**RIGHT ON 8**

**SEMESTER 1 REVIEW**

**Unit 1 | CITY & COUNTRYSIDE**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Unit 1**

**city** /ˈsɪti/ (n): thành phố

**district** /ˈdɪstrɪkt/ (n): quận, huyện

**province** /ˈprɒvɪns/ (n): tỉnh

**town** /taʊn/ (n): thị trấn, thị xã

**village** /ˈvɪlɪʤ/ (n): làng, xã

**ward** /wɔːd/ (n): phường, xã

**Lesson 1a**

**scenery** /'si:nəri/ (n): phong cảnh

**seaside** /ˈsiːsaɪd/ (n): bờ biển

**work of art** /ˌwɜːk əv 'ɑːt/ (n): tác phẩm nghệ thuật

**Lesson 1c**

**clean air** /kliːn eə(r)/ (phr): không khí sạch/trong lành

**heavy traffic** /ˈhevi ˈtræfɪk/ (phr): giao thông đông đúc

**pollution** /pəˈluːʃən/ (n): sự ô nhiễm

**Lesson 1f**

**apartment** /əˈpɑːtmənt/ (n): căn hộ chung cư

**busy** /ˈbɪzi/ (adj): bận rộn, đông đúc

**calm** /kɑːm/ (adj): êm đềm

**crowded** /ˈkraʊdɪd/ (adj): đông người

**feature** /ˈfiːʧə(r)/ (n): đặc tính, đặc điểm

**historic** /hɪsˈtɒrɪk/ (adj): có ý nghĩa lịch sử

**modern** /ˈmɒdən/ (adj): hiện đại

**peaceful** /ˈpiːsfəl/(adj): yên bình, thanh bình

**skyscraper** /ˈskaɪˌskreɪpə(r)/ (n): tòa nhà chọc trời, tòa cao ốc

**state** /steɪt/ (n): (tiểu) bang (của Hoa Kỳ)

**II/ Grammar:**

** Present Simple (Thì hiện tại đơn):**

a. Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn đạt thói quen, công việc thường làm hằng ngày, trạng thái cố định, lịch trình ở hiện tại.

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

* Cụm từ với “every”: *every day, every year, every month, every afternoon, every morning, every evening …*
* Cụm từ chỉ tần suất: *once a week, twice a week, three times a week, four times a week, five times a week, once a month, once a year, etc*.
* Trạng từ chỉ tần suất: *always (luôn luôn), usually (thường xuyên), often (thường thường), sometimes (thỉnh thoảng), rarely (hiếm khi), never (không bao giờ)…*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I/You/We/They live in an apartment. | He/She lives in a house. |
| I/You/We/They don't live in a house. | He/She doesn't live in an apartment. |
| Do you/they (Nam and Lan) live in a house? Yes, I/we/they do. / No, I/we/they don't. | Does he (Nam)/she (Lan) live in a house? Yes, he/she does. / No, he/she doesn't. |

*e.g.*

* Công thức:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Thể khẳng định** | **Thể phủ định** | **Thể câu hỏi** |
| **Chủ ngữ số ít** | I/You + play | I/You + do not + play | Do + I/You + play?   * Yes, I/you do. * No, I/you don’t. |
| He/She/It + plays | He/She/It + does not + play | Does + he/she/it + play?   * Yes, he/she/it does. * No, he/she/it doesn’t. |
| **Chủ ngữ số nhiều** | We/You/They + play | We/You/They + do not + play | Do + we/you/they + play?   * Yes, we/you/they do. * No, we/you/they don’t. |

\*Ghi chú: do not = don’t; does not = doesn’t

* Chính tả: Cách thêm *“-s/es”* cuối động từ ngôi thứ 3 số ít hoặc danh từ số nhiều:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Động từ kết thúc với | Hầu hết các động từ | -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o | Phụ âm + -y | Nguyên âm + -y |
| + -s | + -es | + -s | ~~y~~ + -ies |
| I/ We/ You/ They | I eat | I go | I cry | I enjoy |
| He/ She/ It | He eats | He goes | He cries | He enjoys |

b. Cách phát âm *“-s/es”* cuối động từ ngôi thứ 3 số ít hoặc danh từ số nhiều

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Đọc là /ɪz/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là các phụ âm **/s/, /ʃ/, /z/, /dʒ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/** |
| **Đọc là /s/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là các phụ âm **/t/, /p/, /k/, /f/, /θ/** |
| **Đọc là /z/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là nguyên âm hoặc các phụ âm còn lại |

**** **Adverbs of Frequency (Trạng từ chỉ tần suất):**

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất là trạng từ dùng để biểu đạt hay mô tả về mức độ thường xuyên xảy ra của một sự kiện, hiện tượng nào đó. Trạng từ chỉ tần suất dùng để trả lời câu hỏi “**How often**…?”

– Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất thường sử dụng: *always (luôn luôn), usually (thường xuyên), often (thường thường), sometimes (thỉnh thoảng), rarely (hiếm khi), never (không bao giờ)*…

|  |
| --- |
| I usually play soccer on the weekends.  He/She sometimes plays soccer on Saturdays. |
| I never go shopping.  He/She rarely goes shopping. |
| How often do you play soccer?  How often does he/she play soccer? |

*e.g.*

– Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất trong câu:

* + Đứng sau động từ *“to be”*
  + Đứng trước động từ chính và đứng sau chủ ngữ.
  + Đứng giữa trợ động từ và động từ chính trong câu.

– Để nói về các hoạt động thường xuyên diễn ra, dùng **always** và **usually** với một cụm từ chỉ thời gian.

*e.g*. I always play soccer. ()

I always play soccer on Saturdays. ()

** Present Continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn):**

a. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra tại thời điểm nói, tình huống tạm thời.

–Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

* Các cụm từ chỉ thời gian: *now, right now, at (the) present, at the moment, today, this week,…*
* Các động từ: *Look!*, *Listen*, *Be careful!*, *Hurry up!*, *Watch out!, Look out!*

|  |
| --- |
| I am wearing a green dress.  You/We/They aren’t wearing blue shoes. |
| He/She/It is wearing a yellow shirt.  What is she wearing? |
| What are you wearing?  Is she wearing glasses? (Yes, she is./No, she isn't.) |

*e.g.*

b. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn cũng có thể dùng để chỉ các kế hoạch đã lên lịch sẵn trong tương lai, thường có từ chỉ thời gian cụ thể.

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết: các cụm từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai *(this weekend, on Saturday, tomorrow, tonight ...)*

*e.g.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I'm watching a movie tonight.  He's making a cake tomorrow.  They're playing soccer on the weekend. | I'm not watching a movie tonight.  She isn't making a cake tomorrow.  We aren't playing soccer on the weekend. |
| What are you doing tomorrow night?  Is he making a cake tomorrow?  Are you playing soccer on the weekend? | |

\*Ghi chú: Một sốđộng từ chỉ tình trạng, trạng thái và thường không được chia ở các thì tiếp diễn, bao gồm:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Động từ chỉ cảm xúc** | know, want, need, like, love, hate,… |
| **Động từ chỉ suy nghĩ** | know, think, believe,… |
| **Động từ chỉ nhận thức** | see *(nhìn thấy)*, hear, feel, smell, taste *(nêm nếm)*, feel, look *(nhìn thấy)*,… |
| **động từ chỉ sự sở hữu** | have *(có)*, own, belong,… |

*e.g. She knows Claudia. (NOT: ~~She’s knowing Claudia~~.)*

**** **Infinitives (*to-* infinitives/infinitives without *to*) – *-ing* form:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***to-* infinitives** | **infinitive without *to*** | ***-ing* form** |
| Được dùng:   * sau *plan, agree, decide, hope, promise, want,…*   *e.g.* They agreed to go to Paris together.   * sau *would love, would like* và *would prefer*   *e.g.* I would like to visit new places.   * để diễn tả mục đích   *e.g.* She’s going to the mall to buy clothes. | Được dùng:   * sau các động từ khiếm khuyết (*can, must, should,…*)   *e.g.* You can go out tonight.   * sau các động từ như *let* và *make*   *e.g.* Heavy traffic makes me feel stressed.  My sister lets me use her tablet. | Được dùng sau các động từ như:   * avoid, consider, suggest, …   *e.g.* He’s considering moving to the city.   * *enjoy, like, love, prefer, fancy, hate, dislike* để thể hiện sự yêu thích   *e.g.* She likes living in the city.   * go khi nói về các hoạt động   *e.g.* We want to go shopping in the market. |

