

UNIT 6.

OUR TET HOLIDAY

PART 1. THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	apricot blossom	/ˈeɪprɪkət ˈblɒsəm/	hoa mai
2	calendar	/ˈkælɪndə(r)/	lịch
3	dragon dance	/ˈdræɡən dɑːns/	múa lân
4	dress up	/ˈdres ʌp/	ăn diện
5	dried candied fruits	/ˈdraɪd ˈkændɪd fruːts/	mứt
6	exchange new year's wishes	/ˈɪksˈtʃeɪdʒ njuː jɪə(r) wɪʃɪz/	chúc Tết nhau
7	fireworks	/ˈfaɪəwɜːks/	pháo hoa
8	first caller	/fɜːst ˈkɔːlə(r)/	người xông đất
9	furniture	/ˈfɜːnɪtʃə(r)/	đồ nội thất
10	go to pagodas to pray for	/ˈɡəʊ tuː pəˈɡəʊdəz tuː preɪ fə(r)/	đi chùa để cầu
11	jellied meat	/ˈdʒelɪd miːt/	thịt đông
12	kumquat tree	/ˈkʌmkwɒt triː/	cây quất
13	lean pork paste	/liːn pɔːk peɪst /	giò lụa
14	pagoda	/pəˈɡəʊdəz/	chùa
15	parallel	/ˈpærəlel/	câu đối
16	peach blossom	/piːtʃ ˈblɒsəm /	hoa đào
17	pickled onion	/ˈpɪklɪd ʌnjən/	dưa hành
18	pickled small leeks	/ˈpɪklɪd smɔːl liːks/	củ kiệu
19	present	/ˈpreznt/	quà tặng
20	relative	/ˈrelətɪv/	họ hàng
21	roasted watermelon seeds	/rəʊstɪd ˈwɔːtəmelən siːdz/	hạt dưa

22	shopping	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	việc mua sắm
23	special food	/ˈspeʃl fu:d/	đồ ăn đặc biệt (trong ngày nào đó)
24	spring festival	/sprɪŋ ˈfestɪvl/	hội xuân
25	sticky rice	/ˈstɪki raɪs/	gạo nếp
26	sweep the floor	/swi:p ðə flɔ:(r)/	quét nhà
27	the Kitchen God	/ðə kɪtʃɪn ɡɒd/	ông Táo (Táo quân)
28	the new year tree	/ðə nju: jɪə(r) tri:/	cây nêu
29	wish	/wɪʃ/	ước, cầu

II. GRAMMAR

1. SHOULD and SHOULDN'T

a. Form (Cấu trúc)

(+) S + should + V-inf

(-) S + shouldn't + V-inf

(?) Should + S + V-inf?

Ex: Students should wear uniform.

(Học sinh nên mặc đồng phục)

We should wear warm coats in this weather.

(Chúng ta nên mặc áo ấm trong thời tiết này.)

b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)

Should và **shouldn't** được dùng để khuyên ai đó nên hay không nên làm điều gì.

Ex: She should go to the doctor.

(Chị ấy nên đến gặp bác sĩ.)

He shouldn't smoke here.

(Anh ấy không nên hút thuốc ở đây.)

They should study hard.

(Họ nên học hành chăm chỉ.)

2. Some, any for amount - Some, any dùng để diễn tả số lượng

a. Some (một số, một vài, một ít, một chút)

Usage (Cách sử dụng)

- Ta dùng **some** trong câu khẳng định, trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

Ex: I buy some pens.

(Tôi mua vài chiếc bút.)

Linda often drinks some milk in the evening.

(Linda thường uống một chút sữa vào buổi tối.)

- Ta cũng dùng **some** trong câu yêu cầu, lời mời hoặc lời đề nghị lịch sự.

Ex: Would you like some coffee?

(Bạn có muốn uống một chút cafe không?)

May I have some noodles?

(Cho tôi một chút mì được không?)

Let's eat some food and drink some tea.

(Chúng ta hãy ăn một chút đồ ăn và uống một chút trà.)

b. Any: một chút, một ít

Usage (Cách sử dụng)

- Ta thường dùng **any** trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn, trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

Ex: Do you have any rulers? (Bạn có chiếc thước kẻ nào không?)

