UNIT 4.
REMEMBERING THE FAST

A. VOCABULARY

No.	Word/ Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning
1.	ancient	(adj)	/ˈeɪnʃənt/	cổ xưa, cổ kính
2.	anniversary	(n)	/ˌænɪˈvɜːsəri/	lễ kỷ niệm, ngày kỷ niệm
3.	appear	(v)	/əˈpɪə(r)/	xuất hiện
4.	associate	(v)	/əˈsəʊsieɪt/	liên kết, liên tưởng
5.	barefoot	(adj/adv)	/ˈbeəfʊt/	chân đất
6.	basic	(adj)	/ˈbeɪsɪk/	cơ bản, nền tảng
7.	castle	(n)	/ˈkɑːsl/	lâu đài
8.	communal	(adj)	/ˈkɒmjənl/	công cộng, cộng đồng
9.	complex	(adj)	/ˈkɒmpleks/	phức tạp
10.	contribute	(v)	/kənˈtrɪbjuːt/	đóng góp
11.	custom	(n)	/ˈkʌstəm/	phong tục, tập quán
12.	deep-rooted	(adj)	/ˌdiːp ˈruːtɪd/	ăn sâu, bám rễ sâu
13.	effort	(n)	/ˈefət/	nỗ lực
14.	face to face	(adv)	/ˌfeɪs tə ˈfeɪs/	mặt đối mặt
15.	fish and chips	(n)	/ˌfɪʃ ən ˈtʃɪps/	món cá và khoai tây chiên
16.	found	(v)	/faʊnd/	thành lập, sáng lập
17.	generation	(n)	/ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn/	thế hệ
18.	heritage	(n)	/ˈherɪtɪdʒ/	di sản
19.	ingredient	(n)	/ɪnˈgriːdiənt/	thành phần
20.	magnificent	(adj)	/mæɡˈnɪfɪsnt/	tráng lệ, lộng lẫy
21.	monument	(n)	/ˈmɒnjumənt/	tượng đài
22.	observe	(v)	/əbˈzɜːv/	quan sát, tuân thủ
23.	occupied	(adj)	/ˈɒkjupaɪd/	bận rộn, đã bị chiếm
24.	occupy	(v)	/ˈɒkjupaɪ/	chiếm giữ, cư ngụ
25.	preserve	(v)	/prɪˈzɜːv/	bảo tồn, giữ gìn
26.	promote	(v)	/prəˈməʊt/	quảng bá, thúc đẩy
27.	recognize	(v)	/ˈrekəɡnaɪz/	công nhận, nhận ra
28.	religious	(adj)	/rɪˈlɪdʒəs/	thuộc về tôn giáo
29.	structure	(n)	/ˈstrʌktʃə(r)/	cấu trúc, công trình
30.	takeaway	(n)	/ˈteɪkəweɪ/	đồ ăn mang đi
31.	thanks to	(prep)	/θæŋks tu/	nhờ vào
32.	tradition	(n)	/trəˈdɪʃn/	truyền thống
33.	well-preserved	(adj)	/ˌwel prɪˈzɜːvd/	được bảo tồn tốt
34.	worship	(v/n)	/ˈwɜːʃɪp/	thờ cúng, sự thờ cúng

B. WORD FORM

1. **tradition** (n): truyền thống
=> traditional (adj): mang tính truyền thống
=> traditionally (adv): một cách truyền thống

2. **behave** (v): cư xử, hành xử
=> behavior (n): hành vi, cách cư xử
=> behavioral (adj): thuộc về hành vi

6. **marry** (v): kết hôn
=> marriage (n): hôn nhân, lễ cưới
=> married (adj): đã kết hôn

