

BỘ 10 ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1 MÔN TIẾNG ANH 8 NĂM 2021-2022

1. Đề cương giữa học kì 1 môn Tiếng Anh 8

1.1. Lý thuyết

1.1.1. Từ vựng

a. Từ vựng Unit 1

antivirus	/'æntivairəs/	chống lại virus
adore	/ə'dɔ:/	yêu thích, mê thích
addicted	/ə'dɪktɪd/	nghiện (thích) cái gì
bead	/bi:d/	hạt chuỗi
beach game	/bi:tʃ geɪm/	trò thể thao trên bãi biển
bracelet	/'breɪslət/	vòng đeo tay
button	/'bʌtn/	khuy
check out	/tʃek aʊt/	xem kĩ
check out something	/tʃek aʊt 'sʌmθɪŋ/	kiểm tra điều gì đó
comedy	/'kɒmədi/	hài kịch
communicate	/kə'mju:nikeɪt/	giao tiếp
community centre	/kə'mju:nəti 'sentə/	trung tâm văn hoá cộng đồng
craft	/kra:ft/	đồ thủ công
craft kit	/kra:ft ki:t/	bộ dụng cụ làm thủ công
comfortable	/'kʌmfətəbl/	thoải mái
cultural event	/'kʌltʃərəl ɪ'vent/	sự kiện văn hoá
comic book	/'kɒmɪk bʊk/	truyện tranh
detest	/di'test/	ghét
DIY do-it-yourself	/di:ai'wai/ ~ /du ɪt jɔ:'self/	các công việc tự mình làm
don't mind	/dʌʊnt maɪnd/	không ngại, không ghét lắm
drama	/'drɑ:mə/	kịch
generation	/'dʒenə'reɪʃn/	thế hệ
go mountain biking	/gəʊ'maʊntən'baɪkɪŋ/	đi đạp xe leo núi
go out with friends	/gəʊaʊt wɪð frendz/	đi chơi với bạn

go shopping	/gəʊ'ʃɒpɪŋ/	đi mua sắm
go to the movies	/gəʊtəðə'mu:vɪz/	đi xem phim
go window shopping	/gəʊ'wɪndəʊ'ʃɒpɪŋ/	đi ngắm đồ
hang out	/hæŋ aʊt/	đi chơi với bạn bè
hooked	/hʊkt/	yêu thích cái gì
harmful	/'hɑ:mfəl/	độc hại
It's right up my street!	/ɪts raɪt ʌp maɪ stri:t/	Đúng vị của tớ!
join	/dʒɔɪn/	tham gia
leisure	/'leɪzə/	sự thư giãn nghỉ ngơi
leisure activity	/'leɪzə æk'trɪvəti/	hoạt động thư giãn nghỉ ngơi
leisure time	/'leɪzə taɪm/	thời gian thư giãn nghỉ ngơi
listen to music	/lɪsn tu 'mju:zɪk/	nghe nhạc
make crafts	/meɪk kra:fts/	làm đồ thủ công
make friends	/meɪk frendz/	kết bạn
melody	/'melədi/	giai điệu (âm nhạc)
novel	/'nɒvəl/	cuốn tiểu thuyết
netlingo	/net'lɪŋgəʊ/	ngôn ngữ dùng để giao tiếp trên mạng
personal information	/'pɜ:sənəl ɪnfə'meɪʃən/	thông tin cá nhân
pet training	/pet 'treɪnɪŋ/	hoạt động huấn luyện thú
people watching	/'pi:pl wɒtʃɪŋ/	ngắm người qua lại
play an instrument	/pleɪən 'ɪnstɹəmənt/	chơi nhạc cụ
play video games	/pleɪ'vɪdɪəʊ geɪmz/	chơi điện tử
reality show	/ri'æləti ʃəʊ/	chương trình truyền hình thực tế
relax	/rɪ'læks/	thư giãn
satisfied	/'sætɪsfaɪd/	hài lòng
socialise	/'səʊʃəlaɪz/	giao tiếp để tạo mối quan hệ
skateboard	/'skeɪtbɔ:d/	trò lướt ván
software	/'sɒftweər/	phần mềm
spare time	/speə taɪm/	thời gian rảnh

sticker	/'stɪkər/	nhãn dính có hình
weird	/wɪəd/	kì cục
window shopping	/'wɪndəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	đi chơi ngắm đồ bày ở cửa hàng
virtual	/'vɜ:tʃuəl/	ảo (chỉ có ở trên mạng)

b. Từ vựng Unit 2

access	/'æksɪs/	sự truy cập, tiếp cận
beehive	/'bi:haɪv/	tổ ong
blackberry	/'blækberi/	dâu tây
bloom	/blu:m/	(sự) nở hoa
brave	/breɪv/	dũng cảm
buffalo	/'bʌfələʊ/	con trâu
camel	/'kæml/	con lạc đà
cattle	/'kætl/	gia súc
climb tree	/klaɪm tri:/	trèo cây
collect	/kə'lekt/	thu, lượm
collect water	/kə'lekt 'wɔ:tər/	đi lấy nước
convenient	/kən'vi:nɪənt/	thuận tiện
country folk	/'kʌntri fəʊk/	người nông thôn
crowded	/'kraʊdɪd/	đông đúc
densely populated	/'densli 'pɒpjuleɪtɪd/	đông dân
disturb	/dɪ'stɜ:b/	làm phiền
education	/edʒu'keɪʃn/	sự giáo dục
electricity	/'ɪlek'trɪsəti/	điện
entertainment centre	/entə'teɪnmənt 'sentər/	trung tâm giải trí
exciting	/'ɪksaɪtɪŋ/	thú vị
explore	/'ɪksplɔ:r/	khám phá
facility	/fə'sɪləti/	cơ sở vật chất
flying kite	/'flaɪŋ kaɪt/	thả diều
generous	/'dʒenərəs/	hào phóng
go herding	/gəʊhɜ:d/	đi chăn trâu

grow up	/grəʊp/	trưởng thành
harvest	/'hɑ:vɪst/	thu hoạch, gặt
harvest time	/'hɑ:vɪst taɪm/	mùa gặt, mùa thu hoạch
hay	/heɪ/	cỏ khô
herd the buffalo	/hɜ:d ðə' bʌfələʊ/	chăn trâu
hospitable	/hɒ'spɪtəbl/	hiếu khách
inconvenient	/'ɪnkən'vi:niənt/	bất tiện
interesting	/'ɪntrestɪŋ/	thú vị
nomadic	/nəʊ'mædɪk/	có tính du mục
opportunity	/'ɒpə'tju:nəti/	cơ hội
optimistic	/'ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/	lạc quan
paddy field	/'pædi fi:ld/	cánh đồng lúa
peaceful	/'pi:sfəl/	thanh bình
pick fruit	/'pɪk fru:t/	hái trái cây
pole	/'pəʊl/	cái sào, cái cọc (lều)
rice	/'raɪs/	gạo, cơm
rice straw	/'raɪs strɔ:/	rơm, rạ
ride a horse	/'raɪd ə hɔ:s/	cuối ngựa
ripe	/'raɪp/	chín
tent	/'tent/	lều trại
tradition	/'træ'dɪʃən/	truyền thống
vacation	/'veɪ'keɪʃən/	kì nghỉ
vast	/'vɑ:st/	rộng lớn
wild flower	/'waɪld fləʊə/	hoa dại

c. Từ vựng Unit 3

according to	/'ə'kɔ:dn̩ tu: /	theo như
account for	/'ə'kaʊnt fɔ:r/	lí giải
against	/'ə'geɪnts/	chống lại
alternating song	/'ɒltəneɪtɪŋ sɒŋ/	bài hát giao duyên, đối đáp
ancestor	/'ænses-tər/	tổ tiên

architect	/'ɑ:kitekt/	kiến trúc
bamboo	/bæm'bu:/	cây tre
basic	/'beisɪk/	cơ bản
basket	/'bɑ:skɪt/	cái rổ, cái giỏ, cái thúng
belong to	/br'lɒŋ tu/	thuộc về
boarding school	/'bɔ:diŋ sku:l/	trường nội trú
cattle	/'kætl/	gia súc
centre	/'sentə/	trung tâm
ceremony	/'serɪməni/	nghi thức, nghi lễ
colourful	/'kɒləfəl/	nhiều màu sắc
communal house	/'kɒmjʊnəl haʊs/	nhà rông
complicated	/'kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/	phức tạp
costume	/'kɒstju:m/	trang phục
country	/'kʌntri/	đất nước
curious (about)	/'kjʊəriəs ə'baʊt/	tò mò (về điều gì)
custom	/'kʌstəmz/	thói quen, phong tục
design	/di'zain/	thiết kế, phác thảo
difficulty	/'dɪfɪkəlti/	sự khó khăn
discriminate	/di'skrɪmɪneɪt/	phân biệt, kì thị
display	/dɪspleɪ/	sự trưng bày
diverse	/daɪ'vɜ:s/	đa dạng
element	/'elɪmənt/	yếu tố
ethnic	/'eθnɪk/	thuộc dân tộc
ethnic minority	/'eθnɪk maɪ'nɔrəti /	dân tộc thiểu số
ethnology	/eθ'nɒlədʒi/	dân tộc học
exhibition	/eksɪ'biʃn/	sự triển lãm, cuộc triển lãm
far-away	/fɑ:r ə'weɪ/	xa xôi
festival	/'festɪvl/	lễ hội
find out	/faɪnd aʊt/	tìm ra, phát hiện
flat	/flæt/	căn hộ

gather	/'gæðər/	tụ họp, tập họp
group	/gru:p/	nhóm
guest	/gest/	vị khách
harmony	/'ha:məni/	sự hài hòa
heritage site	/'herɪtɪdʒ saɪt/	khu di tích
hunt	/hʌnt/	sự săn bắn, cuộc đi săn
insignificant	/ɪnsɪg'nɪfɪkənt/	không quan trọng
instead	/ɪn'sted/	thay vì vậy
item	/'aɪtəm/	món đồ
language	/'læŋgwɪdʒ/	ngôn ngữ
law	/lɔ:/	luật, phép tắc
literature	/'lɪtərɪʃər/	văn học
local people	/'ləʊkl 'pi:pl /	người dân địa phương
major	/'meɪdʒər/	lớn, chủ yếu
majority	/mə'dʒɔrəti/	phần lớn, đa số
member	/'membər/	thành viên
minority	/maɪ'nɔrəti/	thiểu số, phần nhỏ
modern	/'mɒdən/	hiện đại
mostly	/'məʊstli/	hầu hết, phần lớn
mountainous	/'maʊntɪnəs/	nhiều núi non
mountainous region	/'maʊntɪnəs'ri:dʒən/	vùng núi
museum of ethnology	/mju'zi:əm əv eθ'nɒlədʒi/	bảo tàng dân tộc học
musical instrument	/'mju:zɪkl 'ɪnstɹəmənt/	nhạc cụ
north	/nɔ:θ/	phía bắc
northern	/'nɔ:ðən/	thuộc phía bắc
occasion	/ə'keɪʒən/	địp, cơ hội
open-air market	/'əʊpən - eər'mɑ:kɪt/	chợ ngoài trời
pagoda	/pə'gəʊdə/	ngôi chùa
people	/'pi:pl/	mọi người
poor	/pɔ:r/	nghèo

population	/pɒpjʊ'leɪʃn/	dân số
poultry	/'pəʊltri/	gia cầm
province	/'prɒvɪns/	tỉnh
region	/'ri:dʒən/	vùng, miền
religious group	/'ri:lɪdʒəs gru:p/	nhóm tôn giáo
represent	/reprɪ'zent/	đại diện
scarf	/ska:f/	khăn quàng
schooling	/'sku:lɪŋ/	việc học
shawl	/ʃɔ:l/	chiếc khăn piêu
simple	/'sɪmpl/	đơn giản
south	/saʊθ/	phía nam
southern	/'sʌðən/	thuộc phía nam
sow seed	/səʊ si:d/	gieo hạt
speciality	/speʃi'ælɪti/	đặc sản
spicy	/'spɑ:si/	cay
sticky rice	/'stɪki raɪs/	xôi
stilt house	/'stɪlts haʊs/	nhà sàn
sugar	/'ʃʊgər/	đường
temple	/'templ/	ngôi đền
terraced field	/'terəst fi:ld/	ruộng bậc thang
tool	/tu:l/	công cụ, dụng cụ
tradition	/trə'dɪʃən/	truyền thống
unforgettable	/ʌnfə'getəbl/	không thể quên được
unique	/'ju:ni:k/	duy nhất
waterwheel	/'wɔ:təwi:l/	bánh xe quay nước
way of life	/weɪəv laɪf/	cách sống

1.1.2. Ngữ pháp

a. Ngữ pháp Unit 1

* Danh động từ

- Danh động từ (gerund) là danh từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm ING sau động từ thường.

