**PHÒNG GD & ĐT QUẬN LONG BIÊN**

**TRƯỜNG THCS THANH AM**

**NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH 8**

**(Từ ngày 18/2/2020- 23/2/2020)**

**I. Grammar**

**1. Cause- Effect clauses**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cause** | **Effect** |
| - because/ since + clause | - so + clause |
| - due to/ because of + st | - to cause st/ to lead to st/ to result in st |
| - to make sb/ sth do sth | |

**2. Conditional sentences type 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If - clause** | **Main clause** |
| If + S1 + V (present simple), | S2 + will/ can/ may.. + V –infinitive |

**3. Conditional sentences type 2**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If - clause** | **Main clause** |
| If + S1 + V (past simple), | S2 + would/ could/ might.. + V –infinitive |

**4. Present tenses:** present simple, present continuous, present perfect

**- Present simple for future:**

We use the present simple with a future meaning when we talk about **schedules, programmes**, etc. (for example: public transport, cinemas, television, schools …) Example:

1. The train to Bristol **leaves** at 11.15 from platform four.

2. Our school year **starts** next week, on September 5th.

**II. EXERCISES**

**I. Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

1. A. scientific B. dramatic C. athletic D. domestic

2. A. national B. chemical C. medical D. informal

3. A. prehistoric B. economic C. linguistic D. optimistic

4. A. medical B. hospital C. politic D. electric

5. A. physical B. horrific C. beautiful D. different

6. A. pollution B. presentation C. tradition D. intention

7. A. aquatic B. continue C. illustrate D. environment

8. A. definition B. electricity C. contaminate D. radiation

**II. Choose the word which has different sound in the underlined part**

1. A. f**i**sh B. an**i**mal C. p**i**cture D. **i**deal

2. A. pollut**ed** B. play**ed** C. earn**ed** D. di**ed**

3. A. factor**y** B. dirt**y** C. laundr**y** D. dr**y**

4. A. p**a**ddy B. s**a**nd C. tr**a**vel D. trib**a**l

5. A. buffal**o** B. phot**o** C. limest**o**ne D. b**o**tanical

6. A. j**u**ngle B. l**u**ggage C. s**u**nbathe D. s**u**gar

7. A. ar**ou**nd B. vari**ou**s C. s**ou**nd D. m**ou**ntain

8. A. herita**g**e B. **g**iant C. **g**arden D. villa**g**e

**III. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below**

1. I think the waste from the factory has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lake.

A. damaged B. pollution C. polluted D. damage

2. If the factory continues dumping poisons into the lake, all the fish and other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals will die.

A. aquatics B. aquatic C. aquatical D. aquatically

3. He is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot because it is cold.

A. sneezes B. sneeze C. sneezed D. sneezing

4. Don’t drink that water! It’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. contaminated B. contamination C. contaminant D. contaminating

5. A huge amount of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemical waste is dumped into the lake.

A. poison B. poisoning C. poisonous D. poisons

6. The crop was severely\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the acid rain.

A. damaged B. poisoned C. polluted D. contaminated

7. Many people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ litter on the streets.

A. pay B. give C. catch D. throw

8. When\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution happens, the water temperature in streams, rivers and lakes, or oceans changes.

A. water B. thermal C. temperature D. heat

9. The sight of too many telephone poles, advertising billboards, overhead power lines, or shop signs may cause\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. light pollution B. air pollution C. visual pollution D. sight pollution

10. Many children around the world are suffering from birth defects because their parents are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to radiation.

A. worked B. exposed C. expressed D. supposed

11. If you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noise pollution for a long time, you can have headaches and hearing loss.

A. experience B. will experience C. experienced D. can experience

12. If there\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fewer cars on the road, there would be less noise pollution.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

13. I wouldn’t throw litter on the ground if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. was B. were C. will be D. am

14. If Trang\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her room every day, her mother\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so upset.

