

Tóm lược (Summary)

Anna looks for birds but finds ice cream trucks. And then she finds...a spy? But, what is he hiding?

Anna đi tìm các chú chim nhưng cuối cùng lại tìm thấy rất nhiều xe kem. và rồi cô ấy phát hiện ra ...một điệp viên? Nhưng anh ấy đang giấu cái gì vậy?

Hội thoại (Conversation)

KELLY: Oh, Anna, there you are! I am so glad we joined the Great City **Bird** Count! Aren't you?

ANNA: No. Today has been a bust ... a flop ... a bummer!

KELLY: I'm **sensing** a little **disappointment**.

ANNA: A little?

KELLY: My **official** bird-watching form is almost full!

ANNA: I've only seen **pigeons** ... lots and lots of pigeons! But I did write down some other **valuable** information.

KELLY: Did you find a bird's **nest**?!

ANNA: No.

(She shows Kelly a map of ice cream trucks.)

ANNA: I found 10 ice cream trucks in this five-**block** area. Their music seems to follow me everywhere.

KELLY: We're supposed to be counting birds, not ice cream trucks. This is important scientific work!

ANNA: Well, when you want ice cream, my **data** will be pretty important.

KELLY: Anna, birds are everywhere! I'm sure you'll find something. Use your **imagination**! But, make sure that you put it on the official form.

(Anna walks away with her ice cream truck map.)

PROF. BOT: Anna was supposed to find birds, but she didn't.

PROF. BOT: Kelly says, "We're supposed to be counting birds, not ice cream trucks." *To be supposed to* means you are expected to do something.

PROF. BOT: It's different from *have to* and *ought to*. *Have to* means you must do something. And *ought to* means you should do it but you don't have to.

PROF. BOT: Keep watching for *have to* and *ought to*!

*(Anna looks through **binoculars** but doesn't see birds. She talks to herself.)*

ANNA: No birds. Oh wait, there's another ice cream truck! Anna, focus on birds. Aw, but that truck has my favorite flavor ... banana!

ANNA: That man is **in the way**. I can't see the **price**. I wonder what flavor he's getting.

ANNA: Strawberry? He doesn't seem like a strawberry kind of **guy**.

ANNA: In fact, he doesn't seem like an ice cream truck kind of guy. That suit looks expensive.

ANNA: Maybe he's a spy! You know what that means: The ice cream truck driver is a spy, too!

ANNA: **Genius!** It's a perfect **disguise**.

ANNA: What?! The man in the suit left his **briefcase** at the ice cream truck!

ANNA: I was right! He is a spy! And, he just **dropped off top-secret** information! I ought to do something. Something needs to be done! I need to do something.

(Anna runs to the ice cream truck and takes the briefcase.)

ANNA: I did it! I took the spy's briefcase!

ANNA: What's that?! The ice cream truck -- it's following me! It wants the case back! I have to hide.

(She runs and hides behind a tree.)

ANNA: This is my life now -- running, scared, alone.

(She runs to another tree.)

ANNA: That awful music -- it's following me everywhere!

(The man sees her at the tree.)

MAN: Hey! You found my briefcase.

ANNA: You caught me! I mean, I caught you!

MAN: Well, I just want my briefcase. All my poems are in there.

ANNA: Poems? You're a poet?

MAN: Well, I'm a **lawyer**. But I write poems, too.

(Anna gives the man his briefcase.)

ANNA: So, you're not a spy?

MAN: You look disappointed.

ANNA: No, that's okay. It's not your **fault**. Poems are nice, too. I guess.

MAN: Well, would you like me to read my latest one?

ANNA: **Why not?**

MAN: On sunny day walks, my hand **reaches** for ice cream from **fragaria**.

ANNA: I love your poem!

MAN: I love ice cream.

ANNA: Me too.

MAN: What's your favorite flavor?

ANNA: Banana.

MAN: Well, my favorite flavor is ...

ANNA: **Strawberry!**

MAN: How did you know that?

