

UNIT 4 - OUR PAST

I. VOCABULARY

ENGLISH	TYPE	PRONUNCIATION	VIETNAMESE
1. past	n	/pɑːst/	quá khứ
2. used to	v	/juːst/	đã từng
3. look after=take care of	phr. v	/lʊk ɑːf.tər /	trông nom, chăm sóc
4. sound	n ; v	/saʊnd/	âm thanh , nghe
5.- great-grandma = great-grandmother - great-grandpa = great-grandfather	n n.	/greɪt 'græn.mɑː/ /greɪt 'græn.pɑː/	bà cố (nội , ngoại) ông cố (nội , ngoại)
6. light – lit - lit	v	/laɪt/	thấp , đốt, châm
7. equip equipment	v n	/ɪ'kwɪp/ /ɪ'kwɪp.mənt/	trang bị thiết bị
8. modern modernly modernize	n,a adv v	/'mɒdn/ /'mɒdnli/ /'mɑː.də.naɪz/	sự hiện đại, hiện đại thật hiện đại hiện đại hóa
9. fool foolish	n,v a	/'fuːl/ /'fuːlɪʃ/	người ngốc nghếch ngốc nghếch , đàn độn
10. greed greedy	n a	/'griːd/ /'griːdi/	sự tham lam,sự tham ăn tham lam, tham ăn
11. folk tale	n	/'fəʊk teɪl/	truyện dân gian
12. fortunate≠unfortunate fortunately ≠ unfortunately	a adv	/'fɔːtʃənət/ /'fɔːtʃənətli/	may mắn≠không may một cách may mắn≠một cách không may
13. cruel cruelly	a adv	/'kruːəl/ /'kruːəli/	độc ác , tàn ác một cách độc ác
14. upset	a	/ʌp'set/	buồn phiền , thất vọng
15. broken heart	n	/'brəʊkən - /hɑːt/	trái tim tan nát
16. prince princess	n n	/prɪns/ /'prɪnses/	hoàng tử công chúa
17. fairy	n	/'feəri/	bà tiên
18. change (sb/sth) into sth	v	/tʃeɪndʒ/	biến , biến đổi

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19. rag	n	/ræg/	giẻ rách
20. own owner	v n	/əʊn/ /'əʊ.nə/	sở hữu chủ nhân , chủ sở hữu
21. immediate immediately	a adv	/ɪ'mi:diət/ /ɪ'mi:diətli/	lập tức , tức thì ngay lập tức
22. fall in love (with sb)	exp	/ fɑ:l ɪn lʌv /	phải lòng ai
23. magic magical magically magician	n,v a adv n	/'mædʒɪk/ /'mædʒɪkl/ /'mædʒɪkli/ /mə'dʒɪʃ.ən/	ma thuật .ảo thuật thần diệu , kỳ diệu một cách kỳ diệu nhà ảo thuật , phù thủy
24. marry be /get married to sb	v	/'mæri/	kết hôn
25. appear ≠ disappear appearance ≠ disappearance	v n	/ə'pɪr / /ə'pɪrəns /	xuất hiện ≠ biến mất

II. GRAMMAR

A. Thì Quá khứ đơn - The past simple

1. Cấu trúc thì quá khứ đơn

1.1. Với động từ TOBE

(+) Khẳng định: S + was / were

- I, He, She, It + was
- You, We, They + were

(-) Phủ định: S + was/ were + not

(?) Nghi vấn: Was/ Were + S...?

1.2. Với động từ thường

(+) Khẳng định: **S + V2/ V-ed**

Ex: I visited my great-grandma last week.

(-) Phủ định: **S + did + not + V** (did not = didn't)

Ex: He didn't go to school yesterday.

(?) Nghi vấn: **Did + S + V ...?**

Yes, S + did. / No, S + didn't.

Ex: Did you see him last night? – Yes, I did.

