

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)	/əˈpiə(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)	/ˈkɒmjənəl/	cộng cộng, cộng đồng
9.	complex	(adj)	/ˈkɒmpleks/	phức tạp
10.	contribute	(v)	/kənˈtrɪbjʊːt/	đóng góp
11.	custom	(n)	/ˈkʌstəm/	phong tục, tập quán
12.	deep-rooted	(adj)	/ˌdiːpˈruːtɪd/	ăn sâu, bám rễ sâu
13.	effort	(n)	/ˈefət/	nỗ lực
14.	face to face	(adv)	/ˌfeɪs təˈfeɪs/	mặt đối mặt
15.	fish and chips	(n)	/ˌfɪʃ ənˈtʃɪps/	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)	/ɪnˈɡriːdiənt/	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)	/ˈwɜːʃp/	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
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C. GRAMMAR

a. Past continuous

Past Continuous (Quá khứ tiếp diễn)							
Công thức	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(+)</td><td>S + was/ were + V-ing</td></tr> <tr> <td>(-)</td><td>S + was/ were + not + V-ing</td></tr> <tr> <td>(?)</td><td>Was/ Were + S + V-ing?</td></tr> </table>	(+)	S + was/ were + V-ing	(-)	S + was/ were + not + V-ing	(?)	Was/ Were + S + V-ing?
(+)	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 + QKD

- 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.

$S_1 + wish(s/es) + S_2 + V$ (QKD)

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.

● **WRITING**

Exercise 17: Write complete sentences using past continuous.

1. Mary/ play/ piano/ while/ her parents/ watch TV.

☐ _____

2. She/ paint/ a picture/ while/ her brother/ do/ his homework.

☐ _____

3. Jane/ bake/ a cake/ while/ her father/ decorate the house.

☐ _____

4. They/ explore/ city streets/ take/ photographs/ all day.

☐ _____

5. My sister/ play/ badminton/ while/ my brother/ fly/ kite.

☐ _____

6. Ngoc/ have/ meeting/ 9 a.m./ last Wednesday.

☐ _____

7. Quang/ read/ science book/ all morning.

☐ _____

8. he/ chat/ friends/ online/ 10 p.m./ yesterday?

☐ _____

9. I/ save/ money/ for months/ buy/ new/ car.

☐ _____

10. John/ sing/ while/ his friends/ dance/ at/ party.

☐ _____

11. They/ study/ Spanish/ all year/ prepare/ their trip.

☐ _____

12. My brother/ practise/ guitar/ all month/ improve/ his skills.

☐ _____

Exercise 18: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. I'm sorry that I don't know what to do about the problem.

☐ I wish _____

2. Linda wrote her composition hours and hours ago.

☐ It's hours _____

3. When I was a child, we lived in Bristol.

☐ We used _____

4. She's sorry she can't play the piano.

☐ She wishes _____

5. I don't normally have coffee for breakfast.

☐ I am not used _____

6. It was breakfast time when Susan rang.

☐ I was _____

7. My mother spent three hours making a dress.

☐ It took _____

8. Reading newspapers in the morning gives him pleasure.

☐ He enjoys _____

9. You can make payments at any post office.

☐ Payment _____

10. In the middle of our sleep there was a knock at the door.

- When _____
11. Nancy hasn't come here since 1999.
□ The last time _____
12. During my dinner, the phone rang.
□ While _____
13. David left the party before we arrived there.
□ When _____
14. We haven't gone to a concert for ages.
□ It's _____
15. Sarah hasn't seen her friends since she left for the United States.
□ Sarah last _____
16. It's beautiful here. It's a pity that you can't see this beauty together with me.
□ I wish _____
17. He feels sorry that he can't come to his brother's wedding.
□ He wishes _____
18. That house is part of the town's heritage, but the council is demolishing it.
□ I wish _____
19. My mother no longer cooks for me anymore since I got married.
□ My mother used _____
20. My father used to carry me on his shoulders and go around.
□ My father doesn't _____

Exercise 19: Circle the correct answer A, B, C, or D which is closest in meaning to the original one.

