THE SECOND TERM REVISION
SOLUTIONS 8

I. “Will” or “be going to”
1. When we want to talk about future facts or things we believe to be true about the future, we use 'will'.
   - The President will serve for four years.
   - The boss won't be very happy.
   - I'm sure you'll like her.
   - I'm certain he'll do a good job.
2. If we are not so certain about the future, we use 'will' with expressions such as 'probably', 'possibly', 'I think', 'I hope'.
   - I hope you'll visit me in my home one day.
   - She'll probably be a great success.
   - I'll possibly come but I may not get back in time.
   - I think we'll get on well.
3. If you are making a future prediction based on evidence in the present situation, use 'going to'.
   - Not a cloud in the sky. It's going to be another warm day.
   - Look at the queue. We're not going to get in for hours.
   - The traffic is terrible. We're going to miss our flight.
   - Be careful! You're going to spill your coffee.
4. At the moment of making a decision, use 'will'. Once you have made the decision, talk about it using 'going to'.
   - I'll call Jenny to let her know. Sarah, I need Jenny's number. I'm going to call her about the meeting.
   - I'll come and have a drink with you but I must let Harry know. Harry, I'm going to have a drink with Simon.
* Exercises
‘Will’ or ‘be going to’? Put in ‘will’ or ‘be going to’:
1. A: We don’t have any bread. B: I know. I ______________ get some from the shop.
2. A: We don’t have any bread. B: Really? I ______________ get some from the shop then.
4. A: I’m really cold. B: I ______________ turn the heating on.
7. (The phone rings) A: I ______________ get it!
8. A: Are you ready to order? B: I can’t decide … Okay, I ______________ have the steak, please.
9. A: Are you busy tonight? Would you like to have coffee? B: Sorry. I ______________ go to the library. I’ve been planning to study all day.
10. A: Why are you carrying a hammer? B: I ______________ put up some pictures.
II. Modal verbs:

*may, might, could + V (bare –inf)

1. To talk about possibility in the present or future, we can use “may, might, or could” followed by the infinitive without to.

EX: They may/ might/ could be at home now. (present)

   They may/ might/ could buy a new DVD recorder. (future)

2. We use may not or might not for the negative. We don’t use could not

*must, mustn’t, needn’t + V (bare –inf):

   *Must I go out now?

   - Yes, you must / No, you needn’t

* Practice: Complete the sentences. Use “must, mustn’t, needn’t”

1. Teachers ……………… wear suits for work, but their clothes must be neat and clean.

2. Students ……………… use their mobile phones during the lessons.

3. You ……………… arrive on time for lessons. It's important not to be late.

4. You ……………… eat lunch in the school canteen. Some students prefer to go home for lunch.

   Students and teachers ……………… be polite to each other.

5. You……………… buy a coursebook, your teacher will give you one.

6. You ……………… eat or drink in any of the classrooms.

7. Students ………… take an exam at the end of the year. This shows how much they have learnt.

8. Students in VietNam……………. wear uniforms when they are at school.

III. Conditional Sentences

1. Conditional Sentence Type 0

   Conditional type zero is used to talk about general truths, scientific facts or things which always happen under certain conditions.

   Form: If + S + V1….., S  + V1…

   Use:

   The zero conditional is used to talk about things which are always true, scientific facts, general truths:

   Examples:

   If you cross an international date line, the time changes.
   Phosphorus burns if you expose it to air.
   If I wake up early, I go jogging.

   NOTE: you can use "when" instead of "if".

2. Conditional Sentence Type 1

   Often called the "real" conditional because it is used for real or possible situations. These situations take place if a certain condition is met. It is possible and also very likely that the condition will be fulfilled.

   Form: If + S + V 1….., S + will/ shall + V (bare-inf)

   Use

   Conditional Sentences Type 1 refer to the future. An action in the future will only happen if a certain condition is fulfilled by that time. We don't know for sure whether the condition actually will be fulfilled or not, but the conditions seems rather realistic – so we think it is likely to happen.

