

REVIEW UNIT 4: REMEMBERING THE PAST- TEST 1

Môn: Tiếng Anh – Lớp 9 Bộ sách: Global Success
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút

A. LISTENING: (2.0 points)

PART 1. Listen to the recording about **REMEMBERING THE PAST** and Circle A.True or B. False according to what you have just heard . You will listen to the recording **TWICE**. (1.0 point)

(NB) Question 1: The grandfather grew up in a small village about fifty years ago.

- A. True
- B. False

(NB) Question 2: When he was young, children usually went to school by bus or motorbike.

- A. True
- B. False

(NB) Question 3: The classrooms were simple, with wooden desks and a blackboard.

- A. True
- B. False

(NB) Question 4: In the afternoons, children often helped their parents with farm work.

- A. True
- B. False

(TH) Question 5: The grandfather thinks life in the past was less happy because people had no Internet or smartphones.

- A. True
- B. False

PART 2. You will hear the recording about **REMEMBERING THE PAST** and circle the right answer (A, B, C, or D) for each of the questions according to what you have just heard. You will listen to the recording **TWICE**. (1.0 point) skill 2

(NB) Question 6:

How long was Grandma's summer holiday when she was a pupil?

- A. One month
- B. Two months

- C. Three months
- D. Four months

(NB) Question 7:

When did Grandma have lessons at school?

- A. In the morning only
- B. In the afternoon only
- C. All day long
- D. In the evening

(NB) Question 8:

Which subjects did Grandma NOT study?

- A. Music, arts, and computer science
- B. Maths and literature
- C. History and geography
- D. All subjects we have today

(NB) Question 9:

How did Grandma go to school?

- A. By bicycle
- B. By bus
- C. Walking barefoot
- D. By motorbike

(TH) Question 10:

What did Grandma and her friends usually do during break time?

- A. Played traditional games and talked face-to-face
- B. Watched TV together
- C. Used mobile phones
- D. Listened to music on iPads

B. KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGE: (1.6 points)

PART 1: Read the following advertisement/ announcement and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fit each of the numbered blanks (0.8 point)

JOIN THE “REMEMBERING THE PAST” EXHIBITION!

Next weekend, our school museum will open a special exhibition about village life many years ago. Visitors can (11) _____ traditional activities such as weaving mats, making rice cakes, and farming with buffaloes.

You will also have a chance to (12) _____ old objects like oil lamps, wooden ploughs, and traditional costumes.

Many students say they (13) _____ they lived in the past for just one day, so that they could understand their grandparents' childhood better.

Yesterday afternoon, while some teachers (14) _____ the display area, students were arranging photos of old streets and markets.

(NB) Question 11:

- A. experiences
- B. experiencing
- C. experience
- D. experienced

(NB) Question 12:

- A. sees
- B. seeing
- C. see
- D. saw

(NB) Question 13:

- A. wish they live
- B. wish they lived
- C. wished they live
- D. wishes they lives

(TH) Question 14:

- A. were preparing
- B. were doing
- C. were experiencing
- D. were receiving

PART 2: Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks (0.8 point)

REMEMBERING THE PAST – SCHOOL EXHIBITION

This Sunday, our school is holding an exhibition about life in the old days. Students can join (15) _____ such as cooking rice over a fire, weaving mats, and playing traditional games.

There will also be a (16) _____ about how our grandparents went to school and helped their families with farm work.

Some students say they (17) _____ they lived in the past so they could wear traditional clothes and walk to school with friends.

Yesterday, while teachers (18) _____ the hall with old photos and objects, students were arranging a display of toys from the past.

(NB) Question 15:

- A. act
- B. activities
- C. active
- D. acted

(NB) Question 16:

- A. discussion
- B. discussing
- C. discussed
- D. discuss

(NB) Question 17:

- A. wishes they live
- B. wish they lived
- C. wish they lives
- D. wished they live

(TH) Question 18:

- A. were painting
- B. were hanging
- C. were decorating
- D. were cleaning

C. READING: (3.0 points)

PART 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 19 to 24. (1.2 points) 120 từ.

ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSES

In the 1800s and early 1900s, most children went to school in one-room schoolhouses. At that time, many people lived on farms, and families were spread out across the countryside. Because there were not many children in each area, small schools were built

to serve the community. Most of these one-room schoolhouses had only about fifteen to twenty pupils and just one teacher. That teacher taught all subjects to students of different ages, from as young as five or six to teenagers of thirteen or fourteen, and sometimes even older.

The daily lessons included reading, writing, arithmetic, and history. Students learned by reciting and memorising. The teacher often asked questions, and the pupils stood up to answer them aloud. This practice helped them remember important facts and gain confidence in speaking. In addition, children memorised famous poems, speeches, and passages from books. Because resources were limited, they reused slates and chalk instead of paper.

Although the facilities were simple, one-room schoolhouses played a very important role in education. They not only gave children basic knowledge but also taught discipline, cooperation, and respect. For many people, those early schools remain a memorable part of their past.

(Adapted from Global workbook 9)

(NB) Question 19:

Most one-room schoolhouses had about _____.

- A. fifty pupils
- B. fifteen to twenty pupils
- C. five or six pupils
- D. thirty to forty pupils

(NB) Question 20:

The teacher in a one-room schoolhouse usually _____.

- A. taught only reading and writing
- B. taught all subjects
- C. taught only older students
- D. did not give questions aloud

(NB) Question 21:

Students often used _____ instead of paper.

- A. pens and notebooks
- B. pencils and rulers
- C. slates and chalk
- D. books and ink

(TH) Question 22:

The word "*pupils*" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. teachers
- B. students
- C. schools
- D. subjects

(TH) Question 23:

What can be inferred about the role of one-room schoolhouses?

