TRƯỜNG THCS NGUYỄN VĂN THUỘC-CS1

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP GIỮA KÌ II MÔN TIẾNG ANH 8
NĂM HỌC: 2025-2026

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. KIẾN THỨC

1.Phonetics

- Phân biệt cách phát âm: */bl/, /kl/, /sp/,/st/,*
- Stress in words ending in *-al* and *-ous*, two syllable words.

2. Vocabulary:

- Từ vựng thuộc các bài Unit 7,8,9 trong chương trình Tiếng Anh 8

3. Grammar:

- Verb tense: present simple, past simple, future simple….
- First Conditional type 1
- Complex sentences with adverb clauses of time.
- Past continuous tense.

4. Communication:

- Hiểu được mục đích giao tiếp của các câu nói và chọn phương án phù hợp với tình huống giao tiếp : *Asking for clarification, making complaints, giving and responding to bad news.*

II. KĨ NĂNG

1. Listening

- Các bài nghe trong và ngoài SGK theo chủ đề Unit 7,8,9 (Nghe chọn đáp án đúng, nghe điền thông tin, nghe và viết T/F.)

2. Reading:

- Các bài đọc theo chủ đề (trong và ngoài SGK) Unit 7,8,9 (Đọc chọn đáp án đúng, đọc trả lời câu hỏi, đọc và điền từ)

3. Writing:

- Theo chủ đề đã học Unit 7,8,9 (hoàn thành câu, viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh dựa từ gợi ý)

B. BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

I. PHONETICS

EX 1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others

1.A. s<u>a</u>nd	B. h<u>a</u>bitat	C. m<u>a</u>p	D. cor<u>a</u>l
2.A. pl<u>ea</u>se	B.<u>ea</u>st	C. rel<u>ea</u>se	D. gr<u>ea</u>t
3.A. weig<u>h</u>	B. enou<u>gh</u>	C. hi<u>gh</u>	D. thou<u>gh</u>
4.A. light<u>s</u>	B. disaster<u>s</u>	C. pack<u>s</u>	D. hope<u>s</u>
5.A. borrow<u>ed</u>	B. receiv<u>ed</u>	C. protect<u>ed</u>	D. stay<u>ed</u>
6. A.s<u>a</u>le	B.home-m<u>a</u>de	C.compl<u>a</u>in	D.shop<u>a</u>holic
7. A.acc<u>e</u>ss	B.<u>e</u>qual	C.pr<u>e</u>vent	D.r<u>e</u>spond
8. A.cover<u>ed</u>	B.install<u>ed</u>	C.describ<u>ed</u>	D.shopp<u>ed</u>
9. A.pr<u>i</u>ce	B.d<u>i</u>splay	C.d<u>i</u>scount	D.add<u>i</u>cted
10. A.item<u>s</u>	B.work<u>s</u>	C.pocket<u>s</u>	D.stop<u>s</u>

EX 2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from that of the others

1. A. national	B. tropical	C. typical	D. provincial
2. A. official	B. seasonal	C. violent	D. technical
3. A. logical	B. practical	C. financial	D. personal

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. A. continuous B. disastrous C. dangerous D. unconscious
5. A. religious B. numerous C. disastrous D. delicious
6. A. general B. property C. disaster D. fabulous
7. A. yesterday B. optional C. natural D. prediction
8. A. glamorous B. eruption C. volcanic D. tornado
9. A. fabulous B. volunteer C. evening D. happening
10. A. thunderstorm B. prosperous C. important D. residen

