't waste paper.

5. If we use water carefully, more people (have) fresh water.

6. There isn't a garden at home .If there were, we (grow) vegetables.

7. Four countries (visit) by John so far.

8. London (have) a population of eight million people.

9. The Statue of Liberty in New York is a monument which (symbolize) freedom.

10. Vietnam's Independence Day (celebrate) on September 09th.

11. We (visit) Sydney Opera House for several times.

12. Some activities (prepare) to celebrate the lunar new year now.

Give the correct form of words in the brackets.

1. There is a of giving presents at Christmas. (customary)

2. It is to celebrate the elders' birthday for longevity wishing. (custom)

3. In America, fish and chips is a dish. (tradition)

4. There is a custom that children leave teeth under their pillow for the tooth fairy in many Western (cultural)

5. According to the tradition, wedding can involve five parties in some parts of the Middle East. (celebrate)

6. _____ children cover their tummy button when they hear thunder. (Japan)
7. Customs and traditions of a country are _____ from those of others. (differ)
8. Follow the tradition of giving gifts when being _____ to a house for meals, parties and celebrations. (invitation)
9. Scotland is very famous to the world for its rich culture as well as its beauty. (nature)
10. Visiting New Zealand, you will have a chance to see a lot of landscapes. (scenery)
11. The invention of steam engine in the 19th century was such ain the history of science and technology. (break)
12. Theof vaccine has remained one of the most important events in the medical field. (discover)
13. It is always interesting to imagine the of an alien. (appear)
14. The lack of finance prevent them from proceeding their (investigate)
15. She asked me what the most planet was, but I had no idea about that. (danger)

PART C. READING (gồm có section 1 & section 2 với các dạng sau)

Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

What is NASA?

Would you like to be an explorer? Would you like to help with future missions to other planets and outer space? Then maybe you should work for NASA. NASA is an (1) It is a word formed from the (2) letters of other words. N.A.S.A. stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA is in charge (3) exploring space. This U.S. agency was started in 1958. At that time, the United States and the Soviet Union were in a space (4) Each country wanted to be the first to explore space and to (5) a man on the moon. The Soviet Union won a victory (6) September 13, 1959. Its Luna 2 was the first man-made (7) to land on the moon. NASA won the final victory on July 20, 1969, when the astronauts from Apollo 11 were the first people to (8) on the moon.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. word | B. phrase | C. shortcut | D. acronym |
| 2. A. first | B. beginning | C. initial | D. all are correct |
| 3. A. in | B. of | C. with | D. on |
| 4. A. tournament | B. contest | C. competition | D. race |
| 5. A. take | B. give | C. put | D. make |
| 6. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. both B & C |
| 7. A. object | B. machine | C. thing | D. stuff |
| 8. A. run | B. walk | C. touch | D. drive |

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Visual pollution has a greater effect on people than you may think. I remember when I went to a big city, I was really scared because so much graffiti on the buildings' wall. Then I looked up, and I saw a lot of power lines over my head. Although they were not dangerous, I still felt unsafe since I thought they might fall down. These things prevented me from enjoying the beautiful sights of the city.

I also remember the time when I was a student at a university. Once I was so busy with my

assignments that I did not tidy my room for two weeks. Looking at the messy room caused me so much stress that I did not want to study. Then I decided to clean the room and put my thing in their proper places. I also bought a small plants and placed it in a corner of the room. These simple actions increased my motivation and helped me to focus on my learning.

Questions.

1. How did the author feel when she saw the power lines?
.....
2. Why did she have that feeling?
.....
3. What was she busy with?
.....
4. What happened when she looked the messy room?
.....
5. What did she do for her room?

Read the passage and do the tasks that follow

Alaska is perhaps the most amazing state in the USA. It has coastlines facing both the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. This state has an incredible three million lakes. That’s four lakes per person living there.

Many cities in Alaska cannot be reached by road, sea, or river. The only way to get in and out is by air, on foot, or by **dogsled**. That’s why Alaska has the busiest sea airport in the world, Lake Hood Seaplane Base. Nearly two hundred floatplanes take off and land on the water of this airport every day. It is a really fun scene to watch.

Alaska is called the land of Midnight Sun because in summer, the sun does not set for nearly three months. But in winter the sun stays almost unseen.

All Alaskans take special pride in their beautiful and unique state.

