

Unit 3. PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND

Part D. Language focus

I. Pronunciation: / e / / æ /

- *Listen and repeat.* / e / / æ /

men	man
said	sad
met	mat
bed	bad
pen	pan
send	sand

- *Practice these sentences.*

1. The fat man has a red pen.
2. This handbag will be sent to Helen.
3. Sam said apples were very expensive then.
4. There are ten pans on the shelf.
5. Ben sat on a bench with a yellow cat
6. Ann never gets bad marks in French.

II. Grammar: The past perfect The past perfect vs. the past simple

1. The past perfect: a. form:

Subject + had + past participle

* *Affirmative form:*

I, He, She, It

We, You, They

} had done it.

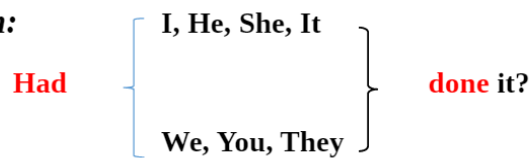
* *Negative form:*

I, He, She, It

} hadn't done it.

We, You, They

* Interrogative form:



b. Use:

* Thì quá khứ hoàn thành được dùng để nói về một việc xảy ra và hoàn thành trước một việc khác trong quá khứ.

Earlier past ——— Past ——— Present

st 1 action nd 2 action

I suddenly remembered that I had forgotten my keys.

Ex. 1. They **had started** working **when** the boss **came** in.

2. **After** he **had been** sick for a long time, he **died**.

3. **By the time** the police **arrived**, the robbers **had already got** away.

4. John **told** us yesterday that he **had visited** England in 1970.

5. John **had lived** in New York for ten years **before** he **moved** to Vietnam.

* Thì quá khứ hoàn thành được dùng để nói về một việc xảy ra và hoàn thành trước một thời điểm được nói đến trong quá khứ.

Ex:

1. I **had finished** my homework **by 7 last night**.

2. They **had completed** their project **before the deadline last week**.

* Thì quá khứ hoàn thành thường được dùng kèm với những giới từ và liên từ như: by, by the time, before, after, when ...

past perfect + **before/ by the time** + simple past

or **Before/ By the time** + simple past, past perfect

Ex: I **had made** an appointment **before/by the time** I **went** to see the dentist.

or **Before / By the time** I **went** to see the dentist, I **had made** an appointment

simple past + *after* + past perfect

After + past perfect, simple past

Ex: I **went** to see the dentist **after** I **had made** an appointment.

or **After** I **had made** an appointment, I **went** to see the dentist.

When + simple past, past perfect

or past perfect + **when** + simple past

Ex: **When** she **got** to the airport, her plane **had taken** off.

or Her plane **had taken** off **when** she **got** to the airport.

2. *The past perfect vs. the past simple.*

* Khi hai hành động hoặc sự việc xảy ra theo trình tự và kế tiếp nhau trong Quá Khứ, chúng ta dùng Thì Quá Khứ Đơn cho cả hai.

Ex: **When** I **arrived** home, my mother **cooked** dinner.

(I **arrived** home, **and then** my mother **cooked** dinner.)

* Chúng ta dùng thì Quá Khứ Hoàn Thành cho một việc xảy ra và hoàn thành trước một việc khác trong quá khứ.

Ex: **When** I **arrived** home, my mother **had cooked** dinner.

(My mother **cooked** the dinner. **After that**, I **arrived** home).

