

## PRESENT TIME

### Exercise 18. Let's talk: pair-work. (Charts 1-1 -> 1-3)

Use frequency adverbs to talk about yourself.

Sử dụng các trạng từ tần suất để nói về bản thân.

1. I                    wear a suit to class
2. I                    go to sleep before 11:00 P.M.
3. I                    get at least one email a day
4. I                    read in bed before I go to sleep
5. I                    speak to people who sit next to me on an airplane
6. I                    wear a hat to class
7. I                    believe the things I hear in the news
8. I                    get up before nine o'clock in the morning
9. I                    call my family or a friend if I feel homesick or lonely
10. I                    have chocolate ice cream for dessert

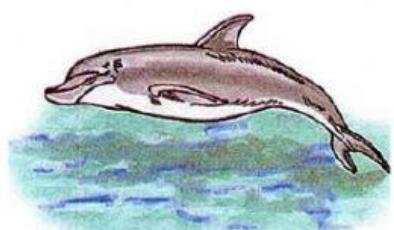


### Exercise 19. Warm-up. (Chart 1-4)

Combine the given words into sentences. Add -s where necessary. Do not add any other words.

Viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh từ các từ đã cho, thêm "s" nếu cần và không thêm bất kỳ từ nào khác.

1. A dolphin \ swim



2. Dolphin \ swim

### 1-4 Singular/ Plural (Số ít / Số nhiều)

(a) SINGULAR (số ít): *one bird*

(b) PLURAL (số nhiều): *two birds, three birds, many birds, all birds, etc.*

SINGULAR (số ít) = one, not two or more

PLURAL (số nhiều) = two, three, or more

(c) **Birds** sing.

(d) **A bird** sings.

**A plural noun** ends in -s, as in (c).

**A singular verb** ends in -s, as in (d).

Danh từ số nhiều kết thúc bằng -s, như trong ví dụ (c).

Động từ số ít kết thúc bằng -s, như ở ví dụ (d).

(e) **A bird** *sings* outside my window.

**It** *sings* loudly.

**Ann** *sings* beautifully.

A singular verb follows a singular subject.

Add -s to the simple present verb if the subject is

<b>She</b> <i>sings</i> songs to her children.	(1) a singular noun (e.g., a bird, Ann, Tom) or
<b>Tom</b> <i>sings</i> very well.	(2) he, she, or it.*
<b>He</b> <i>sings</i> professionally.	Động từ số ít đi với chủ ngữ số ít. Thêm -s vào động từ hiện tại đơn nếu chủ ngữ là: (1) một danh từ số ít (ví dụ, a bird, Ann, Tom) hoặc (2) he, she, hoặc it.

\* **He, she, it** là đại từ nhân xưng ngôi thứ ba số ít.

## Exercise 20. Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-4)

Look at each word that ends in -s. Is it a noun or verb? Is it singular or plural?

Nhìn vào các từ có đuôi -s và xác định từ loại của từ (danh từ hay động từ), (số ít hay số nhiều)

Sentence (Câu)	Noun (Danh từ)	Verb (Động từ)	Singular (Số ít)	Plural (Số nhiều)
1. Plants grow quickly in warm weather.				
2. Ali lives in an apartment.				
3. Bettina listens to the radio every morning.				
4. The students at this school work hard.				
5. An ambulance takes sick people to the hospital.				
6. Ambulances take sick people to the hospital.				
7. Cell phones offer text-messaging.				
8. The earth revolves around the sun.				

## Exercise 21. Listening. (Chart 1-4)

Listen to the statements. Add -s where necessary. Write 0 if no -s is needed.

Nghe các câu sau, viết "s" nếu cần thêm, viết "0" nếu không cần thêm.

### Natural disasters: a flood

- The weather 0 cause s some natural disaster s.
- Heavy rains sometimes create        flood       .
- A big flood        cause        a lot of damage.
- In town       , flood        can damage building       , home       , and road       .



5. After a flood \_\_\_\_\_, a town \_\_\_\_\_ need \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of financial help for repair\_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercise 22. Warm-up. (Chart 1-5)

Write the third person form for each verb under the correct heading. Drag the words in the boxes and drop them into the suitable groups.

Viết dạng ngôi thứ ba cho mỗi động từ dưới đây. Kéo các từ trong hộp và thả vào hộp tương ứng.

mix      speak      stay      study      take      try      wish

Add-s only.

Add-es.

Add-ies.

