

Unit 4 : FESTIVALS AND FREE TIME

✦ Pronunciation and Vocabulary

Words	Pronunciation	Meaning/Example
(Adverb of frequency)		
1. Always (Adv)	/ˈɔ:lweɪz/	Luôn luôn <i>Susie is <u>always</u> kind to others.</i>
2. Never (Adv)	/ˈnevə(r)/	Không bao giờ <i>I <u>never</u> smoke.</i>
3. Often (Adv)	/ˈɔ:fn/	Thường <i>My mother <u>often</u> goes to the supermarket in the evening.</i>
4. Rarely (Adv)	/ˈrerli/	Hiếm khi <i>My father <u>rarely</u> goes to bed late.</i>
5. Sometimes (Adv)	/ˈsʌmtaɪmz/	Thỉnh thoảng <i>We <u>sometimes</u> go to the beach.</i>
6. Usually (Adv)	/ˈju:ʒuəli/	Thường xuyên <i><u>Usually</u> she leaves early but she is staying at work today</i>
7. Bookstore (n)	/ˈbʊk.stɔ:r/	Hiệu sách <i>I'm going to the <u>bookstore</u>.</i>
8. Soccer (n)	/ˈsɒkə(r)/	Bóng đá <i>I <u>usually</u> play soccer on the weekends.</i>
9. Fashion (n)	/ˈfæʃn/	Thời trang <i>Long skirts have come into <u>fashion</u> again.</i>
10. Talent (n)	/ˈtælənt/	Tài năng <i>The festival showcases the <u>talent</u> of young musicians.</i>
11. Tug of war (n)	/ˌtʌg əv ˈwɔ:r/	Kéo co
12. Performance (n)	/pəˈfɔ:məns/	Buổi trình diễn

		The <u>performance</u> starts at seven.
13. Puppet (n)	/'pʌpɪt/	Con rối The king was a mere <u>puppet</u> of the mayor.
14. Show (n)	/ʃəʊ/	Buổi trình diễn, chương trình
15. Stand (n)	/stænd/	Quầy bán hàng
16. Decorate (v)	/'dekəreɪt/	Trang trí The family gets together on Christmas Eve to <u>decorate</u> the tree.
17. Fireworks (n)	/'faɪərwɜːrk/	Pháo hoa They set off <u>fireworks</u> in their back garden.
18. Buy (v)	/baɪ/	Mua They can't afford to <u>buy</u> school books.
19. Candy (n)	/'kændi/	Kẹo Who wants the last piece of <u>candy</u> ?
20. Flower (n)	/'flaʊər/	Hoa
21. Fruit (n)	/fru:t/	Hoa quả Eat plenty of fresh <u>fruit</u> and vegetables.
22. Parade (n)	/pə'reɪd/	Buổi diễu hành St Patrick's Day <u>parade</u> in New York
23. Traditional (Adj)	/trə'dɪʃənl/	Truyền thống Their marriage is very <u>traditional</u> .
24. Gift (n)	/ɡɪft/	Quà tặng Thank you for your generous <u>gift</u> .
25. Lucky money (n)	/'lʌki 'mʌni/	Tiên lì xì
26. Visit (v)	/'vɪzɪt/	Thăm, tham quan

✚ Grammars

I. Adverb of frequency

Adverbs		Examples	When
always		Jenifer always goes to school on foot.	100%
usually		He is an excellent pupil, he usually gets good marks in exams.	90%
generally normally		Ann and Patrick generally study English grammar together.	80%
frequently often		My neighbour often goes to the beach.	70%
sometimes		Peter sometimes drinks coffee in the morning.	50%
occasionally		They occasionally travel to Paris.	40%
seldom		We seldom see James playing computer games.	20%
hardly ever rarely		I'm not vegetarian but, I rarely eat lamb meat.	10%
never		I really respect my parents, I never disobey them.	0%

Where are they put?

1-Between the subject and the verb

Subject	Adverb	Verb	
I	sometimes	play	football with friends.
She	often	watches	war movies on TV.

2- Just after BE:

Subject	Verb	Adverb	
Marry	is	usually	sick.
They	are	always	happy together.

3- Between the auxiliary and the verb:

Subject	Auxiliary/Modal	Adverb	Verb	
My father	has	often	visited	Tunisia.
They	have	never	met	her before.
I	must	always	revise	my lessons.
He	can	usually	travel	alone.

4 - At the beginning of the sentence to put the emphasis on the adverb:

Adverb	Subject	Verb	
Sometimes	I	travel	alone.
Usually	they	go out	for dinner.
Occasionally	the meeting	is held	in the amphitheatre.

5- A few adverbs can be put at the end of the sentence:

Alfred travels to Paris **regularly**.

We play computer games **occasionally**.

II. Simple present for future events

The simple present is used to make statements about events at a time later than now, when the statements are based on present facts, and when these facts are something fixed like a time-table, schedule, calendar.

Examples

The plane arrives at 18.00 tomorrow.

She has a yoga class tomorrow morning.

The restaurant opens at 19.30 tonight.

Next Thursday at 14.00 there is an English exam.

The plane leaves in ten minutes.