

ĐỀ CƯƠNG

MÔN TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8

I learn smart World – Cánh Diều

<http://www.tailieuviet.net>

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP GIỮA KÌ 1

MÔN TIẾNG ANH 8 I-LEARN SMART WORLD

A. NGỮ PHÁP ÔN THI GIỮA KÌ 1

1. Động từ (để thể hiện sở thích) + gerund

- Chúng ta có thể sử dụng danh động từ (V-ing) sau một số động từ, chẳng hạn như: prefer, love, enjoy, like, don't (really) like hoặc hate để diễn đạt sở thích của mình.

Ví dụ:

- What does Peter like doing in his free time? - He likes watching TV.

Peter thích làm gì trong thời gian rảnh? - Cậu ấy thích xem TV.

- Do you love reading comics? - I don't like reading comics, but I enjoy reading Conan detective series.

Bạn có thích đọc truyện tranh? - Tôi không thích đọc truyện tranh, nhưng tôi thích đọc truyện trinh thám Conan.

2. Thì Hiện tại đơn cho nghĩa tương lai tiếng Anh

- Chúng ta có thể sử dụng thì Hiện tại đơn để đề cập đến một sự kiện có lịch trình, thời gian biểu cố định hoặc một sự kiện đã biết trước trong tương lai.

Ví dụ:

- Be on time! The movie begins at 7:45 p.m. (a schedule)

Đúng giờ! Bộ phim bắt đầu lúc 7:45 tối. (một lịch trình)

- The last bus leaves at 9:00 p.m. (a timetable)

Chuyến xe buýt cuối cùng khởi hành lúc 9:00 tối. (một thời gian biểu)

- Her birthday is on Saturday next week. (a known future fact)

Sinh nhật của cô ấy là vào thứ bảy tuần tới. (một sự thật đã biết trong tương lai)

3. Giới từ chỉ thời gian tiếng Anh

- Chúng ta có thể dùng giới từ chỉ thời gian để nói về thời điểm chúng ta sẽ làm gì đó.

Chúng ta có thể dùng from... to... để nói một việc gì đó kéo dài bao lâu.

Ví dụ:

- Ann has Math class from 9 to 10 a.m.

Ann có lớp Toán từ 9 đến 10 giờ sáng.

- Chúng ta có thể sử dụng cho đến khi nói đến thời điểm được đề cập.

Ví dụ:

- Tom has soccer club until 6 p.m.

Tom có câu lạc bộ bóng đá cho đến 6 giờ chiều.

4. Phân biệt trạng từ ngắn - trạng từ dài

- Trạng từ ngắn (Short adverbs) là trạng từ có một âm tiết

Ví dụ:

- hard, fast, near, far, right, wrong, ...

Trạng từ dài (Long adverbs) là trạng từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên.

Ví dụ:

- quickly, interestingly, tiredly, ...

5. So sánh hơn với trạng từ tiếng Anh

- So sánh hơn với trạng từ ngắn:

S1 + Adv- er + than + S2 Pronoun

Ví dụ: They work harder than I do.

- So sánh hơn với trạng từ dài:

S1 + more + adv + than + S2 Pronoun

Ví dụ: My friend did the test more carefully than I did.

Trong đó:

S1: Chủ ngữ 1 (Đối tượng được so sánh)

S2: Chủ ngữ 2 (Đối tượng dùng để so sánh với đối tượng 1)

Lưu ý:

+ Một số tính từ/ trạng từ biến đổi đặc biệt khi sử dụng so sánh hơn.

Good/ well -> better

Bad/ badly -> worse

Much/ many -> more

a little/ little -> less

far -> farther/ further

A. MỘT SỐ DẠNG BÀI TẬP ÔN LUYỆN

Câu 1: Match the word(s) in A with the rest in B to make a complete sentence.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. make vlogs | A. is to assemble several pieces to make a final model |
| 2. build models | B. either partially or primarily play through the Internet or any other computer network available |
| 3. read comics | C. refers to a type of blog where you can talk on a particular subject |

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 4. bake cakes | D. comprehend the meaning by
looking at stories told in pictures |
| 5. play online games | E. refers to cook a sweet food in the
oven with the high temperature |

Câu 2: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the Present Simple or the Present Continuous

1. Tom usually _____ (play) football, but today he _____ (play) basketball.
2. I usually _____ (watch) TV, but today I _____ (play) computer games.
3. He usually _____ (go) jogging on Sundays.
4. Jack always _____ (do) homework before dinner.
5. Look, Silvia _____ (cry). Let's see what's wrong.
6. Ted _____ (wash) the car now, but his father usually _____ (wash) it.
7. Sophie usually _____ (walk) to school.

