**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KỲ II MÔN: TIẾNG ANH - LỚP 8**

**A. VOCABULARY (TỪ VỰNG) :**

Ôn từ vựng theo từng unit: unit 9 unit 15

**B. GRAMMAR (NGỮ PHÁP)**

**1. The Basic Tenses**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tenses** | **Form** | **Trạng từ**  | **Cách dùng và ví dụ** |
| **1.The Simple present***(Hiện tại đơn))* | S + Vs/esS+do/does **not**+ VoDo/Does+ S+ Vo?   | always, often, usually, frequently, sometimes =occasionally, rarely=seldom, once or twice a week, never.. | \* Chỉ 1 thói quen ở hiện tại. - ex: He usually (go) ***goes*** to school in the morning\* 1 sự thật không thay đổi. - ex: The sun (rise) ***rises*** in the East. |
| **2. The Present Continuous***(Hiện tại tiếp diễn)* |  S+ am/is/ are+ V-ing S +am/is/are + **not**+V-ing Am/is/are+ S+ V-ing? | at the moment, at the time, Verb! (***look!, listen!, be quiet***)at present = now | \* Cho hành động đang xảy ra ở thời điểm đang nói.- It (rain) ***is raining*** now.- Lan (eat) ***is eating a***t preent- Listen! She (sing) ***is singing*** |
| **3. The Present****Perfect** *(Hiện Tại Hoàn Thành)*  | S + have/has + V3/VedS + have/has +**not**+ V3/V-edHave/Has +S + V3/V-ed? | for + khoảng t.giansince + Mốc t.giannever, ever, just = recently = lately, so far = up to now = up to the present= until now, already, yet, this is the first time ...., several times. | \* Chỉ hành động xảy ra trong qúa khứ nhưng t.gian không xác định.ex: She (visit) ***has visited*** Ha Long Bay several times. \* Chỉ hành động bắt đầu ở qúa khứ mà còn tiếp tục kéo dài đến hiện tại.- We (learn) ***have learnt*** English for 7 years.- My mother (be) ***has been*** sick sinse yesterday- Lan (just buy) ***has just bought*** a new shirt. |
| **4. The Simple Past***( Qúa khứ đơn)* | S + V2/V-edS + did + NOT + bare-VDid +S + bare- V? | - Yessterday, last (last week /month/ year...), ago, in + year(in 2000...) | \* Diễn tả hành động xảy ra ở 1 thời gian xác định trong QK.- She (meet) *met* him yesterday.- Mr Pike (stay) ***stayed*** here last nigh |
| **5. The Past Continuous** *(Qúa khứ tiếp diễn)* | S + was/ were + V-ingS +was/were+ **not**+V-ingWas/ were + S + V-ing? | At 5 P.m/ at 5 o’clock + Thời gian trong QK, all day yesterday.When, as, while. | \* Chỉ 1 hành động đang xảy ra ở 1 thời điểm xác định trong QK- At this time last night, she (study) ***was studying*** lessons at home.\* Chỉ 2 hành động xảy ra song song ở QK- My mother (cook) ***was cooking*** while my father (watch) ***was watching*** TV.\* Chỉ 1 hành động đang xảy ra thì có 1 hành động khác xảy đến-When he ( drive) **was** driving, he (see) **saw** a serious accident. |
| **6. The simple future** *(Tương Lai đơn)* | S + will/ shall + Vo S + will/shall + **not** +VoWill/Shall + S +Vo? | Tomorrow, next (next week/ month/ year...), someday,... | Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong tương laii.- Tomorrow he (visit ) ***will visit*** me.- She (stay) ***will stay*** at home next Monday. |

**2: REPORTED SPEECH:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct speech (Lời nói trực tiếp) | Indirect speech = reported speech (Lời nói gián tiếp) |
| - Lời nói của ai đó thuật lại đúng nguyên văn- Luôn được viết trong dấu ngoặc képEx: My mother always says to me: “You have to love yourself” He asked me: “Why are you so happy”? | - Thuật lại lời nói của ai đó nhưng dùng từ ngữ và cách nói của mình.- Không viết trong dấu ngoặc képEx: He says he hate that girl. He said he hate that girl. |

