Grammar focus: REDUCING ADVERB CLAUSES OF TIME TO ADVERB PHRASES

(RÚT GỌN MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ THỜI GIAN THÀNH CỤM TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ THỜI GIAN)

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian thường bắt đầu bằng các trạng từ như: when, while, after, before, since, until, as soon as. Mệnh đề thời gian có thể đứng cuối câu hoặc nếu đứng đầu câu thì sẽ có dấu phẩy liền sau để tách biệt với mệnh đề chính.

- It started to rain **while the boys were playing football**.
= **While the boys were playing football**, it started to rain.

SỰ PHỐI HỢP THÌ GIỮA MỆNH ĐỀ CHÍNH VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ THỜI GIAN 🕮

Main clause (Mệnh đề chính)	Adverbial clause of time (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)
PRESENT TENSES	PRESENT TENSES
- My mum is cooking **while** my dad is cleaning the living room. Hiện tại Tiếp diễn – Hiện tại Tiếp diễn = **While** my dad is cleaning the living room, my mum is cooking. - He often reads the news **when** he is on the way to work. Hiện tại đơn – Hiện tại đơn = **When** he is on the way to work, he often reads the news.	
PAST TENSES	PAST TENSES
I met my friend **while** I was going to school. Quá khứ đơn – Quá khứ Tiếp diễn = **While** I was going to school, I met my friend. - It started to rain **while** the boys were playing football. Quá khứ đơn – Quá khứ Tiếp diễn = **While** the boys were playing football, it started to rain. - Last night, I was doing my homework **while** my sister was playing games. Quá khứ Tiếp diễn – Quá khứ Tiếp diễn = Last night, **while** my sister was playing games, I was doing my homework. - I have worked here **since** I graduated. Hiện tại Hoàn thành - Quá khứ Đơn = **Since** I graduated, I have worked here.	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- He had left **by the time** I came.

Quá khứ hoàn thành – Quá khứ đơn

= **By the time** I came, he had left.

- I went to bed **after** I had finished my homework.

Quá khứ đơn - Quá khứ hoàn thành

= **After** I had finished my homework, I went to bed.

FUTURE TENSES	PRESENT TENSES

- I will wait here **until** she comes back.

Tương lai đơn – Hiện tại đơn

- He will go home **after** he has finished his work.

Tương lai đơn – Hiện tại Hoàn thành

= **After** he has finished his work, he will go home.

- He will have left **by the time** you arrive.

Tương lai Hoàn thành – Hiện tại đơn

= **By the time** you arrive, he will have left.

PRACTICE Put the verb in each sentence into the most suitable tense. State the name of the tense.

1. While Sam **(drive)** to work, his car got a flat tire.

→ **was driving: Quá khứ Tiếp diễn**

2. When I **(travel)** across the United States, I could discover new places and people.

→

3. While we were enjoying the cool evening breeze and listening to the sounds of nature, we **(lose)** track of time.

→

4. Jane's camera quit working while she **(photograph)** a model this morning.

→

5. While my family and I were living in the Pacific Northwest, it **(rain)** a great deal most of the time.

→

6. Before you **(ask)** the librarian for help, you should make every effort to find the materials yourself.

→

7. While Jack was trying to sleep last night, a mosquito **(keep)** buzzing in his ear.

→

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8. While Susan **(climb)** the mountain, she lost her footing and fell onto a ledge several feet below.

→

9. The Wilsons have experienced many changes in their lifestyle since they **(adopt)** the twins.

→

10. After I heard Mary describe how cold it got in Minnesota in the winter, I **(decide)** not to go there for my vacation in January.