II. LANGUAGE FOCUS:

EX 1. Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence

1. If the temperature ____ rising, the polar ice caps will melt.
A. kept B. keeps C. has kept D. will keep
2. Because of ____ pollution, the bicycle may someday replace the automobile.
A. water B. air C. noise D. soil
3. Students should learn some practical ways that help to ____ pollution.
A. save B. cure C. reduce D. shorten
4. ____ she left the party, Jenny said goodbye to the host.
A. Before B. After C. As soon as D. Until
5. People think that global warming ____ lots of problems in the future.
A. causes B. is causing C. will cause D. has caused
6. We saw many beautiful birds while we ____ in the lake.
A. fished B. would fish C. are fishing D. were fishing
7. Environmental protection refers to activities that ____ or restore the quality of the environment.
A. maintain B. participate C. concentrate D. involve
8. Public education is probably the most important activity in wildlife ____.
A. conservation B. prevention C. treatment D. stopping
9. During _____, shopping centres attract a lot of customers.
A. open hours B. sales C. office hours D. floods
10. Two examples of _____ shops are the florist's and the bakery.
A. goods B. convenience C. discount D. speciality
11. Some people may get _____ to online shopping. They cannot stop buying things, even things they don't really need.
A. interested B. excited C. addicted D. amused
12. A strong earthquake caused a lot of _____ to eastern Japan last week.
A. damage B. damages C. damaging D. damage
13. Two tornadoes struck Florida on Saturday morning and _____ 30 homes.
A. destroy B. destroyed C. destruction D. destroying
14. _____ from other states came to Oklahoma to help find the survivors.
A. Scientists B. Victims C. People D. Rescue workers
15. A _____ can save you in life-threatening situations because its sound can attract people's attention.
A. whistle B. kit C. warning D. tool
16. I had no idea about the dangers of tsunamis _____ I saw the film.
A. as soon as B. while C. when D. till

LIVEWORKSHEETS

17. We quickly _____ all the products and put everything away.
A. unpack B. are unpacking C. unpacked D. will unpack
18. At 10 o'clock tomorrow, the new bookshop in the corner _____. Let's go and visit it.
A. opens B. opened C. is open D. has opened
19. We cannot prevent natural disasters, but can _____ some of them.
A. damage B. destroy C. predict D. erupt
20. A _____ is a violent storm with very strong winds that move in a circle.
A. tornado B. flood C. volcano D. landslide
21. Shopping online saves you the _____ of travelling.
A. joy B. pleasure C. convenience D. trouble
22. There are mainly two _____ of water pollution: man-made and natural.
A. ways B. causes C. reasons D. results
23. - What do shopping centres _____ offer customers on special occasions?
- Mostly sales and entertainment.
A. never B. rarely C. usually D. occasionally
24. It is _____ easier to prevent harm to the environment than to repair it.
A. always B. never C. sometimes D. rarely
25. _____ he heard the warning of the tornado, he went searching for his children.
A. During B. As soon as C. While D. When

EX 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

1. A: They lost all of their property in the storm last month. - B: _____
A. What awful news! I'm sorry. B. No, I'm sorry.
C. Can you speak louder? D. I think they can.
2. A: Try our home-made bread, Tom. - B: _____.
A. The bread at the bakery is fresh. B. Wow, did you make it yourself?
C. What will you do next? D. Is it fresh?
3. A: Would you like to go shopping with me? - B: _____.
A. The maths lesson starts in 10 minutes. B. I don't like.
C. I want some donuts. D. I'm afraid I'm busy now.
4. *Mrs Nhung and Mrs Phuong are talking about their plan. Mrs Nhung*:"I am going shopping tomorrow." - *Mrs Phuong*:"_____"
A.Is it in the centre? C. How long is it?
B.What do you need to buy? D. Can I leave a message?
5. *Mai*: "How often do you go shopping, Na?" - Na: "_____"
A. That's a good idea B. No, thanks. C. Twice a week D. Do you like it?

EX 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning.

1. As a government official, Franklin often thinks of some issues like **global** warning, endangered species,...
A. worldwide B. alone C. widely D. secretly
2. It rained **hard**, so we got wet.
A. heavily B.slowly C.quickly D.fastly
3. Tom makes **sure** that you lock the door when you go out.
A. unlock B. certain C. hopeful D. protect

LIVEWORKSHEETS

EX 4. Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

1. I think we should learn how to **protect** the environment more carefully.

A. destroy B. build D. release D. save

2. When you ***put on*** clothing or make-up, you place it on your body in order to wear it.

A. take off B. look after C. wash up D. get on

3. WTO is carrying out a selling project for the poor in mountainous regions and ***rural*** areas.

A. urban B. mountainous C. suburban D. coastal

EX 5. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting.

1. When I was going to school, I was seeing an old friend.
   A B C D

2. I wasn't go for a walk because it was raining.
   A B C D

3. While we returned home, he was still working.
   A B C D

4. I listened to the radio, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.
   A B C D

5. What was you doing when the earthquake started?
   A B C D

6. Every morning, we make our bed, eat breakfast and feeding the dog.
   A B C D

III. READING

EX 1. Choose the correct word A, B, C or D for each gap to complete the following passage.

