**ĐÊ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KÌ 1 TIẾNG ANH 8 ( HỆ 7 NĂM)**

**A.Grammar**:

**1. The future simple tenses.**

a. công thức: will / shall + verb.

b. Cách chia;

+ I/ We + will/ shall + verb

He/ she, it, you, they + will + verb.

- I/ We + will not/ shall not + verb.

He, she, it, you, they + will not + verb.

Note Will not = Won’t.

Shall not = shan’t.

? Will/ shall + I/ We + verb?

Will + he, she, it, you, they + verb?

**- Các cụm từ chỉ mục đích: in order to; so as to.**

“ in order to và so as to là những cụm từ theo sau bằng một động từ để chỉ mục đích.

Ví dụ : We learn English in order to/ so as to communicate with people in the world.

He does morning exercises in order to/ so as to be healthy.

**B.Exercises.**

**I. Combine each pair of sentences, using in order (not) to or so as (not) to.**

1. He always drives carefully. He doesn’t want to cause accidents.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I went to the college. I wanted to see Professor Taylor.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She wore warm clothes. She didn’t want to get cold.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Nam is studying very hard. He wants to keep pace with his classmates.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We turned out the lights. We didn’t want to waste electricity.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He moved to the front row. He could hear the speaker better.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I wish to have enough money. I want to buy a new house.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Thanh and Nga are going to Australia. They want to learn English.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We hurried to school. We didn’t want to be late.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. You want to stop the bleeding. You should cover the wound with a tower or a handkerchief.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They got up very early. They wanted to get to the top of the hill before sunrise.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I bought a new screwdriver. I wanted to repair my bicycle.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She wants to make her body strong. She should eat lots of green vegetables.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Jim finally went to the dentist. He wanted to get some relief from his toothache.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They save money. They want to buy a house in the city.

🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Modal Will to make requests, offers, and promises.**

\*Will ngoài việc dung để diễn tả ý định trong tương lai, nó còn được dung để

diễn tả lời yêu cầu.

Ví dụ : Will you get me a newspaper while you are out?.

Will you keep quiet, please!

Will you have a look at the house for me while I am on holiday?

* Will còn được dung để diễn tả sự mời mọc.

Ví dụ:

Will you have a cup of tea?

Will you go to the cinema with me?

* Will được dung để diễn tả lời hứa.

Ví dụ:

I promise I will stop smoking.

I will help you when you need.

**Exercises.** **I. Read the passage then answer the questions below.**

Yesterday, when I was riding along a busy street, I saw an accident. A woman was knocked down when she crossed the street at a zebra crossing. Many people stopped to offer their help. A policeman arrived and asked a young man to telephone for an ambulance. While waiting for the ambulance, the policeman and some people tried to stop the bleeding. They used a handkerchief to cover the wood, then put pressure on it and held it tight. They tried to talk to her in order to keep her awake. After about ten minutes, the ambulance arrived and the woman was taken to the hospital.

1. When did the accident happen? -->.......................................................................

2.Where was the woman knocked down? 🡪………………………………………

3. Who telephoned for an ambulance? -->..................................................................

4. What did they do to stop the bleeding? -->.............................................................

5.How long did the ambulance arrive?-->...............................................................

**3. Passive voice: ( thể thụ động ).**

**a. Cách thành lập**: Thể thụ động dduwowvj thành lập theo hình thức sau:

To be + past participle.

Ví dụ: They are punished.

The dog is taken to the park every morning.

**b. Các thì của thể thụ động.**

- Simple tense: S + am/ is / are + pp.

- Simple present continuous : S + is / am/ are + being + pp

- Present perfect : S + have/ has + been + pp.

- Simple past : S + was/ were + Pp .

- Simple past continuous: S + was/ were + being + pp.

- Simple future : S + will / shall + be + PP.

**c. Cách đổi một câu từ thể chủ động sang thể bị động**:

**Active**  S V O.

**Passive:** S be + pp by o

Ví dụ: I love the dog.

The dog is loved by me.

