

HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP CUỐI HỌC KỲ I MÔN TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8
NĂM HỌC 2024-2025

I. VOCAB

All vocabularies related from unit 1 to unit 6

II. GRAMMAR

1. Present simple tense : (Thì hiện tại đơn)

* TO BE : am/ is/ are

* Động từ thường :

+ / Khẳng định : I , You , We , They , Ns + V

He , She , It , N + Vs/es

+ / Phủ định : (I , You , We , They) + do not (don't) + V

(He , She , It) + does not (doesn't) + V

+ / Nghi vấn : Do / Does + S + V ?

* Cách dùng : Diễn tả 1 thói quen , 1 hành động xảy ra thường xuyên ở hiện tại .

Thường dùng với : Always / often / usually / sometimes / never / everyday / every morning / after school / after dinner

2. The present progressive tense: (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

+ / Khẳng định : S + am / is / are + Ving .

+ / Phủ định : S + am not / is not / are not + Ving .

+ / Nghi vấn : Am / Is / Are + S + Ving ?

* Cách dùng : Diễn tả 1 hành động đang xảy ra xung quanh thời điểm nói ở hiện tại , thường dùng với : now , at the moment , at present .

Khi dùng với trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai -> dự định , kế hoạch chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai gần

3. The simple future tense (Thì tương lai đơn)

+ / Khẳng định : S + will + V...

+ / Phủ định : S + will not (won't) + V...

+ / Nghi vấn : will + S + V... ?

* Cách dùng : Diễn tả 1 dự định (ý định) sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai (nhưng chưa chắc chắn)

4. The past simple tense : (Thì quá khứ đơn)

* TO BE : was/ were

* Động từ thường :

+ / Khẳng định : S + Ved

+ / Phủ định : S + did not (didn't) + V

+ / Nghi vấn : Did + S + V ?

* Cách dùng : Diễn tả 1 sự việc , hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ , không để lại kết quả ở hiện tại .

Thường dùng với : yesterday , last... , ... ago , ...

5. Comparison of Adverbs: (So sánh hơn với trạng từ)

* Short adv:

S1 + V + adv-er + than + S2 (+auxiliary V)

* Long adv:

S1 + be + more + adv + than + S2 (+auxiliary V)

6. Liking and disliking + Ving/ to V

Like/ love/ prefer/ hate + Ving/ to V

Enjoy/ adore/ fancy/ don't mind/ dislike/ detest + Ving

7. Simple and Compound sentences

+ Câu đơn trong tiếng anh là câu chỉ có một mệnh đề độc lập.

- Câu đơn không phải là câu ngắn mà nó chỉ thể hiện một ý chính.

- Một câu đơn có thể có nhiều hơn một

chủ ngữ – Một câu đơn có thể có nhiều động từ

+ Một câu ghép trong tiếng anh gồm hai mệnh đề độc lập được nối với nhau bằng các liên từ nối hoặc các cặp từ nối. Để xác định liệu mệnh đề có phải là mệnh đề độc lập không ta lược bỏ liên từ. Một số liên từ: *and, but, so, or, for, however, therefore, otherwise,..*

8. Wh và Yes/ No qs

9. Countable and uncountable nouns

+ **DT đếm được:** Là những danh từ chỉ người, chỉ động vật, chỉ sự vật hoặc hiện tượng,... tồn tại độc lập riêng lẻ mà ta có thể đếm được, được thể hiện bằng số lượng cụ thể, chính vì vậy thường sẽ đi cùng với số đếm phía trước.

Ví dụ: *a chair, an apple, five pens,..*

- Danh từ đếm được có 2 loại hình thái: danh từ số ít (*single*) và danh từ số nhiều (*plural*).

+ **DT không đếm được:** chỉ đồ vật, sự vật, hiện tượng,... không đếm được, không thể sử dụng với số đếm. Đây thường là các danh từ chỉ khái niệm trừu tượng như hiện tượng tự nhiên, vật chất ở thể khí/ lỏng/ rắn, các loại bệnh, các môn học, các môn thể thao, một số danh từ tập hợp,...

Ví dụ: *water money, advice, air, tea, information*

- Danh từ không đếm được không có số nhiều.

