

UNIT 7: TRAFFIC (GIAO THÔNG)

A. VOCABULARY

New words	Meaning	Picture	Example
boat /bəʊt/ (n)	Tàu thuyền		A boat trip to Huong River in Hue is an exciting experience. <i>Du ngoạn trên thuyền dọc theo sông Hương ở Huế là một trải nghiệm thú vị</i>
coach /kəʊtʃ/ (n)	xe khách		They decided to travel by coach to Berlin. <i>Họ quyết định đi đến Berlin bằng xe khách.</i>
driving licence /'draɪvɪŋ 'laɪns/ (n)	bằng lái xe		You cannot drive a car without a driving licence. <i>Bạn không thể lái ô tô mà không có bằng lái.</i>
helmet /'helmət/ (n)	mũ bảo hiểm		You must wear a helmet whenever you ride a motorbike. <i>Bạn phải đội mũ bảo hiểm bất cứ khi nào bạn lái xe máy.</i>
illegal /ɪ'li:gl/ (adj)	bất hợp pháp trái luật		It is illegal to drive through a red light. <i>Vượt đèn đỏ là phạm pháp.</i>
Law /lə:/ (n)	luật		You must obey the traffic laws. <i>Bạn phải tuân thủ luật giao thông.</i>
park /pɑ:k/ (v)	đậu xe		Only the employees of this company can park here. <i>Chỉ có nhân viên công ty mới được đỗ xe ở đây.</i>

Passenger /ˈpæsɪndʒə/ (n)	hành khách		There are many passengers at the airport now. <i>Có rất nhiều hành khách ở sân bay lúc này.</i>
right-handed /ˌraɪtˈhændɪd/ (adj)	thuận tay phải		No one in my family is right-handed. <i>Không có ai trong gia đình tôi thuận tay phải.</i>
sail /seɪl/	chèo thuyền		He could finally sail the boat by himself. <i>Cuối cùng anh ấy đã có thể tự chèo thuyền.</i>
seat belt /ˈsi:tˌbelt/ (n)	Dây an toàn		Remember to fasten the seat belt before you drive. <i>Hãy nhớ thắt dây an toàn trước khi bạn lái xe.</i>
Signpost /ˈsaɪnpəʊst/ (n)	biển báo	 © Can Stock Photo - csp2472903	You should pay attention to the signposts. <i>Bạn nên chú ý đến những biển báo.</i>
speed limit /ˈspi:dˌlɪmɪt/ (n)	giới hạn tốc độ		You should never break the speed limit. <i>Bạn không nên bao giờ vượt quá giới hạn tốc độ.</i>
traffic light /ˈtræfɪkˌlaɪt/ (n)	đèn giao thông	 alamy stock photo	Last night the traffic lights didn't work. <i>Đêm qua đèn giao thông không hoạt động.</i>

zebra crossing /ˌzebrə ˈkrɒsɪŋ/ (n)	vạch cho người đi bộ		You have to walk on the zebra crossing when you cross the road. <i>Bạn phải bước trên vạch cho người đi bộ khi bạn sang đường.</i>
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B. GRAMMAR

I. HỎI VÀ TRẢ LỜI VỀ KHOẢNG CÁCH (ASK & ANSWER ABOUT DISTANCE)

Cách dùng	“How far” là câu hỏi thường được dùng để hỏi về khoảng cách, quãng đường giữa 2 địa điểm. Ta đặt “It” làm chủ ngữ trong câu để nói về khoảng cách.
Cấu trúc	How far is it from A to B? It is (about) + khoảng cách
Ví dụ	How far is it from your house to Tan Son Nhat airport? (Khoảng cách từ nhà bạn tới sân bay Tân Sơn Nhất bao xa?) It's about 200 km (Khoảng 200 km)
Lưu ý	Trong câu trả lời về khoảng cách ta thường dùng “about” (khoảng chừng) khi không biết chính xác về khoảng cách đó.

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

- How far is it from your apartment (from/to) the city centre?
- It is (at/ about) 1 kilometre.
- It is not very (near/far) from my house to the post office. It is just 500 metres.
- How far (is it/ it is) from your country to Japan?
- How (far/ much) is it from your location to the train station?
- My house is 2 kilometers (near/ far) from my grandparents' bungalow.
- How far (is it/ are they) from here to the local museum?
- I think it is about 200 (metres/ metre) from here to the nearest bus stop.
- My school is not far (from/to) my house. I can walk to school every day.
- How far is it (from/ at) your office to the supermarket?

