# GRAMMAR I.Tenses:

**THE FIRST TERM REVISION**

**Grade 8**

* 1. The present simple tense( Thì hiện tại đơn )

# S + is /am /are

**S + V / V- s /es + O**

**Adv**: *always / usually / often / sometimes / everyday / today*

*-* Diễn tả một sự việc ở hiện tại, thói quen

* Diễn tả sự thật , các hiện tượng tự nhiên
* Diễn tả kế hoạch đã định sẵn trong tương lai ( lịch trình )
	1. The present progressive tense( Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn )

**S + is / am / are + V-ing + O Adv:** *now , at the present , at the moment*

* Diễn tả một sự việc đang diễn ra hoặc diễn tả 1 ý định trong tương lai
* Dùng với động từ “get/ become” chỉ sự thay đổi
	1. The future simple tense : ( Thì tương lai đơn)

**S + will + V-inf + O Adv :** *Tomorrow , next week , next Sunday...........*

* Diễn tả một sự việc trong tương lai
	1. The past simple tense ( Thì quá khứ đơn)

# S + was / were

**S + V-ed / V2 + O**

**Adv :** *yesterday , last week , last Sunday , ago , in 2007 .....*

* Diễn tả sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc ở quá khứ

5 .The present perfect tense ( Thì hiện tại hoàn thành )

**S+ have/ has +p.p (V-ed /V 3 ) + O Adv**: *since, for*

*-*Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và còn kéo dài đến hiện tại hoặc tương lai

6. Near future :Be going to *(*Tương lai gần )

# S + am/is/are + going + to -V + O

**II. Modal verbs**

**S + can/could/ought to/must/ have to/ has to +V**

 **Comparison**

A/ *Equality degree*: (so sánh bằng )

S1 + be (not) + as + adj + as + S2. S1 + V(not) the same as + S2.

S1 + V + different from + S2.

-So sánh giữa hai đối tượng , không phân biệt tính từ ngắn hay tính từ dài

B/ *Comparative degree* (so sánh hơn )

S1 + V + adj-**er** + than + S2.

S1 + V + **more** + adj + than + S2.

* So sánh giữa hai đối tượng
* Cần xác định tính từ ngắn hoặc tính từ dài

\*Short –Adj: Là những tính từ một âm tiết

Là những tính từ hai âm tiết tận cùng là : y, ow , er , le, et

\* Long- Adj: Là những tính từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên C/ *Superlative degree*:(so sánh nhất )

S +V + the + short adj-**est.**

S + V + the **most** + long adj.

* so sánh một trong nhiều đối tượng

# Các tính từ so sánh đặc biệt:

Good - better - the best

Bad - worse - the worst Many / much / - more - the most Little - less - the least

Far - farther - the farthest

- further - the furthest

# Adjectives and Adverbs

* 1. **Adjectives**
* Tính từ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ và đại từ
* Các động từ liên kết thường dùng:be, become, get, feel, look (trông có vẻ), seem, grow, appear, taste, sound, smell…
* Một số tính từ tận cùng bằng “ly” không có hình thức trạng từ:lively, friendly, likely, silly, lovely…

# Adverbs

* ***Adverbs of manner***: được thành lập bằng cách thêm “ly” sau tính từ
* Một số tính từ có trạng từ không thay đổi (trừ **good** → **well**)

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| **ADJECTIVES** | **ADVERBS** |
| fast | fast |
| late | late |
| hard | hard |
| far | far |
| early | early |

#  Prepositions of time:(giới từ chỉ thời gian)

**in** : month, year, season (in May, in 2004. in summer……) in the morning / afternoon / evening.

**on:** date +month (on May 1st,…..). on Sunday, on Friday,…..

on my birthday , on Tet holiday , on the weekend

**at:** hour (at 7 o’clock ……….)

at day , at night , at weekend

**between:** between 7 and 8 o’clock

between Jun & July .