Ex: going; thinking; reading; listening; playing, ...

- Phủ định của danh động từ được hình thành bằng cách thêm not vào trước V-ing.

Ex: not making, not opening, ...

- Cũng có thể thêm tính từ sở hữu vào trước danh động từ để nói rõ chủ thể thực hiện hành động.

Ex: my reading comic books,

Cách dùng

- Subject (Danh động từ làm chủ ngữ)

Ex: Going to the cinema is fun.

Reading book is my hobby.

- Stand after a preposition (Đứng sau giới từ)

Ex: I am thinking about going camping in the mountain.

She is afraid of going there.

Một số động từ và tính từ có giới từ theo sau bởi danh động từ.

To look forward to (trông mong); surprised at (ngạc nhiên); busy (bận rộn); to insist on (khăng khăng, nài nỉ); to be interested in (thích thú).

- Object (Danh động từ làm tân ngữ sau một số động từ)

Ex: He likes swimming.

I have finished doing my homework.

Một số động từ được theo sau bởi danh động từ:

To finish, to prevent (ngăn cản), to avoid (tránh), to delay (hoãn lại), to enjoy, to deny (chối bỏ), to dislike, to consider (cân nhắc), to imagine (tưởng tượng), to risk (liều lĩnh), to support (ủng hộ), to suggest (đề nghị), to quit (từ bỏ).

Bảng tóm tắt một số động từ được theo sau bởi Gerund hoặc To Infinitive

- Sau một số động từ chúng ta dùng hình thức nguyên thể có "To" (To infinitive). Chúng ta cũng có thể đặt "not" trước "to inf" để chỉ nghĩa phủ định.

Verbs (Động từ)	Meaning (nghĩa tiếng Việt)	Examples (Ví dụ)
S + V + to infinitive		
afford	có đủ tiền, thời gian	I can't afford to buy that car
agree	đồng ý	Everybody agree to help you.
appear	đường như	
arrange	sắp xếp	I will arrange to meet you some day.

attempt	cố gắng	He attempts to study hard this semester
begin	bắt đầu	The train begins to start at 6.00
care	thích	
choose	chọn	
consent	chấp thuận	
decide	quyết định	We decided to buy that house
determine	quyết định	
fail	không làm được	She failed to get the contract
forget	quên	Don't forget to send me a letter
happen	trình cờ	
hesitate	do dự	
hope	hi vọng	I hope to see you again
love	yêu	
manage	xoay sở được	He managed to get out of the car.
neglect	lờ đi	
offer	cống hiến	
prepare	chuẩn bị	
pretend	giả vờ	She pretend to be my friend
promise	hứa	I promise to help you
propose	đề nghị	
refuse	từ chối	They refused to pay extra salary
regret	hối tiếc	I regret to tell her that
remember	nhớ	I remember to lock the door
seem	dường như	
start	bắt đầu	
swear	thề	
try	cố gắng	Try to work harder.
S + V + O + to infinitive - Một số động từ thường có Object đi kèm		
ask	yêu cầu	I ask my brother to help me with homework.
advise	khuyên	The doctor advises patients to give up smoking

allow	cho phép	My father allows me to go to the theater tonight.
bear	chịu đựng	
beg	van xin	
cause	gây ra	
command	ra lệnh	
compel	bắt buộc	
encourage	khuyến khích	Uniforms encourage students to be confident.
expect	mong đợi	
forbid	cấm	
force	cưỡng bức	
get	bắt làm	
hate	ghét	
help	giúp đỡ	Hoa helps me (to) do the housework.
instruct	chỉ dạy	
intend	định	
invite	mời	John invited me to take part in his party.
leave	giao cho	
like	thích	
mean	định	
need	cần	
oblige	bắt buộc	
order	ra lệnh	
permit	cho phép	My father permits me to go to the theater tonight.
persuade	thuyết phục	
prefer	thích hơn	
press	ép, vắt	
recommend	giới thiệu	
request	thỉnh cầu	
remind	nhắc nhở	
teach	dạy	

tell	nói, bảo	
tempt	xúi giục	
trouble	gây phiền	
want	muốn	My mother wants me to be a teacher
warn	cảnh báo	
wish	muốn	

- Sau một số động từ chúng ta sử dụng danh động từ (Gerund): hình thức thêm "ing". Chúng ta cũng có thể đặt "not" trước "gerund" để chỉ nghĩa phủ định.

Verbs (Động từ)	Meaning (nghĩa tiếng Việt)	Examples (Ví dụ)
S + V + Gerund		
admit	thừa nhận	
advise	khuyên	
allow	cho phép	He is allowed sitting here
anticipate	dự đoán	
appreciate	đánh giá cao	
avoid	tránh	We start early to avoid getting traffic jam.
confess	thú nhận	
consider	xem xét	
delay	trì hoãn	
deny	chối	He denied stealing the money
detest	ghê tởm	
dislike	không thích	
enjoy	thích thú	We enjoy watching cartoons.
escape	trốn khỏi	
excuse	tha lỗi	
face	đối diện	
fancy	muốn	Fancy seeing you here
finish	làm xong	I have finished doing the test

give up	từ bỏ	He has given up smoking
imagine	tưởng tượng	
involve	đòi hỏi phải	
justify	chứng tỏ	
keep on	tiếp tục	The bus keeps on running
leave off	ngưng	
mention	đề cập	
mind	phiền lòng	
miss	bỏ lỡ	
permit	cho phép	
postpone	trì hoãn	
practice	thực hành	You should practice speaking English everyday.
put off	trì hoãn	
quit	bỏ	
recommend	đề nghị	
resent	phật lòng	
resist	khăng khăng	
resume	lại tiếp tục	
risk	liều lĩnh	
save	cứu khỏi	
tolerate	chấp nhận	
suggest	đề nghị	They suggest going to the beach.
recollect	hồi tưởng	
pardon	tha thứ	
can't resist	không cưỡng nổi	
can't stand	không chịu nổi	I can't stand laughing
can't help	không nhịn nổi	I can't help laughing
understand	hiểu	
Gerund dùng sau tất cả các giới từ và một số cụm từ sau		
be worth	xứng đáng	It's worth buying. (Đáng để mua)

it's no use	vô ích	It's no use teaching her. (Dạy cô ấy chỉ có vô ích)
it's no good	vô ích	
there's no	không	
be used to	quen với	I am used to stay up late (tôi quen thức khuya)
get used to	trở nên quen	
look forward to	mong ngóng	I am looking forward to seeing you soon
in addition to	thêm vào	
object to	phản đối	Everyone objects to building a new hotel here
confess to	thú nhận	Fred confessed to stealing the jewels
be opposed to	phản kháng	
take to	bắt đầu quen	He took to dinking. (Anh ta nhiễm thói quen uống rượu)
face up to	chấp nhận đương đầu	
admit to	thú nhận	

- Một số động từ dùng với cả "to inf" và "gerund" (ing -form). Nghĩa của chúng sẽ khác nhau.

Verbs (Động từ)	To inf/ V-ing	Meaning (nghĩa tiếng Việt)	Examples (Ví dụ)
remember forget regret	V-ing	Chỉ hành động đã xảy ra rồi	I don't remember posting the letter. (tôi không nhớ là đã gửi thư rồi)
remember forget regret	to inf	Chỉ hành động chưa xảy ra	I must remember to post the letter. (Tôi phải nhớ gửi lá thư - chưa gửi)
mean	V-ing	có nghĩa là	Having a party tonight will mean working extra hard tomorrow
	to inf	có ý định	I mean to work harder
propose	V-ing	đề nghị	I propose waiting till the police get here
	to inf	có ý định	I propose to start tomorrow
go on	V-ing	vẫn tiếp tục cùng đề tài	He went on talking about his accident

	to inf	tiếp tục nhưng đề tài khác	He went on to talk about his accident
stop	V-ing	ngừng việc đang làm	She stopped singing (cô ấy ngừng hát)
	to inf	ngừng để làm việc khác	She stopped to sing (cô ấy ngừng để hát)
try	V-ing	chỉ sự thử nghiệm	I've got a terrible headache. I tried taking an aspirin but it didn't help.
	to inf	chỉ sự cố gắng	I was very tired. I tried to keep my eyes open but I couldn't
like hate prefer	V-ing	Chỉ ý nghĩa tổng quát	I don't like waking up so early as this. (Tôi không thích dậy sớm)
like hate prefer	to inf	chỉ hành động cá biệt dịp này	I don't like to wake him up so early as this (Tôi không muốn đánh thức anh ấy dậy sớm như thế này)

b. Ngữ pháp Unit 2

Phân biệt tính từ ngắn - tính từ dài, trạng từ ngắn - trạng từ dài

* Phân biệt tính từ ngắn & tính từ dài:

Tính từ ngắn (Short adjectives)

(Ký hiệu trong bài này là: S-adj)

- Là tính từ có một âm tiết

Ví dụ:

- red, long, short, hard,....

Tính từ dài (Long adjectives)

(Ký hiệu trong bài này là: L-adj)

- Là tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên

Ví dụ:

- beautiful, friendly, humorous,

* Trạng từ ngắn & Trạng từ dài:

Trạng từ ngắn (Short adverbs)

(Ký hiệu trong bài này là: S-adv)

- Là trạng từ có một âm tiết

Ví dụ:

- hard, fast, near, far, right, wrong, ...

Trạng từ dài (Long adverbs)

(Ký hiệu trong bài này là: L-adv)

- Là trạng từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên.

Ví dụ:

- quickly, interestingly, tiredly, ...

So sánh bằng với tính từ và trạng từ

Cấu trúc:

S1 + V + as + adj/adv + as + S2 + auxiliary V

S1 + V + as + adj/ adv + as + O/ N/ pronoun

Ví dụ:

- She is as tall as I am = She is as tall as me. (Cô ấy cao bằng tôi.)

- He runs as quickly as I do = He runs as quickly as me. (Anh ấy chạy nhanh như tôi.)

- Your dress is as long as my dress = Your dress is as long as mine. (Váy của bạn dài bằng váy của tôi.)

So sánh hơn với tính từ và trạng từ

*** So sánh hơn với tính từ ngắn và trạng từ ngắn:**

Cấu trúc:

S1 + S-adj + er/ S-adv- er + than + S2 + Axiliary V

S1 + S-adj + er/ S-adv- er + than + O/ N/ Pronoun

Trong đó: S-adj-er: là tính từ ngắn thêm đuôi "er"

S-adv-er: là trạng từ ngắn thêm đuôi "er"

S1: Chủ ngữ 1 (Đối tượng được so sánh)

S2: Chủ ngữ 2 (Đối tượng dùng để so sánh với đối tượng 1)

Axiliary V: trợ động từ

O (object): tân ngữ

N (noun): danh từ

Pronoun: đại từ

Ví dụ:

- This book is thicker than that one. (Cuốn sách này dày hơn cuốn sách kia.)
- They work harder than I do. = They work harder than me. (Họ làm việc chăm chỉ hơn tôi.)

*** So sánh hơn với tính từ dài và trạng từ dài:**

Cấu trúc:

S1 + more + L-adj/ L-adv + than + S2 + Auxiliary V

S1 + more + L-adj/ L-adv + than + O/ N/ Pronoun

Trong đó: L-adj: tính từ dài

L-adv: trạng từ dài

Ví dụ:

- He is more intelligent than I am. = He is more intelligent than me. (Anh ấy thông minh hơn tôi.)
- My friend did the test more carefully than I did. = My friend did the test more carefully than me. (Bạn tôi làm bài kiểm tra cẩn thận hơn tôi.)

So sánh hơn nhất đối với tính từ và trạng từ

*** So sánh hơn nhất đối với tính từ ngắn và trạng từ ngắn:**

Cấu trúc:

S + V + the + S-adj-est/ S-adv-est

Ví dụ:

- It is the darkest time in my life. (Đó là khoảng thời gian tăm tối nhất trong cuộc đời tôi.)
- He runs the fastest in my class. (Anh ấy chạy nhanh nhất lớp tôi.)

*** So sánh hơn nhất đối với tính từ dài và trạng từ dài:**

Cấu trúc:

S + V + the + most + L-adj/ L-adv

Ví dụ:

- She is the most beautiful girl I've ever met. (Cô ấy là cô gái xinh nhất mà tôi từng gặp.)
- He drives the most carelessly among us. (Anh ấy lái xe ẩu nhất trong số chúng tôi.)