 *Indirect speech = reported speech (Lời nói gián tiếp)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Affirmation commands (Mệnh lệnh khẳng định)Requests (Yêu cầu) | S + told/ asked + O + to V |
| Negation commands (Mệnh lệnh phủ định) | S + told/ asked + O + not to V |
| Advice (Lời khuyên) | S + advised+ O + to V |
| Yes/no question | S + told/ asked + O + if/ whether + S + V (lùi thì) |
| Wh- question | S + told/ asked + O + Wh- + S + V (lùi thì) |

*\* Đổi lời nói trực tiếp sang gián tiếp*

- Đổi chủ ngữ

 Ngôi thứ nhất chuyển về cùng ngôi người nói

 I → he, she

 me → him/her

my → his/her

we → they

 Ngôi thứ hai chuyển về ngôi thứ nhất hoặc thứ ba

 you  I, we, he, she, they

 you  me, us, him, her, them

 your my

 Ngôi thứ ba he, she, it, they: vẫn giữ nguyên

- Đổi thì (lùi thì trong câu gián tiếp)

+ Trường hợp không đổi thì:

 Động từ trong câu trực tiếp ở thì hiện tại (say), hiện tại hoàn thành (have said), tương lai (will say)

 Lời nói trực tiếp diễn tả quy luật hiển nhiên, khoa học

Ex: My mom says to me: “Peter is a good guy”

 → My mom tells me Peter is a good guy

+ Trường hợp phải đổi thì:

 Động từ trong câu trực tiếp ở thì **quá khứ** (said)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cách đổi thì** | **Ví dụ** |
| Hiện tại đơn → Quá khứ đơn | He said to me: “I am fine” He told that he was fine. |
| Hiện tại tiếp diễn → Quá khứ tiếp diễn | He said: “My teacher is calling me” He said that his teacher was calling him. |
| Hiện tại hoàn thành → Quá khứ hoàn thành | She said: “I have learnt english for 3 years” She said (that)she had learnt english for 3 years. |
| Quá khứ đơn → Quá khứ hoàn thành | She said: “I went to school every day” She said that she had gone to school every day. |
| Quá khứ tiếp diễn → Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn | He said: “I was watching TV at 8pm yesterday” He said that he had been gone watching TV at 8pm the day before. |
| Tương lai đơn → Chuyển will thành would | At breakfast this morning he said: “I will be busy this month” At breakfast this morning he said he would be busy that month. |

- Đổi tính từ, trạng từ, động từ khuyết thiếu...

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Can  CouldWill  WouldShall  ShouldMay  Might Have to/ Must  Had to Needn’t  didn’t have to  |  This  That These  Those Here  There  |  Now  Then Today  That day  Tonight  That night |
| Tomorrow  The next/ following dayYesterday  The day beforeNext week / year  The following week / yearLast week / year  The previous week / year |

**3. PHRASE OF PURPOSE AND ADJECTIVES**

**A-Adjective Followed By An Infinitive :**

 ***Form: It’s + adjective + to-Vco***

Ex: It’s difficult to do that exercise. ( Làm bài tập đó rất khó.)

* *Những Adjectives thường gặp:*

***Easy, difficult, hard, dangerous, important, necessary, lovely, interesting, nice, great…***

 **=> It’s + adj + to V**

**B- Adjective Followed By A Noun Clause:**

 ***Form: S+ V+ adj + clause***

Ex: I’m sure that they will come. (Tôi chắc chắn họ sẽ đến.)

* *Adjectives thöôøng gaëp trong caáu truùc:*

*happy, delighted, sad, sure, certain, relieved, afraid, sorry…*

**4. PHRASE OF PURPOSE**

Ta : ***so as (not) to + Vo*** hoaëc ***in order (not) to + Vo*** ñeå dieãn taû muïc ñích.

***Ex:*** - I study hard in order to pass the exam.

* I study hard so as to pass the exam

**5. PASSIVE VOICE: CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG**

**1- Structure:**

 **S + V + O**

 **S + be + V3/ed +.... by + O**

**2-Cách chuyển từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động:**

-Xác định chủ ngữ, trạng từ và tân ngữ của câu chủ động.

