

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8 KÌ 2

Đề cương cực kì chi tiết – biên soạn bởi thầy Đại Lợi

ÔN LÝ THUYẾT

UNIT 7

Complex sentences with adverb clauses of time. (Câu phức với mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian.)

1. Complex sentences

- Câu phức là câu bao gồm 1 mệnh đề độc lập (independent clause) và ít nhất 1 mệnh đề phụ thuộc (dependent clause) liên kết với nhau. Hai mệnh đề thường được nối với nhau bởi dấu phẩy hoặc các liên từ phụ thuộc (subordinating conjunctions).

Ex: My father always takes time to play with me **even though** he is very busy.

Mệnh đề độc lập

Mệnh đề phụ thuộc

(*Bố của tôi luôn dành thời gian để chơi với tôi mặc dù ông ấy rất bận rộn.*)

Hoặc:

Even though my father is very busy, he always takes time to play with me.

Mệnh đề phụ thuộc

Mệnh đề độc lập

(*Mặc dù bố tôi rất bận rộn, nhưng ông ấy luôn dành thời gian để chơi với tôi.*)

2. Adverb clauses of time (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian.)

2.1. Định nghĩa

- **Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian** là những mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng các liên từ chỉ thời gian như: when (khi, vào lúc), while, as (trong khi), until, till (cho đến khi), as soon as, once (ngay khi), before, by the time (trước khi), after (sau khi), as long as, so long as (chừng nào mà), since (từ khi)...

Ex1: I hope to pay him a visit before I went away.

(*Tôi hy vọng thăm được anh ấy trước khi anh ấy đi.*)

Ex2: When we were in New York, we saw several plays.

(*Khi chúng tôi ở New York, chúng tôi đã xem một vài vở kịch.*)

Ex3: As soon as you are ready, we shall go.

(*Ngay khi cậu sẵn sàng chúng ta sẽ đi.*)

Ex4: We stayed there until it stopped raining.

(*Chúng tôi đã ở đó cho đến khi trời ngừng mưa.*)

UNIT 8

1. Adverbs of frequency (Trạng từ chỉ tần suất)

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất (*Adverb of frequency*) là trạng từ dùng để diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên hoặc tần suất diễn ra của một hành động.

1.1. Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất thông dụng:

%	Adverb of frequency	Example
100 %	Always	I always go to school on time.
90%	Usually	We usually eat out on Sunday morning.
80%	Normally/ generally	He normally gets good mark.
70%	Often/ frequently	I often stay up late.
50%	Sometimes	My mother sometimes goes out with her friends.
30%	Occasionally	She occasionally goes to bed late.
10%	Seldom	We seldom talk together.
5%	Hardly ever/ Rarely	My mother hardly ever gets angry.
0%	Never	I never go to school late.

1.2. Vị trí trạng từ chỉ tần suất

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất thường xuất hiện ở 3 vị trí: *trước động từ thường, sau trợ động từ, và sau động từ TOBE.*

- Đứng sau động từ TOBE

Ex: He is sometimes late for school.

(Thỉnh thoảng anh ta đi học muộn.)

I don't like her, she's never on time.

(Tôi chả thích cô ta, cô ta chẳng bao giờ đúng giờ cả)

- Đứng trước động từ thường:

Ex: I often go to the movie with my friends.

(Tôi thường đi xem phim với các bạn của tôi.)

I rarely see her even though we live in the same building.

(Tôi hiếm khi thấy cô ấy dù chúng tôi sống cùng 1 tòa nhà.)

- Đứng giữa trợ động từ và động từ chính

Ex: I have never been abroad.

(Tôi chưa bao giờ ra nước ngoài.)

You should always check your message.

(Bạn nên thường xuyên kiểm tra tin nhắn.)

2. Present simple for future events. (Thì hiện tại đơn dùng cho các sự kiện ở tương lai)

2.2. Cách dùng thì hiện tại đơn:

- Thì hiện tại đơn nói về một sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý đúng.

Ex:

The sun rises in the East and sets in the West.

(Mặt trời mọc ở hướng Đông và lặn ở hướng Tây)

- Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một hành động lặp đi lặp lại như một thói quen ở hiện tại.

Ex:

I get up early every morning.