7. **wealth** (n): sự giàu có, của cải

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3. **attend** (v): tham dự => attendance (n): sự tham dự, số người tham dự => attendant (n): người tham dự, người phục vụ 4. **child** (n): đứa trẻ => childhood (n): tuổi thơ, thời thơ ấu => childish (adj): trẻ con (mang ý tiêu cực) => childlike (adj): ngây thơ, như trẻ con (mang ý tích cực) 5. **convenience** (n): sự tiện lợi => convenient (adj): tiện lợi => inconvenient (adj): bất tiện => conveniently (adv): một cách tiện lợi	=> wealthy (adj): giàu có 8. **change** (v): thay đổi => change (n): sự thay đổi => changeable (adj): có thể thay đổi, hay thay đổi 9. **act** (v): hoạt động, hành động => action (n): hành động => activity (n): hoạt động => active (adj): năng động, hoạt bát => actively (adv): một cách năng động 10. **condition** (n): điều kiện => conditional (adj): có điều kiện => unconditional (adj): vô điều kiện

C. GRAMMAR

a. Past continuous

Past Continuous (Quá khứ tiếp diễn)	
Công thức	**(+)** S + was/ were + V-ing **(-)** S + was/ were + not + V-ing **(?)** Was/ Were + S + V-ing?
Cách dùng	• Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ. My father **was watching** TV at 7 o'clock last night. • Diễn tả những hành động xảy ra đồng thời trong quá khứ. Jim **was listening** to music while his mother **was cooking** in the kitchen. • Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra thì có hành động khác xen vào. They **were waiting** for the bus **when** the accident **happened**. • Diễn tả một hành động từng lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ và làm phiền đến người khác. My friends **were always complaining** about their wives.
Dấu hiệu	**at** + giờ + thời gian trong quá khứ (at 5 o'clock yesterday, ...) **at this time** + thời gian trong quá khứ (at this time last year, ...)

b. WISH + QKĐ

- Câu ước **wish** ở hiện tại được dùng để thể hiện một mong ước không có thật ở hiện tại hoặc giả định một điều trái ngược với thực tế.

S_1 + wish(s/es) + S_2 + V (QKĐ)

Lưu ý: Trong câu ước ở hiện tại, động từ **to be** luôn dùng **were** cho tất cả các ngôi.

E.g. I wish I **were** a bird.

She wishes she **had** a lot of money.

They wish they **didn't have** to work today.

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- **COMMUNICATION**

Exercise 10: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

1. **A:** I found some old photos of us from our trip to the beach.
   B: "_____," that brings back memories!
   A. How crazy B. That's right C. Thanks a lot D. Oh wow
2. **A:** I can't believe it's been 10 years since we graduated high school.
   B: "_____"
   A. You should do it B. Time flies, doesn't it? C. It's my pleasure D. That's a great idea
3. **A:** Do you ever think about your childhood?
   B: "_____" I miss those carefree days.
   A. All the time! B. Have a good day C. I feel very bored D. Yes, please
4. **A:** Do you remember that time we got lost in the woods?
   B: How could I forget? "_____"
   A. Sure. That's right. B. I suppose it was. C. It was terrifying! D. That's cool!
5. **A:** I was just thinking about our first date.
   B: "_____." It feels like yesterday.
   A. No, I don't B. Never mind C. No, thanks D. Me too
6. **A:** I miss my grandparents so much.
   B: I know. "_____"
   A. Cherish the memories you have of them. B. Congratulations!
   C. Stay calm. I'll help you review. D. Well done! You did a really good job!
7. **A:** "_____"
   B: Yeah, especially when I hear old songs.
   A. Yes, of course. It's expensive. B. Certainly. Do you like it, too?
   C. Do you ever feel nostalgic? D. Thanks. My mother bought it for me.
8. **A:** I'm so glad we've stayed friends all these years.
   B: Me too. "_____."
   A. It's been a great journey B. I don't think so
   C. You're welcome D. I agree with you
9. **A:** "_____."
   B: Me too, but we can only move forward.
   A. I'm very well B. Sometimes I wish I could go back in time
   C. I'm busy now D. I'm free right now
10. **A:** It's important to remember where we came from.
    B: "_____." It helps us appreciate how far we've come.
    A. Not very near. B. Absolutely C. It's so interesting. D. About 5 kilometres.

