

REVISION FOR THE MID-SECOND TERM TEST ENGLISH 8 (2025-2026)

I. Choose the word/ phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence. (2.5 pts.)

✚ Speaking/Conversations

1. Tom: Our science project attracted a lot of students at the school fair. - Ms. Brown: _____
A. That's fantastic. B. Are you telling the truth?
 C. That's not very important. D. What project did you lose?
2. Anna: May I borrow your tablet for a moment? - David: _____.
 A. I bought it yesterday. B. It's very expensive.
C. Sure. Here you are. D. It doesn't work well.
3. Linda: What do you think about robots helping doctors in hospitals? - Peter: _____
 A. Hospitals are usually crowded. B. I saw a robot in a movie.
 C. Robots are very big machines. **D. I think they could be very helpful.**
4. Jack: Can you show me how to install this app on my phone? - Emma: _____
 A. My phone is very old. **B. Of course. I'll help you** .
 C. I installed it last week. D. This app is very popular.
5. Tom: Our team won first prize in the science competition. - Sarah: _____
A. Congratulations! B. That's not fair.
 C. What a pity! D. I don't think so.
6. Emma: Could you help me fix my computer? - Jack: _____
 A. Computers are very useful. **B. Sure, I'll take a look.**
 C. I bought one yesterday. D. It is very expensive.
7. Tom: Do you believe aliens really exist? - Anna: _____
 A. Aliens are very strange. B. I watched a movie yesterday.
C. I'm not sure. D. Space is very big.
8. Mark: Would you like to travel to space one day? - Lucy: _____
 A.Space is very cold. **B. Yes, I'd love to.**
 C. Astronauts wear special suits. D. Rockets travel very fast.
9. David: Do you think humans will live on another planet in the future? - Lucy: _____
 A. Astronauts wear helmets. B. The Earth is very big.
 C. Many planets are cold. **D. Maybe it's possible.**
10. John: Space travel will become easier in the future. - Lucy: _____
A. I hope so. B. Space is very far away.
 C. Rockets are very big. D. Astronauts are brave.

✚ Vocabulary

11. Modern smartphones have large _____ to keep photos, videos, and apps.
 A. screen B. battery C. signal **D. storage**
12. Astronauts must control their body _____ carefully in space.
 A. speed **B. weight** C. distance D. volume
13. You need to _____ your phone before the battery runs out.
A. charge B. connect C. repair D. design
14. She worked hard to _____ the science experiment on time.
A. complete B. install C. create D. control

15. One important _____ of this robot is that it can speak many languages.
A. problem B. result **C. feature** D. purpose
16. Face _____ technology helps unlock smartphones quickly.
A. direction **B. recognition** C. translation D. invention
17. Scientists are always looking for _____ in medical technology.
A. improvement B. production C. collection D. decoration
18. This computer is very _____ and can run many programs at once.
A. normal B. careful **C. powerful** D. simple
19. GPS helps drivers _____ their way in unfamiliar cities.
A. follow **B. navigate** C. search D. travel
20. _____ plays an important role in modern education and communication.
A. Transportation B. Agriculture **C. Technology** D. Industry
21. Earth is the only _____ known to support life.
A. satellite B. star C. galaxy **D. planet**
22. The _____ of our city is increasing every year.
A. number **B. population** C. density D. group
23. Astronauts live and work on the International _____.
A. planet B. spaceship **C. space station** D. satellite
24. The _____ on Mars can be extremely cold at night.
A. pressure **B. temperature** C. gravity D. atmosphere
25. Many movies show an _____ visiting Earth from another planet.
A. alien B. astronaut C. scientist D. pilot
26. The strange creature had a very unusual _____.
A. behavior B. action **C. appearance** D. movement
27. Some people believe they saw a _____ in the sky last night.
A. rocket B. satellite C. spaceship **D. flying saucer**
28. The children were _____ when they heard a strange noise outside.
A. excited B. interested **C. terrified** D. surprised
29. The UFO seemed to _____ above the ground without moving forward.
A. fly **B. hover** C. fall D. land
30. Earth is part of the _____ which includes the Sun and eight planets.
A. star system B. universe C. galaxy **D. solar system**

