TRƯỜNG THCS NHẬT TÂN

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP GIỮA HỌC KỲ I – MÔN TIẾNG ANH – KHỐI 8

NĂM HỌC 2021-2022

(From Unit 1 to Unit 3)

I. Phonetic

1. Pronunciation : /g/ /dʒ/ /ʒ/ /s/ /ʃ/ /z/ /tʃ/ /k/

/ i / / i:/ ; / e / / æ /; / ɔ / / ɔ: / ; / ʊ / / u: /; / ʌ / / a: /; / ə / /ɜ:/

2. Stress: Stress in two-syllable words

II. Vocabulary

- Words related to : + Leisure activities
  + Life in the countryside
  + Different cultural groups of Viet Nam

III. Grammar

A. VERBS OF LIKING + V_ING / TO V:

1. Verbs + V-ing/ to V

Những động từ đi với cả danh động từ và động từ nguyên thể có "to" mà không đổi về nghĩa

Verbs	Verbs + V-ing	Verbs +to V
Like	I ***like skateboarding*** in my free time	I ***like to skateboard*** in my free time
Prefer	My mother ***prefers going*** jogging	My mother ***prefers to go*** jogging
Love	She ***loves training*** her dog	She ***loves to train*** her dog
Hate	He ***hates eating*** out	He ***hates to eat*** out

2. Verbs + V-ing

Những động từ chỉ đi với danh động từ

Verbs	Verbs + V-ing
Enjoy	We enjoy playing basketball
Fancy	Do you fancy making crafts?
Adore	They adore eating ice-cream
Don't mind	I don't mind cooking
Dislike	Does he dislike swimming?
Detest	I detest doing housework

B. COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS (So sánh hơn của tính từ và trạng từ)

I. Comparative adjectives (So sánh hơn với tính từ)

Tính từ ngắn- Short Adjective - có 1 âm tiết - có 2 âm tiết kết thúc là –y	**Tính từ dài -Long Adjective** - có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên (trừ trường hợp tận cùng là "y")
S + be + ADJ - ER + than + Noun/ Pronoun	**S + be + MORE/LESS + adj than + Noun/ Pronoun**
E.g: China ***is bigger than*** India.	E.g: Hanh is ***more beautiful than*** Hoa

2. Comparative adverbs (So sánh hơn với trạng từ):

Trạng từ ngắn- Short Adverb - là trạng từ có hình thức giống hệt như tính từ: late, fast, hard, early, friendly	**Trạng từ dài- Long Adverb** - là hầu hết tất cả các trạng từ thể cách có kết thúc là đuôi –ly
S + V + ADV- ER+ than + Noun/ Pronoun	**S + V + MORE/LESS + adv+ than+ Noun/ Pronoun**
E.g: They work **harder than** I do. = They work **harder than** me.	E.g: Nam did the test **more carefully than** I did = Nam did the test **more carefully than** me.

3. Một vài tính từ/ trạng từ bất quy tắc:

Với một số tính từ sau, dạng so sánh hơn của chúng không theo quy tắc trên.

Tính từ/ trạng từ	***So sánh hơn***
good/well	Better
bad/badly	Worse
Much/ many	More
Little	Less
Old	Older/ elder
Far	Farther/ further

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C. ÔN TẬP CÂU HỎI. (QUESTIONS)

Theo quy tắc ngữ pháp, khi là câu hỏi: cần đảo trợ động từ (auxiliray verbs) lên trước chủ ngữ

1. Câu hỏi Yes/No (Yes/No Questions

Câu hỏi dạng Yes/No Questions là dạng câu hỏi đòi hỏi câu trả lời là Yes (có) hoặc No (không)

Form	*Examles*
Auxiliary verbs (be)/ do/ does/did + S + V ...? - Yes, S + Auxiliary verbs / tobe. - No, S + Auxiliary verbs / tobe + not	- Do the Thai people have their own language? Yes, they do - Was Hung sick yesterday? No, he wasn't.