There isn't any milk in the fridge. (Không có sữa trong tủ lạnh.)

Lưu ý: Đôi khi ta cũng gặp **any** trong câu khẳng định, trước danh từ số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

Ex: You can catch any buses. They all go to the zoo.

(Bạn có thể đón bất cứ chiếc xe buýt nào. Tất cả chúng đều đến sở thú.)

He is very strong. He can beat any competitors.

(Anh ta rất mạnh. Anh ta có thể đánh bại bất cứ đối thủ nào.)

iii. PHONETICS

✳ Cách phát âm âm /s/ và /ʃ/.

1. Âm /s/

a. Cách phát âm âm /s/

/s/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm âm này, các em làm như sau.

- Đặt lưỡi chạm vào mặt trong của răng cửa trên, đầu lưỡi đưa ra ngoài gần chạm vào ngạc trên. Sau đó đẩy luồng hơi từ từ ra ngoài qua khe giữa đầu lưỡi và răng cửa trên. Ta phát âm âm /s/ gần giống âm "x"

trong tiếng Việt.

Các em tập thực hành phát âm các từ sau:

six /sɪks/	city /'sɪtɪ/
star /stɑːr/	pencil /'pensl/
bus/bʌs/	sister /'sɪstər/
class /klæs/	science /'saɪəns/
song /sɔːŋ/	century /'sentʃəri/

b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /s/

- “c” được phát âm là /s/ khi nó đứng trước e, i hoặc y

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
city	/ˈsɪtɪ/	thành phố
bicycle	/ˈbaɪsɪkl/	xe đạp
recycle	/rɪˈsaɪkl/	tái sinh, tái chế
center	/ˈsentə(r)/	trung tâm
century	/ˈsentʃəri/	thế kỷ

- "s" được phát âm là /s/ khi nó đứng đầu một từ

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
see	/siː/	nhìn thấy
sad	/sæd/	buồn
sing	/sɪŋ/	hát
song	/sɔːŋ/	bài hát

- "s" được phát âm là /s/ khi nó ở giữa một từ và không ở giữa hai nguyên âm

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
most	/məʊst/	hầu hết
haste	/heɪst/	vội vàng, hấp tấp
describe	/dɪˈskraɪb/	miêu tả
display	/dɪˈspleɪ/	trưng bày

- "s" được phát âm là /s/ khi từ có tận cùng là f, k, p, t và gh

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
roofs	/ruːfs/	mái nhà

stuffs	/stʌfs/	vật liệu
books	/bʊks/	sách
kicks	/kɪks/	cú đá
maps	/mæps/	bản đồ

2. Âm /j/

a. Cách phát âm âm /j/

Âm /j/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm âm này, ta làm như sau:

- Đầu tiên ta đưa lưỡi lên và lùi lại một chút, sau đó đẩy môi về phía trước thành một vòng tròn. Sau đó phát âm /j/. Âm này gần giống âm "s" trong tiếng Việt nhưng mạnh hơn.

Các em hãy tập thực hành phát âm các từ sau:

she /ʃi/	special /'speʃəl/
shop /ʃɒp/	ocean /'əʃjən/
sure /ʃʊər/	nation /'neɪʃn/
fish /fɪʃ/	machine /mə'ʃi:n/
push /pʊʃ/	musician /mju:'zɪʃn/

b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /j/

- "c" được phát âm là /j/ khi đứng trước ia, ie, io, iu, ea

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
special	/ˈspeʃəl/	đặc biệt
social	/ˈsəʃjəl/	thuộc xã hội
artificial	/ˌɑːtɪˈfɪʃəl/	nhân tạo
musician	/mjuːˈzɪʃn/	nhạc sĩ

- "s" phát âm là /j/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
ensure	/ɪnˈʃʊə(r)/	đảm bảo
insure	/ɪnˈʃʊə(r)/	bảo hiểm
pressure	/ˈpreʃə(r)/	áp lực, sức ép
insurance	/ɪnˈʃʊərəns/	sự bảo hiểm

