**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KÌ II ( TIẾNG ANH 8 HỆ 7 NĂM)**

**A. Grammar**:

**1. 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. |

2. **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?

**3. 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. Present Perfect: Thì hiện tại hoàn thành

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả hành động, sự việc đã hoàn thành cho tới thời điểm hiện tại và không bàn về thời gian diễn ra nó.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | Công thức | Ví dụ |
| Khẳng định:  **S + has/have + V-ed/V3 + O** | I **have learned** English for 10 years |
| Phủ định:  **S + has/have + NOT + V-ed/V3 + O** | I **haven’t learned** English for 10 years |
| Nghi vấn:  **Has/Have + S + V-ed/V3 + O?** | **Have** you ever **learned** English? |
| Công thức | Ví dụ |
| Khẳng định:  S + has/have + V-ed/V3 + O | I have learned English for 10 years |
| Phủ định:  S + has/have + NOT + V-ed/V3 + O | I haven’t learned English for 10 years |
| Nghi vấn:  Has/Have + S + V-ed/V3 + O? | Have you ever learned English? |
| Cách dùng | * Miêu tả hành động đã làm, đang đang làm trong hiện tại và vẫn tiếp tục trong tương lai * Mô tả kinh nghiệm * Mô tả một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không rõ thời gian | |
| Dấu hiệu nhận biết | For, not yet, already (rồi), never, ever, lately = recently (gần đây ), so far = since then = up to now (từ đó đến nay), just(vừa mới), it is the first (second, third…) time  Ex: I have learned English **for** 10 years | |

5. **Used to**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Trường hợp sử dụng | Ví dụ |
| ➨ Used to V: Đã từng làm gì | ➨ I used to eat a lot of ice-cream when I was a little girl. |
| ➨ To get/ be used to Ving: | ➨ Quen với việc làm gì I get used to/ am used to eating a glass of water before having dinner. |

**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.

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

**II. 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?

…………………………………………………………………………………

**III. 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?

**IV. 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

V**. Hoàn thành câu sử dụng Used to, Be/ Get used to**

# 1. European drivers find it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drive) on the left when they visit Britain.

# 2. See that building there? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school there, but now it’s a factory.

# 3. I’ve only been at this company a couple of months. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (still not) how they do things round here.

# 4. When I first arrived in this neighbourhood, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a house. I had always lived in apartment buildings.

# 5. Working till 10pm isn’t a problem. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) late. I did it in my last job too.

# 6. I can’t believe they are going to build an airport just two miles from our new house! I will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (never) all that noise! What a nightmare.

# 7. His father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (smoke) twenty cigars a day – now he doesn’t smoke at all!

# 8. Whenever all my friends went to discos, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (never go) with them, but now I enjoy it.

# 9. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drive) as I have had my driving licence almost a year now.

# 10. When Max went to live in Italy, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) there very quickly. He’s a very open minded person.

**VI. Viết lại các câu sau sử dụng cách nói gián tiếp.**

1.“Open the door.” he said to them.

- He told them...................................................................

2. “Where are you going?” he asked her.

- He asked her where.........................................................

3. “Which way did they go?” he asked.

- He asked... ......................................................................

4. “Bring it back if it doesn’t fit.”, I said to her.

- I told... ............................................................................

5. “Don’t try to open it now.” she said to us.

- She told... ........................................................................

6. “Is it going to be a fine day today?” I asked her.

- I asked her... ....................................................................

7. “He’s not at home.”, she said.

- She said that... .................................................................

8. “Is the bus station far away?” the girl asked.

- The girl wanted to know... ..............................................

9. “Don’t stay out late, Ann.” Tom said.

- Tom told Ann... ...............................................................

10. “Please let me borrow your car.” he said to her.

- He asked... ........................................................................