Bài 2: Điền một từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.

- How _____ is it from your house to the city centre?

2. How far is it from this restaurant to the nearest _____? It is about 1 kilometer from this restaurant to the nearest bank?
3. How far _____ it from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City?
4. It is about 5 kilometres from my house _____ yours.
5. How far is _____ from your company to your apartment?
6. It is _____ 3 kilometres.
7. How far is it from my school to yours? _____ is about 8 kilometres
8. How far is it _____ where you live to your company?

Bài 3: Dựa vào những câu trả lời cho trước, hãy viết câu hỏi về khoảng cách.

1. _____?

It is about 300 metres from here to the nearest post office.

2. _____?

It is about 3,900 kilometers from New York to California.

3. _____?

It is about 200 metres from my house to my family store.

4. _____?

It is about 4576.89 miles from Beijing to Berlin.

5. _____?

It is about 1 kilometer from my hotel to the beach.

6. _____?

It is about 500 metres from here to the place where I live.

7. _____?

It is about 200 kilometers from his hometown to the place where he lives now.

8. _____?

It is just 200 metres from the park to the parking lot.

9. _____?

It is approximately 4 kilometers from here to the airport.

10. _____?

It is about 60 kilometers from my parent's house to mine

Bài 4: Đánh dấu (✓) trước những câu trả lời đúng. Đánh dấu (X) trước những câu có lỗi sai và sửa lại cho đúng.

_____	1. How far is from your house to the nearest restaurant? _____
_____	2. It is at 2 kilometers from my house to La Villa French restaurant. _____
_____	3. How far is it from your university and my university? _____
_____	4. It is not far from my university to yours _____
_____	5. How far is it from here to our destination? _____
_____	6. How far it is from our school to the camp site? _____
_____	7. Its not far from our school to the camp site. _____
_____	8. How far is it at the train station to the nearest drugstore? _____

Bài 5: Dựa vào gợi ý cho sẵn trong ngoặc, trả lời các câu hỏi về khoảng cách sau đây:

1. How far is it from your house to the gym? (300 metres)

2. How far is it from where you live to where you work? (2 kilometres)

3. How far is it from Hanoi to Hoi An? (about 800 kilometres)

4. How far is it from from Earth to Mars? (about 34 miles)

5. How far is it from Earth to the nearest star? (4.2 light-years)

6. How far is it from North Pole to Equator? (about 100000 kilometres)

II. THÓI QUEN TRONG QUÁ KHỨ VỚI “USED TO”

Cách dùng	"used to" được dùng để miêu tả những thói quen, hành động hoặc trạng thái đã xảy ra thường xuyên trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc, không còn ở hiện tại.
Cấu trúc	(+) S+ used to + V (-) S+ didn't use to + V (+) Did + S+ use to + V?
Ví dụ	I used to listen to the radio. (Ngày trước tôi thường nghe đài) They used to go swimming together. (Ngày trước họ thường đi bơi cùng nhau) He didn't use to play marbles. (Ngày trước anh ấy không chơi bi) Did you use to ride a buffalo? (Ngày trước bạn có đi cưỡi trâu không)

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 6: Viết các câu sau về thể khẳng định (+), phủ định (-) và nghi vấn (?).

- (+) Susan used to live in Paris.
 (-) _____
 (?) _____?
- (+) _____
 (-) They didn't use to commute from New York to London
 (?) _____
- (+) _____
 (-) _____
 (?) Did your mother use to teach at the local school?
- (+) _____
 (-) He didn't use to cry a lot
 (?) _____?
- (+) Jane used to work for a non-profit organization.
 (-) _____
 (?) _____?
- (+) _____
 (-) _____
 (?) Did Jim use to own an old car?
- (+) _____

(-) This house didn't use to belong to my family.

(?)_____?

8. (+) My brother used to go swimming when he was young.

(-)_____

(?)_____?

Bài 7: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

1. I (used to/ use to) collect stamps when I was nine years old.
2. My father (used to/ use to) be an excellent student at university.
3. I didn't (used to/ use to) eat with chopsticks when I lived in America.
4. Did they (used to/ use to) work in a big factory before their retirement?
5. Peter (used to/ use to) drive to work but now he doesn't.
6. My younger brother didn't use (walk/ to walk) to school
7. My classmates didn't (used to/ use to) like me.
8. There (used to/ use to) be a lot of trees along this street.
9. Horse and cart used to (be/is) the main way of transportation.
10. Coffee didn't (used to/ use to) be my favorite drink.
11. Did Sarah (used to/ use to) be Mr Vu's student?
12. My grandmother (used to travel/ use to travel) a lot before she got married.
13. Mr Ha(used to/ use to) work in Japan for 3 years.
14. I didn't (like used to/ use to like) reading books.
15. Did Jim and Jane (used to/ use to) hate each other?