   Example:

   If I have enough time, I'll watch the football match.

   I may have time to watch the match but I'm not sure about it.

3. Conditional Sentence Type 2

   Often called the "unreal" conditional because it is used for unreal impossible or improbable situations. This conditional provides an imaginary result for a given situation. It is very unlikely that the condition will be fulfilled.
Form: If + S + Past subjunctive, S + would/ could + V (bare-inf)...

*In conditional type 2, we usually use in the if clause "were" instead of "was" even if the pronoun is I, he, she or it. "were" here is a subjunctive form.

NOTE "was" is also a possible form.

Example:
If I were a millionaire, I would buy a castle.

Use
Conditional Sentences Type 2 refer to an action in the present that could happen if the present situation were different. I don't really expect the situation to change because it is very unlikely.

Example:
If I had a lot of money, I would travel around the world.

4. Conditional Sentence Type 3
It is impossible that the condition will be met because it refers to the past.

Form: If + S + had + V3..., S + would + have + V3...

Use
Conditional Sentences Type 3 refer to situations in the past. They express hypothetical results to past given situations.

Example:
If he had been careful, he wouldn't have had that terrible accident.

Sometimes in the past, he was careless. He drove so fast. So he had a terrible accident

* Things to remember
1. The main clause can also be at the beginning of the sentence. In this case, don't use a comma.

Examples:
"Phosphorus burns if you expose it to air."
"I will send her an invitation if I find her address."
"I would travel around the world if I had a million dollars."
"He wouldn't have had that terrible accident if he had been careful."

2. Main clause and/or if clause might be negative.

Example:
If I don't see him this afternoon, I will phone him in the evening.

If he had been careful, he wouldn't have had an accident.

Exercises
Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense (conditional 1):
1. If I (finish) ................. early, I will call you.
2. I (catch) ................. the 9:00 train if I hurry up.
3. She will know the answer, if she (try) ................. to understand.

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense (conditional 2):
1. If I (be) ................. a star, I would help the needy.
2. He (buy) ................. a house if he had a job.
3. She (be) ................. happy, if she marries him.

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense (conditional 3):
1. If he (be) ................. careful, he would not have had that terrible accident.
2. I (pass) ................. the exam if I had worked hard.
3. Her father would not have died, if he (go) ................. to the doctor.

Decide which of the sentences below is conditional type 1, 2 & 3:
1. If I (be) ................. rich, I would travel around the world.
2. She wouldn't (miss) ............... the train if she (wake) ............... up earlier.
3. I’ll watch the film if I (finish) ................. Early. If I (wake up) ................. early, I’ll go jogging.
4. He (visit) ................. his uncle, if he finishes early.
5. If she had taken care of her son, he (not/become) ................. a criminal.
6. If I were a star, I (help) ................. the poor.
7. She would have been top of her class if she (work) ................. hard.
IV. Use of “I wish / if only”:
There are three distinct types of I wish / if only sentences:
1. Wish, wanting change for the present or future with the simple past.
2. Regret with the past perfect.
3. Complaints with would + verb.

Expressing a wish:
Form: If only/ I wish + S + Past subjunctive
Example:
If only I knew how to use a computer. (I don’t know how to use a computer and I would like to learn how to use it)
Use:
- To express a wish in the present or in the future.
- The simple past here is an unreal past.
- When you use the verb to be the form is “were”.
Example:
I wish I were a millionaire!

Expressing regret:
Form: If only/ I wish + S + had + V3....
Example:
If only I had woken up early. (I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus.)
Use:
- To express a regret.
- The action is past.