10. Zero article

11. Conditional sentences type 1

Câu điều kiện loại 1 dùng để nói về điều có thật ở hiện tại, chắc chắn xảy ra trong tương lai Form: *If + S + V/ Vs,es... S + will + V*

III- SPEAKING: Talk about one of these topics

1. Talking about leisure activities with your family.

2. Talking about the village or town where someone lives.

3. Talking about your school clubs

1. Talking about types of home you live in.

2. Talking about a normal family event.

3. Talking about the maintaining traditional lifestyles

IV. LISTENING

1. Listen and tick T (true) or F (false).

2. Listen then correct sentences.

3. Listen and choose the best answers: A, B, C or D.

4. Listen and fill the missing words.

5. Listen and answer the questions

V. WRITING. (80 - 100 words)

1. Writing a paragraph about the things you do to help your family.

2. Write an email to give advice to your friend about taking part in a traditional festival

3. Writing a paragraph about the advantages or disadvantages of online learning.

VI. PRACTICE:

1. All the exercises from unit 4 to unit 6 in workbook

2. Some suggested exercises (*Một số bài tập gợi ý*)

A. PHONETICS

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

1.A. <u>p</u> uzzle	B. <u>s</u> ugar	C. <u>p</u> ush	D. <u>f</u> ull
2.A. <u>w</u> eird	B. <u>r</u> elax	C. <u>e</u> njoyable	D. <u>d</u> etest
3.A. <u>h</u> ouses	B. <u>f</u> aces	C. <u>h</u> orses	D. <u>p</u> laces
4.A. <u>b</u> ut	B. <u>n</u> ut	C. <u>t</u> ub	D. <u>b</u> ury
5.A. <u>p</u> in	B. <u>b</u> ib	C. <u>t</u> iny	D. <u>b</u> ill
6.A. <u>f</u> ace	B. <u>b</u> at	C. <u>c</u> at	D. <u>m</u> ap
7.A. <u>l</u> ook	B. <u>g</u> ood	C. <u>c</u> ook	D. <u>f</u> ood
8.A. <u>c</u> ould	B. <u>s</u> ound	C. <u>w</u> ould	D. <u>s</u> hould
9.A. <u>h</u> our	B. <u>h</u> onest	C. <u>h</u> ill	D. <u>h</u> onor
10.A. <u>b</u> ut	B. <u>p</u> ull	C. <u>p</u> ush	D. <u>p</u> ut
11. A. <u>f</u> un	B. <u>s</u> un	C. <u>s</u> urf	D. <u>c</u> ut
12. A. <u>g</u> rocery	B. <u>m</u> onth	C. <u>c</u> omfort	D. <u>m</u> oney
13. A. <u>f</u> ields	B. <u>f</u> lowers	C. <u>l</u> emons	D. <u>p</u> arks
14. A. <u>l</u> eisure	B. <u>e</u> ight	C. <u>c</u> elebrate	D. <u>p</u> enalty
15. A. <u>p</u> opulated	B. <u>l</u> oaded	C. <u>h</u> arvested	D. <u>l</u> ived
16. A. <u>a</u> round	B. <u>d</u> elicious	C. <u>h</u> ouse	D. <u>g</u> round
17. A. <u>s</u> ound	B. <u>t</u> ouch	C. <u>m</u> ountain	D. <u>a</u> ccount
18. A. <u>l</u> aughed	B. <u>w</u> ashed	C. <u>d</u> anced	D. <u>p</u> layed
19. A. <u>b</u> eds	B. <u>d</u> ogs	C. <u>p</u> orters	D. <u>b</u> ooks
20. A. <u>h</u> omework	B. <u>m</u> other	C. <u>o</u> pen	D. <u>j</u> udo

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Ex1. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

1. Technology has improved our lifestyles and has provided us with opportunities to

enjoy more ____ time.

A. freedom B. Leisure C. Vacation D. hobby

2. There are different types of street food among regions and ____ around the world.

A. cultures B. Traditions C. Customs D. habits

3. The increase in obesity is a result of poor diet and a(n) ____ lifestyle.

A. health B. Healthy C. Unhealthy D. active

4. How did people in the past ____ their food when there were no refrigerators?

A. have B. Make C. Keep D. cook

5. ____ a healthier lifestyle means lowering your risk of developing many illnesses.