-Chuyển động từ chính thành V3/ed

-Nếu chủ ngữ là đại từ nhân xưng: they hay đại từ (someone, everyone, people...) có thể bỏ

6. **V-ing and V-ed Participles And Requests**

**Hiện tại phân từ và quá khứ phân từ: V-ing and V-ed participles:**

Có 2 loại Participle Phrases : **Present Participle Phrases** và **Past Participle Phrases.**

a. **Present Participle Phrases**: hiện tại phân từdieãn taû yù chuû ñoäng (Active), hoaëc “ñang laøm gì”: Thường dùng với người.

- The boy ***standing over there*** is Jack.

- The boys ***playing in the garden*** are his sons.

b. **Past Participle Phrases**: qua khứ phân từ dùng dieãn taû yù thuï ñoäng (Passive). Thường dùng với đồ vật.

* The car ***made from recycled aluminum cans*** is 5 dollars.
* The doll ***dressed in blue*** is Mary’s.

**7- Câu Yêu Cầu, Đề Nghị, Phàn Nàn:**

* Chúng ta có thể dùng 1 trong những cách sau đây để đưa ra 1 lời đề nghị hoặc yêu cầu.

 Lưu ý động từ đứng sau **mind** phải ở dạng **V-ing** (Gerund)

**Công thức*:* Do you mind**

 **Would you mind**

 - Do you mind opening the window? (Phiền bạn mở dùm cửa sổ.)

 - Would you mind opening the window? (Phiền bạn mở dùm cửa sổ.)

**Công thức*:* Do you mind if + S + Vs/es**

 **Would you mind if + S + V2/ed**

* *Do* you mind if I ***open*** the window? (Tôi mở cửa sổ có phiền cho bạn không?)
* ***Would*** you mind if I ***opened*** the window? (Tôi mở cửa sổ có phiền cho bạn không?)

**\*-Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với “Always”:** Mang ý nghĩa than phiền về điều gì:

 **S + am/ is / are + always + V ing**

Ex: You are always getting up late in winter.

***8. Compound words with noun V-ing / To-infinitive***

**A. Questions words before to-infinitives: *Wh-word (What, Where, When, Why, Who…)+ to-infinitive***

Nhöõng ñoäng töø thöôøng duøng trong caáu truùc naøy laø: ***tell, show, point out, learn* …**

* He told me what to do.
* He showed us how to open the box.
* He pointed out where to get tickets.

**B. Verb + to-infinitive**

Nhöõng ñoäng töø thöôøng duøng trong caáu truùc naøy laø:

***start, begin, decide, want, try, manage, would like, agree*, *advice, ask*…**

* I want to buy a new shirt.
* He decided to go home.
* They started to run.

**9. Compound words with *noun – V-ing***

- The people who love peace => The peace-loving people

- The story that breaks our heart => The heart-breaking story.

**10 / Requests ,offers and promises**

**a. Request** : Can /Could you + V1……… ?

 Will /Would you please + V1 ……..?

 Sure / OK /All right /

 I’m sorry I can’t /I’m afraid not

 Would /Do you mind + V –ing…………….?

 Do you mind if I + V1 …………………………..?

 Would you mind if I + V (simple past ) …………?

 No, I don’t mind /No, of course not /Not at all /Please do

 I ‘d rather you didn’t /I’d prefer you didn’t

**b. Offers :** Would you like + to – V1…..?

 Shall I /Can I + V1 ……….?

 Will you /Won’t you + V1………?

 Yes, please /That would be nice /No , thank you

**c. Promises** : I promise I will + V1

 I won’t + V1

 I hope so /Good / I’m glad /Don’t forget

B. EXERCISES

I. **Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.**

1. A. whole B. when C. where D. while
2. A. notice B. socket C. enroll D. mobile.
3. A. engineer B. exercise C. experiment D. exhibition.
4. A. comment B. equipment C. improvement D. development
5. A. bean B. teammate C. speaker D. overhead

**II. Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.**

1. Please let me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you with this heavy bag. (A. help B. to help C. helping D. Helps)
2. The exam was much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_we had expected.