**Unit 2 | DISASTERS & ACCIDENTS**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Unit 2**

**earthquake** /ˈɜːθkweɪk/ (n): trận động đất

**flood** /flʌd/ (n): trận lụt

**landslide** /ˈlændslaɪd/ (n): vụ sạt lở

**natural disaster** /ˌnæʧrəl dɪˈzɑːstə/ (n): thiên tai

**storm** /stɔːm/ (n): cơn bão

**tsunami** /tsuːˈnɑːmi/ (n): cơn sóng thần

**volcanic eruption** /vɒlˈkænɪk ɪˈrʌpʃən/ (phr): vụ phun trào núi lửa

**Lesson 2a**

**destroy** /dɪsˈtrɔɪ/ (v): phá hủy, tàn phá

**erupt** /ɪˈrʌpt/ (v): phun trào (núi lửa)

**hit** /hɪt/ (v): đổ bộ, đánh vào, xảy ra (thiên tai)

**injure** /ˈɪnʤə(r)/ (v): làm bị thương

**injured** /ˈɪnʤəd/ (adj): bị thương

**major** /ˈmeɪʤə(r)/ (adj): lớn, nghiêm trọng

**volcano** /vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/ (n): núi lửa

**Lesson 2c**

**accident** /ˈæksɪdənt/ (n): vụ tai nạn

**car crash** /ˈkɑː kræʃ/ (n): vụ tai nạn ô tô

**explosion** /ɪksˈpləʊʒən/ (n): vụ nổ

**fire** /faɪə(r)/ (n): vụ hỏa hoạn

**plane crash** /ˈpleɪn kræʃ/ (n): vụ tai nạn máy bay

**relieved** /rɪˈliːvd/ (adj): nhẹ nhõm (cảm giác)

**shipwreck** /ˈʃɪprek/ (n): vụ đắm tàu

**terrified** /ˈterəfaɪd/ (adj): khiếp sợ, kinh hãi (cảm giác)

**Lesson 2f**

**blow** /bləʊ/ (v): thổi

**crash** /kræʃ/ (v): va chạm mạnh

**go hiking** /gəʊ ˈhaɪkɪŋ/ (phr): đi bộ đường dài

**lava** /ˈlɑːvə/ (n): dung nham (núi lửa)

**overflow** /ˌəʊvəˈfləʊ/ (v): tràn bờ (sông)

**shake** /ʃeɪk/ (v): lắc, rung lắc

**wave** /weɪv/ (n): sóng (biển)

**CLIL 2**

**cause /**kɔːz/ (v): gây ra

**cause /**kɔːz/ (n): nguyên nhân, lí do

**climate change** /ˈklaɪmət ˌʧeɪnʤ/ (n): sự biến đổi khí hậu

**coastline** /ˈkəʊstlaɪn**/** (n): đường bờ biển

**destructive** /dɪsˈtrʌktɪv/ (adj): mang tính phá hủy, tàn phá

**force** /fɔːs/ (n): sức mạnh

**hurt** /hɜːt/ (v): làm bị thương

**surface** /ˈsɜːfɪs/ (n): bề mặt

**II/ Grammar:**

** Past Simple (Thì quá khứ đơn):**

– Thì quá khứ đơn được sử dụng để:

 Diễn tả các sự kiện, trạng thái hoặc hành động diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.

 Diễn tả hành động diễn ra sau một hành động khác trong quá khứ.

 Thuật lại một câu chuyện hoặc một sự kiện lịch sử.

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

 Cụm từ chỉ thời gian: *yesterday, last year/month/week…*

 *ago* (10 minutes ago, 2 months ago, 8 years ago…)

 *in + mốc thời gian trong quá khứ* (in 1999, in the 20th century…).

\*Lưu ý: Học thuộc bảng động từ bất qui tắc (không thêm *-ed*).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *e.g.* I/He/She/It was happy.  You/We/They weren't (were not) happy. | They donated some books last week.  He didn’t donate books yesterday. |
| Was it good?  Did she volunteer at the soup kitchen? | – Yes, it was. / No, it wasn’t.  – Yes, she did. / No, she didn’t. |
| How was the movie?  Where did they eat? | – It was terrible.  – They ate hamburgers. |

* Công thức:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu**  **khẳng định** | Chủ ngữ + V2/V-ed | *e.g. I* ***walked*** *to school.* |
| **Câu**  **phủ định** | Chủ ngữ + didn’t + động từ | *e.g. I* ***didn’t go*** *to school by bus.* |
| **Câu hỏi** | Did + chủ ngữ + động từ?  *Từ để hỏi Wh-* + did + chủ ngữ + động từ? | *e.g.* ***Did*** *you* ***go*** *to school by bus? – No, I* ***didn’t****.* |

– Cách phát âm *“-ed”*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Đọc là /ɪd/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là **/t/, /d/** |
| **Đọc là /t/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là **/t∫/, /s/, /x/, /∫/, /k/, /f/, /p/** |
| **Đọc là /d/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là các phụ âm và nguyên âm còn lại |

– Nguyên tắc chính tả khi thêm *“–ed”* vào động từ có quy tắc:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Nguyên tắc** | **Ví dụ** |
| Chúng ta thêm -edvào động từ ở thì quá khứ đơn. | *Clean* ➡ *cleaned; volunteer* ➡ *volunteered* |
| Khi động từ tận cùng bằng -e, chúng ta chỉ thêm -d. | *Like* ➡ *liked; live* ➡ *lived* |
| Khi động từ tận cùng bằng phụ âm+y, chúng ta đổi ythành irồi thêm -ed. | *Try* ➡ *tried; fry* ➡ *fried* |
| Khi động từ một âm tiết tận cùng bằng một phụ âm+nguyên âm+phụ âm, chúng ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm -ed. | *Plan* ➡ *planned; stop* ➡ *stopped* |

** Past Continuous (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn):**

– Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn được sử dụng để:

 Diễn tả các sự kiện, trạng thái hoặc hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ.

 Diễn tả các sự kiện, trạng thái hoặc hành động đang diễn ra trong một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ.

 Diễn tả nhiều hành động xảy ra cùng một lúc trong quá khứ.

 Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ thì một hành động khác cắt ngang.

* Công thức:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu**  **khẳng định** | Chủ ngữ + was/were + V*-ing* | *e.g. I* ***was******walking*** *to school.*  *They* ***were talking*** *in class.* |
| **Câu**  **phủ định** | Chủ ngữ + was not/were not + V*-ing* | *e.g. I* ***didn’t go*** *to school by bus.*  *They* ***weren’t talking*** *in class.* |
| **Câu hỏi** | Was/Were + chủ ngữ + V*-ing*?  *Từ để hỏi Wh-* + was/were + chủ ngữ + V*-ing*? | *e.g.*  ***Was*** *he listening to music? – Yes, he* ***was****.*  ***Were*** *they* ***going*** *to school by bus? – No, they* ***weren’t****.* |

\*Ghi chú: was not = wasn’t, were not = weren’t

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

 Cụm từ chỉ thời gian:

*at + giờ chính xác + thời gian trong quá khứ* (at 9 p.m. last night)

*in + năm xác định* (in 1999, in 2020…)

 Trong câu có chứa các từ *when, as, just as, while, this time yesterday, at that time…*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *e.g.*  I was studying Math **at 9 p.m. last night**.  **In 2010**, he was living and working in the USA. | **When** we were singing karaoke, the light went out.  She was drawing **while** I was singing.  My mom was watching TV **at that time.** |

\*Ghi chú: When/While:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cách dùng** | **Ví dụ** |
| **When** | Dùng để diễn tả hành động nào đó diễn ra trong thời gian ngắn, mang tính liên tiếp  when + Quá khứ đơn | He was walking back home **when** he met Joss.  I was waiting for the bus **when** my mobile phone rang. |
| **While** | Dùng để diễn tả:  + hành động kéo dài trong một khoảng thời gian nào đó  + nhiều hành động diễn ra cùng một lúc trong quá khứ  while + Quá khứ tiếp diễn | **While** he was watching TV, the lights went out.  My brother was listening to music **while** I was cooking dinner.  **While** I was waiting for the bus, my mobile phone rang. |

