

UNIT 6: OUR TET HOLIDAY

A - TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC

I. Từ vựng



peach blossom



lotus



dried candied fruit



New Year couples



lucky money

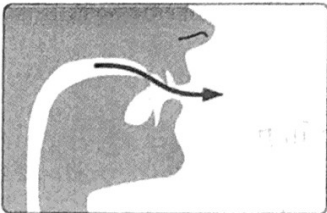
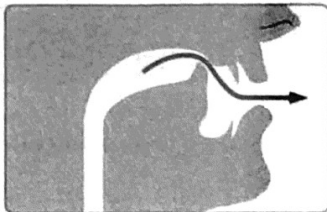
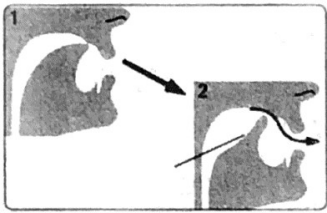


apricot blossom

Tet Holiday	
Before Tet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare - clean house - decorate - make <i>banh chung</i> 	During Tet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - watch fireworks - gather - go to pagodas - make New Year resolutions - reunite/ gather - visit relatives

II. Ngữ âm

1. Phát âm: /s/ vs. /ʃ/ vs. /tʃ/

Âm	Khẩu hình miệng	Cách phát âm
/s/		Đặt nhẹ đầu lưỡi lên hàm trên, để luồng khí thoát ra giữa lưỡi và lợi, thanh quản không rung, để mặt lưỡi chạm nhẹ lên lợi hàm trên.
/ʃ/		Đầu lưỡi hướng lên trên vòm họng, nâng phần trước của lưỡi lên và không rung thanh quản.
/tʃ/		Môi hơi tròn và chu về phía trước, khi luồng khí phát ra, môi tròn nửa, lưỡi thẳng và chạm vào hàm dưới, để khí thoát ra trên bề mặt lưỡi. Không rung thanh quản.

• Âm /s/ có thể được nhận diện bằng chữ cái *s*, *ss*, hoặc *c*, và đôi khi là *sc*.

s	sister	bus		
ss	class	glasses		
c	city	circle	pencil	place
sc	science	scissors		

• Âm /ʃ/ có thể được nhận diện bằng chữ cái *sh*.

shop	fashion	cash	fresh	wash	mushroom
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Âm /tʃ/ có thể được nhận diện bằng chữ cái *ch*, *t* hoặc *tch*.

ch	chip	choose	March	which
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t	future	question		
tch	catch	watch	kitchen	

2. Trọng âm của từ với đuôi -uous, -ious, -eous

Trọng âm của từ thường rơi vào âm tiết đứng trước hậu tố -uous, -ious, -eous.

precious	/'preʃəs/	anxious	/'æŋkjəs/
victorious	/vɪk'tɔ:riəs/	spacious	/'speɪʃəs/
notorious	/nəʊ'tɔ:riəs/	spontaneous	/spɒn'teɪniəs/

III. Ngữ pháp

1. Các cách để đưa ra lời khuyên

	should		bare infinitive
S	had better	(not)	
	ought		to V

People should go to bed early and eat a lot of vegetables to stay healthy.

I have to meet Amy in ten minutes. I'd better go now, or I'll be late.

You don't look very well. You had better not go out tonight.

Do you think I ought to apply for this job?

2. Tương lai đơn (Simple Future Tense)

a. Cách dùng

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Dùng để diễn tả một hành động hay sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai	- She'll be back at 6 p.m. tonight. - They'll help me do this exercise.
Dùng để diễn tả một suy nghĩ, quyết định ngay lúc nói	- I will drink water instead of milk. - I think I will teach here.
Dùng để diễn tả một lời hứa	- I promise I'll come tomorrow. - He promises he will marry me.
Dùng để diễn tả một lời đề nghị, gợi ý	- Will we go for a walk tonight? - What we do now?

b. Cấu trúc

Thể khẳng định	S + will + V _{nguyên mẫu} (+ o).
Thể phủ định	S + will not + V _{nguyên mẫu} (+ O).
Thể nghi vấn	Will + S + V _{nguyên mẫu} (+ O)?