A. tidied/ wouldn’t be B. tidies/ won’t be

C. tidies/ isn’t D. tidied/ won’t be

15. Many aquatic animals die\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the polluted water.

A. because B. due to C. because of D. Both B and C are correct

16. The cold water in this country often makes him\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sneezing B. sneeze C. to sneeze D. sneezed

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there was a lot of acid rain, many botanical species died last year.

A. Since B. Cause C. Although D. So

18. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay so much money for electricity a month if we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the air conditioner all the time.

A. wouldn’t have to/ don’t turn on B. wouldn’t had to/ didn’t turn on

C. would have not to/ didn’t turn on D. wouldn’t have to/ didn’t turn on

19. If the villagers didn’t dump households waste into the river, it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ less contaminated now.

A. will be B. is C. could be D. being

20. If Hoa\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ill, she would join our activity to protect the local environment.

A. wasn’t B. weren’t C. isn’t D. Both A and B are correct

**IV. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.**

1. The …………….. of lakes, rivers, oceans or underwater causes water pollution. CONTAMINATE

2. The street doesn’t look …………….. because it has a lot of rubbish. ATTRACT

3. The music club made so much noise that the ........................ complained to its owner. RESIDE

4. Are all types of pollution ....................... to the health of humans and animals? HARM

5. The …………….. are concerned about the oil spills in East Sea. ENVIRONMENT

6. Dumping ....................... waste into the lakes and rivers has caused serious water pollution. INDUSTRY

7. Many people in this area have cholera because they drink …………….. water. TREAT

8. Examples of primary ....................... are exhaust fumes from cars, soot from smoke and ash from volcanic eruption. POLLUTE

9. If we use water …………….., more people will have fresh water. CARE

10. The polluted water results in the ....................... of many aquatic animals and plants. DIE

**V. Complete the sentences with the appropriate present tenses of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Canada ............................... made up of 10 provinces and three territories. (be)

2. Australia …………………... a range of different landscapes, including urban areas mountain ranges, desserts and rain forests. (have)

3. Annually, the National Eisteddfod festival of Wales ………………….. place for eight days at the start of August. (take)

4. The Statue of Liberty ………………….. over 12 million immigrants entering the USA through New York Harbour since 1900. (welcome)

5. Each of the 50 states ............................... an official state flower so far. (adopt)

6. Since 1965, the maple tree with the leaves ………………….. the most well-known Canadian symbol. (become)

7. At present, the National Cherry Blossom Festival ................................ in Washington, D.C. to see celebrate spring's arrival. (occur)

8. Maori ………………….. recognised as an official language of New Zealand since the Maoris Language Act of 1987. (be)

**VI. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form to complete the sentences.**

1. If the local people drink the contaminated water, they (have) ....................... health problems.

2. If there were more trees in this area, the air (be) ....................... fresher.

3. All the aquatic animals (die) …………….. if people don’t stop dumping sewage into the lake.

4. Global warming (not happen) ....................... if there weren’t too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

5. If the sun (shine) ...................... , we will walk to the mountain.

6. If people (stop) …………….. digging the street, there wouldn’t be noise pollution in this area.

7. People use a lot of cars and motorcycles. If people (reduce) …………….. the use of motor vehicles, there (be) ....................... less serious air pollution.

8. If you (not read) …………….. these articles, you (not know) …………….. the facts about water pollution.

9. If I (be) …………….. the president, I (remove) ........................all the factories out of the city.

10. Your brother (have) …………….. hearing problems if he (listen) ....................... to too loud

music.

**VII. Choose the word that needs correction**

1. If we meet at 9:30, we would have plenty of time.

A B C D

2. If you find a skeleton in the cellar, not to mention it to anyone.

A B C D

3. If you passes your examination, we will have a celebration.

A B C D

4. Lisa would find the milk if she look for it in the fridge.

A B C D

5. What would happen if I press this button?

A B C D

6. The door will be unlock if you press the green button.

A B C D

7. If you go to Paris, where you will stay?

A B C D

8. If you swim in this lake, you’ll shiver of cold.

A B C D

9. If someone offered to buy you one of those rings, which you would you choosing?

A B C D

10. The flight may to be cancelled if the fog gets thick.

A B C D

**VIII. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits each blank space in the following passage.**

Light pollution is not (1) ……………. serious as water or air pollution. (2) ……………., it is the type of pollution that (3) ....................... more in cities than in rural areas.