→

11. Since Bob opened his new business, he **(work)** 16 hours a day.

→

12. After Omar **(finish)** his breakfast, he left the house and went to his office.

→

13. Alex **(hurt)** his back while he was chopping wood.

→

14. You should always read a contract before you **(sign)** your name.

→

15. Before the waiter came to our table, I **(already make)** up my mind to order shrimp.

→

16. While Joe was driving to school yesterday, he **(have)** an accident.

→

17. While Jim was watching TV last night, the telephone **(ring).**

→

18. Since Ann remembered that she **(not turn)** off the oven, her husband drove directly home.

→

19. Before that student **(enter)** the class, the teacher had already given a quiz.

→

20. Since I came here, I **(learn)** a lot of English.

→

TẠI SAO PHẢI RÚT GỌN MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ THỜI GIAN? 🕮

Rút gọn mệnh đề giúp cho câu trở nên ngắn gọn súc tích hơn, cũng là thể hiện văn phong trình độ cao. Tuy nhiên cần chú ý:

- Không phải mọi mệnh đề trạng ngữ đều có thể được rút gọn.

- Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ có thể được rút gọn khi nó có cùng chủ ngữ với mệnh đề chính.

- Mệnh đề là phải có chủ ngữ và kèm theo đó là động từ đã được chia thì.

- Cụm từ là không có chủ ngữ và kèm theo đó là động từ không được chia thì (động từ có thể ở dạng V_ing, V_to inf, hay quá khứ phân từ V_ED/ V3 ....)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CÁCH RÚT GỌN 🕮

1. Bỏ chủ ngữ ở mệnh đề trạng ngữ

Ex: While Joe was driving to school yesterday, he had an accident.

→ *While driving to school yesterday, Joe had an accident.*

2a. Chuyển động từ sang dạng:

- V_ing nếu ở thể chủ động.
- (Being) + V3 nếu ở thể bị động.

2b. Hoặc giữ nguyên hoặc bỏ liên từ:

- Có thể giữ nguyên hoặc bỏ liên từ: *When (khi), As (khi), Whenever (bất cứ khi nào), While (trong khi). Có thể thay thế các liên từ này bằng On hoặc Upon.*
- *Bắt buộc giữ lại các liên từ: Once (một khi), After (sau khi), Before (trước khi), Until (cho tới khi),*

Ex: - When I saw the dog, I ran away.

→ When seeing/ On seeing/ Seeing the dog, I ran away.

- As she opened the door, she found a package on the floor.

→ When opening/ On opening/ Opening the door, she found a package on the floor.

3. Lưu ý về động từ:

3a. Nếu trợ động từ là "to be" thì bỏ luôn "to be".

- While I was sitting in my class, I saw a bird singing.

→ While sitting/ Sitting in my class, I saw a bird singing.

3b. Nếu chỉ có trợ động từ "to be" thì chuyển sang "being". Nếu ở dạng bị động thì bỏ luôn "being", chỉ còn lại V3.

- When he was unable to buy a car, he bought a bike.

→ When being/ Being unable to buy a car, he bought a bike.

= Unable to buy a car, he bought a bike.

- While they were on the bus, they played games with their smartphones.

→ While being/ Being on the bus, they played games with their smartphones.

= On the bus, they played games with their smartphones.

- Once your test is finished, it should be double-checked before you hand it in.

→ Once finished, your test should be double-checked before you hand it in

- As we were attacked from every side, we had to fight back.

→ As being/ Being attacked from every side, we had to fight back.

= Attacked from every side, we had to fight back.**3c. Nếu mệnh đề trạng ngữ đang ở thì Quá khứ Hoàn thành, ta nên chuyển thành: "having + V_ED/ V3"**

- Before I had left for work, I ate breakfast.

→ Before having left for work, I ate breakfast.

- After she had finished her report, she went out with me.

→ After having finished her report, she went out with me.

PRACTICE ✍ Rewrite the sentences with the same meaning:

1. While Joe was driving to school yesterday, he had an accident.

→ *While driving to school yesterday, Joe had an accident.*

2. Since I came here, I have learned a lot of English.

→

3. Since Bob opened his new business, he has been working 16 hours a day.

→

4. After Omar had finished breakfast, he left the house and went to his office.

→

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. Alex hurt his back while he was chopping wood.

→

6. You should always read a contract before you sign your name.

→

7. Before you ask the librarian for help, you should make every effort to find the materials yourself.

→

8. While Susan was climbing the mountain, she lost her footing and fell onto a ledge several feet below.

→

9. The Wilsons have experienced many changes in their lifestyle since they adopted the twins.

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10. After I heard Mary describe how cold it got in Minnesota in the winter, I decided not to go there for my vacation in January.