Một số lưu ý đặc biệt

*** Một số tính từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng có tận cùng là "y, le, ow, er" khi sử dụng ở so sánh hơn hay so sánh hơn nhất nó áp dụng cấu trúc so sánh hơn của tính từ ngắn.**

Tính từ So sánh hơn So sánh hơn nhất

Happy -> happier -> the happiest

Simple -> simpler -> the simplest

Narrow -> narrower -> the narrowest

Clever -> cleverer -> the cleverest

Ví dụ:

- Now they are happier than they were before. (Bây giờ họ hạnh phúc hơn trước kia.)

Ta thấy "happy" là một tính từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng khi sử dụng so sánh hơn, ta sử dụng cấu trúc so sánh hơn của tính từ ngắn.

*** Một số tính từ và trạng từ biến đổi đặc biệt khi sử dụng so sánh hơn và so sánh hơn nhất.**

Tính từ/ Trạng từ So sánh hơn So sánh hơn nhất

Good/ well -> better -> the best

Bad/ badly -> worse -> the worst

Much/ many -> more -> the most

a little/ little -> less -> the least

far -> farther/ further -> the farthest/ furthest

Cấu trúc so sánh kép

*** Cấu trúc so sánh "...càng ngày càng ..."**

- Đối với tính từ ngắn và trạng từ ngắn

S-adj-er/ S-adv-er and S-adj-er/ S-adv-er

Ví dụ:

- My sister is taller and taller. (Em gái tôi càng ngày càng cao.)

- He works harder and harder. (Anh ấy làm việc càng ngày càng chăm chỉ.)

- Đối với tính từ dài và trạng từ dài

More and more + L-adj/ L-adv

Ví dụ:

- The film is more and more interesting. (Bộ phim càng ngày càng thú vị.)

- He ran more and more slowly at the end of the race. (Anh ấy chạy càng ngày càng chậm ở phần cuối cuộc đua.)

*** Cấu trúc so sánh "càng càng..."**

- Đối với tính từ ngắn và trạng từ ngắn:

The + S-adj-er/ S-adv-er + S + V, the + S-adj-er/ S-adv-er + S + V

Ví dụ:

- The cooler it is, the better I feel. (Trời càng mát mẻ, tôi càng cảm thấy dễ chịu.)

- The harder he works, the higher salary he gets.

- Đối với tính từ dài và trạng từ dài

The + more + L-adj/ L-adv + S + V, the + more + L-adj/ L-adv + S + V

Ví dụ:

- The more carefully he studies, the more confident he feels. (Anh ấy càng học cẩn thận, anh ấy càng thấy tự tin.)

Cấu trúc so sánh bội (Gấp bao nhiêu lần)

Số lần (half/ twice/ three times/...) + many/much/ adj/ adv+ as + O/ N/ Pronoun

Ví dụ:

- She works twice as hard as me. (Cô ấy làm việc chăm chỉ gấp 2 lần tôi.)

- This road is three times as long as that one. (Con đường này dài gấp 3 lần con đường kia.)

c. Ngữ pháp Unit 3

Một số dạng câu hỏi

*** Câu nghi vấn là gì?**

Câu nghi vấn trong tiếng Anh (interrogative) là loại câu được dùng để đưa ra câu hỏi trực tiếp và được kết thúc bằng dấu chấm hỏi.

Khi là câu hỏi thì chúng ta đặt trợ động từ lên đầu câu hay nói chính xác hơn là đảo trợ động từ (auxiliary verbs) lên trước chủ từ.

Đối với câu chỉ có động từ thường ở thì hiện tại đơn (Simple Present) ta dùng thêm trợ động từ "do" hoặc "does". Sau đây là một số dạng câu hỏi thường gặp:

*** Câu hỏi dạng Yes/ No - Yes/ No Questions**

Cấu trúc:

Trợ động từ (be, do, does, did) + chủ ngữ (S) + động từ +...?

Câu hỏi dạng Yes/ No Questions tức Câu hỏi Yes/ No, bởi vì với dạng câu hỏi này chỉ đòi hỏi trả lời Yes hoặc No.

Yes, s + trợ động từ/ to be.

No, s + trợ động từ/ to be + not.

Ex: Isn't Trang going to school today?

Hôm nay Trang không đi học phải không?

Yes, she is.

Vâng, đúng vậy.

Was Trinh sick yesterday?

Hôm qua Trinh bị bệnh phải không?

No, she was not.

Không, cô ấy không bị bệnh.

* Câu hỏi dạng Wh-question

Khi chúng ta cần hỏi rõ ràng hơn và có câu trả lời cụ thể hơn ta dùng câu hỏi với các từ hỏi.

Ngoài câu hỏi How many (hỏi về số lượng)/ How much (hỏi về giá cả), trong tiếng Anh còn có một loạt từ hỏi nữa và các từ hỏi này đều bắt đầu bằng chữ Wh-. Các từ hỏi Wh- bao gồm: What (gì, cái gì), Which (nào, cái nào), Who (ai), Whom (ai), Whose (của ai), Why (tại sao, vì sao), Where (đâu, ở đâu), When (khi nào, bao giờ).

Để viết câu hỏi với từ để hỏi ta chỉ cần nhớ đơn giản như sau:

Đã là câu hỏi dĩ nhiên sẽ có sự đảo giữa chủ từ và trợ động từ, nếu trong câu không có trợ động từ ta dùng thêm do/ does (tùy theo chủ ngữ và thì câu câu).

Từ để hỏi luôn luôn đứng đầu câu hỏi. Như vậy cấu trúc một câu hỏi có từ để hỏi là:

Từ để hỏi + trợ động từ + chủ ngữ +...?

Ex: What is this? Cái gì đây? hoặc Đây là cái gì?

Where do you live? Anh sống ở đâu?

When do you see him? Anh gặp hắn khi nào?

What are you doing? Anh đang làm gì thế?

Why does she like him? Tại sao cô ta thích anh ta?

- Who hoặc What: câu hỏi chủ ngữ

Đây là câu hỏi khi muốn biết chủ ngữ hay chủ thể của hành động.

Who/ What + động từ (V) +...?

Ex: What happened last night? Chuyện gì đã xảy ra vào tối qua?

Who opened the door? Ai đã mở cửa?

- Whom hoặc What: câu hỏi tân ngữ

Đây là các câu hỏi dùng khi muốn biết tân ngữ hay đối tượng tác động của hành động.

Whom/ What + trợ động từ (do/ did/ does) + s + V +...?

Lưu ý: Trong tiếng Anh viết bắt buộc phải dùng whom mặc dù trong tiếng Anh nói có thể dùng who thay cho whom trong mẫu câu trên.

Ex: What did Trang buy at the store? Trang đã mua gì ở cửa hàng?

Whom does Lan know from the UK?

Lan biết ai từ Vương Quốc Anh?

- When, Where, How và Why: Câu hỏi bỏ ngữ

Dùng khi muốn biết nơi chốn, thời gian, lý do, cách thức của hành động.

When/ Where/ Why/ How + trợ động từ (be, do, does, did) + s + V + bỏ ngữ (+ tân ngữ)?

Ex: How did Trang get to school today?

Làm thế nào mà Trang đã đến được trường vào hôm nay?

When did he move to Ha Noi?

Khi nào cậu ấy chuyển đến Hà Nội?

Đối với câu hỏi Why, chúng ta có thể dùng Because (vì, bởi vì) để trả lời.

Ex: Why do you like computer? Tại sao anh thích máy tính?

Because it's very wonderful. Bởi vì nó rất tuyệt vời.

Why does he go to his office late? Tạo sao anh ta đến cơ quan trễ? Because he gets up late. Vì anh ta dậy trễ.

Các em cần chú ý:

- Câu hỏi với Who, Whom, Whose

Who và Whom đều dùng để hỏi ai, người nào, nhưng Who dùng thay cho người, giữ nhiệm vụ chủ từ trong câu, còn Whom giữ nhiệm vụ túc từ của động từ theo sau.

Ex: Who can answer that question? (Who là chủ từ của động từ can)

Ai có thể trả lời câu hỏi đó?

Whom do you meet this morning? (Whom là túc từ của meet)

Anh gặp ai sáng nay?

Lưu ý:

Trong văn nói người ta có thể dùng who trong cả hai trường hợp chủ từ và túc từ.

Ex: Who(m) do they help this morning?

Họ giúp ai sáng nay?

Động từ trong câu hỏi với who ở dạng xác định. Ngược lại động từ trong câu hỏi với whom phải ở dạng nghi vấn:

Ex: Who is going to Ha Noi with Trang?

Ai đang đi Hà Nội cùng với Trang vậy?

With whom is she going to London?

(= Who(m) did she go to Ha Noi with?)

Cô ta đang đi Hà Nội cùng với ai vậy?

Whose là hình thức sở hữu của who. Nó được dùng để hỏi "của ai".

Ex: Whose is this umbrella? Cái ô này của ai?

It's mine. Của tôi.

Whose có thể được dùng như một tính từ nghi vấn. Khi ấy theo sau whose phải có một danh từ.

Ex: Whose pen are you using? Bạn đang dùng cây bút của ai đây?

Whose books are they reading? Họ đang đọc quyển sách của ai?

- Câu hỏi với What, Which

What và Which đều có nghĩa chung là "cái gì, cái nào". Tuy vậy which có một số giới hạn.

Người nghe phải chọn trong giới hạn ấy để trả lời. Câu hỏi với what thì không có giới hạn. Người nghe có quyền trả lời theo ý thích của mình.

Ex: What do you often have for breakfast?

Bạn thường ăn điểm tâm bằng gì?

Which will you have, tea or coffee?

Anh muốn dùng gì, trà hay cà phê?

What và which còn có thể là một tính từ nghi vấn. Khi sử dụng tính từ nghi vấn phải dùng với một danh từ. Cách dùng giống như trường hợp whose nêu trên.

Ex: What colour do you like?

Bạn thích màu gì?

Which way to the station, please?

Cho hỏi đường nào đi đến ga ạ?

Which có thể dùng để nói về người. Khi ấy nó có nghĩa "người nào, ai".

Ex: Which of you can't do this exercise?

Em nào (trong số các em) không làm được bài tập này?

Which boys can answer all the questions?

Những cậu nào có thể trả lời tất cả các câu hỏi?

Lưu ý:

Who is that man? - He's Mr. John Barnes. (Hỏi về tên)

What is he? - He's a teacher. (Hỏi về nghề nghiệp)

What is he like? - He's tall, dark, and handsome. (Hỏi về dáng dấp)

What's he like as a pianist? - Oh, he's not very good. (Hỏi về công việc làm)

* **Câu hỏi phủ định - Negative Questions**

Negative Question là câu hỏi phủ định, có nghĩa là câu hỏi có động từ viết ở thể phủ định tức có thêm not sau trợ động từ.

Chúng ta dùng câu hỏi phủ định trong các trường hợp sau:

- **Để chỉ sự ngạc nhiên;**

Aren't you crazy? Why do you do that?

Anh có điên không? Sao anh làm điều đó?

- **Là một lời cảm thán.**

Doesn't that dress look nice!

Cái áo này đẹp quá!

Như vậy bản thân câu này không phải là câu hỏi nhưng được viết dưới dạng câu hỏi.

Khi trông chờ người nghe đồng ý với mình.

Trong các câu hỏi này chữ not chỉ được dùng để diễn tả ý nghĩa câu, đừng dịch nó là không.

Người ta còn dùng Why với câu hỏi phủ định để nói lên một lời đề nghị hay một lời khuyên.

Ex: Why don't you lock the door?

Sao anh không khóa cửa? Why don't we go out for a meal?

Sao chúng ta không đi ăn một bữa nhỉ?

Why don't you go to bed early?

Sao anh không đi ngủ sớm?

b. Giới thiệu về mạo từ - Articles

* **Định nghĩa: Mạo từ là gì?**

– Article là gì? Mạo từ trong tiếng Anh là từ được dùng trước danh từ và cho biết danh từ ấy đề cập đến một đối tượng xác định hay không xác định.

– Mạo từ không phải là một loại từ riêng biệt, chúng ta có thể xem nó như một bộ phận của tính từ dùng để bổ nghĩa – chỉ đơn vị (cái, con, chiếc).

– Phân loại mạo từ: Các loại mạo từ trong tiếng Anh gồm có mạo từ xác định và không xác định: mạo từ a an the.