 A. more easily B. more easy C. easier than D. easier as

1. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_film I've ever seen. (A. good B. the best C. better D. well )
2. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_five gold medals since the beginning of the Sea Games.
3. A. win B. won C. is winning D. has won
4. The students are playing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the school yard. (A. happy B. happier C. happiest D. Happily)
5. My friend suggested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the movies by bike. (A. going B. to go C. go D. Goes)
6. She told me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you this dictionary.(A. giving B. to give C. gave D. Given)
7. Every milk bottle can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_thirty times. (A. recycled B. reused C. reduced D. Returned)
8. It's too cold outside. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the window?

 A. to close B. close C. closed D. closing

1. When passing Truong Tien Bridge, tourists often stop\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some pictures.

 A. take B. took C. to take D. taking

1. Life in the city is different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_that in the country.(A. with B. of C. from D. To)
2. I am afraid that I can’t agree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you.(A. about B. at C. on D. With)
3. Would you like a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_vacation?(A. relaxing B. relax C. relaxed D. relaxingly )
4. This is the boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Tom.(A. calling B. calls C. called D. Call)
5. The car looks very clean. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_it?

 A. Did/ wash B. Have/ washed C. Do/ wash D. Are/ washing

1. What are you going to do? - I don’t know. I haven’t made\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my mind yet.

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

1. It's very careless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_you to leave the books on the floor.(A. for B. at C. of D. With)
2. He hates\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to do something by others.

 A. being to ask B. asking C. being asked D. to ask

1. Let’s go camping in the mountain, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?(A. do we B. can we C. will we D. shall we)
2. Did you succeed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the problem? (A. to solve B. on solving C. in solving D. Solving)

**IV. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the first one.**

1. They will rebuild the building next year.🖎 The building…………………………….
2. The last time we met each other was ten years ago.🖎 We haven……………………………………..
3. France presented the Statue of Liberty to the United States in 1876.🖎 The Statue ……………………
4. The ceiling was so high that the children couldn’t reach it.🖎 The ceiling was…………………….
5. People should stop experiments on animals.🖎 Experiments……………………………………………
6. “Don’t cry my child” said the mother.🖎 The mother asked …………………………………………….
7. May I turn on the television? (mind)🖎 Do you …………………………………………………………..
8. Would you mind not using the office phone? (use)🖎 I’d ………………………………………………..
9. “Don’t throw things away” - Mrs. Thanh said to the students. (asked)🖎 Mrs. Thanh………………………
10. I suggest going to the movies now. (that)🖎 I ………………………………………………………..
11. He goes Ho Chi Minh city.He want to visit his friend(in order to)
12. Would you mind if I (smoke)……….here
13. Learning Enghlish is interesting🖎It is…………………………………………………………………..
14. She/show/me/where/get/tickets………………………………………………………………………
15. The boy is talking to Lan.He is my classmate🖎……………………………………………………….
16. They have painted the wall white(passive)………………………………………………………….
17. they told me to go away🖎I was…………………………………………………………………..
18. She will look after the little girlcarefully🖎the little girl……………………………………………….
19. She asked me: “Are you a good Maths”(reported)
20. They said: “ We have attened course of cooking”…………………………………………………………….

**V. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.**

1. She went out the room\_\_\_\_\_\_saying a word.
2. The life in the countryside is changing\_\_\_\_\_\_better.
3. She was born\_\_\_\_\_\_2 o’clock \_\_\_\_\_\_18th July.
4. Mary is thinking\_\_\_\_\_\_importing flowers\_\_\_\_\_\_China.
5. They are traveling\_\_\_\_\_\_the airport\_\_\_\_\_\_a bus.
6. I am afraid\_\_\_\_\_\_ghosts.
7. My mom divided the cake\_\_\_\_\_\_the children.
8. This country consists \_\_\_\_\_\_two regions.
9. The canoe turned over and everyone fell\_\_\_\_\_\_the deep water.
10. She has looked\_\_\_\_\_\_her pen for three hours but she hasn’t found it yet.