Complaining:
Form: I wish / if only I +S + would + verb (bare-inf)...
Example:
I wish you wouldn't arrive so late all the time (I'm annoyed because you always come late and I want you to arrive on time)
Use:
- To complain about a behavior that you disapprove.
- Expressing impatience, annoyance or dissatisfaction with a present action

Supply the correct verb form (wish sentences)
1. I wish I (talk) ....................... to him yesterday.
2. I need help badly. If only you (can).......................... help me.
3. My old car often breaks down. I wish I (buy) ....................... a new car.
4. He didn't pass the exam. If only he (work) ....................... hard.
5. She was absent. I wish she (attend) ......................... the conference.
6. What a beautiful house! I wish I ( have)......................... a house like this one.
7. I wish I (be) ......................... rich. I would buy a farm and enjoy the calm of the countryside.
8. They had that bad accident because they were careless. If only they (be) ............... more careful.
9. We saw the film. I wish you (see) ......................... it with us. It was an amazing evening.
10. I like traveling around the world. If only I (have) ..................... time to realize my dream.
11. Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she (work) ....................... harder
12. Tom likes football very much. He wishes he (become) ....................... a professional football player.
13. He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he (not/run) ...................... so fast.
14. She's keen on computers. She wishes she (study) ....................... computer science next school year.
15. I am sorry I don’t know how to use the computer. If only I ( know)....................... how to use it.
16. I stayed late at work and missed the last bus. I wish I (stay) ....................... at work late.
More Exercises

I. Phonetics

Choose the word which is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. enough    B. young    C. although    D. number
2. A. science   B. field    C. believe    D. movie
3. A. though    B. enough    C. cough    D. rough
4. A. looked    B. watched    C. carried    D. stopped
5. A. study     B. success    C. surprise    D. sugar
6. A. unite     B. underline    C. university    D. uniform
7. A. danger    B. angry    C. language    D. passage
8. A. character B. children    C. teacher    D. change
9. A. correct   B. recognize    C. festival    D. illegal
10. A. website B. decision    C. superstition    D. tradition

II. Circle the best answer

1. The problem with satellite TV is that it’s difficult ………… programs.
   A. choose    B. to choose    C. choosing    D. chose
2. Tom: Let’s meet outside the movie theater. – Sue: …………
   A. Fine, what’s time?    B. Good idea.    C. No. Thanks    D. B & C are correct
3. Hi, Deny. What are you ………… to?
   A. on    B. in    C. over    D. up
4. She is ………… with that ………… film.
   A. boring/boring    B. bored/boring    C. boring/bored    D. bored/bored
5. I suggest raising funds for the poor?
   A. Let’s raise funds for the poor.    C. Shall we raise funds for the poor?
   B. What about raising funds for the poor?    D. all are correct.
6. Arnold: Could you do me a favor, please? - Jake: …………
   A. What do you want me?
   B. No, I couldn’t
   C. Sure. How can I help you?
   D. Yes, I could.
7. The printer can’t work because someone ………… it.
   A. has unplugged    B. have unplugged    C. are unplugged    D. is unplugged
8. ………… is a vehicle that can travel underwater.
   A. Ship    B. Boat    C. Satellite    D. Submarine
9. They are looking forward ………… from you soon.
   A. to hear    B. to hearing    C. hearing    D. heard
10. If you get up late, you ………… the first bus.
    A. miss.    B. to miss    C. will miss    D. missed.
11. Arnold: Must I wear a uniform? - Jake: …………
    A. No, you needn’t    B. Yes, you need    C. No, you mustn’t    D. Yes, you could
12. The little boy is not ………… to catch the ball.
    A. enough quick    B. quick enough    C. too quick    D. so quick
13. ………… English is very useful.
    A. To studying    B. Studying    C. Study    D. Studied
14. If you don’t hurry, you ………… late for the meeting.
    A. are    B. will    C. will be    D. won’t be
15. Tom: I’m having lunch with Chris. Would you like to join us? – Sue: …………
    A. Fine, thanks.
    B. I’d love to, but I can’t.
    C. Yes. That sounds great!
    D. B & C are correct
III. **Supply the correct form of verbs.**

