

PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT

Exercise 39. Reading. (Charts 4-1-> 4-7)

Answer the questions. Then read the passage and the statements that follow. Choose "T" for true and "F" for false.

Trả lời các câu hỏi sau. Sau đó đọc đoạn văn và những câu phía dưới. Chọn "T" cho đáp án đúng và "F" cho đáp án sai.



Have you heard about the problem of disappearing honeybees?

Why are honeybees important to fruit and many other crops?

Where Have the Honeybees Gone?

Honeybees have been disappearing around the world for several years now. In the United States, billions of bees have already died. Europe, Australia, and Brazil have also reported losses of honeybees. This is a serious problem because bees pollinate crops. Without pollination, apple, orange, and other fruit trees cannot produce fruit. Other crops like nuts also need pollination. In the United States, one-third of the food supply depends on honeybees.

Scientists have a name for this problem: colony collapse disorder (CCD). Bees live in colonies or hives, and thousands of beekeepers have been finding their hives empty. A hive that once held 50,000 bees may just have a few dead or dying ones left.

There have been many theories about why this has happened; for example, disease, pests, unnatural growing conditions, and damaged DNA. Scientists now think that the cause may be a combination of a virus and a fungus, but they need to do more research to find a solution to this very serious problem.

Pollinate (v) thụ phấn	Colony collapse disorder: chứng rối loạn sụt giảm bầy đàn
Pollination (n) sự thụ phấn	Hive (n) tổ ong
Beekeeper (n) người nuôi ong	Pest (n) sâu bệnh
Fungus (n) nấm	DNA: chất mang thông tin di truyền

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Honeybees have stopped disappearing. | T | F |
| 2. Scientists expect that more bees will die. | T | F |
| 3. Apples and other fruits depend on honeybees. | T | F |
| 4. Bee hives have been disappearing. | T | F |
| 5. There are only four reasons why honeybees have died. | T | F |

Exercise 40. Grammar and writing. (Chapters 1, 2, and 4)

Part I. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

Hoàn thành các câu sau với dạng đúng của các từ trong ngoặc.

My name (be) is Surasuk Jutukanyaprteep. I (be) _____ from Thailand. Right now I (study) _____ English at this school. I (be) _____ at this school since the beginning of January. I (arrive) _____ here January 2nd, and my classes (begin) _____ January 6th.

Since I (come) _____ here, I (do) _____ many things, and I (meet) _____ many people. Last week, I (go) _____ to a party at my friend's house. I (meet) _____ some of the other students from Thailand at the party. Of course, we (speak) _____ Thai, so I (practice, not) _____ my English that night. There (be) _____ only people from Thailand at the party.

However, since I (come) _____ here, I (meet) _____ a lot of other people too, including people from Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. I enjoy meeting people from other countries. Now I (know) _____ people from all these places, and they (become) _____ my friends.

Part II. Write three paragraphs about yourself. Use the passage in Part I as a model. Answer these questions:

Hoàn thành ba đoạn văn về bản thân bạn. Sử dụng đoạn văn ở phần 1 làm mẫu. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

PARAGRAPH I.

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from?
3. How long have you been here?

PARAGRAPH II.

4. What have you done since you came here? OR



5. What have you learned since you began studying English?

PARAGRAPH III.

6. Who have you met in this class? OR

7. Who have you met recently?

8. Give a little information about these people.



Exercise 41. Warm- up. (Chart 4-8)

Read Karen's statement. Which sequence of events (a. or b.) is correct?

Đọc câu của Karen. Câu nào trong các câu (a hoặc b) là đúng?

KAREN: Jane met me for lunch. She was so happy. She had passed her driver's test.

a. Jane talked to Karen. Then she passed her test.

b. Jane passed her test. Then she talked to Karen.

4-8 Past Perfect (Quá khứ hoàn thành)

Situation:

Jack left his apartment at 2:00. Sue arrived at his apartment at 2:15 and knocked on the door.




(a) When Sue arrived, Jack wasn't there. He **had left**.



The PAST PERFECT is used when the speaker is talking about two different events at two different times in the past; one event ends before the second event happens.