Prepositions

31. We usually have English class _____ 7:30 a.m.
A. in B. on **C. at** D. from
32. The child was frightened/scared/terrified/afraid _____ the loud thunder.
A. from **B. of** C. in D. on
33. Her birthday is _____ May 15th.
A. at **B. on** C. in D. from
34. The firefighters rescued the child _____ the burning house.
A. from B. of C. in D. on
35. Drinking a lot of water is good _____ your health.
A. for B. to C. of D. from
36. Eating too much fast food is bad _____ you.
A. of **B. for** C. from D. to
37. The stadium was crowded _____ fans.
A. with B. in C. on D. of
38. This smartphone is similar _____ mine.
A. with B. of **C. to** D. from

39. We ran out _____ water during the trip.
 A. from **B. of** C. with D. in
40. The police are searching _____ the missing dog.
 A. at B. to **C. for** D. from
41. We saw a strange man standing _____ the middle of the road.
 A. on **B. in** C. at D. from
42. She is studying _____ the library.
A. in B. on C. at D. of

✚ **Conjunctions**

43. I was tired, _____ I went to bed early.
 A. because **B. so** C. but D. although
44. He stayed home _____ he was sick.
 A. so B. but **C. because** D. however
45. I want to go out, _____ it is raining.
 A. and **B. but** C. so D. because
46. _____ it was cold, they went swimming.
A. Although B. Because C. So D. And
47. I like apples _____ oranges.
 A. because **B. and** C. although D. however
48. He is rich, _____ he is not happy.
 A. because **B. but** C. so D. and
49. The road was flooded; _____, the rescue team came quickly.
A. However B. Although C. Therefore D. Because
50. _____ he was scared, he helped the rescue team.
 A. Because **B. Although** C. And D. So

✚ **Tenses**

51. I _____ TV at 8 p.m. yesterday.
 A. watch **B. was watching** C. will watch D. watched
52. They _____ football when it started to rain.
A. were playing B. will play C. played D. play
53. She _____ dinner when the phone rang.
 A. cooks **B. was cooking** C. will cook D. cooked
54. We _____ to the beach next Sunday.
 A. go B. went **C. will go** D. going
55. The students _____ English at that time yesterday.
 A. study B. studied **C. were studying** D. will study
56. I think it _____ rain tomorrow.
 A. rains B. rained **C. will rain** D. raining
57. He _____ his homework at 9 p.m. last night.
A. was doing B. does C. will do D. did
58. My family _____ a trip next month.
 A. takes B. took **C. will take** D. taking
59. The children _____ in the park when I saw them.
 A. play **B. were playing** C. will play D. played
60. I _____ my grandparents next weekend.
 A. visit B. visited **C. will visit** D. visiting

II. Supply the correct form of the word in the brackets:

1. Cloud STORAGE allows scientists to save research data online. (STORE)
2. The results of the experiment were UNPREDICTABLE and surprised many scientists. (PREDICT)
3. Many rare animals are DISAPPEARING because of habitat loss. (APPEAR)
4. The students listened QUIETLY to the scientist's explanation. (QUIET)
5. It was a highly INFORMATIVE seminar about artificial intelligence. (INFORM)
6. Last night, I saw a UFO and it DISAPPEARED in the dark sky. (disappear)
7. The rapid POPULATION of Earth is causing many environmental problems. (POPULATE)
8. The magician can make the rabbit DISAPPEAR in just a few seconds. (APPEAR)
9. The TV show attracted millions of VIEWERS worldwide. (VIEW)
10. Scientists hope to COMPLETE the mission before the storm arrives. (COMPLETION)
11. It is UNSAFE to swim in this river during the rainy season. (SAFE)
12. Life on that planet seems UNSAFE because of extreme weather conditions. (SAFE)
13. Two planets may develop SIMILARLY under the same conditions. (SIMILAR)
14. She kept IMPROVING her performance despite the criticism. (IMPROVE)
15. She BELIEVES that aliens may exist somewhere in the universe. (BELIEVE)
16. After hours of editing, she finally COMPLETED the essay. (COMPLETE)
17. The documentary attracted thousands of online VIEWERS who were interested in discovering new space technologies. (VIEW)
18. The scientist gave an UNPREDICTABLE answer that no one expected. (PREDICT)
19. Astronauts need a SPACIOUS cabin for long missions. (SPACE)
20. Many SCIENTISTS are working to find a cure for the disease. (SCIENCE)
21. This report is INCOMPLETE; you must add more details. (COMPLETE)
22. GPS helps with space NAVIGATION in modern spacecraft. (NAVIGATE)
23. The satellite flashed BRIGHTLY in the darkness of space. (BRIGHT)
24. The conference invited international SPEAKERS to discuss space travel. (SPEAK)
25. The science museum was extremely CROWDED on the weekend. (CROWD)
26. The research project remained INCOMPLETE after funding was cut. (COMPLETE)
27. The beach becomes extremely CROWDED during the summer. (CROWD)
28. Many experienced SCIENTISTS believe that water on Mars could support simple forms of life. (SCIENCE)
29. To some students, the rapid progress of space technology is almost UNBELIEVABLE. (BELIEVE)
30. Scientists are IMPROVING new methods to detect alien life. (IMPROVE)
31. He is one of the most motivational SPEAKERS I have ever heard. (SPEAK)
32. It was completely UNPREDICTABLE that the storm would destroy the village. (PREDICT)
33. She firmly BELIEVES that hard work leads to success. (BELIEVE)
34. She smiled BRIGHTLY when she heard the good news. (BRIGHT)
35. Without proper equipment, it would be UNSAFE to enter the laboratory. (SAFE)
36. Due to over POPULATION, the city is facing serious pollution problems. (POPULATE)
37. We prefer SPACIOUS classrooms for better learning conditions. (SPACE)
38. The hikers relied on their map-reading and NAVIGATION skills. (NAVIGATE)
39. The article is highly INFORMATIVE and easy to understand. (INFORM)
40. The sun usually DISAPPEARS behind the mountains at sunset. (APPEAR)

