

PAST TIME

Exercise 27. Looking at grammar. (Chart 2-6)

Complete the sentences, using the information in the chart. Use the simple past for one clause and the past progressive for the other.

Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng thông tin trong bảng. Dùng thì quá khứ đơn cho một mệnh đề và quá khứ tiếp diễn cho mệnh đề kia.

Activity in Progress	Beth	David	Lily
sit in a cafe	order a salad	pay a few bills	spill coffee on her lap
stand in an elevator	send a text message	run into an old friend	drop her glasses
swim in the ocean	avoid a shark	saw a dolphin	find a shipwreck

1. While Beth was sitting in a cafe, she ordered a salad.

2. David paid a few bills while he was sitting in a cafe.

3. Lily _____ coffee on her lap while she _____ in a cafe.

4. While Beth _____ in an elevator, she _____ a text message on her cell phone.

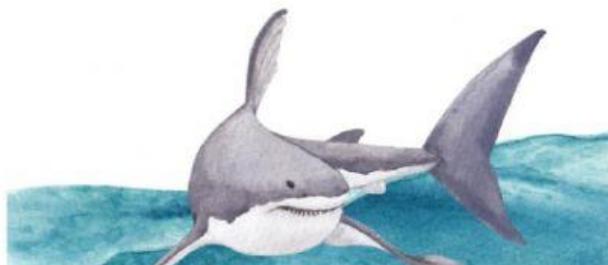
5. David _____ an old friend while he _____ in an elevator.

6. Lily _____ her glasses while she _____ in an elevator.

7. Beth _____ a shark while she _____ in the ocean.

8. While David _____ in the ocean, he _____ a dolphin.

9. While Lily _____ in the ocean, she _____ a shipwreck



Exercise 28. Let's talk. (Chart 2-6)

Complete each sentence with the simple past or past progressive form of the verb(s) in parentheses.

Hoàn thành mỗi câu sau với dạng quá khứ đơn hoặc quá khứ tiếp diễn của các động từ trong ngoặc.

1. When Emma (knock) _____ on the door, Emily (write) _____ a note to Emma.
2. While Jessica (read) _____ her book, Thomas (take) _____ her grammar book.
3. When Laura (look) _____ at Linda, she (leave) _____ the room.
4. While Brian (put) _____ his head on his desk, he (drop) _____ his pencil.
5. When Thomas (begin) _____ doing his homework, Harry (look) _____ under his desk.

Exercise 29. Looking at grammar. (Chart 2-6)

Read each pair of sentences and answer the question.

Đọc các cặp câu sau đây và trả lời câu hỏi.



1. a. Julia was eating breakfast. She heard the breaking news report.

b. Sara heard the breaking news report. She ate breakfast.

QUESTION: Who heard the news report during breakfast?

Julia

Sara



2. a. Carlo was fishing at the lake. A fish was jumping out of the water.

b. James was fishing at the lake. A fish jumped out of the water.

QUESTION: Who saw a fish jump just one time?

Carlo

James

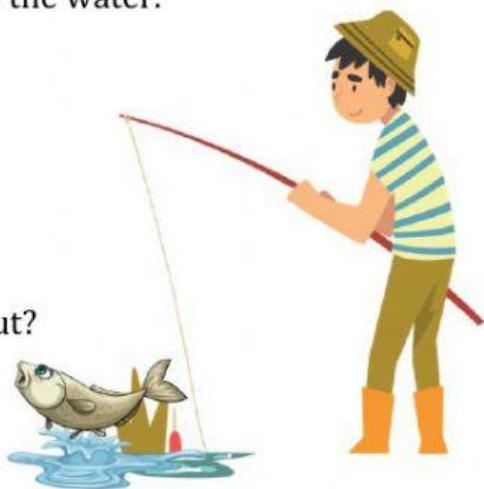
3. a. When the sun came out, Paul walked home.

b. When the sun came out, Vicky was walking home.

QUESTION: Who walked home after the sun came out?

Paul

Vicky



Exercise 30. Reading. (Chart 2-6)

Read the passage and then read the statements. Choose "T" for true and "F" for false.

Đọc đoạn văn, sau đó đọc các câu phía dưới. Chọn "T" cho đáp án đúng và "F" cho đáp án sai.

