

CHAPTER 2: PAST TIME

Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 2-1)

Check (✓) the statements that are true for you. **Đánh dấu (✓) vào câu đúng về bạn.**

- ___ I stayed up late last night.
- ___ I slept well last night.
- ___ I was tired this morning.

2-1 Expressing Past Time: The Simple Past (Thì Quá khứ đơn)

(a) Mary walked downtown yesterday . (b) I slept for eight hours last night .	The simple past is used to talk about activities or situations that began and ended in the past (e.g., yesterday, last night, two days ago, in 2010). Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả những hành động hoặc tình huống bắt đầu và kết thúc ở quá khứ (ví dụ: yesterday, last night, two days ago, in 2010).
(c) Bob stayed home yesterday morning. (d) Our plane landed on time last night.	Most simple past verbs are formed by adding -ed to a verb, as in (a), (c), and (d). Hầu hết các động từ ở thì quá khứ đơn có đuôi -ed, như ở ví dụ (a), (c), (d).
(e) I ate breakfast this morning. (f) Sue took a taxi to the airport yesterday.	Some verbs have irregular past forms, as in (b), (e), and (f). See Chart 2-4. Một số động từ có dạng bất quy tắc, như ví dụ (b), (e), (f).
(g) I was busy yesterday. (h) They were at home last night.	The simple past forms of be are was and were . Dạng quá khứ đơn của be là was và were

Forms of the Simple Past: Regular Verbs

Dạng quá khứ đơn của Động từ thường

STATEMENT (Khẳng định)	I, You, She, He, It, We, They worked yesterday
NEGATIVE (Phủ định)	I, You, She, He, It, We, They did not (didn't) work yesterday.
QUESTION (Câu nghi vấn)	Did I, you, she, he, it, we, they work yesterday?
SHORT ANSWER (Câu trả lời ngắn)	Yes, I, you, she, he, it, we, they did . OR No, I, you, she, he, it, we, they didn't .

Forms of the Simple Past: Be

Dạng quá khứ đơn của Be

STATEMENT (Khẳng định)	I, She, He, It was in class yesterday. We, You, They were in class yesterday.
NEGATIVE (Phủ định)	I, She, He, It was not (wasn't) in class yesterday. We, You, They were not (weren't) in class yesterday

QUESTION (Câu nghi vấn)	Was I, she, he, it in class yesterday? Were we, you, they in class yesterday?
SHORT ANSWER (Câu trả lời ngắn)	Yes, I, she, he, it was . No, I, she, he, it wasn't . Yes, we, you, they were . No, we, you, they weren't .

Exercise 2. Looking at grammar. (Chart 2-1)

Create your own chart by writing the negative and question forms of the words in *italics*. Omit the rest of each sentence.

Tạo sơ đồ của riêng bạn bằng cách viết các dạng phủ định và câu hỏi của các từ in nghiêng. Bỏ qua phần còn lại của mỗi câu.

	Negative	Question
1. He <i>needed</i> water.	<u>He didn't need</u>	<u>Did he need</u>
2. She <i>drank</i> tea.	_____	_____
3. They <i>played</i> baseball.	_____	_____
4. I <i>left</i> early.	_____	_____
5. They <i>wore</i> boots.	_____	_____
6. We <i>had</i> time.	_____	_____
7. It <i>was</i> fun.	_____	_____
8. You <i>were</i> late.	_____	_____

Exercise 3. Let's talk. (Chart 2-1)

All of the sentences contain inaccurate information. Make true statements by

- (1) making a negative statement and by arranging the words to make sentences.
- (2) making an affirmative statement using accurate information.

Những câu sau đều chưa chứa thông tin không chính xác. Sửa lại:

- (1) dưới dạng câu phủ định bằng cách sắp xếp các từ tạo câu có nghĩa.
- (2) dưới dạng câu khẳng định với thông tin chính xác.

1. Thomas Edison invented the telephone.

→ *Thomas Edison didn't invent the telephone.*

→ *Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.*

2. I came to school by hot-air balloon yesterday.

→ *come / yesterday. / to school / I / didn't / hot-air balloon / by*



--	--	--	--	--	--

→ I came to school _____ yesterday.

3. The students in this class swam into the classroom yesterday.

→ The students / swim / the classroom / didn't / in / this class / into / yesterday.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

→ The students in this class _____ into the classroom yesterday.

4. Ms. Hoa is a movie director.

→ is not / Ms. Hoa / movie director. / a /

--	--	--	--	--	--

→ Ms. Hoa is a _____.

5. I slept in a tree last night.

→ last night. / didn't / a tree / sleep / in / I

--	--	--	--	--	--

→ I slept in _____ last night.

6. The Internet became popular in the 1970s.

→ The Internet / in the 1970s. / didn't / popular / become

--	--	--	--	--	--

→ The Internet became popular in _____.

Exercise 4. Listening. (Chapter 1 and Chart 2-1)

Listen to each sentence. Choose the correct completion(s). More than one completion may be possible.

Nghe các câu sau và chọn đáp án đúng (có thể nhiều hơn một đáp án đúng)

Example: You will hear: It snows ...

You will choose:

in the winter.

every day.

now.

1. French.

together.

last week.

2. right now.

yesterday.

last summer.

3. in the evening.

last night.

behind the mountains.

4. at this moment.

our class.

yesterday.

5. two weeks ago.

right now.

at this moment.