* **Mạo từ xác định - Cách dùng & ví dụ**

- **Mạo từ xác định là gì?**

Mạo từ xác định (definite article): the – được dùng với các danh từ (số nhiều và số ít) đã xác định hoặc những danh từ được nhắc đến lần thứ hai, thứ ba mà người nói lẫn người nghe đều biết về nó.

- Cách dùng mạo từ The:

Mạo từ “The” trong tiếng Anh được dùng trước danh từ chỉ người, vật, sự việc đã được xác định:

+ Trường hợp 1: Mạo từ xác định the được dùng để diễn tả một (hoặc nhiều) người, vật mà cả người nói và người nghe đều biết đối tượng được đề cập tới.

Ví dụ:

Mom is in the garden. (Mẹ đang ở trong vườn)

→ người nói và người nghe đều biết khu vườn đó

Did you finish the book?

(Câu đã đọc xong quyển sách đó chưa?)

→ người nói và người nghe đều biết quyển sách đó

+ Trường hợp 2: Khi đối tượng được nhắc đến lần thứ hai.

Ví dụ: We got a new book. The book is very interesting.

(Chúng tôi vừa mới mua một quyển sách mới. Quyển sách rất thú vị)

+ Trường hợp 3: Mạo từ the được dùng với danh từ chỉ có duy nhất trên đời.

Ví dụ: the moon, the sun, the sky, the earth ...

+ Trường hợp 4: Khi danh từ được xác định bởi một cụm từ hoặc một mệnh đề theo sau nó.

Ví dụ: The girl who you met yesterday is my friend.

(Con bé mà bạn tán hôm qua là bạn tao đấy)

+ Trường hợp 5: Dùng với một tính từ trong cấu trúc “the + adjective” khi muốn đề cập tới một nhóm người.

Ví dụ: In developing countries, the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer.

(Ở các nước đang phát triển, người giàu thì giàu hơn còn người nghèo thì nghèo hơn)

+ Trường hợp 6: Mạo từ xác định trong tiếng Anh còn được dùng trong cấu trúc so sánh nhất, số thứ tự và cấu trúc the only + Noun.

Ví dụ:

She is the tallest student in my class.

(Em đó là học sinh cao nhất lớp tôi đấy)

I'm the only one whom she talks to.

(Tôi là người duy nhất mà con bé nói chuyện)

The third prize goes to Mr. Thomas.

(Giải ba thuộc về ông Thomas)

+ Trường hợp 7: Dùng với tên gọi của các tờ báo, các quyển sách

Ví dụ: The Daily New, The Wall Street, ...

+ Trường hợp 8: Dùng với các danh từ chỉ nhạc cụ.

Ví dụ: play the guitar, play the piano, ...

Mạo từ không xác định - Cách dùng & ví dụ

*** Mạo từ không xác định là gì?**

– Mạo từ bất định (indefinite article) gồm a, an được dùng cho danh từ số ít đếm được (singular noun), được nhắc đến lần đầu tiên. Mạo từ không xác định trong tiếng anh được dùng với danh từ số ít, đếm được.

– Quy tắc khi sử dụng mạo từ không xác định: Mạo từ an dùng cho danh từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i), còn mạo từ dùng cho danh từ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm.

► Lưu ý:

– Có một số danh từ bắt đầu là nguyên âm nhưng lại đọc như phụ âm (university, unit) những trường hợp này đều sử dụng mạo từ a.

– Ngoài ra nếu mở đầu danh từ là các âm câm (như âm /h/) thì phải dùng mạo từ an. (an hour, an honest man)

*** Cách dùng mạo từ không xác định:**

Mạo từ a và an trong tiếng anh được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

+ Trường hợp 1: Dùng trước danh từ đếm được số ít, khi danh từ đó chưa được xác định.

Ví dụ: a book, a table, an apple

+ Trường hợp 2: Dùng khi đối tượng được nhắc đến lần đầu tiên.

Ví dụ:

We have just bought a new car.

(Chúng tôi vừa mới mua một chiếc xe mới)

There is a lake near my house.

(Có một cái hồ gần nhà tôi)

+ Trường hợp 3: Dùng với các danh từ chỉ nghề nghiệp.

Ví dụ:

My mother is a nurse.

(Mẹ tôi là một y tá)

I want to be a teacher.

(Tôi muốn trở thành giáo viên)

+ Trường hợp 4: Dùng trước danh từ số ít để đại diện cho 1 nhóm người hay 1 loài

Ví dụ:

A student should obey to his teacher.

(1 học sinh thì nên nghe lời thầy cô giáo → Tất cả học sinh nên nghe lời thầy cô giáo)

A cat hate rain.

(Mèo ghét mưa → Tất cả mèo đều ghét mưa)

+ Trường hợp 5: Dùng trong các câu cảm thán với cấu trúc what khi dùng từ đếm được ở số ít.

Ví dụ: What a beautiful dress!

(Quả là một chiếc váy đẹp!)

+ Trường hợp 6: Dùng với họ của một người để chỉ người xa lạ.

Ví dụ: A Smith phoned you when you were out.

(Một gã tên Smith nào đó đã gọi tới khi em ra ngoài)

+ Trường hợp 7: Dùng để chỉ 1 người hoặc vật trong 1 nhóm

Ví dụ: She is a student at Tran Phu highschool.

1.2. Bài tập

Choose the best word or phrase to complete the following sentences or do as directed:(3pts)

1. Who repaired the bicycle for you? - Nobody. I repaired it.....

- A. itself
- B. myself
- C. yourself
- D. himself

2.....is your new English teacher like? - She's very kind.

- A. How
- B. Who
- C. What
- D. Which

3. like Nam's sense of humor. His jokes always make us laugh.....

- A. happy

- B. unhappy
C. happily
D. unhappily
4. Children.....play with matches. It only takes one match to cause a fire.
A. shouldn't
B. mustn't
C. don't have to
D. don't
5. -Hoa: I can't reach that apple.
- Lan: Don't worry. I.....you.
A. help
B. will help
C. am going to help
D. helped
6. I think our English is good.join our English Speaking Club.
A. Why don't we
B. Shall we
C. Let's
D. Can we
7. Putting a knifean electrical socket is dangerous.
A. to
B. into
C. at
D. in
- 8..... does Miss Hoa want to be a teacher? -Because she loves children.
A. What
B. Who
C. What
D. Why
9. Choose the incorrect part indicated by A,B,C or D in the following sentence.
Nam is 15 years old (A). He is not (B) young (C) enough to drive (D) a car.

10. "Hello, Nam. This is my cousin, Thu." – "....."

- A. Hello, thank you.
- B. Nice to meet you, too.
- C. It's great.
- D. How do you do, Thu.

11. Which word is stressed on the second syllable?

- A. chemical
- B. scissors
- C. medicine
- D. precaution

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

- A. misseded
- B. washeded
- C. raiseded
- D. watched

Supply the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences: (1pt)

- 1. Be.....in your work! (care)
- 2. He is not enough to lift up the vase by himself. (strength)
- 3. The kitchen is aplace. (danger)
- 4. There's a very film on TV tonight. (interest)

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense of form: (1pt)

- 1. Where is Thu? - She (play).....in the schoolyard.
- 2. It is safe (keep).....drugs and chemicals in locked cupboards.
- 3. She (write).....to me every week.
- 4. Do you like this picture? -My brother (paint).....it yesterday.

Read the passage and answer the questions: (2pts)

Mr Pike lives in a bedsit in London. It's a part of an old house. He's got a room, a kitchen and he shares a bathroom with three other people. In his room, there's a bed, an armchair and a coffee table. He's got a television and a hi-fi, too. In the kitchen, there's a cooker and a sink. There's a small table and two chairs, too. The kitchen's quite small, but it's OK. There are lots of pubs, cafés, and takeaways in the street, so he doesn't cook a lot.

1. Where does Mr Pike live?

.....

2. Does he share a bathroom with other people?

.....

3. What's the kitchen like?

.....

4. Why doesn't he often cook?

.....

Fill in each numbered blank in the passage with ONE suitable preposition: (1pt)

Alexander Graham Bell was born (1).....March 3rd, 1845 (2).....Scotland. He worked (3).....deaf-mutes (4).....Boston University.

Rewrite the sentences, beginning with the given words or do as directed: (2pts)

1. Playing with matches is very dangerous.

- It is

2. Nam can answer that question because he is very intelligent. (use ENOUGH)

- Nam.....

3. They plan to invite their close friends for dinner tonight. (use BE GOING TO)

- They.....

4. Mai gets bad marks because she doesn't do her homework. (make a question for the underlined words).

.....

Choose the best answer to fill in the banks

1. What is she like ? she is(tall/ slim/ reserved)

2. I am sleepy. I go to bed early. (must/ ought to/ have to)

3. The picture is the wall. (in/ of/ on)

4. He isto do this test. (good enough/ too good/ enough good)

5. The computer can turnoff if we don't use it. (itself/ himself/ myself)

6. A is a person who can't speak nor hear.(customer/ deaf-mute/ message)

7. Should put all the dangerous objects out of children's.....(reach/ side/ hands)

8. Tom seemstoday. (happy/ happily/ happiness)

9. Hoa in Hue last year. (lives/ is going to live/ lived)

10. Nam fishing on this weekend. (is going to go/ goes/ went)

Read and answer the questions:

Miss Lan is twenty-five years old. She is still single. She doesn't have many friends. She only has a close friends. She works in the post office . She is tall and pretty with long black hair. She is kind and helpful. She likes wearing "ao dai" .She is a hard-working clerk.

Answer the questions

1. How old will Miss Lan on her next birthday?

.....

2. Where does she works?

.....

3. What does she look like?

.....

4. Does she have a lot of friends?

.....

5. What is her job?

.....

Rewrite the sentences (1,5ms)

1. He is short. He can't stick the picture above the window. (Combine the sentences using "enough")

.....

2. The table is in the middle of the kitchen.

There is.....

3. His hair is short and black.

He has.....

Write the sentences using these words as cues: (1m)

1. There/ wardrobe/ left/ room.

.....

2. Next to/ wardrobe/ bed/ bed/ opposite/ table.

.....

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from others. (2points)

1. A. ple <u>as</u> ure	B. e <u>as</u> y	C. t <u>ea</u> cher	D. sp <u>ea</u> k
2. A. t <u>oo</u> k	B. l <u>oo</u> k	C. fl <u>oo</u> r	D. c <u>oo</u> k

3. A. emigrate	B. assistant	C. transmit	D. exhibition
4. A. reserved	B. stayed	C. seemed	D. talked

Choose the best answer

1. The sun in the east.
 - a. rise
 - b. rose
 - c. rises
 - d. rising
2. ‘Which girl is Celis?’ ‘She’s the one with _____’
 - a. long curly black hair
 - b. curly long black hair
 - c. long black curly hair
 - d. curly black long hair
3. Tom is very shy but his sister is outgoing.
 - a. humorous
 - b. reserved
 - c. hard-working
 - d. sociable
4. She shouldn’t get married yet; she
 - a. is not old enough
 - b. was not old enough
 - c. is not enough old
 - d. was not enough old
5. I went on a trip to the countryside and had my first experience _____ farm work.
 - a. on
 - b. with
 - c. for
 - d. of
6. We usually spend our holiday in the village _____ our grandparents live.
 - a. what
 - b. where

c. which

d. when

7. I think country life is so boring and _____ because you're not close to shops and services.

a. unhealthy

b. inconvenient

c. comfortable

d. peaceful

8. On the farm, uncle Duong showed us how to _____ cucumbers.

a. plough

b. produce

c. pick

d. put up

9. Mongolian children start to learn _____ before they can walk.

a. horse riding

b. riding horse

c. ride horse

d. horse ridden

10. On the side of the road, a herd boy was herding _____.

a. kites

b. hay

c. cattle

d. blackberries

1.3. Đáp án

Choose the best word or phrase to complete the following sentences or do as directed: (3pts)

1 - B; 2 - C; 3 - C; 4 - A; 5 - B; 6 - C;

7 - B; 8 - D; 9 - C; 10 - D; 11 - D; 12 - C;

Supply the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences: (1pt)

1 - careful; 2 - strong; 3 - dangerous; 4 - interesting;

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense of form: (1pt)

1 - is playing; 2 - to keep; 3 - writes; 4 - painted;

Read the passage and answer the questions: (2pts)

- 1 - He lives in a bedsit in London.
- 2 - Yes, he does.
- 3 - It is quite small but it's OK
- 4 - Because there are lots of pubs, cafés, and takeaways in the street

Fill in each numbered blank in the passage with ONE suitable preposition: (1pt)

- 1 - on; 2 - in; 3 - with; 4 - at;

Rewrite the sentences, beginning with the given words or do as directed: (2pts)

- 1 - It is dangerous to play with matches.
- 2 - Nam is intelligent enough to answer that question.
- 3 - They are going to invite their close friends for dinner tonight.
- 4 - Why does Mai get bad marks?