2. Wh-question

Trong tiếng Anh, khi chúng ta cần hỏi thông tin chi tiết, cụ thể, ta dùng câu hỏi với các từ để hỏi. **Các từ dùng để hỏi trong tiếng Anh**

Who (Ai)	Whose (Của ai)	How much (Bao nhiêu)
What (Cái gì)	Which (cái nào) (để hỏi về sự lựa chọn)	How many (Bao nhiêu) (để hỏi số lượng)
Where (Ở đâu)	How far(Bao xa)	How old (Bao nhiêu tuổi)
When (Khi nào)	What time (Mấy giờ)	Why (Tại sao)
How (như thế nào)	How often (Bao nhiêu lần)	How long (Bao lâu)

Các cấu trúc câu hỏi WH thường gặp

- Nguyên tắc đặt câu hỏi
- Nếu chưa có trợ động từ thì phải mượn trợ động từ :do/ does/ did
- Nếu trợ động từ có sẵn (am/is/are/can /will/shall/would/could) thì đảo chúng ra trước chủ ngữ, không mượn do/does/did nữa.
- Cấu trúc thông thường của loại câu hỏi Wh-questions: Từ để hỏi thường được viết ở đầu câu hỏi.Từ để hỏi có thể làm chủ ngữ (subject) hay tân ngữ (object) và bổ ngữ.

D. AN ARTICLE: A/ AN/ THE

Mạo từ	*Cách dùng và vị trí*
Mạo từ không xác định "a"	-a đứng trước danh từ đếm được số ít. -a đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm (consonant) hoặc một nguyên âm nhưng được phát âm như phụ âm. E.g: a pencil, a student, ***a university, a uniform*** -a được dùng với ý nghĩa "mỗi, bất cứ". Ex: *A lion lives in the jungle.*
Mạo từ không xác định "an"	- an đứng trước danh đếm được số ít ***- an đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm (u, e o, a, i) trong cách phát âm***. Ex: an umbrella, an engineer, an orange, an apple, an ice- cream... ***- an đứng trước một số danh từ bắt đầu bằng âm "h" câm***. Ex: an hour (giờ), an honest man (người thật thà)
Mạo từ xác định "the"	***- "the" đứng trước bất cứ một danh từ nào (số ít, số nhiều, đếm được và không đếm được) khi người nói và người nghe đều biết về danh từ đang được nói tới, hoặc được đề cập trước đó, hoặc được xác định rõ ràng.*** Ex: They went to a festival. The festival is unique. My mom is in the kitchen. ***- Chỉ một vật dùng tượng trưng cho cả loài*** Ex: The horse is a noble animal. ***- "the" trước 1 tính từ được dùng làm danh từ đại diện cho một nhóm người*** , thường mang nghĩa số nhiều. Ex: The old in this village are very friendly. ***- "the" trước danh từ về dân tộc, giáo phái để chỉ toàn thể.*** Ex: The Thai group often live in the northern of Viet Nam. The Vietnameses has rich culture. The Odu have a smallest number of people) ***- "the" đứng trước một danh từ chỉ người hay vật độc nhất.*** Ex: the sun goes around the earth ***-Trong dạng so sánh hơn nhất (superlatives) với tính từ và trạng từ.*** Ex: This is the youngest student in her class

III. Skills: Listening, Reading, Writing, language focus.

IV. Exercises

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PART 1- LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. Choose the word that is stressed differently from that of the other words.

1.	A. behave	B. worship	C. belong	D. enjoy
2.	A. activity	B. populated	C. minority	D. experience
3.	A. ceremony	B. population	C. competition	D. optimistic
4.	A. procession	B. culture	C. nomadic	D. bamboo
5.	A. alternate	B. symbolize	C. cultivate	D. entertain

II. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others

1.	A. alth**ough**	B. en**ough**	C. l**augh**	D. paragr**aph**
2.	A. f**un**	B. c**ut**	C. s**urf**	D. s**un**
3.	A.m**i**nority	B.eth**n**ic	C.trad**i**tion	D.relig**i**on
4.	A. pick**ed**	B.design**ed**	C.perform**ed**	D.enter**ed**
5.	A.educa**tion**	B.ques**tion**	C.pollu**tion**	D.collec**tion**
6.	A. populat**ed**	B. load**ed**	C. harvest**ed**	D. liv**ed**

III. Choose the best option to complete each sentence. Circle A, B or C.

1. Which is_____, flying a kite or riding a cart?
   A. interesting B. more interesting C. most interesting
2. This is the_____paddy field I've ever seen.
   A. bigger B. bigest C. biggest
3. People make specialties only_____special occasions.
   A. in B. at C. on

4. The _____ of quan ho singing has been recognised as a world heritage.
A. preservation B. procession C. performance D. song

5. The US is a country with over 80 ethnic groups.
A. multi-cultural B. bi-lingual C. rich D. ethnic

6._____ethnic groups live in the northwest region of Viet Nam? The Viet, the Hmong and the Lao.
A. When B. Which C. What

7. Nick would like to know something about the_____groups of Viet Nam when he visited the Museum of Ethnology.
A. culture B. cultural C. cultured