1. They have lived in that town for over 20 years.
 - A. They used to live in that town for over 20 years.
 - B. They moved to that town more than 20 years ago.
 - C. In 20 years, they will have lived in that town.
 - D. They only lived in that town for a short time.
2. Having finished her chores, my mother would relax with a good book.
 - A. My mother would relax with a good book while doing her chores.
 - B. Relaxing with a good book was one of my mother's chores.
 - C. My mother finished her chores and then relaxed with a good book.
 - D. My mother never finished her chores and couldn't relax with a book.
3. People didn't have access to the internet in the 1980s.
 - A. The internet was invented in the 1980s.
 - B. People still don't have internet access today.
 - C. The internet was very popular in the 1980s.
 - D. People could access the internet easily in the past.
4. If I had studied harder, I might have gotten a better grade.
 - A. I studied hard, so I got a good grade.
 - B. I didn't study hard, and I got a bad grade.
 - C. Studying hard will definitely get you a good grade.
 - D. Even though I didn't study, I still got a good grade.
5. Traveling by train in the past was much slower than it is today.
 - A. Traveling by train was always slow.
 - B. Today, trains travel much slower than in the past.
 - C. Trains used to travel very slow in the past.
 - D. Traveling by train is still a slow way to travel.
6. They wished they had travelled more when they were younger.
 - A. Traveling was something they enjoyed when they were young.
 - B. They were too young to travel in the past.
 - C. Traveling was an important part of them younger years.
 - D. They regretted not traveling more in them youth.
7. Angkor Wat is the largest religious monument in the world.

- A. No other religious building in the world is as large as Angkor Wat.
 B. All other religious monuments in the world are larger than Angkor Wat.
 C. No other religious monument in the world is as large as Angkor Wat.
 D. No other religious building in the world is larger than Angkor Wat.
8. Dinh Bang Communal house, a 300-year-old communal house, was built for 36 years.
 A. Dinh Bang Communal house is a 300-year-old communal house, that were built for 36 years.
 B. Dinh Bang Communal house, which is a 300-year-old communal house, was built for 36 years.
 C. Dinh Bang Communal house, what is a 300-year-old communal house, was built for 36 years.
 D. Dinh Bang Communal house, was built for 36 years, is a 300-year-old communal house.
9. Windsor Castle was built a thousand years ago and is the home for about 40 English kings and queens.
 A. Windsor Castle, which was built a thousand years ago, is the home for about 40 English kings and queens.
 B. Windsor Castle, was built a thousand years before, but it is the home for about 40 English kings and queens.
 C. Windsor Castle, was built a thousand years ago, so it is the home for about 40 English kings and queens.
 D. Windsor Castle, was built in a thousand years, and is the home for about 40 English kings and queens.
10. In the past, Vietnamese people used to have black teeth and wear hair buns.
 A. Vietnamese people used to have a black tooth and a hair bun.
 B. Vietnamese people didn't use to have black teeth and wear hair buns.
 C. Vietnamese people use not to have black teeth nor wear hair buns.
 D. Vietnamese people often had black teeth and wore hair buns.

Exercise 20: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

1

- a. Firstly, we explored beautiful beaches with crystal-clear water and soft sand.
 b. This trip created lasting memories and strengthened our bond as a family. It was an unforgettable experience that we will cherish forever.
 c. Secondly, we enjoyed delicious local food, trying new flavors and dishes.
 d. Finally, we met friendly locals who made us feel welcome and helped us learn about their culture.
 e. Our trip last summer was truly amazing.
- A. e - d - a - b - c B. d - b - a - c - e C. e - a - c - d - b D. b - c - e - a - d

2

- a. Finally, sharing laughter and delicious food with friends and family fostered a sense of togetherness and belonging.
 b. The summer festival filled us with immense joy.
 c. The summer festival was a truly joyful experience that left us with cherished memories and a renewed appreciation for community and celebration.
 d. Furthermore, the variety of activities and games kept everyone entertained, from thrilling rides to engaging performances.
 e. Generally, the vibrant atmosphere, with colorful decorations and lively music, created a sense of excitement and happiness.
- A. d-b-a-c-e B. a-c-b-d-e C. b-e-d-a-c D. b-e-a-c-d

