

Name:

UNIT 7: TRAFFIC**A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP****I. IT INDICATING DISTANCE – It dùng để chỉ khoảng cách****1. Cấu trúc**

Câu khẳng định	It + is + (about) + (a number) + unit of length + (from N _{place} to N _{place}) It + is + adj _{distance}
Câu phủ định	It + isn't + adj _{distance}
Câu hỏi	How far is it from N _{place} to N _{place} ?

2. Cách dùng: Chúng ta có thể sử dụng **it** như một Chủ ngữ để chỉ khoảng cách từ một địa điểm này đến một địa điểm khác.

Ví dụ:

- It is about 10 kilometers from my house to my school. (Nhà tôi cách trường tôi khoảng 10 km.)
- How far is it from your home to your office? (Khoảng cách từ nhà bạn đến trường là bao xa?)
It is (about) 1500 meters. (Nó khoảng 1500 m.)
- How far is it from Ho Chi Minh City to Vung Tau? (Thành phố HCM cách Vũng Tàu bao xa?)
It is not very far. (Không xa lắm)

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Trong câu thường có một số đi kèm một đơn vị chỉ độ dài: a kilometer, 1000 meters, 500 miles, ...

Trong câu thường có tính từ chỉ khoảng cách: far, near, ...

II. USED TO - Đã từng**1. Cấu trúc**

Câu khẳng định	S + use to + V
Câu phủ định	S + didn't + use to + V
Câu hỏi	Did + S + use to + V?

2. Cách dùng chính

- ✓ Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đã từng được thực hiện trong quá khứ và đã chấm dứt.

Ví dụ:

- I used to play basketball, but now I like playing video games. (Tôi đã từng chơi bóng rổ, nhưng bây giờ tôi thích chơi điện tử.)
- He used to be a soccer player. (Anh ấy từng là một cầu thủ bóng đá - Chủ thể của hành động trên ở thời điểm hiện tại không còn là một cầu thủ bóng đá nữa.)
- ✓ Diễn tả một sự việc chưa từng xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

- They didn't use to be best friends. (Họ chưa từng là bạn thân của nhau - Hành động là bạn thân của nhau chưa từng xảy ra trong quá khứ, tuy nhiên chưa chắc đã không xảy ra trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai.)

- My father didn't use to buy a mobile phone for me, but in the future he will. (Bố tôi chưa từng mua cho tôi một chiếc di động nào cả, tuy nhiên trong tương lai có thể ông sẽ mua cho tôi.)

3. **Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** Trong câu thường có các động từ: used to, use to, didn't use to.

4. **Lưu ý:** Trong câu hỏi hoặc trong câu phủ định, chữ "d" trong từ "used" sẽ bị bỏ đi.

Ví dụ:

- Did you use to play table tennis when you were a child? (Bạn đã từng chơi bóng bàn khi còn nhỏ chưa?)
- Did you use to walk to school? (Bạn đã từng đi bộ đến trường chưa?)
No, I didn't. I only went to school by car. (Không, tôi chỉ đến trường bằng ô tô.)
- I didn't use to play table tennis when I was a child. I used to play soccer and go swimming. (Tôi chưa từng chơi bóng bàn khi còn nhỏ. Tôi từng chơi bóng đá và đi bơi.)
- He didn't use to be a good student, but now he has a good job and can earn a lot of money. (Anh ấy chưa từng là một học sinh giỏi, nhưng bây giờ anh ấy tìm được một công việc tốt và có thể kiếm được rất nhiều tiền.)

B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG

Từ mới	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
cross	/krɒs/	băng qua, vượt
curve	/kə:v/	khúc cua
emergency	/i'mə:dʒ(ə)nsi/	khẩn cấp
hill	/hɪl/	đồi
lane	/leɪn/	làn đường
left	/left/	trái
limit	/'lɪmɪt/	giới hạn
pedestrian	/pə'destriən/	người đi bộ
railroad	/'reɪlrəʊd/	đường ray
right	/raɪt/	phải
sign	/saɪn/	biển hiệu
slippery	/'slɪp(ə)ri/	trơn trượt
speed	/spi:d/	tốc độ
traffic lights	/'træfɪk laɪts/	đèn giao thông
truck	/trʌk/	xe tải
turn	/tɜ:n/	rẽ
vehicle	/'vi:(ə)kl/	phương tiện
wet	/wet/	ẩm, ướt

C. EXERCISES

1. Label the signs with the words/phrases below.

Danger Railroad Crossing	Right Lane Ends
No Trucks	Right Turn Ahead
Right Curve Ahead	Watch Children
Emergency Vehicle Warning	No Pedestrian Crossing

a. 	e. 
b. 	f. 
c. 	g. 
d. 	h. 

