

HỆ THỐNG KIẾN THỨC NGỮ PHÁP TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8

A. Các dạng câu thường gặp:

1. Câu bị động đặc biệt:

1. Câu bị động với think/believe/say...:

a, +, CĐ: S (People, They,) + say/think/believe...+ that +.....

+, BD: S + is/am/are + said/thought/believed...+ to V.....

It + is/am/are + said/thought/believed... that +.....

b, +, CĐ: S (People, They,) + said/thought/believed...+ that....

+, BD: S + was/were + said/thought/believed...+ to have + V(pII)

: It + was/were+ said/thought/believed... that +.....

Eg: - People believe that 13 is an unlucky number.

=> 13 is believed to be an unlucky number.

=> It is believed that 13 is an unlucky number.

- They thought that Mai had gone away.

=> Mai was thought to have gone away.

=> It was thought that Mai had gone away.

2. Câu bị động với “have”:

+ CĐ: S + have/has/had + sb + V + st+

+ BD: S + have/has/had + st + V(pII) + (by sb)...

Eg: I had him repair my bicycle yesterday.

=> I had my bicycle repaired yesterday.

3. Câu bị động với “get”:

+, CĐ: S + get/gets/got + sb + to V + st +.....

+, BD: S + get/gets/got + st + V(pII) + (by sb)...

Eg: I got him to repair my car last week.

=> I got my car repaired last week.

4. Câu bị động với “make”:

+, CĐ: S + make/made + sb + V + st +.....

+, BD: S (sb) + is/are//was/were made + to V+ st +.....

Eg: The step mother made Little Pea do the chores all day.

=> Little Pea was made to do the chores all day.

5. Need:

+ CĐ: S + **need** + to V+ st +..... .

+ BD: S (st)+ **need** + to be V(pH).

S (st)+ need+ V-ing.

Eg: You need to cut your hair.

=> Your hair need to be cut.

=> Your hair need cutting.

2. Câu trực tiếp, gián tiếp:

I. Các dạng câu chuyển gián tiếp:

1. Câu mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu:

- Câu mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu có các dạng:

“(Don’t) + V +.... . + (please)”

“Will/Would/Can/Could + S + (not) +.....+ (please)?”

“Would you mind + (not) + V-ing +.... . ?”

=> **S + told/asked/warned (cảnh báo)/begged (cầu xin)/ordered (ra lệnh)/reminded (nhắc nhở)+ O + (not) toV...**

Eg:- “Listen carefully” The teacher said to us.

=> The teacher told/asked us to listen carefully.

-“Don’t make noise, Jim” The perfect said.

=> The perfect ordered Jim not to make noise.

-“Would you mind putting out your cigarette?”-said a woman.

=> A woman reminded me to put out my cigarette.

*Câu yêu cầu với động từ tường thuật “asked” có dạng:

-“I’d like+..... . ”

-“Can/Could I have+..... . ”

Khi chuyển gián tiếp ta áp dụng công thức:

S+asked(+O)+for+st+.... .

Eg: In the café, the man said: “I’d like a cup of tea”.

=> The man asked for a cup of tea.

2. Lời khuyên:

-Lời khuyên có các dạng:

“S+should(not)/ought (not) to/had better(not)+V+..... . ”

“Why don’t you+V+.....”

“If I were you, I would+V+.....”

=>**S1+said+(to+O)+that+S2+should+V+.....**

=>**S+advised/encouraged(khuyến khích)+ O+to V+.....**

Eg:-“You should run faster” The teacher said.

=>The teacher said that I should run faster.

=>The teacher advised me to run faster.

-“Why don’t you take off your coat?”She said.

=>She advised me to take off my coat.

-“If I were you, I would stop smoking”He said.

=>He advised me to stop smoking.

-“Go on, apply for the job”Mrs. Smith said.

=> Mrs. Smith encouraged me to apply for the job”

3. Câu trần thuật:

Câu trần thuật có dạng: “S+V(s/es/ed/pI/pII)+.....”

=>**S+said+that+S+V(lùi thì)+.....**

Eg: “I will have an important contest tomorrow.”She said.

=>She said that she would have an important contest the next day.

4. Câu hỏi:

a, Yes/No questions:

Yes/No question có dạng: “Trợ động từ+S+V+.... . ?”

=>**S1+asked+O+if/whether+S2(O)+V(lùi thì)+.....**

Eg: “Do you like SNSD?” Seohyun said to Kyuhyun.

=> Seohyun asked Kyuhyun if/whether he liked SNSD.

b, Wh questions:

Wh questions có dạng: “Wh+trợ động từ+S+V+.... . ?”

=>**S1+asked+O+Wh+S2(O)+V(lùi thì)+.....**

Eg: “Where will you go tomorrow?” She said.

=>She asked me Where I would go the next day.

5. Lời mời, gợi ý:

a, Lời mời:

Lời mời có dạng: “Would you like+Noun/toV+.....?”

=>**S+invited+O+toV+.....**

Eg: "Would you like to come to my birthday party?" Su said to Seohyun.

=> Su invited Seohyun to come to his birthday party.

b, Lời gợi ý:

Lời gợi ý có dạng:

"Let's+V+....!?" = "Shall we+V+....?"

"What/How about + V-ing/N +.....?"

"Why don't we/you+ V+....?"

* Nếu chủ ngữ tham gia vào hành động. ("Let's + V +.... !?" ; "Shall we + V +.... ?" ;

"What/How about + V-ing/N +.....?" "Why don't we +V+.... ?"):

=>**S + suggested + V-ing +.....**

* Nếu chủ ngữ không tham gia vào hành động mà chỉ gợi ý cho người khác. ("Why don't you+V+.... ?")

=>**S1 + suggested + that + S2 + should + V +.....**

Eg:- "Let's go to the movies" The boy said.

=>The boy suggested going to the movies.

- "Why don't you go out for a drink?" Trung said to Nga.

=>Trung suggested that Nga should go out for a drink.

c, Những câu có dạng:

"I'll+V+.... +if you like."

"Shall/Can/Could I+V+.... ?"

"Would you like me+toV+.... .?"

Khi chuyên gián tiếp ta sử dụng động từ tường thuật "offered" công thức:

S+ offered + toV +..... + if you like.