**Unit 3 | THE ENVIRONMENT**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Unit 3**

**ice cap** /ˈaɪs ˌkæp/ (n): chỏm băng

**disappear** /ˌdɪsəˈpɪə(r)/ (v): biến mất

**dry up** /draɪ ʌp/ (phr v): khô cạn

**melt** /melt/ (v): tan chảy (băng)

**polluted** /pəˈluːtɪd/ (adj): bị ô nhiễm

**rainforest** /ˈreɪnfɒrɪst/ (n): rừng mưa nhiệt đới

**Lesson 3a**

**breathe** /briːð/ (v): hít thở

**damage** /ˈdæmɪʤ/ (n): sự tàn phá, sự phá hủy

**eco-friendly** /ˈiːkəʊˌfrendli/ (adj): thân thiện với môi trường

**endangered** /ɪnˈdeɪnʤəd/ (adj): bị đe dọa

**harm** /hɑːm/ (v): làm hại, gây hại

**pollute** /pəˈluːt/ (v): gây ô nhiễm

**Lesson 3c**

**habitat loss** /ˈhæbɪtæt lɒs/ (phr): sự biến mất môi trường sống

**illegal hunting** /ɪˈliːgəl ˈhʌntɪŋ/ (phr): việc săn bắn trái phép

**illegal pet trade** /ɪˈliːgəl pet treɪd/(phr): việc buôn bán thú nuôi trái phép

**lemur** /ˈliːmə(r)/(n): con vượn cáo

**macaw** /məˈkɔː/ (n): con vẹt đuôi dài

**Lesson 3f**

**animal nutritionist** /ˈænɪməl njuːˈtrɪʃənɪst/ (phr): nhà dinh dưỡng cho động vật

**brave** /breɪv/ (adj): dũng cảm, can đảm

**careful** /ˈkeəfəl/ (adj): cẩn thận

**caring** /ˈkeərɪŋ/ (adj): biết quan tâm chăm sóc, chu đáo

**carry out research** /ˌkæri aʊt rɪˈsɜːʧ/ (phr): tiến hành/thực hiện nghiên cứu

**collect data** /kəˈlekt ˈdeɪtə/ (phr): thu thập dữ liệu

**creative** /kriˈeɪtɪv/ (adj): sáng tạo

**forest firefighter** /ˌfɒrɪst ˈfaɪəˌfaɪtə/ (phr): lính cứu hỏa trong rừng

**landscape gardener** /ˌlænskeɪp ˈgɑːdənə(r)/ (n): người chăm sóc cây cảnh (ở các khu vực công cộng)

**quality** /ˈkwɒləti/ (n): phẩm chất, đức tính

**road sweeper** /ˌrəʊd ˈswiːpə(r)/ (phr): công nhân quét đường

**safety practices** /ˈseɪfti ˈpræktɪsɪz/ (phr): các quy trình an toàn

**zookeeper** /ˈzuːkiːpə/ (n): người chăm sóc động vật trong vườn bách thú

**II/ Grammar:**

** *will – be going to* – Present Continuous – Present Simple (Future meaning) (*will – be – going to* – Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn – Thì hiện tại đơn với cách dùng tương lai):**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Cấu trúc** | **Cách dùng** | **Ví dụ** |
| ***will*** | Diễn đạt một quyết định tại thời điểm nói | I’m tired. I won’t watch TV. |
| Đưa ra những dự đoán về tương lai dựa trên những gì chúng ta tưởng tượng, suy nghĩ hay tin rằng với các từ và cụm từ như: *I think, I believe, perhaps, probably ...* | I think I will stay in tonight. |
| Đưa ra lời yêu cầu, đề nghị, lời mời, lời hứa | I’ll call you when I get there.  I’ll fix this for you. |
| ***be going to*** | Đưa ra những dự đoán về tương lai dựa trên những gì chúng ta biết hoặc thấy | Look at the sky! It’s going to rain today. |
| Diễn đạt dự định và kế hoạch tương lai | I’m going to buy the tickets tomorrow. |
| **Hiện tại tiếp diễn** | Diễn đạt sự sắp xếp cố định trong tương lai gần | Mike and I are seeing a film this Saturday evening. |
| **Hiện tại đơn** | Diễn đạt lịch trình, thời gian biểu | The plane lands at 7:30. |

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

* Cụm từ chỉ thời gian: *tonight, tomorrow, next week/month/year, soon ...*

** Time words (Từ chỉ thời gian):**

* Từ chỉ thời gian được dùng để giới thiệu mệnh đề chỉ thời gian. Thì Hiện tại đơn thường được dùng trong mệnh đề chỉ thời gian và *will* được dùng trong mệnh đề chính.

*e.g.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **When** | **after** |
| *Michael will study biology when*  *he goes to university.* | *After**Linda finishes university,*  *she’ll find a job as an animal nutritionist.* |
| **Before** | **as soon as** |
| *The zookeeper will feed the*  *animals before**he cleans the cages.* | *As soon as**I come back from*  *the animal shelter, I’ll tell you all about it.* |

*\*Ghi chú:*

* Dấu phẩy được dùng khi mệnh đề chỉ thời gian đứng trước.

*e.g. After Mum comes home, we’ll have dinner.*

* *will* có thể được dùng trong câu hỏi *Wh-* với *when* để diễn tả ý nghĩa tương lai.

*e.g. When will**you get back home?*

** First Conditional (Câu điều kiện loại I):**

Câu điều kiện loại 1 dùng để:

* diễn tả một sự việc có thể xảy ra ở tương lai
* đưa ra lời đề nghị hoặc lời hứa
* Khi mệnh đề if đứng trước mệnh đề chính, cần dấu phẩy ở giữa.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mệnh đề If** | **Mệnh đề chính** |
| If + Subject + Present Simple,  *(diễn tả điều kiện)* | Subject + will + bare infinitive  *(diễn tả kết quả)* |

|  |
| --- |
| If the weather's bad, I will watch the ballet. |
| We will visit the palace if we have time. |
| If it’s snowy, I will not go to the cathedral. |
| What will you do if the weather's sunny? |

*e.g.*

**\*Lưu ý:**

* Unless = If + not

*e.g. If**he doesn’t find**tickets to the festival, he won’t go. = Unless**he finds**tickets to the festival, he won’t go.*

* Không dùng dấu phẩy khi mệnh đề *if* đi sau mệnh đề chính.

*e.g. We will save**lots of endangered animals if we stop**climate change.*

* *when* có thể được dùng thay thế *if* trong mệnh đề *if* khi chúng ta chắc chắn một việc sẽ xảy ra.

*e.g. If**Joe comes to the meeting, I’ll talk to him about global warming. (He may come.)*

*When**ice caps melt, sea levels will rise. (Ice cap melting definitely happens.)*

* *can* và *may* có thể được dùng thay thế *will* trong mệnh đề chính với sự khác biệt trong ý nghĩa.

*e.g. If we stop cutting down trees, the number of animals may**start to grow again. (We’re not sure.)*

*Unless polar bears have a place to hunt, they can’t**have enough food to eat. (They aren’t able to)*

** Definite/Indefinite articles – Zero article (Mạo từ xác định/không xác định và không dùng mạo từ):**

– **Mạo từ không xác định *a/an*** được sử dụng:

* trước danh từ đếm được số ít khi nói về nó lần đầu tiên. *e.g. Sally took part in an environmental event* *yesterday.*
* để chỉ công việc. *e.g. He’s a**forest firefighter.*

Trong đó:

 Mạo từ **a** được sử dụng trước danh từ số ít đếm được bắt đầu bằng các phụ âm.

 Mạo từ **an** được sử dụng trước danh từ số ít đếm được bắt đầu bằng các chữ cái nguyên âm a, e, i, o, u.

**\* Lưu ý:**

+ Nếu chữ cái u ở đầu danh từ được đọc là /ju:/ thì sẽ dùng với mạo từ a (a university, a useful tool…)

+ Nếu chữ cái ở đầu danh từ là âm câm (không đọc) thì sẽ dùng với mạo từ an (anhour, an honest person…)

– **Mạo từ xác định *the*** được sử dụng:

* để chỉ người, sự vật, sự việc mà cả người nghe và người nói, người viết và người đọc đều biết rõ hoặc đã được đề cập trong tình huống giao tiếp đang diễn ra.

*e.g. I’m going to join a volunteer programme. The**programme starts in July.*

 để chỉ sự vật là duy nhất *(the Sun)*, những cột mốc duy nhất *(the Eiffel Tower)*, một vài quốc gia *(the United Kingdom, the United States)*.

 với tên các khách sạn *(the Plaza Hotel)*, viện bảo tàng *(the British Museum)*, rạp phim/nhà hát *(the Tivoli Cinema, the Sydney Opera House)*.

 với tên các dòng sông *(the Nile)*, biển *(the Baltic Sea)*, đại dương *(the Atlantic Ocean)*, dãy núi *(the Alps)*, sa mạc *(the Kalahari Desert)*, các quần đảo *(the Channel Islands)*.

* Mạo từ *a/an và the* **không** được dùng khi:

 nói về những điều chung chung. *e.g. I don’t like classical music.*

 nói về các châu lục *(Asia)*, hầu hết tên các quốc gia *(Việt Nam)*, thành phố *(New York)*, tên đường *(Henry Street)*, công viên *(Hyde Park)*.

 nói về các hồ *(Tuyền Lâm Lake)*, các núi *(Bà Đen Mountain)*, các đảo *(Phú Quốc Island)*.