2. Circle A, B, C or D for each picture.

1. A. Maximum speed is 5. B. Minimum speed is 5. C. Only 5 MPH is allowed. D. Speed limit is lower than 25 MPH. 	4. A. You can buy cattle meat here. B. There are cattle ahead. C. There are wild animals ahead. D. Cattle are not allowed. 
2. A. Cars cannot be sold here. B. Cars and trucks can pass. C. Cars are not allowed. D. Bicycles are not allowed. 	5. A. Bullying is allowed. B. Bully may be arrested. C. Bullying must be stopped. D. This zone is dangerous. 
3. A. You cannot return. B. Go ahead isn't allowed.	6. A. Cameras are used here. B. You can't use your camera here. 

C. You must return.

D. Watch out the pedestrians.



C. Cameras are sold ahead.

D. Take photograph when crossing road.

3. Find one odd word A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. A. train | B. plane | C. plant | D. car |
| 2. A. left | B. right | C. straight | D. square |
| 3. A. green | B. red | C. orange | D. light |
| 4. A. drive | B. write | C. ride | D. fly |
| 5. A. fast | B. rapid | C. slow | D. quick |

4. Put questions for the underlined parts in the sentences, using question words in brackets.

1. Nam usually goes to school by bus. Sometimes, he rides his bicycle. (How)

2. My grandfather used to go fishing in the West Lake every afternoon. (What)

3. There are a lot of trucks and cars on the highway in the rush hour. (Where)

4. The students used to be taught about road signs when they studied in secondary school. (What)

5. Hung always drives his car very carefully. (How)

6. It is about 100 km from Ha Noi to Hai Phong. (How long)

5. Fill each blank with suitable words in the box.

am is are used to use to it from to catches walked ride jam station

1. Mai _____ driving her car to her office.

2. How far _____ it from your home to your school?

3. You will get stuck in a traffic _____ if you go outside in the rush hour?

4. He usually _____ on foot to school when he was a child.

5. _____ you in hurry?

6. Did you _____ go swimming on the lake near your house, Tuan?

7. Lana comes _____ USA. She was born in a well-known family.

8. My dad _____ the bus to work every morning, but Mom drives.

9. John used to immigrate _____ Brazil. Have you ever been there?

10. I _____ participating in a volunteer trip to Lang Son. A lot of families are living in poor condition.

11. _____ is not very far from here to the warehouse.

12. I must go to railway _____ to catch a train to my motherland.

6. Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.

trains	discourage	transport	expensive
example	problem	cities	pollution

Traffic congestion in many (1) _____ around the world is severe. One possible solution to this (2) _____ is to impose heavy taxes on car drivers and use this money to make public transport better. One of the first benefits of such a measure is that the heavy taxes would (3) _____ car owners from using their cars because it would become very (4) _____ to drive. This would mean that they would begin to make use of public (5) _____ instead, thus reducing traffic problems and (6) _____ as well. Another benefit would be that much more use would be made of public transport if it was improved. It is often the case that public transport in cities is very poor. For (7) _____, we often see old buses and (8) _____ that people would rather not use. High taxes would generate enough money to make the necessary changes.

7. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. Mr Thanh/ didn't/ to/ travel/ Korea.

2. It/ 250 km/ Ho Chi Minh City/ Da Nang.

_____

3. My hometown/ used to/ small village.

4. How/ it/ Ha Noi/ Singapore/ past?

5. Lana/ use to/ on foot/ school/ or/ car?

6. He/ used/ good/ student/ but/ now/ poor.

8. Use the given word to rewrite the following sentences so that their meaning stays the same.

1. My father is always a careful driver. _____	DRIVES
2. The distance from Ha Noi to Hai Phong is about 100 km. _____	IT
3. Be careful or you'll have an accident. _____	IF
4. Hung went to his homeland by train some years ago, but now he drives his car. _____	USED
5. Road users should obey traffic rules strictly.	OBEYED

6. Is it possible to travel to Korea by car? _____	CAN
7. Buses leave for Hai Phong every 15 minutes from 6 a.m to 10 p.m. _____	THERE
8. My family was very poor in the past, but we have 100 million USD now. _____	USED