

## UNIT 2. MULTICULTURAL WORLD

### A. LÝ THUYẾT

#### I. VOCABULARY

##### 1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	autograph	(n)	/'ɔ:təgrɑ:f/	chữ ký
2.	belief	(n)	/bɪ'li:f/	niềm tin
3.	booth	(n)	/bu:ð/	gian hàng
4.	chain	(n)	/tʃeɪn/	chuỗi
5.	characteristic	(n)	/ˌkærəktə'rɪstɪk/	đặc điểm, đặc tính
6.	confusion	(n)	/kən'fju:ʒən/	sự khó hiểu, hỗn loạn, rối rắm
7.	costume	(n)	/'kɒstjʊ:m/	trang phục
8.	cuisine	(n)	/kwɪ'zi:n/	ẩm thực
9.	custom	(n)	/'kʌstəm/	phong tục
10.	dish	(n)	/dɪʃ/	món ăn
11.	element	(n)	/'elɪmənt/	yếu tố
12.	feature	(n)	/'fi:tʃə/	đặc điểm
13.	identity	(n)	/aɪ'dentəti/	bản sắc, đặc điểm nhận dạng
14.	lifestyle	(n)	/'laɪfˌstɑɪl/	lối sống
15.	popularity	(n)	/'pɒpjə'lærəti/	sự phổ biến, thông dụng
16.	respect	(n)	/'rɪspekt/	sự tôn trọng
17.	root	(n)	/ru:t/	nguồn gốc
18.	sale	(n)	/seɪl/	việc bán hàng
19.	souvenir	(n)	/'su:və'niə/	quà lưu niệm
20.	taste	(n)	/teɪst/	khẩu vị
21.	tipping	(n)	/'tɪpɪŋ/	tiền boa
22.	announce	(v)	/ə'naʊns/	thông báo
23.	appreciate	(v)	/ə'pri:ʃiət/	thường thức, trân trọng
24.	ban	(v)	/bæn/	cấm
25.	blend	(v)	/blend/	hòa trộn
26.	celebrate	(v)	/'selɪbreɪt/	tổ chức, mừng
27.	consider	(v)	/kən'sɪdə/	coi như
28.	ignore	(v)	/ɪg'nɔ:/	phớt lờ
29.	overcome	(v)	/'əʊvə'kʌm/	vượt qua
30.	refer	(v)	/rə'fə:/	ám chỉ, nói đến
31.	reflect	(v)	/rɪ'flekt/	phản ánh
32.	serve	(v)	/sɜ:v/	phục vụ
33.	strengthen	(v)	/'streŋθən/	tăng cường
34.	world-famous	(adj)	/wɜ:ld-/ 'feɪməs/	nổi tiếng thế giới
35.	extracurricular	(adj)	/'ekstrəkə'rɪkjələ/	ngoại khóa
36.	staple	(adj)	/'steɪpl/	cơ bản, chủ yếu
37.	raw	(adj)	/rɔ:/	sống
38.	cooked	(adj)	/kʊkt/	nấu chín
39.	solo	(adj)	/'səʊləʊ/	một mình
40.	professional	(adj)	/'prə'feʃənəl/	chuyên nghiệp
41.	rude	(adj)	/ru:d/	/ru:d/

42.	tasty	(adj)	/'teɪsti/	ngon
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## 2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
43.	cultural diversity	(adj-n)	/'kʌltʃə'rɪl/ /daɪ'vɜ:səti/	sự đa dạng văn hóa
44.	culture shock	(adj-n)	/'kʌltʃə/ /ʃɒk/	cú sốc văn hóa
45.	cultural richness	(adj-n)	/'kʌltʃə'rɪl/ /'rɪtʃnəs/	sự phong phú về văn hóa
46.	culture specialist	(adj-n)	/'kʌltʃə/ /'speʃəlist/	chuyên gia văn hóa
47.	open booth	(adj-n)	/'əʊpən/ /bu:ð/	gian hàng mở
48.	bamboo dancing	(np)	/bæm'bu:/ /'dɑ:nsɪŋ/	múa sạp
49.	tug of war	(np)	/tʌg/ /ɒv/ /wɔ:/	kéo co
50.	food stall	(np)	/fu:d/ /stɔ:l/	gian hàng thực phẩm
51.	cause for alarm	(np)	/kɔ:z/ /fɔ:r/ /ə'lə:m/	nguyên nhân báo động
52.	of (great) importance	(phrase)	/ɒv/ (/greɪt/) /ɪm'pɔ:təns/	có tầm quan trọng rất lớn
53.	sense of identity	(np)	/sens/ /ɒv/ /aɪ'dentəti/	ý thức về bản sắc
54.	language barrier	(np)	/'læŋgwɪdʒ/ /'bæriə/	rào cản ngôn ngữ
55.	personal growth	(adj-n)	/'pɜ:snəl/ /grəʊθ/	sự phát triển bản thân
56.	grilled pork meatballs with noodles	(np)	/grɪld/ /pɔ:k/ /'mi:tɔ:lz/ /'nu:dəlz/	bún chả
57.	spring rolls	(np)	/sprɪŋ/ /rɒlzl/	nem cuốn
58.	spicy rice cakes	(np)	/'speɪsi/ /raɪs/ /keɪks/	bánh gạo cay
59.	fish and chips	(np)	/fɪʃ/ /ænd/ /tʃɪps/	cá và khoai tây chiên
60.	open up	(v-prep)	/'əʊpən/ /ʌp/	mở ra
61.	keep up with	(v-prep)	/ki:p/ /ʌp/ /wɪð/	theo kịp với, bắt kịp
62.	keep an open mind	(phrase)	/ki:p/ /ən/ /'əʊpən/ /maɪnd/	nghĩ thoáng
63.	take something seriously	(phrase)	/teɪk/ /'sʌm.θɪŋ/ /'sɪəriəsli/	coi cái gì nghiêm túc
64.	work on	(v-prep)	/wɜ:k/ /ɒn/	làm việc về cái gì
65.	get used to	(phrase)	get/ /ju:zd/ /tu:/	làm quen với
66.	on the rise	(phrase)	/ɒn/ /ðə/ /raɪz/	tăng lên
67.	in advance	(phrase)	/ɪn/ /əd'vɑ:ns/	trước