III. Read the entry of the word in a dictionary, use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two or three words.

consider *verb*

A2

OPAL W

OPAL S

/kən'sɪdə(r)/

/kən'sɪdər/

+ Verb Forms

Idioms

1 ★ **A2** [intransitive, transitive] to think about something carefully, especially in order to make a decision

- I'd like some time to consider.
- **consider something** *She is considering her options.*
- Let us consider the facts.
- We are **considering** various possibilities.
- He was **seriously considering** an appeal.
- a **carefully considered** response

1. Before making an important decision, we should **consider it** carefully.

2. The government is **seriously considering** a new plan to protect endangered species in natural wonders like national parks.

dis·turbed /dɪ'stɜːbd \$ -ə:rbd/ **adjective**

1 not behaving normally because of a mental condition
mentally/emotionally disturbed

- the care of emotionally **disturbed children**
- while the balance of his mind was disturbed

2 worried or upset
disturbed by/about/at

- Police are very disturbed about the latest trend.
- seriously/deeply/greatly etc disturbed**
- disturbed to find/see/discover/learn etc**
- She was disturbed to learn he had bought a motorbike.
- disturbed that**
- I'm disturbed that so many of the students appear to be illiterate.

3 → **disturbed sleep**

1. Many parents worry about their children having **disturbed sleep** because of too much screen time.

2. The report says the doctor is helping **emotionally/mentally disturbed** children in the hospital.

technology

noun [C or U]

UK /tek'nɒl.ə.dʒi/ US /tek'nɑː.lə.dʒi/

B1

(the study and knowledge of) the practical, especially industrial, use of scientific discoveries:

- *computer technology*
- **modern technology** *Modern technology is amazing, isn't it?*
- **science and technology** *What this country needs is a long-term policy for investment in science and technology.*

1. Many countries invest heavily in **science and technology** to promote research and innovation.

2. Modern technology is developing very quickly and changing the way we live.

space

noun

UK  /speɪs/ US  /speɪs/

space noun (EMPTY PLACE)

A2 [C or U]

an empty area that is available to be used:

- **space for** *Is there any space for my clothes in that cupboard?*
- **make space** *I need to make (some) space for Mark's things.*
- **space between** *When the roads are wet, you've got to leave plenty of space between you and the car in front.*
- *The blank space at the end of the form is for your name.*
- **parking space** *We found a parking space close to the museum.*

1. When filling in the form, remember to write your full name in the blank space at the end.
2. Before putting the new books on the shelf, I had to make (some) space for them.