**VI. Read the following passage and answer each of the questions below.**

Daniel has always enjoyed using computers. He started using them at school, but he’s had his own computer at home for about two years. He’s been using it to write his compositions. This year, Daniel did very well in his school exams, and as a reward, his parents ***offered*** to buy him a modem. A modem allows his computer to ‘talk’ over the telephone to other computers. Daniel has been using his modem for a few weeks now. He’s been sending messages to people ***around the world***. He’s even been playing computer games with kids in America.

1. Who has always enjoyed using computers?🖎 ……………………………………………………………
2. Where did he start using them?🖎 ………………………………………………………………………
3. What has he been using it for?🖎 ………………………………………………………………………
4. What did his parents offer to buy him 🖎………………………………………………………………………
5. What has he been playing with kids in America?🖎 ………………………………………………………

**VII. Read the following passage and choose the best answers each of the questions.**

Is computer shopping the way of the future? About 37% of American households now have personal computers. And shopping by computer (or “shopping on-line”) is interesting to more people every day. Already, shoppers can use ***their*** computers to order many different products, such as computer products, flowers, food, T-shirts, and posters. And new online shopping services ***appear*** every day. Soon people may be able to shop for anything, anytime, anywhere in the world.

1. What is the passage written about?

 A. Computer shopping B. Personal computer

 C. The future D. Shoppers all over the world

1. What does the word ‘their’ in line 3 refer to?//A. people B. shoppers C. households D. personal computer
2. Shoppers can buy by computer.

 A. many different products B. anything

 C. flowers D. a&c

1. What does the word ‘appear’ in line 6 mean?

 A. become available for the first time B. be bought

 C. be sold D. arrive somewhere

1. Which of the following is not true?

 A. About 37% of American households have a computer.

 B. Today, many people are interested in shopping on-line.

 C. Shopping on-line means shopping by computer.

 D. Nowadays, people can buy anything, anytime, anywhere in the world by computer.

***10. Read the text carefully then do the exercises***

Tet or Lunar New Year holiday is the most important celebration for Vietnamese people. Tet is a festival whish happens in late January or early February. Before Tet, people usually clean and decorate their homes. They go to market to buy candy, jams or dried water melon seeds. They also get new clothes which are worn at Tet. They often buy beach blossoms and marigolds which are traditional flowers on Tet holiday. Tet is a time for family members gather and have some special meals with special food such as sticky rice cakes. People often visit relatives and close friends on the second day of the holiday.

\* Answer the questions:

a) What is the most important celebration for Vietnamese people ?

b) Does Tet happen in early January ?

c) What do people do before Tet ?

d) What do they buy at the market?.

e) What do people do on the second day of New Year?

**X. Choose the underlined part that needs correction.**

1. James should be tell the news as soon as possible.
2. The assistant asked Helen whether those shoes was too small for her.
3. It was late, so we decided taking a taxi home.

4.I don’t know who wrote the song, but I’ll try and find about.

 5.She showed me where did I left my luggage.

6.I have already cleaned the floor, but I still need dusting the furniture.

7.I knew Tim when he was a child, but I didn’t see him for many years.

8.There was something wrong to one of the tires.

 9.Study is no longer restricted on just one location.

10He had not idea how difficult the job was.

**\*Drill :Chia thì đúng cho các câu sau :**

1 .It started to rain while I (walk) to school .

2 .She (not /finish) her homework yet .

3 Nga and Lan (do) the homework at 8 o’clock last night.

4 .Oh dear ! They always (go ) to class late.

5. When Mr Tuan (arrive ) home ,his children (watch ) a film on TV.

6 .What you (do) at this time last Sunday ? -We ( collect ) waste paper for recycling.

7 . He (be ) in Viet Nam for two weeks .

8 .Yesterday Ba (ask ) me to go to the station with him . but I ( not/ want ) to leave the house because I (wait )for a call.

9 .I (already /see ) that film.

10 .Mrs Quyen (do ) shopping while Mr Thanh ( attend ) a business meeting.

**\*Drill : Chuyển những câu sau sang bị động :**

1.My father bought this house two years ago

2 .We have done these exercises carefully.