## 3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
68.	cultural	(adj)	/'kʌltʃə'rɪl/	thuộc văn hóa
69.	multicultural	(adj)	/ˌmʌltɪ'kʌltʃə'rɪl/	đa văn hóa
70.	cross-cultural	(adj)	/krɒs-/-'kʌltʃə'rɪl/	liên văn hóa
71.	festivity	(n)	/fes'tɪvəti/	hoạt động lễ hội
72.	festive	(adj)	/'festɪv/	(thuộc về) lễ hội
73.	trend	(n)	/trend/	xu hướng
74.	trendy	(adj)	/'trendi/	xu hướng, mới
75.	globalisation	(n)	/ˌɡləʊbəl'aɪ'zeɪʃən/	toàn cầu hóa
76.	globalise	(v)	/'ɡləʊbəl'aɪz/	toàn cầu hóa
77.	captivate	(v)	/'kæptɪveɪt/	thu hút, cuốn hút
78.	captivating	(adj)	/'kæptɪvetɪŋ/	thu hút
79.	insult	(v)	/ɪn'sʌlt/	xúc phạm
80.	insulting	(adj)	/ɪn'sʌltɪŋ/	xúc phạm

81.	speciality	(n)	/ˌspeʃiˈæləti/	đặc sản
82.	specialist	(n)	/ˈspeʃəlɪst/	chuyên gia
83.	origin	(n)	/ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/	nguồn gốc
84.	originate	(v)	/əˈrɪdʒɪneɪt/	bắt nguồn

## II. PRONUNCIATION

**Nguyên âm đôi /ɔɪ/, /aɪ/ và /aʊ/**

### 1. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM ÂM /ɔɪ/

Phát âm bằng cách đọc âm /ɔ:/ rồi chuyển dần sang âm /ɪ/.

**Cách phát âm âm /ɔ:/**

- Bước 1: Hạ thấp quai hàm xuống, tạo khẩu hình môi tròn và phần môi hơi đẩy về phía trước.
- Bước 2: Hơi nâng lưỡi lên một chút và kéo lưỡi về phía sau.
- Bước 3: Đẩy âm ra ngoài và phát âm âm /ɔ:/ một cách dứt khoát.

**Cách phát âm âm /ɪ/**

- Bước 1: Đặt răng trên và dưới cách xa nhau một khoảng nhỏ. Đưa lưỡi lên trên một chút và ra phía trước, nhưng không chạm vào răng trên. Để lưỡi trong tư thế tự nhiên và thư giãn.
- Bước 2: Miệng mở rộng ra hai bên.
- Bước 3: Hãy để không khí thoát ra tự nhiên từ khe hở giữa răng và lưỡi.

**Một số từ có chứa âm /ɔɪ/**

Từ	Phiên âm
en <u>joy</u>	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/
destr <u>oy</u>	/dɪˈstrɔɪ/
jo <u>in</u>	/dʒɔɪn/

### 2. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM ÂM /aɪ/

Phát âm bằng cách đọc âm /a:/ rồi chuyển dần sang âm /ɪ/.

**Cách phát âm âm /a:/**

- Bước 1: Miệng mở rộng, tự nhiên.
- Bước 2: Lưỡi được hạ thấp xuống, không cần phải tiếp xúc với bất kỳ điểm nào trong miệng.
- Bước 3: Phát âm âm /a:/ thật gọn trong thời gian ngắn hơn 1 giây, đặc điểm nổi bật của âm /a:/ là môi không được làm tròn.

**Cách phát âm âm /ɪ/**

- Bước 1: Đặt răng trên và dưới cách xa nhau một khoảng nhỏ. Đưa lưỡi lên trên một chút và ra phía trước, nhưng không chạm vào răng trên. Để lưỡi trong tư thế tự nhiên và thư giãn.
- Bước 2: Miệng mở rộng ra hai bên.
- Bước 3: Hãy để không khí thoát ra tự nhiên từ khe hở giữa răng và lưỡi.

**Một số từ có chứa âm /aɪ/**

Từ	Phiên âm
īdentity	/aɪˈden.tə.ti/
admīre	/ədˈmaɪər/
līfestyle	/ˈlaɪf.staɪl/

### 3. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM /aʊ/

Phát âm bằng cách đọc âm /ɑ:/ rồi chuyển dần sang âm /ʊ/. Môi tròn dần. Lưỡi hơi lùi dần về phía sau.

**Cách phát âm âm /ɑ:/**

- Bước 1: Miệng mở rộng, tự nhiên.
- Bước 2: Lưỡi được hạ thấp xuống, không cần phải tiếp xúc với bất kỳ điểm nào trong miệng.
- Bước 3: Phát âm âm /ɑ:/ kéo dài trong khoảng 1 giây.

**Cách phát âm âm /ʊ/**

- Bước 1: Đặt lưỡi ở vị trí tự nhiên, môi hơi tròn và đẩy ra phía trước.
- Bước 2: Phần cuống lưỡi được nâng lên trong khi phần đầu lưỡi hạ xuống.

- Bước 3: Giữ nguyên vị trí lưỡi, phát âm âm /ʊ/ thật gọn.