terrified

 adjective

 /'terɪfaɪd/

 /'terɪfaɪd/

Idioms

★ very frightened

- **terrified (of somebody/something)** *to be terrified of spiders*
- **terrified (of doing something)** *I'm terrified of losing you.*
- **terrified (that...)** *He was terrified (that) he would fall.*
- **terrified (at something)** *She was terrified at the thought of being alone.*
- *You look absolutely terrified!*
- *She looked at him with wide, terrified eyes.*

1. The little girl was terrified at the loud thunder outside.
2. When the dog barked loudly, the boy looked at his mother with wide, terrified eyes/ terrified wide, eyes.

identification *noun*



OPAL W

/aɪ,dentɪfɪ'keɪʃn/

/aɪ,dentɪfɪ'keɪʃn/

1 ★ C1

(abbreviation ID)

[uncountable, countable] the process of showing, proving or recognizing who or what somebody/something is

- *The identification of the crash victims was a long and difficult task.*
- *Accurate identification of these birds is difficult.*
- *Each product has a number for easy identification.*
- *The vehicle's identification number is stamped on the engine.*
- *Biometric identification methods include fingerprints and facial recognition scanners.*
- *Only one witness could make a positive identification.*
- *The hospital had mixed up the patients' identification tags.*

1. Each employee must show their ___ **identification number** ___ before entering the laboratory.
2. Scientists use fingerprints for ___ **biometric identification** ___ methods in security systems

imaginative *adjective*

/ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/

/ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/

(approving)

★ having or showing new and exciting ideas

SYNONYM **inventive**

- *an imaginative approach/idea/child*
- *recipes that make imaginative use of seasonal vegetables*
- *You'll need to be a little more imaginative if you want to hold their attention.*

1. The teacher encouraged students to come up with ___ **an imaginative idea / imaginative ideas** ___ for their science projects.
2. The chef made ___ **imaginative use of** ___ seasonal vegetables to create a unique dish.

explore *verb*



OPAL W

OPAL S

/ɪk'splɔː(r)/

/ɪk'splɔːr/






+ Verb Forms




1 ★ [intransitive, transitive] to travel to or around an area or a country in order to learn about it

- As soon as we arrived on the island we were eager to explore.
- **explore something** They explored the land to the south of the Murray River.
- The city is best explored on foot.
- Westerners did not set out to **explore the world** until the fifteenth century.
- **explore something for something** Bears will sometimes explore urban areas for food.
- **explore for something** companies exploring for (= searching for) oil

1. We have to explore for new ways to market our products.
2. In the past, many Europeans wanted to explore the world.

IV. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each sign:

<p>1/</p> 	<p>What does this sign say?</p> <p>A. <u>Electronic devices are banned here.</u></p> <p>B. Only smartphones are allowed to be used in this area.</p> <p>C. Make sure that your cellphones are in silent.</p> <p>D. The shop offers a wide range of e-gadgets.</p>
<p>2/</p> 	<p>What does this sign say?</p> <p>A. You must park your car here.</p> <p>B. You mustn't park your car here.</p> <p>C. You must stop here.</p> <p><u>D. You mustn't stop and park here.</u></p>
<p>3/</p> 	<p>What does this sign say?</p> <p>A. Let's gather to talk to each other.</p> <p>B. You cannot stand here.</p> <p><u>C. No crowd social distancing.</u></p> <p>D. You needn't queue up.</p>
<p>4/</p> 	<p>What does this sign say?</p> <p>A. Caution toxic.</p> <p>B. Warning toxic.</p> <p>C. Dangerous chemical.</p> <p><u>D. A, B and C.</u></p>
<p>5/</p> 	<p>What does this sign say?</p> <p><u>A. You mustn't make things into a neat pile.</u></p> <p>B. You mustn't bring oversized boxes.</p> <p>C. You mustn't come into this place.</p> <p>D. You mustn't put reused things in this place.</p>

<p>6/</p> 	<p>What does this sign say?</p> <p>A. Theoretical papers are not welcomed. B. The workshop takes place on April 8. C. Papers must be submitted by the end of April. D. There is no word limit.</p>
<p>7./</p> 	<p>What does this sign say?</p> <p>A. There is a pedestrian crossing nearby. B. There is a roundabout ahead. C. There is traffic light ahead. D. There is street light on the next road.</p>
<p>8/</p> 	<p>What does this sign say?</p> <p>A. Keep the door clean. B. Do not hang anything here. C. Watch out for drones. D. Plane is coming.</p>

V. TRANSFORMATION:

1. $S_1 + V + O$, **but** $S_2 + V + O$.
 → **Although / Though / Even though** $S_1 + V + O$, $S_2 + V + O$.

