

UNIT 12: A VACATION ABROAD (MỘT KỶ NGHỈ Ở NƯỚC NGOÀI)

VOCABULARY

NEW WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	MEANING
abroad (adv)	/ə'brɔ:d/	ở/ tới nước ngoài
surprise (n)	/sə'praɪz/	sự ngạc nhiên
a nice surprise (exp)	/ə naɪs sə'praɪz/	một điều bất ngờ thú vị
ticket (n)	/'tɪkɪt/	vé, thẻ
ticket price (n)	/'tɪkɪt praɪs/	giá vé
include (v)	/ɪn'klu:d/	bao gồm, gồm có, kể cả
to come over (phr.v)	/tə kʌm 'əʊvər/	đến nhà, ghé thăm
free # busy (adj)	/fri: / # /'bɪzi/	rảnh rỗi # bận, bận rộn
to pick up (phr.v)	/tə pɪk ʌp/	đón, rước ai bằng xe
itinerary (n)	/aɪ'tɪnərəri/	hành trình, lộ trình
to depart (v)	/tə dɪ'pɑ:t/	rời khỏi, khởi hành
departure (n)	/dɪ'pɑ:ʃə/	sự khởi hành, sự ra đi
to arrive (v)	/tʊ ə'raɪv/	đến, tới nơi
arrival (n)	/ə'raɪvəl /	sự đến, sự tới nơi.
sightseeing (n)	/'saɪt ,si:ɪŋ/	sự tham quan, cuộc tham quan
to go sightseeing (exp)	/tə gəʊ 'saɪt ,si:ɪŋ/	đi tham quan
via (prep)	/'vaɪə/	qua, ngang qua (nơi nào đó)
humid (adj)	/'hju:mɪd/	ẩm, ẩm ướt
volcano (n)	/vɒl'keɪnəʊ/	núi lửa,
volcanic (adj)	/vɒl'kæɪnɪk/	thuộc về núi lửa
lava (n)	/'lɑ:və/	dung nham, nham thạch
to pour (v)	/tə pɔ: /	đổ, chảy tràn, đổ ,rót
to pour out (phr.v)	/tə pɔ:r aʊt/	đổ ra, tràn ra
overhead (adv)	/'əʊ.və.hed/	phía trên đầu, ở trên đầu
to go on = to continue (v)	/tə gəʊ ɒn / = /tə kən'tɪnju: /	tiếp tục
wharf (n)	/wɔ:f/	cầu tàu, cầu cảng
valley(n)	/'væli/	thung lũng
prison (n)	/'prɪzn/	nhà tù, nhà giam
prisoner (n)	/'prɪznər/	tù nhân
to carve (v)	/tə kɑ:v/	tạc, chạm, khắc
to situate (v)	/tə 'sɪtʃʊ ,eɪt/	ở, đặt ở
shore(n)	/ʃɔ: /	bờ biển.
statue (n)	/'stætʃ.u: /	tượng
The Statue of Liberty	/ðə 'stætʃ.u: əv 'lɪbərti/	Tượng Nữ Thần Tự Do
Empire State Building	/'empaɪə steɪt 'bɪldɪŋ/	Tòa Nhà Empire State
hospitable (adj)	/'hɒspɪtəbl/	mén khách, hiếu khách
inhospitable (adj)	/ɪn'hɒspɪtəbl/	không mén khách
hospitality (n)	/,hɒspɪ'tælɪti/	lòng mén khách
helpful # helpless (adj)	/'helpfʊl /# /'helplɪs/	hữu dụng, có ích # vô dụng
drum (n)	/drʌm/	cái trống

school drum (n)	/sku:l drʌm/	trống trường
to cheer(v)	/tə ʃiə/	reo hò cổ vũ, hoan hô

GRAMMAR

1.PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN)

A. FORM (CẤU TRÚC)

+	I/HE/SHE/IT + WAS + V-ING..... WE/YOU/ THEY + WERE + V-ING.....	Ex: I was watching TV at nine o'clock last night.
-	I/HE/SHE/IT + WAS NOT / WASN'T + V-ING..... WE/YOU/ THEY + WERE NOT/ WEREN'T + V-ING	Ex: They weren't doing their homework at that time.
?	WAS + /he/she/it + V-ING..... ? WERE + we/you/ they + V-ING.....?	Yes, S + was/were No, S + wasn't /weren't Ex: Were you playing soccer at eight o'clock this morning?

B. USAGE (cách dùng)

Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn diễn tả:

1- Hành động đã xảy ra và kéo dài một thời gian ở quá khứ.

Ex: Yesterday, Mr Moore was working in the laboratory **all the afternoon**.

What were you doing from 3 p.m to 6 p.m yesterday?

2- Hành động đang xảy ra vào một thời điểm ở quá khứ.

Ex: I was doing my homework at **6 p.m last Sunday**.

They were practising English **at that time**.

What were you doing **at this time yesterday?**

3- Hành động đang xảy ra (ở quá khứ) thì có một hành động khác xen vào (hành động nào kéo dài hơn dùng Past Continuous, hành động nào ngắn hơn dùng Past Simple).

