

GIẢI A CLOSER LOOK 2 UNIT 1 SGK TIẾNG ANH 9

1. Underline the dependent clause in each sentence below. ... (*Gạch chân mệnh đề phụ thuộc trong mỗi câu dưới đây. Xem xét xem mệnh đề nào là mệnh đề nhượng bộ (DC), mệnh đề chỉ mục đích (DP), mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân (DR), mệnh đề thời gian (DT).*)

1. When people talk about traditional paintings, they think of Dong Ho village.

_____ → _____

2. My sister went to Tay Ho village in Hue so that she could buy some *bai tho* conical hats.

_____ → _____

3. Although this museum is small, it has many unique artefacts.

_____ → _____

4. This square is our favourite place to hang out because we have space to skateboard.

_____ → _____

5. The villagers have to dry the buffalo skin under the sun before they make the drumheads.

_____ → _____

Hướng dẫn giải

1. When people talk about traditional paintings. → DT.

2. so that she could buy some *bai tho* conical hats. → DP.

3. Although this museum is small. → DC.

4. because we have space to skateboard. → DR.

5. before they make the drumheads. → DT.

2. Make a complex sentence from each pair of sentences. ... (*Nói thành các câu phức. Sử dụng liên từ phụ thuộc được cung cấp và có thể thay đổi nếu cần thiết.*)

1. The villagers are trying to learn English. They can communicate with foreign customers. (in order that)

2. We ate lunch. Then we went to Non Nuoc marble village to buy some souvenirs. (after)

3. This hand-embroidered picture was expensive. We bought it. (even though)

4. This department store is an attraction in my city. The products are of good quality. (because)

5. This is called a Chuong conical hat. It was made in Chuong village. (since)

Hướng dẫn giải

1. The villagers are trying to learn English in order that they can communicate with foreign customers.
 2. After we had eaten lunch, we went to Non Nuoc marble village to buy some souvenirs.
 3. Even though this hand-embroidered picture was expensive, we bought it.
 4. This department store is an attraction in my city because the products are of good quality.
 5. This is called a Chuong conical hat since it was made in Chuong village.
- 3. Read this part of the conversation from GETTING STARTED. ...** (*Đọc đoạn hội thoại từ phần Getting Started. Tập trung vào phần được gạch chân và trả lời câu hỏi.*)

Mi: Wow! When did your grandparents set up this workshop?

Phong: My great-grandparents started it, not my grandparents. Then my grandparents took over the business.

A phrasal verb is a verb combined with a particle such as back, in, on, off, through, up, etc. When a particle is added to the verb, the phrasal verb usually has a special meaning.

Example:

get up (get out of bed)
find out (get information)
bring out (publish/launch)
look through (read)

Note: A verb can go with two particles.

Example:

keep up with (stay equal with)
look forward to (be thinking with pleasure about something to come)
run out of (have no more of)

1. What is the meaning of the underlined verb phrases?

2. Can each part of the verb phrase help you understand its meaning?

Hướng dẫn giải

1. set up: start something (a business, an organisation, etc.)

take over: take control of something (a business, an organisation, etc.)

2. No, the individual words in the verb phrase do not help with comprehension. This is why they are sometimes considered difficult.

4. Match the phrasal verbs in A with ... (Nối những cụm động từ ở cột A với nghĩa của nó ở cột B.)

1. pass down

a. stop doing business

2. live on

b. have a friendly relationship with somebody

3. deal with

c. transfer from one generation to the next

4. close down

d. reject or refuse something

5. face up to

e. return

6. get on with

f. take action to solve a problem

7. come back

g. have enough money to live

8. turn down

h. accept, deal with

Hướng dẫn giải

1. c	2. g	3. f	4. a
5. h	6. b	7. e	8. d

5. Complete each sentence using the correct form ... (Hoàn thành các câu sau với dạng đúng của cụm động từ ở bài 4. Không cần sử dụng tất cả các động từ.)

pass down live on deal with close down face up to get on with come back
turn down

1. We must _____ the reality that our handicrafts are in competition with those of other villages.
2. I invited her to join our trip to Trang An, but she _____ my invitation.
3. The craft of basket weaving is usually _____ from generation to generation.
4. Do you think we can _____ selling silk scarves as souvenirs?
5. They had to _____ the museum because it's no longer a place of interest.
6. What time _____ you _____ from the trip last night?

Hướng dẫn giải

1. face up to	2. turned down	3. passed down
4. live on	5. close down	6. did... come back

Tạm dịch

1. Chúng ta phải đối mặt với một sự thật rằng sản phẩm thủ công của chúng ta đang có sự cạnh tranh với các làng nghề khác.
2. Tôi đã mời cô ấy cùng tham gia chuyến đi Tràng An với chúng tôi, nhưng cô ấy đã từ chối lời mời của tôi.
3. Nghề đan mây thường được kế thừa từ thế hệ này sang thế hệ khác.

4. Bạn nghĩ rằng chúng ta có thể kiếm sống bằng việc bán khăn choàng lụa làm quà lưu niệm được không?

5. Họ phải đóng cửa viện bảo tàng bởi vì nó không còn là một điểm tham quan yêu thích nữa.

6. Tôi qua bạn trở về từ chuyến đi lúc mấy giờ?

6. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning (*Hoàn thành câu sao cho nghĩa của câu thứ 2 giống với câu đầu tiên. Sử dụng các từ được cho*)

1. Where did you get the information about Disneyland Resort?

find

Where _____ ?

2. What time did you get out of bed this morning?

up

When _____ ?

3. I'll read this leaflet to see what activities are organised at this attraction.

look

I'll _____.

4. They're going to publish a guidebook to different beauty spots in Viet Nam.

out

They're _____.

5. I'm thinking with pleasure about the weekend!

forward

I'm _____ !

Hướng dẫn giải

1. Where did you find out about Disneyland Resort?

2. When did you get up this morning?

3. I'll look through this leaflet to see what activities are organised at this attraction.

4. They're going to bring out a guidebook to different beauty spots in Viet Nam.

5. I'm looking forward to the weekend!