**Tiếng Anh 8 – RIGHT ON**

***UNIT 1 TEST***

**I. PRONUNCIATION**

***A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. rocky B. perform C. shopper D. modern

2. A. cottages B. theatres C. provinces D. houses

3. A. install B. baseball C. rainfall D. arrival

***B. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the second syllable.***

4. A. tomorrow B. photographer C. apartment D. district

***C. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the first syllable.***

5. A. scenery B. nature C. historic D. countryside

**II. USE OF ENGLISH**

***Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.***

1. **Amanda**: What do you think about life in the city? – **Juliet**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. The streets are almost empty these days. B. I am living in a flat near a river.

C. My apartment is in the centre of the city. D. It can be stressful because everything is expensive.

1. To maintain a healthy lifestyle, you can make exercise a part of your daily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. routine B. work C. display D. feature

1. She doesn’t want anyone to look at her, so she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dark glasses.

A. is always wearing B. always wear

C. always wears D. is always wear

1. **Kate**: What does Jenny like doing in the countryside? – **Timothy**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. She likes living in the countryside.

B. She doesn’t like it.

C. She enjoys flying kites and swimming in the river.

D. She likes the peace and fresh air in the countryside.

1. At the moment, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV in the hotel room and my sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a barbecue near the swimming pool.

A. am watching/is having B. watch/is having

C. watch/has D. am watching/has

1. One of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world is Leonardo da Vinci’s Mona Lisa.

A. work B. arts or work C. works of art D. art

1. The travel agent advised us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around after dark.

A. not to walk B. to walk C. not walking D. walking

1. On the street, there was a young boy giving an impressive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. perform B. performance C. performing D. performer

1. Next month, Ann \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her grandparent’s 80th birthday.

A. celebrates B. will celebrate C. celebrating D. is celebrating

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the flight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 8.00 o’clock tomorrow?

A. Will/depart B. Does/depart C. Is/departing D. Did/depart

1. Burj Khalifa in Dubai, listed to be one of the highest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world, is 2717 Feet high.

A. statues B. towns C. skyscrapers D. states

1. Cycling is a cheap way to get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the city.

A. around B. on C. up D. over

**III. WORD FORMATION**

***Write the correct form of the words in brackets.***

1. After being lulled with soft music, the baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slept in the mother’s arms. (PEACE)
2. Water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can have negative effects on our health, the environment and the economy. (POLLUTE)
3. The company invested 9 million dollars to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its system. (MODERN)

**IV. ERROR RECOGNITION**

***Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. I was keen on to become an English teacher when I was a teenager.

A B C D

1. Nowadays, we see rarely fireflies in the countryside because of pollution.

A B C D

**V. READING**

***Read part of an email from Jo to a friend, Chris. Choose the best word or phrase, A, B, C or D, for each numbered space.***

Hi Chris,

How are you? Here I am again! I’m writing to you from my new home. I really like it because it’s an exciting place. I’m looking out of the window of my bedroom and I can see a long way because we live in a very tall (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near the centre of the city. It’s funny. My life is different now. I don’t walk to school. I (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bus and I look at all the wonderful buildings – museums, art galleries, theatres and cinemas.

I like this place, but the streets are not very (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, perhaps because they are very crowded. There is a big park, but I (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ walking by the lovely river in the centre of the city.

My parents have a car, but the (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very bad, so they don’t like driving in the city. We usually travel by subway in the evenings and at weekends.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. | 1. skyscraper | 1. apartment | 1. town | 1. village |
| 24. | 1. have | 1. take | 1. go | 1. drive |
| 25. | 1. comfortable | 1. calm | 1. clear | 1. clean |
| 26. | 1. prefer | 1. want | 1. hate | 1. dislike |
| 27. | 1. car | 1. bus | 1. traffic | 1. taxi |

**VI. LISTENING**

***Listen to five short texts. Choose the correct picture for each question.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 28. | | Where does the girl live? | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
|  | | **A B C** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | | How does the girl get to school every day? | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
|  | | **A B C** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. | | Where does the girl often go at the weekends? | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
|  | | **A B C** | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| 31. | | What does the boy like about his place? | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
|  | | **A B C** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32. | | What kind of place would the boy like to live in? | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
|  | | **A B C** | | | | | | | | | | | |

**VII. WRITING**

***A. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.***

33. She always forgets to turn off the lights before going out of the room. (NEVER)

→

34. My cousin enjoys travelling abroad. (INTERESTED)

→

35. James’ mother doesn’t allow him to play video games for more than an hour a day.

→ Jame is

36. I met Verona during my vacation in London.

→ While

***B. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.***

37. My mother / usually / go / shop / AEON mall / weekends.

→

38. Elisa / decide / have / 5-day trip / Thailand / next week.

→

***C. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.***

39. take / My parents / me to my / at the weekend / usually / grandparents‘ house / .

→

40. frustrating / stuck in / to get / It can be / heavy traffic / .

→

***UNIT 1 TEST ( Đề mở Rộng)***

**I. PRONUNCIATION**

***A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. task B. scooter C. school D. science

2. A. films B. sports C. runs D. flowers

3. A. shops B. books C. actors D. chats

***B. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the second syllable.***

4. A. competition B. competitor C. afternoon D. economic

5. A. vacation B. become C. design D. cycling

**II. USE OF ENGLISH**

***Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.***

6. Henry usually plays badminton \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sundays.

A. in B. at C. on D. into

7. The train to Texas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 9:45 every morning.

A. depart B. departs C. departing D. is departing

8. Her friends usually go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when they have free time.

A. shopping B. to shop C. shop D. the shops

9. **Jane**: What do you like doing in your free time? **Mary:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I dislike swimming. B. Oh, that’s good.

C. Let’s go out for dinner. D. Going out for a walk.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the sport of moving over the ground wearing shoes with wheels.

A. Cycling B. Roller skating C. Skiing D. Karate

11. Sue likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities, such as playing soccer, cycling and camping.

A. outdoors B. indoor C. outdoor D. indoors

12. Alex loves doing arts and crafts, and he likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes, too.

A. designing B. to designing C. designs D. designed

13. **Jack:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Jimmy:** I played in the park with my classmates.

A. What do you do on Mondays? B. What did you do last Monday?

C. What are you doing on Monday? D. Are you playing in the park on Monday?

14. They dislike watching a movie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because the movie theater is often too crowded.

A. on the weekend B. in the weekend C. in weekend mornings D. at weekend mornings

15. My little sister loves indoor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she seldom goes out.

A. activity B. active C. action D. activities

16. You should wear a helmet if you’re going \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. out for a walk B. swimming C. skateboarding D. fishing

17. We won’t leave the movie theater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the action movie ends.

A. until B. during C. to D. from

**III. WORD FORMATION**

***Write the correct form of the words in brackets.***

18. What is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between roller skating and skateboarding? (DIFFERENT)

19. Before joining the cycling club, my daughter wasn’t an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girl. (ACTION)

20. My dad gave me this bicycle last week, he wants me to become a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (CYCLE)

**IV. ERROR RECOGNITION**

***Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

21. Outdoors activities can make people healthier.

A B C D

22. Julia usually watches action movie when she feels sad.

A B C D

**V. READING**

***Read the three texts. For each question, choose the correct person.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Drew** | | |  | 1. Drew has lots of hobbies, but they are all the same in one way. He doesn’t do any of them at the sports center or in the local park. He can do all of them in his bedroom while he watches TV or listens to music. In his room he has many of the things from his hobbies – a sweater, a scarf, a model boat, and lots of drawings of animals. He spends all his pocket money on his hobbies. | | | |
| **Don** | | |  | 1. Don loved making models of ships for many years. He has many of them on the shelves of his bedroom. But he made nearly all the ships he was interested in. He still makes models when people give them to him as presents, but now he prefers playing board games online with his friends. Sometimes they have competitions. | | | |
| **Edward** | | |  | 1. In the past, Edward’s parents got angry with him about his hobbies. ‘We buy you all the things for soccer, table tennis, or drawing, and then you say you are not interested in those hobbies anymore.’ Edward still starts new hobbies all the time, but now his parents think it’s good, because a hobby website pays him to write about each new hobby. He pays for the things he needs now himself. | | | |
|  |  | | | **Drew** | **Don** | **Edward** | |
| 23. | Who earns money from his hobby? | | | **A** | **B** | **C** | |
| 24. | Who has a different favorite hobby from in the past? | | | **A** | **B** | **C** | |
| 25. | Who prefers making things to playing sport? | | | **A** | **B** | **C** | |
| 26. | Who doesn’t buy the things for one of his hobbies? | | | **A** | **B** | **C** | |
| 27. | Who writes a blog for a hobby ezine? | | | **A** | **B** | **C** | |