	<p>➔ Yes, S + will.</p> <p>➔ No, S + won't.</p>
Ví dụ	<p><i>They'll come to the party next Sunday.</i></p> <p><i>They won't come to the party next Sunday.</i></p> <p><i>Will they come to the party next Sunday?</i></p>

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- Trong câu tương lai thường xuất hiện các từ chỉ thời gian như: *tomorrow, next day/week/month/year, someday, soon...*

- Ngoài ra các từ và cụm từ như: *I think/promise, perhaps = probably....* cũng được dùng trong tương lai đơn.

I don't think the exam will be very difficult.

3. Các cách để nói về dự định tương lai

Khi muốn nói về dự định trong tương lai gần, ngoài thì động từ *tương lai đơn*, chúng ta có thể sử dụng *hiện tại đơn, hiện tại tiếp diễn*, hoặc cấu trúc *be going to* tùy vào mức độ chắc chắn của hành động.

• **Hiện tại đơn** dùng để thời gian biểu của tàu xe, rạp phim, chương trình TV, ... (cố định, ảnh hưởng tới nhiều người, không thể tùy ý thay đổi).

What time does the train arrive? - The film starts at 8.15.

• **Hiện tại tiếp diễn** dùng để nói về lịch trình đã lên kế hoạch của cá nhân chắc chắn (> 90%) là sẽ xảy ra.

What time are you arriving? - I'm going to the cinema this evening.

• Cấu trúc **be going to** dùng để nói về lịch trình đã lên kế hoạch của cá nhân gần như chắc chắn (~ 70%-80%) là sẽ xảy ra, hoặc dự đoán về việc có thể xảy ra dựa vào tình huống hiện tại.

Look at those black clouds. I think it is going to rain.

B - BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

I. Từ vựng

Exercise 1: Write the appropriate phrases describing the activity in each picture.



Exercise 2: Fill in the blank with given words or phrases.

<i>fireworks</i>	<i>first footer</i>	<i>envelopes</i>	<i>relatives</i>	<i>pagodas</i>
<i>behave</i>	<i>painting</i>	<i>decorative</i>	<i>celebrate</i>	<i>strikes</i>

- I think when midnight _____, people will want to be together with their beloved ones.
- It is a deep-rooted belief that the first person to enter a house at the beginning of a lunar year, or the _____, will have a bearing on the family's fortune throughout that year.
- Nowadays, people can purchase ready-made Chung cakes to enjoy and give to _____ and friends.
- Vietnamese, especially Buddhists, have a long tradition of visiting _____ and temples in the new year to pray for peace and luck during the year.
- Dong Ho _____ is a unique Vietnamese art that carries the nation's traditional values.
- Traditionally, lucky money is put in _____ which are red with gold calligraphy, as the colours signify good fortune.
- Lanterns are wonderful _____ items not only at Tet festival but also many other celebrations in Vietnam and Asian countries.
- People are allowed to use certain types of _____ for occasions like weddings, birthday parties and Lunar New Year celebrations, but safety must be ensured.
- Children sometimes _____ differently when their parents are not around.

10. Though Tet shares the same origins with the Chinese New Year, Vietnamese people _____ it with unique characteristics that distinguish Tet from other New Year festivals anywhere else.

Exercise 3: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word given at the end of the sentence.

1. People usually have to prepare months before the actual _____ of the New Year Eve.
CELEBRATE

2. Whether in ancient times or today, Tet is still the biggest _____ holiday in Vietnam.
TRADITION

3. There are many contests for Vietnamese people to share _____ moments and cultural identities of localities during the Tet festival. MEMORY

4. It's important to understand culture from another country before you travel to avoid unacceptable _____. BEHAVE

5. Peach blossoms are an indispensable house _____ for Tet in northern Vietnam.
DECORATE

6. Vietnamese believe the peach blossoms and kumquat trees will bring happiness and good _____ for a new year. FORTUNATELY