THE END

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I. Pronunciation:

Which underlined part in each word is pronounced differently from that in the others?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> end | B. ba <u>d</u> | C. sa <u>i</u> d | D. ge <u>t</u> |
| 2. A. sa <u>t</u> | B. ha <u>t</u> | C. swea <u>t</u> er | D. ba <u>n</u> k |
| 3. A. na <u>t</u> ural | B. na <u>t</u> ion | C. na <u>r</u> row | D. na <u>t</u> ional |
| 4. A. ke <u>y</u> | B. pe <u>n</u> | C. ne <u>t</u> | D. me <u>n</u> d |
| 5. A. a <u>p</u> ple | B. pa <u>n</u> | C. ha <u>n</u> dbag | D. da <u>n</u> ger |

II. Grammar.

Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

- I did all the housework, then I went out for a walk.
After
- He turned off the lights, then he got to sleep.
Before
- They ate dinner, then they watched TV.
By the time
- The workmen finished, and then the new owners moved in.
When
- The police arrived too late, so the robbers got away.
By the time

THE END

UNIT 3 : PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND

I. PRONUNCIATION

A. Which underlined part in each word is pronounced differently from that in the others?

1. A. men B. bad C. said D. bed
2. A. ambitious B. marital C. pane D. bank
3. A. harrow B. nation C. narrow D. national
4. A. fever B. pen C. red D. send
5. A. apple B. pan C. handbag D. table

B. Which of the following words in each group is stressed on a different syllable from the others?

6. A. receive B. local C. example D. condition
7. A. brilliant B. career C. another D. become
8. A. general B. research C. married D. private
9. A. scientist B. passage C. realise D. mature
10. A. scientific B. impossible C. determine D. develop

II. GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Exercise 1 : Put the verbs in brackets into the simple past or past continuous tense.

1. He always ____ (wear) a raincoat and ____ (carry) an umbrella when he walked to the office.
2. What you ____ (think) of his last book? - I ____ (like) it very much.
3. I ____ (share) a flat with him when we were students. He always ____ (complain) about my untidiness.
4. He suddenly ____ (realize) that he ____ (travel) in the wrong direction.
5. He ____ (play) the guitar outside her house when someone opened the window and ____ (throw) out a bucket of water.
6. I just ____ (open) the letter when the wind ____ (blow) it out of my hand.
7. The burglar ____ (open) the safe when he ____ (hear) footsteps. He immediately ____ (put) out his torch and (crawl) under the bed.
8. When I ____ (look) for my passport, I ____ (find) this old photograph.
9. You looked very busy when I ____ (see) you last night. What you ____ (do)?
10. The boys ____ (play) cards when they ____ (hear) their father's step. They immediately ____ (hide) the cards and ____ (take) out their lesson books.

Exercise 2 : Change these sentences into passive voice.

1. They are building a bridge across the river.
→ A bridge _____.
2. They are using animals to plough the fields.
→ Animals _____.
3. At that time the old man was washing the car.
→ At that time the car _____.
4. Someone is planting trees along the path.
→ Trees _____.
5. They are making my dress when the telephone rings.
→ My dress _____.
6. She was doing her exercises when it began to rain.
→ Her exercises _____.
7. He entered the room when they were discussing the problem.
→ He entered the room when the problem _____.
8. They are dividing the old library into smaller rooms.
→ The old library _____.
9. They were painting the walls when we came.
→ The walls _____.
10. When I woke up, someone was cutting grass in the yard.
→ When I woke up, grass _____.

III. WORD FORMS:

Complete each sentence with the right form of the word in brackets.

1. His _____ to succeed helped him win the competition. (determine)
2. _____ is the hottest issue in most of today's newspapers. (educate)
3. Mr. Hook is a famous _____ in computer science. (specialize)
4. I think this young man is too _____ to take up the position of Managing Director. (maturity)
5. They were accused of crimes against _____. (humane)
6. Marie Curie was _____ to pursue her scientific career. (determine)
7. Their _____ research finally led to the discovery of the new chemical element. (science)
8. He was born to _____ parents but he had tried to successfully complete his degrees at university. (educate)

9. When the doctor came to the scene, the victim was already _____. (die)
10. Her degree is in natural sciences, with _____ in inorganic chemistry. (specialize)
11. Marie Curie was the first female _____ to win a Nobel Prize. (science)
12. The forest will take 100 years to reach _____. (mature)
13. The Red Cross is a _____ organization. (humane)
14. Marie Curie tried to get over the _____ of her husband and continued her research. (die)
15. Children need to be _____ on the dangers of drug-taking. (education)

THE END