

**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH 8 HỌC KÌ II**

**1. The Basic Tenses**

<b>Tenses</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Trạng từ</b>	<b>Cách dùng và ví dụ</b>
<b>1. The Simple present</b> (Hiện tại đơn))	S + V <sub>s/es</sub> S+do/does <b>not</b> + V Do/Does+ S+ V?	always, often, usually, frequently, sometimes =occasionally, rarely =seldom, once or twice a week, never..	* Chỉ 1 thói quen ở hiện tại. - ex: He usually (go) <b>goes</b> to school in the morning * 1 sự thật không thay đổi. - ex: The sun (rise) <b>rises</b> in the East.
<b>2. The Present Continuous</b> (Hiện tại tiếp diễn)	S+ am/is/ are+ V-ing S +am/is/are + <b>not</b> +V-ing Am/is/are+ S+ V-ing?	at the moment, at the time, Verb! ( <b>look!, listen!, be quiet</b> ) at present = now	* Cho hành động đang xảy ra ở thời điểm đang nói. - It (rain) <b>is raining</b> now. - Lan (eat) <b>is eating</b> at present - Listen! She (sing) <b>is singing</b>
<b>3. The Present Perfect</b> (Hiện Tại Hoàn Thành)	S + have/has + V <sub>3/Ved</sub> S + have/has <b>not</b> + V <sub>3/V-ed</sub> Have/Has +S + V <sub>3/V-ed</sub> ?	for + khoảng t.gian since + Mốc t.gian never, ever, just = recently = lately, so far = up to now = up to the present= until now, already, yet, this is the first time ....., several times.	* Chỉ hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng t.gian không xác định. ex: She (visit) <b>has visited</b> Ha Long Bay several times. * Chỉ hành động bắt đầu ở quá khứ mà còn tiếp tục kéo dài đến hiện tại. - We (learn) <b>have learnt</b> English for 7 years. - My mother (be) <b>has been</b> sick sinse yesterday - Lan (just buy) <b>has just bought</b> a new shirt.
<b>4. The Simple Past</b> (Quá khứ đơn)	S + V <sub>2/V-ed</sub> S + did + NOT + bare-V Did +S + bare- V?	- Yesterday, last (last week /month/ year...), ago, in + year(in 2000...)	* Diễn tả hành động xảy ra ở 1 thời gian xác định trong QK. - She (meet) <b>met</b> him yesterday. - Mr Pike (stay) <b>stayed</b> here last nigh
<b>5. The Past Continuous</b> (Quá khứ tiếp diễn)	S + was/ were + V-ing S +was/were+ <b>not</b> +V-ing Was/ were + S + V-ing?	At 5 P.m/ at 5 o'clock + Thời gian trong QK, all day yesterday. When, as, while.	* Chỉ 1 hành động đang xảy ra ở 1 thời điểm xác định trong QK - At this time last night, she (study) <b>was studying</b> lessons at home. * Chỉ 2 hành động xảy ra song song ở QK - My mother (cook) <b>was cooking</b> while my father (watch) <b>was watching</b> TV. * Chỉ 1 hành động đang xảy ra thì có 1 hành động khác xảy đến -When he ( drive) <b>was</b> driving, he (see) <b>saw</b> a serious accident.
<b>6. The simple future</b> (Trương Lai đơn)	S + will/ shall + V S + will/shall + <b>not</b> +V Will/Shall + S +V?	Tomorrow, next (next week/ month/ year...), someday,...	Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong tương lai. - Tomorrow he (visit ) <b>will visit</b> me. - She (stay) <b>will stay</b> at home next Monday.

**\*Drill :Chia thì đúng cho các câu sau :**

- 1 .It started to rain while I (walk)..... to school .
- 2 .She (not /finish) .....her homework yet .

- 3 Nga and Lan (do)..... the homework at 8 o'clock last night.
- 4 .Oh dear ! They always (go )..... to class late.
5. When Mr Tuan (arrive )..... home ,his children (watch ) a film on TV.
- 6 .What you (do)..... at this time last Sunday ?  
-We ( collect )..... waste paper for recycling.
- 7 . He (be )..... in Viet Nam for two weeks .
- 8 .Yesterday Ba (ask ) .....me to go to the station with him . but I ( not/ want ) to leave the house because I (wait ).....for a call.
- 9 .I (already /see )..... that film.
- 10 .Mrs Quyen (do ) .....shopping while Mr Thanh ( attend )..... a business meeting.
11. Last night when we came to visit him, he (do)..... an experiment on the upstairs.
12. Mr Ba (not go)..... out since he has bought a new color television.
13. They often go to school by bike, but yesterday they (walk)..... to school.
14. We can't (go)..... out because it is raining now.