(Tôi dậy sớm mỗi sáng)

- **Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai có lịch trình cụ thể (lịch chiếu phim, tàu xe, thời gian biểu, sự kiện...)**

Ex:

The football match starts at 8 o'clock.

(Trận bóng sẽ diễn ra lúc 8 giờ)

Our flight takes off at 9 p.m, so we have to go early at least 1 hour.

(Chuyến bay của chúng ta sẽ cất cánh lúc 9 giờ tối vì vậy chúng ta phải đến sớm ít nhất 1 tiếng)

2.3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì hiện tại đơn:

- Thì hiện tại đơn trong câu thường có những từ sau:

Every day (mỗi ngày), every month (mỗi tháng), every week (mỗi tuần)....

Always (luôn luôn)

Often (thường xuyên)

Usually (thường)

Rarely (hiếm khi)

Generally (thông thường, như thường lệ)

Frequently (thường xuyên)...

UNIT 9

PAST CONTINUOUS (QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN)

1. Cách sử dụng

- Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn dùng để diễn tả 1 hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

Ex: At seven o'clock yesterday, I was studying with my daddy.

(Vào lúc bảy giờ ngày hôm qua, tôi đang học với bố của tôi.)

- Dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn để diễn tả 1 hành động đang diễn ra thì một hành động khác xen vào. Hành động đang diễn ra chúng ta chia ở quá khứ tiếp diễn, hành động xen vào ta chia ở quá khứ đơn. Thường dùng với when/while.

Ex: I was talking to my mom when you called me last night.)

(Tôi đang nói chuyện với mẹ khi bạn gọi cho tôi tối hôm qua.)

- Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn dùng để diễn tả 2 hành động xảy ra cùng lúc trong quá khứ.

Ex: I was reading my book while my friend was watching TV.

(Tôi đang đọc sách trong khi bạn tôi đang xem TV.)

2. Cấu trúc

Khẳng định	S + was/were + Ving
Phủ định	S + was/ were + not + Ving
Nghi vấn	Was/ Were + S + Ving?

Ex: Mark was playing table tennis with his dad at 7p.m last night.

không?)

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

Bạn có thể dễ dàng nhận biết được thì quá khứ tiếp diễn khi trong câu có các trạng từ chỉ thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

At + giờ chính xác + thời gian ở quá khứ (At 8 a.m yesterday)

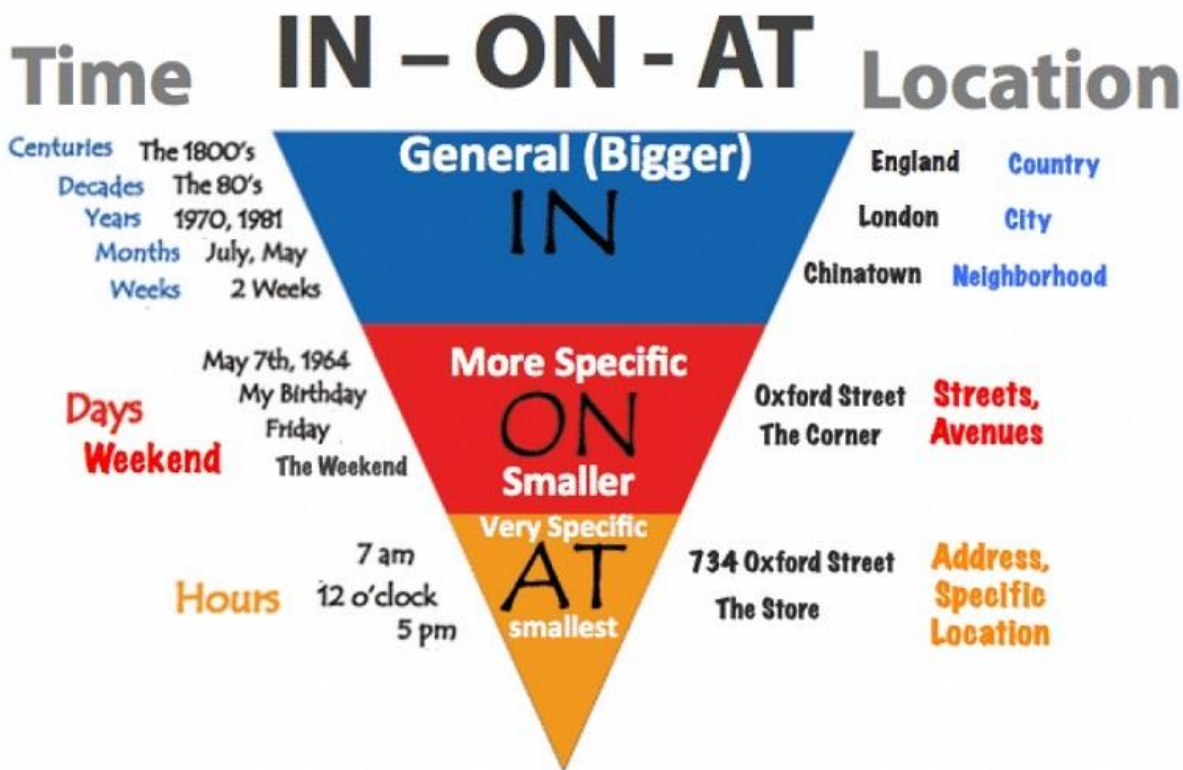
At + this time + thời gian ở quá khứ (At this time three months ago,...)

