

[20241011] Assignment 1

PART A: Translate the Vietnamese conversation into English with the usage of the guided words in the following brackets

1. *right? & am/do/etc.*

A: Hôm nay thời tiết đẹp, phải không? (right?)

B: Ủ, trời thật sự rất đẹp.

A: *today, the weather is good, right?*

B: *yeah, the weather is really nice.*

A: Cậu có muốn đi dạo một chút không? (Do)

B: Được chứ! Chúng ta đi dạo ở công viên, được không? (Sure!, right?)

A: *Do you want hang out?*

B: *Sure, we walk in park, right?*

2. *(Correct!/Exactly & Yeah, right!)*

A: Hôm nay trời rất nắng, đúng không? (right?)

B: Ủ, nắng thật đấy!. (Correct!/Exactly!)

A: *today is very sunny, right?*

B: *Correct, it is, exactly.*

A: Thế, cậu có nghĩ hôm nay trời sẽ mưa không?

B: Trời nắng thế này, không mưa được đâu! (Yeah, right!)

A: *you think today will rainy, right?*

B: *Yeah, right, the weather is sunny, can not rain.*

3. *(Actually/As a matter of fact)*

A: Bạn có định học vào cuối tuần này không?

B: Thật ra, mình đã lên kế hoạch học cả ngày chủ nhật rồi!. (As a matter of fact)

A: *You will study at this weekend, right?*

B: *As a matter of fact, i am going to make plant to study at sunday.*

A: Tưởng bạn đi chơi cơ?

B: Không, thực ra mình không có thời gian để đi chơi. (Actually)

A: *you hang out, right?*

B: *Actually, i don't have time to hang out.*

4. *just in Past tense/Present Perfect*

A: Bạn vừa mới đến hay sao? (Past tense)

B: Vâng, tôi vừa mới đến 1 phút trước. (just in Past tense)

A: *You just went, right?*

B: *Yes, i just went 1 minute ago.*

A: Bạn có thấy Hoa không? Cô ta vừa ra ngoài thì phải. (just in Past tense)

B: Ôi không, tôi vừa mới bỏ lỡ cô ấy mất rồi. (just in Present Perfect)

A: *Do you see Hoa?She just went out, right?*

B: *No,i have just missed her.*

NOTE

Explanation of “just” usage in

- Past tense: using when describing something that happened recently, but **the action is completed**
- Present perfect: using when describing something that happened recently, but **the result or effect is still relevant to the present.**

5. *Hopefully*

A: Bạn nghĩ mình sẽ đỗ kỳ thi này chứ?

B: Hy vọng là như vậy, bạn đã học rất chăm chỉ mà. (Hopefully)

A: *Do you think i pass this examination?*

B: *Hopefully, you are study hard.*

A: Mong là đề thi không quá khó. (Hopefully)

B: Đúng vậy. Hy vọng chúng ta sẽ làm tốt. (Hopefully)

A: *Hopefully, the exam is not too difficult.*

B: *Sure, We will do well, hopefully*

NOTE

Hopefully: mong là, hy vọng là

Hopefully can put in the middle of verb phrase, before the subject, or at the end of sentence.

i.e. *I'll **hopefully** graduate in two years*

***Hopefully**, I'll graduate in two years.*

*I'll graduate in two years, **hopefully**.*

*If we leave right away, **hopefully**, we'll arrive on time.*

PART B: Answer the below questions in 2-3 sentences with the usage of following words if required

1. Do you get on well with your colleagues? (Personally, weird/odd)

Personally, i don't get along with my colleagues because he is quite weird.

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2. Did you have a lot of friends when you were a child? (Past tense)

Yes, i had a lot of friends when i was a child.you know, I live in countryside so everyone is very friendly and generous so I can make friend easily. we played a lot of kind of play such as football, swimming ... this is my happiest time.

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3. Do you think it is better for children to grow up in the city or in the countryside?
(From my perspective/ In my opinion, build up/develop their mind)

From my perspective,both of them have advantage and disadvantage. In country side, the children have more space to play and the environment is better. but countryside don't have latest service and good facility like city like international school, talent so they can not build up their mind maximum

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4. How do you usually get online? (by phone/computer)

i usually get online by phone.

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