**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP GIỮA HỌC KÌ II**

**MÔN TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8 ( NĂM HỌC 2022-2023)**

**A. THEORY**

**I. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES ( CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN)**

**1. Conditional sentence type 1**

Eg: If he doesn’t do his homework, his mother will complain

\* form

|  |
| --- |
| If + S + V ( HTĐ), S +WILL + Vinf + O  Chú ý: Có thể dùng các động từ must, have to, can, may, should thay cho will trong mệnh đề chính. |

\* Use: Dùng để diễn tả điều kiện có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai

Eg: If he doesn’t do his homework, his mother will complain

**II- PASSIVE VOICE (ÔN TẬP CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG)**

**Eg: The board is cleaned everyday**

|  |
| --- |
| **S + be ( chia ) + Ved/ V3** |

**\* Cách chuyển từ câu chủ động sang bị động**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Thì** | **Cấu trúc câu chủ động** | **Cấu trúc câu bị động** |
| **Hiện tại đơn** | S + V (s/es)  People speak English here. | S + am/is/are + VpII  English is spoken here. |
| **Tương lai đơn** | S + will + V-inf  The government will pass the new law next month. | S + will be + VpII  The new law will be passed next month. |

**III- PAST PERFECT(THÌ QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH )**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cấu trúc** | (+) S + had + VpII (past participle)  (-) S + had not/hadn’t + VpII.  (?) Had+ S + VpII?  🡒 Yes, S + had./No, S + hadn’t. |
| **Ví dụ** | (+) I had left when they came. (Khi họ đến thì tôi đã rời đi rồi).  (-) I hadn’t left when they came. (Khi họ đến thì tôi đã không rời đi).  (?) Had you left when they came? (Khi họ đến, bạn đã rời đi rồi à?)  Had you not left when they came? (Khi họ đến, bạn đã không rời đi à?)  Hadn’t you left when they came? (Khi họ đến, bạn đã không rời đi à?) |
| **Cách dùng** | - Diễn tả một hành động đã được hoàn tất trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ.  Ví dụ: He had left the house before she came.  - Diễn tả một hành động đã được hoàn tất trước một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.  Ví dụ: We had had lunch by two o’clock yesterday.  By the age of 25, he had written two famous novels. |
| **Dấu hiệu nhận biết** | by + thời gian trong quá khứ  before, after, when, by the time, as soon as, as……. |

**IV. Các từ / cụm từ chỉ nguyên nhân, kết quả**

**1. Cause: Nguyên nhân**

Because / Since /As + clause = Due to / Because of + N : Bởi vì…

**2. Effect**

Cause st = lead to st = result in st : Dẫn đến

**B. PRONUNCIATION**

- Stress in words ending in" -oo”, “ -tion”, “-ic”, and "-al"; "- ese" ; "-ee"; "- logy"; "- graphy"