- A. They focused only on memorising facts.
- B. They were not very important for children.
- C. They helped children gain both knowledge and values
- D. They prepared students only for farming life.

(TH) Question 24:

What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To explain how early schools were organised
- B. To compare old schools with modern schools
- C. To show why students memorised poems
- D. To describe life on farms in the past

PART 2. Read the following conversation and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 25 to 29. (1.0 point)

Life in the Past

In the past, daily life was very different from today. About fifty or sixty years ago, most people lived in small villages or towns where everyone knew one another. Life was slower and simpler. Children usually walked to school because there were not many bicycles or cars. In fact, many families could not afford vehicles at all. People often traveled on foot or by horse cart.

At school, students learned basic subjects like math, literature, and history, but there were no computers or technology classes. Children did not spend time on mobile phones or the Internet. Instead, they played traditional games such as skipping rope, hide-and-seek, or marbles. During summer holidays, they often helped their parents in the fields or at home.

Family life was also very close. In the evenings, families usually gathered together to have dinner and talk. There was no television, so people told stories, sang folk songs, or simply shared their thoughts. Although life was harder, many elderly people today believe that the past was better in some ways. People respected traditions, worked together, and enjoyed simple but happy moments.

(Adapted from <https://hoclieu.vn/> 9)**(TH) Question 25:**

What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Games children played in the past
- B. The way people lived long ago
- C. The importance of technology in schools
- D. How families traveled in the countryside

(NB) Question 26:

How did most children go to school in the past?

- A. By car
- B. By bicycle
- C. On foot
- D. By bus

(NB) Question 27:

What did children often do during summer holidays?

- A. Played computer games
- B. Helped their parents
- C. Watched television
- D. Traveled abroad

(NB) Question 28:

What did families often do in the evenings?

- A. Gathered and shared stories
- B. Watched TV shows
- C. Played on the Internet
- D. Went shopping

(TH) Question 29:

What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Life in the past was easier than now
- B. People enjoyed a simple but meaningful life
- C. Children had more technology for learning
- D. Families rarely spent time together

PART 3. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 30 to 33. (0.8 point)

Following the rules of customs and traditions was once the foundation of community life in the past. Traditional festivals, in particular, played a very important role (30) _____ to celebrate their shared cultural heritage. These festivals usually included rituals, folk dances, music, and the preparation of special foods. Such practices were passed down through many generations, making them a living bridge between the past and the present. For example, the Mid-Autumn Festival in many Asian countries is not only a time for children to enjoy moon cakes and lanterns but also an occasion for families to reunite and share stories. People believe that festivals remain meaningful because they connect the community across generations.

Today, one effective way to preserve these traditions is to integrate them into school activities. (31) _____ in a practical and meaningful way. Schools may organise mini-festivals, encourage students to perform traditional dances, or even involve them in cooking typical dishes. Teachers often explain that learning about traditions is beneficial because it helps young people respect their cultural roots.

Through these experiences, young people gain (32) _____ and understand the importance of keeping it alive. By doing so, communities ensure that customs and traditions remain a vibrant part of modern life. In schools, activities like folk games or lantern-making can be seen as important parts of cultural education. In this way, traditions are preserved, reminding everyone (33) _____.

(Adapted from <https://hoclieu.vn/> 9)

(TH) Question 30

- A. when communities gathered together
- B. because people shared traditions
- C. as they brought people together
- D. although distances separated families

(TH) Question 31

- A. Students can learn about cultural values.
- B. Teachers can ignore old customs at school.
- C. Parents can control all festival activities.
- D. Elders can replace lessons with ceremonies.

(TH) Question 32

- A. respect for their heritage
- B. awareness about their hobbies

- C. interest on modern fashions
- D. knowledge at random topics

(TH) Question 33

- A. of lessons from the past
- B. of stories from long ago
- C. of victories in old wars
- D. of rules for daily life

D. WRITING: (1.4 point)

PART 1 Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 34 to 35. (0.4 point)

(TH) Question 34:

- a. Kate: Thank you very much for showing us around Angkor Wat.
- b. Guide: You're welcome.
- c. Kate: Yes, it was wonderful.
- d. Guide: I hope you enjoyed the trip.

- A. a – d – c – b
- B. a – c – b – d
- C. c – a – d – b
- D. a – b – d – c

(TH) Question 35:

- a. Mi: No problem.
- b. Alice: Thanks a lot for telling us about life in the countryside.
- c. Alice: I learned many interesting things.
- d. Mi: I'm glad you liked it.

- A. a – c – d – b
- B. b – a – c – d
- C. c – d – a – b
- D. b – a – d – c

(VD) PART 2. Write a paragraph (100 – 120 words) about school days in the past. You might use the following suggestions. (1.0 point)

USEFUL LANGUAGE

- In the past, ... / Long ago, ...
- Students had lessons in ... only.
- They studied subjects such as ...
- They did not have ...
- In their free time, they ...
- They usually went to school by ...
- They were lucky because ...

OUTLINE

Introduction:

- Mention the time in the past.
- State when and what students learned.

Body:

- What subjects they studied / what subjects they didn't have.
- What they did in the afternoon or free time.
- How they went to school.

Conclusion:

- Express a personal comment or reflection.

WRITING EXAMPLE

In the past, students had lessons only in the morning, and their school life was very simple. They studied basic subjects such as maths, Vietnamese, history, and geography, but they did not learn foreign languages, music, or technology. There were no extra classes after school. In the afternoon, many students stayed at home to help their parents with housework or farming. In their free time, they enjoyed playing traditional games like

skipping, marbles, or hide-and-seek with friends. Most children went to school on foot or by bicycle, and some of them even walked barefoot. Although school facilities were poor, students were hardworking and respectful. Looking back, school days in the past were difficult but full of memorable experiences.

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