1. We haven’t got any sugar. I (get) …………………………… it in town.
2. What about (have) …………………………… a picnic? 
3. I suggested that she (bring) …………………………… along a raincoat.
4. What (they/ do) …………………………… 9pm last night? 
5. Nanobots (be) …………………………… tiny robots, aren’t they? 
6. They might (come) …………………………… late today. 
7. My mother (arrive) …………………………… while I (clean) …………………………… the kitchen.
8. John (work) …………………………… from morning to night: he (study) …………………………… to be a doctor.
9. Just as I (write) …………………………… the letter, the inkpot (fall) …………………………… over.
10. A noise of breaking chairs (suggest) …………………………… that the men (fight) ……………………………
11. He (just close) …………………………… the church door when he (notice) …………………………… a man still praying in the corner.
12. The men (fight) …………………………… bravely, but the general (order) …………………………… them to retreat.
13. As he (come) …………………………… up his house in the darkness, he (see) …………………………… that a man (climb) …………………………… out of one of the bedroom windows.
14. When we (open) …………………………… the front door we (see) ……………………… someone walking out of the gate.
15. Lighting (strike) …………………………… the tree that they (shelter) …………………………… under. Of course, they (have) …………………………… a terrible fright, but they (be) …………………………… very lucky.
No harm (come) …………………………… to them at all.

IV. **Do as directed:**

1. The ladder is very short. She can’t reach that shelf. *(Combine, using “enough”)*
   
   → ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. In spite of her poverty, she has a happy life. *(Rewrite the sentence, using “although”)*
   
   → ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. If she/ be interest/ cartoons/ I/ give/ some/ new CDs. *(Complete the sentence, using given words)*
   
   → ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. if you tell a life, …………………………… *(Write a complete sentence, using given words)*
   
   → ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. People use the Romance Reader to measure others’ feelings. *(Make a question for the under words)*
   
   → ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

6. When/ teacher / come in/ , Lam / clean / blackboard. *(Write a complete sentence, using given words)*
   
   → ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

7. It is very important for her to arrive on time. *(Write a complete sentence, using “must”)*
   
   → She ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

8. She hasn’t gone out with him for two months. *(Complete the second sentence)*
   
   → It’s two months since …………………………………………………………………………………

9. “ Why don’t we take part in the competition?” Nga suggest. *(Complete the second sentence)*
   
   → Nga suggested that …………………………………………………………………………………

10. Playing computer games a lot is very harmful for your eyes. *(Complete the second sentence)*
    
    → It is ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
V. Reading

A. The green house effect
The greenhouse effect is the process by which absorption and emission of infrared radiation by gases in the atmosphere warm a planet's lower atmosphere and surface. It was proposed by Joseph Fourier in 1824 and was first investigated quantitatively by Svante Arrhenius in 1896. Naturally occurring greenhouse gases have a mean warming effect of about 33 °C (59 °F). But Human activity since the Industrial Revolution has increased the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, leading to increased radioactive forcing from CO2, methane, tropospheric ozone, CFCs (chlorofluorocarbon) and nitrous oxide. The concentrations of CO2 and methane have increased by 36% and 148% respectively since 1750. These levels are much higher than at any time during the last 650,000 years, the period for which reliable data has been extracted from ice cores. Over the last three decades of the 20th century, GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita and population growth were the main drivers of increases in greenhouse gas emissions. CO2 emissions are continuing to rise due to the burning of fossil fuels and land-use change.

Consequences of global warming
There are two major effects of global warming: the increase of temperature on the earth by about 3° to 5° C (5.4° to 9° Fahrenheit) by the year 2100 and Rise of sea levels by at least 25 meters (82 feet) by the year 2100. Other consequences are listed below:

- Sea levels are rising due to thermal expansion of the ocean, in addition to melting of land ice.
- Amounts and patterns of precipitation are changing.
- The total annual power of hurricanes has already increased markedly since 1975 because their average intensity and average duration have increased.
- Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns increase the frequency, duration, and intensity of other extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts, heat waves, and tornadoes.
- Higher or lower agricultural yields, further glacial retreat, reduced summer stream flows, species extinctions.
- Diseases like malaria are returning into areas where they have been extinguished earlier.

