

FORMAT ÔN TẬP TATC LỚP 8

1. Plural (dạng số nhiều)

Box		Knife	
Video		Woman	
Tooth		Toy	
Lady		Doll	
Friend		Girl	

2. Comparative & Superlative (So sánh hơn và so sánh nhất)

Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	the biggest
brave	the bravest
funny	the funniest
famous	more famous
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst

Note: We use **as + adjective/adverb + as** to show that two people or things are/aren't equal.
Frank is as smart as Jim. Anna isn't as rich as Bill.

- 1) Ann is.....funny) than Kathy.
- 2) That's the.....(bad) movie we've ever seen.
- 3) He is..... (good) than Steve in sports.
- 4) Pete is..... (friendly) than his brother.
- 5) Penelope Cruz is one of Spain's.....(charming) actresses.
- 6) He isn't as..... (sociable) as his friend.
- 7) He is.....old) than his cousin.
- 8) He has..... (long) hair than me.
- 9) He's the..... (successful) actor of all.
- 10) She's as..... (tall) as her sister.

3. Too & enough (quá & đủ)

- **too + adjective/adverb** (more than needed or wanted) *John is too young to get a job. (He's very young. He can't get a job.) He speaks too quickly for me to understand.*
- **adjective/adverb + enough/enough + noun** (as much of something as is wanted or needed) *Jane is smart enough to pass the test. (She can pass the test.) He has enough money to buy a car.*

- 1) Billy is **too/enough** short to go on that ride.
- 2) It's hot **too/enough** to go to the beach.
- 3) I'm not strong **too/enough** to lift this heavy box.
- 4) He is **too/enough** young to go to school
- 5) They weren't experienced **too/enough** to be the teacher of that school
- 6) He was old **too/enough** to drive a motorbike.

4. Infinitive (động từ nguyên mẫu) & V-ing (động từ thêm -ing)

- Infinitive: Sau các động từ help, let, let's...
- V-ing: Sau các động từ: enjoy, like, love, hate,... và sau các giới từ in, on, at ...

5. Passive (câu bị động)

We form the simple present passive with the simple present form of the verb **to be + past participle of the main verb**.

We use the passive when the person who did the action is unknown, not important or easily understood from the context.

	Subject	Verb	Object
Active	Millions of tourists	visit	the Acropolis every year.
	Subject	be + pp	Agent
Passive	The Acropolis	is visited	by millions of tourists every year.

To change an active sentence into the passive:

- the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
- the active verb changes into a passive form (be + past participle).
- the subject of the active sentence becomes the agent of the passive sentence.

- 1) More than two million tourists visit the Great Barrier Reef every year.
- 2) People protect the eagle in many countries.
- 3) The Italians make the best ice cream in the world.
- 4) The Americans celebrate Halloween in October.
- 5) The Dutch grow tulips in large numbers.
- 6) People hunt blue whales for food
- 7) They will build a new hospital next year
- 8) He will finish his project in a few months

We use reported speech to say what another person said.	
Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Simple Present <i>"I need some help," he said.</i>	Simple Past <i>He said that he needed some help.</i>
Present Progressive <i>"Tim is sleeping," he said.</i>	Past Progressive <i>He said that Tim was sleeping.</i>
Simple Past <i>"I saw the burglar," he said.</i>	Past Perfect <i>He said that he had seen the burglar.</i>
Present Perfect <i>"I have met him once," he said.</i>	Past Perfect <i>He said that he had met him once.</i>
Future "Will" <i>"I'll do it," he said.</i>	Would <i>He said that he would do it.</i>
Present Modals <i>"I can help you," he said.</i>	Past Modals <i>He said that he could help me.</i>
Time expressions: now -> then, today -> that day, tomorrow -> the next/following day, yesterday -> the day before, <i>"I'll do it tomorrow," he said.</i> <i>He said that he would do it the next day.</i>	

Orders/Commands	
Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<i>"Take your cell phone with you" he said to Ann.</i>	<i>He told Ann to take her cell phone with her</i>
<i>"Don't travel alone," he said to Ann</i>	<i>He told Ann not to travel alone.</i>

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<i>"Where's John?" he asked.</i>	<i>He asked where John was.</i>
<i>"Are you alone?" he asked.</i>	<i>He asked if/whether I was alone.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a direct question begins with a question word (who, where, etc.), the reported question starts with the same question word. When a direct question begins with an auxiliary verb/modal (be, do, can, etc.), the reported question starts with if or whether. The verb is always in the affirmative. 	