Eg:- "Would you like me to finish the work tonight?

=>I'll finish the work tonight if you like.

=>I offered to finish the work tonight if you like.

- "I'll do your housework for you if you like" She said.

=>She offered to do my housework for me if I liked.

6. Câu cảm thán:

-Câu cảm thán có dạng:

"What + (a/an) + adj + Noun!"

"How + adj + S + V!"

=>**S1+exclaimed+that+S2+V/be(lùi thì)+..... .**

Eg: "What a lovely teddy bear!" The girl said.

= "How lovely the teddy bear is! The girl said.

=> The girl exclaimed that the teddy bear was lovely.

7. Lời nhắc nhở:

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{"Remember..."} \\ \text{"Don't forget..."} \end{array} \right\}$ Khi chuyển sang gián tiếp ta áp dụng cấu trúc sau:
S + reminded + sb+ toV+....

Eg: She said to me; "Don't forget to ring me up tomorrow evening"

=> She reminded me to ring her up the next evening.

8. Sự đồng ý về quan điểm như: all right, yes, of course (áp dụng cấu trúc sau):

S + agreed + to V...

Eg: "All right, I'll wait for you" He said.

=> He agreed to wait for me.

9. Câu trực tiếp diễn tả điều mong muốn như: would like, wish. Khi chuyển gián tiếp áp dụng cấu trúc:

S + wanted + O + to V+...

Eg: "I'd like Trung to be a famous person." Trung's English teacher.

=> Trung's English teacher wanted him to be a famous person.

10. Từ chối : S + refused + to V +...

Eg: 'No, I won't lend you my car'

=> He refused to lend me his car.

11. Lời hứa: S + promised to V+.....

Eg: 'I'll send you a card on your birthday'

=> He promised to send me a card on my birthday.

12. Cảm ơn, xin lỗi:

a, Cảm ơn: **S + thanked (+O) (for+V-ing/st) +.....**

Eg: "It was nice of you to help me. Thank you very much," Tom said to you.

=> Tom thanked me for helping him.

b, Xin lỗi: **S+ apologized (+to O) + for (+not) + (V-ing/st) +.....**

Eg: "I'm sorry I'm late," Peter said.

=> Peter apologized for being late.

13. Chúc mừng:

S + congratulated + O + on + V-ing/st+.....

Eg: John said, "I heard you received the scholarship. Congratulations!"

---> John congratulated me on receiving the scholarship.

14. . Mơ ước:

S + dreamed + of + V-ing/st+....

Eg: "I want to pass the exam with flying colours," John said.

=> John dreamed of passing the exam with flying colours.

"I've always wanted to be rich," Bob said.

=> Bob had always dreamed of being rich.

15. Một số câu cần nhớ:

-She said, "Curse(nguyền rủa) this dog!" => She cursed the dog.

-She said, "Luck!" => She wished me luck.

-She said, "Thank you very much!" => She thanked me very much.

-She said, "Congratulations!" => She congratulated me.

-She said, "Traitor(kẻ phản bội)/Liar(kẻ dối trá)!"

=> She called me a traitor/liar.

-She said, "Happy Christmas!" => She wished me a happy Christmas.

-She said, "Hell!(chết tiệt)" => She swore(chửi rủa).

-The notice said: "Welcome to Edinburgh" => The notice welcomed visitors to Edinburgh.

-"Good!" he exclaimed => He gave an exclamation of pleasure/satisfaction.

-"Ugh(Ói;Eo ơi)!" she exclaimed, and turned the programme off

=> With an exclamation of disgust(làm phẫn nộ) she turned the programme off.

-"Hello John" She said. => She greeted John.

16. Các hình thức hỗn hợp trong lời nói gián tiếp: (mixed forms in reported speech)

Lời nói trực tiếp có thể bao gồm nhiều hình thức hỗn hợp: câu khẳng định, câu hỏi, câu mệnh lệnh, câu cảm thán:

Eg: 1. He said, "Can you play the guitar?" and I said "No"

→ He asked me if I could play the guitar and I said that I couldn't.

2. "I don't know the way. Do you? He asked.

→ He said that he didn't know the way and asked her if she knew it.

3. "I'm going to shopping. Can I get you something? She said

→ She said that she was going to shopping and asked if she could get me anything.

4. "Hello Seohyun! Where are you going now?" Su said.

→ Su greeted and asked Seohyun Where she was going then.

II. Một số lưu ý:

1. Một số trường hợp không đổi thì của động từ trong câu gián tiếp:

- Nếu động từ ở mệnh đề giới thiệu được dùng ở thì hiện tại đơn, hiện tại tiếp diễn, hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc tương lai đơn, thì của động từ trong câu gián tiếp vẫn không thay đổi

Eg: He says/ he is saying/ he has said/ he will say, “the text is difficult”.

→ He says/ is saying/ has said/ will say (that) the text is difficult.

- Khi câu nói trực tiếp thể hiện một chân lý hoặc một hành động lặp lại thường xuyên, thì của động từ trong câu gián tiếp vẫn không thay đổi

Eg: My teacher said “The sun rises in the East”

→ My teacher said (that) the sun rises in the East.

He said, “My father always drinks coffee after dinner”

→ He said (that) his father always drinks coffee after dinner

- Nếu lúc tường thuật, điểm thời gian được đưa ra trong lời nói gián tiếp vẫn chưa qua, thì của động từ và trạng từ thời gian vẫn được giữ nguyên

Eg: He said, “ I will come to your house tomorrow”

→ He said (that) he will come to my house tomorrow.

- Câu trực tiếp có dạng câu điều kiện loại 2 hoặc loại 3:

Eg: He said; “If I knew her address, I would write to her”

→ He said that he would write to her If he knew her address

Eg: She said, “If I had enough money, I would buy a new bicycle.”

→ She said (that) if she had enough money, she would buy a new bicycle.

Eg: The teacher said, “If John had studied harder, he wouldn’t have failed his exam.”

→ The teacher said (that) if John had studied harder, he wouldn’t have failed his exam.

Tuy nhiên nếu lời nói trực tiếp là câu điều kiện loại 1 thì được chuyển sang loại 2 ở lời nói gián tiếp

Eg: The advertisement said; “If you answer the questions correctly, you may win one million dollar”

→ The advertisement said that I might win one million dollar If I answered the questions correctly.