Exercise 11: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to arrange the following sentences into a meaningful conversation.

❶

a. **Brian:** Yes, I do. They're very beautiful.
b. **Ally:** Do you like folk songs?
c. **Ally:** I agree. They're an important part of our culture.

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

❷

a. **Brian:** Oh, really? What do people do to celebrate?
b. **Ally:** They have parades, fireworks, and special events all over the country.
c. **Ally:** Did you know September 2nd is Vietnam's National Day?

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

❸

a. **Brian:** I bet! It's important to remember the past.
b. **Ally:** My grandma showed me some old photos today.
c. **Ally:** I agree. It helps us understand where we come from.
d. **Brian:** Oh, that's nice. What were they about?
e. **Ally:** They were from her childhood. Life looked so different back then.

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

- **READING**

Exercise 12: Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for these questions.

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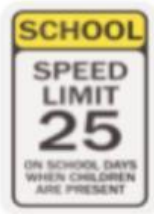
	1. What does the notice say? A. Please keep a safe distance to prevent the spread of coronavirus. B. Don't enhance social distancing in queuing situations. C. Please keep talking to protect yourself and others. D. Discourage people to keep at a safe 2m distance.
	2. What does the notice say? A. You drive as fast as you can. B. You stop right now. C. You drive to a speed at over 25 km/h when children are present. D. You drive slowly to a speed at no greater than 25km/h when children are present.
	3. What does the sign say? A. Press button to fire the bell. B. Please put your finger to make a fire. C. Be careful! It can burn your finger. D. Press here when there is a fire.
	4. What does the sign say? A. Don't sell photographs here. B. Go and ask the photographer. C. Don't take photographs here. D. Sit down and take some photos.
	5. What does the sign say? A. Seat is available for lady. B. Seat is available for woman. C. Seat is available pregnant woman D.Seat is available look after baby.

Exercise 13: Read the following advertisement / announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks

1

Notice: School Closure

Dear Parents,

We are writing to inform you that (1) _____ our school will be temporarily closed due to a recent increase in COVID-19 cases. We understand that this is sudden, but the health and safety of our students and staff is our top (2) _____.

Online classes will begin on May 24, 2025. Please (3) _____ sure your child is prepared for online learning.

We will continue to monitor the situation and will provide updates on when we can safely reopen the school. In the meantime, please encourage your child to follow health guidelines such as washing hands frequently and wearing a mask.

Thank you for your understanding and (4) _____ during this challenging time.

Sincerely,

School Administration

1.	A. a	B. the	C. an	D. no article
2.	A. anniversary	B. priority	C. castle	D. ingredient
3.	A. make	B. take	C. look	D. catch
4.	A. cooperative	B. cooperatively	C. cooperation	D. cooperate

2

Discover the Eiffel Tower: An Icon's Story

Have you ever wondered how the Eiffel Tower became (1) _____ symbol of Paris?

This fascinating book takes you back in time to the (2) _____ of this incredible monument. Learn about the challenges faced by its creators, the controversies surrounding its design, and how it became one (3) _____ the most visited attractions in the world.

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Filled with beautiful pictures and interesting facts, "The Story of the Eiffel Tower" is perfect for anyone (4) _____ loves history, architecture, or simply wants to know more about this iconic landmark.
Get your copy today and be inspired by the story behind the Eiffel Tower!

1.	A. the	B. an	C. no article	D. a
2.	A. constructive	B. constructor	C. construction	D. construct
3.	A. at	B. to	C. for	D. of
4.	A. why	B. whom	C. which	D. who

Exercise 14: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

❶ A long time ago, in aspects such as means of (1) _____ transportation, fashion, eating habits, entertainment, and education, the ways people lived were quite different from the ways which we live nowadays.

In the old days, oral communication was commonly used between people. Knowledge, information, news, and experience were transferred face-to-face. At the end of the 19th century and the early 20th century, telegrams were used to transmit communication to people from far away.