In + năm xác định (in 2004, in 2002)

In the past (trong quá khứ)

UNIT 10

1. PREPOSITION OF PLACE AND TIME



a. Preposition of Time (giới từ chỉ thời gian)

In	<p>- “In” đứng trước buổi trong ngày Ex: In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening</p> <p>- “In” đứng trước năm, tháng, mùa, thế kỉ Ex: in 1990, in May, in June, in summer, in fall, in spring, in 20th century...</p> <p>- “In” đứng trước một khoảng thời gian là bao lâu Ex: In 15 minutes, in one hour...</p>
On	<p>- “On” đứng trước ngày trong tuần. Ex: On Monday, On Tuesday...</p> <p>- “On” đứng trước ngày tháng trong năm. Ex: on June 25th, On May 14th...</p> <p>- “On” đứng trước ngày trong kì nghỉ hay các buổi trong ngày cụ thể. Ex: on Christmas day, on Monday morning, on the weekend...</p>
At	<p>- “At” đứng trước giờ Ex: at 9 o'clock, at 7 p.m...</p> <p>- “At” đứng trước các thời điểm cụ thể</p>

	Ex: at night at noon at mid-night at the sunset, at the sunrise at lunchtime at the weekend at Christmas
After	- Có nghĩa là sau khi Ex: After i got married After 2 hours
Before	- có nghĩa là trước khi Ex: before 2010 before lunchtime
Fromto	- từ thời điểm này đến thời điểm kia Ex: From Monday to Thursday From 8 a.m to 10 p.m tomorrow
Until/ till	- cho đến khi Ex: until Friday, until spring
During	- Trong suốt Ex: during the war, during 2 weeks

B. Preposition of Place (giới từ chỉ nơi chốn)

In (ở trong)	- “In” chỉ vị trí bên trong thành phố, đất nước hay một địa điểm phạm vi rộng. Ex: In Hanoi, In Vietnam, in Asia... - “In” đứng trước khoảng không gian khép kín như trong phòng, toà nhà, cái hộp... Ex: in the box, in the room, in the park... - In đứng trước từ chỉ phương hướng Ex: in the North, in the West, in the South...
On (ở trên)	- “On” chỉ vị trí ở phía trên một bề mặt nào đó. Ex: There are three apples on the table. (Có 3 quả táo ở trên bàn.) - “On” dùng chỉ địa điểm nằm trên một con đường. Ex: An’s house is on Chua Lang street. (Nhà của An ở trên phố Chua Lang) - “On” dùng với phương tiện giao thông (trừ car, taxi)

