

PAST TIME

Exercise 39. Listening. (Chapter 1 and Charts 2-1 → 2-7)

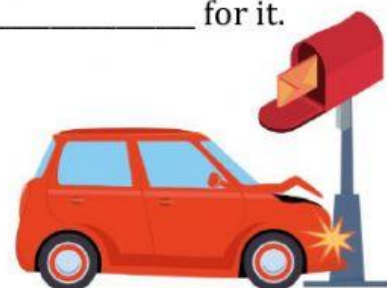
Listen to the passage without looking your exercise. Then listen again and complete the sentences with the words you hear. **Nghe đoạn văn sau nhưng không nhìn vào bài tập. Sau đó nghe lại và hoàn thành các câu sau với những từ bạn nghe được.**

Jennifer's Problem

Jennifer _____ for an insurance company. When people _____ help with their car insurance, they _____ her. Right now it is 9:05 A.M., and Jennifer _____ at her desk.

She _____ to work on time this morning. Yesterday Jennifer _____ late to work because she _____ a minor auto accident. While she _____ to work, her cell phone _____. She _____ for it.

While she _____ for her phone, Jennifer _____ control of the car. Her car _____ into a row of mailboxes beside the road and _____. Fortunately no one was hurt in the accident.



Jennifer _____ okay, but her car _____. It _____ repairs. Jennifer _____ very embarrassed now. She _____ a bad decision, specially since it is illegal to talk on a cell phone and drive at the same time where she lives.

Exercise 40. Warm-up. (Chart 2-8)

Part I. Think about your experiences when you were a beginning learner of English. Check (✓) the statements that are true for you.

Ngĩ về những trải nghiệm của bản thân khi bạn mới bắt đầu học tiếng Anh. Đánh dấu (✓) vào những câu đúng với bạn.

When I was a beginning learner of English, ...

1. ____ I remained quiet when someone asked me a question.
2. ____ I checked my dictionary frequently.
3. ____ I asked people to speak very, very slowly.
4. ____ I translated sentences into my language a lot.



Part II. Look at the sentences you checked. Are these statements no longer true? If the answer is "yes," another way to express your idea is with **used to**. Which of these sentence(s) are true for you?

Nhìn vào những câu bạn vừa chọn. Những câu đó bây giờ còn đúng nữa không? Nếu câu trả lời là "yes," có một cách để bạn thể hiện ý kiến của mình là sử dụng **used to**. Câu nào sau đây đúng với bạn?

1. ____ I used to remain quiet when someone asked me a question.
2. ____ I used to check my dictionary frequently.
3. ____ I used to ask people to speak very, very slowly.
4. ____ I used to translate sentences into my language a lot.



2-8 Express Past Habit: *Used To* (Diễn tả thói quen ở quá khứ: *Used To*)

<p>(a) I used to live with my parents. Now I live in my own apartment.</p> <p>(b) Ann used to be afraid of dogs, but now she likes dogs.</p> <p>(c) Al used to smoke, but he doesn't anymore.</p>	<p>Used to expresses a past situation or habit that no longer exists at present. FORM: used to + the simple form of a verb</p> <p>Used to diễn tả một tình huống hoặc một thói quen ở quá khứ nhưng không còn ở hiện tại DẠNG: used to + động từ nguyên mẫu</p>
<p>(d) Did you used to live in Paris? (or Did you use to live in Paris?)</p>	<p>QUESTION FORM: did + subject + used to (or did + subject + use to)*</p> <p>CÂU NGHI VẤN: did + chủ ngữ + used to (hoặc did + chủ ngữ + use to)*</p>
<p>(e) I didn't used to drink coffee at breakfast, but now I always have coffee in the morning. (OR I didn't use to drink coffee.)</p> <p>(f) I never used to drink coffee at breakfast, but now I always have coffee in the morning.</p>	<p>NEGATIVE FORM: didn't used to (OR didn't use to)*</p> <p>Didn't use(d) to occurs infrequently. More commonly, people use <i>never</i> to express a negative idea with <i>used to</i>, as in (f).</p> <p>DẠNG PHỦ ĐỊNH: didn't used to (hoặc didn't use to)*</p> <p>Didn't use(d) xảy ra không thường xuyên. Phổ biến hơn là <i>never</i>: diễn tả một ý kiến phủ định, dùng với <i>used to</i>, as in (f).</p>

*Both forms (**used to** and **use to**) are possible in questions and negatives.

* Cả hai dạng (**used to** và **use to**) có thể sử dụng trong câu nghi vấn và phủ định.

Exercise 41. Looking at grammar. (Chart 2-8)

Make sentences with a similar meaning by using **used to**. Some of the sentences are negative, and some of them are questions.

Viết lại câu với nghĩa tương đương bằng cách sử dụng **used to**. Một số câu là câu phủ định và một số câu là câu nghi vấn.

1. *When I was a child, I was shy. Now I'm not shy.*

I used to be shy, but now I'm not.

2. *When I was young, I thought that people over 40 were old.*

/ think / used / that people over 40 were old. / I / to

→

3. *Now you live in this city. Where did you live before you came here?*

/ you / use / Where / live? / did / to

→

4. *Did you work for the phone company at some time in the past?*

/ used / Did / work / for the phone company? / you / to

→

5. *When I was younger, I slept through the night. I never woke up in the middle of the night.*

/ in the middle of the night, but now I do. / use / wake / I / to / up
/ didn't

→

/ sleep / to / I / used / through the night, but now I don't.