**after/before:** after 4 o’clock.

**for:** for 2 hours / 5 days , for a long time , for age.

**since:** since yesterday, since 2002.

# Preposition of place (giới từ chỉ nơi chốn )

in, on, at, in front of, behind, under, next to, to the left/ right of……….

#  Adverb of place: ( trạng từ nơi chốn)

Here , there , inside, outside, upstairs , downstairs

#  Asking for favors and respond:

-Could you help me, please? \* Yes, of course/ certainly.

-Could you do me a favor/ I need a favor? \* No problem

-Can/ Could you… \* How I can help you?

* What can I do for you?
* Sure./I’m sorry, I can’t/ I’m busy.

#  Offering assistance & respond:

-May I help you? +Yes, thanks.

-Do you need any help? +Yes, that’s very kind of you.

-Let me help you? + No, thanks. I can manage.

#  Some structures:

S + V (not) + Adj / Adv + enough +( for + o ) + to-inf S + like/love/ enjoy /dislike/ hate/spend/miss….+ V-ing

S + used to /didn’t use to + V-inf

# Reflexive pronouns:

I - myself he - himself

We - ourselves She - herself You - yourself / yourselves It - itself They - themselves

# Reported speech

1. Affirmation commands: S+ told / asked + O + to inf
2. Negation commands: S+ told / asked + O + not to inf
3. Requests: S+ told / asked+ O + to inf
4. Advice: S + said + S + should / ought to + inf S+ advised + O + (not) + to inf

# Note

* Khi đổi câu tường thuật ta phải lưu ý đổi đại từ nhân xưng làm chủ ngữ, đại từ nhân xưng làm tân ngữ, tính từ sở hữu
1. **VOCABULARY**: From unit 1 to unit 8

# SKILLS:

1. **Reading:** Đọc hiểu một số đoạn văn viết về các chủ điểm từ unit 1 đến 8 và làm các bài tập dạng sau:

+ True / False statements

+ Answer the questions

1. **Writing:** Viết được các đoạn văn ngắn về các nội dung sau

+ Mô tả người bạn thân, hoặc tả một căn phòng trong nhà

+ Viết thư kể về việc học tập hoặc một chuyến đi chơi

+ Viết về các hoạt động đã thực hiện cho cộng đồng.

# EXERCISES:

1. ***Put these sentences into reported speech :***
	1. “ Please send this letter for me , Nam” Nga said .
	2. “ Can you turn down the radio ?” Miss Lan said to Thanh.
	3. “ You should go to the dentist.” The doctor said to him.
	4. My son talked to us “ Don’t laugh.”
	5. Mr Tan said to Mai “ Could you help me ?”
	6. Mary said to her brother “ You should write your name on the answer sheet.”
	7. “ Can you give me some water?” the man said to me .
	8. The teacher said to us “ Please do your homework by yourselves .”
	9. “ Get up early to learn your lesson , Toan .” his father said .
	10. Mai asked her friend “ Can you help my son with his English ?”
	11. “ Could you wait for me here, Lan?” Tom said .
	12. “ You should concentrate on your study at school.” Said the teacher.
	13. Mrs Jackson said to Tim “ Could you give me your report card.”
	14. “Prepare your lessons carefully” the teacher asked the students.
	15. “ You shouldn’t come to class late” He said.

# Supply the correct tense of the verbs:

1/ The Sun (rise) in the east and (set) in the west.

2/ My grandma (use)to tell me the folktales.

3/ She (not like) playing soccer.

4/ Where you (be) going to visit next summer? I (visit) Hue.

 5/ They (work) in this company for ten years.

6/ My mother has to (clean) the floor everyday.

7/ He (not write)to his friend since Monday.

8/ Students must (go) to school on time.

9/ I (get) a letter from my old friend yesterday

 10/ Where he (use to )live before he moved here?

11/ Mai (buy) a new dress last month but she (not wear) it yet.

12/ The next train (leave) at 5a.m.

13/ I (read) a newspaper at the moment. I (buy) it this morning.

14/ You must (take) an umbrella. It ( rain) now.