Years ago, people used to travel (2) _____ foot. For long distances, they travelled by riding animals, such as camels, buffaloes, and horses. They also used animal-pulled carts. They (3) _____ in simple ways. Most of their clothes were made of linen and leather. They went barefoot or wore shoes made of leather. Some might wear (4) _____ slippers. Their eating habits and diets were plain with fresh, healthy and natural food which they got from nature.

Storytelling was the (5) _____ popular kind of entertainment in the past. Stories were mostly folk tales, fairy tales, and fables. Children did not have much to play with. They played outdoor games, such as kite-flying, and hide and seek. Their toys were hand-made.

For education, there weren't computers and the Internet, so students had to drown themselves in dozens of books and notebooks. Teachers would write lessons and homework down on chalkboards for students to copy and (6) _____. Papers were hand -written and submitted to teachers.

(https://moon.vn/)

1.	A communicate	B. communication	C. communicates	D. communicating
2.	A on	B. to	C.by	D. for
3.	A hand down	B. break out	C. pass down	D. dressed up
4.	plastic	B. metal	C. wooden	D. fabric
5.	A most	B. more	C. as	D. further
6.	A finish	B. conclude	C. terminate	D. complete

❷ Before the Stone Age, people (1) _____ to eat fruits, leaves, and anything they found in the forest. (2) _____, this habit changed into hunting animals, preserving food items, and planting and (3) _____ vegetables, which eventually led to farming different crops like maize, corn, and rice. People were healthy, they rarely had diseases and never needed extra exercise because their daily work kept their bodies (4) _____.

At present, we (5) _____ agriculture into a mass-scale production, including machinery, technology, and pesticides, all of which came in with the green revolution. With the green revolution agriculture and the traditional farming culture turned upside down. Nowadays, farmers who can cope up with multinational cooperation and their large-scale, expensive products, keep producing crops for the market. However, traditional, low- income farmers even today, especially in Asian countries, are in a terrible state. Fast food is another major factor in modern food habits. Although many people find it convenient, it leads (6) _____ many health conditions. Today, people are unhealthy. They need medicine, and function on diets and exercise machines.

(https:/ /khoahoc.vietjack.com/)

1.	A. used	B. use	C. is used	D. to used
2.	A. In spite	B. However	C. Although	D. Despite
3.	A. developing	B. improving	C. rising	D. growing
4.	A. running	B. working	C. moving	D. jogging
5.	A. have turned	B. turns	C. turned	D. were turning
6.	A. for	B. to	C. of	D. on

❸ Tea has been an essential drink and a very unique culture of Vietnamese people for thousands of years. At family (1) _____, meetings, and celebrations, tea and its rituals represent hospitality, (2) _____ for the elderly, and peaceful nature.

(3) _____ drinking tea in Viet Nam is considered a daily habit of the elderly in households and in society. In the morning, people start a new day with (4) _____ cups of tea to refresh their minds. Drinking tea after meals, especially dinner, is also a habit when all family members can gather and talk (5) _____ what they have done during the day.

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In cities, people usually drink tea from small shops everywhere, (6) _____ in front of the gate of bus terminals, train stations, schools, office buildings, pavements or in quiet alleys. Tea served with ice, lemon and sugar become an interesting modern trend of Vietnamese street culture for youngsters.

1.	A. reunions	B. assemblies	C. events	D. shows
2.	A. notice	B. recognition	C. respect	D. value
3.	A. Tradition	B. Traditional	C. Traditionally	D. Traditionalist
4.	A. much	B. some	C. a few	D. few
5.	A. for	B. to	C. at	D. about
6.	A. such as	B. so that	C. such that	D. so

