

## Unit 4 : FESTIVALS AND FREE TIME

### ► Pronunciation and Vocabulary

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

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

### Grammars

#### I. Adverb of frequency

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