**Một số từ có chứa âm /ʊ/**

Từ	Phiên âm
ann <u>ounce</u>	/ə'naʊns/
pr <u>ou</u> d	/praʊd/
ab <u>ou</u> t	/ə'baʊt/

### III. GRAMMAR

#### Mạo từ

#### 1. MẠO TỪ KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (A/ AN)

##### Cách dùng

- Chỉ dùng với danh từ đếm được số ít
- Đứng trước danh từ được đề cập đến lần đầu tiên hoặc người nghe, người đọc không biết ta đang ám chỉ cái gì

Ví dụ: This is a spring roll. (*Đây là một cái gỏi cuốn.*)

- Sử dụng 'a' trước một phụ âm và 'an' trước một nguyên âm

Ví dụ: a company, a book; an article, an office

- Sau động từ *to be* và *to have*

Ví dụ: He is an Australian. (*Anh ấy là người Úc.*)

#### 2. MẠO TỪ XÁC ĐỊNH (THE)

##### Cách dùng

- Dùng được với cả danh từ số ít đếm được và không đếm được, danh từ số nhiều
- Đứng trước danh từ số ít hoặc số nhiều được nhắc đến lần thứ hai
- Ví dụ: I want to buy a souvenir. The souvenir is very beautiful. (*Tôi muốn mua quà lưu niệm. Quà lưu niệm rất đẹp.*)
- Người nói và người nghe đều biết về đối tượng mà người nói đề cập đến.
- Ví dụ: The Scottish kilt is his. (*Chiếc váy truyền thống Scotland này là của anh ấy.*)
- Đứng trước một danh từ mang tính độc nhất
- Ví dụ: The Japanese cuisine is famous. (*Nền ẩm thực Nhật Bản nổi tiếng.*)
- Đứng trước tính từ so sánh hơn nhất
- Ví dụ: This is the most popular dish in Viet Nam. (*Đây là món ăn phổ biến nhất ở Việt Nam.*)
- Đứng trước sông, kênh, biển, đại dương, quần đảo, sa mạc và dãy núi.
- Ví dụ: The Sein, the Red River, the Atlantic, the Alps (*sông Seine, sông Hồng, Đại Tây Dương, dãy núi Anpơ*)
- Đứng trước tên của một số quốc gia
- Ví dụ: The Philippines, the Netherlands, the UK, the USA (*Đất nước Philippin, Hà Lan, Anh, Mỹ*)
- Đứng trước một nhạc cụ
- Ví dụ: the piano, the violin, etc (*đàn piano, đàn violin*)

**Lưu ý:** Chúng ta không dùng mạo từ với danh từ số nhiều, đếm được và không đếm được khi nó được dùng một cách chung chung và không cụ thể.

Ví dụ: Sushi is famous around the world. (*Sushi nổi tiếng khắp thế giới.*)

### C. THỰC HÀNH

#### I. PRONUNCIATION

**Task 1. Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

- |                           |                            |                       |                   |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. solo                | B. c <u>on</u> sider       | C. aut <u>og</u> raph | D. cust <u>om</u> |
| 2. A. popul <u>a</u> rity | B. ch <u>a</u> racteristic | C. capt <u>i</u> vate | D. s <u>a</u> le  |
| 3. A. c <u>u</u> lture    | B. ins <u>u</u> lt         | C. cost <u>u</u> me   | D. t <u>u</u> g   |
| 4. A. confus <u>i</u> on  | B. tast <u>y</u>           | C. st <u>a</u> ll     | D. s <u>e</u> nse |

- |                 |             |                |              |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 5. A. reflect   | B. cultural | C. captivating | D. tipping   |
| 6. A. origin    | B. ignore   | C. language    | D. grilled   |
| 7. A. chips     | B. cakes    | C. globalise   | D. spring    |
| 8. A. trend     | B. serve    | C. blend       | D. celebrate |
| 9. A. festivity | B. barrier  | C. importance  | D. identity  |
| 10. A. cause    | B. cooked   | C. respect     | D. advance   |

**Task 2. Find the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.**

- |                 |               |               |              |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. reflect   | B. strengthen | C. costume    | D. staple    |
| 2. A. lifestyle | B. cuisine    | C. solo       | D. tasty     |
| 3. A. cultural  | B. specialist | C. importance | D. barrier   |
| 4. A. advance   | B. festive    | C. trendy     | D. custom    |
| 5. A. autograph | B. origin     | C. element    | D. souvenir  |
| 6. A. captivate | B. insulting  | C. personal   | D. celebrate |
| 7. A. ignore    | B. richness   | C. language   | D. noodles   |
| 8. A. meatball  | B. spicy      | C. alarm      | D. culture   |
| 9. A. open      | B. announce   | C. tipping    | D. feature   |
| 10. A. belief   | B. respect    | C. refer      | D. famous    |

## II. VOCABULARY

**Task 1. Write the words/ phrases below the pictures.**

spring rolls

tug of war

spicy rice cakes

bamboo dancing

fish and chips

grilled pork meatballs with noodles

1. 	2. 	3. 
4. 	5. 	6. 

**Task 2. Complete each sentence with a suitable word/ phrase from Task 1.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ or *tteokbokki* are a must-try traditional street food in South Korea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a popular dish in Ha Noi. You can see many people grill meat in front of the store.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the traditional food of the UK.
- The annual \_\_\_\_\_ competition is a highlight of our community event. Each round we need 2 teams to hold both sides of the rope.
- \_\_\_\_\_ performances showcase the beauty of our traditional customs.
- During the spring festival, we learned to make delicious \_\_\_\_\_ with our friends. We bought shrimp and pork from the market.

**Task 3. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.**

1. trend	a. the basic cause, source, or origin of something
2. cuisine	b. a new development in clothing, make-up, etc.

3. festivity	c. a style of cooking
4. globalisation	d. the practice of giving small amount of money to someone for a service
5. root	e. a signature, especially that of a celebrity for a fan
6. souvenir	f. the celebration of something in a joyful way
7. tipping	g. a specific kind of food prepared in a meal
8. autograph	h. an action or way of behaving that is usual and traditional among the people in a particular group or place
9. custom	i. goods and services, or social and cultural influences, gradually become similar in all parts of the world
10. dish	j. a thing that is kept as a reminder of a holiday or an event

**Task 4. Complete each sentence with a suitable word from Task 3 (change the form of the words if necessary).**

1. This restaurant is known for this delicious seafood \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Good service deserves a fair \_\_\_\_\_ amount. I tipped the waitress 10 dollars.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ has made trying foreign food in your country much easier.
4. The town is filled with \_\_\_\_\_ during the holiday season. The atmosphere is so great.
5. The actor gave me his \_\_\_\_\_ after the show. I was very happy.
6. The wedding ceremony included a traditional cultural \_\_\_\_\_. The bride had to wear a red dress.
7. The fashion \_\_\_\_\_ this year is bold and bright colours.
8. I bought a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ from my trip to Paris. I bought some for my friends, too.
9. Understanding your family history can help you discover your \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I love Japanese \_\_\_\_\_. Some of my favourite dishes are sushi, ramen and udon.