Exercise 15: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

❶ Ha Noi's Old Quarter was established hundreds of years ago on the east side of the ancient Thang Long citadel. In the old days, the Old Quarter, a system of narrow streets, alleys and houses, was home to several **guilds** such as bronze casting, forging, jewelry making, wood carving, silk and clothes trading. Small, beautifully styled houses built along with a unique local culture. Streets in the Old Quarter still have names describing their original goods or craft, for example, Hang Bac or "Silver Street". The ground-floor shops of the houses here now sell handicrafts, fine arts, and food. But the quarter also has a number of pagodas, temples, historical relics, and festivals dedicated to the founders of some of the local crafts. Now, many guild streets, like Hang Quat street, don't make fans anymore, but they are remembered as craft streets. The architecture and lifestyle of the local people reflect typical characteristics of traditional guild streets in Ha Noi.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
   A. The historical significance of the Thang Long citadel
   B. The transformation of Hanoi's Old Quarter from a craft center to a tourist destination
   C. The architectural styles of houses in Hanoi's Old Quarter
   D. The cultural and historical richness of Hanoi's Old Quarter, particularly its connection to traditional crafts
2. The word "**guilds**" in line 2 is closest in meaning to _____
   A. associations B. families C. companies D. neighborhoods
3. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is TRUE?
   A. The Old Quarter is located on the west side of the Thang Long citadel.
   B. Streets in the Old Quarter are named after famous people.
   C. The Old Quarter no longer has any connection to its craft-making past
   D. The architecture and lifestyle of the people in the Old Quarter reflect its history as a center for craft guilds
4. What can visitors find in the ground-floor shops of the houses in the Old Quarter today?
   A. Only traditional crafts B. Modern electronics
   C. Handicrafts, fine arts, and food D. Exclusively clothing and textiles
5. What is the significance of Hang Quat street today?
   A. It is a major center for fan-making
   B. It is known for its modern architecture
   C. It is remembered as a craft street, even though it no longer produces fans
   D. It is a popular tourist destination for its nightlife

❷ Vietnamese traditions are well preserved and passed down through generations thanks to the Vietnamese people's love for their country. They have a long history of fighting against foreign **invaders**, such as China and France. This has made them very protective of their culture and traditions.

One of the most important traditions is Tet, the Lunar New Year. It takes place in January or February. The whole country stops working for a week to celebrate. People visit their families and give each other lucky money in red envelopes. They also clean their houses to get rid of bad luck from the old year. There are many delicious foods to eat at Tet, such as "*banh chung*", which is sticky rice with pork inside, wrapped in " *dong*" leaves.

Another important tradition is ancestor worship. Vietnamese people believe that when someone dies, their soul lives on and can protect the family. They have an altar in their house where they put pictures of their ancestors. Every day, they light incense and offer food and drink to their ancestors. During Tet, they invite their ancestors ' spirits to join the celebrations. They also clean and decorate their ancestors' graves and bring them food and flowers.

1. What can be the best title for the passage?
   A. Vietnamese Cuisine B. Tet Celebration in Vietnam
   C. Vietnamese History D. Preserving Vietnamese Traditions
2. What does the word "**invaders**" in the passage mostly mean?
   A. Tourists B. Conquerors C. Immigrants D. Visitors
3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
   A. Vietnamese people clean their houses during Tet to get rid of bad luck.
   B. Ancestor worship is an important tradition in Vietnam

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C. "Banh chung" is a traditional Vietnamese food eaten during Tet.
D. Vietnamese people celebrate Tet for a month.

4. According to the passage, why are Vietnamese traditions well preserved?
A. Because of the influence of foreign cultures
B. Because of the Vietnamese people's love for their country and their history of fighting against foreign invaders
C. Because of the delicious food eaten during Tet
D. Because of the beautiful decorations used during Tet

5. How do Vietnamese people show respect to their ancestors?
A. By cleaning their houses during Tet
B. By giving each other lucky money in red envelopes
C. By having an altar in their house, offering food and drink, and inviting their ancestors' spirits to join celebrations.
D. By eating "banh chung" during Tet

❸

Ancestor worship - a fine tradition of Viet Nam

Ancestor worship is a ritual practice showing respect to deceased family members that reminds people of their roots. Most Vietnamese families have an ancestral altar at a **prominent** place of the house. The ancestral altar is set with ancestral tablets and pictures, together with an incense container. Two candles are placed on the sides of the altar to represent the Sun on the left and the Moon on the right.