Choose the best answer to fill in the banks

- 1 - reserved; 2 - have to; 3 - on; 4 - good enough; 5 - itself;
6 - deaf - mute; 7 - reach; 8 - happy; 9 - lived; 10 - is going to go;

Read and answer the questions:

- 1 - She will be twenty - six on her next birthday.
- 2 - She works in the post office.
- 3 - She is tall and pretty with long black hair.
- 4 - No, she doesn't.
- 5 - She is a clerk.

Rewrite the sentences (1,5ms)

- 1 - He is not tall enough to stick the picture above the window.
- 2 - There is a table in the middle of the kitchen.
- 3 - He has short black hair.

Write the sentences using these words as cues: (1m)

- 1 - There is a wardrobe on the left of the room.
- 2 - Next to the wardrobe, there is a bed. The bed is opposite the table.

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from others. (2points).

- 1 - A; 2 - C; 3 - D; 4 - D;

Choose the best answer

- 1 - c; 2 - a; 3 - d; 4 - a; 5 - d;

6 - b; 7 - b; 8 - c; 9 - a; 10 - c

2. Đề thi giữa học kì 1 môn Tiếng Anh 8

2.1. Đề số 1

TRƯỜNG THCS TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1

NĂM HỌC: 2021-2022

MÔN: Tiếng Anh 8

Thời gian: 45 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Exercise 1: Choose the word that has underlined part pronounced differently from the rest

1. A. ethn <u>i</u> c	B. un <u>i</u> que	C. bas <u>i</u> c	D. d <u>i</u> verse
2. A. cam <u>e</u> l	B. catt <u>e</u>	C. padd <u>y</u>	D. buffal <u>o</u>
3. A. norm <u>a</u> l	B. visit <u>o</u> r	C. transport	D. ch <u>o</u> re

Exercise 2: Choose the word that has different stress pattern

1. A. reduction	B. popular	C. financial	D. romantic
2. A. simple	B. polite	C. formal	D. instant

Exercise 3: Choose the correct answer

- The Gong Festival is held _____ in the Central Highlands.
 - year
 - which
 - annual
 - annually
- The crops _____ on the weather.
 - depend heavy
 - depend heavily
 - affect heavy
 - affect heavily
- People in rural areas live _____ than those in cities.
 - simplier
 - more simply
 - more simple

D. simpler

4. Mrs. Lan went to _____ school to meet her son's teacher.

A. none

B. a

C. an

D.the

5. Ymoan is a _____ singer with songs about Central Highlands.

A. fame

B. famous

C. famousness

D. famously

6. Minh is a very hard-working boy. He doesn't mind _____ a lot of homework in the evenings.

A. making

B. reading

C. working

D. doing

7. I am _____ on visiting my grandparents on the weekend

A. fond

B. keen

C. interested

D. bored

8. _____ the bad weather, farmers still work in their fields

A. In spite of

B. Although

C. Because of

D. However

Exercise 4: Supply the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Sa Pa's love market _____ (be) an unique aspect in the culture of the Mong and Dao ethnic groups for a long time.

2. _____ (your family/ move) to the city in 2008?

3. I've got the tickets. Next week we _____ (visit) Hanoi.

Exercise 5: Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

1. She goes (A) to the (B) dance club with (C) her friends every evening Sunday (D).
2. Playing (A) team sports gives (B) you much (C) fun than individual (D) sports.
3. Co Tu people love to share (A) with guests about (B) their live (C) and tradition (D).

Exercise 6: Read the following passage and choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions about it.

Hi! My name is John. I live in Liverpool. Liverpool is a large city in the north of England. I live with my parents, my two brothers and my sister. We live in a large house.

In our house, there is a big kitchen, a dining room, a large living room, and a toilet. There is also a separate room for our washing machine and freezer. Upstairs there are five bedrooms, two bathrooms, and another toilet. Outside, there is a large garden. There are two garages.

1. Where does John live?

- A. In England
- B. In Wales
- C. In Scotland
- D. In France

2. How many people are there in John's family?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

3. How many rooms are there in John's house?

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 13
- D. 14

4. Dining room is the room in a house where you _____.

- A. usually relax in comfortable chairs
- B. eat meals
- C. cook food and wash dishes
- D. wash your body

5. Which of the following is not true?

- A. John's family live in a large house.
- B. John's house is big but doesn't have any gardens.
- C. The kitchen in John's house is big.
- D. John's house has two garages.

Exercise 7: Choose the word which best fits each gap.

There are nine sub-groups that are (1) _____ by the ethnic minority M'Nong, such as Bru Dang, Preh, Ger, Nong, Prang, PJam, Kuyenh, Chil Bu Nor, and M'Nong Bu Dang, with combined estimate of 105,300 populations. They are concentrated (2) _____ southern parts of the provinces of Binh Phuoc and Dak Lak and in parts of Lam Dong. They live in houses built on (3) _____ or level with the ground, in every village where they usually have dozens of households. (4) _____ is observed and the children take the family name of their mother. The wife holds the key position in (5) _____ household. This group likes to have many children, (6) _____ daughters and speak the language traced to the Mon-Khmer Group. The M'Nong use the slash-and-bum method of (7) _____. The M'Nong in Ban Don are well known for their elephant hunting and domestication. Women handle the weaving of cotton cloth, (8) _____ the men work on basketry.

1. A. order	A. represented	B. expressed	C. symbolized
2. A. on	B. at	C. for	D. in
3. A. bricks	B. stilts	C. slabs	D. stones
4. A. Monarchy	B. Patriarchy	C. Matriarchy	D. Democracy
5. A. a	B. the	C. every	D. some
6. A. special	B. specially	C. especially	D. especial
7. A. transport	B. working	C. researching	D. farming
8. A. while	B. when	C. which	D. where

Exercise 8: Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning

1. No river in the world is longer than the Nile.

The Nile _____

2. I fed the chickens this morning

The chickens _____

3. The film was so boring that I fell asleep

Because _____

4. Let's go to my uncle farm at the weekend.

Amy suggested _____

5. It took me two hours to walk to her village.

I spent _____

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1: Choose the word that has underlined part pronounced differently from the rest

1. D 2. D 3. B

Exercise 2: Choose the word that has different stress pattern

1. B 2. B

Exercise 3: Choose the correct answer

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. A

5. B 6. D 7. B 8. A

Exercise 4: Supply the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.

1. has been

2. Did your family move

3. are going to visit

Exercise 5: Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

1. D (evening Sunday => Sunday evening)

2. C (much => more)

3. C (live => life)

Exercise 6: Read the following passage and choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions about it.

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. C

Exercise 7: Choose the word which best fits each gap.

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C

5. B 6. C 7. D 8. A

Exercise 8: Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning

1. The Nile is the longest river in the world.

2. The chickens were fed this morning.

3. Because the film was so boring, I fell asleep.

4. Amy suggested going to her uncle's farm at the weekend.

5. I spent two hours on walking to her village.

2.2. Đề số 2

TRƯỜNG THCS NGÔ GIA TỰ

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1

NĂM HỌC: 2021-2022

MÔN: Tiếng Anh 8

Thời gian: 45 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

I. Chọn một từ có cách phát âm khác ở phần gạch chân khác với các từ còn lại: (1pt)

1. A. started <u>ed</u>	B. worked <u>ed</u>	C. washed <u>ed</u>	D. stopped <u>ed</u>
2. A. si <u>gh</u> ts	B. fl <u>igh</u> ts	C. vi <u>ll</u> ages	D. tri <u>b</u> es

II. Chọn đáp án A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành các câu sau: (3pts)

- Sydney is famous for its.....
 - Big Ben Clock.
 - Opera house.
 - Statue of Liberty.
- The childrenfootball when it started raining.
 - played
 - playing
 - were playing
- The first prize to the best team.
 - give
 - gives
 - is given
- Have you ever been to a festival ?
 - bull-fight
 - bull-fighting
 - fighting–bull
- Liz said that she me some information about her school.
 - will send
 - would send
 - send

6. Dalat is..... as the city of Eternal Spring.

- a. known
- b. know
- c. knew

III. Viết lại các câu sau, sử dụng lời nói gián tiếp (2p):

1. "Is the weather warm and nice?" Tuan asked Hoa.

-> Tuan asked Hoa if

2. "Do you know Hue Citadel?" Tuan asked Hoa.

-> Tuan asked Hoa whether

3. "Do many people live at My Son?" Lien asked Hoa.

-> Tuan asked Hoa if

4. "Do you want to visit My Son one day?" Tuan asked Hoa.

-> Tuan asked Hoa whether

IV. Viết lại các câu sau theo từ gợi ý, sử dụng dạng bị động: (2pts)

1, They built this house in 1987.

-> This house.....

2, She will take that book

-> That book

3, He gives me some books

-> Some books

4. I have cooked the meal for an hour.

-> The meal.....

V. Đọc đoạn văn và trả lời câu hỏi: (2pts)

In 1823, the patron saint of children, Saint Nicholas appeared in a poem called A visit from Saint Nicholas. The character in the poem was a fat jolly man who wore a red suit and gave children presents on Christmas Eve. The poem, which was written by Clement Clark moore, an American professor, became popular in the USA. Santa Claus is based on the description of Saint Nicholas in this poem.

1. Who wrote the poem A visit from Saint Nicholas?

.....

2. Is Santa Claus based on the description of Saint Nicholas in the poem?

.....

3. What does a fat jolly man who wore a red suit do on Christmas Eve?

.....

4. Did The poem become popular in the USA?

.....

ĐÁP ÁN

I.

1. A; 2. C

II.

1 - b; 2 - c; 3 - c; 4 - b; 5 - b; 6 - a

III.

1. Tuan asked Hoa if the weather was warm and nice.
2. Tuan asked Hoa whether Hoa knew Hue Citadel.
3. Tuan asked Hoa if many people lived at My Son.
4. Tuan asked Hoa whether she wanted to visit My Son one day.

IV.

1. This house was built in 1987.
2. That book will be taken.
3. Some books are given to me.
4. The meal has been cooked for an hour.

V.

1. Clement Clark moore
2. Yes, it is.
3. He gave children presents on Christmas Eve.
4. Yes, it did.

2.3. Đề số 3

TRƯỜNG THCS LƯƠNG ĐỊNH CỦA

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1

NĂM HỌC: 2021-2022

MÔN: Tiếng Anh 8

Thời gian: 45 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

I. LISTENING: 2.5 pts

Part 1: Listen and fill in the blanks. (1.25pts).

I am lucky enough to have a lot of friends. Of all my friends, Bao, Khai, and Song are the ones I spend most of my time with. Each of us, however, has a different (1)..... Bao is the most sociable. He is also extremely kind and (2) He spends his free time doing volunteer work at a local orphanage, and he is a hard-working student who always gets good grades. Unlike Bao, Khai and Song are quite (3) in public. Both boys enjoy school, but they prefer to be outside the classroom. Song is our school’s star soccer player, and Khai likes the peace and (4) of the local library. I am not as (5)..... as Bao, but I enjoy telling jokes. My friends usually enjoy my sense of humor. However, sometimes my jokes annoy them. Although we have quite different characters, the four of us are very close friends.

Part 2: Listen and tick (✓) True (T) or False (F) for each statement. (1.25pts).

	True	False
1. Mrs. Vui has to go and visit her friends after work.		
2. Nam will have to cook dinner himself.		
3. Mrs. Chi will go to the market and buy some things for Nam.		
4. Nam will call Mrs Chi to come to meet his mother.		
5. Mrs Vui will be home early tonight.		

II. LANGUAGE FOCUS: 2.5 pts

Part 1: Choose the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. (0.5 pt)

1. A. conducted ed B. annoyed ed C. transmited ed D. needed ed
2. A. slim B. sink C. device D. invention

Part 2: Choose the correct option A, B or C to complete the sentence. (2.0 pts)

3. There is a vase with flowers the table.
 - A. at
 - B. in
 - C. on
 - D. between
4. Hoa is my next door neighbor. She is
 - A. beautify
 - B. beauty
 - C. beautifully

D. beautiful

5. The Sun in the East.

A. rise

B. rises

C. rising

D. raise

6. Nam isn't tall enough volleyball.

A. play

B. playing

C. to play

D. plays

7. Mai: Nice to meet you, Hoa.

Hoa:, too.