- Không thay đổi thì của mệnh đề sau “wish”

Eg: He said; “I wish I had a lot of money”

→ He wishes (that) he had a lot of money

- Không thay đổi thì của mệnh đề sau “It’s (high/ about) time”

Eg: She said; “It’s about time you went to bed; children”

→ She told her children that It’s about time they went to bed

- Không thay đổi thì của mệnh đề đi sau ‘would rather, would sooner’

Eg: She said; “I would rather you stayed at home”

→ She said that she would rather I stayed at home.

- Không thay đổi thì của:

{ Could, would, might, should
Ought, had better, need } trong câu nói gián tiếp .

Eg: She said; “I could do the homework

→ She said the she could do the homework

- Động từ trong câu nói trực tiếp có thời gian xác định:

Eg: He said, “I was born in 1980”

→ he said that he was born in 1980.

- Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian trong câu phúc có thì quá khứ đơn và quá khứ tiếp diễn

Eg: “I saw him when he was going to the cinema”

She said she saw him when she was going to the cinema.

2. Cách lùi thì:

Thì trong Lời nói trực tiếp	Thì trong Lời nói gián tiếp
- Hiện tại đơn	- Quá khứ đơn
- Hiện tại tiếp diễn	- Quá khứ tiếp diễn
- Hiện tại hoàn thành	- Quá khứ hoàn thành
- Hiện tại hoàn thành TD	- Quá khứ hoàn thành TD
- Quá khứ đơn	- Quá khứ hoàn thành
- Quá khứ hoàn thành	- Quá khứ hoàn thành (không đổi)
- Tương lai đơn(will)	- would
- Is/am/are going to do	- Was/were going to do
- Can/may/must	- Could/might/had to

3. Một số trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian phải đổi:

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
Today/ tonight	that day/ that night
Yesterday	the day before/ the previous day
last month/ night ...	the moth before / the previous month/ night
Tomorrow	the following day/ the next day
this moth	that month
The day before yesterday	Two days before
The day after tomorrow	In two days' time
next month/ week. . .	the month after / the following month/ week
Here	there
Now	then
Ago	before
This	that
These	those

3. Câu điều kiện:

1. Các cách dùng cơ bản.

a, Loại 1: Diễn tả điều có thật ở hiện tại:

- Câu điều kiện có thực là câu mà người nói dùng để diễn đạt một hành động hoặc một tình huống thường xảy ra (thói quen) hoặc sẽ xảy ra (trong tương lai) nếu điều kiện ở mệnh đề chính được thoả mãn. Nếu nói về tương lai, dạng câu này được sử dụng khi nói đến một điều kiện có thể thực hiện được hoặc có thể xảy ra.

Mệnh đề If	Mệnh đề chính
1. S + V[-e/es] 2. S + don't / doesn't + V(inf)	1. S + will + V(inf) 2. S + will not + V(inf)

Note: V+..... +or+S+will/won't+V+.....

= Unless S +V+.... , S+will/won't+V+.....

= If S don't/doesn't + V, S+will/won't+V+.....

Eg: -Study hard *or* you will fail the exam.

= Unless you study hard , you will fail the exam.

= If you don't study hard , you will fail the exam.

-Cut your hair *or* they won't let you in.

= Unless you cut your hair , they won't let you in.

= If you don't cut your hair , they won't let you in.

*, Diễn tả 1 sự thật luôn luôn đúng ở quá khứ. Ta có cấu trúc:

If + S + Simple Past, S+ Simple Past.

Eg: We went home early if it was foggy.

Ghi chú :- Sau mệnh đề If hoặc mệnh đề Unless phải có dấu phẩy (,)

- Sau Unless không được dùng dạng phủ định (Ví dụ : không được viết Unless you don't write)

*, Command (Thúc mệnh lệnh)

Form: If + S + V(s-es), V(điều kiện)+

Eg: - If you go to the Post Office, mail this letter for me.

- Please call me if you hear anything from Jane.

b, Loại 2:Điều kiện ko có thật ở hiện tại:

-Câu điều kiện ko có thực ở hiện tại dùng để đề cập đến những tình huống tưởng tượng hoặc ko thể xảy

ra ở hiện tại. Form:

If S+were/V-ed +sb/Noun/adj , S+would/wouldn't/could/couldn't+V+.... .

*Note: *Động từ to be phải chia là were ở tất cả các ngôi.

Eg:-If I were rich, I would travel around the world.

- If I had money, I would buy the car.

- If I were you, I wouldn't see that movie.

c, Loại 3:Điều kiện không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ:

- Câu điều kiện không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ dùng để đề cập những tình huống không có thật trong QK.

Form: If+had/hadn't+V-ed/pII, S+would/wouldn't/could/couldn't+have+V-ed/pII.....

Eg:-If I hadn't been in a hurry, I wouldn't have had an accident.

- If I had had money, I would have bought the car.

* Chú ý rằng cũng có thể hiện một điều kiện không có thực mà không dùng if. Trong

trường hợp đó, trợ động từ **had** được đưa lên đầu câu, đứng trước chủ ngữ. Mệnh đề điều kiện sẽ đứng trước mệnh đề chính.

Eg: - Had we known that you were there, we would have written you a letter.

- Had he studied harder for the test, he would have passed it.

Lưu ý: Câu điều kiện không phải lúc nào cũng tuân theo qui luật trên. Trong một số trường hợp đặc biệt, một vế của điều kiện là quá khứ nhưng vế còn lại có thể ở hiện tại (do thời gian qui định).

Eg: - If she had caught the train, she would be here by now.

2. Một số cấu trúc đặc biệt:

a, Câu trúc BUT FOR.

Nó thay thế cho câu trúc " IF NOT". Dạng này thường sử dụng trong văn phong lịch sự.

Form: **But for+Noun, S+.....**

Eg: If you hadn't helped us, we would have been in trouble.

=> But for your help, we would have been in trouble.

4. Câu điều ước:

I. Các dạng câu điều ước :

1. Điều ước ở hiện tại :

- Dùng để diễn đạt mong ước của ai đó về một điều gì đó không có thật hoặc không thể xảy ra hay không thể thực hiện được ở hiện tại.