7. The red colour, which is also featured prominently in New Year decorations, symbolizes _____ and fortune. WEALTHY

8. The Tet holidays are days of relaxation, family reunion, _____ and joy. HAPPY

9. Children and adults, all alike, dress _____ to welcome a happy new year. BEAUTY

10. A cat's cry sounds like the Vietnamese word for _____, which is *nghèo*. POOR

II. Ngữ âm

Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

lunch school mouse maps <u>ch</u> icken <u>ch</u> at <u>sh</u> oe <u>sh</u> oot teach <u>ch</u> reach <u>ch</u> talks <u>ch</u> arity <u>s</u> weet <u>s</u> inger <u>ch</u> ill <u>sh</u> ow <u>ch</u> ild <u>ch</u> ili <u>sh</u> ell <u>s</u> old <u>c</u> ereal <u>ex</u> ist <u>sh</u> opping <u>ch</u> alk <u>ch</u> ease <u>ch</u> ant <u>sh</u> ee <u>ch</u> eat <u>s</u> <u>m</u> achine <u>s</u> uitable mis <u>ch</u> ievous <u>exp</u> ensive <u>tr</u> ansport <u>s</u> ync <u>har</u> sh <u>dis</u> cover <u>sh</u> ore <u>s</u> uccess <u>s</u> end <u>s</u> uck <u>sh</u> ee <u>p</u>		
/s/	/ʃ/	/tʃ/

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.

1. A. industrious	B. victorious	C. advantageous	D. courageous
2. A. nervous	B. dangerous	C. cautious	D. ambitious
3. A. envious	B. ridiculous	C. delirious	D. hilarious
4. A. furious	B. mysterious	C. anxious	D. studious
5. A. gorgeous	B. nauseous	C. tedious	D. victorious
6. A. previous	B. notorious	C. various	D. obvious
7. A. religious	B. tedious	C. serious	D. curious
8. A. precious	B. spacious	C. officious	D. gracious
9. A. delicious	B. factious	C. specious	D. dubious
10. A. tenuous	B. virtuous	C. fastuous	D. continuous
11. A. suspicious	B. generous	C. marvellous	D. odious
12. A. conscious	B. anxious	C. ferocious	D. glorious
13. A. jealous	B. enormous	C. famous	D. dangerous
14. A. harmonious	B. oblivious	C. continuous	D. tedious
15. A. gaseous	B. righteous	C. spontaneous	D. courteous

III. Ngữ pháp

Exercise 1: Fill in the blank with the structure 'had better (not) + bare infinitive' using the verb in table.

<i>not eat</i>	<i>not talk</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>clean</i>	<i>study</i>
<i>drive</i>	<i>drink</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>not work</i>	<i>stop</i>

- You _____ some more sleep. You look tired.
- You _____ a lot of candies. They are harmful to your health.
- You _____ to the doctor's every month to check on your health.
- Peter _____ in class. The teacher is really angry at him.
- You _____ smoking. It's bad for you.
- He _____ so hard. He is overdoing everything.
- You _____ carefully at night.
- You _____ your teeth regularly.
- Anna _____ harder or she won't pass the test.
- Sarah _____ more water. She needs to be hydrated.

Exercise 2: Fill in the blank with the structure 'should/shouldn't + bare infinitive' using the verb in table.

<i>not eat</i>	<i>not drink</i>	<i>study</i>	<i>say</i>	<i>not go</i>
<i>apply</i>	<i>not do</i>	<i>try</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>not go</i>

1. You _____ too much tea at night. It's hard for you to get to sleep.
2. You _____ this book. It's incredible.
3. We _____ to that restaurant. It has bad reviews.
4. Do you think I for this job?
5. You _____ more if you want to rank 1st in class.
6. This place is dangerous. We _____ there.
7. Children _____ sweets. It's bad for their teeth.
8. The new president _____ his best to help the citizens.
9. You _____ thank you to your mother for taking care of you.
10. You _____ that. It's rude.

Exercise 3: Fill in the blank with the structure 'ought (not) to + bare infinitive' using the verb in table.

<i>not watch</i>	<i>call</i>	<i>drive</i>	<i>pay</i>	<i>wear</i>
<i>not watch</i>	<i>finish</i>	<i>drink</i>	<i>work</i>	<i>arrive</i>

1. You _____ a jacket. It's freezing outside.
2. You _____ TV before you finish cleaning your room.
3. You _____ harder to catch up with your friends.
4. Young children _____ horror movies.
5. You _____ at least 2 litres of water every day.
6. You _____ slowly. Safety first!
7. You _____ your homework before you watch cartoons.
8. You _____ on time. This meeting is very important.
9. You _____ a cab. It's raining heavily outside.
10. You _____ your tuition today.