**VI. LISTENING**

***You will hear a girl talking to her friend about her favorite hobby. Listen and write T (True) or F (False) for each statement.***

The girl thinks her hobby …

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 28. | is exciting. |  |
| 29. | is useful. |  |
| 30. | is cheap to do. |  |
| 31. | takes a lot of time to learn. |  |
| 32. | is good for making friends. |  |

**VII. WRITING**

***A. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.***

33. When did you start to bake chocolate cookies? (AGO)

→ How long

34. My sister likes watching basketball better than playing it. (TO)

→ My sister

35. We studied in the library from 9.30 to 11 o’clock yesterday. (BETWEEN)

→ We studied

36. It takes them 45 minutes to play table tennis every Saturday morning.

→ They spend

***B. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.***

37. Mary/ like/ dance/ her friends/ her / free time / .

→

38. The action film / start / 7 p.m. / tomorrow / .

→

***C. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.***

39. Vietnam / their / baseball / in / in / Children / dislike / playing /free time / .

→

40. practice / yesterday / jewelry / Jane / didn’t / designing / .

→

**Tiếng Anh 8 – RIGHT ON**

***UNIT 2 TEST***

**I. PRONUNCIATION**

***A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. disaster B. tsunami C. lava D. volcano
2. A. terrified B. relieved C. erupted D. destroyed
3. A. erupt B. injure C. lucky D. study

***B. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the second syllable.***

1. A. eruption B. destruction C. explosion D. question

***C. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the first syllable.***

1. A. earthquake B. landslide C. tsunami D. climate

**II. USE OF ENGLISH**

***Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.***

1. In Viet Nam, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occur during the rainy season from October to November every year because of heavy rain.

A. floods B. tsunamis C. earthquakes D. volcanic eruptions

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home at this time yesterday. I was there but I couldn’t find her.

A. was studying B. wasn’t studying C. were studying D. weren’t studying

1. **Reporter**: Can you tell me what happened? – **Eyewitness**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. It’s relieved to talk about it.

B. It’s awful. The girl was crossing the road when that car hit her.

C. I like the colors of the car.

D. It happened yesterday.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are caused by rain, earthquakes, volcanoes, or other factors that make the slope unstable.

A. Floods B. Storms C. Landslides D. Volcanoes

1. The lone survivor of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ looked for anything on the shore to cover his wound with.

A. car crash B. shipwreck C. explosion D. volcanic eruption

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, there are still many children suffering from hunger today.

A. Luck B. Lucky C. Luckily D. Unluckily

1. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_when the fire alarm rang? – I was listening to my iPod.

A. did/do B. are/doing C. was/doing D. were/doing

1. **Liam**: Was everybody OK? – **Tracy**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Two cars crashed into each other.

B. Unluckily, the drivers are seriously injured.

C. What an awful accident.

D. My dad was driving me to school and I heard a loud noise.

1. Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lots of houses and buildings.

A. killed B. injured C. died D. damaged

1. He feels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to know that his family was safe after the terrible earthquake in Japan.

A. relieved B. worried C. terrified D. awful

1. Doctors are worried \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the possible spread of the disease.

A. with B. to C. about D. over

1. My son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when the earthquake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the town.

A. was playing/hit B. was playing/was hitting

C. played/was hitting D. played/hit

**III. WORD FORMATION**

***Write the correct form of the words in brackets.***

1. “*The impossible*” (2012) was a moving film about one of the terrible natural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Tsunami. (DISASTROUS)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Mount St. Helens in 1980 killed 57 people and destroyed 210 square miles of wilderness. (ERUPT)
3. They were badly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after being swallowed by the sudden big waves. (INJURE)

**IV. ERROR RECOGNITION**

***Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. Was Jerry’s brothers walking along the street when the earthquake happened?

A B C D

1. The bad weather great reduced the amount of food sent to the village.

A B C D

**V. READING**

***Read the next part of the website article. Write ONE suitable word in each numbered space****.*

On 17th December, 1903, two brothers called Orville and Wilbur Wright flew a machine for 12 seconds. They reached a height of nearly 40 metres and a speed of seven miles an hour. It was the first flight of a machine (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an engine.

The Wright Brothers became famous all around the world. They went on to develop their designs and made better and faster planes. By 1908, they were flying for longer and longer periods of time. For example, on September 9th, 1908, Orville (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for over an hour. Many people were watching, and the flight was a great success.

However, just eight days later, Orville took a man called Thomas Selfridge up as a passenger. Orville was flying at a height of 30 metres (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part of the plane broke and he crashed. Orville was badly (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the accident. His passenger died.

Many people die when a large plane crashes, but plane travel is extremely safe nowadays. There is, on average, only one (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every 300,000 flights.

**VI. LISTENING**

***Listen to a conversation between two friends. Choose the best answer, A, B, C or D, for each question.***

28. The children are talking about an accident between

A. a bus and a car.

B. several cars.

C. a car and a cyclist.

D. a car and a motorcyclist.

29. The girl

A. saw the accident.

B. read about the accident.

C. was hurt in the accident.

D. knows someone in the accident.

30. What happened to the people in the accident?

A. Nobody was injured.

B. One person went to hospital.

C. Lots of people went off in ambulances.

D. The girl doesn’t know.

31. What did the girl’s cousin do after the accident?

A. She went straight home.

B. She gave some information to a police officer.

C. She went home in a police car.

D. She waited for her parents to collect her.

32. What do the children agree about?

A. People drive too fast in the centre of the city.

B. The city centre should be for people walking only.

C. There should be special cycle lanes in the centre.

D. There are a lot of accidents in the city centre.

**VII. WRITING**

***A. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.***

33. The lights went out in the middle of her performance. (SHE)

→

34. The car got lost in the heavy rain.

→ When it

35. Seeing a serious car crash is terrifying.

→ I am

36. During my drive on the highway, I saw a beautiful mountainous landscape.

→ When

***B. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.***

37. The lava / erupt / volcanoes / Hawaii and Iceland / last year / .

→

38. My father / ride / around Xuân Hương Lake / when / he /meet / my mother / .

→

***C. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.***

39. can also / Earthquakes / to landslides / lead / and rock falls / .

→

40. Jessica / was escaping / cell phone / while she / lost her / from the fire / .

→

***UNIT 2 TEST ( Đề mở rộng)***

**I. PRONUNCIATION**

***A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. church B. chemistry C. lunch D. cheese

2. A. Christmas B. armchair C. teacher D. chocolate

3. A. school B. headache C. character D. children

***B. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the first syllable.***

4. A. never B. country C. prefer D. weather

***C. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the second syllable.***

5. A. another B. flower C. computer D. because

**II. USE OF ENGLISH**

***Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.***

6. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to have a walk along the rice fields early in the morning.

A. relaxed B. relaxes C. relax D. relaxing

7. People in the countryside prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rice they grow in their fields.

A. to eat B. ate C. eat D. eats

8. Lisa’s hometown is about 250 kilometers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ho Chi Minh city.

A. for B. from C. to D. away

9. Jane’s mom: People in the countryside often have a healthy lifestyle. - Jane: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Really? I love the countryside, too. B. I disagree. They don’t have good doctors.

C. I agree. They do more physical activities. D. I agree. They usually eat fruit and fish.

10. Liz: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does John play spinning tops? - Ben: Not often, about once or twice a month.

A. How long B. How far C. When D. How often

11. One of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ festivals in the countryside is Mid-Autumn festival.

A. traditional B. tradition C. traditionally D. traditions

12. My sister seldom plays badminton after work, she prefers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the nearby river.

A. swims B. to swim C. to swimming D. swam

13. It’s very interesting to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities like a lantern parade.

A. take part B. participating C. participate D. take part in

14. Tom: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? Peter: Good idea. It’s the best place to play shuttlecock.

A. What are you going to do this afternoon? B. How about going to the park after school?

C. Do you like to play shuttlecock? D. How often do you play shuttlecock?

15. There’s not much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside. People usually enjoy the fresh air there.

A. noise B. water C. pollution D. air

16. Some folk games in the countryside can keep children away \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their cell phones.

A. to B. from C. for D. with

17. Most students in my class are hard-working. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finish all their homework before they come to class.