	<p>Ex: She got on the last train. (Cô ấy lên chuyến xe cuối cùng.) It's very noisy on the bus. (Ở trên xe bus rất ồn ào.) <i>Tuy nhiên khi lên taxi or car ta dùng "in"</i> Ex: She got in a car. (Cô ấy lên xe ô tô.) We got in a taxi. (Chúng tôi lên xe taxi.)</p>
At (tại)	<p>- "At" chỉ vị trí, địa điểm cụ thể. Ex: I bought this book at Minh Thang bookstore. (Tôi mua cuốn sách này ở nhà sách Minh Thăng.) - "At" đứng trước địa điểm cụ thể có số nhà, tên đường. Ex: She lives at 216 Xuan Thuy street. (Cô ấy sống tại 216 đường Xuân Thủy.) - "At" chỉ nơi công tác, học tập, làm việc (at work, at school..) Ex: I will be at school from 8 a.m to 4 p.m tomorrow. (Tôi sẽ ở trường từ 8 giờ sáng đến 4 giờ chiều ngày mai.)</p>
Above (ở phía trên)	<p>- Diễn tả vị trí ở phía trên nhưng không tiếp xúc trực tiếp với vật như "on". Ex: There is a clock above the table. (Có một cái đồng hồ ở trên cái bàn.) Ở đây là đồng hồ treo bên trên chứ không nằm trên mặt bàn. - Diễn tả vị trí bên trên trong cuộc thi hoặc danh sách. Ex: He came second in the speaking contest. Anna was above him. (Anh ta xếp thứ 2 trong cuộc thi hùng biện. Anna ở vị trí trên anh ấy.)</p>
Among (ở giữa)	<p>- "Among" mang nghĩa ở giữa trong số nhiều vật. Ex: I found the letter amongst his books. (Tôi tìm thấy bức thư trong đống sách của anh ấy.) Among the five boys, Tom is the most intelligent. (Trong số 5 bạn nam, Tom là người thông minh nhất.)</p>
Between (Ở giữa)	<p>- "Between" diễn tả vị trí nằm giữa 2 vật. Ex: The sofa is between the lamp and the tree.</p>

	(Sofa nằm giữa cái đèn và cái cây.)
Behind (phía sau)	- “Behind” diễn tả vị trí ở phía sau. Ex: The cat is behind the TV. (Con mèo đang ở phía sau TV.)
In front of (ở phía trước)	- “In front of” diễn tả vị trí ở phía trước. Ex: He is standing in front of me. (Anh ta đang đứng phía trước tôi.)
Under (bên dưới)	- “Under” chỉ vị trí bên dưới một đồ vật. Ex: The cat is under the sofa. (Con mèo đang ở bên dưới cái sofa.)
Next to (ở cạnh)	- “Next to” chỉ vị trí bên cạnh. Ex: She sat next to me during the test. (Cô ấy đã ngồi cạnh tôi suốt giờ kiểm tra.)
Near (ở gần)	- “Near” chỉ vị trí ở gần. Ex: My school is near my house. (Trường học gần nhà của tôi.)
Opposite (đối diện)	- “Opposite” chỉ vị trí đối diện. Ex: The post office is opposite my school. (Bưu điện ở đối diện trường học của tôi.)

UNIT 11

2. REPORTED SPEED (STATEMENT)- LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP (CÂU TRẦN THUẬT)

2.1. Phân biệt lời nói trực tiếp và lời nói gián tiếp.

a. Lời nói trực tiếp: là sự lặp lại chính xác những từ của người nói. Lời nói trực tiếp được đặt trong dấu ngoặc kép và sau động từ chính có dấu phẩy (,) hoặc dấu hai chấm (:).

b. Lời nói gián tiếp (indirect/reported speech) là lời tường thuật lại ý của người nói, đôi khi không cần phải đúng những từ của người nói.

2.2. Quy tắc chuyển đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp

Để chuyển một câu từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp chúng ta phải tiến hành một số biến đổi sau:

Bước 1: Thay đổi về đại từ nhân xưng, đại từ sở hữu, tính từ sở hữu:

Chủ ngữ

Trực tiếp

Gián tiếp

I

He, she

we

they

You

They/ he/ she/ I

Tân ngữ

Trực tiếp

Me

us

you

gián tiếp

Him/ her

Them

Them/ him/ her

Tính từ sở hữu

Trực tiếp

my

our

your

Gián tiếp

His/ her

Their

Their/ his/her/ my

Đại từ sở hữu

Trực tiếp

mine

ours

yours

Gián tiếp

Him/ hers

Theirs

Theirs/ his/ hers

Bước 2: Thay đổi động từ: Thì của các động từ trong lời nói gián tiếp phải LÙI MỘT THÌ so với câu trực tiếp. Dưới đây là bảng qui tắc lùi thì.

Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp
1. Present Simple: V1 Ex1: Nam said "I am told to be at school before 7 o'clock." Ex2: He said "I like beer."	1. Past Simple: V2/ed Ex1: Nam said (that) he was told to be at school before 7 o'clock. Ex2: He said (that) He liked beer.
2. Present Progressive: am/is/are + V-ing Ex: He said "I'm watching TV."	2. Past Progressive: was/were+V-ing Ex: He said (that) he was watching TV.
3. Present Perfect: has/have + V3/ed Ex: He said "I have just bought a new book".	3. Past Perfect: had + V3/ed Ex: He said (that) I had just bought a new book.
4. Past Simple: V2/ed Ex: They said "We came by car".	4. Past Perfect: had + V3/ed Ex: They said (that) they had come by car.
5. Past Progressive: was/were + V-ing Ex: He said "I was sitting in the park at 8 o'clock".	5. Past Progressive or Past Perfect progressive Ex: -He said (that) he was sitting in the park at 8 o'clock".

	- He said (that) he had been sitting in the park at 8 o'clock”.
6. Past Perfect: had + V3/ed Ex: She said “My money had run out”.	6. Past Perfect: had + V3/ed Ex: She said (that) her money had run out.
7. Future Simple: will + V Ex: Lan said “I’ll phone you”.	7. Future in the past: would + V Ex: Lan said (that) she would phone me.
8. can Ex: He said “you can sit here”.	8. could Ex: He said (that) we could sit there.
9. may Ex: Mary said “I may go to Ha noi again”.	9. might Ex: Mary said (that) she might go to Ha noi again.
10. must/ have to Ex: He said “I must finish this report”.	10. had to Ex: He said (that) he had to finish that report.

Bước 3: thay đổi về từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn:

Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp
Today/ tonight	that day/ that night
Yesterday	the day before/ the previous day
Last month/ night ...	the month before / the previous month/ night
Tomorrow	the following day/ the next day
this month	that month
The day before yesterday	two days before
The day after tomorrow	in two days' time
next month	the month after / the following month
Here	there
Now	then
Ago	before
This	that
These	those

2.3. Statements in reported speech. (Câu trần thuật trong lời nói gián tiếp)

Để chuyển một câu trần thuật trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp ta tiến hành 3 bước như đã nêu ở trên.

Chú ý: động từ dẫn trong câu trần thuật sẽ là: said, told, announced, explained...

Cấu trúc: S + said (to + O)/ told + O that S' + V (lùi thì).....

Ex1: “We will have a test tomorrow”, My teacher said.

-> My teacher said (that) they would have a test the next day. (*chuyển We -> they, tomorrow -> the next day, và động từ ở thì tương lai đơn will have -> would have*)

Ex2: “I’m going to study abroad next year”, she said.

-> She said that she was going to study abroad the following year. (*đổi I -> she, động từ am going to -> was going to, next year -> the following year*)

UNIT 12

A. Yes/ no questions:

S + asked + (O) + if / whether + clause

Ex1: Tuan asked Ba “Are you fond of watching television?”

Tuan asked Ba if/whether he was fond of watching television.

Ex2: “Do you like listening to music?” She asked me:

She asked me if i liked listening to music.

B. Wh-questions:

S + asked + (O) + wh - word + clause

Ex1: He said to me, “Why did you go with her mother last week?”

He asked me why I had gone with her mother the week before.

Ex2: “Where did you go last night?”. Her mother asked.

Her mother wanted to know where she had gone the night before.

❖ **Chú ý:** Trong trường hợp câu trực tiếp có cả câu trần thuật và câu hỏi khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp dạng câu nào sẽ đổi theo qui tắc dạng câu đó.

Eg: “I have left my watch at home. Can you tell me the time?”

He said that he had left his watch at home and asked me if I could tell him the time.

ÔN BÀI TẬP

Exercise 1. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

contaminated	Untreated	dead	pollutant	radioactive
Effects	Dumped	aquatic	sewage	poison

1. _____ or wastewater should be treated before it is discharged into the river or ocean.
2. More and more waste and _____ are poured into the water, the soil and the air.
3. The _____ material is stored in a special radiation-proof Container.
4. Oil spills can cause the death of _____ animals such as fish.

