**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**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.

**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.

**5.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. ………………………………………………..

**6.** **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 If………..

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
10. **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.

……………………………………………………………………………….

**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?
8. **Exercises.** **I. Read the passage then answer the questions below.**
9. 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.
10. 1. When did the accident happen? -->.......................................................................
11. 2.Where was the woman knocked down? 🡪………………………………………
12. 3. Who telephoned for an ambulance? -->..................................................................
13. 4. What did they do to stop the bleeding? -->.............................................................
14. 5.How long did the ambulance arrive?-->...............................................................

**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).