**Task 5. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

1. The restaurant is part of a popular pizza **chain / booth**. I love the Hawaiian pizza there.
2. Cultural differences can sometimes lead to **characteristic / confusion**. In Viet Nam, people drive on the right while in the UK, people drive on the left.
3. Traditional dances are a captivating **feature / costume** of this culture.
4. This local dish really suits my **taste / element**. I love everything about it.
5. Mung bean cake or *banh dau xanh* is a **speciality / respect** in Hai Duong province.
6. Sushi gained **belief / popularity** all over the world due to its unique flavour.
7. Cultural heritage plays a crucial role in forming the **sale / identity** of a country.
8. Learning about the **origin / lifestyle of** customs is fascinating.
9. She is a famous culture **richness / specialist** who studies tribal traditions.
10. A **personal growth / language barrier** can be challenging when communicating in a foreign country.
11. Reduced awareness of traditional customs is a **cause / result** for alarm for many cultures.
12. He got culture **diversity / shock** when he first moved to the UK. Now he has adapted well.
12. This custom is **of / on** great importance for people in this community.

**Task 6. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

1. Discrimination based on race is strictly **originated / banned** in this community.
2. This dish **announces / blends** the flavours from the two different cuisines.
3. People can **overcome / consider** cultural barriers through communication.
4. It's important to **ignore / appreciate** the diversity of global cultures.
5. Culture shock **reflects / refers** to the feeling of anxiety when people are exposed to a new culture.
6. The waitress **serves / strengthens** us with the most famous local dish.
7. Many festivals are held to **celebrate / captivate** the cultural heritage of the community.
8. Let's go to the Vietnamese booth **on the rise / in advance**. I want to try some spring rolls.

**Task 7. Complete each sentence with a suitable verb from the box. (change the form of the verb if necessary).**

take	work	get x 2	keep x 2
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- When living in a new place, it's essential to \_\_\_\_\_ used to local customs.
- People in this area \_\_\_\_\_ this custom very seriously. You should be careful.
- Travelling can \_\_\_\_\_ up new perspectives on cultural diversity.
- Remember to \_\_\_\_\_ an open mind when experiencing different cultures.
- We should all \_\_\_\_\_ on how to promote cultural diversity on campus.
- It is hard to \_\_\_\_\_ up with all the new fashion trends. I do not want to spend too much money on clothes.

**Task 8. Match each word on the left with the word that has OPPOSITE meaning on the right.**

1. staple	a. awful
2. solo	b. polite
3. raw	c. unimportant
4. professional	d. cooked
5. extracurricular	e. group
6. world-famous	f. compulsory
7. tasty	g. amateur
8. insulting	h. unpopular

**Task 9. Complete each sentence with a suitable word from Task 8.**

- Japanese people love having a \_\_\_\_\_ dining experience. They sometimes go out to eat alone.
- Making fun of someone's cultural practices is \_\_\_\_\_ and disrespectful.
- Italian pizza is \_\_\_\_\_ for its deliciousness. Many people from all over the world love it.
- Rice is \_\_\_\_\_ food in many Asian cultures. It exists in cuisines of many countries.
- We have an \_\_\_\_\_ activity after class. We have to do a project on world cuisine.
- Sushi often features \_\_\_\_\_ fish as a key ingredient. The fish is fresh and yummy.
- The chefs are very \_\_\_\_\_. They have been in this job for many years.
- The spring rolls you made were very \_\_\_\_\_. I can't wait to learn how to make them.

**Task 10. Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.**

- Cultural exchange can \_\_\_\_\_ certain practices and traditions. (**GLOBALISATION**)
- Becoming an expert in a specific field makes you a \_\_\_\_\_. (**SPECIAL**)
- Cities often become more culturally diverse due to their \_\_\_\_\_ populations. (**CULTURE**)
- The decorations during Diwali festival create a truly \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere. (**FESTIVITY**)
- The cultural performances at the festival were truly \_\_\_\_\_. (**CAPTIVATE**)
- Traditional clothing can sometimes become a \_\_\_\_\_ in modern fashion. (**TRENDY**)
- It is very \_\_\_\_\_ of him to make fun of her religion. (**INSULT**)
- The dance's \_\_\_\_\_ can be traced back to ancient traditions. (**ORIGINATE**)

### III. GRAMMAR

**Task 1. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

- The practice of eating **Ø / the** insects can be **Ø / a** significant cultural shock for many Westerners visiting Southeast Asia.
- A / The** most fascinating cultural celebration in the world is Rio de Janeiro's Carnival.
- The / A** traditional cultural art form in **Ø / the** Ireland is step dancing.

4. **Ø / The** origami is **a / an** traditional practice in Japanese culture.
5. Some visitors to **the / Ø** Middle East got confused because of **a / the** conservative dress code, especially for women.
6. **The / A** common cultural shock for Westerners in Asian countries is **Ø / the** custom of removing shoes before entering homes.
7. **Ø / A** common cultural practice in India is the greeting gesture known as “Namaste.”
8. **The / A** most iconic cultural landmark is **Ø / the** Great Wall of China.