3 .People recycle car tires to make pipes.

4. The workers will build a new school in my town.

5 .Franz Gruber wrote the Christmas carol in the 19th century

6. People can reuse milk bottles for thirty times .

7. People speak English in the world .

8 .The boy has broken the classroom window.

9 .I got his letter this morning.

10. They make these cars in Japan

\*Drill : **Chuyển những câu sau sang câu gián tiếp**

1. Mai said “We are going to have an English –speaking club “
2. “I will come here tomorrow “ said Tim
3. She aksed me “Do you know him? “
4. My friend told me “ I can repair the bike myself “
5. My friend said “ after Tet every thing is expensive “
6. “ Is Phong Nha Cave far from HaNoi , Lan ? “ Peter aksed
7. The teacher said to Nam “ You must study harder in English “
8. “ Do many tourists visit Ha Long Bay every year , Nga ? “ Mary aksed
9. Nam said “ My sister likes cooking “
10. My mother said “ I want our house to look clean and nice at Tet “

**\*Drill : kết hợp những cặp câu sau dùng hiện tại phân từ hoặc quá khứ phân từ**

1.The man is standing near the window . He is Nam

2 .A car was made in Japan . It was very expensive

3 .The film was shown on TV last night .It won the first prize in the film festival last year

4. A man is working in the garden .He is my grand father

5. A window was broken in the storm last night .It has been repaired

**. Read the passage and answer the questions (2 pts)**

 When people talk about Nha Trang, the biggest city in Khanh Hoa Province, they often think of a tropical paradise. Nha Trang is a famous seaside resort. It has a long coastline with beautiful white sandy beaches. In the morning and afternoon, tourists can take part in various fascinating outdoor activities such as mud bathing, swimming, snorkeling or scuba diving. Snorkeling and scuba diving are both interesting sports, as swimmers may swim underwater and admire the lives at the bottom of the sea. Besides, tourists can also take boat trips to the islands. One of the most enjoyable is the trip to Mieu Island, where Tri Nguyen Aquarium was built in 1999. This aquarium is now home to different kinds of colorful fish and even a few sharks. In addition, tourists can spend an evening visiting a fishing village, where they could get a taste of the local seafood. There are crabs, shrimps, lobsters , and several other kinds of fish – all are fresh and delicious.

a. Name some outdoor activities that tourists can take part in?

b. Why are snorkeling and scuba diving interesting ?

c. How can tourists go to the islands?

d. Can tourists see sharks at Tri Nguyen Aquarium?

**2. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable words (1 pt).**

Eight hundred years ago, Christmas songs were (1)…………………. for people in towns and villages. These songs were stories (2) ……………….. to music and most people enjoyed them. The leaders of the Church, however, did not. They said the songs were (3) …………………, but about 180 years ago, the songs became (4) ……………… again.

The Great Pyramid of Giza was built as a tomb of Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 BC. Although it was built a long time ago, its construction makes it one of the true wonders of the world. The four sides of the pyramid are put almost exactly on true North, South, East and West.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the structure reveal many interesting lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of line of events – past, present and future. Nowadays, we don't know exactly who built the Pyramid.

1. When was The Great Pyramid of Giza built?
2. Where are four sides of the Pyramid put?

 What do the lines of the Pyramid represent?

1. Do we know exactly who built the Pyramid?

4.Was The Great Pyramid of Giza built as a tomb of Pharaoh Cheops?

**IV: Read the passages and answer the questions: (3 points)**

 Sydney Opera House, a major art center, was built on the harbor of Sydney, Australia. It was designed by the Danish architect, John Utzon. The building was completed in 1973. Although called an opera house, it contains a concert hall, one theater for opera and ballet, and a smaller theater for plays, a recording hall and rehearsals rooms and cinemas. It is the home of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, the Australian Ballet and Australian Opera.

 **\*Questions:**

1. Where was Sydney Opera built?

1. Who designed Sydney Opera House?
2. When was it completed?
3. Are there many theaters for opera and ballet?
4. How many theaters and halls are there in the Opera House?
5. Is Sydney Opera House the home of the American Ballet?