Exercise 5. Listening. (Chart 2-1)

The differences between was/wasn't and were/weren't can be hard to hear in spoken English. The "t" in the negative contraction is often dropped, and you may only hear an /n/ sound

Bạn có thể khó nghe được sự khác biệt giữa was/wasn't và were/weren't trong tiếng Anh nói. Chữ "t" trong câu phủ định thường bị nuốt và bạn có thể chỉ nghe thấy âm / n /

Part I. Listen to these examples. **Nghe các ví dụ sau:**

1. I was in a hurry. I wasn't in a hurry.
2. They were on time. They weren't on time.
3. He was at the doctor's. He wasn't at the doctor's.
4. We were early. We weren't early.

Part II. Circle the words you hear. Before you begin, you may want to check your understanding of these words: *wedding, nervous, excited, ceremony, reception*.

Khoanh tròn những từ bạn nghe được. Tìm kiếm thêm những thông tin về: *wedding, nervous, excited, ceremony, reception* có thể hữu ích cho bài nghe này

At a wedding

1. was	wasn't	6. was	wasn't
2. was	wasn't	7. was	wasn't
3. were	weren't	8. was	wasn't
4. were	weren't	9. were	weren't
5. was	wasn't	10. were	weren't

Exercise 6. Warm-up. (Chart 2-2)

Do you know the spelling rules for these verbs?

Bạn có biết quy tắc chính tả của những động từ này

Part I. Write the **-ing** form of each verb under the correct heading.

Thêm đuôi **-ing** cho các động từ phía dưới.

Die	give	hit	try
-----	------	-----	-----

Drop final **-e**.

Double final consonant.

Change **-ie** to **-y**.

Just add **-ing**.

Add-*ing*.

Add-*ing*.

Add-*ing*.

Part II. Write the **-ed** form of each verb under the correct heading.

Thêm đuôi -ed cho các động từ phía dưới.

enjoy

tie

stop

study

Double final consonant.

Change -y to -i.

Just add -ed.

Just add -d.

Add -ed.

Add -ed.

2-2 Spelling of -ing and -ed Forms

(Quy tắc chính tả của đuôi -ing và -ed)

End of Verb Tận cùng động từ	Double the Consonant? Gấp đôi phụ âm	Simple Form -ing -ed Dạng -ing -ed	
-e	NO	(a) smile smiling smiled hope hoping hoped	-ing form: Drop the -e, add -ing. -ed form: Just add -d. - Dạng đuôi -ing: bỏ -e, thêm -ing - Dạng -ed: chỉ thêm -d
Two Consonants (2 phụ âm)	NO	(b) help helping helped learn learning learned	If the verb ends in two consonants, just add -ing or -ed Nếu động từ tận cùng bằng 2 phụ âm, chỉ thêm -ing hoặc -ed)
Two Vowels + One Consonant (2 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm)	NO	(c) rain raining rained heat heating heated	If the verb ends in two vowels + a consonant, just add -ing or -ed Nếu động từ tận cùng bằng 2 nguyên âm và 1 phụ âm, chỉ thêm -ing hoặc -ed.
One Vowel + One Consonant (1 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm)	YES	ONE-SYLLABLE VERBS (Động từ một âm tiết) (d) stop stopping stopped plan planning planned	If the verb has one syllable and ends in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant to make the -ing or -ed form. Nếu động từ có 1 âm tiết và tận cùng bằng 2 nguyên âm và 1 phụ âm, gấp đôi phụ âm rồi thêm -ing và -ed.
	NO	TWO-SYLLABLE VERBS (Động từ hai âm tiết) (e) visit visiting visited offer offering offered	If the first syllable of a two-syllable verb is stressed, do not double the consonant. Nếu âm tiết đầu của động từ 2 âm tiết là trọng âm, không gấp đôi phụ âm

	YES	(f) prefer preferring preferred admit admitting admitted	If the second syllable of a two-syllable verb is stressed, double the consonant. Nếu âm tiết thứ 2 của động từ 2 âm tiết là trọng âm, gấp đôi phụ âm
-y	NO	(g) play playing played enjoy enjoying enjoyed	If the verb ends in a vowel + -y , keep the -y . Do not change the -y to -i . Nếu động từ tận cùng bằng -y , trước -y là một nguyên âm, giữ nguyên nguyên âm -y , không đổi -y thành -i
		(h) worry worrying worried study studying studied	If the verb ends in a consonant + -y , keep the -y for the -ing form, but change the -y to -i to make the -ed form Nếu động từ tận cùng bằng -y , trước -y là 1 phụ âm, giữ nguyên -y và thêm đuôi -ing nhưng chuyển -y thành -i rồi thêm ed
-ie		(i) die tie dying tying died tied	-ing form: Change the -ie to -y and add -ing . -ed form: Just add -d . -Dạng -ing : đổi -ie thành -y và thêm -ing -Dạng -ed : chỉ cần thêm -d

*EXCEPTIONS: Do not double "w" or "x": snow, snowing, snowed, fix, fixing, fixed (Không gấp đôi âm "w" hoặc "x": snow, snowing, snowed, fix, fixing, fixed)

Exercise 7. Looking at spelling. (Chart 2-2)

Write the **-ing** and **-ed** forms of these verbs. (Thêm đuôi **-ing** và **-ed** vào các động từ sau)

	-ing	-ed
1. wait	_____	_____
2. clean	_____	_____
3. plant	_____	_____
4. plan	_____	_____
5. hope	_____	_____
6. hop	_____	_____
7. play	_____	_____

8. study	_____	_____
9. try	_____	_____
10. die	_____	_____
11. sleep	_____	<i>slept (no -ed)</i>
12. run	_____	<i>ran (no -ed)</i>