

PAST TIME

Exercise 34. Warm-up. (Chart 2-7)

Check (✓) the sentences that have this meaning:

Đánh dấu (✓) vào những câu có nghĩa như sau:

First action: We gathered our bags.

Second action: The train arrived at the station.



1. We gathered our bags before the train arrived at the station.
2. Before the train arrived at the station, we gathered our bags.
3. After we gathered our bags, the train arrived at the station.
4. As soon as the train arrived at the station, we gathered our bags.
5. We didn't gather our bags until the train arrived at the station.

2-7 Expressing Past Time: Using Time Clauses

(Cách biểu đạt quá khứ: Sử dụng mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)

(a) time clause <i>After I finished my work,</i> main clause <i>I went to bed.</i> (b) main clause <i>I went to bed</i> time clause <i>after I finished my work</i>	<i>After I finished my work</i>= a time clause* <i>I went to bed</i> = a main clause Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning. A time clause can: (1) come in front of a main clause, as in (a) (2) follow a main clause, as in (b). <i>After I finished my work</i>= mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian <i>I went to bed</i>= mệnh đề chính Ví dụ (a) và (b) có cùng nghĩa Một mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian có thể: (1) Đứng trước mệnh đề chính, như ví dụ (a) (2) Đi sau mệnh đề chính, như ví dụ (b)			
(c) I went to bed after I finished my work. (d) Before I went to bed, I finished my work. (e) I stayed up until I finished my work. (f) As soon as I finished my work, I went to bed. (g) The phone rang while I was watching TV. (h) When the phone rang, I was watching TV.	These words introduce time clauses: Những từ sau đây bắt đầu mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian: <table><tr><td> after before until as soon as while when } + subject and verb = a time clause (+ chủ ngữ và động từ = mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian) </td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"> In (e): <i>until</i>= to that time and then no longer** In (f): <i>as soon as</i> = immediately after </td></tr></table>	after before until as soon as while when } + subject and verb = a time clause (+ chủ ngữ và động từ = mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)	In (e): <i>until</i>= to that time and then no longer** In (f): <i>as soon as</i> = immediately after	
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	Trong ví dụ (e): until = đến thời gian đó và sau đó không còn nữa Trong ví dụ (f): as soon as: ngay sau đó PUNCTUATION: Put a comma at the end of a time clause when the time clause comes first in a sentence (comes in front of the main clause): <i>time clause + comma + main clause</i> <i>main clause + no comma + time clause</i> DẤU CÂU: Đặt dấu phẩy ở cuối mệnh đề thời gian khi mệnh đề thời gian đứng trước trong câu (đứng trước mệnh đề chính): mệnh đề thời gian + dấu phẩy + mệnh đề chính mệnh đề chính + không có dấu phẩy + mệnh đề thời gian
(i) When the phone rang, I answered it. 	In a sentence with a time clause introduced by <i>when</i>, both the time clause verb and the main verb can be simple past. In this case, the action in the <i>when</i>-clause happened first. In (i): First: <i>The phone rang.</i> Then: <i>I answered it</i> Trong một câu có mệnh đề thời gian bắt đầu bằng <i>when</i> thì động từ ở cả mệnh đề chỉ thời gian và mệnh đề chính đều được chia ở quá khứ đơn. Trong trường hợp này, hành động ở mệnh đề <i>when</i> xảy ra trước. Trong ví dụ (i): Xảy ra trước: <i>The phone rang.</i> Xảy ra sau: <i>I answered it</i>
(j) While I was doing my homework, my roommate was watching TV.	In (j): When two actions are in progress at the same time, the past progressive can be used in both parts of the sentence. Trong ví dụ (j): Khi hai hành động xảy ra cùng lúc, quá khứ tiếp diễn có thể được sử dụng ở cả hai mệnh đề của câu.

*A clause is a structure that has a subject and a verb (một mệnh đề là cấu trúc có một chủ ngữ và một động từ)

****Until** can also be used to say that something does NOT happen before a particular time: I **didn't** go to bed **until** I finished my work (**Until** cũng có thể được dùng để nói về hành động không xảy ra trước một thời điểm xác định: I **didn't** go to bed **until** I finished my work)

Exercise 35. Looking at grammar. (Chart 2-7)

Check (✓) all the clauses. Remember: a clause must have a subject and a complete verb.