Exercise 4: Choose the correct answer.

1. I _____ take off my coat. It's so hot.
A. should B. should to C. better D. ought
2. The airline only allows one piece of luggage. You _____ pack too much!
A. had not better B. better not C. had better not D. better
3. It's raining outside. I _____ an umbrella.

- A. had better to bring B. had better not bring
C. had better bring D. had better bringing
4. I am struggling with this problem. What _____?
- A. should I do B. I should do C. had I better do D. ought I do
5. I just came to this city. Where _____ if I want to go shopping?
- A. should go I B. ought to I go C. should I go D. had I go
6. You _____ to your mother after class today. She needs to know your study results.
- A. ought talk B. ought to talk C. should to talk D. had better to talk
7. My sister loves candies, but she _____ too much or she will get fat.
- A. shouldn't eat B. should eat not C. should eat D. had better eat
8. I think you _____ your money if you want to travel around the world.
- A. ought to save B. ought not to save C. had to save D. should to save
9. You _____ healthy food like fruits and vegetables.
- A. should to eat B. should eat C. had to eat D. had better to eat
10. Fast food is harmful to your health. You _____ it regularly.
- A. had better not eat B. had not better eat C. should to not eat D. ought not eat

Exercise 5: Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

<i>better</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>hadn't</i>	<i>I'd</i>
<i>not</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>were</i>

- It might rain. We'd better _____ an umbrella.
- Ben needs to know what happened. Somebody _____ better tell him.
- We'd better _____ park the car here. The road is too narrow.
- You _____ brush your teeth at least twice a day.
- What are we going to do? It's time _____ decide.
- _____ better not be late. It's an important meeting.
- It's time they _____ here. They promised they wouldn't be late.
- The window is open. You'd _____ close it before you go out.
- We'd better leave as soon as possible, _____ we?
- The government should _____ something about the problem.
- It's time the government _____ something about the problem.
- It's time something _____ done about the problem.

Exercise 6: Complete the sentence with the correct future form (will, be going to, present continuous).

1. Tom's mother thinks that he (be) _____ famous.
2. I (go) _____ to Venice on Tuesday. I'm so excited.
3. Look at those clouds! It (rain) _____ soon.
4. I hope you (stay) _____ until midnight.
5. I (meet) _____ my parents at the airport.
6. I (have) _____ a birthday party tonight. Everything is ready.
7. I do not think it (rain) _____.
8. Tim (come) _____ on Sunday. I can't wait to see him.
9. Do you think this solution (help) _____ you?
10. Our family (move) _____ to a new house. We have already sold our old house.
11. Anna (see) _____ the doctor tomorrow. She is having a stomach ache.
12. I (spend) _____ a week in German but we haven't booked a hotel yet.
13. I (fly) _____ to Madrid tonight.
14. Sarah thinks you (understand) _____ what she means soon.
15. Hey! I (bring) _____ you a cup of tea.

Exercise 7: Change the verb in bracket to either the present simple or the future simple.

1. I (text) _____ you as soon as I get on the bus.
2. Let's eat dinner when Anna (get) _____ here.
3. Sarah (be) _____ late this evening, so we don't have to hurry.
4. As soon as I (be) _____ able to, I'm going to buy a new car.
5. I'll call you when I (arrive) _____ at the airport.
6. Please wait here until the staff (call) _____ you.
7. I (wake) _____ up early tomorrow and finish my homework.
8. Before you (leave) _____ the house, make sure you have locked all the doors.
9. I must clean my room before my mom (get) _____ here.
10. I (meet) _____ you at the restaurant next week.
11. I (wait) _____ until you finish your work.
12. What do you want to do after the class (finish) _____?
13. I (stop) _____ drinking beer!
14. She (send) _____ me a text message when she leaves the house today.

15. She (let) _____ us know when she is ready to go.

C - BÀI TẬP LUYỆN TẬP

Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from others.