Câu 3. Choose the option (A, B, or C) that best completes each of the following sentences.

Question 1. Shopping.....a mall can be great fun. Would you like to join us?

A. with B. at C. to

Question 2. As a teenager, John enjoys going.....fun rides in amusement parks.

A. on B. to C. for

Question 3. My little sister doesn't like crowds,.....she never goes to the supermarket at weekends.

A. because B. therefore C. so

Question 4. Jack thinks that collecting stamps is....and he prefers activities with his peers.

A. amusing B. boring C. fun

Question 5. Teenagers are advised to.....some sports in their free time.

A. go B. have C. do

Question 6. Jack generally.....little TV.

A. watches B. is watching C. to watch

Question 7. The children are all looking forward....to the circus this weekend

A. to go B. going C. to going

Question 8. We.....for the coming exam. We can't talk now.

A. revise B. are revising C. have revised

Question 9. Peter enjoys.....foreign stamps and reading about them.

A. designing B. collecting C. playing

Question 10. Jack is now learning tothe piano.

A. perform

B. sing

C. Play

Câu 4: Complete each sentence using a preposition

1. Linh is really _____ jogging. She jogs every afternoon.

2. He's so fond _____ the Harry Potter books. She has read all of them.

3. Mike is mad _____ pop music. He is always listening to Lady Gaga.

4. Sam is very interested _____ collecting coins. He just loves knowing about their history.

5. I'm so keen _____ snowboarding. I do it every winter.

Câu 5: Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D

What do you like doing best (1) _____ your spare time? My cousin Paul likes going (2) _____ in the country and (3) _____ photos. Sometimes he (4) _____ with his friends, and they (5) _____ at the park or at the beach. They always (6) _____ a good time. His brother Chris isn't (7) _____ on walking. He spends most of the (8) _____ at home.

1. A. for B. when C. in D. at

2. A. for walks B. walks C. a walk D. to walk

3. A. making B. having C. talking D. doing

4. A. travels B. gets up C. sees D. goes out

5. A. enjoy B. Have fun C. hobby D. go

6. A. have B. make C. do D. like

7. A. interested B. out C. decided D. keen

8. A. other B. time C. people D. money

Câu 6: Rewrite the following sentences with the given words and/or beginnings in such a way that the meanings stay unchanged.

1. Would you like to decorate your room on your own? (WANT)

Doyourself?

2. During dinner, she never watches TV.

While

3. Jack likes painting portraits. (KEEN)

.....

4. Both John and Mary enjoy team sports. (SO)

John enjoys

5. How about cycling to the country this weekend? (CYCLING)

Let's

Câu 7. Complete the passage with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Is life better now than it was in the past? Of course in many ways life is (1)_____ (easy) now. We live in the world which is (2)_____ (clean) and safer. It is generally (3)_____ (healthy) as well, and because of improvements in medical care, both men and women can expect to live (4)_____ (long) lives. Our day-to-day existence is (5)_____ (comfortable), but are we (6)_____ (happy)?

The rhythm of life is faster, and (7)_____ (stressful). People are always in a hurry. In the end it is hard to say things were (8)_____ (good) or (9)_____ (bad) before. As the saying goes 'the grass is always (10)_____ (green) on the other side of the fence'.