Đánh dấu (✓) vào những mệnh đề. Hãy nhớ rằng một mệnh đề phải có một chủ ngữ và một động từ đầy đủ.

1. ____ applying for a visa
2. ____ while the woman was applying for a visa
3. ____ the man took passport photos



4. ____ when the man took passport photos
5. ____ as soon as he finished
6. ____ he needed to finish
7. ____ after she sent her application
8. ____ sending her application



Exercise 36. Looking at grammar. (Chart 2-7)

Look at the clauses. Then decide what happened first (1) and what happened second (2). *Hãy nhìn vào các mệnh đề. Sau đó xác định mệnh đề nào xảy ra trước, chọn (1) và mệnh đề nào xảy ra sau, chọn (2)*

1. a. After the taxi dropped me off, I remembered my coat in the backseat.

1

2

- b. I remembered my coat in the backseat after the taxi dropped me off.

2. a. Before I got out of the taxi, I double-checked the address.

- b. Before I double-checked the address, I got out of the taxi.



3. a. As soon as I tipped the driver, he helped me with my luggage.

- b. As soon as the driver helped me with my luggage, I tipped him.



Exercise 37. Looking at grammar. (Chart 2-7)

Combine each set of sentences into one sentence by using a time clause.

Kết hợp từng nhóm câu thành một câu bằng cách sử dụng mệnh đề chỉ thời gian

1. *First:* I got home.

Then: I ate dinner.

After I got home, I ate dinner.

I ate dinner after I got home.

2. *First:* I unplugged the coffee pot.

Then: I left my apartment this morning.

Before _____, _____.



_____ before _____.

3. *First:* I lived on a farm.

Then: I was seven years old.

Until _____,

_____ until _____.

4. *First:* I heard the doorbell.

Then: I opened the door.

As soon as _____,

_____ as soon as _____.

5. *First:* It began to rain.

Then: I stood under my umbrella.

When _____,

_____ when _____.

6. *At the same time:* I was lying in bed with the flu.

My friends were swimming at the beach.

While _____,

_____ while _____.

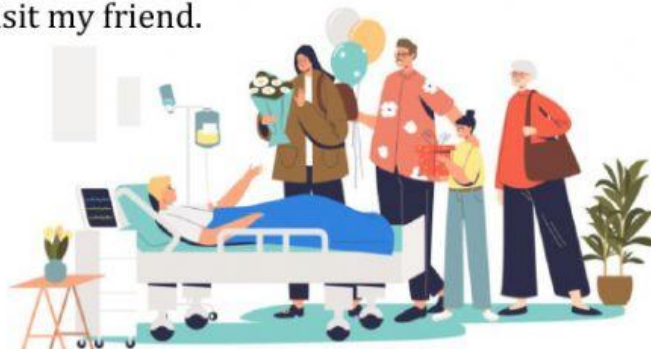
Exercise 38. Looking at grammar. (Charts 2-1 - 2-7)

Complete the sentences. Use the simple past or the past progressive form of the verbs in parentheses. Use brackets to identify the time clauses.

Hoàn thành các câu sau. Sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn hoặc quá khứ tiếp diễn cho các động từ trong ngoặc.
Dùng dấu ngoặc để xác định mệnh đề thời gian.

1. My mom called me around 5:00. My husband came home a little after that. [When he (get) got home,] I (talk) was talking to my mom on the phone.

2. I (buy) _____ a small gift before I (go) _____ to the hospital yesterday to visit my friend.



Time clause:

3. Yesterday afternoon I (go) _____ to visit the Lopez family. When I (get) _____ there, Mrs. Lopez (be) _____ in the yard. She (plant) _____ flowers. Mr. Lopez (be) _____ in the garage. He (change) _____ the oil on his car. The kids (play) _____ in the front yard. In other words, while Mr. Lopez (change) _____ the oil in the car, the kids (throw) _____ a ball in the yard.



Time clause:

Time clause:

4. I (hit) _____ my thumb while I (use) _____ the hammer. Ouch! That (hurt) _____

Time clause:

5. As soon as we (hear) _____ about the hurricane, we (begin) _____ to get ready for the storm.

Time clause:

6. It was a long walk home. Mr. Chu (get) _____ tired and (stop) _____ after an hour. He (rest) _____ until he (feel) _____ strong enough to continue.



"Set your target and keep trying until you reach it."

Hãy đặt mục tiêu và luôn cố gắng đến khi bạn đạt được nó.