Chú ý: Dưới đây là bảng các chủ từ và các bổ túc từ .

**Subject Object.**

I Me.

You you.

He him.

She her.

It It.

We us. They them

**4. Adj + to V.**

Trong tiếng anh có những tính từ theo sau bởi động từ nguyên mẫu trong cấu trúc sau:

**It is + adj + to do something**.

Ví dụ: It’s difficult to learn English.

It’s easy to follow your directions.

It’s dangerous to go camping in the jungle.

It’s hard to believe him

It’s important to understand each other.

**2.Tính từ theo sau bởi mệnh đề.**

**Adj + that – clause.**

Ví dụ: I am pleased that you want to know more.

We are delighted that you passed your English exam.

She is certain that she will do it well.

Are you sure that you will come?

They are afraid that you will refuse their invitation.

**I. Write the sentences, using the adjective + to –infinitive structure.**

1. It/ difficult/ learn/ Japanese. ……………………………………………
2. We/ delighted/ get/ your letter/ yesterday…………………………………..
3. It/ not easy/ answer/ these questions………………………………………….
4. Your writing/ difficult/ read……………………………………………..
5. I/ surprised/ see/ Tom/ the party/ last night. ………………………………
6. It/ impossible/ understand/ his theory. …………………………………………
7. They/ ready/ start/ now. ……………………………………………………

It/ interesting/ see/ that film. ………………………………………………..

**Exercise 2: Read the passage, then answer the questions.**

Every day of the year throughout the world, about twenty million paper bags and newspapers are screwed and thrown away.

Making paper requires a lot of wood pulp and the work of million of workers. Many countries have had plans to recycle waste paper to save money and labor. In countries where there is the cooperation of the public, paper mills recycle as much as sixty percent of waste paper. Their simple work is to take away the ink, crush it and make it into pulp again. For every ton of recycled newsprint, twelve trees can be saved. We can insist that the more paper people save, the more trees are preserved.

1. How many paper bags and newspapers are thrown away every day?

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. What material do paper mills need to make paper?

…………………………………………………………………………………

1. What have many countries done to save money and labor in making paper?

………………………………………………………………………………….

1. What percentage of waste paper is recycled with the help of the public?

………………………………………………………………………………….

1. What do the paper mills do to reuse waste paper?

………………………………………………………………………………….

1. How many trees can be saved for every ton of recycled newsprint?

…………………………………………………………………………………

5. **Request: Câu yêu cầu.**

Khi muốn yêu cầu ai làm gì, chúng ta có những cách sau:

Do you mind + V ing

Would you mind + Ving

Do you mind If……

Would you mind Ì………..

Ví dụ:

Do you mind closing the window? It’s cold.

Bạn làm ơn đóng giùm cửa sổ được chứ? Trời lạnh quá.

Would you mind lifting the box?

Xin bạn làm ơn nhấc giùm cái hộp được không?

Do you mind If I open the door?

Tôi mở cửa được không?

Would you mind If she phoned you?

Chị ấy điện thoại cho bạn được không?

**B. Exercises:**

**I. Use *‘Would/ Do you mind + verb-ing?*’ to make these requests more polite.**

1. Can you take me a photograph?
2. Could you wait a moment, please?
3. Will you turn down the TV, please?
4. Please make some tea.
5. Could you lend me some money?
6. Will you post the letters for me?
7. Could you open the windows?

**II. Use ‘*Would/ Do you mind if …?*’ to make the following sentences more polite.**

1. Can I move the refrigerator to the right corner? Would
2. Could I smoke? Do
3. May I ask you a question? Would
4. Could I ?
5. Can I use your headphone? Do
6. Shall I carry your luggage? Would
7. Could I borrow your newspaper? Do
8. Shall I drive? Would
9. Shall I sit here? Do

6**.The past continuous:** ( Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn).

* 1. Công thức: S + was/ were + Ving.
  2. Cách chia: + I ( he, she, it) + was working.

We ( you, they) + were working.

- I( he, she, it) + Was not working ( was not = wasn’t).