- Form :

* Với động từ “tobe”: **S1+wish(es)+S2+were(not)+.....**

* Với động từ thường: **S1+wish(es)+S2+V(qk)/didn’t V +.....**

+ Chú ý : Động từ “tobe” were được dùng với tất cả các ngôi.

Eg:-Kris wishes he were a famous person.

-Trung wishes he had a car.

2. Điều ước trong tương lai :

- Diễn tả mong muốn điều gì sẽ xảy ra hoặc muốn ai đó làm điều gì đó.

- Form :

* Với động từ “tobe”: **S1+wish(es)+S2+ would /could /should (+not)+be +.....**

* Với động từ thường: **S1+ wish(es) + S2+ would /could/should (+not) + V+.....**

Eg:I wish you could come here again.

3. Điều ước ở quá khứ :

- Diễn tả mong ước một điều gì đó đã xảy ra trong quá khứ, sự hối tiếc về một điều gì đó đã không xảy ra.

- Form:

* Với động từ “tobe”: S + **wish(es)** + S + **had (+not)+been** +.....

* Với động từ thường: S + **wish(es)** + S + **had (+not)+V-ed/pII+**.....

* Chú ý : Ta có thể dùng If only (giá như) / would rather that (thích hơn) để thay cho S + wish(es)

B. Một số cấu trúc:

1. **S + V+ too + adj/adv + (for someone) + to do something** (quá. . . . để cho ai làm gì. . .),

Eg1: This structure is too easy for you to remember.

Eg2: He ran too fast for me to follow.

2. **S + V + so + adj/ adv + that +S + V** (quá. . . . đến nỗi mà. . .),

Eg1: This box is so heavy that I cannot take it.

Eg2: He speaks so soft that we can't hear anything.

3. **It + V + such + (a/an) + N_(s) + that + S +V** (quá. . . . đến nỗi mà. . .),

Eg1: It is such a heavy box that I cannot take it.

Eg 2: It is such interesting books that I cannot ignore them at all.

4. **S + V + adj/ adv + enough + (for someone) + to do something.** (Đủ. . . cho ai đó làm gì. . .),

Eg1: She is old enough to get married.

Eg 2: They are intelligent enough for me to teach them English.

5. **Have/ get + something + done (V_{pII})** (nhờ ai hoặc thuê ai làm gì. . .),

Eg 1: I had my hair cut yesterday.

Eg 2: I'd like to have my shoes repaired.

6. **It + be + time + S + V_{PI} / It's +time +for someone +to do something** (đã đến lúc ai đó phải làm gì. . .),

Eg 1: It is time you had a shower.

Eg 2: It's time for me to ask all of you for this question.

7. **It + takes/took+ someone + amount of time + to do something** (làm gì. . . mất bao nhiêu thời gian. . .),

Eg 1: It takes me 5 minutes to get to school.

Eg 2: It took him 10 minutes to do this exercise yesterday.

8. **To prevent/stop + someone/something + From + V-ing** (ngăn cản ai/cái gì. . . không làm gì. . .),

Eg 1: The police prevent us from getting nearer.

9. **S + find+ it+ adj to do something** (thấy . . . để làm gì. . .),

Eg 1: I find it very difficult to learn about English.

Eg 2: They found it easy to overcome that problem.

10. **To prefer + Noun/ V-ing + to + N/ V-ing.** (Thích cái gì/làm gì hơn cái gì/ làm gì),

Eg 1: I prefer dog to cat.

Eg 2: I prefer reading books to watching TV.

11. **Would rather + V (infinitive) + than + V (infinitive)** (thích làm gì hơn làm gì),

Eg 1: She would play games than read books.

Eg 2: I'd rather learn English than learn Biology.

12. **To be/get Used to + V-ing** (quen làm gì),

Eg 1: I am used to eating with chopsticks.

13. **Used to + V (infinitive)** (Thường làm gì trong qk và bây giờ không làm nữa),

Eg 1: I used to go fishing with my friend when I was young.

Eg 2: She used to smoke 10 cigarettes a day.

14. to be **amazed** at = to be **surprised** at + N/V-ing: ngạc nhiên về. . .

15. to be **angry** at + N/V-ing: tức giận về

16. to be **good at/ bad at** + N/ V-ing: giỏi về. . . / kém về. . .

17. **by chance = by accident** (adv): tình cờ **come across**: gặp tình cờ

18. **to be/get tired of + N/V-ing**: mệt mỏi về. . .

19. **can't stand/ help/ bear/ resist + V-ing**: không nhịn được làm gì. . .

20. to be **keen on/ to be fond of + N/V-ing** : thích làm gì đó. . .

21. to be **interested in + N/V-ing**: quan tâm đến. . .

22. **There is no st left = We have run out of st** : không còn gì nữa

23. **To spend + amount of time/ money + V-ing**: dành bao nhiêu thời gian làm gì. . .

24. **S+insist on +V-ing** : Ai đó khăng khăng làm gì.

S+insist on + O + V-ing : Ai đó khăng khăng người khác phải làm gì.

25. **to give up + V-ing/ N**: từ bỏ làm gì/ cái gì. . .

26. **Have/has to V = be supposed / required/expect to V** : có bốn phận phải làm gì

27. **Be forbidden to V = mustn't V** : cấm làm gì

28. **It + be + something/ someone + that/ who**: chính. . . mà. . .