A. Living B. Making C. Getting D. Letting

6. It is considered ____ to turn up for dinner on time in Tanzania: you should be 15 minutes late.

A. polite B. Modern C. Suitable D. rude

7. If you stay awake all night, you ____ very tired tomorrow.

A. are B. Were C. will be D. would be

8. With ____ technology, we will be able to have smaller and smaller computers.

A. traditional B. Native C. Social D. modern

9. ____ something unexpected happens, we will have our exams in late May.

A. Therefore B. Although C. Because D. Unless

10. "Can we try the street food in Ho Chi Minh City?" - " ____ "

A. Thank you. B. Certainly. C. Why so? D. Can we?

11. Khmer men teach their children how to ____ fish at an early age.

A. do B. catch C. raise D. eat

12. The elders often pass on their ____ to the young through stories and activities.

A. traditions B. rules C. legends D. music

13. The mountain people in the Central Highlands use natural ____ to build a Rong house.

A. trees B. posts C. leaves D. materials

14. Minority women often go to the mountains to ____ plants for food and medicine.

A. collect B. see C. look D. raise

15. Many minority groups ____ cows and buffaloes for a living.

A. feed B. herd C. raise D. milk

Ex2. Use the correct tense of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. He (buy) ____ me a big teddy bear on my birthday last week.

2. They (watch) ____ TV late last night.

3. We (not be) ____ excited about the film last night.

4. My mother dislikes (prepare) ____ the meals.

5. Do you enjoy (do) ____ DIY in your freetime?

6. What ____ you (buy) ____ for your grandma's birthday next week?

7. If the bridge (collapse) ____ we won't be able to cross the river.

8. I'm sure we (not miss) ____ the bus. It's still early.

9. The farmers will work in the field unless it (rain) ____ heavily.

10. ____ you (go) ____ to her party if she sends you an invitation?

11. Most students detest ____ (have) homework during the weekends

12. Alice is fond of ____ (create) small animals with paper.

13. These students are learning how ____ (deal) with pressure before the final test.

14. Trung is very active and he dislikes _____ (watch) TV during leisure time.
15. Whenever you are bullied, you should _____ (talk) to your teachers.
16. He (buy) _____ me a big teddy bear on my birthday last week.
17. If you (eat) _____ an apple every day, you will stay healthy.
18. Will Dan wear a kilt if he (go) _____ to Scotland?
19. He (have) _____ sore eyes if he spends too much time on the computer.
20. If you (not do) _____ anything bad, you won't get into trouble.
21. Next year we (build) _____ a house overlooking the lake.
22. Spring is coming, so we (celebrate) _____ the Ban Flower Festival soon.
23. If you have a chance to travel on a dogsled, you (never forget) _____ it.
24. If I (be) _____ free to choose a topic, I will give a presentation on Alaska.
25. Unless you try, you (never know) _____ if you can play football.

Ex 3. Give the correct form of the words in blank.

1. People in my country are very open and _____ I like to go there when I have free time. (friend)
2. Some of my _____ live in the countryside. (relate)
3. Some people say that the country is more _____ for the people who are retired. (suit)
4. Do you think the ethnic _____ people have their own custom and traditions? (minor)
5. Which ethnic group has the smallest _____ in Vietnam? (populate)
6. Some ethnic peoples in the mountainous regions still keep their _____ way of farming. (tradition)
7. My history teacher has a vast _____ of past events. (know)
8. Each of my friends has a _____ character. (differ)
9. Nam is very _____, kind and generous. (social)
10. There wasn't any _____ in our village two years ago. (electric)
11. Kien was so tall that no one recognised him at the family _____ last summer. (union)
12. My mum puts in a lot of effort to prepare _____ to worship our ancestors. (offer)
13. The festival _____ gathered on the riverside to cheer the boat racers. (go)
14. Dragon-snake (Rong ran len may) is a traditional Vietnamese game for children. It is very (enjoy).
15. We happened to see some locals _____ animals in their village temples. (worship)

Ex 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction in each sentence.