15/ My brother used (cry) when he (be) young.

16/ Mr Tan (teach) Math in this school since he ( graduate) from the university in 1989.

17/ In England the sun (not shine) every day.

18/ He ought (not stop) playing games. 19/ Mars (be) near the earth.

20/ I like your car. How long you (have) it ?

# Give the correct form of adjectives:

1/ My house isn’t as (big) her house.

2/ Milk is (expensive) than mineral water. 3/ This hotel is (cheap) in the town.

4/ She is wearing a hat (same) mine

5/ Ho Chi Minh City is (big) than Ha Noi. 6/ February is (short) of the year.

7/Life in the city is (busy).

8/ Nam is (intelligent) in my class. 9/ Lan is (pretty) as her sister.

10/ Her hobbies are ( different) from yours

# Fill in the blanks with correct preposition

1/ They have built this house…………..a long time. 2/ We have lived …..An Lao…..14 years.

3/ There are some books……..the table……..the right corner…….the room

 4/ The course begins……January and ends …..April.

5/ I usually watch TV ……the evening.

6/ The stadium is in…………of my house.

7/ He often gets up……….5.30………..the morning but…….Sunday morning he gets up late.

8/English learners learn words …………..different ways

 9/ Thank you very much ………..lending me your bike

10/ I got good grades………….English and Math last semester

11/ All students enjoy taking part …………outdoor activities

 12/ You should learn …………heart these new words.

# Complete the sentences with reflexive pronoun

1/ My brother can repair the bike .

2/ They have a great time. They really enjoy . 3/ Don’t worry about us. We can look after . 4/ This exercise isn’t difficult. Do it ..

5/ She cut .

6/ I made this shirt .

7/ Tom , I can’t help you to do your homework. Do it . 8/ My brother cooked the dinner

9/ Hoa and I saw that accident yesterday.

10/ Take care of !

11/ Boys and girls , you’ll do this experiment

12/ Don’t work too hard. Relax

13/ The children can look after for a few days.

14/ Let’s paint the house

15/ Mary’s brother did it

# Rewrite the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence

1.” Can you carry these chairs into the house?”

Mrs Lan asked me……………………………………………………………………………

1. “ Please give me your book?”

He told me………………………………………………………

1. “You shouldn’t make noise in class.”

The teacher said……………………………………………………

1. “ Can you help Tam with his English pronunciation?” Mr Hung asked me ……………………………………
2. My hobbies are playing sports and reading books

I love……………………………………………………………………………….

1. “ Don’t talk in your class, students ” The teacher said

The teacher .............................................................................................................

1. Nga must wash the dishes everyday

Nga has……………………………………………………..............................

1. We began to study English 4 years ago

We have……………………………………………………………………………

1. No one in class is as tall as Tam

Tam is the ………………………………………………

1. Women often did the house work without the help of modern equipment in the past.

 In the past women used……………………………………

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| **PHÒNG GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO****THÀNH PHỐ BÀ RỊA****ĐỀ MINH HỌA** | **KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ I****NĂM HỌC 2018-2019****Ngày kiểm tra:**  |

**MÔN: TIẾNG ANH**

**LỚP: 8**

*Thời gian làm bài: 45 phút*

(Đề kiểm tra này gồm 02 trang)

 **I. LISTENING: (2pts)**

 **PART 1: Listen to Greg and Carol, then choose the correct one (A, B, C or D).**

1. What’s the name of Greg’s favorite soap?

 A. Ewerdale B. Emmerdale C. Ellendale B. Elexdale

1. Where is the village?

 A. In Yorkshire. B. In the north of England

 C. In New York D. A & B are correct.

1. What was the most exciting episode?

 A. There was a plane crash. B. There was a bus crash.

 C. There was a train crash. D. There was a car crash.

1. What’s happening at the moment?

 A. They’re waiting for a mother. B. They’re looking for a mother.

 C. They’re looking for a murder. C. They’re exploring a monster.

**PART 2: Listen and fill in the missing words.**

 Ramsay Street in Australia is the imaginary setting for one of the world most (1) ………………………. soaps. Millions of people follow the lives of (2) ……………………. in *Neighbors*. Its most famous performer is Kylie Minogue, who (3) ……………………. a star in the soap. She played Charlene and Jason Donovan played her boyfriend Scott – Jason was later Kylie’s boyfriend in real life. And now another *Neighbors* star, Holly Valance, is making a career as a (4) …………………….