- "t" phát âm là /j/ khi nó ở bên trong một chữ và đứng trước ia, io

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
nation	/ˈneɪʃən/	quốc gia
intention	/ɪnˈtenʃn/	ý định
ambition	/æmˈbɪʃən/	tham vọng
potential	/pəʊˈtentʃəl/	tiềm lực

- "ch" được phát âm là /ʃ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
machine	/məˈʃiːn/	máy móc
chemise	/ʃəˈmiːz/	áo lót
chevalier	/ʃevəˈliə/	kỵ sĩ, hiệp sĩ

- "sh" luôn được phát âm là /ʃ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
shake	/ʃeɪk/	lắc, rũ
show	/ʃəʊ/	trình diễn
shout	/ʃaʊt/	kêu, la lớn
sheet	/ʃiːt/	lá, tờ
shop	/ʃɒp/	cửa hàng

PART 2. LANGUAGE

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Complete the rest of each phrase with the following words.










pickled	Kitchen	small leeks	dragon	jellied
lean pork	tree	new year	peach	festival

1. _____ blossom	6. spring _____
2. kumquat _____	7. _____ dance
3. the _____ tree	8. _____ God
4. _____ meat	9. _____ paste

5. _____ onion

10. pickled _____

Exercise 2. Look at the picture and write the correct word

		
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
		
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
		
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____

Exercise 3. Put the words from the box in the appropriate rows of verbs.

front door	a pagoda	pine tree	a temple	<i>banh chung</i>
friends	old teachers	a calendar	peach blossoms	apricot blossoms
the house	home village	special food	decorations	jellied meat
relatives	a church	the led lights	a market	flowers

the living room	sticky rice	traditional food	chicken	
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Go to	Decorate	Hang	Buy	Visit	Cook

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

make	decorate	buy	visit	hang
clean	cook	go	give	celebrate

1. This year we will _____ Tet in the middle of February.
2. My father _____ our house with flowers and plants.
3. My grandma and my aunts _____ Chung cakes.
4. My mother _____ a lot of special food.
5. We _____ apricot blossoms and kumquat trees.
6. My brother _____ new calendars, lanterns and scrolls.
7. My sister and I _____ the house and furniture.
8. On the first days of Tet, my family _____ our relatives.
9. My parents _____ us lucky money in the morning of the first day.
10. On the first day of Tet, we _____ to the pagoda to pray for a good year.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the word/ phrase in the box.

sweep	sticky rice	lucky money	fireworks	first footer
decorate	visit	special food	dried candied fruit	pagodas

1. At New Year's Eve, people gather at Hoan Kiem Lake to see _____.
2. At Tet holiday, Vietnamese people _____ their houses with peach blossoms and apricot blossom.
3. At Tet holiday, Vietnamese people go to _____ to wish for success, money, health in New Year.

4. At Tet holiday, Vietnamese people cook _____ such as Chung Cake, boiled chicken, lean pork paste.
5. Chung Cake is made from _____.
6. The person who set the first foot is called _____.
7. Do not _____ the floor at Tet, or you will sweep away all your luck.
8. At Tet holiday, Vietnamese people _____ their relatives and friends.
9. At Tet holiday, Vietnamese children usually get some money from their parents, grandparents, That is called _____.
10. At Tet holiday, Vietnamese children usually eat Tet jam, or it is also called _____.

II. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with *should* or *should not (shouldn't)*.

1. People _____ always fasten their seatbelts in cars.
2. I think we _____ give food to people in need as often as possible.
3. If you are that sick, then you _____ stay in bed and call the doctor.
4. Men _____ stop polluting the planet to avoid more climatic disasters.
5. When you light a barbecue, you _____ use petrol because it is dangerous.
6. Sam _____ go on a diet if he does not want to have health problems.
7. The bank manager _____ put his money back in the safe.
8. These two boys _____ be fighting just because of some bad words.
9. If it is that cold today, you _____ wear a coat over your sweater.
10. I don't think you _____ smoke that much.
11. The kids _____ spend that much time on TV.
12. _____ I tell her the truth or should I say nothing?
13. You are overweight. You _____ go on a diet.
14. I think you _____ try to speak to her instead of keeping silence.
15. If you don't want to get up late tomorrow, you _____ stay up late tonight.

