

PAST TIME

Exercise 14. Looking at grammar. (Charts 2-1- 2-4)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given verbs.

Hoàn thành các câu sau với dạng đúng của các động từ được đưa ra.

SITUATION 1: Whirlwind Wendy is energetic and does everything very quickly. Here is her typical morning. *TÌNH HUỐNG 1: Wendy tràn đầy năng lượng và làm mọi việc rất nhanh. Đây là buổi sáng điển hình của cô ấy.*

Activities:

wake up at 4:00 A.M.

clean her apartment

ride her bike five miles

get vegetables from her garden

watch a cooking show on TV



make soup for dinner

bring her elderly mother a meal

read the day's paper

fix herself lunch



Yesterday, Wendy ...

1. woke up at 4:00 A.M.
2. didn't clean her car.
3. _____ her bike ten miles.
4. _____ vegetables from her garden.
5. _____ a comedy show on TV.
6. _____ soup for dinner.
7. _____ her elderly mother a meal.
8. _____ a book.
9. _____ herself a snack.



SITUATION 2: Sluggish Sam is lazy and slow. He doesn't get much done in a day. Here is his typical day. *TÌNH HUỐNG 2: Sam lười biếng và chậm chạp. Sam không làm được nhiều việc trong 1 ngày. Đây là ngày điển hình của anh ấy.*

Activities:

sleep for 12 hours

wake up at noon

take two hours to eat
breakfast

go fishing

fall asleep on his boat

come home

lie on the couch

think about his busy life

begin dinner at 8:00

finish dinner at 11:00



Yesterday, Sam . . .

1. slept for 12 hours.
2. didn't wake up at 5:00 A.M.
3. _____ two hours to eat breakfast.
4. _____ hiking.
5. _____ asleep on his boat.
6. _____ home.
7. _____ on his bed.
8. _____ about his busy life.
9. _____ dinner at 5:00.
10. _____ dinner at 11:00.

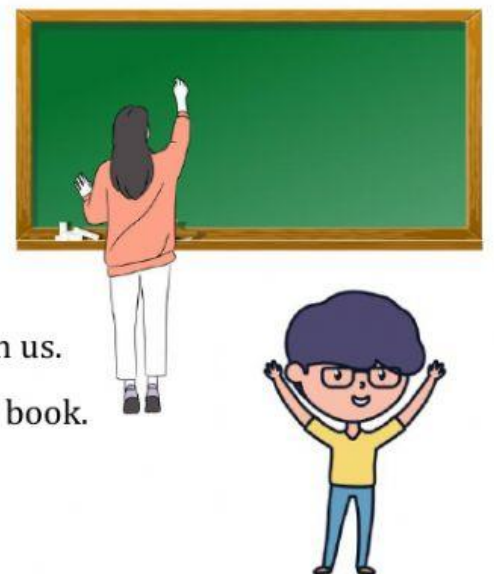


Exercise 15. Let's talk: pairwork. (Charts 2-1 -> 2-4)

Complete the sentences by writing the simple past form of the words in parentheses.

Hoàn thành các câu sau bằng chia dạng quá khứ đơn của các từ trong ngoặc.

1. I (shut) _____ my book.
2. I (stand) _____ up.
3. I (hide) _____ my pen.
4. I (turn) _____ to page 10 in my book.
5. I (put) _____ my book in my lap.
6. I (nod) _____ my head "yes."
7. I (tear) _____ a piece of paper.
8. I (spell) _____ the past tense of "speak."
9. I (write) _____ my name on the board.
10. I (draw) _____ a triangle under my name.
11. I (shake) _____ my head "no."
12. I (invite) _____ our teacher to have lunch with us.
13. I (read) _____ a sentence from my grammar book.
14. I (wave) _____ "good-bye."
15. I (ask) _____ you for a pencil.
16. I (repeat) _____ this question: "Which came first: the chicken or the egg?"



Exercise 16. Listening. (Charts 2-1-> 2-4)

Part I. *Did* is often reduced at the beginning of questions. The pronoun that follows *did* may also change. Listen to the reduced pronunciations with *did*.

Did thường được rút gọn ở đầu câu hỏi. Đại từ theo sau *did* cũng có thể thay đổi. Nghe các phát âm rút gọn với *did*.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Did you | → | <i>Did-ja</i> | Did you forget something? |
| | | <i>Did-ya</i> | Did you forget something? |
| 2. Did I | → | <i>Dih-di</i> | Did I forget something? |
| | | <i>Di</i> | Did I forget something? |
| 3. Did he | → | <i>Dih-de</i> | Did he forget something? |
| | | <i>De</i> | Did he forget something? |
| 4. Did she | → | <i>Dih-she</i> | Did she forget something? |
| 5. Did we | → | <i>Dih-we</i> | Did we forget something? |
| 6. Did they | → | <i>Dih-they</i> | Did they forget something? |



Part II. You will hear questions. Complete each answer with the non-reduced form of the verb you hear.