**Task 2. Complete the following sentences with suitable articles (a, an, the) or no article (Ø).**

1. Lunar New Year is \_\_\_\_\_ festive celebration with \_\_\_\_\_ colourful parades and \_\_\_\_\_ traditional lion dances.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ important festival in India is Diwali, known as \_\_\_\_\_ Festival of Lights, celebrated with fireworks and sweets.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ La Tomatina festival in Spain is \_\_\_\_\_ fun event where participants engage in \_\_\_\_\_ massive tomato fight.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ traditional Maori dance, known as Haka, is \_\_\_\_\_ captivating cultural expression in New Zealand.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ important tradition in \_\_\_\_\_ United States is Thanksgiving.
6. Tipping is \_\_\_\_\_ customary practice in many cultures to show \_\_\_\_\_ appreciation for services.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ amount of the tip often depends on \_\_\_\_\_ quality of service received.
8. In Australia, New Zealand, and \_\_\_\_\_ UK, driving on \_\_\_\_\_ left is \_\_\_\_\_ standard practice.
9. It's important to pay attention to \_\_\_\_\_ road signs when driving on \_\_\_\_\_ left side.
10. *Hanami* or flower viewing is \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese traditional custom of enjoying \_\_\_\_\_ beauty of flowers.

**Task 3. Fill in each blank with a suitable article (a, an, the) or no article (Ø).**

Tipping in (1) \_\_\_\_\_ United States is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ deeply rooted cultural practice that plays (3) \_\_\_\_\_ significant role in service industries. When dining at (4) \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant, it's customary to leave a tip for (5) \_\_\_\_\_ waitstaff, typically ranging from 15% to 20% of the total bill. This gratuity is seen as a token of appreciation for (6) \_\_\_\_\_ service provided. In addition to restaurants, people often tip (7) \_\_\_\_\_ taxi drivers, hotel staff, and other service professionals. It's considered a social norm, and customers are expected to factor in (8) \_\_\_\_\_ tip when budgeting for meals or services. While (9) \_\_\_\_\_ tipping is voluntary, it is strongly encouraged and, in some cases, expected. Failure to tip appropriately may be perceived as impolite or disrespectful to the service industry workers. Understanding (10) \_\_\_\_\_ tipping culture in the U.S. is essential for both residents and visitors to balance social expectations and express gratitude for the services they receive.

## IV. READING

**Task 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

We live in (1) \_\_\_\_\_ globalised world and we can imagine a travelling businessman having bacon and eggs for breakfast in New York City, a plate of pasta and finishing the day out (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a traditional Middle Eastern dinner in Dubai.

The world is open to us and that includes the world's (3) \_\_\_\_\_ diversity of flavours and cuisines.

There has always been (4) \_\_\_\_\_ exchange of food culture and knowledge when two different cultures meet. From the black pepper trade of the ancient Romans to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ introduction of potatoes from the New World into Irish cuisine, new flavours and cooking techniques (6) \_\_\_\_\_ into cuisines as a way to add a bit of interest.



It can often be hard to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the line between what is truly “traditional” and what parts of a food culture have been influenced by outside forces.

Today though, in our incredibly globalised world, it’s not just pieces of the cuisine that travel, in the form of ingredients or single recipes, but the entire cuisine (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a whole.

Immigrants bring their traditional food cultures with them, travellers seek out the flavours they encountered halfway around the globe when they return back home, and even those people (9) \_\_\_\_\_ might never leave the borders of their own country seek out a bit of adventure while (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the “international cuisine” section of their local restaurant guide.

*Adapted from: <https://globalgastros.com/food-culture/globalization>*

- |                    |                      |                |                  |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. the          | B. an                | C. a           | D. Ø             |
| 2. A. on           | B. of                | C. in          | D. with          |
| 3. A. vast         | B. happy             | C. mild        | D. lengthy       |
| 4. A. the          | B. an                | C. Ø           | D. a             |
| 5. A. an           | B. Ø                 | C. a           | D. the           |
| 6. A. incorporated | B. were incorporated | C. incorporate | D. incorporating |
| 7. A. draw         | B. look              | C. devote      | D. kill          |
| 8. A. like         | B. or                | C. as          | D. yet           |
| 9. A. when         | B. who               | C. which       | D. where         |
| 10. A. browse      | B. browsed           | C. browsing    | D. to browse     |

**Task 2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

Over the last few years, Japanese anime culture has gained popularity throughout the globe. However, nothing can truly compare to the anime culture within Japan itself. Here, there are shops, cafes, and clothing that (1) \_\_\_\_\_ most famous comic books and animations.

Anime has become rooted in Japan’s youth culture, increasing your chances of coming across it (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Visitors can join in on the craze by visiting galleries, buying memorabilia, and taking part in unique experiences that celebrate this national art form.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_, anime is Japanese animation. Japanese animation dates back to the early 20th century with the rise of the very first animators. Anime usually works alongside Manga (Japanese comic books), bringing the stories to life with (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

Possibly the most well-known anime program is Pokemon (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Each anime artist has a distinct style and the stories (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Many animation films have gone on to receive highly accredited awards including an Academy Award for the movie Spirited Away.

Although you may be aware of the most popular anime characters and stories, it is difficult (7) \_\_\_\_\_ without visiting Japan. The name ‘otaku’ is used (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a super fan of anime and manga. The best place to experience anime culture is Tokyo, where you’ll find many unique things to do, such as manga cafes.

*Adapted from: <https://www.touristjapan.com/japanese-anime-culture/>*

- |    |  |                                      |
|----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | A. we inspire by the country’s         | B. are all inspired by the country’s |
|    | C. inspired by the country’s           | D. inspire the country               |
| 2. | A. when your visit                     | B. during your visit                 |
|    | C. of your visit                       | D. from your visit                   |
| 3. | A. Simple explain                      | B. To simply explained               |
|    | C. To simply explain                   | D. Simple explained                  |
| 4. | A. animating televising series         | B. animated televising series        |
|    | C. animating television series         | D. animated television series        |
| 5. | A. gained international fame           | B. has gained international fame     |
|    | C. which has gained international fame | D. to have gained international fame |
| 6. | A. Japanese history is originated in   | B. originate in Japanese story       |
|    | C. Japanese history origin in          | D. are originated in Japanese story  |
| 7. | A. to uncover the anime culture        | B. the anime culture to uncover      |

8. C. to have the anime culture uncover      D. to have the anime culture covered  
 A. to referring to      B. be referred to      C. to refer to      D. being referred to

**Task 3. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).**

As a practice, tipping has its origins in Europe of the Middle Ages (a period which lasted from about 500 to 1,500 A.D.) when the wealthy would give people in lower classes extra money for their services, according to Kerry Segrave's "Tipping: An American Social History of Gratuities."