Exercise 2. Complete the short conversation with *should* or *should not (shouldn't)*.

1. A: I don't feel very well.
B: You _____ go to bed early.
2. A: We're bored.
B: You _____ watch TV so much.

3. A: There's a new girl at school called Susanna.

B: You _____ invite her to our class.

4. A: I don't understand my Maths homework.

B: You _____ ask your teacher to explain it again.

5. A: I can't fall asleep at night.

B: You _____ drink so much coffee.

6. A: I don't have any money.

B: You _____ buy so many DVDs.

7. A: I'm going to live in France for a year.

B: You _____ learn some French.

8. A: I got a bad mark in my Science test.

B: You _____ study more.

Exercise 3. Write the pieces of advice for these situations, using *should* or *shouldn't* and the words given in brackets.

1. My tooth is aching again. (not eat so many sweet things)

2. Tom has to get up very early tomorrow. (set the alarm clock)

3. Mary is putting on weight. (do more exercise)

4. Phong and Linh don't feel well. (stay at home)

5. My sister is short-sighted. (go to the doctor's)

6. I have a pain in my chest. (see a doctor)

7. My grandfather has a backache. (not carry heavy things)

8. My children have decayed teeth. (not eat sweets)

Exercise 4. List four things that you should and shouldn't do in Tet, the first one has been done for you

as an example. (The answer may vary.)

Should	Should not
Wear colourful clothes	Sweep the floor

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences with *some* or *any*.

1. I am going to ask my mother for _____ money.
2. Could you give me _____ sugar? I am making a cake.
3. There are _____ people who want to meet you personally.
4. Do you have _____ experience with the job?
5. She needs _____ paper to write on.
6. I always have _____ housework to do. I am never free to do anything.
7. _____ people show their interest in the project.
8. You can visit me _____ time you want. I have lots of free time these days.
9. Could you give me _____ advice?
10. I don't have _____ money in my pocket now.
11. We need _____ bananas.
12. You can't buy _____ posters in this shop.
13. We haven't got _____ oranges at the moment.
14. Peter has bought _____ new books.
15. She always takes _____ sugar with her coffee.
16. I have seen _____ nice postcards in this souvenir shop.
17. There aren't _____ folders in my bag.
18. I have _____ magazines for you.
19. There are _____ apples on the table.
20. Pam does not have _____ pencils on her desk.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with *some/ any/ a/ an*,

1. There is _____ banana in the basket.
2. I need _____ tea.

3. Are there _____ tomatoes in the fridge?
4. We have _____ rice, but we don't have _____ meat.
5. There's _____ orange on the table.
6. I'd like _____ apple juice.
7. He has _____ TV and _____ computer.
8. Would you like _____ ice-cream?
9. I have _____ friends in Hue.
10. Do you have _____ dogs or cats at home?
11. Would you like _____ cup of tea?
12. I would like _____ cakes, please.
13. Can I have glass of milk?
14. Thank you. And _____ box of chocolate would be fine.

III. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Divide the words into two columns.

sandcastle	shine	shoot	shock
solve	sunny	shake	summer
shuffle	shark	snowy	shoulder
shut	sooner	sound	soap

/s/	/ʃ/

Exercise 2. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently for the rest.

1. A. cover B. pencil C. place D. police
2. A. same B. see C. sister D. sure
3. A. stripe B. science C. usually D. stop
4. A. Russia B. class C. glass D. pass
5. A. fix B. exam C. six D. next
6. A. student B. sugar C. stainless D. slang

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 7. A. <u>s</u> ummer | B. <u>s</u> inger | C. <u>s</u> tudy | D. table <u>s</u> |
| 8. A. <u>s</u> ure | B. <u>s</u> tupid | C. <u>s</u> pring | D. <u>s</u> nail |
| 9. A. o <u>c</u> ean | B. <u>c</u> eil <u>l</u> ing | C. <u>c</u> ity | D. <u>c</u> ircle |
| 10. A. a <u>c</u> he | B. <u>s</u> chool | C. ma <u>c</u> hine | D. <u>c</u> hemical |

PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

I. LISTENING

□ Listen and do the tasks followed.