Comprehension: True or false?
1. Climate is by definition variable.
2. Climate change observed in the last decades is natural.
3. Global warming is caused by industrialization.
4. Greenhouse effects have no impacts on our health.

B. Read the following text on the benefits of fasting and do the comprehension questions

Computers
A computer is a programmable machine designed to automatically carry out a sequence of arithmetic or logical operations. The first use of the word "computer" was recorded in 1613, referring to a person who carried out calculations, or computations, and the word continued with the same meaning until the middle of the 20th century. From the end of the 19th century the word began to take on its more familiar meaning, a machine that carries out computations. In the beginning, computers were as big as a large room. It is only later that they have become smaller and smaller, accessible to anyone. This has given way to personal computers. Later developers created new applications to help users perform many things from word processing to image editing. A large scale of programs, some free and others costly, have opened new horizons in information technology. Now computers have noticeable impact on social relations. They have enabled entirely new forms of social interaction, activities, and organizing. With the Internet, working with computers has become part of our daily lives thanks to its basic features such as widespread usability and access. In addition to face to face communication that characterized humans for centuries, a new form of virtual communication has become more predominant.
Comprehension: True or false?
1. The word *computer* is a new term
2. Computers were accessible to anyone in the beginning
3. All computer applications are free.
4. Computers and the Internet have shaped new social relations.

C. Information Technology
If you want a brief history of information technology, here is one. Humans were the first "computers". Then machines were invented to carry out the computational tasks. Now these machines have given way to new form of information technology. Information has become accessible from anywhere.

Information technology deals with the acquisition, processing, storage and dissemination of vocal, pictorial, textual and numerical information by a microelectronics-based combination of computing and telecommunications. Thanks to the continuous development of computers, the original computing systems became minicomputers and later personal computers took the lead. Nowadays, mobile phones are dethroning the personal computer and computing is evolving faster to become disembodied more like a *cloud*, becoming accessible more easily whenever needed. Information technology in this sense has transformed people and companies and has allowed digital technology to influence society and economy alike.

Comprehension:
1. Information technology is changing principally because of:
   a. the changing needs
   b. new technological advances
2. According to the author the first computers were:
   a. calculators
   b. humans
3. Development of information technology is the result of:
   a. advances in computing systems
   b. development of machinery in general
4. Computing systems are taking the form of clouds means:
   a. computers have become smaller
   b. computing power will be disembodied.

Answer the questions:
1. What has technology influence to society?
   ➔ .................................................................................................................................
2. Are mobile phones dethroning the personal computers?
   ➔ .................................................................................................................................
3. What device do you think is the most important gadget in our life in the future?
   ➔ .................................................................................................................................

VI. Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.
1. Mrs. Brown eats a few fruit for breakfast.
2. I have less books in English than my classmates.
3. We are going to have a two-weeks summer vacation in Hue next month.
4. My uncle is a architect and he works in HCM City.
5. Do American students have more vacations a year than Vietnamese one?
6. Long usually stays up lately to do his homework.
7. How much hours does Hoa’s brother work a week?
8. In the future robots do all the housework for me and you.
9. A farmer needs feeding the animals every day of the year.
10. Mr. Thanh doesn’t live in the country, and we don’t, too.

V. There is a mistake in the underlined parts in the following sentences, find and correct it.
1. I ………… a different for my friend in America last year.
2. My parents take me to a zoo in North America on a fine Sunday.
3. My parents are always think that I am not old enough to do what I wanted.
4. I still think children can ………… a lot of things.
5. We work very hardly but we ………… fun working together.