A. How do you do?

B. Nice to meet you.

C. I'd like you to meet.

D. Come and meet.

8. Nam to see the movie tonight.

A. is

B. am

C. are

D. is going

9. He is fat. He ought to more fruit and vegetables.

A. eat

B. to eat

C. eating

D. ate

10. You have to cook dinner

A. herself

B. yourself

C. himself

D. himself

III. READING 2.5 pts

Part 1: Fill in each gap with the correct word given in the box. (1.0 pt)

is; was; in; school; farming; poetry;

Isaac Newton was one of the greatest men in the history of Scientists. He was born in a small village of Wootspore in England. His father was a poor farmer. When the boy (1) fourteen, his father died. Newton left (2) and helped his mother on the farm. But the boy didn't like (3), he was fond of (4) and mathematics. So Newton was sent to school. After he left school, Newton studied at Cambridge University.

Part 2: Read the passage and do the tasks below. (1.5 pts)

Lan has a close friend. Her name is Chi. They are in same class at Le Loi secondary school. They are also neighbors, so they spend most of their time studying and playing together. Chi is tall and thin. She is a beautiful girl with big black eyes and around face. She is an intelligent student and always studies best in my class. She is kind, sociable and has a good sense of humor. Her jokes always make me laugh. She likes reading novel and books. She also likes playing sports. They often play at school. Lan is very happy when she has a good friend as her.

Tick True (T) or False (F).

- 1 Lan and Chi spend most of their time studying and playing together.
- 2 Chi is short and fat.
- 3..... Chi has big black eyes and around face.
- 4..... Chi never plays sports at school with Lan.

Answer the questions:

5. What does Chi look like?

.....

6. Is Lan happy when she has a good friend as Chi?

.....

IV. WRITING: (2.5 pts)

Rewrite the sentences base on the words given. (1.0 pt)

1. My sister is old. She can drive a car.

My sister is old enough

2. Quang and Nam bought new fishing rods yesterday.

They are going to

3. What about playing volleyball?

Let's

4. Lan failed in her English Exam.

Lan ought to

ĐÁP ÁN

I. LISTENING: 2.5 pts

Part 1: Listen and fill in the blanks:

1. character; 2. generous; 3. reserved; 4. quiet; 5. outgoing

Part 2: Listen and tick. (✓).

1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F

II. LANGUAGE FOCUS: 2.5 pts

Part 1: Choose the word which has a different sound in the part underlined

1. B; 2.C

Part 2: Choose the correct option A, B or C to complete the sentence.

3.C; 4.D; 5.B; 6.C; 7.B; 8.D; 9.A; 10.B;

III. READING 2.5 pts

Part 1: Fill in each gap with the correct word given in the box

1. was; 2. school; 3. farming; 4. poetry

Part 2: Read the passage and choose True (T) or False (F) for each statement.

True/ False: 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F

Answer

5. She is kind, sociable and has a good sense of humor.

6. Yes, She is.

IV. WRITING 2.5 pts

Rearrange the sentences base on the words given.

1. My sister is old enough to drive a car

2. They are going to go fishing.

3. Let's play volleyball.

4. Lan ought to study harder.

2.4. Đề số 4

TRƯỜNG THCS HOÀI ĐỨC**ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1****NĂM HỌC: 2021-2022****MÔN: Tiếng Anh 8****Thời gian: 45 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)****I. LISTENING**

1. Listen to the conversation about living in the countryside in Japan. Circle A, B or C to answer each question. You will listen TWICE.

1. Where is Sam living now?

- A. in England
- B. in Japan
- C. in Europe

2. What does he like about the village?

- A. the mountains
- B. the ocean
- C. the pollution

3. How does he feel about the people in the village?

- A. difficult
- B. friendly
- C. easy

4. Which among these is true about Sam's attitude towards the weather in the village?

- A. He likes it very much.
- B. He thinks it is comfortable.
- C. He hates it.

5. What is the most unusual about the village in Sam's opinion?

- A. There are many snakes.
- B. All snakes are green
- C. Snakes like to stay in his office

2. Listen to the conversation between Trang and Mike. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Circle T or F. You will listen TWICE.

1. Mike thinks Tam Cam is similar to Cinderella.

2. Like Tam, Cinderella dropped a shoe.
3. Like Tam, Cinderella was killed and reborn many times.
4. The last time Tam was reborn, she was a bird.
5. Tam Cam reflects Vietnamese people's belief that there is life after death.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A. Find the word which has different sound in the underlined part. (1 point)

1. A. cattle B. ancessor C. basic D. gather
2. A. beds B. months C. walks D. books
3. A. pictures B. watches C. washes D. brushes
4. A. homework B. brother C. open D. judo
5. A. camel B. cattle C. paddy D. buffalo

B. Choose the best answer. (2 points)

1. My dad doesn't mind..... my mom from work every day.
A. pick up
B. picked up
C. picking up
D. picks up
2. Using computers too much may have harmful effects your minds and bodies.
A. on
B. to
C. with
D. onto
3. I love the people in my village. They are so friendly and.....
A. hospitable
B. vast
C. slow
D. inconvenient
4. They prefer.....cartoon and wild animal
A. watching
B. watched
C. watch

D. are watching

5. Can you speak English My English is not good.

A. slow

B. more slowly

C. quickly

D. more quickly

6. Some people say that the country is more.....for the people who are retired.

A. suit

B. suiting

C. suitable

D. to suit

7. Why don't we.....our parents with some DIY project? I think it is helpful.

A. help

B. do

C. make

D. give

8. Tam helps his parents.....the rice onto the ox- drawn cart.

A. collect

B. dry

C. load

D. ride

9. Medical help is.....easily obtained in remote areas than in towns.

A. more

B. fewer

C. less

D. higher

10. Peter plays the guitar.....than Susan does.

A. more goodly

B. more well

C. better

D. gooder

C. Give the correct form of the words in brackets. (1. point)

1. He likes listening to English songs. It makes him feel..... (relax)
2. Minh plays the flutethan Quang . (bad)
3. They has lived a..... life for six years. (nomads)
4. People in my country are very open and _____. I like to go there when I have free time.(friend)
5. You can taste some.....of the local people sold right there at the open- air market.(mountain)

III-READING: Read the passage carefully and do the tasks.

I live in a village by Mekong River. Every day, like most of my friends, I walk to school. It is three kilometers away. After class, I often help my mother to collect water from the river and feed the chickens. At the weekend, the villagers often gather at the community hall where there is a TV. The adults watch TV, but more often they talk about their farm work and exchange news. The children run around, playing games and shouting merrily. Laughter is heard everywhere.

My father sometimes takes me to the market town nearby where he sells our home products like vegetables, fruits, eggs... He then buys me an ice cream and lets me take a ride on the electric train in the town square. I love those trips. On starry nights, children lie on the grass, looking at the sky and daring each other to find the Milky Way. We dream of far away places.

Decide whether the statements that follow are True (T) or False (F) (1point)

1. The writer usually goes to school on foot.
2. He often feeds the cattle in the morning.
3. In the countryside, the children stay at home and do the chore.
4. I am taken to the market to sell vegetables, fruits, eggs.
5. Children lie on the sand to look the stars in the sky.

Answer the following questions. (1point)

1. Where does the boy live?

.....

2. Does the boy like riding on the electric train in the town square?

.....

3. What do the children do on starry nights?

.....

4. What does the boys often do after the class?

.....

5. How does the boy feel after the trip

.....

IV. WRITING:

a. Use the words given to make meaning full sentences.(1p)

1. Hi/ name/ Nick/ . / live / a/ farm

.....

2. The farm/ not/ big/. /My parents / grow/ rice/ corn/ potatoes

.....

3. / They/ not /use/ animals/do farm work/ anymore/ . / Today/ they/ use/ tractor/ instead/.

.....

4. After/ help/ parents/ the farm work/. /I like/ sit/and/ look/ sky/ and/ fields.

.....

5. I/ think/ countryside/ beautiful/ city.

.....

b. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one (1 point)

1. Making crafts or collecting things like stamps and coins are very bored.

-> It's

2. He detests listening to music every day. (like)

-> He

3. Lan can not swim as well as her sister. (better)

-> Her sister

4. Hung speaks English less fluently than Minh so he rarely has good marks.

-> Minh speaks.....

5. Why do some ethnic peoples build the communal house?

-> What.....

ĐÁP ÁN

I. LISTENING

1. 1. B; 2.A; 3. B; 4C; 5A

2. 1.T; 2. T; 3. F; 4F; 5T;

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A 1. C; 2.A; 3.A; 4.B; 5.D;

B. 1. C; 2.B; 3.A; 4. A; 5. B; 6. C; 7. A; 8. C; 9. C; 10.C

C. 1. relaxed; 2. worse; 3.nomadics; 4. particularly; 5. mountainous

III. READING.

1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F

1. He lives in the village by Me kong river.

2. yes, he does

3. On the starring night, children.....way

4.He helps his mother to collect water from the river and feed the kitchen

5. He loves this trip.

IV. WRITING

a/

1.Hi, my name's Nick. I live on a farm.

2. The farm isn't big. My parents grow rice, corn and potatoes.

3. They don't use animals to do farm work anymore. Today they use tractor instead.

4. After helping my parents at the farm work. I like sitting and looking sky and the field.

5. I think the countryside is more beautiful than the city.

b/

1. It's very interesting to make crafts or collect things.....

2. He doesn't like listening

3. Her sister can swim better than her/Lan

4. Minh speaks English more fluently than Hung, so he often has good marks.

2.5. Đề số 5

TRƯỜNG THCS TRẦN ANH TÔNG

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1

NĂM HỌC: 2021-2022

MÔN: Tiếng Anh 8

Thời gian: 45 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation

1. A. century

B. culture

c. seure

D. applicant

2. A. eradicate B. astronaut c. standard D. fatal

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress

3. A. offer B. canoe C. country D. standard
 4. A. pollution B. computer C. currency D. allowance

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correcting in each of the following questions.

5. The applicants who(A) meet the requirements for (B) the position they will (C) be contacted in order to schedule (D) an on-line interview.
 6. It is recommended(A) that people (B) to take (C) regular exercise (D).
 7. The world is becoming more industrialized(A) and the number (C) of endangered animals (C) have (D) increased.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

8. Being a private university, a well-organized charitable giving program in order to offer a sufficient number of quality courses and activities.
 A. development of
 B. it developed
 C. develop
 D. developing
9. She _____ on paying for the phone calls she had made before she left.
 A. demanded
 B. suggested
 C. required
 D. insisted
10. My grandparents don't _____ of people who have bad manners.
 A. respect
 B. admire
 C. approve
 D. appreciate
11. If you decide you don't like it, bring it back and we'll give you a.....
 A. receipt

B. refund

C. guarantee

D. reward

12. I have just quit _____ to the bookstore entirely because he made me _____ so angry and embarrassed.

A. going-feel

B. to go-feel

C. going - to feel

D. to go-feeling

13. Her response to my success was totally _____ and took US all by surprise.

A. expectedly

B. expectingly

C. unexpected

D. unexpecting

14. One of the worrying problems is what to do for those _____ education is so poor that they can only manage simple, repetitive jobs.

A. that

B. which

C. what

D. whose

15. I have little free time I probably won't be able to attend the meeting.

A. too - for

B. such - that

C. so - that

D. so - as

16. I know why you can't read that sign; it is because of your eyes. I think they need _____.

A. testing

B. to have them tested

C. to test

D. be tested

Mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

17. “Shall I help you with a suitcase?” - “ _____ ”

- A. Not a chance
- B. That’s very kind of you.
- C. I can’t agree more.
- D. What a pity.

18. “So, you have your fifth high school reunion coming up?” - “ _____ ”

- A. Oh, the school reunion was wonderful.
- B. The food at the reunion was excellent.
- C. Yeah. I’m really looking forward to it.
- D. No. You’re in no mood for the event.

Mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. They had to refuse the dinner invitation because of a prior

- A. successful
- B. later
- C. earlier
- D. important

20. I find it difficult to remain neutral when talking about that problem.

- A. objective
- B. negative
- C. positive
- D. middle

Mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

21. The team worked hard to achieve their championship victory.

- A. achievement
- B. feast
- C. defeat
- D. score

22. Be quick! We must speed up if we don't want to miss the flight.

- A. turn down
- B. look up
- C. slow down
- D. put forward

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effects of global warming. Scientists have already observed shifts in the life cycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring. Many species have begun shifting where they live or their annual migration patterns due to warmer temperatures.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations. Plants will also attempt to shift their ranges, seeking new areas as old habitats grow too warm. In many places, however, human development will prevent these shifts. Species that find cities or farmland blocking their way north or south may become extinct. Species living in unique ecosystems, such as **those** found in polar and mountaintop regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible. For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by dwindling sea ice but have nowhere farther north to go.

Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult. Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming. The rate of warming, not just the magnitude, is extremely important for plants and animals. Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Ocean ecosystems, especially fragile ones like coral reefs, will also be affected by global warming. Warm ocean temperatures can cause coral to “bleach”, a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral. Scientists estimate that even 1 Celsius degree of additional warming could lead to widespread bleaching and death of coral reefs around the world. Also, increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters. This acidification further stresses ocean ecosystems.

23. Scientists have observed that warmer temperatures in the spring cause flowers to _____ .

- A. die instantly

- B. bloom earlier
C. become lighter
D. lose color
24. According to paragraph 2, when their habitats grow warmer, animals tend to move _____.
- A. south-eastwards and down mountainsides toward lower elevations
B. north-westwards and up mountainsides toward higher elevations
C. toward the North Pole and down mountainsides toward lower elevations
D. toward the poles and up mountainsides toward higher elevations
25. The pronoun 'those' in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
- A. species
B. ecosystems
C. habitats
D. areas
26. It is mentioned in the passage that if the global temperature rose by 2 or 3 Celsius degrees, _____.
- A. half of the earth's surface would be flooded
B. the sea level would rise by 20 centimeters
C. water supply would decrease by 50 percent
D. 20 to 50 percent of species could become extinct
27. The bleaching of coral reefs mentioned in paragraph 4 indicates _____.
- A. the water absorption of coral reefs
B. the quick growth of marine mammals
C. the blooming phase of sea weeds
D. the slow death of coral reefs

II. WRITING

Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.

28. Their work is bad because they have no training.
If they were _____
29. John said the mistake was his secretary's fault.
-> John blamed _____

30. We hope to see you here again next year, Peter.

-> We look _____

31. I don't know what to do in such situation.

-> I wish _____

32. She is a brilliant singer. She refuses to sing in public. (ALTHOUGH)

—> _____

33. Paul's new car has broken? down. This car cost him £10,000. (WHICH)

.....

34. He is in debt. He will have to reduce his spending a lot. (GROUNDS)

.....

35. I'll bring something for dessert. We may want to eat something sweet later. (CASE)

.....

ĐÁP ÁN

1A 2D 3B 4C 5C 6C 7D 8B
 9D 10C 11B 12A 13D 14D 15B 16A
 17B 18C 19C 20A 21C 22C 23B 24D
 25A 26D 27D

28. If they were trained (properly), their work would not be bad./would be better.

29. John blamed his secretary for their mistake.

30. We look forward to seeing you again next year, Peter.

31/ I wish I knew what to do in such situation.

32. Although she is a brilliant singer, she refuses to sing in public.

(She refuses to sing in public although she is a brilliant singer.)

33. Paul's new car, which cost him £10,000, has broken down.

34. On the grounds that he is in debt, he will have to reduce his spending a lot.

35. I'll bring something for dessert in case we want to eat something sweet later

2.6. Đề số 6

TRƯỜNG THCS ĐỨC TRÍ

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1

NĂM HỌC: 2021-2022

MÔN: Tiếng Anh 8

Thời gian: 45 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others. (1 point)

1. A. <u>a</u> gree	B. <u>a</u> ssistant	C. <u>a</u> dmi <u>r</u> e	D. <u>a</u> wful
2. A. <u>b</u> ead	B. <u>s</u> pread	C. <u>b</u> read	D. <u>r</u> eady
3. A. <u>c</u> om <u>f</u> ortable	B. <u>p</u> olic <u>e</u> man	C. <u>v</u> olun <u>t</u> eer	D. <u>c</u> om <u>p</u> lete
4. A. <u>t</u> rou <u>s</u> ers	B. <u>s</u> ist <u>e</u> rs	C. <u>t</u> rans <u>m</u> its	D. <u>r</u> es <u>o</u> rts
5. A. <u>m</u> obile	B. <u>h</u> omeless	C. <u>o</u> ut <u>g</u> oing	D. <u>d</u> irector

II. Choose the best answer. (4 points)

1. I don't think I'll go _____ now. It's too cold.

- A. inside
- B. outside
- C. outdoor
- D. B&C

2. I cleaned the floor after _____ it.

- A. dusting
- B. tidying
- C. making
- D. sweeping

3. We don't have _____ in the car for everyone.

- A. room enough
- B. enough room
- C. rooms enough
- D. enough rooms

4. The _____ helps us cook food quickly.

- A. microwave oven
- B. refrigerator
- C. water heater
- D. cupboard

5. Both of you are so young. Don't go out _____.

- A. myself
- B. themselves

- C. yourself
D. yourselves
6. We left the _____ inside and we couldn't get in the house .
A. key
B. computer
C. door
D. newspaper
7. Mr Nam is _____, on the first floor.
A. upstairs
B. downstairs
C. outdoor
D. indoor
8. The actor drove to work _____.
A. himself
B. herself
C. itself
D. myself
9. Mr Toan is out. Can I _____ a message for him? – Sure.
A. leave
B. give
C. lend
D. take
10. You _____ smoke in bed.
A. don't have to
B. shouldn't to
C. must not
D. ought not
11. We relax and watch TV in the _____.
A. dinning-room
B. bathroom
C. sitting-room

D. TV-watching-room

12. You mustn't let children play _____ the kitchen.

- A. on
- B. in
- C. into
- D. under

13. He is tall enough _____ basketball.

- A. play
- B. to play
- C. playing
- D. plays

14. We ought _____ the wardrobe in the corner opposite the bed.

- A. put
- B. push
- C. to put
- D. to push

15. It is dangerous to let children _____ in the kitchen.

- A. to play
- B. playing
- C. play
- D. played

16. You must _____ electrical sockets so that children do not try to put any into them.

- A. cover
- B. keep
- C. place
- D. give

17. I have to _____ my chores.

- A. make
- B. think
- C. do
- D. take

18. Ann sometimes helps her mother _____ the table.

- A. do
- B. make
- C. set
- D. get

19. You must put all dangerous objects out of children's _____.

- A. hands
- B. reach
- C. place
- D. arms

20. Alexander Graham Bell was a Scotsman _____ he later emigrated to the USA.

- A. despite
- B. in spite of
- C. although
- D. even

III. Read and choose the best answer that is suitable to fill in each gap. (2 points)

The Robinsons __ (1) __ to visit Ha Long Bay this year. It's one of the new seven wonders of the world with many limestone __ (2) __. There, the __ (3) __ is always great and sunny, the wind is often light.

The family __ (4) __ a holiday which lasts for a week. They are going to stay in a __ (5) __ hotel near the seaside. Liz has already planned her trip. She is going to go swimming __ (6) __. In the afternoon, after swimming, she's going to build sand __ (7) __ on the beach. In the evening, It's time for __ (8) __. She's going to travel on foot along the street with her mother .

1. A. are going	B. plan	C. intend	D. All are correct
2. A. mountains	B. islands	C. hills	D. beaches
3. A. weather	B. scenery	C. landscape	D. All are correct
4. A. takes	B. makes	C. gets	D. books
5. A. 5 stars	B. 5-stars	C. 5-star	D. A & C
6. A. every day	B. daily	C. days	D. A & B
7. A. cattles	B. castles	C. catsles	D. cassles
8. A. cycling	B. walking	C. buying	D. eating

IV. Rearrange the words to make sentences. (2 points)

- 1.sleeping / big / Chinese / is / a / bag / beautiful / red / It / .
2. shouldn't / ill / because/ outside / You / are / go / you / still / .
- 3.Now / appliances / many / see / you / electrical / can / everywhere / .
- 4.you / this / fixes / he / Do / bicycle / that / himself / think / ?

V. Give the right form of the following words. (1 point)

- 1.She's beautiful with a _____ smile. LOVE
2. _____, the barber cut my hair too short. LUCK
- 3.Each of my friends has a _____ character. DIFFER
- 4.We like our math teacher for his sense of _____. HUMOROUS

ĐÁP ÁN

I.

1. D; 2. A; 3. C; 4. A; 5. D

II.

1. B; 2. D; 3. B; 4. A; 5. D; 6. A; 7. B; 8. A; 9. A; 10. A;
11. D; 12. B; 13. B; 14. C; 15. C; 16. A; 17. C; 18. C; 19. B; 20. D

III.

1. A; 2. B; 3. A; 4. A; 5. D; 6. D; 7. B; 8. B

IV.

1. It is a big beautiful Chinese sleeping bag.
2. You are ill, you shouldn't still go outside.
3. Now you can see many electrical appliances everywhere.
4. Do you think that he fixes this bicycle himself?

V.

1. lovely; 2. Unluckily; 3. different; 4. humour

2.7. Đề số 7

TRƯỜNG THCS VĂN LANG

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1

NĂM HỌC: 2021-2022

MÔN: Tiếng Anh 8

Thời gian: 45 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

A. LISTENING

I. Listen and fill in the blanks. There is an example at the beginning (0) (1pt)

0. I'm going to see the movie Dream City at 6.45 this evening.

1. Hoa has to ask her _____
2. Hoa is using her _____ bike tonight.
3. They will meet outside the _____ at _____

II. Listen again and decide these sentences are True (T) or False (f) (1pt)

0. The farmer sold eggs to buy food and clothes _____
1. Some chickens laid gold eggs _____
2. He found many gold eggs inside the chicken _____
3. The farmer and his wife were foolish and greedy _____

B. LANGUAGE COMPONENTS**III. Choose the word having the underlined letters pronounced differently (0,5pt)**

9. A. school B. room C. floor D. noon
10. A. teacher B. clean C. meat D. head

IV. Circle the best answer to complete the sentence: (1.5pt)

11. The children are old enough to look after _____
A. them B. their C. themselves D. themselves
12. Quang and Nam _____ football this afternoon.
A. is going to play B. is going play C. going to play D. is going to playing
13. There is a bus station _____ the end _____ this road.
A. among/to B. at/of C. behind/of D. on/to
14. Don't come in. Please wait _____ for your turn.
A. inside B. downstairs C. outside D. upstairs
15. My brother is _____ to drive my motorbike to school.
A. not enough old B. enough not old C. enough old not D. not old enough
16. _____ are you going to do this evening? – I'm going to play table tennis.
A. What B. When C. How D. Why

C. READING**V. Read the text and do exercises: (2pts)**

What do you know about Christopher Columbus? He was a famous sailor and explorer. Columbus was 41 years old when he sailed from southern Spain on August 3, 1492. He went with a crew of 90 men. Thirty-three days later, he landed on Walting Island in the Bahamas.

Columbus wanted to find out what the rest of the world looked like. He also wanted to make money. He would sail to distant islands and trade with the locals there. He would buy their silks, spices and gold. Then he would sell them in Spain.

In Spain, people would pay high prices for them. Columbus got the Queen of Spain to approve his plan. She would pay for his ships and crew. He would keep 10 percent of the value of the goods he brought back. She would take the rest.

***Answer True or False (1pt)**

17. Christopher Columbus was a famous sailor and explorer _____
18. He bought silks, spices and gold in Spain _____
19. The Queen of Spain didn't approve his plan _____
20. He kept 15 percent of the good's value that he brought back _____

***Answer the question(1pt)**

21. When did Christopher Columbus sail from southern Spain?
.....
22. How long did it take him and his crew to Walting Island?
.....

D. WRITING:

VI. Make questions for the underlined word (0.5pt)

23. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
.....
24. The film "Harry Potter" is on at 8.30
.....

VII. Put the words or phrases in correct order to make sentences (0.5pt)

25. you/ going/ to/ are/ what/ do/ next weekend/ ?
.....
26. free/ he/most/ time/ sports/spend/of/ his/ playing/.
.....

VIII. Rewrite the sentences as directed (1pt)

27. She is beautiful and intelligent. She can become Miss World. (*enough + to VI*)

.....

28. I lived on a farm once, but I don't any more (*used to + VI*)

.....

ĐÁP ÁN

A. LISTENING

I. Mỗi câu đúng được 0,25đ

1. aunt 2. cousin's 3. theater 4. 6.30

II. Mỗi câu đúng được 0,25đ

5. T 6. F 7. F 8. T

B. LANGUAGE COMPONENTS

II. Mỗi câu đúng được 0,25đ

9. C 10. D

IV. Mỗi câu đúng được 0,25đ

11. C 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. D 16. A

C. READING

V.