During the Lunar New Year festival, the Vietnamese at home and abroad carefully cook traditional dishes to put on the home altar to worship their ancestors. Children are obliged to respect their parents in life and to remember them after they die.

On special occasions like ancestors' death anniversaries or the Lunar New Year. Special rites consist of making offerings of fruits, foods and wine, lighting the candles and burning incense before praying in front of the altar. Tet is an occasion for people to invite the souls of their ancestors to join the family's Tet celebration.

The altar may also be decorated with a branch of peach blossoms in warm pink to drive away evil spirits and bad luck. The ancestral altar is a symbol of the country's culture that shows its respect for all the past, the present day, and the future.

(Source: Internet)

1. Ancestor worship is followed by many people in Viet Nam _____.
A. to celebrate the Tet festivals B. to maintain the relationships in the family
C. to show respect to their ancestors D. to decorate their ancestral altar

2. All of the following items can be found on the altar EXCEPT _____.
A. a dish of food every day B. ancestral tablets and pictures
C. an incense container D. two candles placed on the sides of the altar

3. Children are expected to _____.
A. offer their parents a lot of food
B. celebrate their ancestors' death anniversaries on the Lunar New Year
C. respect their parents in life and afterlife
D. cook traditional dishes to worship their ancestors whenever they can

4. A branch of peach blossoms in warm pink is believed to _____.
A. show respect for all the past, the present day, and the future
B. bring good luck to the family
C. to celebrate Tet
D. maintain the country's culture

5. The word "**prominent**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. easily seen B. common C. clean D. pleasant

Exercise 16: Four phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. Choose the correct answer to complete the text. Write only the letter A-D in each blank.

❶ (1) _____, people relied on iceboxes to keep food cold. These were insulated wooden boxes lined with zinc or tin. Large blocks of ice, harvested from frozen lakes or rivers in the winter, were placed inside a compartment at the top. (2) _____, keeping the food below cool.

Iceboxes were a vast improvement over simply leaving food at room temperature, but they weren't perfect. The ice needed to be replaced regularly, often every few days, (3) _____. Additionally, the coldest area was near the bottom, so people had to be careful about where they stored different foods. Milk, for example, spoiled quickly if not kept very cold.

Despite their limitations, iceboxes were a vital tool for food preservation for many years. They allowed families to store leftovers, (4) _____, and even enjoy a refreshing cold drink on a hot summer day.

A. The cold air from the melting ice would slowly travel down
B. keep dairy products fresh for longer
C.Before refrigerators became commonplace in the early 20th century
D. which could be inconvenient and expensive

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❷ Visitors to "Remembering Viet Nam" will have the opportunity to see a fascinating (1) _____. The records on display help fill the gaps in our collective memory about what happened and why. They make people understand more about the series of choices, strategies, and personalities as a result of the involvement of the US in Southeast Asia.

There are historic items including posters, artwork, telegrams, radio intercepts, photographs, artefacts, official documents, and letters. (2) _____.

Of special interest are the audio recordings, (3) _____. The exhibition includes several listening stations, including an "Oval Office Listening Area," where visitors can pick up one of three phones to hear conversations held by Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon.

The exhibition also is an opportunity to hear stories from a variety of perspectives. Everyday people whose lives were forever impacted (4) _____.

At a kiosk, visitors will be able to submit their own thoughts about what happened and how it affected them. Selections of those contributions will be displayed in the exhibition for visitors to read.

A. They span 1918 - 1975 and are considered critical to understanding the conflict and its origins

B. some of which have only recently been declassified

C. and varied selection of records from the National Archives and its Presidential libraries

D. by the conflict - some voluntarily, some involuntarily - share their experiences

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