Câu 8 Write the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. We _____ (play) football this afternoon. Do you want to play too?
2. Could you meet me at the airport tomorrow? My flight _____ (arrive) at six.
3. Last summer, my friends and I _____ (spend) our holiday on a farm.
4. Nick _____ (not ride) a buffalo drawn cart before.
5. The cattle _____ (graze) on the green pastures right now.
6. Millions of Mongolians _____ (be) semi-nomadic herders for thousands of years.
7. My family _____ (live) in a small town for ten years before moving to Boston.
8. Country life _____ (not excite) me at all. It's so boring.
9. Nick would like _____ (visit) the countryside at the harvest time.
10. I don't mind _____ (drive) for 1.5 hours on the weekend to get out to the countryside.

Câu 9 Write the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. People seem to have lost their _____ in boating on small rivers. (enjoy)
2. More and more _____ are leaving the countryside to city. (farm)
3. A town has a _____ population than a village does. (large)
4. Sylvia likes the _____ atmosphere during her stay in the valley. (peace)
5. The firefighters were praised for their _____ and devotion to duty. (brave)
6. Visually the house is very pleasing, but it's _____. (comfort)
7. It is true that the city can provide much _____. (convenient)

8. Agricultural work is _____ seen as a male occupation. (tradition)
9. Villages and towns are not as densely _____ as cities. (populate)
10. The trip was an _____ experience. We enjoyed it very much! (forget)

Câu 10 Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Which is better, city life or rural life? | a. Yes, there are some. |
| 2. From whom did you learn to make kites? | b. At harvest time. |
| 3. Where can you fly a kite in your village? | c. My father. |
| 4. Why do you store the hay? | d. Its peacefulness. |
| 5. Do you think country people are friendlier? | e. Both have pros and cons. |
| 6. When would you like to visit the countryside? | f. To feed our cattle. |
| 7. Are there any street markets in your hometown? | g. In dry paddy fields. |
| 8. What do you love most about countryside? | h. Yes. They're also happier. |

Câu 11. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

Although the city seems to have a lot of great things, the country can offer as (1)_____ satisfaction as well. The country is a marvelous place to live in. It offers a very relaxing feeling, and it is filled (2)_____ magnificent views and scenery. Rural towns offer more open space than cities and aren't overcrowded. The country can also maybe help you become a more independent and (3)_____ person. You can buy a small piece of land, plough it and put some (4)_____ in order to grow your own vegetables. This way you (5)_____ your own crops, and eat and live in a very healthy way. (6)_____, being in the countryside makes you more of an outdoor person often enjoying the voices and wild places of nature. Not everyone is (7)_____ to the city life and not everyone has the desire to live permanently in the countryside. It is a matter of perspective and personal point of (8)_____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. a. most | b. more | c. much | d. many |
| 2. a. in | b. out | c. up | d. with |
| 3. a. active | b. idle | c. passive | d. quiet |
| 4. a. weeds | b. seeds | c. breeds | d. branches |
| 5. a. collect | b. damage | c. complete | d. rotate |
| 6. a. By contrast | b. However | c. Therefore | d. In addition |
| 7. a. Interested | b. bored | c. suited | d. excited |
| 8. a. care | b. view | C. contact | d. way |

Câu 12 Read the text carefully, then choose the correct answers.

For 3,000 years, Mongolians have lived in the rural areas, adopting a pastoral way of life, moving in the search of new pastures. They depend largely on their livestock for a living and sustain themselves with what they can get from the land. Today, approximately half of Mongolia's population is still roaming the vast plains living in the ger and moving their campings several times a year. Nomadic life thrives in summer and survives in winter. When temperatures are warm, they work hard on their farms to get milk and make *airag*, consuming

meat from their sheeps and goats. Once winter comes, temperatures dip extremely low and they stay indoors and survive on horse meat.

With the rise of technology, changes in the Mongolian nomadic lifestyle are almost inevitable. While they still lead their lifestyle as pastoral herders, many use motorbikes to herd cattle and horses. To move their homes, trucks have taken the place of ox carts. Solar panels are also becoming an addition to the ger, giving them access to electricity without being confined to one place. The nomads use solar energy to power television sets and mobile phones.