## **2. PHRASE OF PURPOSE AND ADJECTIVES**

### **A-Adjective Followed By An Infinitive :**

**Form:** *It's + adjective + to-V(nt)*

Ex: It's difficult to do that exercise. (Làm bài tập đó rất khó.)

➤ *Những Adjectives thường gặp:*

*Easy, difficult, hard, dangerous, important, necessary, lovely, interesting, nice, great...*

=> **It's + adj + to V**

### **B- Adjective Followed By A Noun Clause:**

**Form:** *S+ V+ adj + clause*

Ex: I'm sure that they will come. (Tôi chắc chắn họ sẽ đến.)

• *Adjectives thường gặp trong cấu trúc::*

*happy, delighted, sad, sure, certain, relieved, afraid, sorry...*

## **3. PHRASE OF PURPOSE**

Ta : *so as (not) to + Vo* hoặc *in order (not) to + Vo* :nhằm diễn tả mục đích

**Ex:** - I study hard in order to pass the exam.

- I study hard so as to pass the exam

## **4/PASSIVE VOICE ( Câu bị động )**

### **a/ Simple present tense**

( A ) S + **V I /V -es /s** + O + ( M )

( P ) S + **is /am are + p.p(V-ed / V3)+** ( M ) + by + O

### **b/ Simple past tense :**

( A ) S + **V-ed /V2** + O + ( M )

( P ) S + **was /were + p.p (V-ed / V3) +** ( M ) + by + O

### **c / Modal verbs : Will / Shall /Could /Must/ Should**

( A ) S + **Modal verb +V1** + O + ( M )

( P ) S + **Modal verb +be +p.p** + ( M ) + by + O

### **d / Present perfect tense :**

( A ) S + **have /has +p.p** + O + ( M )

( P ) S + **have / has + been + p.p** + ( M ) + by + O

**e/present progressive:**

(A) S+ **is/am/are** + **V-ing** + O

(P) S+ **is/am/are+ being+ Ved/p.p** + by O

**\*Drill : Chuyển những câu sau sang bị động :**

1. My father bought this house two years ago
2. We have done these exercises carefully.
3. People recycle car tires to make pipes.
4. The workers will build a new school in my town.
5. Franz Gruber wrote the Christmas carol in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
6. People can reuse milk bottles for thirty times .
7. People speak English in the world .
8. The boy has broken the classroom window.
9. I got his letter this morning.
10. They make these cars in Japan

**5. Indirect speech (Câu gián tiếp)**

Cách chuyển đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp:

a. Thay đổi về thì	Is/am/are	was/ were
	V1/ V-es/s	V2/V-ed
	Don't /doesn't	Didn't
	Will	Would
	Can	Could
	Must	Had to

b. Thay đổi đại từ : Phụ thuộc vào chủ ngữ của mệnh đề chính

I	He /she
We	They
He /She /they	He /She /They

c. Thay đổi từ chỉ nơi chốn và thời gian

This	→	That
Here	→	There
Now	→	Then
Today	→	That day
Tomorrow	→	The next day/ the following day

**Cách chuyển câu hỏi Yes /No sang câu gián tiếp**

S+ V + O + **If /Whether** + S + V

Said → asked /wanted to know

**\*Drill : Chuyển những câu sau sang câu gián tiếp**

1. Mai said "We are going to have an English –speaking club "
2. "I will come here tomorrow " said Tim
3. She aksed me "Do you know him? "
4. My friend told me " I can repair the bike myself "
5. My friend said " after Tet every thing is expensive "
6. " Is Phong Nha Cave far from HaNoi , Lan ? " Peter aksed
7. The teacher said to Nam " You must study harder in English "
8. " Do many tourists visit Ha Long Bay every year , Nga ? " Mary aksed

9. Nam said “ My sister likes cooking “

10. My mother said “ I want our house to look clean and nice at Tet “

**6/ Present participle and past participle used as Adjectives**

a. Present participle : V-ing (active meaning ) → đang

b. Past participle : V-ed / V3 (passive meaning ) → bị , được

Có 2 loại Participle Phrases : **Present Participle Phrases** và **Past Participle Phrases**.

a. **Present Participle Phrases**: hiện tại phân từ diễn tả ý chủ động (Active), hoặc đang làm gì Thường dùng với người.