5. _____sewage can spread disease and contaminate drinking water sources.
6. Cholera is transmitted through_____ water
7. The health_____ of air pollution include heart disease, lung cancer, and asthma.
8. Carbon dioxide is a dangerous air_____.
9. Over 150,000 tonnes of waste are_____ annually along the coastline.
10. Up to 100.000 fish were found_____ along the river last week.

Exercise 2. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. She _____ lunch by the time we arrived.
A. finished B. has finished C. had finished D. finishing
2. Bob will come soon. When Bob _____, we will see him.
A. come B. will come C. will be coming D. comes
3. I will get home at 5:30. After I get home, I _____ dinner.
A. will have B. will be having C. had D. have
4. As soon as the taxi _____, we will be able to leave for the airport.
A. arrives B. arrive C. will arrive D. arrived
5. I will go to bed after I _____my work.
A. finish B. finished C. will finish D. finishes
6. I _____ here when you arrive tomorrow.
A. am B. had been C. could be D. will be
7. I am going to wait right here until Jessica _____.
A. comes B. will have come C. is coming D. came
8. As soon as the war _____over, there will be great joy throughout the land.
A. are B. will be C. is D. would be
9. Right now the tide is low, but when the tide comes in, the ship _____ the harbor.
A. left B. will leave C. will have left D. leave
10. I am going to start making dinner before my wife _____ home from work today.
A. get B. gets C. will get D. got

Exercise 3. Can you find a ‘general’ word to describe each group of items below?

novel	food	drink	furniture	fruit	clothing	jewelry	flower	toy	pet
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1. e.g. peaches, pineapples, blueberries.
2. e.g. dog, cat, hamster mouse.
3. e.g. table, chair, desk.
4. e.g. dress, shirt, shoes.
5. e.g. pizza, spaghetti, soup.
6. e.g. tea, wine, milk.
7. e.g. rings, earrings, bracelets.
8. e.g. teddy bear, doll, lego.
9. e.g. roses, lavenders, tulips.
10. e.g. The Count of Monte Cristo, Harry Potter, Sherlock Holmes.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. Andrea lives next door so we _____ see her.
a. never b. often c. rare
2. Nancy and I (30%) _____ go out for coffee together.
a. never b. frequently c. occasionally
3. We meet _____ at the Annual General Meeting.
a. never b. every day c. yearly
4. My doctor _____
a. yearly checks my health b. checks yearly my health c. check my health yearly
5. It (0%) _____ rains here in the summer.
a. never b. sometimes c. rare
6. _____ we take the dog off his leash at the beach.
a. sometimes b. never c. rare
7. My sister _____ two days of school in a row.
a. often has missed b. has missed often c. has often missed
8. My boyfriend and I take vacations together quite _____.
a. never b. hardly c. frequently
9. Andy (10%) _____ gets to visit his cousins.
a. very often b. very rare c. rarely
10. I don't earn much because I _____
a. never went to college b. went never to college c. went to college never

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form in the present simple.

1. Linh (work) _____ in a hospital.

2. Cat (like) _____ fish.
3. Myanmar (live) _____ in California.
4. It (rain) _____ almost every afternoon in French.
5. My son (fry) _____ eggs for breakfast everyday.
6. The museum (close) _____ at 8 pm.
7. He (try) _____ hard in class, but I (not think) _____ he'll pass.
8. My sister is so smart that she (pass) _____ every exam without even trying.
9. Your life (be) _____ so boring. You just (watch) _____ TV everyday.
10. His girlfriend (write) _____ to him two times a week.
11. You (speak) _____ English?
12. She (not live) _____ in Ho Chi Minh city.

Exercise 6. Give the correct form of the verbs in the past continuous tense.

1. At this time last year, they _____ (build) this stadium.
2. I _____ (drive) my motorbike very fast when James called me.
3. I _____ (chat) with Hannah while Mr. Henry _____ (teach) the lesson yesterday.
4. My brother _____ (watch) TV when I got home.
5. At this time last night, I _____ (prepare) for my husband's birthday party.
6. What you _____ (do) at 7 pm last Monday?
7. Where you _____ (go) when I saw you last weekend?
8. They _____ (not go) to church when I met them yesterday.
9. My mother _____ (not do) the housework when our grandparents came home.
10. Ms. Stacey _____ (read) books while her children _____ (play) football yesterday afternoon.