- Vocabulary : From U7- U9

**C. PRACTICE**

**I. Choose the words that have the different stress from the others.**

1. A. definition B. electricity C. contaminate D. radiation

2. A. dramatic B. overhead C. century D. groundwater

3. A. thermal B. beneath C. rubbish D. earplug

4. A. affect B. billboard C. visual D. substance

5. A. aquatic B. behavior C. pollution D. permanent

6. A. linguistic B. classical C. phonetic D. romantic

7. A. fantastic B. historic C. comic D. symbolic

8. **A.** dramatic **B.** rhythmic **C.** angelic **D.** romantic

9. **A.** affect **B.** algae **C.** billboard **D.** cholera

10. **A.** political **B.** electrical **C.** identical **D.** politic

11. **A.** aquatic **B.** radiation **C.** pollution **D.** logical

12. **A.** industry **B.** industrial **C.** poison **D.** poisonous\

13. **A.** Taiwanese **B.** employee **C.** monument **D.** volunteer

14. **A.** parade **B.** attraction **C.** adoptee **D.** iconic

15. **A.** referee **B.** obese **C.** disagree **D.** nationality

**II. Choose the correct answer**

1. If the weather is fine, we (goes/ will go) camping tomorrow.

2. My parents will give me a gift if I (will pass/ pass) the final exam.

3. Unless James (studies/ will study) hard, he will fail the exam.

4. My parents won’t allow me to go out if I (don’t finish/ won’t finish) my homework

5. I (would buy/ bought) a new house if I had enough money.

6. If he (would try/ tried) his best, he might be successful.

7. If I (lived/ would live) in Japan, I could speak Japanese well.

8. When a volcano , hot gases and lava run down.

**A.**blows **B.** erupts **C.** throws **D.**escapes

9. Penicillin was by Alexander Fleming.

**A.**discovered **B.** invented **C.**created **D.**explored

10. After an earthquake, many people and to hospital.

**A.**was injured/ taken **B.**injured/ took

**C.**were injured/ taken **D.**injured/ taken

**III. Complete each sentence with the suitable form of word provided.**

1. Scotland is for its rich culture and its amazing natural beauty. (FAME)

2. The council has promised to deal with the problem of among young people. (EMPLOY)

3. The between Vietnam and America is good. (FRIEND)

4. The anthem of Viet Nam is sung. (NATION)

5. The Glastonbury Festival in England is a of music and it attracts thousands people. (CELEBRATE)

6. California is home to the most theme park in the world. (ICON)

7. They enjoy the atmosphere here. PEACE

8. The founder of the city was Helenus, son of Priam, and Virgil. (LEGEND)

**IV**.**Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

Light pollution is not (1) serious as water or air pollution. (2) , it is the type of pollution that (3) more in cities than in rural areas. In the past, we could sit out at night and (4) at glittering stars in the sky and light from objects in the outer space. Nowadays, cities are covered with lights from buildings, streets, advertising displays, many of which direct the lights up into the sky and into many unwanted places. The real problem is that it is very (5) to apply light to almost everything at night. Millions of tons of oil and coal (6) to produce the power to light the sky. Eye strain, (7) of vision and stress are what people may get from light pollution. (8) light at night can harm our eyes and also harm the hormones that help us to see things properly.

1. A. as B. more C. much D. only

2. A. Moreover B. However C. Therefore D. Nevertheless

3. A. happen B. occur C. occurs D. is occurred

4. A. watch B. see C. spend D. gaze

5. A. waste B. wasteful C. wasting D. wastes

6. A. used B. using C. is used D. are used

7. A. lose B. lost C. loss D. losing

8. A. Very much B. Too much C. Too many D. So many

**V. Read the paragraph below and fill in each blank with a suitable word from the boxes.**

***Erosion in America***

Erosion of America's farmland by wind and water has been a problem since settlers first put the prairies and grasslands under the plow in the nineteenth century. By the 1930s, (1) 282 million acres of farmland (2) by erosion. After 40 years of (3) efforts, soil erosion has accelerated due to new demands (4) on the land by heavy crop pollution. In the years ahead, soil erosion and the pollution problems it causes are likely to replace petroleum scarcity as the nation's most critical (5) resource problem.

1.**A.** more than **B.** more **C.** less **D.** than

2.**A.** damaged **B.** was damaged **C.** were damaged **D.** damages

3.**A.** conserve **B.** conservation **C.** conserving **D.** conservations

4.**A.** were placed **B.** was placed **C.** which placed **D.** placed

5.**A.** nature **B.** natural **C.** nation **D.** national

**VI.Combine the sentences in each pair into a new sentence that shows a cause/ effect relationship. Use cause and effect signal word or phrase given in brackets.**

1. One effect of global warming is that sea levels are rising. The polar icecaps are melting. (because)

2. The global population has increased. There are much better levels of nutrition. (because of)

3. Nuclear explosions and detonations of nuclear weapons cause radioactive pollution. (lead to)

4. In the last ten years, many BC valleys have been clearcut. 142 species of salmon have become extinct. (so)

5. The fish and other aquatic animals have died. The water is polluted. (due to)

**VII. Change the following sentences into the passive**

1. Jim will pick me to the airport tomorrow.

2. They will replace the old equipment with new one.

3. What will they do to prevent natural disasters?

4. The children water the trees every two days.

5. When will they sell their new products?

THE END