1. Alaska _____.
A. is another name for the USA
B. is an island in the Pacific Ocean
C. has coastlines facing both the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean
2. Which statement below is NOT CORRECT?
A. In Alaska, the number of lakes is bigger than that of people.
B. There is one lake for each person living there.
C. Alaska has an incredibly high number of lakes.
3. Which method below can always be used to reach a place in Alaska?
A. by air **B.** by road **C.** by river
4. In Alaska we can always see the sun _____.
A. in winter **B.** in summer **C.** every month of the year

Read and choose the correct word in the box to fill in the blank

spend	give	second	might	next	will	sends
-------	------	--------	-------	------	------	-------

Communication is essential in life. When two or more people exchange information, they communicate. Someone (1) a message and another (or others) receives it. To avoid misunderstandings, there must be clear communication. Otherwise, there (2) be fighting and hurt feelings. Communication can help to build or destroy relationships. For example, if you

express your feelings using kind words, people (3) probably respond in a more positive way. If you are mean, people might not want to (4) time with you. Good communication is also important to express what you need. In general, there are three ways or styles of communication. The first style is the passive communication style. A passive person does not offer any opposition even when feeling pressured. The (5) style is the aggressive communication style. An aggressive person is hostile and unfriendly. The third style is the assertive communication style. An assertive person communicates in the healthiest way by being direct yet respectful

PART D. WRITING (gồm có section 1 & section 2 với các dạng sau)

Rewrite the sentences below without changing their original meaning.

1. Radioactive pollution is very dangerous. It can cause abnormal growth. [since]
→
2. Leaves are damaged. The tree cannot get enough food energy to stay healthy. [because]
→
3. The students will provide aids for the homeless people tomorrow.(passive voice)
→
4. Light pollution happens. Animals change their behaviour patterns.
→ If
5. Did they give food to homeless people last year?
→ Was
6. The karaoke bar makes so much noise almost every night. The residents complain to its owner.
→ If
7. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned. Factories produce waste and pour it into rivers and lakes.
→ because)
8. Factories release fumes. The air breathe gets polluted. (due to)
→
9. Peter didn't go to school yesterday because he was sick.
→ Because of
10. My son watches TV a lot, so he is short-sighted now.
→ If
11. I will visit Los Angeles first, and I will move to New York right after that.
→ As soon as
12. He came to my house at 9 am. I went out for shopping at 8.30 a.m.
→ By the time
13. Would you mind lending me your new laptop within 2 hours?
→ May I
14. It is unlikely that Jenny will stop using Facebook.
→ Jenny might
15. It is possible that there are other forms of life on other planets.
→ There (might)

16. Do you think that you may borrow this precious astronomy book from the library in 2 weeks?
 → Do you think that (allowed)
17. “Do the aliens eat the same types of foods and drinks like humans?”, the little boy asked.
 → The little boy asked (whether)
18. My friend asked me “Is it possible for any normal people to fly into the space?”
 → My friend asked me (if)
19. “What might the inhabitants of Mars look like?”, Tommy wondered.
 → Tom wondered (what)
20. “My brother wants to become an astronaut in the future.”, said Mary.
 →
21. “I don’t know who invented the radio.”, said Linh.
 →
22. “Reading books on astronomy is one of my favorite daily activities.”, said Dave.
 →
23. “In the very near future, there will be flying cars.”, said my brother.
 →
24. “The technology advances has made people’s life easier and more comfortable”, said my teacher.
 →

II. Write a passage about topics from Unit 7 → Unit 12

PART E. SPEAKING (*Hs chuẩn bị phần nói dựa theo các câu hỏi theo từng chủ đề dưới đây*)

UNIT 7: POLLUTION

1. Can you tell me some types of pollution?
2. What should students do to prevent pollution in school?

UNIT 8: ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

1. Can you tell me some English speaking countries?
2. Which English speaking country would you like to visit? Talk something about it. (people? places?...)

UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTER

1. List some types of natural diasters?
2. What should you do to prepare for natural disasters?

UNIT 10: COMMUNICATION

1. List some ways of communication? (NOW AND FUTURE)
2. Which one do you prefer? Communicating by social media or face-to-face meeting? Why?

UNIT 11: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. List some inventions in the field of science and technology?
2. Talk about the roles of science and technology?

- **THE END**-