PHÒNG GIÁO DỤC DÀO TẠO
THÀNH PHỐ BÀ RỊA
DỄ CHÍNH THỨC

KIỂM TRA HOC KỲ II
Năm học 2014 – 2015
Ngày thi:…/05/2015

MÓN THI: TIẾNG ANH
LỚP 8 NGƯỜI
Thời gian làm bài: 45 phút
(Dề kiểm tra này gồm 2 trang)

I. Choose the best answer (2.0 pts)

1. Choose the word that has underlined part pronounced differently from the others.
   A. residence B. devastate C. decompose D. pesticide
2. Choose the word that has underlined part pronounced differently from the others.
   A. exchange B. machine C. teacher D. chopsticks
3. That girl keeps phoning my mobile and I don’t want to talk ………… her.
   A. of B. for C. to D. on
4. She ………… down and picked up the magazine from the floor.
   A. stood B. broke C. drove D. bent
5. My sister loves ………… She wants to become a vet.
   A. animals B. children C. students D. films
6. Why don’t we meet at the café? - …………
   A. Yes, we do. B. No, we don’t. C. I’m not sure. D. Find. I’ll see you at five.
7. I’m having a party with some friends tonight. Would you like to come? - …………
   A. I’d love to. Thanks. B. Yes, I would. C. I don’t think so. D. No, I don’t like.
8. ………… 15-year-old boy has eaten only jam sandwiches for eleven years.
   A. The B. A C. An D. Ø

II. Supply the correct tenses or forms of the verbs in brackets (2.0 pts)
1. They promise they (not make) ………… so much noise next time.
2. His wife was superstitous about (not finish) …………making her lunch.
3. When he (drive) ………… his car to work this morning, he stopped (buy) ………… a newspaper.
4. What ………… you (do) ………… if you were him?
5. This is the first time my mother (be) ………… to Ha Noi.
6. She (not know) ………… what (say) ………… when she met us yesterday.
III. Do as directed (2.5 pts)
1. I’m very sorry I can’t dance well. (Rewrite the sentence, use “I wish ………..”)  
2. The dentist advised us to check our teeth regularly.  
   (Rewrite the sentence, begin with: “The dentist suggested that ………..”)  
3. The test is so difficult that the students can’t finish it on time.  
   (Rewrite the sentence, use “Enough”)  
4. She helped me with my homework although she was tired .  
   (Rewrite the sentence, use “in spite of”)  
5. We don’t go for a walk because it rains heavily.  
   ( Make conditional sentence – type 2)

IV. Fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box (1.5pt)

| more | money | opinion | companies | face of | famine | exercise |

If I ruled the world, the first thing I’d do is prevent (1)…………. and disease in developing world. In my (2)…………., that’s one of the most serious problems we (3)………….. I’d make sure that poor farmers could sell their food to the rest of the world. I’d also make (4)………… medicines available to people in poor countries. I believe we could save millions (5)…………. lives by vaccinating children, so I’d make drugs (6)…………. do that.

V. Read the passage, and then do the exercises below (2pts)

In the 1920s, Charles Darrow was a salesman in Pennsylvania, USA, but he lost his job in the Great Depression. He took various jobs to try to earn some money but none of them lasted long. One day he saw his neighbours playing a game in which the aim was to make money by buying and selling houses and hotels. Darrow decided to make a similar game and, with the help of his wife and son, developed a game called Monopoly. He took the game to Parker Brothers, a game manufacturer, who started to produce the game on the large scale. In its first year, 1935, it was America’s best-selling game. Since then, over 500 million people have played Monopoly and it is now the most popular board game in the world.

A. True (T) or False (F):
1. Charles Darrow gave up his job in Great Depression.  
   2. He decided to make a new game after dreaming of it.  
   3. His wife and son helped him to make the game.  
   4. The game Monopoly is now popular all over the world.

B. Answer the questions:
1. How did Charles Darrow make the game Monopoly?

B. Answer the questions:
2. About you.
   If you have a lot of money, what will you do? (10-15 words)

* The End *