In (a): There are two events, and both happened in the past: *Jack left his apartment. Sue arrived at his apartment.* To show the time relationship between the two events, we use the past perfect (**had left**) to say that the first event (Jack leaving his apartment) was completed before the second event (Sue arriving at his apartment) occurred.

QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH được sử dụng khi người nói đang nói về hai sự việc khác nhau tại hai thời điểm khác nhau trong quá khứ; một sự việc kết thúc trước khi sự việc thứ hai xảy ra. Trong (a): Có hai sự việc, và cả hai đều đã xảy ra trong quá khứ: Jack rời khỏi căn hộ của mình. Sue đến căn hộ của mình.

	<p>Để hiển thị mối quan hệ thời gian giữa hai sự việc, chúng ta sử dụng quá khứ hoàn thành (đã rời khỏi) để nói rằng sự việc đầu tiên (Jack rời khỏi căn hộ của mình) đã hoàn thành trước khi sự việc thứ hai xảy ra (Sue đến căn hộ của anh ấy).</p>
	
<p>(b) Jack had left his apartment when Sue arrived.</p>	<p>FORM: had + past participle Dạng had + quá khứ phân từ</p>
<p>(c) He'd left. I'd left. They'd left. Etc.</p>	<p>CONTRACTION: I /you / she / he / it / we / they + 'd Dạng rút gọn: I /you / she / he / it / we / they + 'd</p>
<p>(d) Jack had left before Sue arrived. (e) Jack left before Sue arrived. (f) Sue arrived after Jack had left. (g) Sue arrived after Jack left.</p> 	<p>When before and after are used in a sentence, the time relationship is already clear so the past perfect is often not necessary. The simple past may be used, as in (e) and (g). Examples (d) and (e) have the same meaning. Examples (f) and (g) have the same meaning. Khi before và after được sử dụng trong câu, mối quan hệ thời gian đã rõ ràng nên quá khứ hoàn thành thường không cần thiết. Quá khứ đơn có thể được sử dụng, như trong (e) và (g). Ví dụ (d) và (e) có cùng nghĩa. Ví dụ (f) và (g) có cùng nghĩa.</p>
<p>(h) Stella was alone in a strange city. She walked down the avenue slowly, looking in shop windows. Suddenly, she turned her head and looked behind her. Someone had called her name</p>	<p>The past perfect is more common in formal writing such as fiction, as in (h) Quá khứ hoàn thành phổ biến hơn trong văn bản chính thức như tiểu thuyết, như trong (h)</p>

Exercise 42. Looking at grammar. (Chart 4-8)

Identify which action in the past took place first (1st) and which action took place second (2nd).

Xác định xem hành động nào ở quá khứ xảy ra trước (1st) và hành động nào xảy ra sau (2nd).

1. The tennis player **jumped** in the air for joy. She **had won** the match.

a. 1st The tennis player won the match.

b. 2nd The tennis player jumped in the air.

2. Before I went to bed, I **checked** the front door. My roommate **had** already **locked** it.

a. 2nd I checked the door.

b. 1st My roommate locked the door.

3. I **looked** for Diego, but he **had left** the building.

a. _____ Diego left the building.

b. _____ I looked for Diego.

4. I **laughed** when I saw my son. He **had poured** a bowl of noodles on top of his head.

a. _____ I laughed.

b. _____ My son poured a bowl of noodles on his head.

5. Oliver **arrived** at the theater on time, but he couldn't get in.

He **had left** his ticket at home.

a. _____ Oliver left his ticket at home.

b. _____ Oliver arrived at the theater.

6. I **handed** Betsy the newspaper, but she didn't want it.

She **had read** it during her lunch hour.

a. _____ I handed Betsy the newspaper.

b. _____ Betsy read the newspaper.

7. After Carl arrived in New York, he **called** his mother.

He **had promised** to call her as soon as he got in.

a. _____ Carl made a promise to his mother.

b. _____ Carl called his mother.

Exercise 43. Listening. (Chart 4-8)

Listen to the short conversations and choose the verbs you hear.

Nghe đoạn hội thoại ngắn sau và chọn những động từ bạn vừa nghe được.

Examples: You will hear:

A: I'll introduce you to Professor Newton at the meeting tonight.

B: You don't need to. I have already met him.

You will choose: has have had