Bạn sẽ nghe 1 tình huống và 1 câu hỏi. Hoàn thành mỗi câu trả lời với dạng không rút gọn của động từ dựa vào tình huống bạn vừa nghe được.

1. Yes, he did. He cut it with a knife.
2. Yes, she _____. She _____ it all yesterday.
3. Yes, I _____. I _____ them yesterday.
4. Yes, they _____. They _____ it.
5. Yes, you _____. You _____ it.
6. Yes, she _____. She _____ them.
7. Yes, he _____. He _____ it to him.
8. Yes, I _____. I _____ them yesterday.
9. Yes, he _____. He _____ it.
10. Yes, you _____. You _____ her.



Exercise 17. Listening. (Charts 2-1 -> 2-4)

Listen to the questions. Complete each answer with the correct form of the verb you hear.

Nghe các câu hỏi sau. Hoàn thành mỗi câu trả lời với dạng đúng của động từ bạn vừa nghe được.

Luka wasn't home last night.

1. Yes, he went to a party last night.
2. Yes, he _____ a good time.
3. Yes, he _____ a lot of food.
4. Yes, he _____ a lot of soda.
5. Yes, he _____ some new people.
6. Yes, he _____ hands with them when he met them.
7. Yes, he _____ with friends.
8. Yes, he _____ with his friends and _____.



Exercise 18. Looking at grammar. (Charts 2-1-+ 2-4)

Rewrite the paragraph. Use the past tense. Begin your new paragraph with **Yesterday morning**.

Viết lại đoạn văn sau. Sử dụng thì quá khứ. Mở đầu đoạn văn bằng **Yesterday morning**.

The Daily News

Every morning, Jake reads the newspaper online. He wants to know the latest news. He enjoys the business section most. His wife, Eva, doesn't read any newspapers on her computer. She downloads them on her ebook reader. She looks at the front pages first. She doesn't have a lot of time. She finishes the articles later in the day. Both Jake and Eva are very knowledgeable about the day's events.

The Daily News

Yesterday morning, Jake _____ the newspaper online. He _____ to know the latest news. He _____ the business section most. His wife, Eva, _____ any newspapers on her computer. She _____ them on her ebook* reader. She _____ at the front pages first. She _____ a lot of time. She _____ the articles later in the day. Both Jake and Eva _____ very knowledgeable about the day's events.

Ebook reader (n) máy đọc sách điện tử

Knowledgeable (adj) am hiểu.

Exercise 19. Listening. (Charts 2-1 -> 2-4)

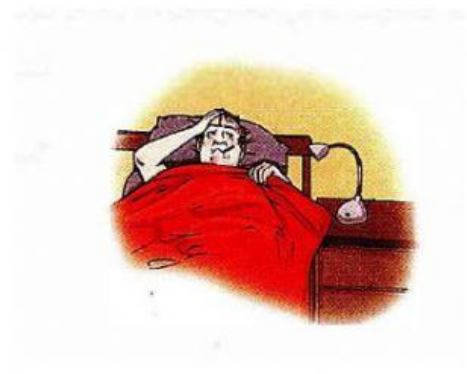
Part I. Answer the questions. Then listen to the passage without looking your book.

Trả lời các câu hỏi sau. Sau đó nghe đoạn văn sau nhưng không nhìn vào sách.

Did you get the flu last year?

Were you very sick?

What symptoms did you have?



Part II. Look at your book and read the statements. Choose "T" for true and "F" for false.

Nhìn vào sách và đọc các câu sau. Chọn "T" cho đáp án đúng và "F" cho đáp án sai.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. The flu kills a lot of people worldwide every year. |  | T | F |
| 2. The flu virus from 1918 to 1920 was a usual flu virus. | | T | F |
| 3. Most of the people who died were very young or very old. | | T | F |

Part III. Listen to the passage again. Complete the sentences with the words you hear.

Nghe lại đoạn văn. Hoàn thành những câu sau với các từ bạn vừa nghe được.

A Deadly Flu

Every year, the flu _____ 200,000 to 300,000 people around the world. But in 1918, a very strong flu virus _____ millions of people. This flu _____ in 1918 and _____ until 1920. It _____ around the world, and between 20 million and 100 million people _____. Unlike other flu viruses that usually _____ the very young and the very old, many of the victims _____ healthy young adults. This _____ unusual and _____ people especially afraid.



"We usually lose today, because there has been a yesterday, and tomorrow is coming." -Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

Chúng ta thường đánh mất ngày hôm nay, bởi vì hôm qua đã tồn tại và ngày mai đang tới.