English Speaker

Let's make the world a better place

TRUNG TÂM ĐÀO TẠO KỸ NĂNG VÀ NGOẠI NGỮ ES

(ENGLISH SPEAKER CENTER)

The more people we help – The more successful we are

Teacher: **Ms. Jenny**	Content: **Unit 6 / Vocabulary & Grammar**

UNIT 6: FOLK TALES

A. VOCABULARY

1. brave (adj) /breɪv/: dũng cảm, gan dạ
2. Buddha (n) /ˈbʊdə/: Bụt, Đức phật
3. cruel (adj) /ˈkruːəl/:độc ác
4. cunning (adj) /ˈkʌnɪŋ/: xảo quyệt, gian xảo
5. dragon (n) /ˈdrægən/: con rồng
6. emperor (n) /ˈempərə(r)/: hoàng đế
7. evil (adj) /ˈiːvl/: xấu xa về mặt đạo đức
8. fable (n) /ˈfeɪbl/: truyện ngụ ngôn
9. fairy (n) /ˈfeəri/: tiên, nàng tiên
10. fairy tale (n) /ˈfeəri teɪl/: truyện thần tiên, truyện cổ tích
11. folk tale (n) /fəʊk teɪl/: truyện dân gian
12. fox (n) /fɒks/: con cáo
13. generous (adj) /ˈdʒenərəs/: hào phóng, rộng rãi
14. giant (n) /ˈdʒaɪənt/: người khổng lồ
15. glitch (n) /glɪtʃ/: mụ phù thủy
16. hare (n) /heə(r)/: con thỏ
17. knight (n) /naɪt/: hiệp sĩ
18. legend (n)/ ˈledʒənd/: truyền thuyết
19. lion (n) /ˈlaɪən/: con sư tử
20. mean (adj) /miːn/: keo kiệt, bủn xỉn
21. ogre (n) /ˈəʊgə(r)/: quỷ ăn thịt người, yêu tinh
22. princess (n) /ˌprɪnˈses/: công chúa
23. tortoise (n) /ˈtɔːtəs/: con rùa
24. wicked (adj) /ˈwɪkɪd/: xấu xa, độc ác
25. wolf (n) /wʊlf/: con chó sói
26. woodcutter (n) /ˈwʊdkʌtə(r)/: tiều phu, người đốn củi

B. GRAMMAR REVIEW

	Thì quá khứ đơn	**Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn**
Cấu trúc	(+) S + V-ed / 2 (-) S + didn't + V (bare-inf) (?) Did (not) + S + V(bare-inf) ...? -> *Yes, S +did. / No, S + didn't.*	(+) S + was / were + V-ing (-) S + wasn't / weren't + V-ing (?) Was / Were (not) + S + V-ing ...? -> *Yes, S +was/ were. / No, S + wasn't/ weren't.*
Ví dụ	*- Last year I **worked** at the cinema, **studied** for my degree and **wrote** a column for the local newspaper.*	*- It happened at five in the afternoon **while** he **was watching** the news on TV.* *- He **was doing** his homework in his bedroom **when** the burglar came into the house*
Cách dùng	- Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra tại một thời điểm cố định trong quá khứ	- Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ

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	- Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra ngay sau hành động khác trong quá khứ	- Diễn tả hai hành động hoặc nhiều hơn đang diễn ra tại thời điểm nới trong quá khứ - Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra thì một hành động khác xen vào. Hành động làm gián đoạn chia thì quá khứ đơn.
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	Dấu hiệu: ago, yesterday, last month/ year/ week, in 2019, then,…	Dấu hiệu: while, when, all day/ night/ morning, ….

C. EXERCISE

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past continuous form the verbs.

1. Peter _____ (play) a video game when his brother, Jack, _____ (enter) the room.
2. I _____ (study) for my English test when my mother _____ (come) home from work.
3. Emma _____ (wash) the dishes when the telephone _____ (ring).
4. I _____ (ate) a sandwich while my parents _____ (drink) coffee.
5. I _____ (watch) a DVD when my cat _____ (jump) on me.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answer

1. The Smiths **aren't painting/ weren't painting** their house last weekend.
2. Tom **cleaned/ was cleaning** the living room when Jane arrived.
3. **Did/ Were** the students writing an essay in class this morning?
4. Frank **was fixing/ fixed** his car when his mobile rang.
5. Mark **didn't wear/ wasn't wearing** a coat when it started to rain.
6. He **is/ was** driving to work this morning when Anna called.
7. While my parents **were working/ was working**, I was studying at home.
8. I **walked/ was walking** home when I tripped/ was tripping and fell.
9. At 8 o'clock last night, we **were having/ had** dinner at a Chinese restaurant.

