# ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP TIẾNG ANH 8 HỌC KÌ II NĂM HỌC: 2022 – 2023

<u>I. Listening: unit 9 + unit 10</u> II. Vocabulary: Unit 11, 12 13

III. Grammar: unit 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

1. Passive voice (Câu bị động)

Tense (Thì)	Active voice (Câu chủ động)	Passive voice (Câu bị động)
1. Simple present	$S + V_{(s,es)} + O$	$S + am/is/are + V_{3/ed} + by O$
2. Simple past	$S + V_{2/ed} + O$	$S + was/were + V_{3/ed} + by O$
3. Simple future	S + will + V <sub>bare</sub> + O	$S + will be + V_{3/ed} + by O$
4. Modal verbs	S + modal verbs + V <sub>bare</sub> + O	S + modal verbs + be +V <sub>3/ed</sub> + by O
(can, may, must)		

# 2. The past progressive tense (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

#### a. Form:

(+)	S + was/ were + V-ing + O
(-)	S + was/ were + not + V-ing + O
(?)	Was/ Were + S +V-ing + O?

#### b. Use:

⇒Show an action that was in progress at specific time in the past.

**<u>Eg</u>**: I was waiting for you at 7PM yesterday.

⇒Show an action that continuously happened at a certain moment in the past.

**<u>Eg</u>**: She was drawing a picture from 5PM to 9PM yesterday.

⇒Show one action that was in progress when the second action interrupted.

**<u>Eg</u>**: Our family were having dinner when the phone rang.

⇒Show two actions that were in progress at the same time.

**Eg**: My mom was cooking while I was learning English.

## c. Time expression:

- -at that time, at that moment
- -at (8PM) yesterday/ 2 days ago
- -between (8 AM) and (10 AM) yesterday/ 2 days ago
- -from (8AM) to (10AM) yesterday/ 2 days ago.
- -when, while

# 3. Present continuous with always

#### a. Form:

$$S + am/is/are + always + V-ing + O$$

#### b. Use:

→ To complain or show your annoyance about someone's habitual actions

**Eg**: You are always playing games.

#### 4. Participle phrase (Phân từ)

### a. Present participle (V-ing) (Hiện tại phân từ)

\*Use: A present participle (phrase) can be used as an **adjective** to qualify a noun with **active** meaning. **Eg:** The man is my teacher. He is standing over there.

→The man standing over there is my teacher.

### b. Past participle (V<sub>3/ed</sub>) (Quá khứ phân từ)

\*Use: A past participle (phrase) can be used as an **adjective** to qualify a noun with **passive** meaning. **Eg**: The old lamp is five dollars. It is made in China.

**→***The old lamp made in China is five dollars.* 

### 5. Reported speech (Câu tường thuật)

- \* Câu tường thuật là câu thuật lại ý của người nói
- \* Khi động từ tường thuật ở thì **quá khứ**, để đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu tường thuật => ta dùng động từ giới thiệu là "said" hoặc "told" và đổi **BA yếu tố chính là : THÌ, NGÔI , TRẠNG NGỮ**

# \*LÙI THÌ (lùi xuống 1 thì)

CÂU TRỰC TIẾP	CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT
1. Hiện tại đơn	=> Quá khứ đơn
V/Vs/Ves/am/is/are/don't+V1/doesn'tV1	V2 / Ved / was / were / didn't + V
2. Hiện tại tiếp diễn	=> Quá khứ tiếp diễn
am / is / are + V-ing	Was / were + V-ing
3. Tương lai đơn	=> Tương lai trong quá khứ
$\mathbf{will} + \mathbf{V}$	would + V
4. can	=> could
5. may	=> might
6. must	=> had to

#### \*ĐỔI NGÔI

- Đổi Ngôi thứ nhất (I, We, me, us, my, our, mine, ours) phù hợp với CHỦ NGỮ trong mđ chính

- Đổi Ngôi thứ hai ( you , your , your ) phù hợp với TÂN NGŨ trong mệnh đề chính
- Ngôi thứ **BA** ( he, she, it, him, her, his, they, them, their ) => không đổi

## \*ĐỔI TRẠNG TỪ

TRỰC TIẾP	TƯỜNG THUẬT
1. This	=> That
2. These	=> Those
3. Now	=> Then
4. Here	=> There
5. Today	=> That day
6. Tonight	=> That night
7. tomorrow	=> the following day / the day after
8. last	=> the previous
9. next	=> the following

## 6. Compound noun (Danh từ kép)

noun + Ving

**Eg**: rice-cooking, fire-making

## 7. Gerund and Infinitive

\*S + V + Ving: thêm-ing sau động từ của các động từ sau: enjoy, be keen on, be interested in, be fond of, mind, suggest, advise, practice, look forward to, sau giới từ (in, on, at, without,...) ...

**Eg**: She enjoys **jogging**.

 $*S + V + O + V_0$ : make, let, help, modal verbs (can, could, may must,...)

**<u>Eg</u>**: He made me **study** hard for the upcoming exam.

\*S + V + to V: want, ask, tell, request, expect, would you like,...

**Eg**: I want **to ask** you some questions about that problem.

## III. Word form (Dang tù)

- 1. to be + adj
- 2. adj + N
- 3. V + adv
- 4. a/ an/ this/ that +  $N_{singular}$
- 5. these/ those/ many +  $N_{plural}$
- 6. prepositions (on, in, at, by, of,...) + N/V-ing
- 7. the + N
- 8. possessive pronouns (my, your, his, her, its, their, our) + N
- 9. feel, look, become, taste, seem,... + adj
- 10. one of the  $+N_{plural}$

No	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Noun	Meaning
1	excite	excited	excitingly	excitement	

		exciting			
2	equip			equipment	
3	suit	suitable			
		# unsuitable			
4	beautify	beautiful	beautifully	beauty	
5		decisive	decide	decision	
6	surprise	surprised	surprisingly	surprise	
		surprising			
7	enjoy	enjoyable	enjoyably	enjoyment	
8		famous	famously	fame	
9	imprison			prison	
				prisoner	
10		volcanic		volcano	
11	perform			performance	
				performer	
12	separate			separation	
13		popular	popularly	popularity	
14	compete	competitive	competitively	competition	
				competitor	
15		traditional	traditionally	tradition	
16	describe			description	
17		religious	religiously	religion	
18	attract	attractive	attractively	attraction	
19	decorate	decorative	decoratively	decoration	
20	produce			product	
				production	

Notes:	
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