**II. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (2.5 pts)**

1. We painted our classroom …. because we wanted to save money for our class.

A. themselves B. itself C. ourselves D. yourselves

1. The students are very excited to enroll …. the activities for this summer.

A. to B. at C. with D. for

1. The Youth Union’s aims and principles have been the…. for the young Vietnamese people.

A. characters B. guidelines C. campaigns D. movements

1. She …. time to do any shopping since she got a new job.

A. doesn’t have B. didn’t have C. isn’t having D. hasn’t had

1. Long’s friends think that he should behave….to his classmates.

A. well B. good C. badly D. hardly

1. Ann’s eyes are not good. She …. wear glasses for reading.

A. shouldn’t B. can C. has to D. doesn’t have to

1. Our school yard is …. cleaner.

A. to get B. getting C. get D. gets

1. To be a good English language learner, you should find …. the best way of learning new words for yourself.

A. with B. for C. out D. to

1. “Could you do me a favor?” – “….”

A. What can I do for you? C. No. Thank you. I’m fine.

B. Let me help you. D. Yes. That’s very kind of you.

 *Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.*

1. The teacher told us to listen carefully and not make noise.

 A B C D

**III. READING: (2.5 pts)**

**A. Read the passage and choose the best answer.**

In the first year of lower secondary school Minh had some difficulties in learning English. His (1) …. of English words was really bad and his English grammar was worse. He did not know how to (2) …. them. One afternoon after the lesson, his teacher of English told him to wait for her (3) …. the classroom. She took him to the school library and showed him cassettes of pronunciation drills kept in a glass bookcase. She also told him how to use an English – English dictionary to improve his English grammar. He made much progress (4) …. his studies and only one year later he (5) …. the first prize in the English Speaking Contest held for secondary school student in his hometown.

1. A. semester B. pronunciation C. list D. revision
2. A. graze B. underline C. behave D. improve
3. A. downstairs B. there C. inside D. outside
4. A. on B. of C. in D. at
5. A. won C. wins C. will win D. to win

**B. Read the passage and decide which sentence is “True” (T) or “False” (F).**

A survey by the World Health Organization (WHO) (the WHO does this survey every four years) of over 162,000 young people aged 11-15 in 35 countries tells us a lot about teenage lifestyles.

 Most young people take some exercise but under 50% take more than five hours’ exercise a week. The largest number of 15-year-old who eat sweets every day (40-50%) are in Belgium, Italy, Ireland and Scotland. Greece and Scandinavia have got the smallest number of sweet-eaters (20%).

 There are lots of differences between boys and girls in the survey. One of the biggest differences is how they talk to their friends. In all countries more girls than boys phone, email and text their friends.

1. The survey tells us a lot about the old people’s lifestyles.
2. Above 50% of young people take more than five hours’ exercise a week.
3. About 20% of teenagers in Greece and Scandinavia eat sweets every day.
4. One of the highest differences between boys and girls in the survey is

how they communicate with their friends.

1. The WHO does this survey every five years.

**IV. WRITING: (3 pts)**

1. Mrs. Lan said to me, “You should highlight the important words”. *(Rewrite the sentence into reported speech)*
2. She’s sociable. She often makes friends with everyone easily. *(Combine the sentences, using “enough”)*
3. We planted trees along the sidewalks when we lived there. *(Rewrite the sentence, using “used to)*
4. This dictionary / not / large / as / that one // *(Write a meaningful sentence with the given words)*
5. What do you often do to improve your English? *(Answer the question in 50-70 words)*

---The end---