1. Mongolians regularly move from place to place in order to _____.
 - a. look for food for their family
 - b. find pastures for their livestock
 - c. herd their cattle and horses
 - d. sell their animals and farm products
2. How many Mongolians still live a traditional nomadic life?
 - a. Close to 40 percent
 - b. More than 50 percent
 - c. About 50 percent
 - d. Approximately 60 percent
3. What is a ger?
 - a. A portable, round tent
 - b. A thatched house
 - c. A circular house made of snow
 - d. A wooden hut
4. What is the Mongolian's main food in winter?
 - a. airag
 - b. goat meat
 - c. sheep meat
 - d. horse meat
5. Today, Mongolian nomads _____.
 - a. don't lead their lifestyle as herders any more
 - b. use ox carts to move their homes
 - c. use solar energy to power electronic devices
 - d. have the advantage of urban life
6. Which of the followings is NOT true about Mongolian nomads?
 - a. They live in the countryside.
 - b. They live by and for their livestock.
 - c. They work hard in winter when the temperature dip very low.
 - d. They are now taking advantage of technology.

Câu 13. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Use the words in brackets.

1. This supermarket isn't as expensive as the one across the street. (less)
2. The English teacher started teaching at our school three years ago. (for)
3. My doctor advised me not to eat in front of the television. (said)
4. You won't pass the exam unless you study harder. (if)

5. Hanoi urban districts are noisier than its suburban areas. (as)
6. Why don't we go to uncle Huan's farm this weekend? (going)
7. Sarah found it difficult to learn to read in Japanese. (difficulty)
8. The book was so complicated that we couldn't understand it. (too)
9. Sandy now doesn't study so diligently as she did in the past. (more)
10. The Chinese printed the first books more than a thousand years ago. (by)

ĐÁP ÁN BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH 8

Câu 1

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. B

Câu 2

1. Tom usually _____ plays _____ (play) football, but today he _____ is playing _____ (play) basketball.
2. I usually _____ watch _____ (watch) TV, but today I _____ am playing _____ (play) computer games.
3. He usually _____ goes _____ (go) jogging on Sundays.
4. Jack always _____ does _____ (do) homework before dinner.
5. Look, Silvia _____ is crying _____ (cry). Let's see what's wrong.
6. Ted _____ is washing _____ (wash) the car now, but his father usually _____ washes _____ (wash) it.
7. Sophie usually _____ walks _____ (walk) to school.

Câu 3

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. C

Câu 4

1. Linh is really _____ into _____ jogging. She jogs every afternoon.
2. He's so fond _____ of _____ the Harry Potter books. She has read all of them.
3. Mike is mad _____ about _____ pop music. He is always listening to Lady Gaga.
4. Sam is very interested _____ in _____ collecting coins. He just loves knowing about their history.

5. I'm so keen ____ on _____ snowboarding. I do it every winter.

Câu 5

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. B

Câu 6

1. Do you want to decorate your room by yourself?
2. While she is having dinner, she never watches TV. While having dinner, she never watches TV.
3. Jack is keen on painting portraits.
4. John enjoys team sports and so does Mary.
5. Let's go cycling to the country this weekend.

VII. 1. easier 2. cleaner 3. healthier 4. longer 5. more comfortable
6. happier 7. more stressful 8. better 9. worse 10. greener

VIII. 1. are playing 2. arrives 3. spent 4. hasn't ridden
5. are grazing 6. have been 7. lived 8. doesn't excite
9. to visit 10. driving

IX. 1. enjoyment 2. farmers 3. larger 4. peaceful
5. bravery 6. uncomfortable 7. convenience 8. traditionally
9. populated 10. unforgettable

X. 1. e 2. c 3. g 4. f 5. h 6. b 7. a 8. d

XI. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. c 6. c

- XII.**
1. This supermarket is less expensive than the one across the street.
 2. The English teacher has taught at our school for three years.
 3. My doctor said I oughtn't to/ shouldn't eat in front of the television.
 4. If you don't study harder, you won't pass the exam.
 5. Hanoi suburban areas are not as noisy as its urban districts./ Hanoi urban districts are not as quiet as its suburban areas.
 6. How/ What about going to uncle Huan's farm this weekend?
 7. Sarah had difficulty (in) learning to read in Japanese.
 8. The book was too complicated for us to understand.
 9. In the past, Sandy studied more diligently than she does now.
 10. The first books were printed by the Chinese more than a thousand years ago.