2. $S_1 + V_1$, **but** $S_2 + V_2$
 → $S_1 + V_1$; **however**, $S_2 + V_2$ hoặc $S_1 + V_1$. **However**, $S_2 + V_2$

1. The weather was bad, but we enjoyed the trip.
 → **Although the weather was bad, we enjoyed the trip.**
2. Although she felt tired, she continued working. (However)
 → **She felt tired. However, she continued working.**
3. She tried her best, but she failed. (However)
 → **She tried her best; however, she failed.**
4. Although the test was difficult, I finished it on time.
 → **The test was difficult, but I finished it on time.**
5. They were poor. However, they were happy.
 → **Although they were poor, they were happy.**

$S_1 + V_1$, **so** $S_2 + V_2$ hoặc $S_1 + V_1$; **therefore**, $S_2 + V_2$
 → **Because / As / Since** $S_1 + V_1$, $S_2 + V_2$ hay $S_2 + V_2$ **because / as / since** $S_1 + V_1$...

1. She didn't study hard, so she failed the exam.
 → **Because she didn't study hard, she failed the exam.**
 (hoặc: She failed the exam because she didn't study hard.)
2. They were late, so they missed the bus.(Therefore)
 → **They were late. Therefore, they missed the bus.**

3. The weather was bad; therefore, the match was canceled.
→ **Because the weather was bad, the match was canceled.**
(hoặc: The match was canceled because the weather was bad.)
4. Because they didn't have money, they couldn't buy the house. .(Therefore)
→ **They didn't have money. Therefore, they couldn't buy the house.**
(hoặc: They didn't have money; therefore, they couldn't buy the house.)
5. He practiced every day, so he improved quickly.(since)
→ **Since he practiced every day, he improved quickly.**

PLAN TO V₀ = INTEND TO V₀ = BE GOING TO V₀: dự định làm gì

1. Are you going to visit your grandparents this weekend? (Plan)
→ **Do you plan to visit your grandparents this weekend?**
2. She plans to learn English next year. (Intend)
→ **She intends to learn English next year.**
3. They intend to build a new house. (Be going to)
→ **They are going to build a new house.**
4. We aren't going to travel to Da Nang this summer. (Plan)
→ **We don't plan to travel to Da Nang this summer.**
5. He doesn't plan to buy a new bike. (Be going to)
→ **He isn't going to buy a new bike.**

COMPARATIVES (So sánh hơn)		SUPERLATIVES (So sánh nhất)	
Short adjective/adverb S1 + V + adj/adv - er + than + S2		Short adjective/adverb S + V + the + adj/adv+est + noun	
Long adjective/adverb S1 + V + more + adj/adv + than + S2		... Long adjective/adverb S + V + the most + adj/adv + noun ...	
S1 + V + less + adj/adv + than + S2		S + V + the least + adj//adv + noun ...	
SIMPLE FORM	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	
1. Good/well	better	the best	
2. Bad/badly	worse	the worst	
3. Many/much/a lot (of) +N	more	the most	
4. little	less	the least	
5. few	fewer	the fewest	
6. far	farther further (information)	the furthest the furthest	

1. **This exercise is easier than that one.**
→ That exercise is **more difficult than this one.**
2. **No one in the class is smarter than Anna.**
→ Anna is **the smartest student in the class.**
3. **My house is smaller than your house.**
→ Your house is **bigger than my house.**
4. **Today is better than yesterday.**
→ Yesterday was **worse than today.**
5. **This problem is more difficult than the previous one.**
→ The previous problem is **easier than this one.**
6. I have never seen a more interesting film (than this one).

→ This is the most interesting film I have ever seen.

Like/love/enjoy + Ving → ← be interested in / keen on/ fond of + Ving

1. I like playing football. (interested)
→ **I am interested in playing football.**
2. She loves reading books. (fond)
→ **She is fond of reading books.**
3. They don't enjoy watching movies. (keen)
→ **They aren't keen on watching movies.**
4. Does he like listening to music? (interested)
→ **Is he interested in listening to music?**
5. Are you keen on travelling? (enjoy)
→ **Do you enjoy travelling?**

LE ANH XUAN-MP WARD