In the past, we could sit out at night and (4) ...................... at glittering stars in the sky and light from objects in the outer space. Nowadays, cities are covered with lights from buildings, streets, advertising displays, many of which direct the lights up into the sky and into many unwanted places. The real problem is that it is very (5) ...................... to apply light to almost everything at night. Millions of tons of oil and coal (6) ……………. to produce the power to light the sky. Eye strain, (7) ...................... of vision and stress are what people may get from light pollution.

(8) ...................... light at night can harm our eyes and also harm the hormones that help us to see things properly.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. more | B. as | C. much | D. only |
| 2. A. Moreover | B. However | C. Therefore | D. Nevertheless |
| 3. A. happen | B. occur | C. occurs | D. is occurred |
| 4. A. watch | B. see | C. spend | D. gaze |
| 5. A. waste | B. wastes | C. wasting | D. wasteful |
| 6. A. used | B. using | C. is used | D. are used |
| 7. A. lose | B. lost | C. loss | D. losing |
| 8. A. Very much | B. Too much | C. Too many | D. So many |

**IX. Read the passage and then decide whether the statements below are True (T) or False (F)**

**HOW ENGLISH SPREAD AROUND THE WORLD**

The English language was used in Britain first and the ever-expanding British Empire helped to spread the Modern English around the world during the 18th and 19th centuries. This is why many of the countries where English is an official language were former British colonies, including Canada, Australia, South Africa and the United States.

Colonialism helped to introduce English to regions like India and parts of Africa, where it continues to be widely spoken. Although Hindi is the most widely- spoken language in India today, English remains an official language in the country and is often used in university education, and within the field of politics.

Officially, just 12 percent of Indian people speak English, with many only speaking it as a second language. Nevertheless, the country has an extremely dense population, meaning that this 12 percent cross- section of society exceeds 100 million people. As a result, India has one of the largest English- speaking populations on the planet.

Throughout the 20th century, the United States emerged as a major political superpower, especially in the years after World War II. Its influence, combined with Hollywood films and the work of the British Broadcasting Corporation, are credited with the continued spread of the language throughout the century.

English remains the only official language of the Commonwealth of Nations and is also the recognised official language of Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands and Bermuda.

By the turn of the new century, English has been the most widely- spoken and written language that has ever existed.

\*colony (n): thuộc địa

1. The modern English started to be used worldwide between 1700s and 1800s.

2. Hindi is the most widely-spoken language in the world.

3. Both Hindi and English are official languages in India.

4. The movie industry in the USA has contributed to the spread of English.

5. In the new century, English hasn’t existed as the most widely-spoken and written language anymore.

**X. Combine the sentences in each pair into a new sentence that shows a cause – effect relationship. Use the words in brackets.**

1. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned. Factories produce waste and pour it into rivers and lakes. (because)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

2. The environment is polluted. Birds leave their habitats and plants die. (makes)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. Plastic bags are a major source of waste. We should not throw plastic bags everywhere. (so)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4. The food is contaminated. People’s health is poor. (results in)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5. Factories release fumes. The air people breathe gets polluted. (due to)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**XI. Rewrite the following sentences starting with *if*.**

1. He can’t go out because he has to study for his exam.

If

2. She is lazy so she can’t pass the exam.

If

3. He will pay me tonight; I will have enough money to buy a car.

If

4. He smokes too much; that’s why he can’t get rid of his cough.

If

5. She is very shy, so she doesn’t enjoy the party.

If

6. He doesn’t take any exercises. He is so unhealthy.

If

7. Study hard or you won’t pass the exam.

If

8. Don’t be impatient or you will make mistakes.

If

9. I didn’t eat lunch, I feel hungry now.

If

10. I don’t buy that book because I don’t have enough money.

If