29. **Be not allowed to**V= **mustn't** V : cấm làm gì.
30. **Hand in** : nộp bài/**hand on** : hiện nay, bây giờ
31. **S+Probably+ V = It's likely that +Clause** : chắc chắn làm gì
32. **Take place** = **happen** = **occur**: xảy ra
33. **Do mean to do st** = **do st on purpose** : cố ý làm gì
34. **to be bored with/ fed up with**: chán cái gì/làm gì
35. **Managed +toV = be successful+ to V** : thành công ...
36. **feel like + V-ing**: cảm thấy thích làm gì. . .
37. **expect someone to do something**: mong đợi ai làm gì. . .
38. **advise someone to do something**: khuyên ai làm gì. . .
39. **Regardless of + N**: mặc dù
40. **leave someone alone**: để ai yên. . .
41. **If sb/st + hadn't been... = but for +N**: nếu không có
42. **Be essential+that+Clause = need+toV** : cần làm gì
43. **It is pointless/no point in+toV = It is not worth+V-ing** : không đáng để làm gì.
44. **when + S + V(QkĐ), S + was/were + V-ing.**
45. **When + S + V(qkd), S + had + Pii**
46. **Before + S + V(qkd), S + had + Pii**
47. **After + S + had +Pii, S + V(qkd)**
48. **to be crowded with**: rất đông cái gì đó. . .
49. **to be full of**: đầy cái gì đó. . .
50. **To be/ seem/ sound/ became/ feel/ appear/ look/ go/ turn/ grow + adj**(đây là các động từ tri giác có nghĩa là: có vẻ như/ là/ dường như/ trở nên. . . sau chúng nếu có adj và adv thì chúng ta phải chọn adj)
51. **except for/ apart from**: ngoài, trừ. . .
52. **Find it hard to**V = **have difficulty in** V-ing : gặp khó khăn trong việc
53. **Don't agree = be in disagreement** : không đồng ý
54. **could hardly**: hầu như không (chú ý: hard khác hardly)
55. **Have difficulty + V-ing**: gặp khó khăn làm gì. . .
56. Chú ý phân biệt 2 loại tính từ **V-ed** và **V-ing**: dùng -ed để miêu tả về **người**, -ing cho **vật**. và khi muốn nói về **bản chất** của cả người và vật ta dùng -ing,
 Eg 1: That film is boring.
 Eg 2: He is bored.

Eg 3: He is an interesting man.

Eg 4: That book is an interesting one. (khi đó không nên nhầm với -ed, chặng hạn ta nói : *a loved man* có nghĩa “người đàn ông được mến mộ”, tức là có nghĩa “**Bị**” và “**Được**” ở đó)

57. **in which = where; on/at which = when**

58. **Put + up + with + V-ing:** chịu đựng. . .

59. **Make use of + N/ V-ing:** tận dụng cái gì đó. . .

60. **Get + adj/ V-pII/so=therefore:** bởi vậy, cho nên, vì thế.

Make progress: tiến bộ. . . /**make up one's mind to V:** quyết định.

61. **take over + N:** đảm nhiệm cái gì. . .

62. **Bring about:** mang lại.

63. **Be accused of V-ing :** bị buộc tội

64. **At the end of** và **In the end** (cuối cái gì đó và kết cục)

65. To **find out** : tìm ra, To **succeed in:** thành công trong. . .

66. **Go for a walk/drive:** đi dạo /đi xe ; **go on holiday/picnic:** đi nghỉ

67. **Don't accept = turned down :** từ chối

68. **In favor of :** ủng hộ cho

69. **Live on:** sống nhờ vào. . .

70. **To be fined for:** bị phạt về

71. **from behind:** từ phía sau. . .

72. **Be about to do st :** chuẩn bị làm gì

73. **In case + mệnh đề:** trong trường hợp. . .

74. **On behalf of :** thay mặt cho

75. **Force sb to do st:** ép ai làm gì.

76. **Would rather sb+Ved/pI:** Muốn ai đó làm gì. (trái ngược vs điều đang diễn ra hiện tại)

Eg: I would rather you didn't smoke.

77. **in disagreement about:** bất đồng về...

78. **Present participle:V- ing. (chủ động)**

The man who is standing over there is my teacher.

-> The man standing over there is my teacher.

Students who attend this school have to wear uniform.

-> Students attending this school have to wear uniform.

79. **Past participle : V-ed/pII(thụ động)**

The toys which were made in China are cheap .

-> The toys made in China are cheap.

Most of the people who were invited to the party didn't turn up.

-> Most of the people invited to the party didn't turn up.

80. Sự hòa hợp giữa chủ ngữ và động từ:

-Together with, as well as, accompanied by, along with, no less than, but not. Các cụm từ trên và các danh từ đi theo nó tạo nên hiện tượng đồng chủ ngữ. Khi đó ta chia động từ theo chủ ngữ đứng trước các cụm từ trên. (Chú ý: Khi các chủ ngữ được nối với nhau bởi liên từ “and” ta coi đó là chủ ngữ số nhiều)

Eg: Jim, along with his parents, **is** going to the movie tonight.

Jim and his parents **are** going to the movie tonight.

-Nếu 2 động chủ ngữ nối với nhau bởi “or” thì động từ phải chia theo danh từ đứng sau “or”

Eg: John or his wife **will** come to Rin’s wedding.

-Either, neither(nếu không đi cùng với or và nor)+Danh từ, ta luôn chia ở số ít.

Eg: Neither of them **is** available(sẵn sàng để) to speak right now.

-Either, neither nếu đi theo “or” hoặc “nor” thì động từ chia theo danh từ sau or và nor.

Eg: Neither John nor his friends **are** going to the beach today.

-Danh từ “None” có thể sử dụng với cả danh từ số ít và danh từ số nhiều. Khi đó động từ được chia theo danh từ đi sau “None of the”.

Eg: +None of the counterfeit money(tiền giả) **has** been found.

+None of the students **have** finished the exam.

-“No” và “Some of the” tương tự như “None of the”.

-V-ing được coi là chủ ngữ số ít.

Eg: Fishing **is** one of my favorite pastime.

-Các danh từ chỉ tập thể(Congress, Organization, Class, Staff,

Committee: ủy ban; Family; Group; Team; Army: quân đội; Crowd; Minority: thiểu số; Public) thường được coi là số ít. Nhưng khi các thành viên hoạt động riêng lẻ(in disagreement about st: bất đồng ý kiến về... / discuss:bàn luận)

thì lại là danh từ số nhiều.

Eg: +Congress **has** initiated(đè xướng) a new plan to combat(chống lại) inflation(sự lạm phát).

+The committee **has** met and it has rejected the proposal.

+Congress **are** discussing about the bill.

-The majority(đa số)+V(số ít) / The majority of N(số nhiều) +V(số nhiều)...

Eg: -The majority **believes** that we are in no danger.

-The majority of the students **believe** him to be innocent(vô tội).

-Một số danh từ đặc biệt luôn được coi là số nhiều:police;fish;sheep;scissors;...)/assets(tài sản)luôn là số nhiều/measles(bệnh sởi) số ít.

-A couple+V(số ít)+....

The couple+V(số nhiều)+.....

Eg:A couple is walking on the path(đường mòn).