2. Các từ nhận biết thì Quá khứ đơn: yesterday, ago, last, in + năm trong quá khứ (in 2000, in 2020, ...), in the past

B. Giới từ chỉ thời gian - Prepositions of time

- **in:** được dùng trước thế kỷ, năm, tháng, mùa và các buổi trong ngày (ngoại trừ at night)

Ex: in the 20th century, in 1995, in September, in spring, in the morning, in June, ...

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- **on**: được dùng trước các ngày trong tuần, ngày tháng và ngày cụ thể

Ex: on Tuesday, on March 10th, on Christmas Day, on my birthday, ...

- **at**: được dùng trước giờ, vào (giữa) đêm / trưa, những dịp lễ

Ex: at 7 o'clock, at 9.30 am, at night / midnight / noon, at Christmas, at Easter / Christmas, ...

- **after / before**

Ex: shortly after two o'clock, after dinner, after work, before lunch, the day before yesterday, ...

- **between and.... (giữa hai khoảng thời gian, ngày, tháng, năm....)**

Ex: between 7 pm and 10 am, between Friday and Sunday,

C. 1. USED TO + V : đã từng , từng

Chỉ một thói quen, một hành động thường xuyên xảy ra trong quá khứ và bây giờ không còn nữa.

Ex: - When David was young, he used to swim once a day

- **Did they use to work** in a restaurant before they went to college?

- My uncle **didn't use to smoke** as he was a child.

2. BE USED TO +V.ING / GET USED TO + V-ING : đã quen với

• Ex: I am used to getting up early in the morning.

She's used to working late at night.

EXERCISES

I. Choose the word/phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence.

1. Yesterday I _____ to the cinema.
A. go B. will go C. went D. has go
2. Mozart was born in Salzburg _____ 1756.
A. in B. on C. at D. since
3. _____ Saturday night, I went to bed at 11 o'clock.
A. At B. On C. In D. From
4. I used _____ fishing.
A. enjoy B. to enjoy C. enjoying D. to enjoying
5. It's hard work looking _____ three children all day.
A. after B. before C. about D. at
6. I can't stand people who are cruel _____ animals.
A. with B. to C. on D. about
7. He died _____ a heart attack.
A. with B. of C. because D. by
8. The sun suddenly _____ from behind a cloud.
A. appear B. appeared C. disappear D. disappeared
9. An oil _____ burned in the darkness.
A. lamp B. lamp C. lam D. lame

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10. He was late, but fortunately his friends waited for him.
A. luckily B. magically C. cruelly D. lately.
11. I _____ football very often when I was younger.
A. play B. was going to C. played D. was playing
12. Many people decorate their homes _____ Christmas.
A. in B. at C. on D. when
13. Children believe a fat, jolly man brings gifts _____ Christmas Eve.
A. in B. at C. on D. when
14. We live _____ the 21st century.
A. in B. at C. on D. for
15. I _____ gardening, but I don't have time for it now.
A. use to enjoy B. used to enjoy C. use to enjoying D. used to enjoying
16. Costa Rica sounds _____ a great place for a relaxing vacation.
A. as B. like C. similar D. same
17. I am not happy _____ his work this term.
A. with B. to C. on D. of
18. I thought there was some coffee in the cupboard, but there's _____ there.
A. no B. none C. any coffee D. none coffee
19. The factory _____ down last year.
A. burned B. turned C. fire D. flamed
20. He _____ his words carefully.
A. use B. chose C. collect D. spoke

II. Read the following passage and choose the item (A, B, C, or D) that best answers each of the questions about it.

In Scotland, there is a *popular* legend about a monster. The monster lives in a lake called Loch Ness, near the town of Inverness. Loch Ness is 32 km long, 5 km wide, and very, very deep. The monster's name is Nessie. People say that *she* is very big, and that she has got a long neck, like a snake.