3

- a. Let me know if you're interested, and I'd be happy to provide more information or even accompany you on the visit.
 b. Dear Alex, I hope this letter finds you well. I'm writing to suggest a visit to the Ho Chi Minh Museum during your time in Ho Chi Minh City.
 c. The museum showcases artifacts, photographs, and documents related to Ho Chi Minh's life and the struggle for Vietnamese independence.
 d. Best regards, Thanh
 e. You'll gain valuable insights into the country's past and its journey to where it is today.
 f. It's a great way to learn about Vietnam's history and the life of Ho Chi Minh, a revered figure in the country.
- A. d - f - b - a - c - e B. e - d - a - b - f - c C. b - f - c - e - a - d D. b - e - f - c - a - d

Exercise 21: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1

Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order to make a logical text.

Phở is a globally recognized and beloved traditional Vietnamese dish. I believe it's more than just food; it's a symbol of Vietnamese culinary heritage. _____

- a. This dish is not only delicious but also tells a story of Vietnamese culture and tradition, with each ingredient contributing to its unique and unforgettable taste.
 b. The rich, aromatic flavors come from a long-simmered broth with spices like star anise and cinnamon.

c. A perfect bowl of phở features a clear, savory broth, tender slices of beef or chicken, and soft rice noodles, all topped with fresh herbs like basil and cilantro.

A. c - b - a

B. b - c - a

C. a - c - b

D. a - b - c

Choose the sentence that can END the text most appropriately.

A. A perfect bowl of phở features a clear, savory broth.

B. In conclusion, phở is a culinary masterpiece that truly represents the heart and soul of Vietnamese cuisine.

C. This dish is not only delicious but also tells a story of Vietnamese culture and tradition.

D. Phở is a globally recognized and beloved traditional Vietnamese dish.

Based on the provided passage and sample exercise, here is a similar exercise with the correct answers.

2

(1) _____, the festival connects Vietnamese people to their roots and promotes a strong sense of national identity. (2)

_____ It is a powerful reminder of Vietnam's history and cultural heritage, unifying people in a shared sense of pride and tradition.

Choose the TOPIC SENTENCE that can BEGIN the text most appropriately.

A. The Hung Kings' Festival is a significant national holiday in Vietnam, celebrating the Hung Kings.

B. People come from all over the country to pay respects to their ancestors.

C. The festival helps people understand each other more clearly.

D. This festival is incredibly important because it connects Vietnamese people to their ancient roots.

Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

a. The main ceremonies take place at the Hung Temple in Phú Thọ province.

b. It is held annually on the 10th day of the third lunar month.

c. People come from all over the country to pay respects to their ancestors through offerings and traditional rituals.

A. c-a-b

B. a-c-b

C. a-b-c

D. b-a-c

● **LISTENING**

Exercise 22: Listen to the recording and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D for each question below:

1. What is the speaker's grandmother's age?

A. Over 80 years old

B. Over 70 years old

C. Over 90 years old

D. Over 100 years old

2. What time did the speaker's grandmother use to start her day?

A. 4:00 a.m.

B. 4:30 a.m.

C. 5:00 a.m.

D. 5:30 a.m.

3. What was the speaker's grandmother's hobby?

A. Watching television

B. Reading books

C. Listening to the radio

D. Knitting

4. What did the family use to do in the evenings?

A. Watch movies

B. Play games

C. Go for walks

D. Sit by the fire and talk

5. How did the speaker's grandmother treat illnesses in the family?

A. She took them to the hospital

B. She used herbs she collected

C. She gave them modern medicine

D. She called a doctor

Exercise 23: Listen to the audio and decide whether those sentences are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F):

1. Children today are more likely to play video games than ride a bike. _____

2. Obesity rates among children have decreased since the 1960s. _____

3. Children today are six times more likely to play video games than to ride a bike. _____

4. Spending time outdoors can improve children's attention spans. _____

5. Outdoor activities like soccer matches and fishing derbies are usually unsupervised. _____

--- THE END ---

Bài tập Tiếng Anh 9 (Global Success)