The couple are racing their horse.

-Các cụm từ cùng phối hợp chỉ một nhóm ĐV:flock of birds/sheep;school of fish/herd of cattle/pride of lion/pack of dog. Luôn được coi là danh từ số ít.

-Tất cả những danh từ chỉ thời gian, số đo, tiền tệ, phép tính được đề cập đến như 1 thể thống nhất được coi là danh từ số ít.

Eg:Ten dollars **is** a high price to pay.

Two miles **is** too much to run in one day.

-A number of+N(số nhiều)+V(số nhiều). .

-The number of +N(số nhiều)+ V(số ít)...

Eg:- A number of hours have passed. (Một vài giờ đồng hồ đã trôi qua.)

- The number of people, who have lost their job, is quite big(. Số lượng người mất việc làm là rất nhiều.)

81. **Think+ Clause = In my opinion , Clause :** Nghĩ về cái gì.

82. **Think = under the impression :** Nghĩ

83. **Out of sight :** vượt khỏi tầm nhìn / không bị ai nhìn

84. **Beyond one's means :** vượt quá khả năng.

85. **Be let off :** được tha

B. Bài tập thực hành

ĐỀ THI HỌC KÌ II NĂM HỌC 2011-2012

Student's name:.....

Grade 8

Class:8.....

Time allowance: 45 minutes

I/ **Chọn từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác những từ còn lại bằng cách khoanh tròn chữ cái A, B, C, hoặc D.**

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>looked</u> | B. <u>watched</u> | C. <u>carried</u> | D. <u>stopped</u> |
| 2. A. <u>unite</u> | B. <u>underline</u> | C. <u>niversity</u> | D. <u>niform</u> |
| 3. A. <u>character</u> | B. <u>children</u> | C. <u>teach<u>er</u></u> | D. <u>chage</u> |

II/ Chọn từ có âm tiết được nhấn khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. realize B. improve C. possible D. comfortable
5. A. comfort B. nation C. apply D. moment

III/ Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất. Khoanh tròn vào chữ cái A, B, C, hoặc D.

1. Are you interested. playing badminton after class?
A. in B. with C. on D. for
2. " What. going to Hanoi tomorrow? "
A. to B. in C. about D. for
3. Hoa works very. so she always gets good marks.
A. badly B. good C. hardly D. hard
4. The building was built. 1962 and 1969.
A. between B. from C. since D. for
5. This school. in 1997
A. built B. is built C. was built D. has built
6. Of all my friends, Hoa is.
A. the tallest B. the most tallest C. taller D. more taller
7. Would you mind if I. a photo ?
A. take B. took C. would take D. am going to take
8. Last week I my children to the biggest zoo in town.
A. got B. brought C. fetch D. took
9. Are you proud. your country and its tradition ?
A. about B. on C. of D. for
10. Do you collect stamps or other things ? - Yes, I am a stamp.
A. collecting B. collector C. collect D. collection
11. It is very dangerous in the polluted environment.
A. to live B. lives C. living D. live
12. Our resources are limited so we should recycle all used things.
A. nature B. natural C. naturing D. naturally
13. His car is the same color my uncle's.
A. alike B. as C. like D. to
14. This ruler of plastic.
A. make B. made C. is making D. is made

15. I take part most youth activities of my school.

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

III(1, 0 pt) Read the passage, then state whether the statements are true (T) or false (F)

Taj Mahal is the most famous of all India's ancient buildings and a prime monument of Mughal Art. It was built as the mausoleum of Arjumand Banu Bagam, known as Mumtaz Mahal, wife of Shah Jahan. The Taj Mahal was built on the Yamuna river in 1630. It took 22 years to construct; 20,000 men were said to have been involved in the project. The tomb is over 73 meters high, and is lavishly decorated with Koranic inscriptions and carved relief.

Say whether these statements are True or False:

1. Taj Mahal is the most famous ancient building of the world
2. Taj Mahal was built for Mumtaz Mahal
3. 20.000 men and women were said to be involved in the project
4. It was completed in 1652

IV(2. 0 pts) Read the letter, and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each numbered space

Dear Amy

Thank you a lot (1) _____ your last letter. It was a nice surprise to(2) _____ from you.

I'm sorry I haven't written(3) _____ you earlier but I had to organize some things concerning my trip

As you probably remember I've always wanted to(4) _____ some unusual places. And now, at least, off I went. But you'd never guess(5) _____ I've chosen to spend my holiday. It's Antarctica. You would never think (6) _____ it, wouldn't you? I'm so(7) _____ about the weather event

I'd like to(8) _____ you when I got back

- | | | | | |
|----|---------|---------------|----------|------------|
| 1. | A. to | B. for | C. with | D. at |
| 2. | A. hear | B. see | C. meet | D. think |
| 3. | A. to | B. for | C. about | D. of |
| 4. | A. come | B. go | C. visit | D. spend |
| 5. | A. why | B. where | C. what | D. when |
| 6. | A. at | B. for | C. in | D. of |
| 7. | A. like | B. interested | C. fond | D. excited |
| 8. | A. hear | B. wait | C. meet | D. hope |

V, WRITE: Rewrite the following sentences, using the requests in brackets.

1. Quang said: “ New pipes are very expensive” (*Use Reported Speech*)
=> Quang said that.
2. Viet Nam is a country that exports rice. (*Use Compound word*)
=> Viet Nam is.
3. The children love Santa Claus (*Use Passive Voice*)
=> Santa Claus
4. She asked Nam: “ Do you know Great Wall of China?” (*Use Reported Speech*)
=> She asked Nam

ĐỀ THI HỌC KÌ II NĂM HỌC 2011-2012

Student's name:.....

Grade 8

Class:8.....

Time allowance: 45 minutes

I. Circle the letter A, B, C or D before the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (1pt)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. a. arrive | b. sight | c. <u>island</u> | d. prison |
| 2. a <u>head</u> | b. <u>beach</u> | c. <u>weather</u> | d. <u>heavy</u> |
| 3. a. stopped | b. missed <u>_</u> | c. <u>needed</u> | d. <u>looked</u> |
| 4. a <u>festival</u> | b. <u>departure</u> | c. <u>separate</u> | d. yell |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

These are incomplete sentences. Circle the letter A, B, C or D as your best choice to complete each sentence.

