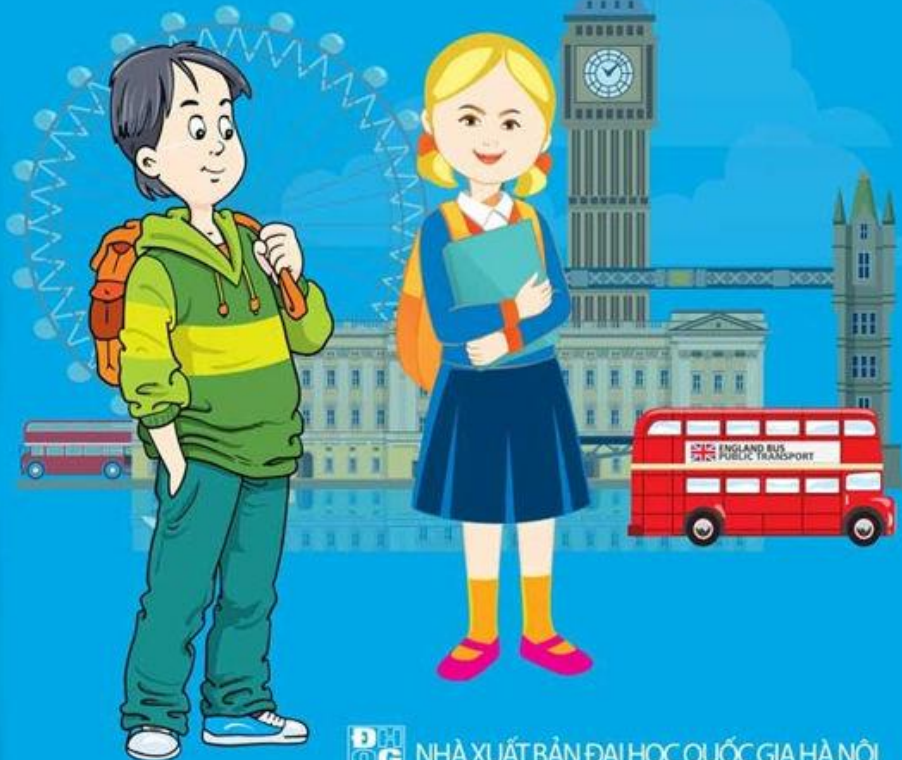


BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

LỚP

8

Có đáp án



Unit 1

LEISURE ACTIVITIES

PART 1: vocabulary and GRAMMAR REVIEW

A. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
adore	(v)	/ə'dɔː/	yêu thích, mê thích
addicted	(adj)	/ə'dɪktɪd/	nghiện (thích) cái gì
beach game	(n)	/bi:tʃ geɪm /	trò thể thao trên bãi biển
bracelet	(n)	/'breɪslət/	vòng đeo tay
communicate	(v)	/kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt/	giao tiếp
community centre	(n)	/kə'mjuːnəti 'sentə/	trung tâm văn hoá cộng đồng
craft	(n)	/krɑːft/	đồ thủ công
craft kit	(n)	/krɑːft kɪt/	bộ dụng cụ làm thủ công
cultural event	(n)	/'kʌltʃərəl ɪ'vent/	sự kiện văn hoá
detest	(v)	/dɪ'test/	ghét
DIY	(n)	/diː aɪ 'waɪ/	đồ tự làm, tự sửa
don't mind	(v)	/dəʊnt maɪnd/	không ngại, không ghét lắm
hang out	(v)	/hæŋ aʊt/	đi chơi với bạn bè
be hooked on sth	(phr)	/bi hʊkt ɒn/	đam mê/nghiện cái gì
It's right up my street!	(idiom)	/ɪts raɪt ʌp maɪ stri:t/	Đúng vị của tớ!
join	(v)	/dʒɔɪn/	tham gia
leisure	(n)	/'leɪzə(r)/	sự thư giãn nghỉ ngơi
leisure activity	(n)	/'leɪzə æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động lúc rảnh rỗi

B. GRAMMAR REVIEW

GERUNDS: Danh động từ

I. FORMATION (Cách thành lập)

Danh động từ (**gerund**) được thành lập bằng cách thêm **ING** sau động từ thường.

Ex: *to go - going; to think - thinking; to read - reading; to swim - swimming, etc...*

II. USES (cách dùng)

1. Subject (Danh động từ làm chủ ngữ)

Ex: Going to the cinema is fun.

Reading books is my hobby.

2. Stand after a preposition (Đứng sau giới từ)

Ex: I am thinking about going camping in the mountain.

She is afraid of going there.

Một số động từ và tính từ có giới từ theo sau bởi danh động từ.

To look forward to (trông mong); surprised at (ngạc nhiên); busy (bận rộn); to insist on (khăng khăng, nài nỉ); to be interested in (thích thú).

3. Object (Danh động từ làm tân ngữ sau một số động từ)

Ex: He likes swimming.

I have finished doing my homework.

Một số động từ được theo sau bởi danh động từ:

to finish, to prevent (ngăn cản), to avoid (tránh), to delay (hoãn lại), to enjoy (thích), to deny (chối bỏ), to dislike, to consider (cân nhắc), to imagine (tưởng tượng), to risk (liều lĩnh), to support (ủng hộ), to suggest (đề nghị), to quit (từ bỏ)...