1. I visited Mexico and United States last year.
A B C D
2. France and Britain are separated by Channel.
A B C D
3. Next year we are going skiing in Swiss Alps.
A B C D
4. The word 'restroom' is an euphemism for toilet.

that they have not had enough to eat. Visitors from the West find it difficult to (4) __ used to this, because they usually eat everything up to show that they liked it. When an Asian host sees their (5) __ plates, he usually assumes that they want more.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1.A. habits | B. fashions | C. styles | D. practices |
| 2.A.where | B. after | C. when | D. why |
| 3.A. symbol | B. icon | C. warning | D. sign |
| 4.A. make | B. get | C. maintain | D. Look |
| 5.A. clear | B. empty | C. vacant | D. Blank |

Ex2. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each question.

In southern Australia, there is a town where chimneys rise from the sand and there are big red signs warning people of "unmarked holes". This town is Coober Pedy, often known as the "underground" town.

Coober Pedy is a small town over 1,000 miles from Canberra, the country's capital. Today it has about 1,800 residents. Originally, residents of Coober Pedy were opal miners, and even today it is still a mining town.

The Coober Pedy region is mostly a treeless desert. Very little plant life exists due to the region's low rainfall and intense heat, so most of the residents live underground to escape the heat. They call their underground homes "dugouts". These dugouts remain at a constant temperature, while surface buildings need air conditioning. The average maximum temperature is 30-32°C, but it can get quite cool in the winter.

There are a number of underground hotels and tourist shops in the town. The town has become a popular stopover point and tourist destination.

1. What is special about people in Coober Pedy?
A. They are coal miners. B. They live underground.
C. They need air conditioning. D. They receive many tourists.
2. People in Coober Pedy live in "dugouts" because
A. very little plant life exists B. they can do the mining there
C. it is much cooler there D. there are many hotels there
3. The underlined word "it" in the passage refers to
A. Canberra B. capital city C. Opal D. Coober Pedy
4. The underlined word "intense" in the passage probably means
A. strong B. Quiet C. Weak D. interesting
5. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?
A. There are big red warning signs in Coober Pedy.
B. Houses underground in Coober Pedy are called "dugouts".
C. The average temperature in Coober Pedy region is 30-32°C.
D. There are a lot of tourist shops in the town.

Ex 3. Read the passage and choose the correct option A, B or C for each question.

A Longevity Celebration

On the fifth day of Tet, Binh An Village holds a longevity celebration for elderly people over 70. This tradition has continued for centuries in the village.

In the morning, everyone dresses nicely and walks to the village temple. According to tradition, the elderly wear traditional ao dai. They sit at the most honourable place.

The village leaders congratulate them. They offer each elder a "longevity flag" and a bunch of flowers. Then, each family takes photographs with their elders. At noon, families hold a home party for their elders. It is customary for the family members to cook for their elders. The traditional dishes served are five-colour sticky rice, steamed chicken, spring rolls, and deep-fried fish.

The longevity celebration is important to all villagers. It is an opportunity for them to show their respect to the elders. It is also a great time for family gatherings.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. A celebration for the elderly. B. A spring festival. C. A cooking contest.

2. How do people go to the village temple?

- A. By car. B. By motorbike. C. On foot.

1. According to the passage, what do the elders NOT do during the official ceremony?

- A. Sit at an honourable place. B. Take photographs of the event.
C. Receive congratulations from other people.

2. Who cooks at the home party?

- A. The elderly. B. The nearby restaurant. C. The family members.

3. The celebration is important to Binh An villagers because

- A. it shows that they respect the elders
B. it is an opportunity to admire their culture
C. it is a great opportunity for them to gather

Ex4. Read the text and answer the questions.

If you go to the American state of Alaska, you might find the traditional lifestyle there interesting. Although Alaska is quite large, with nearly 1.7 million square kilometres, it has a small population of about 730,000.

The native peoples in Alaska still maintain many of their traditions. They keep their old ways of making arts and crafts alive. Various native groups have their own special styles of carving or weaving as well as their unique tribal dances and drumming. Therefore, visitors to Alaska may experience some of their culture in their villages. They may see performances of traditional music and native art in galleries and museums.