Ex: **When** I came yesterday, he was leeping.

What was she doing when you saw her?

As we were crossing the street, the policeman shouted at us.

4- Hai hành động xảy ra đồng thời ở quá khứ.

Ex: Yesterday, I was cooking **while** my sister was washing the dishes.

Lưu ý:

— Không dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn với các động từ chỉ nhận thức, tri giác *:to be, see, hear, understand, know, like, want, glance, feel, think, smell, love, hate, realize, seem, remember, forget,...* Thay vào đó, ta dùng thì Past Simple.

Ex: When the students heard the bell, they left. [NOT ...~~were hearing~~]

He felt tired at that time. [NOT ...~~was feeling~~-]

Cách dùng số 4 có quy tắc chung là:

When S2 + V2/ed, S1 + was/ were + V-ing.....
S1 + was/ were + V-ing.....when S2 + V2/ed.....

S1 + was/ were + V-ing..... while + S2 + was/ were + V-ing.....
While + S2 + was/ were + V-ing....., S1+ was/ were + V-ing.....
While + S2 + was/ were + V-ing....., S1 + V2/ed

When it **began** to rain, I was walking down the street.

While I was walking down the street, it began to rain

2 While I **was studying** in one room of our apartment, my roommate **was having** a party in the other room.

Progressive tense with ALWAYS (Thì tiếp diễn với ALWAYS)

- Trạng từ **always, constantly, continually** có thể được dùng với thì tiếp diễn để diễn đạt.

1. **Hành động xảy ra rất thường xuyên, nhất là khi nó gây khó chịu, bực mình cho người nói.**

Ex: He was always losing his keys.

Why are you always biting your nails?

2. **Hành động hoặc sự việc tình cờ xảy ra rất thường xuyên.**

Ex: I'm always meeting Mrs. Blake in the supermarket.

3. **Hành động có tính liên tục.**

Ex: He's always working = He works the whole time.

EXERCISES:

Ex1. Supply the correct verb form: Simple Past or Past Continuous.

1. When I (arrive)..... at this house, he still (sleep).....
2. The light (go)..... out while we (have) dinner.....
3. Bill (have)..... breakfast when I (stop)..... at this house this morning.
4. As we (cross)..... the street, we (see)..... an accident.
5. Tom (see)..... a serious accident while he (stand)..... at the bus stop.
6. While my father (read)..... a newspaper, I (learn)my lesson and my sister (do)her homework.
7. The children (play)..... football when their mother (come)back home.
8. The bell (ring)..... while Tom (take)..... a bath.
9. I (be)..... very tired because I (work)..... all day yesterday.
10. He (sit)..... in a cafe when I (see)..... him.

EX2. Supply the correct verb form. Simple Past or Present Perfect

1. I (see)..... her before.
2. I (see)..... her last year.
3. Tom (never be)..... in Hanoi.
4. I (read)..... the novel written by Jack London several times before.
5. What..... you (do)..... yesterday?
6.you (watch)..... TV last night?
7. She (be)..... born in 1980.
8. He (write)..... a book since last year.
9. Mr Green (teach)..... English in this school since he (graduate)..... from the university in 1986.
10. How long..... you (learn)..... English?

EX3: Simple past tense and past progressive.

1. Gene.....(eat) dinner when his friend called.
2. While Maria was cleaning the apartment, her husband.....(sleep).
3. At three o'clock this morning . Eleanor.....(study).
4. When Mark arrived, the Johnsons.....(have) dinner, but they stooped in order to talk to him.
5. John.....(go) to France last year.
6. When the teacher.....(enter) the room, the student were talking.
7. While Joan was writing the report, Henry.....(look) for more information.
8. We.....(see) this movie last night.

9. At one time, Mr.Roberts.....(own) this building.

10. Jose.....(write) a letter to his family when his pencil(break)

EX4: Write sentences with the cue words, using the past progressive tense.

1.They/ play/ tennis/ 10.30 yesterday morning.

.....

2.Ann/ do/ homework/ 5 o'clock this afternoon.

.....

3.My father/ wash/ car/ from five to six.

.....

4.This time last year/ we/ live/ France.

.....

5.The students / offer/ flowers/ the visitors.

.....

6.I/ cook/ dinner/ half an hour ago.

.....

7.She/ work/ the studio/ that time.

.....

8.What/ you/ do/ from 3 to 6 yesterday afternoon?

.....

EX5: Use the situation to make complaints about what these people always do, using the present Progressive tense with the adverbs “ ALWAYS”.

1.My younger brother plays computer games a lot every day.

.....

2.The baby always cries a lot at night.

.....

3.Ha doesn't study hard. She always listens to music all the time.

.....

4.My brother always sings karaoke in his free time.

.....

5.Hoa comes to class late very often.

.....

6.Hung always sleeps in class.

.....

7.My brother stays up very late to watch football.

.....

8.Son is a bad student. He always makes loud noise during the lessons.

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