8. Gong is a special musical_____that is made of the mixture of brass, gold, silver, and bronze.
A. instrument B. tool C. object

9. During the festival, they fly many_____kites in different shapes and sizes.
A. colour B. colourless C. colourful

10. You can find many kinds of_____in the shed such as cows, sheep, and buffalos.
A. crop B. poultry C. cattle

11 Today Peter gets up_____than he did yesterday.
A. earlier B. more early C. more earlily

12. Spending too much time in the_____world may negatively affect your life.
A. real B. present C. virtual

13. Life in a small town is_____than that in a big city.
A. peaceful B. less peaceful
C. much more peaceful D. much peaceful

14. _____ethnic Khmer live in_____Mekong Delta of Vietnam.
a. The / - b.The / a c.A / the d. The / the

15. My father sometimes goes_____in the forests. He'd like to find some more food for our family.
A. hunt B. hunting C. to hunt

16. 'Children in my village often fly their kites in dry rice fields.' '_____'
a. It's right up my street! b. That's awesome.
c. Exactly what I want. d. How interesting!

17. 'Is it true that Y Moan was the greatest pop singer of the Ede?' '_____'
a. Really? b. How beautiful! c. Come on! d. Exactly.

18. 'Look at this dish, Nick. It has five colours.' '_____'
a.How nice! b. What a shame! c. Sounds bad. d. Okay.

19. 'Let's go to the local open-air market' '_____'
a. Good idea. b.I'd love to. c.Not at all. d. Yes, of course.

20. The Dao in the Sapa area is famous_____its "love market."

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a. for b. in c. with d. to

20. It is very..... to watch these movies. I think you should watch them.

A. entertaining B. entertained C. entertainment D. entertain

ii. Underline the correct form of the word.

1. We've all been working very *hard / hardly* and now we're tired
2. Our school Internet connection is really *slow / slowly*.
3. What's the matter with him? He looks *angry / angrily*.
4. Don't talk so *fast / fastly*– I can't understand what you're saying.
5. Rural areas are *common / commonly* known as the countryside or a village.
6. Nomadic children are very *brave / bravely* to learn to ride a horse at the age of five.
7. John was a kindly and *generous / generously* man.
8. We all find living in the city very *stressful / stressfully*.

III. Put the words in brackets into the right forms to complete the sentences.

1. I'm so_____about your trip. It's going to be amazing. (EXCITE)
2. Some regions in Central Highlands in Viet Nam are not_____(POPULATE)
3. Who lives more happily,_____or city dwellers? (NOMADIC)
4. The dancers were wearing_____Hungarian costume. TRADITION
5. He spoke_____about the life in the countryside in Viet Nam. (OPTIMISTIC)
6. All of us can realize the_____atmosphere in the countryside life. (PEACE)
7. The Tay people live mostly in the_____regions in the north of Vet Nam. MOUNTAIN
8. You can taste some_____of the local people sold right there at the open-air market SPECIAL

IV. Read the sentences. Each has three underlined parts, A, B and C. Which part has an error?

1. Today we (A) play more badly than we (B) did yesterday, so we need (C) to practise more.
2. I have never seen (A) a (B) most colourful kite (C) than this one.
3. (A) Flying kites on the paddle field with other kids is very excited to him.
4. She doesn't like (A) communicating (C) through emails, she prefers (C) meet people in person.
5. John ran (A) more fastly than all (B) other competitors (C) in the race.
6. I (A) prefer living in (B) the countryside (C) than in the city.
7. I adore (A) to play soccer (B) in the rain (C) with my friends.
8. 50 years ago, farmers (A) depended more (B) heavy on the weather (C) than at present.
9. The environment in the city is (A) much (B) polluted than (C) that in the countryside.
10. In the countryside, houses are often (A) little furnished and (B) bigger than (C) those in the city

PART 2 – READING

I. Read and decide which sentence is True (T) or False (F)

LEISURE ACTIVITIES IN BRITAIN

The weekends area a time for many leisure activities in Britain. British people often have to work five days a week from Monday to Friday is the precious time for family and friends. People enjoy various indoor and outdoor activities in Britain. According to the EU's statistical office, British people spend abot 45% of their free time watching television, 24% of their free time socialising , 22-23% on sport and hobbies, and 10% on other activities. Other popular leisure activities are listening to the radio, listening to pre-recorded music, reading, DIY, garedning, eating out and going to the cinema.

The most common leisure activity in the UK is watching television. The average viewing time is 25 hours per person per week. Almost all households have at least one television set. The second most popular activity in Britain is visiting or entertaining friends or relations. Another popular leisure activity is gardening. The British are known as a nation of gardeners. Most people have a garden on their property. Every town in

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Britain has one or more DIY centers and garden centres. These are like supermarkets for the home and garden. These places are very popular with British home-owners at the weekends.