Alaska is also known for its unusual method of transport - the dogsled. Today, dog sledding (= mushing) is more of a sport than a true means of transport. The best-known race is the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, a 1,510 km race from Anchorage to Nome.

Mushers from all over the world come to Anchorage each March to compete for cash and prizes.

1. What is the population of Alaska?

.....

2. Who have special styles of carving or weaving?

.....

3. Where can we find the culture of the native peoples in Alaska?

.....

4. How long is the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race?

.....

5. Is the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race an international competition?

.....

D. WRITING

Ex 1. Write meaningful sentences, using the words and phrases given.

1. *If you / visit / our town / we/ take / to / famous / local restaurant.*
.....
2. *Many / Vietnamese families / teach / children / respect elders.*
.....
3. *There / many ways / show / respects.*
.....
4. *Why / people / the Central Highlands / organise / the Elephant Racing Festival?*
.....
5. *My family / have / custom / cook / sticky rice / first day / each lunar month.*
.....
6. *I / eat/ vegetables/ often/ I used / to.*
.....
7. *Today/ you/ perform/ badly/ yesterday.*
.....
8. *We/ spend/ two/ hour/ repair/ windows/ yesterday.*
.....
9. *Hoa ethnic group / have/ the / colourful clothing.*
.....
10. *Doctors / warn them / adopt / healthier lifestyle / they / overweight.*
.....
11. *I think / there / some similarities / a custom / a tradition.*
.....
12. *Americans / decorate / homes / make / look scary / Halloween.*
.....
13. *you / attend / the Khmer's Moon Worship Festival / last year / ?*
.....
14. *How many / ethnic minority groups / Viet Nam / ?*
.....
15. *Where / the Hmong / live / ?*
.....
16. *What / you / do / the Ede's Harvest Festival / last October / ?*
.....
17. *How old / minority children / when / they / start helping / the family / ?*
18. *You / give up seat / or offer / carry something heavy / elders.*
.....
19. *You / listen / not talk back / elders / speak.*
.....
20. *At mealtimes / children should not / start eat / before / elders do.*
.....

Ex 2. Rewrite the following sentences, so that their meaning stays the same

1. *Don't play computer games for too long. You will harm your eyes.*
If you play

2. *Be careful with your diet, or you will get overweight.*
 You will
3. *We'll go to the beach unless it rains.*
 If
4. *If you don't hurry up, you will be late.*
 Unless
5. *Unless the teacher explains the lesson again, we won't understand it very well.*
 If
6. *It's a good idea to eat a lot of fruit and vegetables every day.*
 We should.....
7. *I didn't go to school because I was sick.*
 I was sick, so
8. *The journey takes four hours by car and five hours by train.*
 It takes.....
9. *I like playing football better than watching it.*
 I prefer
10. *We usually visit museums when we have leisure time.*
 We enjoy
11. *I don't know H'Hen Niê very much. Nevertheless, I like her.*
 Despite I.....
12. *When Trang has free time, she likes hanging out with her friends.*
 In _____, Trang likes hanging out with her friends. **(LEISURE)**
13. *When Minh has free time, he likes surfing the net more than going shopping.*
 When Minh has free time, he prefers surfing the net _____. **(TO)**
14. *Ann is very tired; however, she helps her mother with the housework.*
 Ann is very tired, _____ her mother with the housework. **(BUT)**
15. *Some students love riding bicycles around the lake in their free time.*
 Some students _____ riding bicycles around the lake in their free time. **(KEEN)**
16. *The ancient pagoda in this area is a very popular tourist destination.*
 This area _____ its ancient pagoda. **(FAMOUS)**
17. *This website can give us a variety of ways to deal with stress*
 This website can _____ a variety of ways to deal with stress. **(PROVIDE)**
18. *How much does the wooden statue cost?*
 What _____ of the wooden statue? **(PRICE)**
19. *The young farmer works faster than the old one*
 The old farmer _____ than the young one. **(SLOWLY)**
20. *It's necessary for everybody to clean up their neighborhood once a week.*
 Everybody _____

Đồng Tiến, ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2024
 NGƯỜI SOẠN

Nguyễn Phương Lan