A. always B. sometimes C. rarely D. never

**III. WORD FORMATION**

***A. Write the correct compound of the words in brackets.***

18. Russia is known as one of the biggest ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** in the world. (COUNTRYSIDE)

***B. Write the correct form of the words in brackets.***

19. No one is bringing raincoats or umbrellas. Rainy weather at this time of year is very ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***. (USUALLY)

20. They ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** the time and place of the Hiền Lương Village Tết festival last night. (ANNOUNCEMENT)

**IV. ERROR RECOGNITION**

***Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

21. We’d like to announce the village festival will take place on January 21st to February 2nd. A B C D

22. All the children are interested in the animal perform at the festival.

A B C D

**V. READING**

***Read the text and choose the best answer, A, B, C, or D, for each question****.*

|  |
| --- |
| **Milford Nature Festival!**  **The event for all the family!**  Come and celebrate the first day of spring on Saturday 1st April, with:   * a flower show [at 11.00 and 2.00] * tree planting [at 11.30 and 2.30] * a nature walk [at 12.00 and 3.00]   + with information about all the flowers and trees from a plant scientist * and entertainment for all the family, including:   + tug of war [3 age groups]   + face painting for younger visitors   + competitions   The event starts at 10.00 on the grass near the west gate of South Park, opposite the Milford Sports Center. The gate opens at 9.00. You can get:   * an all-day ticket for just $10   + 10.00 to 4.00 * a half-day ticket for $6   + 10.00 to 1.00   or   * + 1.00 to 4.00   [students and under 11s = 50% discount] |

23. What does the festival celebrate?

A. The start of a month

B. The beginning of a season

C. Flowers

D. Trees

24. Where does the festival take place?

A. In South Park

B. Near South Park

C. In the Milford Sports Center

D. In Westgate

25. How much does a half-day ticket cost for a 10-year-old student?

A. $3

B. $5

C. $6

D. $10

26. What takes place in the afternoon?

A. A flower show.

B. Tree planting.

C. A nature walk.

D. All three things.

27. How long does the festival last?

A. 3 hours.

B. 4 hours.

C. 5 hours.

D. 6 hours.

**VII. WRITING**

***A. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.***

33. The food and drink at the outdoor dinner tonight are free for children under 11. (PAY)

→ Children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

34. My mother hates noisy parties and crowded places. (NEVER)

→ My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

35. Julie doesn’t usually take part in traditional festivals because she works in the city.

→ Julie works \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

36. Jack sometimes rides his bike around the countryside to enjoy some fresh air.

→ Jack sometimes goes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***B. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.***

37. There / a lot / outdoor / activity / for / children / the countryside / .

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

38. Most / big / city / world / seriously / polluted / .

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***C. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.***

39. to play / games / folk / students / like / young / Most / .

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

40. do / often / they / how / hometown / visit / their / ?

→ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***\*\*\*\*\* THE END \*\*\****

**Tiếng Anh 8 – RIGHT ON**

***UNIT 3 TEST***

**I. PRONUNCIATION**

***A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. endangered B. trade C. national D. range
2. A. animal B. damage C. habitat D. creative
3. A. melting B. mineral C. protect D. environmental

***B. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the second syllable.***

1. A. volunteer B. informative C. environment D. forgettable

***C. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the first syllable.***

1. A. polluted B. habitat C. charity D. zookeeper

**II. USE OF ENGLISH**

***Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.***

1. A visit to Morocco is a truly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience. It’s so interesting.

A. forget B. forgettable C. unforgettable D. forgetful

1. One of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most serious environmental problems is pollution.

A. a B. an C. the D. no article

1. The world’s rivers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of extreme weather.

A. taking off B. cleaning up C. cutting down D. drying up

1. Sam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volunteer work for an animal protection organization this summer.

A. does B. did C. is going to do D. do

1. ***Susan***: What are you going to do this summer? – ***Swan***: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I am going to participate in a recycling program.

B. Sounds interesting!

C. For 2 weeks.

D. We’re going there by bus.

1. Unless we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ care of our planet, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many environmental problems.

A. take/will have B. take/won’t have

C. don’t take/will have D. don’t take/won’t have

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mississippi is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest in North America.

A. A/the B. No article/the C. The/the D. The/no article

1. Radcliffe thinks you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what he is doing now.

A. understands B. doesn’t understand C. will understand D. understood

1. ***Mom***: How long are you going to stay there? – ***Jerry***: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I’m going to volunteer to collect rubbish on the beach.

B. I’m going to stay at a friend’s house.

C. We’re going to pick up rubbish from the beaches.

D. For the whole of June.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are home to a large number of the world's plant and animal species.

A. Lakes B. Deserts C. Ice caps D. Rainforests

1. I've already bought my train ticket. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

A. will leave B. leave C. left D. am going to leave

1. Sea levels will continue to rise if ice on land keeps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. melting B. polluting C. drying D. disappearing

**III. WORD FORMATION**

***Write the correct form of the words in brackets.***

1. He took a few deep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to calm himself down. (BREATHE)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hunting and trade of wild animals have become a complex global problem. (LEGAL)
3. Pandas must eat 12-38kg every day to meet their energy needs because bamboo contains very little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ value. (NUTRIENT)

**IV. ERROR RECOGNITION**

***Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. We’re going for a bike ride this weekend unless it doesn’t rain.

A B C D

1. The Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

A B C D

**V. READING**

***Read the advertisement and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D, for each question****.*

**EcoWorld**

*Saving Animals in Africa*

Would you like to help endangered animals in Africa? We need volunteers to help us in our work.

Can you spend some time this summer, from one month to three months, in South Africa, Namibia or Botswana? Can you pay for your air travel to and from the country? If you can, we will pay for food and accommodation in small hotels in the country.

At EcoWorld, we:

* stop people hunting animals for their coats or to make medicines from parts of their body.
* protect habitats from human activity, like cutting down trees or turning rainforests into farming land.
* research animal behaviour and suggest new habitats for endangered animals.

If you volunteer with us, you will work on your own, but you will be part of a programme. If you start something important, the next volunteer will develop your idea. You can see the results of your work on our website.

So contact us today. Our volunteers, men and women, must:

* be over 18.
* be at college or university.
* have a passport.

23. EcoWorld is looking for

* 1. people to work full time for the organisation.
  2. volunteers to offer three months’ free work.
  3. volunteers in many countries around the world.
  4. people with at least four weeks available for volunteer work.

24. EcoWorld offers

1. meals.
2. meals and somewhere to live.
3. meals, somewhere to live and travel to the country.
4. meals, somewhere to live, travel to the country and money for work.

25. EcoWorld people do **not**

* 1. move animals to new areas.
  2. collect data about animals.
  3. act as police officers.
  4. look after areas with endangered animals.

26. EcoWorld believes that

1. each volunteer should make their own programme.
2. volunteers are in teams.
3. one volunteer’s work helps other volunteers.
4. all results should be on the website.

27. EcoWorld volunteers must

* 1. be men.
  2. be women.
  3. be able to travel to another country.
  4. have a full-time job.

**VI. LISTENING**

***You will hear a talk about an environmental project. Complete the summary. Write ONE WORD AND / OR A NUMBER in each numbered space.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Green Day** | | |
| 28. | Date: | Sunday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | Place: | North Park |
| 29. | Start time: | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a.m. |
| 30. | 1st activity: | Collect\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 31. |  | * recycle? =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bag |
|  |  | * the rest = black bag |
| 32. | 2nd activity: | Making a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for small park animals |

**VII. WRITING**

***A. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.***

33. The bell rang. The students ran out of the class immediately. (AS SOON AS)

→

34. I’ll call the police if he doesn’t leave me alone. (UNLESS)

→

35. The government plans to create more jobs for young people.

→ The government is

36. Go to sleep early or you will be tired tomorrow.

→ If

***B. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.***

37. He / promise / he / finish all the housework / before his mother / come home / .

→

38. If / we / keep / hunt / animals, they / disappear / soon / .

→

***C. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.***

39. National Park / for / is the / Cat Tien / bird-watchers / best park /.

→

40. save us / Nothing will / the ozone layer / from the UV rays / destroy / if we / .

→

***UNIT 3 TEST ( Đề mở rộng)***

**I. PRONUNCIATION**

***A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. tidy B. pollution C. protect D. prevent

2. A. plastic B. pollute C. waste D. picture

3. A. plant B. water C. section D. forest

***B. Choose the word whose primary stress is placed on the first syllable.***

4. A. tidy B. protect C. create D. prevent

***C. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the second syllable.***

5. A. recycle B. reduce C. organize D. important

**II. USE OF ENGLISH**

***Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.***

6. Governments should prevent people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cutting down trees in the forests.