The legend of the monster is very famous, and millions of tourists from all over the world come to Loch Ness. Everybody wants to be the first person to see Nessie. Come to Scotland and Loch Ness _ that person may be you!

legend (n) : truyền thuyết monster (n) : quái vật

1. What does the word 'popular' in the first line mean?
A. ancient B. modern C. famous D. interesting
2. What is the length of Loch Ness?
A. 32 km B. 5 km C. very deep D. no information
3. Which of the following does the word 'she' in line 4 refer to?
A. legend B. Loch Ness C. the monster D. the town
4. The tourists want to _____ .
A. hear about the monster B. swim in the lake
C. be the first person to see the monster D. catch the monster

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5. Which of the following is not true?

- A. The name of the monster is Nessie.
- B. The lake where the monster lives is near the town of Inverness.
- C. Millions of tourists saw Nessie.
- D. The lake where the monster lives is in Scotland.

Read the following passage and choose the item (A, B, C, or D) that best answers each of the questions about it.

(1)_____ the United States and Canada, (2)_____ a popular legend about a monster. People say that it is very big and that it has a lot of hair. (3) _____ name is Bigfoot, (4) _____ there are big footprints in the snow. The footprints are 60 cms (5) _____ and 20 cms wide. But (6)_____ Bigfoot really exist? We don't know!

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. In | B. At | C. On | D. From |
| 2. A. there is | B. there are | C. have | D. having |
| 3. A. Its | B. It | C. It's | D. It has |
| 4. A. so | B. because | C. so that | D. although |
| 5. A. length | B. width | C. height | D. long |
| 6. A. do | B. does | C. did | D. are |

Read the following passage and choose the item (A, B, C, or D) that best answers each of the questions about it.

Legends are stories about the past. Some of the stories come from ancient history. But not all legends are ancient. There are modern legends too. **They** are often called urban legends, because the stories happen in modern cities. Ten years ago, there was a rumor that there were crocodiles under New York. The rumor was soon a newspaper story, and the newspaper story was soon a legend. So, today, many people in New York **believe** that there are crocodiles under the ground there!

rumor (n): tin đồn

1. What does the word 'legends' in line 1 mean?
A. stories B. history C. people D. newspapers
2. Which of the following does the word 'they' in line 3 refers to?
A. stories about the past B. modern legends C. modern cities D. people
3. Another name of 'modern legends' is _____ .
A. urban legends B. modern cities C. rumors D. crocodiles
4. We can replace the word 'believe' in line 7 with _____ .
A. 'know' B. 'say' C. 'think' D. 'appear'
5. Which of the following is true?
A. All legends are about the past.
B. Modern people still believe in legends.
C. There are crocodiles under New York.
D. Now many New Yorkers don't believe that there are crocodiles under the ground of New York.

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III. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence

1. The government carried out a programme to _____ the health service in remote and rural areas. (modern)
2. The boy fell off his bicycle and _____ broke his arm. (fortunate)
3. Don't leave the lights on. It wastes _____ (electric)
4. THE LOST SHOE is one of the _____ stories I like best. (tradition)
5. There are some new _____ in the factory. (equip)
6. A fairy _____ changed Little Pea's rags into beautiful clothes. (magic)
7. The police came _____. (immediate)
8. In the story, the prince got _____ to a poor girl. (marry)
9. Our life is much _____ with the help of modern equipment. (good)
10. His sudden _____ surprised all of us. (appear)

IV. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. I usually stayed up late to watch football matches last year, but now I don't.
I used _____
2. There were some trees in the field, but now there aren't any.
There used _____
3. Anna doesn't live with her parents any more.
Anna used _____
4. He is not a poor man any more, but he became a rich businessman.
He used _____
5. They didn't often go to the cinema every Sunday last year.
They didn't use _____
6. My hair now is much longer than that in the past.
In the past my hair used _____
7. I don't have time to collect stamps as when I was in primary school.
I used _____
8. Did you often go to the beach when you lived in Nha Trang?
Did you use _____
9. Mr. Hung often went to work by motorbike, but now he goes to work by bus.
Mr. Hung _____
10. There were traffic jams in this street during rush hours, but now the street became wider.
There _____

THE END.