Exercise 1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F). ✱ Track 11

1. People buy lots of pork rolls during Tet. _____
2. Boats bring flowers go down the Red River. _____
3. People do not care much about food during Tet. _____
4. There is not much of demand of tourism during Tet. _____
5. This year, domestic bookings are 15 per cent higher than last year. _____

Exercise 2. Listen again and answer the question. ✱ Track 12

1. What are people working overtime to prepare?

2. How many flower markets opened on the 3rd of February?

3. What do flower markets sell?

4. Where do boats bring flowers go toward?

5. What do villagers in Dong Thap province sell?

II. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Complete the conversation with the questions from the box then practise speaking it.

- How do you celebrate?
- Will you help your mother with cooking?

- What do you do on the next days?
- Will you buy Chung cakes?
- What will you do for this New Year?

Tom: (1) _____

Linh: I will clean and decorate our house.

Tom: (2) _____

Linh: Yes, I will. My mother usually cooks lots of traditional food.

Tom: (3) _____

Linh: No. We won't buy Chung cakes. My grandma will make Tet cakes.

Tom: (4) _____

Linh: In the morning of the first day, we wear our new clothes, make wishes to our parents and get lucky money. Then my family go to some pagodas to pray for a happy new year.

Tom: (5) _____

Linh: On the second day of Tet, we often visit our relatives. And I go out with my friends on the third day.

Tom: It sounds great! I hope you enjoy yourself this year.

Exercise 2. Read the sentences and give advice with *should* or *shouldn't* to talk about what we should or shouldn't do at Tet.

0. Smile a lot and avoid arguments

→ At Tet, you should smile a lot and avoid arguments.

1. Dress up in colorful clothes

→ At Tet, you

2. Say words of wishes to grandparents

→ At Tet, you

3. Go to pagodas and churches

→ At Tet, you

4. Visit relatives and friends

→ At Tet, you

5. Break things such as dishes, cups

→ At Tet, you

6. Have conflicts with your parents

→ At Tet, you

7. Set the first foot in other people's house without being asked to.

→ At Tet, you

8. Sweep floor on the first three days of Tet

→ At Tet, you

9. Ask for lucky money

→ At Tet, you

10. Eat shrimps and squids

→ At Tet, you

III. READING

Exercise 1. Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the option A, B, C or D.

The traditional New Year's food in Japan is called "osech-ryori", and it consists of numerous little dishes based on region and history. Here is a list of some common and not-so-common foods found in osechi-ryori.

A traditional local New Year's food known as osechi-ryori is commonly consumed on New Year's Day (which is referred to in Japanese as "Ganjitsu"). Osechi-ryori, or often called just "osechi", is a food that consists of various colorful dishes.

As the New Year symbolizes a new beginning, osechi-ryori consists of food with **auspicious** meanings. The dishes are stored in a three or four - tiered container called "Jubako". On Ganjitsu, people are not supposed to work, including the housewives. Hence, osechi is prepared in advance for Ganjitsu.

1. What does the word "osech-ryori" in Japanese mean?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. New Year | B. traditional food |
| C. name of a dish | D. name of a region |

2. Which word means New Year's Day?

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| A. Osech | B. Ryori | C. Jubako | D. Ganjitsu |
|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|

3. When is osechi-ryori commonly consumed?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. New Year's Day | B. beginning of the days |
| C. the first month of the year | D. last month of the year. |

4. Which of the following words best replace the word "auspicious" in the last paragraph?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. understanding | B. astonishing |
| C. promising | D. interesting |

5. How many tiers does Jubako container have?

- A. two to three
- B. three to four
- C. four to five
- D. more than five

6. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Osechi-ryori consists of numerous little dishes based on region and history.
- B. Osechi-ryori is a food that consists of various colorful dishes.
- C. On Ganjitsu, housewives are supposed to work.
- D. Osechi is prepared in advance for Ganjitsu.