→

11. When I was travelling across the United States, I could discover new places and people.

→

12. While we were enjoying the cool evening breeze and listening to the sounds of nature, we lost track of time.

→

TIME & REASONS - Strategy

Questions about TIME focus on the Details of **when something happens.** They often begin with **WHEN, WHAT TIME, HOW OFTEN, HOW LONG, HOW SOON, HOW LATE.**	Questions about REASONS ask you to listen for Details **often begin with WHY but may also begin with WHAT ...FOR.**
- **When** will the meeting probably finish? - **What time** does the concert begin? - **How often** are the taxis serviced? - **How long** has Julia been on sick leave? - **How soon** will the project be completed? - **How late** did the coach arrive?	- **Why** was the package delivered later than expected? - **Why** didn't the hotel provide breakfast yesterday? - **Why** couldn't they enter the building? - **What** was the purpose of Helen's visit? - **What** is the nature of the man's call? - **What** has been the reason for the delay of the flight?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING FOR MAIN IDEAS & DETAILS ▶ Write a report to each video (in no more than 5 sentences) using the best reporting verbs to show how well you understand it. You should also identify the speakers and the topic and the background of the conversation. PARAPHRASE whenever possible.

1. At the pharmacy

Scene 1:

W1: Hi! How can I help you?
W2: (1) ? I have a headache.
W1: I'm so sorry. We can't give our guest medicines but (2) if you like.
W2: No, it's okay. I don't need a doctor. Just a cold! But is there a chemist near the hotel?
W1: (3) ?
W2: Sorry, that's right. A pharmacy!
W1: Sure, (4) .
W2: Thank you.
W1: You're welcome.

Scene 2:

M: Good morning, how can I help you?
W2: I have a bad cold. Do you have something I can take?
M: What symptoms do you have?
W2: (5) .
M: Do you have a temperature?
W2: No. I don't think so.
M: (6) ?
W2: Nope!
M: Are you allergic to any drugs?
W2: I'm only allergic to penicillin.
M: No problem, this is aspirin. (7) .
W2: How many do I have to take?
M: Two every four hours.
W2: Sorry, How often?
M: Every four hours. If you don't feel better in 24 hours, (8) .
W2: Okay, Thanks, How much are they?
M: $4.75 please!
W2: Thank you
M: You're welcome.

A. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

a. informed the doctor/ which were only/ he would like to check/ headache and cough. /when the guest/ that she had a bad cold,/ At the pharmacy,/ her symptoms
→
b. to penicillin / that cost 4.75 dollars. / The woman had added / that she was allergic/ before receiving some aspirins
→
c. to the guest/ having a headache,/ the receptionist recommended / or go to the pharmacy / the street. / Firstly, /after having rejected giving painkillers/ according to their hotel's rules/ right across/ she should see a doctor
→

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d. to take 2 pills/ Finally, /every 4 hours / suggesting her see a doctor / in 24 hours. / he instructed the woman/ and didn't forget/ if she was still unwell
→

B. Put the sentences in A in the correct order to make a report for the video.

[ ] → [ ] → [ ] → [ ]

2. The eyes are bigger than the stomach

M: That was really good. I think I'm just about to stop now.
W: That goes double for me. (9) .
Waitress: Excuse me, here are your desserts. Ma'am, your Crème Caramel! And sir, your chocolate mousse.
M: I'm very sorry, but is there any way we could have these desserts returned to the kitchen? I don't want to make any trouble for you (10) .
W: Dear, actually. Why don't we keep the Crème Caramel, it looks very tasty, we could share it.
Waitress: That's fine. Do you want me to take the mousse back?
M: Could you? That would be great. I appreciate it. (11) .
I'll be more careful next time.
Waitress: Please, sir. It's completely alright. (12) ?
W: Yes, could we? I can't possibly finish it all by myself.

A. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

a. and promised/ not to have his eyes / next time. / the waitress's acceptance/ his stomach/ The man highly appreciated/ bigger than
→
b. only their main course. / a young couple / they had already been too full/ At a nice restaurant,/ after having finished/ because/ordering dessert/ was feeling regretful
→
c. When the waitress brought theirs,/ the man apologized for asking/ to return them/ but the woman/ wanted to keep/ and share one of them/ because her Crème caramel/ looked so delicious.
→
d. She/ the chocolate mousse/an extra spoon./ took / and smartly offered/
→

B. Put the sentences in A in the correct order to make a report for the video.

[ ] → [ ] → [ ] → [ ]

3. At the front desk

R: Good morning, sir. (13) ?
G1: Good morning, I'm sorry but I got a bit of problems, the remote control at my room doesn't work so I have to walk off to the TV every time I want to change the channels, I wonder if you can ask someone to fix it.
R: I'm sorry to hear that, (14) .
G1: Thank you. Oh! And I'm wondering if I could have some more towels please, I dropped mine in the bath last night.

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R: Of course, I'll ask room service to get you some more.
G1: Thank you very much.
R: You are welcome.
G1: Oh! (15) ?
R: The restaurant is just along the corridor on your left.
G1: Thank you.
R: Good morning Sir, can I help you?
G2: I certainly hope so, I'm afraid I've got a complaint, I'm in room 102, and it's much too noisy, I'm right next to the lift and I didn't get any sleep last night.
R: I'm very sorry to hear that but I'm afraid there aren't any rooms available today, they're fully booked.
G2: Right! (16) ?
R: Just take a seat and I'll let him know that you'd like to see him.
G2: Thank you.
G3: Excuse me! Could you help me, please?
R: Hello Mrs. Grifton, what's the problem?
G3: I'm sorry but I think there is something wrong with the shower, it isn't hot enough. Would you mind sending someone to look at it please?
R: Of course, (17) . It's room 303, isn't it?
G3: That's right, thank you very much.
R: Not at all.
G3: Oh! And we have to leave today, I'm afraid.
R: Oh, so you are not leaving tomorrow.
G3: No, I'm sorry I got the dates wrong. (18) . I'm really sorry.
R: Don't worry. It's not a problem, Mrs. Grifton. Check-out is at 12 o'clock.
G3: Thank you very much.
G2: So that is another room available today.
R: Yes, there is now, It's room 303. (19) ?
G2: Yes, please!
R: Okay, (20) .
G2: Right, Thank you very much.
R: Good morning, it's Station hotel. Oh yeah! That's the rock band, isn't it? And they just stay for one night. Yes, their rooms are just reserved for this evening. They're rooms: 301, 302, 304 and 305. Thank you. Bye.

4. Sorry about the delay

M: Hello. (21) .
Waiter: Of course, Sir. I am sorry for the delay.
M: Oh you should be. (22) .
Waiter: I apologize, I'm afraid there was a misunderstanding among the wait staff, there will be no more delay this evening, I promise.
Waiter: Alright, Sir. Here is your salad dressing you ordered.
M: Ahh.
Waiter: Oh, I'm very sorry, Sir. (23) .
M: No, Thanks, I'll clean it by myself.
Waiter: Sir, please, I'd like to sincerely apologize for my carelessness. Can I provide you with some wet towels or cleaning agents? It's the least I can do.
M: Okay, Some wet towels. (24) ?
Waiter: I'm so sorry. Um, we will pay for the dry cleaning.
M: I hope for your sake it can be cleaned. I'll be definitely sending the bill here.
Waiter: Of course Sir. (25) .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

a. the customer complained about / In the end,/ his soiled expensive shirt and said that he would certainly / paying for it. / send the laundry bill there / when the waiter mentioned
→
b. to an annoyed customer/ served the food immediately/Firstly, /for their service delay, / as he had promised. / the waiter/ after having apologized
→
c. accidentally spilled water/ After that, / he apologized for his carelessness/ and got him/on the man's shirt,/ some wet towels. / when the waiter
→

B. Put the sentences in A in the correct order to make a report for the video.

[ ] → [ ] → [ ]

LIVEWORKSHEETS