- The boy *standing over there* is Jack.
- The boys *playing in the garden* are his sons.

b. **Past Participle Phrases**: quá khứ phân từ dùng diễn tả ý thụ động (Passive). Thường dùng với đồ vật.

- The car *made from recycled aluminum cans* is 5 dollars.
- The doll *dressed in blue* is Mary’s.

**\*Drill : kết hợp những cặp câu sau dùng hiện tại phân từ hoặc quá khứ phân từ**

1. The man is standing near the window . He is Nam
2. A car was made in Japan . It was very expensive
3. The film was shown on TV last night .It won the first prize in the film festival last year
4. A man is working in the garden .He is my grand father
5. A window was broken in the storm last night .It has been repaired

**7/ The forms of verbs :**

S + **want / aks / tell / get / advice / start / begin / decide / try / allow** + To –infinitive ( V1)

S + V + (O) + **wh-question** + to-V1

S + **will / shall / can / should / could / ought to / must / might** + bare-infinitive (V1)

S + **used to / have to / be going to** + V1

S + be + **Adj** + to –infinitive(V1)

S+ be + | **adj + enough** | +for+ O + To-V1  
 | **Too** +adj |

S + **enjoy like/love/dislike/hate /finish /mind /spend** + V –ing

**8/ Compound –Noun :**

Noun + V –ing (adj )

→ A /an + N + V-ing + N  
 Compound -noun

Eg :rice-cooking , fire – making , car –making

**\*Drill : Viết lại các câu sau sử dụng tính từ kép :**

1. It is a farm which raises chickens
2. Viet Nam is a country which exports rice
3. It is a contest in which participants have to cook rice
4. This is a machine which is used to wash clothes
5. It is a festival in which people have their cocks fight against each other

**9 / Requests ,offers and promises**

a. **Request** : Can /Could you + V..... ?

Will /Would you please + V .....

→ Sure / OK /All right /

I'm sorry I can't /I'm afraid not

Would /Do you mind + V -ing.....?

Do you mind if I + V .....

Would you mind if I + V (simple past) .....

→ No, I don't mind /No, of course not /Not at all /Please do

I 'd rather you didn't /I'd prefer you didn't

**b. Offers :** Would you like + to - V.....?

Shall I /Can I + V .....

Will you /Won't you + V.....?

→ Yes, please /That would be nice /No , thank you

**c. Promises :** I promise I will + V

I won't + V

→ I hope so /Good / I'm glad /Don't forget

### 10- Câu Yêu Cầu, Đề Nghị, Phàn Nàn:

Chúng ta có thể dùng 1 trong những cách sau đây để đưa ra 1 lời đề nghị hoặc yêu cầu.

Lưu ý động từ đứng sau **mind** phải ở dạng **V-ing** (Gerund)

**Công thức:** **Do you mind**

**Would you mind**

- Do you mind opening the window? (Phiền bạn mở dùm cửa sổ.)

- Would you mind opening the window? (Phiền bạn mở dùm cửa sổ.)

**Công thức:** **Do you mind if + S + V<sub>s/es</sub>**

**Would you mind if + S + V<sub>2/ed</sub>**

Do you mind if I **open** the window? (Tôi mở cửa sổ có phiền cho bạn không?)

**Would** you mind if I **opened** the window? (Tôi mở cửa sổ có phiền cho bạn không?)

\*-**Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với "Always":** Mang ý nghĩa than phiền về điều gì:

**S + am/ is / are + always + V<sub>ing</sub>**

Ex: You are always getting up late in winter.

### 11. Compound words with noun V-ing / To-infinitive

**A. Questions words before to-infinitives: Wh-word (What, Where, When, Why, Who...)+ to-infinitive**

Những động từ thường dùng trong cấu trúc này là: **tell, show, point out, learn ...**

- He told me what to do.
- He showed us how to open the box.
- He pointed out where to get tickets.

**B. Verb + to-infinitive**

Những động từ thường dùng trong cấu trúc này là:

**start, begin, decide, want, try, manage, would like, agree, advice, ask...**

- I want to buy a new shirt.
- He decided to go home.

- They started to run.