1. The Pyramid of Cheops is one of the seven of the world.
A. sightseeing B. temples C. landmarks D. wonders
2. I don't know how the game.
A. plays B. played C. to play D. playing
3. A contest in which participants have to fetch water from the river is called.....
A. water fetch contest B. water- fetching contest
C. fetching water contest D. fetch water contest
4. The doorbell rang while Tam..... television
A. was watching B. is watching C. watches D. watched
5. Do you mind if I this composition for me
A. corrected B. am correcting C. correct D. correcting
6. We should use cloth bags..... plastic bags to reduce garbage
A. full of B. instead of C. afraid of D. replace of

7. Tam said to his teacher “Will we have a test tomorrow?”.
A. Tam asked his teacher if they would have a test the following day
B. Tam asked his teacher if they would have a test tomorrow
C Tam asked his teacher if we would have a test the following day
D. Tam asked his teacher if they will have a test the following day
8. The watch..... of gold was given to me by my uncle on my 14th birthday
A. that made B. making C. makes D. made
9. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876
A. The telephone is invented by Alexander graham Bell in 1876
B. The telephone was invented in 1876 by Alexander Graham Bell
C. The telephone was invented By Alexander Graham Bell in 1876
D. The telephone are invented By Alexander Graham Bell in 1876
10. Donna works in a shop that sells flowers and plants. She ‘s _____.
A. baker B. farmer C. gardener D. florist
11. _____ is a mountain with a hole in the top where fire , gas and lava sometimes come out.
A. volcano B. valley C. hill D. mount
12. Nga showed the tourist where _____ a map of the city.
A. get B. to get C. getting D. got

II. READING

A. *There are 6 blanks in the following passage. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank by marking A, B, C or D. 1. 5MS*

Tet is a national and (1) _____ festival in Vietnam. It is occasion for every Vietnamese to be returned to think (2)_____ their past activities and hope for good luck when the year to come.

Before Tet all houses are white washed and (3) _____with yellow apricot flowers and colorful lanterns. Everybody is looking (4) _____ to a more favorite life.

(5) _____ the New Year’s Eve, children are smartly dressed. They are hoping to (6) _____ money put in a small red envelopes as they are wishing longevity to their grandparents and parents. Wrong doings should be absolutely avoided on these days.

1. A. traditional B. modern C. music D. summer
2. A. after B. to C. about D. for
3. A. decorate B. decorated C. decorating D. decorates
4. A. forward B. for C. after D. at

5. A. In B. At C. On D. When
6. A. make B. but C. sell D. receive

B. Read the following passage and choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions about it 1. 5MS

The Seven Wonders of the world is a widely known list of seven *popular* sites of classical antiquity.

The earliest known version of the list was compiled in the 2nd century BC by Antipater of Sidon. It only includes works located around the Mediterranean rim where sightseers could typically travel safely.

Of these wonders, the only one that was survived to the present day is the Great Pyramid of Giza. The existence of the Hanging Gardens has not been definitively proven. Records show that the other five wonders were destroyed by natural disasters.

1. Which of the following could replace the word “ popular” in line 2 ?
A. famous B. wonderful C. amazing D. interesting
2. . What is the passage written about?
A. The Great Pyramid of Giza C. The Seven Wonders of the World
B. Antipater of Sidon D. The existence of the Hanging Gardens
3. . The earliest version of the list of the seven wonders of the world _____.
A. was compiled in the 2nd century
B. was compiled by Antipater of Sidon
C. only includes works located around the Mediterranean rim
D. all are correct
4. Today we can see _____.
A. all of the Seven Wonders of the World C. the Hanging Gardens
B. only the Great Pyramid of Giza D. five of the seven wonders of the world

III. WRITING 2MS

1. Rewrite the following sentences

1. Can I turn on the TV?
Would you
mind.....? _____?
2. They use recycled plastic to make toys and utensils.

Recycled

3. The last time I played tennis was in 1990.

I haven't

4. Is Phong Nha the most beautiful cave in Viet Nam?

The tourist asked

2. Use these sets of suggested words to write a story. Beginning: 1. 5MS

- Last year class 8B had a terrible experience. Once weekend, they decided to go for a picnic to Cuc Phuong National park

a. Soon after/ arrive/ the park/ start to rain

.....
b. They/ have to wait/ two hours/ bus/ before rain/ stop.

.....
c. They/ get out of/ bus/ lunch.

.....
d. After lunch/ they/ begin to explore/ park/ groups of four students.

.....
e. Unluckily/ it begin/ rain heavily again.

.....
f. Everybody/ get wet/ decide/ leave park/ without/ watching anything.

ĐỀ THI HỌC KÌ II NĂM HỌC 2011-2012

Student's name:.....

Grade 8

Class: 8.....

Time allowance: 45 minutes

I. Circle the best answer a, b, c or d to complete each of the following sentences:

1. Nga showed Nhi where _____ tickets.

a. get b. to get c. getting d. got

2. Mrs. Smith invited Mrs. Quyen to have dinner while she _____ the USA.

a. visit b. visited c. was visiting d. have visited

3. Lan _____ her raincoat home.

a. always forgot b. always forget c. has always forgotten d. is always forgetting

4. I _____ do it for you. I promise.

a. will b. should c. would d. may

5. I watched the film _____ by Walt Disney last week.

- a. produce b. produced c. producing d. to produced
6. Would you mind if I _____ you for help?
a. ask b. to ask c. asking d. asked
7. She asked her student _____ all the homework.
a. do b. to do c. did d. does
8. Did your school hold a _____ contest last week?
a. flowers – arranged b. flower – arrange c. flower – arranging d. flowers-arranged
9. Ha Long Bay is recognized _____ UNESCO _____ a World Heritage Site.
a. by for b. with as c. by as d. for by
10. I'd _____ you didn't smoke in my room.
a. like b. rather c. better d. mind
11. She asked the guide _____ Phong Nha cave was the most beautiful cave in Viet Nam.
a. where b. which c. whether d. what
12. The woman _____ the blue shirt is my mother.
a. wear b. wearing c. worn d. to wear
13. The custom of decorating Christmas tree _____ to America in the 1800s.
a. spread b. was spread c. spreads d. was spreading
14. _____ is used for making paper.
a. Gain product b. Compost c. Tire d. Wood pulp
15. Angkor Wat is one of the largest _____ in the world.
a. churches b. pagodas c. temples d. tombs
16. She hasn't finished the letter _____.
a. already b. just c. yet d. never
17. "Would you mind if I took a photo?"
A. I hope so. B. Don't forget. C. No problem D. I'd
rather you didn't
18. Miss Lien asked her students throw used things away.
A. don't B. not C. to not D. not to
19. The have to cook rice in this rice –cooking contest.
A. freshman B. contestant C. participants D. competitor
20. Ha Long Bay , one of the most picturesque sights in Vietnam, wasby
UNESCO as World Heritage Site.

