

UNIT 3: A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

- buffalo (n)	con trâu
- plough (n, v)	cái cày, cày
- harvest (v)	gặt hái/ thu hoạch
- north (n)	hướng bắc
- lie (v)	nằm
- crop (n)	vụ mùa
- home village	làng quê
- rest (n, v)	(sự) nghỉ ngơi
- journey (n)	chuyến đi, hành trình
-> journey (v)	đi du lịch
- bamboo (n)	tre
- chance (n)	dịp
- cross (v)	đi ngang qua
- boating (n)	cuộc đi chơi bằng thuyền
-> go boating	đi bơi thuyền
- picnic (n)	chuyến dã ngoại
-> have a picnic	tổ chức picnic
-> go on/ for a picnic	đi picnic
-> Picnic (v)	tham gia/ tổ chức picnic
- snack (n)	thức ăn nhanh/ bữa ăn nhẹ
- highway (n)	xa lộ
- banyan tree (n)	cây đa
- entrance (n)	cổng vào, lối vào
-> enter (v)	đi vào
- shrine (n)	cái miếu
- hero (n)	anh hùng
-> heroine (n)	nữ anh hùng
-> heroic (a)	anh hùng/ quả cảm
- enjoyable (a)	thú vị
-> enjoyment (n)	sự thích thú
-> enjoy (v)	thích/ thưởng thức
- riverbank (n)	bờ sông
- reply (v)	trả lời/ đáp lại
-> reply (n)	sự hồi âm
- living (n)	cuộc sống/ sinh kế
-> do for a living	làm gì để kiếm sống
-> earn/ make a living	kiếm sống
- South (n)	hướng nam
- west (n)	hướng tây
- east (n)	hướng đông
- take a photo	chụp ảnh

- flow – flew – flown(v) chảy
- > flow (n) dòng chảy
- pond (n) cái ao
- raise (v) nuôi
- cattle (n) gia súc
- parking lot (n)= car park chỗ đậu xe
- gas station cây xăng
- exchange (v, n) (sự) trao đổi
- maize (n) = corn bắp / ngô
- nearby (a)/ (adv) gần bên
- part- time (a/ adv) làm việc bán thời gian
- > full- time làm việc toàn thời gian
- grocery (n) tiệm tạp hoá
- > groceries (n) tạp hoá
- > grocer (n) người bán tạp hoá
- collect (v) thu gom/ sưu tầm
- > collection (n) sự thu gom/sự sưu tầm
- > collector (n) người sưu tầm
- hot dog (n) bánh mì kẹp xúc xích
- blanket (n) mền/ chăn
- put down (phr.v) để xuống/ đặt xuống
- lay- laid- laid (v) đặt/ để/ bố trí
- > lay out (phr.v) bày ra/ trình bày
- gather (v) tập hợp/ tụ họp
- > gathering (n) sự tụ họp
- itinerary (n) nhật ký đi đường
- business trip (n) chuyến công tác
- complete (v) hoàn thành
- feed – fed – fed (v) cho ăn

GRAMMAR LESSON – UNIT 3: A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

I. MODAL COULD WITH WISH.

1. Một số nghĩa của CAN.

1.1. *Can* chỉ khả năng hành động: Đây là nghĩa thông dụng của *can*.

Examples: She **can** speak English. Tuan **can** swim.

1.2. *Can* chỉ khả năng một việc có thể xảy ra.

Examples: It **can** rain. He **can** call back soon.

1.3. *Can* chỉ sự cho phép.

Examples: You **can** use my car.

You **can't** wear jeans at work.

Can có hình thức quá khứ là *could*. Nhưng lưu ý rằng *could* trong những câu sau, ở phần 2 dưới đây không mang nghĩa quá khứ mà mang nghĩa hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

2. CAN trong mệnh đề sau *wish*.

Để chỉ một điều mong ước về khả năng thực hiện được một hành động, về điều có thể xảy ra, về sự cho phép, ta dùng *could* + *V* trong mệnh đề sau *wish*.

Examples: I can't speak English. → I wish I **could** speak English.

He will not come. → I wish he **could** come.

She can't use her father's car. → She wishes she **could** use his car.

II. MỘT SỐ CẤU TRÚC CÂU VỚI *WISH*.

1. **Wish somebody something:** cầu chúc, mong ước cho ai điều gì.

Examples: I wish you a Happy New Year.

He wished me good luck.

2. **Wish to do something:** muốn làm điều gì.

Examples: I wish to meet her once more.

She wished to have another chance.

3. **Wish somebody to do something:** muốn ai làm điều gì.

Examples: I wish him to try his best.

She wished you to stay.

III. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME – GIỚI TỪ CHỈ THỜI GIAN

1. Một số giới từ chỉ thời gian và cách dùng:

Giới từ	Dùng trước	Ví dụ
AT	- Thời điểm	- at 5 o'clock - at the beginning/ start/ end of July - at noon, - at midnight- at night

		- at dinnertime, - at bedtime - at sunset, - at sunrise = at dawn - at the moment, - at present, -at the weekend - at Christmas/ at Easter
IN	- Tháng, năm, mùa, buổi, thập kỉ, thế kỉ, thời kỳ	- in September, - in 1995, - in Spring - in the morning/afternoon/evening - in the 1990s, - in the 15th century - in the Stone Age - In the past/ future
ON	- Ngày trong tuần, ngày trong tháng, ngày lễ	- on Sunday, - on Tuesdays - on 6 March, - on 25 Dec, 2010 - on Christmas Day/ Eve, - on my birthday - on Independence Day
UNTIL = TILL	- Thời điểm, thời gian, sự kiện	- until 6 o'clock, - until December - until he comes
FOR	- Quãng thời gian	- For two hours, - For six months
FROM – TO / UP TO BETWEEN - AND	- Thời điểm, thời gian	- from Monday up to Friday - between 3 and 4 o'clock

2. Một số cách dùng giới từ chỉ thời gian cần lưu ý:

2.1. **At** Christmas: vào dịp lễ Giáng sinh.

Nhưng: **On** Christmas Day

Tương tự như thế: **At** Easter, **on** Easter Day...

2.2. **In** the morning / afternoon / evening

Nhưng: **On** Monday morning, **on** a Monday morning, **on** the morning of May 1st, **on** a sunny afternoon...

2.3. **At** night: vào ban đêm

At present = **at** the moment: bây giờ

At the same time: cùng lúc

2.4.. **In** the middle of the night: *lúc nửa đêm*

3. Các trường hợp không dùng giới từ:.

3.1. Trong các giới từ chỉ thời gian đi với **next, last**.

Examples: - He will come **next Tuesday**. - **Last week**, we had a get-together.

3.2. Trong các giới từ chỉ thời gian đi với **this**.

Examples: - I am going fishing **this morning**.
- What are you going to do **this summer**?

3.3. Trong các giới từ chỉ thời gian đi với **tomorrow, yesterday**.

Examples: - She will give a birthday party **tomorrow morning**.
- I stayed at home and watched TV **yesterday afternoon**.

3.4. Trong các giới từ chỉ thời gian đi với **some, any, each, every, all, one**.

Examples: - I hope we will meet again **some day**. - She jogs **every morning**.
- He played games **all morning**.

3.5. Không dùng giới từ với:

The other day (*vào ngày hôm nọ*), the day before yesterday (*vào hôm kia*), the month after next (*hai tháng nữa*) ..., two weeks from now (*hai tuần nữa*).

IV. ADVERB CLAUSES OF RESULT – MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ KẾT QUẢ.

1. Ta hãy quan sát cặp câu sau:

Examples: He worked hard. He passed the exam.

+ Hai câu trên có mối quan hệ với nhau. Câu thứ nhất nêu lên nguyên nhân,

câu thứ hai nêu lên kết quả. Hai câu có mối quan hệ nhân-quả có thể được kết hợp lại thành một câu phức hợp theo mẫu câu sau:

Mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân, + so + Mệnh đề chỉ kết quả

Adverb clause of reason, + so + Adverb clause of result

Examples: - It was hot, **so** I turned on the air-conditioner.

- She got up late, **so** she missed the first class.

+ Lưu ý: So là một liên từ (conjunction). Trước so, có thể có hoặc không có dấu phẩy.

2. Therefore có thể thay thế so trong trường hợp trên, Tuy nhiên, dấu câu được sử dụng.

Examples: - That was a complicated problem; **therefore**, they discussed it for a long time.

- That was a complicated problem. **Therefore**, they discussed it for a long time.

- That was a complicated problem; they, **therefore**, discussed it for a long time.

Therefore là một trạng từ (adverb) được dùng trong phong cách ngôn ngữ trang trọng. Trước *therefore* có dấu chấm phẩy hoặc dấu chấm; sau *therefore* là dấu phẩy. Khi *therefore*, đứng xen giữa một mệnh đề, trước và sau *therefore* có dấu phẩy. Ta cũng có thể dùng *and therefore* trong câu ghép và không dùng dấu chấm câu.

Examples: - He is old **and therefore** cannot work hard.

- He loved her **and therefore** married her.

THE END

Unit 3: A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

I. Pronunciation:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. <u>v</u> illage | b. shr <u>i</u> ne | c. r <u>i</u> ver | d. p <u>i</u> cnic |
| 2. a. <u>t</u> own | b. gr <u>o</u> wn | c. m <u>o</u> untain | d. <u>d</u> own |
| 3. a. <u>t</u> ired | b. enj <u>o</u> yed | c. reach <u>e</u> d | d. arriv <u>e</u> d |
| 4. a. bam <u>b</u> oo | b. aftern <u>o</u> on | c. <u>f</u> ood | d. <u>f</u> oot |
| 5. a. tri <u>p</u> s | b. riv <u>e</u> r <u>s</u> | c. tre <u>e</u> s | d. day <u>s</u> |