In the 1800s, Americans who had seen tipping on travels abroad "thought this would be a wonderful thing to kind of mimic our brothers and sisters in Europe" and brought the practice to the U.S., says Stephen Zagor, a professor at Columbia Business School specialising in the restaurant industry. Though many Americans rebelled against it, the practice spread.

At the end of the Civil War, America's labour force "was flooded" with formerly enslaved people and immigrants. Employers took advantage of this class of "low-educated, low-income" workers and hired them for jobs that paid very little, encouraging people to tip as a supplement to wages. This shifted the responsibility of paying workers to customers and cut employers' costs.

Various businesses within the service industry adopted the practice. But the company that made tipping popular was the Pullman Company, which built and operated railroad cars.

In the 1860s, the company purposely hired "formerly enslaved people to achieve the high-quality customer service the Pullman cars were known for," according to the Library of Congress. Workers shined shoes, made beds, woke up passengers and so on. They worked long hours and relied heavily on tips for pay.

*Adapted from: <https://www.cnn.com/2023/11/30/how-tipping-came-to-the-us.html>*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Tipping originated in Europe during the Middle Ages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Americans brought the practice of tipping to the U.S. in the 1800s.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The practice of tipping was widely accepted by Americans from the beginning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. After the civil War, employers encouraged tipping as an extra to low wages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Pullman Company played a significant role in popularising tipping.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Pullman Company hired formerly enslaved people to provide high-quality customer service.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Workers at the Pullman Company were well-compensated by their employers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The practice of tipping was initially resisted by various service industry businesses.

**Task 4. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

About 35% of the world population drives on the left, and the countries that do are mostly old British colonies. This strange custom is different from the rest of the world, but there is a perfectly good reason.

In the past, almost everybody travelled on the left side of the road because that was the most **sensible** option for violent societies, since most people are right-handed, swordsmen preferred to keep to the left in order to have their right arm nearer to an opponent and their sword cover further from **him**. Moreover, it reduced the chance of sword cover (worn on the left) hitting other people.

After the Second World War, left-driving Sweden, the odd one out in mainland Europe, felt increasing pressure to change sides in order to **conform** with the rest of the continent. The problem was that all their neighbours already drove on the right side and since there are a lot of small roads without border guards leading into Norway and Finland, one had to remember in which country one was.

In 1955, the Swedish government held an election on the introduction of right-hand driving. Although no less than 82.9% voted "no" to **this**, the Swedish parliament passed a law on the conversion to right-hand driving in 1963. Finally, the change took place on Sunday, 3 September 1967, at 5 o'clock in the morning. The day was referred to as Dagen H or, in English, H day. The 'H' stands for 'Högertrafik', the Swedish word for 'right-hand traffic'. All traffic with private motor-driven vehicles was prohibited four hours before and one hour after the conversion, in order to be able to rearrange all

traffic signs. Even the army was called in to help. Also a very low speed limit was applied, which was raised in a number of steps. The whole process took about a month to prepare.

*Adapted from: <https://www.worldstandards.eu/cars/driving-on-the-left/>*

1. What would be the best title for the passage?
  - A. Driving on the Left: A Better Practice?
  - B. A Shift from Driving on the Left to the Right
  - C. The Origins of Left-Side Driving and Sweden's Switch to Right-hand Driving
  - D. Reasons for Driving on the Left
2. Why did people traditionally travel on the left side of the road in the past?
  - A. cultural preference
  - B. avoiding traffic
  - C. safety in violent societies
  - D. government regulation
3. The word "**sensible**" in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. foolish
  - B. reasonable
  - C. advance
  - D. confusing
4. What event made Sweden consider changing its driving side after World War II?
  - A. invasion
  - B. economic crisis
  - C. political pressure
  - D. environmental concerns
5. The word "**him**" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. swordsman
  - B. opponent
  - C. colony
  - D. Swedish
6. The word "**conform**" in paragraph 3 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. prevent
  - B. create
  - C. remove
  - D. follow
7. What percentage of people voted against the introduction of right-hand driving in Sweden?
  - A. 19.1%
  - B. 47.8%
  - C. 82.9%
  - D. 90.2%
8. The word "**this**" in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. right-hand driving
  - B. left-hand driving
  - C. Second World War
  - D. parliament
9. Why was traffic with private motor-driven vehicles prohibited before and after the conversion?
  - A. to save fuel
  - B. to rearrange traffic signs
  - C. to reduce pollution
  - D. to promote walking
10. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
  - A. The army was needed in the Dagen H.
  - B. Most countries allowing left-hand driving are old British colonies.
  - C. There are many small roads without border guards between Sweden, Norway and Finland.
  - D. It did not take long to prepare for Dagen H.

## V. WRITING

**Task 1. Write meaningful sentences based on the given clues (change the form of the verb if necessary).**

1. origin / that / custom / be / mystery / local people.

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2. Tipping / Japan / can / consider / rude / many situations.

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3. popularity / international festivals / Viet Nam / be / cause / alarm.

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4. Halloween / have / roots / Celtic festival / Ireland.

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5. Visitors / the US / find / hard / get / used / tipping / culture.

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**Task 2. Rearrange the following sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/ letter.**

1. a. Secondly, Kpop idols serve as role models for many young fans, shaping their lifestyle and fashion style.

- Your answer:**

- I hope you are well. I want to share with you some interesting facts about a famous dish in our beautiful city of Ha Noi, pho.

