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| **PHÒNG GD-ĐT QUẬN ĐỐNG ĐA** **TRƯỜNG THCS HUY VĂN** |  |

 |  **NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP - MÔN TIẾNG ANH 8****(Thời gian nghỉ dịch covid-19 từ ngày 27/4 đến 2/5)**  |

**A. KNOWLEDGE**

 **GRAMMAR REVIEW**

**I. Passive voice (Câu bị động)**

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| **TENSES** | **ACTIVE** | **PASSIVE** |
| 1. The simple present | S + V(-s/es) | S + am/ is/ are + Vpp |
| 2. The present continuous | S + am/ is/ are + V-ing | S + am/ is/ are + being + Vpp |
| 3. The present perfect | S + have/ has + Vpp | S + have/ has + been + Vpp |
| 4. The present perfect continuous | S + have/ has + been + V-ing | S + have/ has + been + being + Vpp |
| 5. The simple past | S + V2/ V-ed | S + was/were + Vpp |
| 6. The past continuous | S + was/were + V-ing | S + was/were +being + Vpp |
| 7. The past perfect | S + had + Vpp | S + had + been + Vpp |
| 8. The past perfect continuous | S + had + been + V-ing | S + had + been + being + Vpp |
| 9. The simple future | S + will/ shall + V | S + will/ shall + be + Vpp |
| 10. The future continuous | S + will/ shall + be + V-ing | S + will/ shall + be + being + Vpp |
| 11. The simple future perfect | S + will/ shall + have + Vpp | S + will/ shall + have + been + Vpp |
| 12. The near future | S + be going to + V | S + be going to + be + Vpp |
| 13. Model verb (\*) | S + Modal verb + V-bare Inf | S + Modal verb + be + Vpp |

**II. Past perfect tense. (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)**

* **Forms - Dạng thức**

**1. Affirmative - Dạng khẳng định : S + had + PII**

*Part participle PII - Quá khứ phân từ*

*Trợ động từ* ***had*** *dùng cho mọi chủ ngữ. Had được viết tắt thành ’d.*

Ví dụ: When we arrived, she had left. (Khi chúng tôi đến, cô ấy đã đi.)

**2. Negative - Dạng phủ định: S + had not + PII**

Ví dụ: Karen had not finished making dinner by the time her husband came home. (Karen đã vẫn chưa nấu xong bữa tối khi chồng cô ấy về nhà.)

**3. Interrogative - Dạng nghi vấn: Had + S + PII?** - Yes, S + had/ - No, S + had not.

Ví dụ: Had you studied English before you moved to New York? (Bạn đã học tiếng Anh trước khi chuyển đến New York chứ?)

* **Uses - Cách dùng**

1. Thì Quá khứ hoàn thành diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trước một hành động hay một thời điểm khác trong quá khứ. Cách dùng này thường sử dụng các cách diễn đạt thời gian “before, after, by, by the time”.

Ví dụ: She had left before we got home. (Cô ấy đã rời đi trước khi chúng tôi về đến nhà.)

She had left by 8 a.m. (Cô ấy đã rời đi trước 8 giờ sáng.)

2. Thì Quá khứ hoàn thành diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và để lại kết quả hay dấu hiệu trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: They were happy because they had scored a goal. (Họ vui mừng vì họ đã ghi được một bàn thắng.)

3. Thì Quá khứ hoàn thành là dạng quá khứ của thì Hiện tại hoàn thành.

Ví dụ:

Thì HTHT: We aren’t hungry. We have just eaten lunch. (Hiện tại chúng tôi không đói. Chúng tôi vừa mới ăn trưa.)

Thì QKHT: We weren’t hungry. We had just eaten lunch. (Chúng tôi không đói. Chúng tôi đã ăn trưa trước đó rồi.)

* **Signals - Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì quá khứ hoàn thành**

*before* (trước khi), *after* (sau khi), *by the time* (tính đến lúc), *by + time* (in the past) (tính đến (một thời gian trong quá khứ).

**B. PRACTICE**

**I. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.**

1. All people (go)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  down into the cellar for protection by the time the tornado (sweep)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  through the town yesterday.

2. Hundreds of trees on streets in Ha Noi (fall)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  in a sudden storm last night.

3. I (not seen)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  a more horrible flood than this since I (live)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this area.

4. The tourists (camp)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  near a peaceful river, when all of a sudden, the river (flood)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  its banks and almost (destroy)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  their campsite.

5. When the volcano (erupt)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , people living nearby already (move)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  to safe places.

**II. Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice.**

1. The mudslide buried five houses in a village in the eastern region.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The volunteers have rescued three cats.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They are cutting dead trees on some streets to prepare for the forthcoming storm.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We should move the furniture to higher places because of the flood.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They had repaired their house before the typhoon came.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What kind of injuries do earthquakes cause?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The government didn't warn the people about the possibility of a tsunami.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Have the workers restored the damaged bridge yet?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I hadn't put the car into the garage before the hail occurred.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We will send rescue workers to the flooded villages.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

1.An example of a natural disaster is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.snowfallB. tornadoC. thunderD. rainbow

2.A severe topical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is called a typhoon.

A. droughtB. rainC. floodD. storm

3.Dozens of buildings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when an earthquake measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale hit the city.

A. destroyedB. collapsedC. buriedD. damaged

4.Hundreds of people were made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the flood.

A. homelessB. helplessC. carelessD. endless

5.We cannot prevent natural disasters, but we can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for them.

A. defeatB. inventC. struggleD. prepare

6.- “No one was killed in the forest fire two days ago”.
- “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!”

A. Oh dearB. That's shockingC. That's a reliefD. How terrible

7.Thousands of people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by natural disasters every year.

A. are affectedB. are affectingC. have affectedD. were affected

8.The roof of the building \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a storm a few days ago.

A. damagedB. was damagedC. has damagedD. has been damaged

9.All the villages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to safe areas before midnight last night.

A. evacuatedB. were evacuatedC. had evacuatedD. had been evacuated

10.As soon as the floodwaters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down, people \_\_\_\_\_\_ their houses.

A. went – cleanedB. had gone – cleanedC. went - had cleanedD. had gone - had cleaned

**IV. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.**

1. Powerful tsunami waves carried ships many kilometres inland.

Ships \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Many natural disasters have been caused by global warming.

Global warming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They provided food then cleared up the debris.

After they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Tornadoes can move objects as big as a car.

Objects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The northern part of the city wasn't struck by the typhoon.

The typhoon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **TỔ TRƯỞNG***(kí và ghi rõ họ tên)***Phạm Lan Phương** | **NHÓM TRƯỞNG***(kí và ghi rõ họ tên)***Bùi Thị Thùy Dương** |