



TRUNG TÂM ĐÀO TẠO KỸ NĂNG VÀ NGOẠI NGỮ ES
(ENGLISH SPEAKER CENTER)

Let's make the world
a better place

The more people we help – The more successful we are

Teacher: Ms. Jenny

Content: Unit 6 / Vocabulary & Grammar

UNIT 6: FOLK TALES

A. VOCABULARY

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. brave (adj) /breɪv/: dũng cảm, gan dạ 2. Buddha (n) /'bʊdə/: Bụt, Đức phật 3. cruel (adj) /'kru:əl/: độc ác 4. cunning (adj) /'kʌnɪŋ/: xảo quyệt, gian xảo 5. dragon (n) /'dræɡən/: con rồng 6. emperor (n) /'empərə(r)/: hoàng đế 7. evil (adj) /'i:vl/: xấu xa về mặt đạo đức 8. fable (n) /'feɪbl/: truyện ngụ ngôn 9. fairy (n) /'feəri/: tiên, nàng tiên 10. fairy tale (n) /'feəri teɪl/: truyện thần tiên, truyện cổ tích 11. folk tale (n) /fɒk teɪl/: truyện dân gian 12. fox (n) /fɒks/: con cáo 13. generous (adj) /'dʒenərəs/: hào phóng, rộng rãi | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. giant (n) /'dʒaɪənt/: người khổng lồ 15. glitch (n) /glɪtʃ/: mụ phù thủy 16. hare (n) /heə(r)/: con thỏ 17. knight (n) /naɪt/: hiệp sĩ 18. legend (n) /'ledʒənd/: truyền thuyết 19. lion (n) /'laɪən/: con sư tử 20. mean (adj) /mi:n/: keo kiệt, bủn xỉn 21. ogre (n) /'ɒɡə(r)/: quỷ ăn thịt người, yêu tinh 22. princess (n) /,prɪn'ses/: công chúa 23. tortoise (n) /'tɔ:təs/: con rùa 24. wicked (adj) /'wɪkɪd/: xấu xa, độc ác 25. wolf (n) /wʊlf/: con chó sói 26. woodcutter (n) /'wʊdkʌtə(r)/: tiểu phu, người đốn củi |
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B. GRAMMAR REVIEW

	Thì quá khứ đơn	Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn
Cấu trúc	(+) S + V-ed / 2 (-) S + didn't + V (bare-inf) (?) Did (not) + S + V(bare-inf) ...? -> Yes, S + did. / No, S + didn't.	(+) S + was / were + V-ing (-) S + wasn't / weren't + V-ing (?) Was / Were (not) + S + V-ing ...? -> Yes, S + was/were. / No, S + wasn't/weren't.
Ví dụ	- Last year I worked at the cinema, studied for my degree and wrote a column for the local newspaper.	- It happened at five in the afternoon while he was watching the news on TV. - He was doing his homework in his bedroom when the burglar came into the house
Cách dùng	- Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra tại một thời điểm cố định trong quá khứ	- Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ

	- Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra ngay sau hành động khác trong quá khứ	- Diễn tả hai hành động hoặc nhiều hơn đang diễn ra tại thời điểm nói trong quá khứ - Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra thì một hành động khác xen vào. Hành động làm gián đoạn chia thì quá khứ đơn.
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	Dấu hiệu: ago, yesterday, last month/ year/ week, in 2019, then,...	Dấu hiệu: while, when, all day/ night/ morning,

C. EXERCISE

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past continuous form the verbs.

- Peter _____ (play) a video game when his brother, Jack, _____ (enter) the room.
- I _____ (study) for my English test when my mother _____ (come) home from work.
- Emma _____ (wash) the dishes when the telephone _____ (ring).
- I _____ (ate) a sandwich while my parents _____ (drink) coffee.
- I _____ (watch) a DVD when my cat _____ (jump) on me.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answer

- The Smiths **aren't painting/ weren't painting** their house last weekend.
- Tom **cleaned/ was cleaning** the living room when Jane arrived.
- Did/ Were** the students writing an essay in class this morning?
- Frank **was fixing/ fixed** his car when his mobile rang.
- Mark **didn't wear/ wasn't wearing** a coat when it started to rain.
- He **is/ was** driving to work this morning when Anna called.
- While my parents **were working/ was working**, I was studying at home.
- I **walked/ was walking** home when I tripped/ was tripping and fell.
- At 8 o'clock last night, we **were having/ had** dinner at a Chinese restaurant.