- Chúng ta cũng có thể đặt “not” trước “gerund” để chỉ nghĩa phủ định.
- Một số động từ dùng với cả “to infinitive” và “gerund” (ing -form). Nghĩa của chúng sẽ khác nhau.

Verbs	Examples
remember forget regret	- I don't remember posting the letter. (Tôi không nhớ là đã gửi thư rồi.) - I must remember to post the letter. (Tôi phải nhớ gửi lá thư.) (<=> chưa gửi.)
like hate prefer	- I don't like getting up so early. (Tôi không thích dậy sớm.) - I don't like to wake him up so early. (Tôi không muốn đánh thức anh ấy dậy sớm.)
stop	- She stopped singing. (Cô ấy ngừng hát.) She stopped to sing. (Cô ấy ngừng lại để hát.)

PART 2: EXERCISE

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. laugh <u>e</u> d | B. wash <u>e</u> d | C. danc <u>e</u> d | D. play <u>e</u> d |
| 2. A. bed <u>s</u> | B. dog <u>s</u> | C. port <u>e</u> r <u>s</u> | D. book <u>s</u> |
| 3. A. pictur <u>e</u> s | B. watch <u>e</u> s | C. bus <u>e</u> s | D. brush <u>e</u> s |
| 4. A. hom <u>e</u> work | B. moth <u>e</u> r | C. op <u>e</u> n | D. judo |
| 5. A. le <u>i</u> sure | B. e <u>i</u> ght | C. cel <u>e</u> brate | D. pen <u>a</u> lty |
| 6. A. f <u>u</u> n | B. s <u>u</u> n | C. s <u>u</u> rf | D. c <u>u</u> t |
| 7. A. br <u>a</u> celet | B. c <u>a</u> ke | C. m <u>a</u> ke | D. h <u>a</u> t |
| 8. A. alth <u>o</u> ugh | B. la <u>u</u> gh | C. par <u>a</u> graph | D. en <u>o</u> ugh |
| 9. A. com <u>e</u> dy | B. lett <u>e</u> r | C. princ <u>e</u> ss | D. cin <u>e</u> ma |
| 10. A. h <u>i</u> gh | B. s <u>i</u> ght | C. th <u>i</u> s | D. f <u>i</u> nd |

II. Choose the words that have the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. satisfied | B. socialize | C. volunteer | D. exercise |
| 2. A. information | B. technology | C. community | D. activity |
| 3. A. library | B. museum | C. melody | D. favourite |
| 4. A. protection | B. addicted | C. computer | D. goldfish |
| 5. A. skateboard | B. sticker | C. adore | D. leisure |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer.

- My dad doesn't mind _____ my mom from work every day.
A. pick up B. picked up C. picking up D. picks up
- Using computers too much may have harmful effects _____ your minds and bodies.
A. on B. to C. with D. onto
- I love the people in my village. They are so _____ and hospitable.
A. friendly B. vast C. slow D. inconvenient
- Among the _____, the Tay people have the largest population.
A. groups B. majorities C. ethnic minorities D. ethnic cultures.
- People in the countryside live _____ than those in the city.
A. happy B. more happily C. happily D. less happy
- Viet Nam is _____ multicultural country with 54 ethnic groups.
A. a B. an C. the D. A and C

II. Give the correct form of the following verbs.

- Mai enjoy _____ crafts, especially bracelets. (**make**)
- _____ you ever _____ a buffalo? (**ride**)
- The children used to _____ a long way to school. (**go**)
- They hate _____ their son texting his friends all day. (**see**)
- Do you fancy _____ in the park this Sunday? (**skateboard**)

III. Complete the sentences with the verb + -ing.

<i>do</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>ski</i>	<i>swim</i>	<i>watch</i>
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- Susan hates _____ boxing but she loves football.
- I don't like _____ in the pool at the sports centre.
- Does she like _____ shopping in the supermarket?
- Peter loves _____ judo.
- They enjoy _____ the Olympics on TV.
- My brother and I really like _____ in the Alps in February.

C. READING**I. Read the passage, and then decide whether the statements that follow are True (T) or False (F).**

In my opinion, using the computer as your hobby can be harmful to both your health and your social life. Firstly, sitting all day in front of the computer can cause health problems such as eye-tiredness and obesity. Secondly you may get irritated easily. Besides, if you use the computer too much, you will not have time for your family and friends. In short, computers should only be used for a limited time.

- Using the computer too much can make your eyes tired. 1. _____
- Using the computer too much is not good for you. 2. _____
- We still can spend a lot of time with our family and friends. 3. _____
- According to the writer, we can use the computer for a long time. 4. _____
- Computers should only be used for a limited time. 5. _____

II. Read the passage carefully.**MY VILLAGE**

I live in a village by Mekong River. Every day, like most of my friends, I walk to school. It is three kilometers away. After class, I often help my mother to collect water from the river and feed the chickens. At the weekend, the villagers often gather at the community hall where there is a TV. The adults watch TV, but more often they talk about their farm work and exchange news. The children run around playing games and shouting merrily. Laughter is heard everywhere.

My father sometimes takes me to the market town nearby where he sells our home products like vegetables, fruits, eggs... He then buys me an ice cream and lets me take a ride on the electric train in the town square. I love those trips.

On starry nights, we children lie on the grass, looking at the sky and daring each other to find the Milky Way. We dream of faraway places.