1. A. <u>ough</u>	B. <u>um</u>	C. <u>undo</u>	D. <u>union</u>
2. A. <u>noon</u>	B. <u>tool</u>	C. <u>blood</u>	D. <u>pool</u>
3. A. work <u>ed</u>	B. forc <u>ed</u>	C. talk <u>ed</u>	D. want <u>ed</u>
4. A. <u>sun</u>	B. <u>sure</u>	C. <u>succeed</u>	D. <u>sort</u>
5. A. genetics	B. good	C. giraffe	D. geography

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.

1. A. specific	B. mechanic	C. amusing	D. dangerous
2. A. suspicious	B. position	C. athletic	D. enemy
3. A. national	B. international	C. recommend	D. understand
4. A. comfortable	B. popular	C. regional	D. important
5. A. pollution	B. construction	C. extinction	D. advantageous

Exercise 3: Complete the sentence using the correct future form (will, be going to, present continuous).

1. I think it (snow) _____ soon.
2. I'm sure you (not/fail) _____ the Math exam next week.
3. I hope the weather (be) _____ windy next week.
4. Be careful! You (break) _____ this glass.
5. Peter (meet) _____ his old teacher tomorrow.
6. My parents (spend) _____ their wedding anniversary in the countryside. They have already booked the hotel.
7. Ann (see) _____ the dentist on Saturday.
8. Look at the sky! It (rain) _____.
9. Don't stay near the dog. It (bite) _____ you.
10. I (come) _____ to a party tonight.
11. Tom (fly) _____ to New Zealand next month.
12. My brother and I (visit) _____ Colombia next month. We have booked a city tour there.

13. No need to hurry! I (wait) _____ for you.
14. Hang promises that she (do) _____ the laundry.
15. My husband (buy) _____ some milk. We have almost run out of it.

Exercise 4: Complete the sentence with either present simple or future simple.

1. Her mother (be) _____ a teacher.
2. It seems like Anna and Peter (get) _____ married next month.
3. I always (watch) _____ a movie before going to bed.
4. We (have) _____ Art lesson once a week.
5. My bike is broken. I think I (buy) _____ a new one.
6. The sky is grey. I think it (rain) _____.
7. I think I (make) _____ a cake for my mom's birthday this Friday.
8. It often (rain) _____ in November here.
9. She (take) _____ a lot of photos when she (buy) _____ a new camera.
10. If it (rain) _____, I (open) _____ the umbrella.
11. He (phone) _____ you when he (finish) _____ his lunch.
12. We (wait) _____ until she (get) here.
13. I (lend) _____ him some money if he (ask) _____ me.
14. Sarah (love) _____ animals. She thinks she (be) _____ a vet when she grows up.
15. I think Tom (pass) _____ the exam next week.
16. If it (be) _____ snowing outside, I (stay) _____ at home.
17. Anne (play) _____ games every day.
18. I usually (drink) _____ tea in the morning.
19. Water (boil) _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
20. I (call) _____ him until he (pick up) _____ the phone.

Exercise 5: Choose the correct modal verb.

1. You *should* / *would* / *ought* eat more fruits and vegetables.
2. You *should* / *better* / *ought* pay attention in class.
3. John has been working for more than 11 hours. He *must be* / *should be* / *need to be* so tired right now.
4. The teacher says we *can* / *must* / *should* read this book if we want to. It's optional.
5. The students *must* / *better* / *can* arrive on time for class.

6. I *should / would / ought* buy these trousers if I were you.
7. Take a hat with you. It *may / should / must* rain later.
8. People *must not / ought not / should not* to walk on the grass.
9. *May / Must / Should* I go to the bathroom, please?
10. You *ought to / can / would* study harder if you want to pass the exam.
11. *Can / Must / Should* you speak French?
12. Drivers *must / should / can* stop when the traffic lights are red.

Exercise 6: Complete the following text using the words given.