A corner shop or a convenience shop is a British tradition. It is a small (1) _____ shop. We can find a corner shop at the end of a local street in many neighbourhoods in towns and cities across the UK. The corner shop sells all kinds of household goods and simple food and drinks like snacks, groceries, coffee, soft drinks. It (2) _____ sells newspapers, magazines, and cigarettes.Convenience stores are originally from America. They are like the British corner shops. The only (3) _____ is that convenience stores are often open 24 hours. Probably the most well-known convenience store is 7-Eleven. You can find a convenience store at any residential (4) _____, a filling station, a railway station, or alongside a busy road.

Today, there are convenience stores all over the world. Each country has its own (5) _____ of convenience stores as well as the global brand 7-Eleven.Both corner shops and convenience stores (6) _____ things at higher prices than the supermarket, but they are much more convenient.

1. A. retail	B. mass	C. wholesale	D. convenient
2. A. generally	B. finally	C. aslo	D. too
3. A. good	B. difference	C. benefit	D. thing
4. A. land	B. houses	C. community	D. area
5. A. brand	B. design	C. demand	D. description
6. A. are	B. ask	C. sell	D. offer

EX 2. Read the passage and choose the correct answer

Scientists can predict many of the disasters ahead of time.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Like many countries, Britain has serious environmental problems. In 1952, more than 4,000 people died in London because of the smog. The government introduced new laws to stop smog from coal fires and factories and the situation **improved** a lot.

Today, London is much cleaner but there is a new problem: smog from cars. In December 1991, there was very little wind in London and pollution increased. As a result, about 160 people died from pollution in just four days.

Part of the problem is the new "out of town" shopping centres. In the past, people often walked to shops near their homes or went by bus. Now, many people drive to the new shopping centres. The small shops have disappeared and more people have to travel to do their shopping.

Many people are trying to reduce the use of cars in Britain. Some cities now have special bicycle lanes, so people cycle to work. Some people also travel to work together in one car to reduce pollution and costs.

1. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The government once introduced a law against smog from cars and factories.

B. London is much cleaner than before, so nobody dies from pollution any longer.

C. Now smog in London mainly comes from cars.

D. People in cities now go to work by bicycle only.

2. Why do people drive to go shopping?

A. They prefer shops in big shopping centres outside of town.

B. Small shops near their homes have disappeared.

C. Many new shopping centres have appeared outside of town.

D. It has become popular to do shopping in large shopping centres.

3. How many examples are there in the passage of people reducing car use?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

4. The word "improved" in the first paragraph probably means

A. got worse B. reduced C. became better D. maintained

5. What is the best title for this passage?

A. Reducing the Use of Cars in Britain B. The Disadvantages of Cars

C. How People are Reducing Smog in Britain D. Smog in Britain: Past and Present

IV. WRITING

EX 1. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the sentence before:

1. They predict the hurricane won't hit the city, but the residents still get prepared for the worst.

→ Although _____

2 . The guidelines for evacuation will be useless if people don't read and follow them.

→ Unless people _____

3. Learning about protecting the environment is one of my interests.

→I'm _____.

4. Tom came to visit us at the lunch time.

→ We were having _____.

5. It's a good idea to read guidelines for the new tsunami carefully.

→ You should _____

6. Let's get together and talk about our envronment before it is too late.

→Why_____?

7. I will call you , I arrive at the station.(***as soon as)***

→ _____ .

8. My father taught me how to use the computer , he bought one for me. ***(Before)***

LIVEWORKSHEETS

→ _____.

9. I read my favourite book, I went to bed. (*After*)

→ _____.

10 . The bell rang, everyone raced out of the classroom . *(When)*

→ _____.

EX 2. Write full sentences using the given words.

1. You/ never/ bargain/supermarket/ because/prices/fixed.

→ _____.

→You (can) never bargain at a supermarket because the prices are fixed.

→ _____.

2. Most / common type / natural disasters /world / be / floods and storms.

→ _____.

3. Don't/ talk/ driver/ while/ he / drive.

→ _____.

4. After/ Earth Hour/ be/ over, we / save / a lot/ power.

→ _____.

5. Learn/ predict/ natural disaster/ take/ lot/ practice.

→ _____.

6. 6 p.m / yesterday, / we / watch / the tsunami / Indonesia / T.V.

→ _____.

The end

LIVEWORKSHEETS