II. Circle the word (a, b, c or d) that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

1. a. **limestone** b. **minimize** c. **victim** d. **tribe**
2. a. **arrive** b. **abroad** c. **around** d. **armchair**

III. Circle the word (a, b, c or d) whose main stress is different from the others.

1. a. forget b. comfort c. offer d. notice
2. a. market b. decorate c. custom d. tradition

V. Read the passage and then answer the questions (2pts):

Viet Nam is a country in the South – East Asia. It has an area of 329,566 sq. km. Hanoi is the capital and Ho Chi Minh City is the largest city. The population of Viet Nam is about 80 million. It has age-old culture and long tradition of fighting against foreign invaders. Viet Nam is now a member country of ASEAN and many other international organizations such as APEC, WTO...

Viet Nam exports rice, coffee and many other farm products. Viet Nam has lots of tourist attractions and World Heritage Sites such as Ha Long Bay, Phong Nha Cave, Hoi An Ancient Town, My Son Sanctuary, etc. Vietnamese people are proud of their country. They have been trying hard to build into a power and prosperous one.

1. Where is Viet Nam located?

=>

2. What is the area of Viet Nam?

¹¹ See also the discussion of the relationship between the concept of ‘cultural capital’ and the concept of ‘cultural value’ in the section on ‘Cultural Capital’ above.

- ### 3. What does Viet Nam export?

\Rightarrow

4. Name some World Heritage Sites in Viet Nam.

VI. Do the sentences as directed:

1. “ Does your father work here?” Nam asked Mai.

=>*Nam asked Mai*

2. John will collect me at the airport.

3. Following your directions is difficult.

=>***It is***

4. He likes swimming and sunbathing.

=>***He is interested***

ĐỀ THI HỌC KÌ II NĂM HỌC 2011-2012

Student's name:.....

Grade 8

Class:8.....

Time allowance: 45 minutes

I. Circle the letter A, B, C or D before the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (1pt)

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) A. deaf | B. beat | C. lead | D. teach |
| 2) A. safe | B. mall | C. nature | D. face |
| 3) A. invited | B. liked | C. ended | D. wanted |
| 4) like | wide | oponion | file |

II. Choose the best answer by circling A, B, C or D. (5pts)

1. Phong Nha Cave is in the _____ of Viet Nam.
A. southern B. northern C. south D. north
2. She asked me _____ I liked coffee.
A. as B. if C. or D. and
3. Millions of Christmas cards _____ every year.
A. were sent B. are sent C. send D. will send
4. Taj Mahal is _____ famous of all India's ancient buildings.
A. more B. most C. the most D. best
5. My mother is very keen _____ growing roses.
A. on B. in C. of D. about
6. A test in which participants have to fetch water is called _____.
A. water-fetch contest B. fetching-water contest
C. water-fetching contest. D. fetch-watering contest
7. He said that he would come there _____.
A. tomorrow B. the following C. the following day D. next
day
8. Do you mind _____ out your cigarette - No, of course not.
A. put B. putting C. to put D. is putting
9. A workman who repairs water-pipes is called _____.
A. plumber B. worker C. farmer D. repairer

10. Finally, we decided _____ to the cinema.
A. going B. go C. to go D. gone
11. The girl _____ next to Lan is a new student
A. standing B. stand C. to stand D. stood
12. I promise I _____ on time. – I hope so.
A. come B. will come C. came D. has
13. We're looking forward to _____ you earlier.
A. see B. seeing C. saw D. be seeing
14. There is an/a _____. Please send an ambulance to Thang Long school.
A. elevation B. emergency C. first-aid D. wound
15. Nam wrote the note on the board in order to _____ his classmates about the change in schedule.
A. inform B. informs C. informing D. informed
16. Phong Nha Cave now is a famous tourist _____.
A. attract B. attractive C. attraction D. attractively
17. The heads of four American presidents are _____ into the rock at Mount Rushmore.
A. painted B. built C. seen D. carved
18. Eight hundred years ago, Christmas songs _____ performed for people in towns and villages.
A. are B. were C. will be D. have been
19. Thank you _____ inviting me to the rice-cooking festival.
A. for B. at C. to D. of
20. Nga showed Nhi where _____ tickets.
A. get B. to get C. getting D. got

Question 4: Read the passage and do below requests. (1. 5 điểm)

Mid-fall festival or Mid-Autumn festival is one of the popular celebrations in the Viet Nam. Every year, it's on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month. It's organized so that people celebrate the largest full moon in the year. In festival, children wear masks, parade on the street, have parties with special cakes and lots of fruits.

Last week, at my school, we also organized activities to celebrate the festival. The activity I liked most is starlight-showing. I felt very happy when taking part in it because it made me exited and helped me remember about my childish.

* True(T)/ False(F) sentences

-1. Mid-fall festival is the same as Mid-Autumn festival.
-2. It's on the October, 15th .
-3. Children often eat chicken in the festival.

*** Answer these questions**

4. What do children wear in the festival ?
-
5. Do they eat cakes and fruits ?
-
6. Why did the writer very happy when taking part in the festival ?

IV. WRITING

Write a postcard using the following sets of words and phrases. You can make all necessary changes and additions. (2. 5)

Dear Mom and Dad,

1. I / have / wonderful / time / Ha Long Bay

.....
2. weather / be / lovely / and/ beach and islands / look / beautiful

.....
3. Yesterday / I / go shopping / Hon Gai Town

.....
4. I / be / going / visit / Dau Go Cave / tomorrow

.....
5. I / be / going / take / photographs / there

See you soon.

Love,

Linda