ANNA: **A little bird told me.**

Từ ngữ mới (New Words)

binoculars – *n.* a device that you hold up to your eyes and look through to see things that are far away

bird – *n.* an animal that has wings and is covered with feathers

block – *n.* an area of land surrounded by four streets in a city

briefcase – *n.* a flat case that is used for carrying papers or books

data – *n.* facts or information used usually to calculate, analyze, or plan something

disguise – *n.* made to look like something else

drop off – *phrasal verb.* to take someone or something to a place and then leave

fragaria – *n.* a flowering plant that bears strawberries

genius – *adj.* in a way that uses remarkable talent or intelligence

guy – *n.* a man (informal)

imagination – *n.* the ability to form a picture in your mind of something that you have not seen or experienced

in the way – *expression.* making it more difficult for a person to do something

lawyer – *n.* a person whose job is to guide and assist people in matters relating to the law

A little bird told me – *expression.* a way of saying that you do not want to reveal who told you something.

nest – *n.* the place where a bird lays its eggs and takes care of its young

official – *adj.* permitted, accepted, or approved by a person or organization that has authority

pigeon – *n.* a gray bird that is common in cities and that has a fat

body and short legs

price – *n.* the amount of money that you pay for something or that something costs

reach – *v.* to be able to touch, pick up, or grab something by moving or stretching

sense – *v.* to understand or be aware of (something) without being told about it or having evidence that it is true

strawberry – *n.* a soft, juicy red fruit that grows on a low plant with white flowers

top-secret – *adj.* kept completely secret by high government officials

valuable – *adj.* very useful or helpful

Why not? – *expression.* used to make a suggestion, or agree to a suggestion

Ngữ pháp (Grammar)

In past Let's Learn English lessons, you learned about the modal verbs *have to* and *ought to*. Today, you learned *be supposed to*. English learners sometimes confuse them:

Be supposed to means to be expected to do something. But, sometimes we use it to say what someone is allowed to do.

Examples:

- “We re supposed to be counting birds, not ice cream trucks.” -Kelly
- I am supposed to meet someone for lunch at noon.
- They were not supposed to stay in the store after it closed.

Have to has the same meaning as *must*. In American English, *have to* is much more common than *must*.

Examples:

- “I have to hide!” -Anna

- We have to leave by 9am to catch the tour.
- What time do you have to be at work?

Ought to has the same meaning as *should*. But, it is less common and more formal. Sometimes, it is used for saying what is probable.

Examples:

- “I ought to hide!” -Anna
- You ought to visit us for the holiday.
- The show ought to be done in an hour.

Modal	Form
be supposed to	am/is/are/was/were + supposed to + simple verb
have to	have to + simple verb
ought to	ought to + simple verb

Bày tỏ sự thất vọng (Expressing Disappointment)

In friendly situations, we sometimes use informal language to show disappointment.

For example, Anna says, "Today has been a bust...a flop...a bummer!"

Bust, *flop*, and *bummer* are three informal words that show disappointment. **Bust** and **flop** mean a complete failure. A **bummer** is something unpleasant or disappointing.

Examples:

- I lost my phone. What a bummer!
- Last night's event was a real bust.
- The film was so boring. It was a flop.

Sometimes, we can tell a person nicely that they did not cause the disappointment.

For example, Anna learns that the man with the briefcase is not a spy. She is disappointed, but says: "No, that's okay. It's not your fault."

Thực hành viết (Writing Practice)

Now, you try it!

1. Write about something that should or must happen soon in your life or in your city or town. Use *be supposed to*, *have to* and *ought to*.
2. What is something that you or someone else has felt disappointed about? Write a few sentences about it. Use language from today's lesson to show disappointment.

Or, just tell us what you think of the lesson. We'd love to hear from you! Write to us in the comments section below.

Ôn tập (Review)

In today's lesson, you saw examples of grammar from past lessons. Look for sentences in Lesson 28 with:

- passive voice
- present perfect
- adverb clauses

- the verb *tell*

Write your findings in the comments section.