Exercise 7: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets: past simple or past continuous.

1. When I _____ to school, I _____ John. (walk/see)
2. When I _____ in the kitchen, Mary _____. (help/come)
3. While she _____ the soup, the children _____. (cook/play)
4. While they _____ cards, the baby _____. (play/sleep)
5. When I _____ in the garden, my uncle _____. (work/call)
6. Carol _____ TV while Bob and Peter _____ football. (watch/play)
7. When she _____ her hair, the baby _____ to cry. (wash/begin)
8. A strong wind _____ when the plane. (blow/land)
9. When she _____ tennis, it _____ to rain. (play/began)

10. When I _____ TV, the lights _____ out. (watch/go)
11. While he _____ the piano, she _____ to him. (play/listen)
12. While she _____ up her room, he _____ his car. (tidy/wash)
13. The boys _____ in the garden while she _____ the flowers. (help/water)
14. He _____ Mary when he _____ through the park. (meet/walk)
15. We _____ computer games while she _____ a book. (play/read)

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. (Write X if we don't need a preposition.)

1. The train leaves _____ tomorrow morning _____ 8:00 am.
2. I love going skiing _____ January.
3. We met at the restaurant _____ 8pm.
4. The class is _____ 9am _____ Monday mornings.
5. I like to drink coffee _____ the morning and tea _____ the afternoon.
6. We went out for dinner _____ last Wednesday.
7. She left London _____ the 4th of March.
8. I had a party _____ my birthday.
9. Lucy went to New York _____ New Year.
10. We're meeting _____ lunchtime _____ next Tuesday.

Exercise 9. Choose one suitable word from brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Is this cup _____ (your / yours)?
2. The coffee is _____ (my / mine).
3. That coat is _____ (my / mine).
4. He lives in _____ (her / hers) house.
5. You might want _____ (your / yours) phone.
6. The new car is _____ (their / theirs).
7. She cooked _____ (our / ours) food.
8. Don't stand on _____ (my / mine) foot!
9. She gave him _____ (her / hers) suitcase.
10. I met _____ (their / theirs) mother.
11. Is this _____ (their / theirs) coffee?
12. Is the flat _____ (her / hers)?
13. The gray scarf is _____ (my / mine).
14. That red bike is _____ (our / ours).
15. We should take _____ (our / ours) coats.
16. That is _____ (my / mine) car.

17. He dropped _____ (my / mine) bag.
18. Are these phones _____ (their / theirs)?
19. These cakes are _____ (our / ours)!
20. Are those children _____ (your / yours)?

Exercise 10: Turn into the reported speech.

1. "I will never see you again," the boy said to the girl.

2. He said to her, "You are my best friend."

3. Johnny said to his mother, "I don't know how to do this exercise."

4. "We are waiting for the school bus", said the children.

5. Marry said, "My father died a year ago".

6. John said, "I have finished studying my lesson".

7. Mary said, "I can not go to the movies with you, John".

8. "I shall expect to see you next Wednesday." Mary said to her friend.

9. He said, "I don't know what happened."

10. She said, "I went to the doctor yesterday."

11. He said, "I have a toothache."

12. She said, "I'll write him a prescription."

13. They said, "We're going to the drugstore."

14. He said, "The doctor gave me some pills."

15. She said, "I go to the supermarket every day."

Exercise 11. Turn these sentences into reported speech.

1. "Where is my umbrella?" she asked.
She asked
2. "How do you learn English?" Martin asked us.
Martin asked us
3. He asked, "Do I have to do it?"
He asked
4. "Where have you been?" the mother asked her daughter.
The mother asked her daughter
5. "Which dress do you like best?" she asked her boyfriend.
She asked her boyfriend
6. "What are they doing?" she asked.
She wanted to know
7. "Are you going to the cinema?" he asked me.
He wanted to know
8. The teacher asked, "Who speaks English?"
The teacher wanted to know
9. "How do you know that?" she asked me
She asked me
10. "Where did you meet her?" my friend asked me.
My friend asked me

Exercise 12. Turn these sentences into reported speech.