***Answer True or False (1pt)**

Mỗi câu đúng được 0,25đ

17. T 18. F 19. F 20. F

***Answer the question(1pt)**

Mỗi câu đúng được 0,5đ

21. Christopher Columbus sailed from Southern Spain on August 3, 1492/ On August 3, 1492.

22. It took him and his crew 33 days to Walting Island/ 33 days

D. WRITING:

VI. Mỗi câu đúng được 0,25đ

23. Who invented the telephone?

24. What time is the film "Harry Potter" on?

VII. Mỗi câu đúng được 0,25đ

25. What are you going to do next weekend?

26. He spends most of his free time playing sports

VIII. Mỗi câu đúng được 0,5đ

27. She is beautiful and intelligent enough to become Miss World
28. I used to live on a farm.

2.8. Đề số 8**TRƯỜNG THCS ĐÌNH TIÊN HOÀNG****ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1****NĂM HỌC: 2021-2022****MÔN: Tiếng Anh 8****Thời gian: 45 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)****Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

1. a. ride b. excite c. ridden d. beehive
2. a. pasture b. vast c. brave d. farm
3. a. cattle b. circular c. country d. collect
4. a. generous b. ger c. grassland d. gess
5. a. worked b. watched c. relaxed d. crowded

Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.

1. I went on a trip to the countryside and had my first experience _____ farm work.
a. on b. with c. for d. of
2. We usually spend our holiday in the village _____ our grandparents live.
a. what b. where c. which d. when
3. I think country life is so boring and _____ because you're not close to shops and services.
a. unhealthy b. inconvenient c. comfortable d. peaceful
4. On the farm, uncle Duong showed us how to _____ cucumbers.
a. plough b. produce c. pick d. put up
5. Mongolian children start to learn _____ before they can walk.
a. horse riding b. riding horse c. ride horse d. horse ridden
6. On the side of the road, a herd boy was herding _____.
a. kites b. hay c. cattle d. blackberries
7. Mongolian children learn to ride when they are _____ as three years old.
a. as young b. younger c. younger than d. so young
8. Does your new stereo play music _____ than your old one did?

a. louder b. more loudly c. louder d. more louder

9. Countryside is not polluted _____ you can breathe there fresh air.

a. although b. however c. therefore d. as

10. '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!

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each sentence below.

1. As(A) for the majority of ethnic groups in a (B) Central Highlands, Gongs are (C) musical instruments of sacred (D) power.

2. The(A) Viet have(B) many(C) tradition(D) customs and craft.

3. How many(A) month is(B) Huong Pagoda Festival held(C) in(D)?

4. Tay people lives(A) mostly(B) in the mountainous(C) regions(D) in the North of Vietnam.

5. I'm sure you will have an forgettable(A) time when you attend(B) traditional(C) festivals in(D) Vietnam.

Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

Among ethnic minorities in Vietnam, the largest ones are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, and Nung with a population of around 1 million each, while the smallest are Brau, Roman, Odu with several hundred people each.

The Cham people once boasted a flourishing culture early in the history. The Tay, Nung, and Khmer ethnic groups had reached high levels of development with the presence of various social classes. The Muong, Mong, Dao, Thai ethnic groups gathered under the rule of local tribal heads. Many ethnic groups divided their population into social echelons, especially those who lived in mountainous areas. A number of ethnic minorities had mastered some fanning techniques. They grew rice plants in swamped paddy fields and carried out irrigation. Others went hunting, fishing, collecting and lived a semi-nomadic life. Each group has its own culture, diverse and special. Beliefs and religions of the Vietnamese ethnic minority groups were also disparate from each other.

(Source: Adapted from Chinh Phu)

	T	F
1. The largest ethnic minorities in Vietnam are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, and Roman.		
2. There is a tribal head in Dao ethnic group.		

3. Some ethnic people live a semi-nomadic life		
4. Many ethnic groups divided their population into social echelons.		
5. There is no difference between beliefs and religions of the Vietnames ethnic minority groups.		

Write the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

- We _____(play) football this afternoon. Do you want to play too?
- Could you meet me at the airport tomorrow? My flight _____(arrive) at six.
- Last summer, my friends and I _____(spend) our holiday on a farm.
- Nick _____(not ride) a buffalo drawn cart before.
- The cattle _____(graze) on the green pastures right now.

ĐÁP ÁN

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

1 - c; 2 - c; 3 - b; 4 - a; 5 - d;

Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.

1 - d; 2 - b; 3 - b; 4 - c; 5 - a;

6 - c; 7 - a; 8 - b; 9 - c; 10 - a;

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each sentence below.

1 - B; 2 - D; 3 - A; 4 - A; 5 - A;

Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1 - F; 2 - T; 3 - T; 4 - T; 5 - F;

Write the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1 - are playing/ are going to play; 2 - will arrive; 3 - spent; 4 - hasn't ridden; 5 - is grazing;

2.9. Đề số 9

TRƯỜNG THCS CÁT MINH

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1

NĂM HỌC: 2021-2022

MÔN: Tiếng Anh 8

Thời gian: 45 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently.

1. A. p <u>a</u> n	B. m <u>a</u> ch	C. l <u>a</u> mp	D. s <u>a</u> ve
--------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

2. A. <u>s</u> afety	B.e <u>l</u> ectricity	C.m <u>y</u> self	D.a <u>n</u> ything
3. A. <u>t</u> iger	B.f <u>i</u> re	C.st <u>r</u> i <u>p</u> e	D.p <u>r</u> ince
4. A. <u>d</u> oor	B.f <u>o</u> olish	C.ch <u>o</u> ose	D.s <u>o</u> on
5. A. <u>c</u> hore	B.s <u>c</u> hool	C.k <u>i</u> tchen	D.c <u>h</u> oose

II. Choose the best option marked A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

1. I'll see you _____ - Wednesday.

- A. on
- B.in
- C.at
- D.between

2. Ba does the homework _____, nobody helps him.

- A. hisself
- B.myself
- C.himself
- D.herself

3. The sun _____ - in the east and sets in the west.

- A. rise
- B.rises
- C.rising
- D.rose

4. Nga's grandmother used _____ - in Hue when she was young.

- A. live
- B.to live
- C.living
- D.lives

5. "Why is Nam absent today?" – " _____ - he was sick."

- A. So
- B.But
- C.And
- D.Because

6. Miss Jackson said you _____ - work harder on your Spanish pronunciation.

A. should

B.ought

C.have to

D.will

7. I _____ - to school by bus last year.

A. will go

B.go

C.went

D.am going

8. She isn't _____ - to be in my class.

A. enough age

B.enough old

C.age enough

D.old enough

III. Read the passage carefully then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Peter had a letter form his sister yesterday. She lives in Nigeria. In her letter, she said that she was coming to England next month. If she comes, she will get a surprise. Peter is now living in a beautiful new house in the country. The house was completed five months ago. In his letter, he said that, he wanted her to stay with his family. The house has many large rooms and there is a lovely garden. It is a modern house. So it looks strange to some people. It must be the only modern house in the district.

1. Peter lives in Nigeria.
2. His sister's coming to England next month.
3. Peter's new house is in the city.
4. The house has many large rooms and there is a lovely garden.

IV. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Minh should study harder for his exam.
→ Minh ought
2. My sister felt sick yesterday, so she stayed at home.
→ Because

3. She is very young, she can't drive a car.

→ She isn't

V. Rearrange the jumbled words to make meaningful sentences.

1. here/ between/ came /8a.m. and 9a.m. / they

→.....

2. different/ language learners/ ways/ learn/ words/ in.

→.....

ĐÁP ÁN

I.

1 - D; 2 - C; 3 - D; 4 - A; 5 - B;

II.

1 - A; 2 - C; 3 - B; 4 - B; 5 - D; 6 - A; 7 - C; 8 - D;

III.

1 - F; 2 - T; 3 - F; 4 - T;

IV.

1 - Minh ought to study harder for his exam.

2 - Because my sister felt sick yesterday, she stayed at home.

3 - She isn't old enough to drive a car.

V.

1 - They came here between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m.

2 - Language learners learn words in different ways

2.10. Đề số 10

TRƯỜNG THCS NGÔ QUYỀN

ĐỀ THI GIỮA HK1

NĂM HỌC: 2021-2022

MÔN: Tiếng Anh 8

Thời gian: 45 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

I. Choose the word that has the underlined parts pronounced differently from the others.

1. <u>match</u>	B. <u>chore</u>	C. <u>school</u>	D. <u>choice</u>
2. <u>wanted</u>	B. <u>washed</u>	C. <u>danced</u>	D. <u>played</u>

3. bed <u>s</u>	B. dog <u>s</u>	C. port <u>er</u> s	D. book <u>s</u>
4. pictur <u>e</u> s	B. watch <u>e</u> s	C. bus <u>e</u> s	D. brush <u>e</u> s
5. look <u>e</u> d	B. wash <u>e</u> d	C. walk <u>e</u> d	D. need <u>e</u> d

II. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

6. You must _____ the lesson carefully before your test.

- A. learn
- B. to learn
- C. learning
- D. learns

7. Hoa is old enough _____ a car.

- A. drive
- B. drove
- C. to drive
- D. driving

8. We mustn't let children _____ in the kitchen.

- A. to play
- B. play
- C. played
- D. plays

9. Mai _____ to visit me next week.

- A. is going
- B. going to
- C. is going to
- D. are going to

10. Bell and Watson _____ the telephone in 1877.

- A. introduce
- B. introduces
- C. introduced
- D. to introduce

11. Bao spends his free time doing volunteer work at a local _____

- A. orphanage

B. volunteer

C. hospital

D. school

12. _____ is your new English teacher like? - She's very kind.

A. How

B. Who

C. What

D. Which

13. I like Nam's sense of humor. His jokes always make us laugh _____.

A. happy

B. unhappy

C. happily

D. unhappily

14. Children _____ play with matches. It only takes one match to cause a fire.

A. shouldn't

B. mustn't

C. don't have to

D. don't

15. - Hoa: I can't reach that apple. - Lan: Don't worry. I _____ you.

A. help

B. will help

C. am going to help

D. helped

16. I think our English is good. _____ join our English Speaking Club.

A. Why don't we

B. Shall we

C. Let's

D. Can we

17. Putting a knife _____ an electrical socket is dangerous.

A. to

B. into

C. at

D. in

18. _____ does Miss Hoa want to be a teacher? -Because she loves children.

A. What

B. Who

C. What

D. Why

19. Who repaired the bicycle for you? - Nobody. I repaired it _____

A. itself

B. myself

C. yourself

D. himself

20. I and Thu can look after _____.

A. herself

B. myself

C. ourselves

D. themselves

III. Put the verbs in the right tense or form.

21. We usually (go) to the library three times a week.

22. Nga and Hoa (see) a movie tonight.

23. Sue can (speak) Vietnamese very well.

24. I often (go) to school six days a week.

25. Last week, I (write) a letter to him.

26. She isn't old enough (play) soccer in team.

27. We all enjoy (read) books in our free time.

28. She (do) her homework at the moment.

IV. Choose the correct option (A, B, C or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.

A customer telephoned the Thanh Cong Delivery Service (1) _____ June 16th just after midday.

The customer's (2) _____ was Mr. Nam, (3) _____ he wanted to (4) _____ to Mrs. Van.

Mrs. Van was at a (5) _____ and could not come to the phone. So Mr. Toan (6) _____ a

message. Mr. Nam called (7) _____ his stationery order. He said Mrs. Van could reach him (8) _____ 8634082.

1. A. at B. from C. on D. in
2. A. address B. name C. phone D. friend
3. A. and B. but C. so D. when
4. A. call B. tell C. say D. speak
5. A. family B. office C. meeting D. moment
6. A. gave B. took C. left D. sent
7. A. for B. to C. about D. in
8. A. with B. in C. by D. at

V. Rewrite the sentences as directed in parentheses .

1. They plan to collect used paper and send them for recycling. (Use 'be going to')

They are _____

2. He is short. He can't stick the picture above the window. (Combine sentences using "enough")

He _____

3. His hair is short and black.

He has _____

4. Mary is too young to get married. (Using "enough")

Mary is not _____

5. We intend to meet her at the airport tonight. (Use 'be going to')

We are _____

ĐÁP ÁN

I.

1. C; 2. A; 3. D; 4. A; 5. D

II.

6. A 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. C

14. A 15. B 16. C 17. B 18. D 19. B 20. C

III.

21. go;

22. is going to see;

23. speak;

- 24. go;
- 25. wrote;
- 26. to play;
- 27. reading;
- 28. is doing

IV.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. D

V.

- 1. They are going to collect used paper and send them for recycling.
- 2. He is not tall enough to stick the picture above the window.
- 3. He has short black hair.
- 4. Mary is not old enough to get married.
- 5. We are going to meet her at the airport tonight.