Exercise 2. Read and do the tasks followed.

Lunar New Year, or Tet, is Vietnam's main holiday. It is the most important occasion in the year which falls sometime between 19th January and 20th February on the Western calendar. Tet marks the beginning of spring and the start of a new year.

Tet's preparations and celebrations nowadays is shorter than those of in the past. Streets are decorated with coloured lights and red banners. Shops are full of goods. People are busy buying gifts, cleaning and decorating their houses and cooking traditional foods.

Homes are often decorated with plants and flowers at this time. Peach blossom is traditional at Tet in the North while apricot blossom is traditional in the South. The kumquat tree with its ripe deep orange fruits is popular throughout the country. One of Tet's most special foods is Chung cake, which is made from sticky rice, green beans and fatty pork. Mut, which is candied fruits such as sugared apples, plums or tomatoes, is also popular.

Exercise 2a. Answer the question.

1. What is another name of Tet?

2. When does Tet falls sometime?

3. What does Tet mark?

4. What do people decorate streets with?

5. What do people do at Tet?

Exercise 2b. Decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

	T or F
1. People often decorated their homes with plants and flowers at Tet in the past, but now they don't.	
2. Peach blossom is traditional at Tet in the North.	
3. The kumquat tree is only popular in the South.	
4. Chung cake is made from sticky rice, beef and green peas.	
5. Some types of Mut are sugared apples, plums or tomatoes.	

Exercise 3. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

New Year (shogatsu or oshogatsu) is the most (1) _____ holiday in Japan. Most businesses shut down (2) _____ January 1 to January and families typically together to spend the days (3) _____.

Years (4) _____ traditionally viewed as completely separate, with (5) _____ new year providing (6) _____ fresh start. Consequently, all duties are supposed to be completed (7) _____ the end of the year, while bonenkai parties ("year forgetting parties") are held with the (8) _____ of leaving the old year's worries and troubles (9) _____.

Homes and entrance gates are decorated (10) _____ ornaments made of pine, bamboo and plum trees, and clothes and houses are cleaned.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. difficult | B. difficulty | C. important | D. importance |
| 2. A. from | B. until | C. with | D. at |
| 3. A. although | B. though | C. together | D. altogether |
| 4. A. am | B. is | C. are | D. to be |
| 5. A. each | B. one | C. none | D. many |
| 6. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. No article |
| 7. A. with | B. over | C. under | D. by |
| 8. A. point | B. purpose | C. understanding | D. view |
| 9. A. beside | B. behind | C. next | D. between |
| 10. A. to | B. from | C. with | D. of |

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1a. Rearrange the given words or phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. next year/ will/ foreign language/ learn/ more/ one/ I

2. won't/ unless/ with me/ the movie/ you go/I/ go to.

3. to go to/ want/ a new bicycle/ next year/ to have/I/ school.

4. interesting/ tomorrow/ will tell/ when/ something/ see you/I/ you/I.

5. until/ talk to/ won't/ her/ go home/ see/I/I/ and/ can

Exercise 1b. Underline the mistake in each of the following sentences and rewrite the correct sentences.

1. I will have a present when my father come back from work.

2. You mustn't leaving until I tell you to.

3. I won't to tell you the truth.

4. She want to have a new school bag.

5. Children must to go to bed early to have a good health.

Exercise 2. Read the sentences and give advice with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. It's a good idea to get up early and do exercise.

→ You should

2. It's not good to drink too much coffee every day.

→ You shouldn't

3. We have great time when you come and see me regularly.

→ You should

4. It's not a good idea to have a party outdoors when the weather is not fine.

→ We shouldn't

5. I appreciate your participation in the discussion tomorrow.

→ You should

6. It's good if students prepare lessons well before going to school.

→ Students should

7. It's not a good idea when students are late for school.

→ Students shouldn't

8. I am not happy when you take my bike without asking me first.

→ You shouldn't

9. It's good if you help friends when they are in trouble.

→ You should

10. It is not a good idea that she tells lies to her mother.

→ She shouldn't

Exercise 3. Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe how your family prepares for Tet.