1. "Do you speak English?" He asked me
→ He asked me
2. "Are you British or American?" She asked me
→ She asked me
3. "Have you got a computer?" She asked
→ She asked
4. "Can you type?" He wanted to know
→ He wanted to know
5. "Did you come by train?" She wanted to know
→ She wanted to know
6. "Have you been to Bristol before?" He asked
→ He asked.....
7. "Will you be at the party?" he asked her.
→ He asked her

8. "Can you meet me at the station?" she asked me.

→ She asked me

9. "Did you see that car?" he asked me.

→ He asked me

10. "Have you tidied up your room?" the mother asked the twins.

→ The mother asked the twins

KEY

Exercise 1. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

1. Sewage	2. poison	3. radioactive	4. aquatic	5. Untreated
6. contaminated	7. effects	8. pollutants	9. dumped	10. dead

Exercise 2. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

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

Exercise 3. Can you find a 'general' word to describe each group of items below?

1. fruit	2. pet	3. furniture	4. clothing	5. food
6. drink	7. jewelry	8. toy	9. flower	10. novel

Exercise 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. b	2. c	3. c	4. c	5. a
6. a	7. c	8. c	9. c	10. a

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form in the present simple.

1. works	4. rains	7. tries, don't think	10. writes
2. likes	5. fries	8. passes	11. speak
3. lives	6. closes	9. is, watch	12. doesn't live

Exercise 6. Give the correct form of the verbs in the past continuous tense.

1.were building	6.were you doing
2.was driving	7.were you going
3.was chatting	8.weren't going
4.was watching	9.wasn't doing
5.was preparing	10.was reading, were playing

Exercise 7: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets: past simple or past continuous.

1. was walking - saw 2. was helping - came 3. was cooking - were playing 4. were playing - was sleeping 5. was working - called	6. was watching - were playing 7. was washing - began 8. was blowing - landed 9. was playing - began 10. was watching - went	11. was playing - was listening 12. was tidying - was washing 13. were helping - was watering 14. met - was walking 15. were playing - was reading
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Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. (Write X if we don't need a preposition.)

1. X, at	2. in	3. at	4. at, on	5. in, in
6. X	7. on	8. on	9. at	10. at, -

Exercise 9. Choose one suitable word from brackets to complete the sentences.

1. yours	6. theirs	11. their	16. my
2. mine	7. our	12. hers	17. my
3. mine	8. my	13. min	18. theirs
4. her	9. her	14. ours	19. ours
5. your	10. their	15. our	20. yours

Exercise 10: Turn into the reported speech.

1. The boy told the girl that he would never see her again.
2. He told her that she was his best friend.
3. Tom said that he didn't know how to do this weekend.
4. The children said that they were waiting for the school bus.
5. Marry said that her father had died the previous year.
6. John said that he had finished studying his lesson.
7. Mary told John that she couldn't go to the movies with him.
8. Mary told her friend that she could expect to see her the following Wednesday.
9. He said that he didn't know what happened.
10. She said that she had gone to the doctor the day before.
11. He said that he had a toothache.
12. She said that she would write him a prescription.
13. They said that they were doing to the drugstore.
14. He said that the doctor had given him some pills.
15. She said that she went to the supermarket every day.

Exercise 11. Turn these sentences into reported speech.

1. She asked where her umbrella was.
2. Martin asked us how we learned English.
3. He asked if he had to do it.
4. The mother asked her daughter where she had been.
5. She asked her boyfriend which dress he liked best.
6. She wanted to know what they were doing.
7. He wanted to know if I was going to the cinema.
8. The teacher wanted to know who spoke English.
9. She asked me how I knew that.
10. My friend asked me where I had met her.

Exercise 12. Turn these sentences into reported speech.

1. He asked me if I spoke English.
2. She asked me whether I was British or American.

3. She asked if I could type.
4. He wanted to know whether I had a computer.
5. She wanted to know whether I had come by train.
6. He asked if I had been to Bristol before.
7. He asked her if she would be at the party.
8. She asked me if I could meet her at the station.
9. He asked me if I had seen that car.
10. The mother asked the twins if they had tidied up their room.

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