Bài 8: Sử dụng cấu trúc “ used to V” với các động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau:

Travelling (1. not be)_____as quick and convenient as we see today. In the ancient world, people (2. travel)_____long distances just on foot. It (3. take)_____a lot of time for people to travel from place to place. As time when by, they knew to domesticate animals and use them for transportation. People (4. ride)_____horses, donkeys and camels instead of walking. Horse and cart (5. be)_____one of the main means of transportation and the cart (6. be)_____common worldwide before the Industrial Revolution. During the Industrial Revolution, many inventions were introduced. Modern rail transport systems (7. make)_____use of steam engine. The systems (8. be)_____the first practical form of mechanize land transport.

In the past, roads (9. be)_____ narrow and there (10. be)_____ very few cars in the streets. People (11. not find)_____ it easy to travel long distance because it (12. take)_____ much time and money for transportation. However, today travelling is so easy and cheap thanks to the advancement of technology.

Bài 9: Sử dụng cấu trúc “ used to V” với các động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành câu.

Sử dụng thể khẳng định, phủ định và nghi vấn sao cho hợp lý.

1. I (go)_____ to work by bus but now I drive my car to work.
2. Joe and I (like)_____ each other but now we are friends.
3. Sue (fancy)_____ rock music but now she is a fan of it.
4. My uncle (work)_____ as a police officer before he retired.
5. _____ (you/ catch) fireflies when you were a child?
6. I (play)_____ tennis with my friends but now I am too busy to continue.
7. My father (smoke)_____ a lot but he gave up three years ago.
8. My brother (do)_____ the washing but now he wants to help my mom do it
9. Jane (break)_____ the speed limit and a police officer stopped her.
10. The Smiths (live)_____ in the country but now they live and work in the city.
11. This doctor (be)_____ famous but now everyone knows him.
12. My hometown (have)_____ an amusement park but the authorities have opened one.
13. My student (be)_____ very bad at Math but now he improves a lot.
14. Jim's brother (like)_____ reading comic but he stopped reading it 1 year ago.
15. His parents (live)_____ in a small house but now they live in a big one.

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 10: Viết câu hỏi về khoảng cách sao cho hợp lý để hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại sau:

Jim: Hello, Jane. Long time no see

Jane: Oh, hello Jim. How's it going?

Jim: Great! I'm planning my summer vacation. I think I will do part-time job in my uncle's restaurant. But it's really far from my house.

Jane: (1)_____?

Jim: About 4 kilometres. Another plan is working in the local library. I remember it is near our school. (2)_____?

Jane: It's about 200 metres from our school to the local library.

Jim: Great! How about you, Jane? Have you planned anything in the summer?

Jane: I am going to visit my grandmother. She lives in Da Nang. This city is far from our city.

Jim: (3) _____?

Jane: I'm not so sure. After the visit, I will come back and find a part-time job.

Jim: How about joining with me in the library?

Jane: It's too far from my apartment. I can't walk or ride my bike to work.

Jim: (4) _____?

Jane: About 6 kilometers from the library to my apartment.

Jim: Why don't you take the bus? There is a bus stop near the local library?

Jane: (5) _____?

Jim: Just about 100 metres.

Jane: Sound good. I will consider it

Bài 11: Dựa vào những từ cho sẵn, hãy viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh:

1. How far /it/ your company/ where you live? It/ about/ 10/ kilometre.

2. How far/ it/ Jane's apartment/ her school?

3. My father and I/ not/ use to/ spend/ time/ with/ each other.

4. This man/ use to/ be/ famous/ actor?

5. There/ not/ use to/ be/ many vehicles/ in the streets/ when/ I/ be/ young.

6. My family/ use to/ go sailing/ every/ weekend/ but/ now/ we/ not.

7. Her mother/ use to/ kiss/ hug/ her/ when/ she/ be/ kid.

8. Mrs Smith/ not/ use to/ do/ morning exercises/ but/ now/ she/ do/ regularly.

Bài 12: Sử dụng cấu trúc “ used to V” với những động từ cho sẵn để hoàn thành những câu sau.

drive	work	serve	believe
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