We ( you, they ) + were not working ( were not = weren’t).

? Was I ( he, she, it ) working?

Were we ( you, they) working?.

* 1. Cách dung:
* Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn dùng để diễn tả một hành động kéo dài ở quá khứ trong khoảng thời gian khoongb xác định.

Ví dụ: It was getting warmer and warmer.

* Nếu trong câu có thời gian xác định thì thì quá khứ tiếp diễn diễn tả hành động xảy ra vào một thời điểm xác ddingj cụ thể, thường dung với cụm từ” at…. O’clock”.

Ví dụ: What were you doing at 8 pm yesterday?

* Thì quá khứ đơn và thì quá khứ tiếp diễn được dùng khi một hành động này đang xảy ra( quá khứ tiếp diễn), thì hành động khác xen vào ( quá khứ đơn).

Ví dụ: When I was cooking, he came.

* Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn được dùng để diễn tả hai hành động xảy ra song song với nhau. Liên từ while thường đươc dùng trong trường hợp này.

Ví dụ: I was reading a book while my mother was cooking dinner.

**B. Exercises:**

**I. Write sentences with the cue words, using the past progressive tense.**

1. They/ play/ tennis/ 10.30 yesterday morning.

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. Ann/ do/ homework/ 5 o’clock this afternoon.

……………………………………………………………………………

1. My father/ wash/ car/ from/ five to six.

…………………………………………………………………………..

1. This time last year/ we/ live/ France.

……………………………………………………………………………

1. The students/ offer/ flowers/ the visitors.

………………………………………………………………………

1. I/ cook/ dinner/ half an hour ago.

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. She/ work/ the studio/ that time.

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. What/ you/ do/ from 3 to 6 yesterday afternoon?

………………………………………………………………………………

1. I/ write/ my report/ 8 o’clock last night.

……………………………………………………………………………….

**II. Put the verbs into correct form: past progressive or past simple.**

1. The doorbell (ring) \_\_\_\_\_\_ while Tom (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ television.
2. How fast \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drive) when the accident (happen) \_\_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. Anna and Susan (make) \_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner when Martin (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_ home.
4. The light (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_ out while we (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner. But it (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_ again after about ten minutes.
5. “What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_ this time yesterday?” – I (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the computer.”
6. It suddenly (begin) \_\_\_\_\_\_ rain while Laura (sit) \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.
7. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_ cold when we (leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the house that day, and a light snow (fall) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. When I last (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_ them, they (try) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to find a new house near their work.
9. I (walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along the street when I suddenly (feel) \_\_\_\_\_\_ something hit me in the back. I (not/ know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what it was.
10. When we (drive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down the hill, a strange object (appear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sky.
11. The present continuous with “always “ : Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với “ always”.
12. Em hãy quan sát ví dụ sau:
13. He’s always working at weekends.
14. She’s always talking in class.
15. They are always making noise.
16. **“ Always” được dùng với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để diễn tả sự phàn nàn.**

**Exercise 1: Read the passage, then answer the questions.**

New York City is located in the southeastern part of New York State just east of New Jersey. The city was found by the Dutch in 1624. At first is called Fort Amsterdam, and then New Amsterdam. In 1664, the English took over the city and renamed it New York. With the population of more than 7 millions in the city and 19 million in the metropolitan region, New York is the largest city in the United States. It is divided into five parts, which are Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island. The total area of these parts is 946 square kilometers. Visitors to New York are all attracted by places such as the Statue of Liberty, the Empire State Building, Wall Street, and Broadway theater district. New York is also where tourists can visit some world famous art galleries and museums.

1. Where is New York City?
2. Why was New York originally called New Amsterdam?
3. When was it found?
4. What is its population?
5. How many parts are there in the city?
6. How big is it?
7. What are visitors to New York attracted by?