<i>gatherings</i>	<i>encouraging</i>	<i>disabilities</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>mountainous</i>
<i>happier</i>	<i>gifts</i>	<i>reunite</i>	<i>poor</i>	<i>celebrate</i>

Tet is the time for the Vietnamese people to temporarily set aside worries in life to (1) _____ with their families, friends, and relatives. Nothing is better than family (2) _____ during Tet festival but Tet is not simple like that. Tet is also an occasion for people to share with disadvantaged people in remote and (3) _____ areas, bringing a cozier and (4) _____ lunar New Year festival to them. Charity events are usually held across the country to bring a warm Lunar New Year holiday to ethnic minority people, disadvantaged workers, orphans and people with (5) _____. In addition to the gifts from the Buddhist Sangha, Thu Dau Mot city also donated 10kg of rice to every (6) _____ household. Huynh Van Thanh, Head of the municipal Committee for Mass Mobilization, said: "This practical activity has contributed to (7) _____ and supporting poor households, helping them have better conditions to (8) _____ the traditional Tet festival. We (9) _____ calling for the cooperation of the whole society to have more (10) _____ for disadvantaged people on occasion of the upcoming Lunar New Year."

Exercise 7: Read the passage and do the task that follows.

New Year's Eve Celebrations around the World

Spain

Spanish people believe that eating twelve grapes, at midnight of the New Year, brings good luck. Thus, at every stroke of the clock, at midnight on New Year, they pop in a grape.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The Copacabana beach is famous for hosting the largest New Year celebrations worldwide! Millions of people from around the world come here to attend the huge party. Traditionally, the local Rio public

honors the beach by throwing white flowers into the sea. People also dress up in white as a good luck charm. Fireworks start on New Year's Eve and continue till the next day.

United States

Times Square in New York is a famous place where everyone gathers on New Year's eve. The tradition is to drop the huge New Year's eve ball from the Times Square flag pole when it is just 1 minute to midnight. When the ball drops, it releases thousands of confetti, messages on colored paper. These messages have been left by the local public days before the New Year celebrations.

People from Southern United States believe in eating black eyed peas and turnip greens on New Year. The peas represent coins and the turnip greens represent dollars. They believe that by doing this, the New Year will bring them good money.

Sydney, Australia

The world's largest firework show on New Year's is held here. Though the show lasts only for 12 minutes, starting at the stroke of midnight, the beautiful extravaganza attracts people to be a part of this celebration from all over the world.

The Philippines

People here want the new year to bring in more money and prosperity. Thus, they dress up in polka dotted clothes and gather in streets and localities, throwing coins at midnight or by keeping coins in pots and shaking them in their own homes.

Greece

For the Greeks January 1st is also Saint Basil's Day, one of their forefathers. It is the day for gift giving, telling stories and leaving presents at midnight in children's shoes. Every Greek family bakes a cake on this day which has a silver or gold coin hidden inside. The cake slices are passed to everyone and whoever gets the coin is believed to have a lucky year ahead.

(Source: <https://mocomi.com/new-year-celebrations-around-the-world/>)

Fill in the blank with the name of the country with specific New Year celebration.

In which country...

1. _____ eating certain types of vegetables is believed to bring good money.
2. _____ people hide a coin inside a cake.
3. _____ people have the tradition of throwing coins at midnight.
4. _____ people drop a special huge ball from the flag pole just before midnight.
5. _____ there is the world largest firework show.

6. _____ people have the tradition of throwing white flowers into the sea.
7. _____ people eat a certain number of fruits to have good luck.
8. _____ white clothes are considered good luck charm.

Exercise 8: Rewrite the following sentences so that the meaning does not change, using the words given.

1. There are three studio albums in iKON's discography.

→ iKON has _____.

2. It's possible that Lan will not come to my birthday party.

→ Lan might _____.

3. My grandparents become older every time I see them.

→ My grandparents are _____.

4. She is the most kind-hearted person I have ever met.

→ I have never met _____.

5. I'm sure that is Mark at the door.

→ That must _____.

6. If we cut down more trees, the environment will become more polluted.

→ The more trees _____.

7. I think there would be more people at the meeting, but the actual number was smaller.

→ The actual number _____.

8. I have never read a more intriguing book than *The Song of Achilles*.

→ *The Song of Achilles* _____.

9. The time I had was not enough to finish the assignment.

→ I had _____.

10. I don't think you should go out without asking for your mother's permission.

→ You oughtn't _____.

11. She promises to call me when she arrives at the airport.

→ As soon as _____.

12. I have never tasted a better pizza before.

→ This is the _____.

13. Are there any posters in your room?

→ Do you _____?

14. The cost of living keeps rising from year to year.

→ The living cost gets _____.

15. I'm tired of clearing your debts for you. I will never do that again.

→ I will clear _____.