TRƯỜNG THCS NGUYỄN LÂN

NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH – LỚP 8

(Thời gian từ 27/4/2020 đến 2/5/2020)

Review 3: Skills

I. Câu hỏi ôn tập

II. Kiến thức trọng tâm

1. Language focus

- Rules of stress in words ending in –ic, -al, -ee, -ese, -logy, -graphy

- Conditional sentences type 1, type 2

- Present simple for future

- Past perfect

- Passive voice

2. Skills

- Reading, Speaking, Listening, Writing

III. Bài tập

II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is placed differently.

1. **A.** scientific	**B.** sociology	**C.** geography	**D.** medication
2. **A.** collapse	**B.** destroy	**C.** provide	**D.** scatter
3. **A.** tsunami	**B.** tornado	**C.** property	**D.** eruption
4. **A.** volunteer	**B.** accurate	**C.** wonderful	**D.** terrible
5. **A.** victim	**B.** typhoon	**C.** damage	**D.** shelter

VI. Write the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Until now, 38,000 people_____ (**evacuate**) from the flood-affected areas.

2. Typhoon Ketsana_____ (**now/ move**) west, threatening to hit Central
Vietnam in the Corning days.

3. About 500 ha of pine forests_____ (**destroy**) by a fire last month.

4. Can we predict when a volcano_____ (**erupt**)?

5. The crops failed because it_____ (**not rain**) all summer.

6. Forest fires_____ (**may/ start**) by people or by lightning in storms.

VII. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Weather is still_____ in long term, so we don't know exactly where the storm
will move. (**predict**)

2. The storm left behind it a trail of_____. (**devastate**)

3. Climate change could have_____ effects on Earth. (**disaster**)

4. Millions of people have been left_____ following floods in India, Bangladesh

and Nepal. **(home)**

5. Two people were found alive inside the building after the_____. **(collapse**

X. Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.

Elephants on the coast of Thailand are acting strange. They stamp their feet and motion toward the hills. The sea draws back from the beaches. Fish **flop** in the mud. Suddenly, a huge wave appears. This is no ordinary wave. It is a tsunami!

Tsunami waves are larger and faster than normal surface waves. A tsunami wave can travel as fast as a jet plane and can be as tall as a ten-story building. For a tsunami to occur, there must be some kind of force that causes the ocean water to become **displaced**. Most tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes. However, volcanoes, landslides, large icebergs, and even meteorites are capable of causing one of these **mighty** waves. Tsunamis are extremely powerful. Because tsunami waves are so strong, they can kill people, damage property, and completely ruin an **ecosystem** in just one hour.

Scientists have no way of **predicting** when a tsunami will hit. However, if a powerful enough earthquake occurs, scientists can issue a warning or a watch. A warning means that a tsunami will very likely hit soon. A watch means that conditions are **favourable** for a tsunami. When people are notified about a watch or a warning, they have more time to prepare. It is best not to get caught **unaware** when a tsunami is on the way!

A. Match the underlined words in the text with their definitions.

1. saying that something will happen before it happens

2. move in a loose, heavy, and uncontrolled way

3. not knowing or realizing that something is happening

4. very strong and powerful

5. good for something and making it likely to be successful

6. moved out of the usual or proper place

7. all the plants and living creatures in a particular area

B. Choose the correct answers.

1. Why are the elephants acting strange?

A. They are not used to seeing fish.

B. They dislike wading into the ocean.

C. They can sense something out of the ordinary.

D. They see the ocean drawing back from the beaches.

2. What is this passage mostly about?

A. How to prepare for tsunamis.

B. Scientists who predict tsunami waves.

C. Similarities and differences between wave types.

D. Causes and effects of tsunamis.

3. Which does not cause a tsunami?

A. earthquakes   B. mudslides   C. volcanic eruptions   D. meteorites

X. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one. Use the words given.

1. It was the first time I had been in an earthquake. **(NEVER)**

I_____

2. The wind started to blow three hours ago. **(FOR)**

The wind_____

3. You should practice Drop, Cover and Hold On with family. **(WOULD)**

If I_____

4. During the past two years, drought has affected much of southeastern Australia. **(BEEN)**

During the past two years,_____

5. Typhoons are not as destructive as earthquakes are. **(MUCH)**

Earthquakes_____