Exercise 3: Read the letter and write the missing words. Write one word on each line

Dear Georgia,

I'm writing to you from my hotel room (1) _____ New York. You can't imagine what happened to me yesterday! I was walking in Mitte at around noon (2) _____ it started raining. (3) _____ I was running back to the hotel, I saw a famous actor who was eating in a restaurant. I went in and (4) _____ hello and he gave me two tickets to see his new film. Isn't that great?

That's all for now. See you (5) _____ I get back!

Love,

Rachel

Exercise 4: Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous

1. A: How (1) _____ (Anne/ break) her leg?

B: She (2) _____ (ride) her horse when she (3) _____ (fall) and (4) _____ (land) on her leg.

A: (5) _____ (she/go) to hospital?

2. A: When (1) _____ (you/see) Peter?

B: While I (2) _____ (do) my shopping at the supermarket.

3. A: I (1) _____ (call) you last night but you (2) _____ (not/ answer). Where were you?

B: I (3) _____ (jog) in the park.

Exercise 5: Give the correct forms of the verbs given in the brackets

1. Susan _____ (study) in her room when she heard the noise.

2. What _____ (they, do) at eleven p.m. last night - it was so noisy?

3. I was eight years old when my elder sister _____ (teach) me how to ride a bike.

4. John _____ (not go) to school last week because he was ill.

5. I didn't know anything about the plane crash in my neighborhood because I _____ (work) inside at that time.

Exercise 6: Supply the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets

One afternoon, a big wolf (wait) _____ in a dark forest for a little girl to come along carrying a basket of food to her grandmother. Finally, a little girl did come along and she (carry) _____ a basket of food. 'Are you carrying that basket to your grandmother?' asked the wolf. The little girl said yes, she (be) _____. So, the wolf (ask) _____ her where her grandmother lived and the little girl (tell) _____ him and he (disappear) _____ into the wood.

When the little girl (open) _____ the door of her grandmother's house, she (see) _____ that there was somebody in bed with a nightcap and nightgown on. She (approach) _____ no nearer than twenty-five feet from the bed when she (see) _____ that it was not her grandmother but the wolf, for even in a nightcap a wolf does not look like anybody's grandmother. So, the little girl (take) _____ an automatic pistol out of her basket and (shoot) _____ the wolf dead.

Exercise 7: Complete this email with either the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Where alternatives are possible, think about any difference in meaning.

I (1. buy) _____ a new alarm clock the other day in Taylor's the jewelers, when I actually (2. see) _____ somebody shoplifting. I'd finished paying for my clock and as I (3. turn) _____ round, an elderly woman (4. slowly put) _____ a silver plate into a bag that she (5. carry) _____.

Then she (6. walk) _____ over to another part of the shop and (7. pick up) _____ an expensive-looking watch a number of times. When she (8. think) _____ that nobody (9. look) _____, she (10. drop) _____ it into the bag. Before I (11. have) _____ a chance to tell the staff in the shop, she (12. notice) _____ that I (13. watch) _____ her and (14. hurry) _____ out. Unfortunately for her, two police officers (15. walk) _____ past just at that moment and she (16. run) _____ straight into them.

Exercise 8: Complete the sentences using these pairs of verbs. Use the past simple in one gap and the past continuous in the other.

come - show	get - go	hope - give	live - spend
look - see	play - break	start - check in	

1. Just as I was getting into the bath all the lights went off.
2. I.....to go away this weekend, but my boss.....me some work that I have to finish by Monday.
3. When I.....in Paris, I.....three hours a day travelling to and from work.
4. A friendly American couple..... chatting to him as he.....at the hotel reception.
5. I bumped into Lena last week. She..... a lot better than when I last..... her.
6. My boss.....into the office just as I.....everyone my holiday photos.
7. I..... badminton four times a week before I.....my ankle.