**Your answer:**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

**Task 1. Listen to three people talking about an interesting cultural fact in their countries. Decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F). You can listen to the recording TWICE.**

- 12

**Task 2. Listen to a speech about cultural differences and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions. You can listen to the recording TWICE.**

1. Why is it recommended to learn local greetings when traveling?
  - A. to avoid getting lost
  - B. to make friends and show respect
  - C. to save money
  - D. to get better service
2. What types of greetings might be encountered when traveling?
  - A. only handshakes
  - B. only verbal greetings
  - C. only bows
  - D. handshakes, hugs, kisses, bows, or fist bumps
3. How did the COVID-19 pandemic change the way people greet each other?
  - A. People stopped greeting each other.
  - B. People only use verbal greetings now.
  - C. People are less likely to shake hands and prefer nods or gestures.
  - D. Handshakes became more popular.
4. How are greetings typically viewed in Britain?
  - A. a bit awkward
  - B. warm and affectionate
  - C. extremely casual
  - D. always loud
5. What is the preference of younger British people regarding greetings?
  - A. They prefer not to greet anyone.
  - B. They like more hugs and kisses.
  - C. They use formal greetings only.
  - D. They only shake hands.
6. In North America, what does physical contact during greetings usually express?
  - A. disrespect
  - B. formality
  - C. impatience
  - D. affection and happiness
7. How do most Asian countries approach greetings?
  - A. with loud greetings
  - B. with casual high-fives
  - C. more formally
  - D. more informally
8. Where are hugs considered inappropriate when greeting people?
  - A. Thailand
  - B. Hungary
  - C. Russia
  - D. Japan

## VII. SPEAKING

**Task 1. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is your favourite foreign food?

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2. Have you ever got culture shock?

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**Task 2. Describe a custom in Viet Nam that you want to tell your foreign friend in 2 minutes.**

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### C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

**Question 1:** A. souvenir      B. tipping      C. insulting      D. ignore

**Question 2:** A. custom      B. consider      C. specialist      D. reflect

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

**Question 3:** A. strengthen      B. respect      C. staple      D. culture

**Question 4:** A. captivate      B. celebrate      C. confusion      D. element

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

**Question 5:** \_\_\_\_\_ most lively and energetic cultural performances take place in \_\_\_\_\_ heart of New York City.

A. A / the      B. The / a      C. The / Ø      D. The / the

**Question 6:** \_\_\_\_\_ interesting cultural shock for travellers in Spain is \_\_\_\_\_ tradition of siestas in the afternoon.

A. An / the      B. An / a      C. An / Ø      D. The / Ø

**Question 7:** It is \_\_\_\_\_ unique cultural experience to attend \_\_\_\_\_ Rio de Janeiro Carnival in Brazil.

A. the / the      B. a / the      C. an / the      D. an / Ø

**Question 8:** He did not \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson about cultural diversity seriously.

A. make      B. go      C. set      D. take

**Question 9:** She is a cultural \_\_\_\_\_. She is specialised in ethnic minority culture.

A. specialist      B. richness      C. identity      D. shock

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 10 to 15.**

#### EXPERIENCE VIET NAM: A JOURNEY OF CULTURE AND FLAVOR!

##### 1. Activities:

- Watch the Water Puppet Show, a traditional Vietnamese art form.
- Try (10) \_\_\_\_\_ our *Ao Dai* (traditional dress) corner for a unique photo experience.
- Master the art of Vietnamese calligraphy in engaging hands-on sessions.

##### 2. Landmark Showcase:

- Admire the beauty of Ha Long Bay with our (11) \_\_\_\_\_ model display.
- Discover the charm of (12) \_\_\_\_\_ Hoi An Ancient Town through captivating visual presentations.

##### 3. Contact:

For more information, reach us at [discovervietnam@gmail.com](mailto:discovervietnam@gmail.com) or visit our booth at Booth 216.

**Question 10:** A. in      B. on      C. of      D. at

**Question 11:** A. detailed      B. detailing      C. detailtion      D. detail

**Question 12:** A. an      B. a      C. the      D. Ø

#### DISCOVER THE UK: WHERE TRADITION MEETS INNOVATION!

### 1. Activities:

- Enjoy snippets of Shakespearean brilliance with our mini-theater performances.
- Learn the art of British tea-drinking etiquette in our interactive workshop.
- Dive (13) \_\_\_\_\_ British history and traditions with a live session on royal heritage.

### 2. Landmark Showcase:

- Marvel at a miniature model of (14) \_\_\_\_\_ historic Tower of London.
- Explore the mystery of Stonehenge through captivating (15) \_\_\_\_\_ displays.
- Take a virtual tour of Buckingham Palace, the iconic symbol of British royalty.

### 3. Contact:

For inquiries, contact us at 51476329 or visit our booth at Booth 85. Join us for an unforgettable journey into the heart of the United Kingdom!

**Question 13:** A. into B. of C. down D. from

**Question 14:** A. a B. an C. the D. Ø

**Question 15:** A. information B. informationally C. informational D. inform

**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.**

#### Question 16:

- Firstly, it's considered impolite to point your feet at someone, especially an older person, as the feet are considered the lowest part of the body.
- In conclusion, these cultural taboos reflect the importance placed on harmony, respect, and maintaining social order in Vietnamese society.
- Additionally, raising your voice or showing anger in public is seen as breaking social harmony.
- In Viet Nam, respecting elders is a cultural norm that holds great significance.
- Lastly, discussing personal matters or asking someone's age, salary, or marital status upon first meeting is often seen as intrusive.

A. d-a-c-e-b B. c-b-e-d-a C. b-d-a-c-e D. a-d-e-c-d

#### Question 17:

- I hope you have a fantastic time exploring Vietnamese cuisine!
- Secondly, using both hands to receive or give something is a sign of respect.
- First and foremost, it's common to wait for the host to start the meal before you begin eating.
- Best regards,
- Dear Michael, I hope you're doing well! I am writing to share some dining etiquette tips for your upcoming visit to Viet Nam.
- Lastly, don't be surprised if people insist you take more servings - it's a way of expressing hospitality.