→

6. *When I was a child, I watched cartoons on TV. I don't watch cartoons anymore. Now I watch news programs.*

/ to / I / used / cartoons on TV, but I don't anymore. / watch

→

/ I / news programs, but now I do. / used / to / watch / didn't

→

7. *How about you?*

/ use / What / did / on TV when you were little? / to / watch / you

→



Exercise 42. Interview (Chart 2-8)

Make a question with **used to** for each item by matching the questions with the suitable items and answer that question.

Đặt câu hỏi với **used to** cho mỗi mục bằng cách nối câu hỏi với các mục phù hợp và trả lời câu hỏi đó

1. Did you use to play with dolls or toy soldiers?
2. Did you use to dress up in your mother's or father's clothes?
3. Did you use to roller skate?
4. Did you use to play in the mud?
5. Did you use to catch frogs or snakes?
6. Did you use to get into trouble at school.?
7. Did you use to swing on a rope swing?

1. play in the mud.
2. play with dolls or toy soldiers.
3. roller-skate.
4. swing on a rope swing.
5. catch frogs or snakes.
6. get into trouble at school.
7. dress up in your mother's or father's clothes.

Mud (n) bùn
Toy soldier: lính đồ chơi
Get into trouble: gặp rắc rối
Roller skate: trượt patanh
Swing (v) chơi xích đu, đu đưa Swing (n) xích đu
Roller skate: trượt patanh



Exercise 43. Listening. (Chart 2-8)

Used to is often pronounced "usta." Listen to the examples. Then complete the sentences with the non-reduced words you hear.

Used to thường được phát âm là "usta." Nghe những ví dụ sau và hoàn thành các câu bên dưới với những từ dạng không rút gọn mà bạn nghe được.

Examples: I used to (usta) ride my bike to work, but now I take the bus.
I didn't used to (usta) be late when I rode my bike to work.

Did you use to (usta) ride your bike to work?



1. I used to stay up past midnight, but now I often go to bed at 10:00 because I have an 8:00 class.
2. What time _____ to bed when you were a child?
3. Tom _____ tennis after work every day, but now he doesn't.
4. I _____ breakfast, but now I always have something to eat in the morning because I read that students who eat breakfast do better in school.
5. I _____ grammar, but now I do.

Exercise 44. Check your knowledge. (Chart 2-8)

Correct the errors in verb tense usage. **Sửa các lỗi sai về cách sử dụng thì của động từ trong các câu sau.**

1. Alex used to **living** -> live in Cairo.
2. Junko used to **worked** -> _____ for an investment company.
3. Margo **was used** -> _____ to teach English, but now she works at a publishing company.
4. Where _____ you used to live?
5. I **didn't was used** -> _____ to get up early, but now I do.
6. **Were** -> _____ you used to live in Singapore?
7. My family used to **going** -> _____ to the beach every weekend, but now we don't.



Exercise 45. Let's read and write. (Chapter 2)

Part I. Read the passage about a famous author. Then read the statements. Choose "T" for true and "F" for false.

Đọc đoạn văn sau về một tác giả nổi tiếng. Sau đó đọc các câu bên dưới. Chọn "T" cho đáp án đúng và "F" cho đáp án sai.

J. K. Rowling

Did you know that J. K. Rowling used to be an English language teacher before she became successful as the author of the Harry Potter series? She taught English to students in Portugal. She lived there from 1991 to 1994. During that time, she also worked on her first Harry Potter book.

After she taught in Portugal, she went back to Scotland. By then she was a single mother with a young daughter. She didn't have much money, but she didn't want to

return to teaching until she completed her book. Rowling enjoyed drinking coffee, so she did much of her writing in a cafe while her daughter took naps. She wrote quickly, and when her daughter was three, Rowling finished Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone.

Many publishers were not interested in her book. She doesn't remember how many rejection letters she got, maybe twelve. Finally a small publishing company, Bloomsbury, accepted it. Shortly after its publication, the book began to sell quickly, and Rowling soon became famous. Now there are seven Harry Potter books, and Rowling is one of the wealthiest and most successful women in the world.



Single mother: mẹ đơn thân	Take naps: ngủ, chợp mắt
Publisher (n) nhà xuất bản	Rejection letter thư từ chối
Wealthy (n) giàu có	

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Rowling finished the first Harry Potter book in 1993. | T | F |
| 2. Rowling did a lot of writing in a cafe. | T | F |
| 3. At first, publishers loved her work. | T | F |
| 4. Soon after her book came out, many people bought it. | T | F |
| 5. Rowling still works as a teacher. | T | F |

Part II. Choose a writer or a singer you are interested in. Find information about this person's life. Make a list of important or interesting events. Put the information into a paragraph. Edit your verbs carefully.

Chọn một nhà văn hoặc một ca sĩ mà bạn yêu thích. Tìm các thông tin về cuộc sống của họ. Kể ra các sự kiện quan trọng hoặc thú vị của người đó. Kết hợp các thông tin lại tạo thành một đoạn văn. Chỉnh sửa các động từ trong đoạn cẩn thận.

"It is difficult to live in the present, pointless to live in the future and impossible to live in the past." (Frank Herbert)

Sống trong hiện tại thật khó khăn, sống trong tương lai là điều vô nghĩa và sống trong quá khứ là bất khả thi.