A. with B. from C. on D. into

7. Everybody should work together to keep the environment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. polluted B. unpolluted C. pollution D. polluting

8. We should send these used cans and bottles to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ centers.

A. recycling B. recycled C. recycle D. recycles

9. **Jane**: What about putting more trash cans on the streets? **Mary:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I dislike trash cans. B. Oh, that’s for recycling.

C. Let’s recycle! D. That’s a good idea.

10. Green forests provide more spaces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals and birds.

A. with B. forC. into D. onto

11. People shouldn’t use plastic bags \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they can reduce land pollution.

A. but B. that C. so that D. although

12. We should always remember 3 Rs to protect the environment, “Reduce, Reuse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Recycle”.

A. or B. but C. if D. and

13. **Jack:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? **Jimmy:** We shouldn’t throw trash into the water.

A. What do you do with the water B. What should we do to prevent water polluti**on**

C. Why do people pollute the water D. Are we polluting the water

14. People are trying their best to keep the environment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. pollutant B. polluted C. unpolluted D. pollution

15. Recycling trash can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ land pollution.

A. reduce B. cause C. reuse D. pollute

16. Everybody should travel by bicycle or public buses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we can reduce air pollution.

A. but B. in order to C. so as to D. so that

17. Our teachers suggested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more trees along the streets to get more fresh air.

A. planting B. buying C. cutting D. moving

**III. WORD FORMATION**

***Write the correct form of the words in brackets.***

18. Fish and plants cannot grow well in this area because factories release toxic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the air and water. (POLLUTION)

19. People are using more and more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-friendly products. (ENVIRONMENT)

20. We should use more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ products to reduce pollution. (RECYCLE)

**IV. ERROR RECOGNITION**

***Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

21. Governments worldwide are working together to protect the environment for pollution.

A B C D

22. My uncle is one of the best environmentalist in my country.

A B C D

**V. READING**

***Read the website article. Write ONE suitable word in each numbered space****.*

|  |
| --- |
| **Good news about the environment!**  We read so many stories every day about bad things happening to the environment. There is a lot of bad news, but there is also (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good news!  Here are four things from last year:   * Many countries are using much less coal and oil to make electricity. If we continue at the present speed, we will (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ using coal and oil by 2050. * A British company now makes a kind of plastic from seaweed. If you put a bottle of seaweed plastic in the soil, it will change back naturally to something which (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not damage the soil. * We can already make electricity from the power of the Sun and the wind. Now scientists think they can make electricity (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plants! If they succeed, it will really be *green* electricity! * We all use batteries all the time, but they damage the environment if you put them in the soil. So it is exciting news that a company is making a cheap battery from sea salt. It has four times the power of normal batteries, (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is safe to put in the soil.   It’s not all bad news! |

**VII. WRITING**

***A. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.***

33. Those are environmentally-friendly products. (TO)

→ Those products

34. Preventing environmental pollution is our responsibility. (FOR)

→ We are

35. I suggest putting a lot of trash cans around the schoolyard.

→ I think

36. To have a healthy lifestyle, we should exercise a lot. (THAT)

→ We should

***B. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.***

37. Pollute / air / can cause / illnesses / even death / .

→

38. Mr. Thomas / one of / famous / environmentalist / in / world.

→

***C. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.***

39. conserve the environment / save money and / Using less energy / helps us.

→

40. tropical countries / used in / can be easily / Solar energy.

→

***\*\*\*\*\* THE END \*\*\*\*\****

**Tiếng Anh 8 – RIGHT ON**

***UNIT 2 TEST - KEYS***

**I. PRONUNCIATION**

***A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. disaster B. tsunami C. lava D. volcano
2. A. terrified B. relieved C. erupted D. destroyed
3. A. erupt B. injure C. lucky D. study

***B. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the second syllable.***

1. A. eruption B. destruction C. explosion D. question

***C. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the first syllable.***

1. A. earthquake B. landslide C. tsunami D. climate

**II. USE OF ENGLISH**

***Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.***

1. In Viet Nam, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occur during the rainy season from October to November every year because of heavy rain.

A. floods B. tsunamis C. earthquakes D. volcanic eruptions

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home at this time yesterday. I was there but I couldn’t find her.

A. was studying B. wasn’t studying C. were studying D. weren’t studying

1. **Reporter**: Can you tell me what happened? – **Eyewitness**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. It’s relieved to talk about it.

B. It’s awful. The girl was crossing the road when that car hit her.

C. I like the colors of the car.

D. It happened yesterday.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are caused by rain, earthquakes, volcanoes, or other factors that make the slope unstable.

A. Floods B. Storms C. Landslides D. Volcanoes

1. The lone survivor of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ looked for anything on the shore to cover his wound with.

A. car crash B. shipwreck C. explosion D. volcanic eruption

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, there are still many children suffering from hunger today.

A. Luck B. Lucky C. Luckily D. Unluckily

1. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_when the fire alarm rang? – I was listening to my iPod.

A. did/do B. are/doing C. was/doing D. were/doing

1. **Liam**: Was everybody OK? – **Tracy**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Two cars crashed into each other.

B. Unluckily, the drivers are seriously injured.

C. What an awful accident.

D. My dad was driving me to school and I heard a loud noise.

1. Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lots of houses and buildings.

A. killed B. injured C. died D. damaged

1. He feels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to know that his family was safe after the terrible earthquake in Japan.

A. relieved B. worried C. terrified D. awful

1. Doctors are worried \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the possible spread of the disease.

A. with B. to C. about D. over

1. My son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when the earthquake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the town.

A. was playing/hit B. was playing/was hitting

C. played/was hitting D. played/hit

**III. WORD FORMATION**

***Write the correct form of the words in brackets.***

1. “*The impossible*” (2012) was a moving film about one of the terrible natural \_\_\_disasters\_\_\_ - Tsunami. (DISASTROUS)
2. The \_\_eruption\_\_ of Mount St. Helens in 1980 killed 57 people and destroyed 210 square miles of wilderness. (ERUPT)
3. They were badly \_\_injured\_\_ after being swallowed by the sudden big waves. (INJURE)

**IV. ERROR RECOGNITION**

***Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. Was Jerry’s brothers walking along the street when the earthquake happened?

A (Were) B C D

1. The bad weather great reduced the amount of food sent to the village.

A B (greatly) C D

**V. READING**

***Read the next part of the website article. Write ONE suitable word in each numbered space****.*

On 17th December, 1903, two brothers called Orville and Wilbur Wright flew a machine for 12 seconds. They reached a height of nearly 40 metres and a speed of seven miles an hour. It was the first flight of a machine (23) with an engine.

The Wright Brothers became famous all around the world. They went on to develop their designs and made better and faster planes. By 1908, they were flying for longer and longer periods of time. For example, on September 9th, 1908, Orville (24) flew for over an hour. Many people were watching, and the flight was a great success.

However, just eight days later, Orville took a man called Thomas Selfridge up as a passenger. Orville was flying at a height of 30 metres (25) when part of the plane broke and he crashed. Orville was badly (26) hurt / injured in the accident. His passenger died.

Many people die when a large plane crashes, but plane travel is extremely safe nowadays. There is, on average, only one (27) accident / crash every 300,000 flights.

**VI. LISTENING**

***Listen to a conversation between two friends. Choose the best answer, A, B, C or D, for each question.***

28. The children are talking about an accident between

A. a bus and a car.

B. several cars.

C. a car and a cyclist.

D. a car and a motorcyclist.

29. The girl

A. saw the accident.

B. read about the accident.

C. was hurt in the accident.

D. knows someone in the accident.

30. What happened to the people in the accident?

A. Nobody was injured.

B. One person went to hospital.

C. Lots of people went off in ambulances.

D. The girl doesn’t know.

31. What did the girl’s cousin do after the accident?

A. She went straight home.

B. She gave some information to a police officer.

C. She went home in a police car.

D. She waited for her parents to collect her.

32. What do the children agree about?

A. People drive too fast in the centre of the city.

B. The city centre should be for people walking only.

C. There should be special cycle lanes in the centre.

D. There are a lot of accidents in the city centre.

**VII. WRITING**

***A. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.***

33. The lights went out in the middle of her performance. (SHE)

→ She was performing when the lights went out.

→ When she was performing, the lights went out.

→ The lights went out when she was performing.

→ When the lights went out, she was performing.

34. The car got lost in the heavy rain.

→ When it was raining heavily, the car got lost.

35. Seeing a serious car crash is terrifying.

→ I am terrified when I see a serious car crash.

→ I am terrified of seeing a serious car crash.

36. During my drive on the highway, I saw a beautiful mountainous landscape.

→ When I was driving on the highway, I saw a beautiful mountainous landscape.

→ When driving on the highway, I saw a beautiful mountainous landscape.