II. Choose the best answers:

- _____ weekends, the tree boys help Mr. Parker with farm work. (from / in / since / on)
- My home village is about 30 kilometers _____ the north of the city. (in / from / to / at)
- He is now living with his family _____ a farm. (in / on / at / from)
- Many tourists visit the _____ of a historical hero on the mountain. (church / mosque / shrine / temple)
- We had an _____ student from Spain staying with us last year. (exchange / interchange / university / abroad)
- My brother is a university student, but he works _____ as a waiter in the evenings. (all the time/ full-time/ part-time/ sometime)
- Ok. I'll meet you at the main _____ to the Plaza at six o'clock. (arrival/ access/ highway/ entrance)
- Everyone felt tired and hungry, so they sat down and took a(n) _____. (relax/ enjoyment/ rest/ snack)

9. When she _____ the top of the stairs, her heart was pounding. (went/ reached/ stopped/ travelled)

10. We spent an enjoyable evening boating on the river. (pleasant/ boring/ comfortable/ free)

11. "May I use your phone?" – "Certainly. _____"

a. Hold on, please. b. It doesn't matter. c. Here you are. d. You're welcome.

12. "Would you like to have tea with us?" – "_____".

a. Yes. I'd love to b. Yes, I would c. That's a good idea d. I think so

III. Use the correct form of the word given to complete each sentence:

1. Children seem to have lost their _____ in reading. (enjoy)

2. Most of the _____ have lived here all their lives. (village)

3. She listens to classical music for _____. (relax)

4. I find this piece of music very _____. (rest)

5. He made a _____ of Roman coins and medals. (collect)

6. Harry Potter is an _____ book for children, but my youngest sister is not at all _____ in it. (interest)

7. The French team was _____ not to win the match. (luck)

8. The weekend passed _____ - and we all felt very _____. (enjoy-rest)

9. The song remembers the brave _____ who died for the country. (heroic)

10. There is a small bamboo forest at the _____ to the village. (enter)

IV. Write sentences with Wish:

1. Joe doesn't have a tape recorder.

2. I don't know anything about cars.

3. Maryam can't stay in Hanoi longer.

4. My parents aren't coming to dinner.

5. Jane has to study for a test.

6. We live in a small flat.

7. They aren't any pictures in my room.

8. The weather isn't nice today.

9. John is not living in an apartment.

10. I can't visit my grandparents often.

V. Rewrite the sentences without changing meaning:

1. The last time we went to c cinema was two years ago.

- > We haven't _____.
2. The journey to the village was very interesting to the boys.
-> The boys felt _____.
3. He bought such a lot of books that he couldn't read them all.
-> So _____.
4. His parents made him study for the exams.
-> He _____.
5. I wish I could speak English fluently.
-> It's a _____.
6. He hasn't gone back to his village since 1990.
-> He last _____.
7. I'm sorry I'm not able to go with you.
-> I wish _____.
8. Spending the weekend in the countryside is very exciting.
-> It's _____.
9. Why don't we go to the countryside?
-> I suggested _____.
10. They are going to build a supermarket in my neighborhood.
-> A supermarket _____.
11. It's a pity I don't have a computer.
-> I wish _____.
12. It's nearly twenty years since my father saw my uncle.
-> My father has _____.

VI. Use "so" and the cue given to write sentences.

1. The weather/ bad/ we/ not enjoy/ our holiday.
_____.
2. She/ be/ tired/ go/ home.
_____.
3. He/ work/ hard/ pass/ all his exams.
_____.
4. We/ want/ get a good seat/ arrive/ the cinema/ early.
_____.
5. Paul/ be/ very hungry/ eat/ like a horse.
_____.
6. I/ not have/ a computer/ not finish/ my report/
yet. _____.
7. The stereo/ not work/ Nam/ take back/ the shop.
_____.
8. No one/ watch/ the TV/ I / turn off.
_____.

VII. Complete the sentences with: in, at, on, for, since, after, before, between, until, during, from...to

1. The course begins _____ 2 May 2005 and ends sometime _____ June.
2. The children aren't here _____ the moment, but they'll be back _____ a few minutes.
3. "We're having a party _____ New Year's Eve. Can you come?" – "I'm afraid I can't. I don't like going out _____ night."
4. In Britain people send each other cards _____ Christmas and many people go to the church _____ Christmas Day.
5. Why are you never _____ time? You always keep everybody waiting.
6. Sam often goes to the church _____ 5 o'clock _____ Sundays.
7. The office will be closed _____ Christmas and New Year. It will be open _____ 5 January.
8. Please wait _____ half past ten. She'll definitely be back _____ half past ten.
9. It's rained _____ the night _____ two or three hours.
10. I'm starting a job in sales _____ I finish college.
11. Bill has worked in this company _____ ten years, _____ 1999.
12. I might not be at home _____ Monday morning but I'll probably be there _____ the evening.
13. "What do you usually do _____ the weekend?" – "I usually go swimming _____ 8a.m _____ 10 a.m."
14. The New Year is celebrated _____ midnight _____ January 1.