Example: "I don't understand the instructions."

► *Lisa said that she didn't understand the instructions.*

- "He drives carelessly." ► *Lisa said that*
- "The test lasted thirty minutes." ► *Lisa said that*
- "You can't enter this room." ► *Lisa said that*
- "I met Mr. Erickson yesterday." ► *Lisa said that*
- "I haven't cooked yet." ► *Lisa said that*
- "John will be back at 6:00." ► *Lisa said that*

Example: "Be careful!" he said to me.

► *He told me to be careful.*

- 1) "Don't be late," she said to Bob. ►
- 2) "Don't walk alone at night," she said to Kim. ►
- 3) "Keep your bag closed," he said to Sue. ►
- 4) "Ask your parents to give you a ride home," he said to US. c

Example "Did you see the burglars?" he asked Tony.

► *He asked Tony if/whether he had seen the burglars.*

- 1) "Have you called your parents?" he asked Mary. ►
- 2) "When did he call?" he asked Jenny. ►
- 3) "How old are you?" he asked me. ►
- 4) "Are you leaving?" she asked Bob. ►

Write the sentences in reported speech.

- 1 "Sit close to the driver on the bus," she told me.
- 2 "I've just seen a robbery," she said.
- 3 "We are meeting Andy tonight," he said.
- 4 "Do you know anything about the burglary?" the police officer asked her.
- 5 "Don't walk down that street at night," he told me.

GRAMMAR: PAST TENSES

2 Find nine other past tense verbs in the wordsearch. Then write the present tense form of the words.

C	W	F	A	T	T	O	O	K	B	I	U	A
A	T	E	M	O	C	M	L	O	R	E	T	A
U	N	E	E	J	A	P	O	D	I	D	Y	L
G	K	P	W	P	M	A	R	H	G	F	W	E
H	B	R	O	K	E	B	E	L	O	L	P	F
T	E	R	N	I	O	G	S	E	T	P	U	T

Example:broke – break.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 Now complete the sentences with some of the words from Exercise 2.

Example: Bettybroke..... the window.

- The children sandwiches and apples.
- The boy the race.
- Terrie a photograph of his brother.
- The younger boy the ball.
- The girl her bag on the chair.
- Kim really well in his exam.
- Susan a new dress yesterday.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: DESCRIPTION

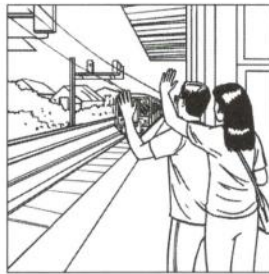
4 Look at the pictures. Think of your own answers to the questions.

TIP

Look at the pictures and think of the words you will need. Think of the past tense forms of the verbs.



Where were the people?
What was the boy's name?
Who were the man and woman?



What were they doing?
What did the boy do on the train?
How did the boy feel?



5 Read what Elena and Carlos wrote about the pictures in Exercise 4. Which answer is better? Why?

Elena

Thursday afternoon Pablo went by train. Pablo was very happy. His parents came to station say goodbye to Pablo. He ate sandwich and apple. He drank water. He read a book about dinosaurs.

Carlos

A boy went on a train. He went to some place. A man and woman say goodbye to boy. Boy ate food. He drank something.

Question 32

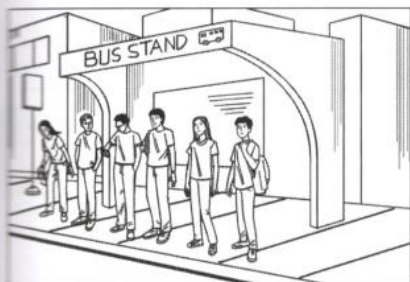
Look at the three pictures.

Write the story shown in the pictures.

Write **35 words** or more.

Advice

You should use past tenses to tell your story.



Write the story on your answer sheet.

Sample answer

Today was a horrible day! My brother and I had decided to shopping in the next city by bus. We waited at the bus stop in our village. And waited. But no bus came. I guess it broke down or something. So we decided to take a train instead. We walked to the station (it's quite a long way and took about half an hour). When we got to the station, we saw a sign saying, 'No trains today'. Everything was cancelled! So we walked all the way back home. The whole trip took two hours. What a waste of time!