The First Cell Phone

The first cell phone call took place in 1973. A man named Martin Cooper made the first call. He was working for the Motorola communications company. When Cooper placed the call, he was walking down a street in New York. People stared at him and wondered about his behavior. This was before cordless phones, so it looked very strange.

It took another ten years before Motorola had a phone to sell to the public. That phone weighed about a pound (.45 kilogram), and it was very expensive. Now, as you know, cell phones are small enough to put in a pocket, and millions of people around the world have them.

1. A customer for Motorola made the first cell phone call.	T	F
2. Many people looked at Cooper when he was talking on the phone.	T	F
3. In the 1970s, cordless phones were very popular.	T	F
4. A few years after the first call, Motorola sold phones to the public.	T	F
5. The first cell phone was very small.	T	F

Take place: diễn ra

Behavior (n) hành vi, cách cư xử

Wonder (v) thắc mắc, tự hỏi

Cordless phone: điện thoại không dây

Exercise 31. Listening. (Chart 2-6)

Listen to each conversation. Then listen again and complete the sentences with the words you hear.

Nghe từng bài hội thoại sau đây. Sau đó nghe lại và hoàn thành các câu sau với những từ bạn nghe được

At a checkout stand in a grocery store



1. A: Hi. _____ what you needed?
B: Almost everything. I _____ for sticky rice, but I _____ it.
A: _____ on aisle 10, in the Asian food section.
2. A: This is the express lane. Ten items only. It _____ like you have more than ten. _____ count them?
B: I _____ I _____ ten. Oh, I _____ I have more.
Sorry.

A: The checkout stand next to me is open.



3. A: _____ any coupons you wanted to use?

B: I _____ a couple in my purse, but I can't find them now.

A: What _____ they for? I might have some extras here.

B: One _____ for eggs, and the other _____ for ice cream.

A: I think I have those.

Exercise 32. Looking at grammar. (Charts 1-1 and 2-6)

Choose the present progressive and past progressive verbs in the following conversations.

Chọn những động từ ở hiện tại tiếp diễn hoặc quá khứ tiếp diễn trong những đoạn hội thoại sau.

1. A: Where are Jan and Mark? Are they on vacation?

B: Yes, they're traveling in Kenya for a few weeks.

-> 're traveling



2. A: I invited Jan and Mark to my birthday party, but they didn't come.

B: Why not?

A: They were on vacation. They were traveling in Kenya.

->



3. A: What was I talking about when the phone interrupted me? I forgot!

B: You were describing the Web site you found on the Internet yesterday.

->

4. A: I missed the beginning of the news report. What is the announcer talking about?

B: She's describing damage from the earthquake in Pakistan.

->



Exercise 33. Looking at grammar. (Chapter 1 and Charts 2-1 -> 2-6)

Complete the sentences. Use the simple present, present progressive, simple past, or past progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

Hoàn thành các câu sau. Sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn, hiện tại tiếp diễn, quá khứ đơn, hoặc quá khứ tiếp diễn cho các động từ trong ngoặc đơn.

Part I.

Right now Toshi and Oscar (sit) are sitting in the library. Toshi (do) _____

his homework, but Oscar (study, not) _____.

He (stare) _____ out the window. Toshi (want) _____ to know what Oscar (look) _____ at.

TOSHI: Oscar, what (you, look) _____ at?

OSCAR: I (watch) _____ the skateboarder. Look at that guy in the orange shirt. He (turn) _____ around in circles on his back wheels. He's amazing!

TOSHI: It (be) _____ easier than it (look) _____ I can teach you some skateboarding basics if you'd like.

OSCAR: Great! Thanks!



Part II.



Yesterday Toshi and Oscar (sit) were sitting in the library. Toshi (do) _____ his homework, but Oscar (study, not) _____. He (stare) _____ out the window. Toshi (want) _____ to know what Oscar (look) _____ at. Oscar (point) _____ to the skateboarder. He (say) _____ that he was amazing. Toshi (offer) _____ to teach him some skateboarding basics.

"Don't stop when you are tired, stop when you're done." - David Goggins

Đừng dừng lại khi bạn thấm mệt, hãy chỉ dừng lại khi bạn đã hoàn thành mục tiêu.