**Exercise 2: Choose the best answer**.

1. I (met/ was meeting) a friend while I (did/ was doing) the shopping.
2. I (turned/ was turning) round and (saw/ was seeing) Paula.
3. She (wore/ was wearing) a bright red coat.
4. You (always watch/ are always watching) television. You should do something more active.
5. I (paid/ was paying) for my things when I (heard/ was hearing) someone call my name.
6. We (left/ was leaving) the cafe and (said/ were saying) goodbye.
7. This time last Monday we (took/ were taking) the final test.
8. Mr. Blair (always goes/ is always going) to work by bus.
9. While we (had/ were having) a drink, a waiter (dropped/ was dropping) a pile of plates.
10. John is never satisfied. He (always complains/ is always complaining).

**7. Reported speech: câu tường thuật.**

Chúng ta quan sát cách các câu trực tiếp được đổi sang câu tường thuật trong các ví dụ sau:

* He said: “ I play badminton”
* 🡪 He said that he played badminton.
* She said: “ I can play the piano”.
* 🡪 She said that she could play the piano.
* He said: “ We are going back to our country”.
* 🡪 He said that they were going back to their country.
* He said : “ I shall come here to take this book tomorrow”.
* 🡪 He said that he would go there to take that book the following day.

Từ những ví dụ trên ta thấy khi muốn đổi một câu từ câu phát biểu sang câu tường thuật, ta phải theo các qui tắc sau:

- Khi động từ giới thiệu ở thì hiện tại thì không có vấn đề chuyển thì từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp.

Ví dụ: He say: “ She will come here tomorrow”

🡪 He says that she will come here tomorrow.

-Nhưng nếu động từ giới thiệu ở thì quá khứ thì chúng ta phải từ câu trự tiếp sang câu gián tiếp như sau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Câu nói trực tiếp | Câu nói gián tiếp |
| Simple tense  - Simple future.  Will.  Shall.  - Others.  Can.  must | - simple past.  - Simple conditional.  🡪 would.  🡪 Should.  🡪 could.  🡪 had to |

-Đặt liên từ that trước câu nói gín tiếp thay cho dấu hai chấm rồi bỏ dấu ngoặc đi.

- Đại từ và tính từ sở hữu thường đươc đỏi từ ngôi thứ nhất or ngôi thứ hai sang ngôi thứ ba tùy theo chr ngữ được giới thiệu là gì.

- Những từ chỉ ddingj, những trạng từ thời gian , không gian cũng phải theo qui tắc sau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Câu nói trực tiếp | Câu nói gián tiếp |
| This  These.  Now.  Here.  Today.  Tomorrow.  Yesterday.  Next week/ month…..  Last week/ month…….  To come. | That.  Those.  Then.  There.  That day.  The next day.  The day before.  The following week/ month.  The week/ month before.  To go. |

1. **Compound adjectives ( tính từ ghép)** .

Chúng ta có thể thành lập tính từ kép theo cáh sau:

Noun V-ing compound adj

Rice cooking rice-cooking.

Fire making fire- making

Car making car- making.

Flower arranging flower- arranging.

1. **Passive voice: câu bị động:**

Ví dụ:

I kick the ball 🡪 The ball is kicked by me.

I kiked the ball 🡪 The ball was kicked by me.

I have kicked the ball 🡪 The ball has been kicked by me.

I will kick the ball 🡪 The ball will be kicked by me

Indirect questions with “ if “ and “whether” câu hỏi gián tiếp với if và whether.

Quan sát các ví dụ sau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Câu trực tiếp | Câu gián tiếp. |
| He said to me: “ Do you like English?”  She said to him: “ Are you a student here? “  We said to her : “ Can you come back here next week? “ | He asked me if / whether I liked English  She asked him if he was a student there.  We asked her whether she could go back there the following week. |

Từ các ví dụ trên, muốn đổi một câu hỏi dạng yes, no sang câu gián tiếp , ta tuân theo các qui định sau:

* 1. Đổi say ra ask.
  2. Thêm liên từ if hoặc whether.
  3. Khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp, câu hỏi không mang hình thức câu hpoir nữa, nghĩa là không còn đảo động từ lên trước chủ từ, không phải dùng đến do, does, is, are, will, can….. nữa, cũng không còn dấu chấm hỏi.