_____1.People enjoy various indoor activities Britain.

_____2.British people spend more than half of their free time watching television.

_____3.The most common leisure activity in the UK is visiting or entertaining friends or relations.

_____4. All house holds have at least one television set.

_____5.British people are all gardeners.

_____6. All towns in Britain have one or more DIY centers and garden centres.

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

I live in a small village called Northville. There are about 2000 people here. I love the village (1)_____it is very quiet and life is slowly and easy. The village is always clean; people look (2)_____it with great care. The air is always clean, too. People are much more friendly here than in city because everyone (3)_____the others, and if someone has a problem, there are always people who can help.

There are only a few things that I don't like about Northville. One thing is that we have not got many things to do in the evening; we haven't got (4)_____cinemas or theaters. The other thing is that people always talk about (5)_____, and everyone knows what everyone is doing. But I still prefer village life to life in a big city.

1.	A. so	B. although	C. because	D. but
2.	A. for	B. at	C. up	D. after
3.	A. knows	B. know	C. is knowing	D. knew
4.	A. little	B. some	C. any	D. few
5.	A. others	B. other	C. another	D. one another

III. Read the following text about a world heritage items and then choose correct answer A, B, C or D

Gong culture in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam has been recognised by UNESCO as a Masterpiece of the Intangible Heritage of Humanity.

Gong culture covers five provinces of the Central Highlands: Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, and Lam Dong. The masters of gong culture are the ethnic groups of Bahnar, Sedang, Mnong, Coho, Ede,Giarai … The Gong Festival is held annually in the Central Highlands. In the festival, artists from these provinces give gong performances, highlighting the gong culture of their own province.

For the ethnic groups of the Central Highlands, gongs are musical instruments of special power. It is believed that every gong is the symbol of a god who grows more powerful as the gong gets older. Therefore, gongs are associated with special occasions in people's lives, such as the building of new houses, funerals, crop praying ceremonies, a new harvest, victory celebrations, etc. The gong sound is a way to communicate with the gods.

16. The text tells us about_____.

A. a world cultural heritage B. the artists of the Central Highlands

C. life in the Central Highlands D. musical instruments of ethnic groups

17. How often is the Gong Festival celebrated?

A. every month B. every year C. all the year round D. on special occasions 18.The gongs are_____.

A. a kind of art work B. musical instruments

C. pieces of folk music D. cultural heritages 19.The ethnic peoples in the Central Highlands believe that_____.

A. special powers like their gongs B. gongs are associated with new houses

C. their gongs are the symbols of gods D. the gong is older than themselves

20. For people in the Central Highlands, the gong sound is_____.

A. a way to entertain themselves B. a sound of victory

C. a form of festival D. a means of communication

PART 3 – WRITING

I. Rewrite these sentences starting with the words given:

1. A fish swims faster than a duck.

A duck……

2. My house is bigger than your house.

Your house……

3. I moved to Ha Noi five years ago.

I have…….....

4. He likes to listen to pop music than to watch TV after school.

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=> He prefers.....

5. She loves to hang out with friends on Saturday evening.

=> She's interested.....

II. Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given.

1. Mr. Quynh is the happiest person in the village. (**than**)

=> No one in the village..... Quynh.

2. Life in the countryside isn't as stressful as life in the city. (**more**)

=> Life in the city ……..life in the countryside.

3. Phong was a quicker walker than his friends. (**quickly**)

=> Phong .....his friends.

4. Houses in the city are much more expensive than those in the countryside. (**much**)

=>Houses in the countryside ..... those in the city.

5. Living in a modern town is noisier than living in a small village. (**peaceful)**

=>Living in a small village is.....living in a modern town.

6. People in the countryside are often more optimistic than those in the city. (**optimistically**)

People in the countryside often. ..... those in the city.

III. Make complete sentences based on the given words.

1. Jonny/ like/ play/ drum/ room/ whereas/ Kenny/ enjoy/ do/gymnastic/ fitness center/ weekends.
   .....
2. Drive/ city/ be/ much/ stressful/ drive/ countryside.
   .....
3. People/ countryside/ seem/ have to/ work/ hard/ people/ city.
   .....
4. Muong/ be/ fourth/ largest/ ethnic minority group/ Vietnam/ Viet/ Tay/ Thai.
   .....
5. Among/ ethnic/ minorities/ Tay/ have/ largest/ population.
   …….

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