Exercise 3: Read the letter and write the missing words. Write one word on each line

Dear Georgia,

I'm writing to you from my hotel room (1) _____ New York. You can't imagine what happened to me yesterday! I was walking in Mitte at around noon (2) _____ it started raining. (3) _____ I was running back to the hotel, I saw a famous actor who was eating in a restaurant. I went in and (4) _____ hello and he gave me two tickets to see his new film. Isn't that great?

That's all for now. See you (5) _____ I get back!

Love,

Rachel

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Exercise 4: Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous

1. A: How (1) _____ (Anne/ break) her leg?

B: She (2) _____ (ride) her horse when she (3) _____ (fall) and (4) _____ (land) on her leg.

A: (5) _____ (she/go) to hospital?

2. A: When (1) _____ (you/see) Peter?

B: While I (2) _____ (do) my shopping at the supermarket.

3. A: I (1) _____ (call) you last night but you (2) _____ (not/ answer). Where were you?

B: I (3) _____ (jog) in the park.

Exercise 5: Give the correct forms of the verbs given in the brackets

1. Susan _____ (study) in her room when she heard the noise.

2. What _____ (they, do) at eleven p.m. last night - it was so noisy?

3. I was eight years old when my elder sister _____ (teach) me how to ride a bike.

4. John _____ (not go) to school last week because he was ill.

5. I didn't know anything about the plane crash in my neighborhood because I _____ (work) inside at that time.

Exercise 6: Supply the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets

One afternoon, a big wolf (wait) _____ in a dark forest for a little girl to come along carrying a basket of food to her grandmother. Finally, a little girl did come along and she (carry) _____ a basket of food. 'Are you carrying that basket to your grandmother?' asked the wolf. The little girl said yes, she (be)_____. So, the wolf (ask) _____her where her grandmother lived and the little girl (tell)_____ him and he (disappear)_____ into the wood.

When the little girl (open) _____ the door of her grandmother's house, she (see)_____ that there was somebody in bed with a nightcap and nightgown on. She (approach)_____ no nearer than twenty-five feet from the bed when she (see)_____ that it was not her grandmother but the wolf, for even in a nightcap a wolf does not look like anybody's grandmother. So, the little girl (take) _____ an automatic pistol out of her basket and (shoot) _____the wolf dead.

Exercise 7: Complete this email with either the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Where alternatives are possible, think about any difference in meaning.

I (1. buy) _____ a new alarm clock the other day in Taylor's the jewelers, when I actually (2. see) _____ somebody shoplifting. I'd finished paying for my clock and as I (3. turn) _____ round, an elderly woman (4. slowly put) _____ a silver plate into a bag that she (5. carry) _____.

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Then she (6. walk) _____ over to another part of the shop and (7. pick up) _____ an expensive-looking watch a number of times. When she (8. think) _____ that nobody (9. look) _____, she (10. drop) _____ it into the bag. Before I (11. have) _____ a chance to tell the staff in the shop, she (12. notice) _____ that I (13. watch) _____ her and (14. hurry) _____ out. Unfortunately for her, two police officers (15. walk) _____ past just at that moment and she (16. run) _____ straight into them.

Exercise 8: Complete the sentences using these pairs of verbs. Use the past simple in one gap and the past continuous in the other.

come - show	get - go	hope - give	live - spend
look - see	play - break	start - check in	

1. Just as I was getting into the bath all the lights went off.

2. I……to go away this weekend, but my boss……...me some work that I have to finish by Monday.

3. When I……...in Paris, I……three hours a day travelling to and from work.

4. A friendly American couple…… chatting to him as he……at the hotel reception.

5. I bumped into Lena last week. She…… a lot better than when I last……. her.

6. My boss……...into the office just as I……everyone my holiday photos.

7. I……. badminton four times a week before I…….my ankle.

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