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### 1-5 Spelling of Final -s/-es (Quy tắc thêm -s/-es)

		Final <b>-s</b> , not <b>-es</b> , is added to most verbs. <i>INCORRECT: visites, speaks</i> Many verbs end in <b>-e</b> . Final <b>-s</b> is simply added. <b>Âm cuối -s</b> được thêm vào hầu hết các động từ. <i>SAI: visites, speaks</i> <b>Các động từ tận cùng bằng -e</b> thì chỉ cần thêm <b>-s</b> .
(a) visit speak (b) ride write	→ → → →	visits speaks rides writes
(c) catch wash miss fix buzz	→ → → → →	catches washes misses fixes buzzes
(d) fly (e) pay	→ →	flies pays

(f) go	→	goes
do	→	does
have	→	has

The singular forms of the verbs **go**, **do**, and **have** are irregular.  
**Dạng số ít của go, do và have là động từ bất quy tắc.**

\* Nguyên âm = a, e, i, o, u. Phụ âm = tất cả các chữ viết khác trong bảng chữ cái.

### Exercise 23. Looking at grammar. (Charts 1-4 and 1-5)

Add final **-s/-es** if necessary. Do not change any other words.

**Thêm đuôi -s/-es nếu cần. Không đổi từ trong câu.**

1. A frog jump s.

2. Frogs jump. -> (no change)

3. A boat (float) \_\_\_\_\_ on water.

4. Rivers (flow) \_\_\_\_\_ toward the sea.

5. My mother (worry) \_\_\_\_\_ about me.

6. A student (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of books at the beginning of each term.

7. Airplanes (fly) \_\_\_\_\_ all around the world.

8. The teacher (ask) \_\_\_\_\_ us a lot of questions in class every day.

9. Mr. Cook (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ game shows on TV every evening.

10. Water (freeze) \_\_\_\_\_ at 32°F (0°C) and boil \_\_\_\_\_ at 212°F (100°C).

11. Mrs. Taylor never (cross) \_\_\_\_\_ the street in the middle of a block. She always (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ to the corner and (use) \_\_\_\_\_ the crosswalk.



### Exercise 24. Grammar and listening. (Chart 1-5)

Add **-s/-es/-ies** to the verbs. Listen to the pronunciation of the verbs.

**Nghe phát âm và điền đuôi -s/-es/-ies vào cuối động từ**

1. talk s



6. kiss \_\_\_\_\_

11. study \_\_\_\_\_

2. fish es

7. push \_\_\_\_\_

12. buy \_\_\_\_\_

3. hope \_\_\_\_\_

8. wait \_\_\_\_\_

13. enjoy \_\_\_\_\_

4. teach \_\_\_\_\_

9. mix \_\_\_\_\_

14. try \_\_\_\_\_

5. move \_\_\_\_\_

10. bow \_\_\_\_\_

15. carry \_\_\_\_\_



### Exercise 25. Let's talk: pairwork. (Chart 1-5)

Matching the conversations with the right pictures. **Nối đoạn hội thoại với bức tranh phù hợp**

A: What is he doing? B: He is driving. A: Does he drive often? B: No, he doesn't. He rarely drives.	C: What is she doing? D: She is riding a motorbike C: Does she ride often? D: Yes, she does. She always rides a motorbike every day.	E: What is he doing? F: He is climbing. E: Does he climb often? F: No, he doesn't. He sometimes climbs on Sunday.	G: What are they doing? H: They are jogging. G: Do they jog often? H: No, they don't. They seldom jog.
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### Exercise 26. Game. (Charts 1-4 and 1-5)

Match the right column with the left column to get a correct sentence.

Nối cột phải với cột trái để có một câu đúng.

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Does exercise  | 11. flows downhill.                                    |
| 2. A hotel        | 12. collects nectar from flowers.                      |
| 3. A bee          | 13. supplies its guests with clean towels.             |
| 4. A car          | 14. uses its long trunk like a hand to pick things up. |
| 5. A river        | 15. produces one-fourth of the world's coffee.         |
| 6. An elephant    | 16. causes air pollution.                              |
| 7. A hurricane    | 17. stretches when you pull on it.                     |
| 8. Oceans         | 18. support a huge variety of marine life.             |
| 9. Brazil         | 19. causes great destruction when it reaches land.     |
| 10. A rubber band | 20. improve your health?                               |



Bee (n) con ong	Air pollution: ô nhiễm không khí
Rubber band (n) dây chun, dây cao su	Stretch (v) dài ra, căng ra
Downhill (adj) xuống dốc	Marine life: sinh vật biển
Nectar (n) mật hoa	Destruction (n) sự phá huỷ, huỷ diệt
Trunk (n) vòi (mũi dài của voi)	

*“Don’t judge a book by its cover.” - Đừng đánh giá con người qua vẻ bề ngoài*