***B. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.***

37. The lava / erupt / volcanoes / Hawaii and Iceland / last year / .

→ The lava erupted from volcanoes in Hawaii and Iceland last year.

38. My father / ride / around Xuân Hương Lake / when / he /meet / my mother / .

→ My father was riding around Xuân Hương Lake when he met my mother.

***C. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.***

39. can also / Earthquakes / to landslides / lead / and rock falls / .

→ Earthquakes can also lead to landslides and rock falls.

40. Jessica / was escaping / cell phone / while she / lost her / from the fire / .

→ Jessica lost her cell phone while she was escaping from the fire.

**\*Audio script\***

Girl: Did you hear about the big accident in the city centre yesterday?

Boy: No, I didn’t. What happened? Did the school bus crash again?

Girl: No, a car was driving towards the centre when a cyclist turned right in front of it. The car didn’t hit the cyclist, but it went into a car on the other side of the road. Then more cars hit each other.

Boy: Gosh! Were you there?

Girl: Not me, but my cousin was the cyclist! She called me straight afterwards and she was crying.

Boy: What did your cousin say about the people in the cars?

Girl: She said that ambulances came quickly, so somebody was hurt. But she didn’t stay to see. She rode home after talking to a police officer. He took her name and address and some other details.

Boy: She didn’t call her parents?

Girl: She said they were both at work. She didn’t want to bother them.

Boy: The centre of the city is very dangerous for cyclists.

Girl: Yes, I never ride my bike there.

Boy: Cars need to come into the centre, but drivers should only go at 20 miles per hour.

Girl: I agree.

**Tiếng Anh 8 – RIGHT ON**

***UNIT 3 TEST - KEYS***

**I. PRONUNCIATION**

***A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. endangered B. trade C. national D. range
2. A. animal B. damage C. habitat D. creative
3. A. melting B. mineral C. protect D. environmental

***B. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the second syllable.***

1. A. volunteer B. informative C. environment D. forgettable

***C. Choose the word whose primary stress is NOT placed on the first syllable.***

1. A. polluted B. habitat C. charity D. zookeeper

**II. USE OF ENGLISH**

***Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.***

1. A visit to Morocco is a truly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience. It’s so interesting.

A. forget B. forgettable C. unforgettable D. forgetful

1. One of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most serious environmental problems is pollution.

A. a B. an C. the D. no article

1. The world’s rivers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of extreme weather.

A. taking off B. cleaning up C. cutting down D. drying up

1. Sam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volunteer work for an animal protection organization this summer.

A. does B. did C. is going to do D. do

1. ***Susan***: What are you going to do this summer? – ***Swan***: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I am going to participate in a recycling program.

B. Sounds interesting!

C. For 2 weeks.

D. We’re going there by bus.

1. Unless we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ care of our planet, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many environmental problems.

A. take/will have B. take/won’t have

C. don’t take/will have D. don’t take/won’t have

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mississippi is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest in North America.

A. A/the B. No article/the C. The/the D. The/no article

1. Radcliffe thinks you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what he is doing now.

A. understands B. doesn’t understand C. will understand D. understood

1. ***Mom***: How long are you going to stay there? – ***Jerry***: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I’m going to volunteer to collect rubbish on the beach.

B. I’m going to stay at a friend’s house.

C. We’re going to pick up rubbish from the beaches.

D. For the whole of June.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are home to a large number of the world's plant and animal species.

A. Lakes B. Deserts C. Ice caps D. Rainforests

1. I've already bought my train ticket. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

A. will leave B. leave C. left D. am going to leave

1. Sea levels will continue to rise if ice on land keeps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. melting B. polluting C. drying D. disappearing

**III. WORD FORMATION**

***Write the correct form of the words in brackets.***

1. He took a few deep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_breaths\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to calm himself down. (BREATHE)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_illegal\_\_\_\_\_\_ hunting and trade of wild animals have become a complex global problem. (LEGAL)
3. Pandas must eat 12-38kg every day to meet their energy needs because bamboo contains very little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_nutritional\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ value. (NUTRIENT)

**IV. ERROR RECOGNITION**

***Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. We’re going for a bike ride this weekend unless it doesn’t rain.

A B C D (rains)

1. The Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

A (no article) B C D

**V. READING**

***Read the advertisement and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D, for each question****.*

**EcoWorld**

*Saving Animals in Africa*

Would you like to help endangered animals in Africa? We need volunteers to help us in our work.

Can you spend some time this summer, from one month to three months, in South Africa, Namibia or Botswana? Can you pay for your air travel to and from the country? If you can, we will pay for food and accommodation in small hotels in the country.

At EcoWorld, we:

* stop people hunting animals for their coats or to make medicines from parts of their body.
* protect habitats from human activity, like cutting down trees or turning rainforests into farming land.
* research animal behaviour and suggest new habitats for endangered animals.

If you volunteer with us, you will work on your own, but you will be part of a programme. If you start something important, the next volunteer will develop your idea. You can see the results of your work on our website.

So contact us today. Our volunteers, men and women, must:

* be over 18.
* be at college or university.
* have a passport.

23. EcoWorld is looking for

* 1. people to work full time for the organisation.
  2. volunteers to offer three months’ free work.
  3. volunteers in many countries around the world.
  4. people with at least four weeks available for volunteer work.

24. EcoWorld offers

1. meals.
2. meals and somewhere to live.
3. meals, somewhere to live and travel to the country.
4. meals, somewhere to live, travel to the country and money for work.

25. EcoWorld people do **not**

* 1. move animals to new areas.
  2. collect data about animals.
  3. act as police officers.
  4. look after areas with endangered animals.

26. EcoWorld believes that

1. each volunteer should make their own programme.
2. volunteers are in teams.
3. one volunteer’s work helps other volunteers.
4. all results should be on the website.

27. EcoWorld volunteers must

* 1. be men.
  2. be women.
  3. be able to travel to another country.
  4. have a full-time job.

**VI. LISTENING**

***You will hear a talk about an environmental project. Complete the summary. Write ONE WORD AND / OR A NUMBER in each numbered space.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Green Day** | | |
| 28. | Date: | Sunday 15th May |
|  | Place: | North Park |
| 29. | Start time: | 10.00 / 10 / Ten a.m. |
| 30. | 1st activity: | Collectrubbish |
| 31. |  | * recycle? =green bag |
|  |  | * the rest = black bag |
| 32. | 2nd activity: | Making aforest for small park animals |

**VII. WRITING**

***A. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.***

33. The bell rang. The students ran out of the class immediately. (AS SOON AS)

→ The students ran out of the class as soon as the bell rang.

→ As soon as the bell rang, the students ran out of the class.

34. I’ll call the police if he doesn’t leave me alone. (UNLESS)

→ I’ll call the police unless he leaves me alone.

→ I will call the police unless he leaves me alone.

→ Unless he leaves me alone, I’ll call the police.

→ Unless he leaves me alone, I will call the police.

35. The government plans to create more jobs for young people.

→ The government is going to create more jobs for young people.

→ The government is creating more jobs for young people.

36. Go to sleep early or you will be tired tomorrow.

→ If you do not go to sleep early, you will be tired tomorrow.

→ If you do not go to sleep early, you’ll be tired tomorrow.

→ If you don’t go to sleep early, you will be tired tomorrow.

→ If you don’t go to sleep early, you’ll be tired tomorrow.

***B. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.***

37. He / promise / he / finish all the housework / before his mother / come home / .

→ He promises he will finish all the housework before his mother comes home.

→ He promised he would finish all the housework before his mother came home.

38. If / we / keep / hunt / animals, they / disappear / soon / .

→ If we keep hunting animals, they will disappear soon.

***C. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.***

39. National Park / for / is the / Cat Tien / bird-watchers / best park /.

→ Cat Tien National Park is the best park for bird-watchers.

40. save us / Nothing will / the ozone layer / from the UV rays / destroy / if we / .

→ Nothing will save us from the UV rays if we destroy the ozone layer.

**\* Audio script \***

Thank you all for coming today. It’s lovely to see so many volunteers.

I want to tell you about our plans for Green Day on Sunday 15th May. We will meet in North Park at 10.00 in the morning, and first, all the volunteers will collect the rubbish, including plastic bottles, coffee cups, bags for crisps and so on. As you know, this rubbish can harm the park animals. We will give you two bags. If we can recycle the rubbish, put it in your green bag. If not, put it in your black bag.

When the park is clean, we’ll move on to our second activity. We’ll go to an area near the lake. Now, we have 1,000 trees, and you will work in groups of three to put them into the ground. We are going to make a small forest. It will be a perfect habitat for small park animals. Of course, it will take a few years, but you will all be able to come to the forest in the future.