A. f-c-d-a-b-e B. d-a-e-b-c-f C. e-c-b-f-a-d D. c-e-a-b-f-d

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 23.**

One of the most obvious effects of globalisation on local cultures is the spread of popular culture. (18) \_\_\_\_\_ global media and the internet, cultural products such as music, films, and television shows (19) \_\_\_\_\_ in even the most remote corners of the world. This has led to the erosion of traditional cultural practices and music. For example, many traditional music styles and instruments are being replaced by Western pop music and electric instruments, and traditional dress is being replaced by Western-style clothing. This can lead to a loss of cultural identity and (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

Another effect of globalisation on local cultures is the erosion of traditional languages. As people (21) \_\_\_\_\_ global media and travel more, they are (22) \_\_\_\_\_ the language of the dominant global culture, often at the expense of their own traditional languages. This can lead to a loss of linguistic diversity. In some cases, it can also lead to the extinction of languages (23) \_\_\_\_\_.

*Adapted from: <https://reflections.live/articles/986/impact-of-globalization-on-local-culture-an-article-by-ayesha-sana-8142-ldimi231.html>*

- Question 18:** A. On the rise with    B. On the rise of    C. With the rise on    D. With the rise of
- Question 19:** A. now are accessible easy    B. are now accessibly easily  
C. are now easily accessible    D. now are easy accessibly
- Question 20:** A. a sense of disconnection from one's own heritage  
B. a disconnection of sense from one's own heritage  
C. a heritage of disconnection from one's own sense  
D. a sense of own from one's disconnection heritage
- Question 21:** A. become more exposing to    B. become more exposed to  
C. become more exposing on    D. become more exposed on
- Question 22:** A. more likely adopting    B. likelier adapting  
C. more likely to adopt    D. likelier to adopt
- Question 23:** A. that not being passed down to future generations  
B. not passing down to future generations  
C. that do not pass down to future generations  
D. that are not passed down to future generations

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.**

Dining together with family is an important tradition in many cultures, and for good reason. However, shifting social realities might be painting a newer picture for the future of restaurants. (24) \_\_\_\_\_ an increasing number of individuals choose to live alone, this means that the restaurant business will need to continue to evolve and adapt to allow customers to savour their dining experience, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ translates to more single-serving meals, better food delivery options, or more specialised restaurants and cafes. One thing is certain: the future of diners in Japan (26) \_\_\_\_\_ by the rise of single households.

One of the most (27) \_\_\_\_\_ changes in the dining industry has been the rise of single-serving meals. This has led to a rise (28) \_\_\_\_\_ "lonely meals" or meals that are eaten alone at home or in public spaces like parks and cafes.

*Adapted from: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/new-generation-diners-how-solo-dining-revolutionizing-aisha-stapi%C4%87>*

- Question 24:** A. As    B. Despite    C. Although    D. So
- Question 25:** A. when    B. which    C. that    D. where
- Question 26:** A. is shaped    B. shapes    C. will be shaped    D. will shape
- Question 27:** A. big    B. noticeable    C. global    D. raw
- Question 28:** A. of    B. on    C. to    D. in

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 29 to 34.**

When the British transport minister presented a watch to a Chinese official, her act was described by BBC as a "cultural **gaffe**". So why is a "watch" not a good gift in Chinese eyes? And what are the right and wrong choices for gifts to Chinese business associates and friends? The answer lies in the Chinese language.

Giving someone a clock or a watch as a present is traditionally a taboo in Chinese culture due to "giving a clock" and "attending a person's funeral" having the same pronunciation, regardless of the different written characters. Therefore, avoiding presenting a gift which has "the same pronunciation of any unlucky meaning" is important in building relationships with Chinese people.

Gifts are presented with two hands in China. The receiving person may decline the gift at first (or even up to three times). It is part of the custom for Chinese to do so as **they** consider themselves not worthy of the gift. However, do not withdraw the gift as your persistent trying will persuade the Chinese into accepting your gift. If presenting organisational gifts, it is done during a toast or at the end of a meal, just prior to departure. In modern time China, sometimes a business meeting is planned on short notice



and can be quite short. In this case, organisational gifts are exchanged after the first speaker of meeting parties or just before the end of the meeting.

*Adapted from: <https://www.reginacoeli.com/blog/presenting-gifts,-the-dos-and-donts-of-chinese-culture.html>*

**Question 29:** What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Unlucky Meanings in Chinese Gift Exchange
- B. Cultural Mistakes with Gift-giving
- C. Chinese Gift-Giving Etiquette
- D. Gift-Giving in Chinese Parties

**Question 30:** The word “**gaffe**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. root
- B. feature
- C. order
- D. mistake

**Question 31:** Why is a “watch” considered an inappropriate gift in Chinese culture?

- A. because it is too expensive
- B. due to its association with funerals in Chinese language
- C. Chinese people prefer digital clocks
- D. it is not mentioned in the passage

**Question 32:** The word “**they**” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chinese
- B. gifts
- C. hands
- D. parties

**Question 33** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. People need to give gifts with two hands in China.
- B. A business meeting can sometimes be short.
- C. People in China can exchange gifts at the end of a meeting.
- D. The receiving person will accept the gift right away.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 34 to 40.**

Although Spain is widely **credited** with popularising the term “*siesta*” the idea of taking siestas seems to have roots in Islamic Law. Siesta rests are specifically mentioned in the Koran.

But it’s worth mentioning that there is a strong Spanish connection to *siestas*. The word *siesta* is actually a Spanish word. It comes from the Latin word “**hora sexto**,” which means “the sixth hour.”

Many people believe “the sixth hour” is a reference to noontime since noon is situated about six hours after dawn. That’s why *siesta* is now defined as “a midday or afternoon nap or rest.”

There are several different theories about why *siestas* have become so popular in Spain over the years. **They** range from practical theories to theories that are **relatively** dark in nature.

One of the dark theories suggests that people in Spain started taking *siestas* back in the 1930s at the height of the Spanish Civil War. According to the theory, *siestas* were a necessity because of the economic conditions at the time.

During the Spanish Civil War, most of those living in Spain were forced to deal with poverty. To make ends meet, they had to work two or three jobs at a time in order to generate enough income to support their families.

*Siestas* provided people with a break from their work. Many of them would work all morning long, take *siestas*, and then get back to work in the afternoon before working a night shift as well.

*Adapted from: <https://barcelonaexclusiveprivatetours.com/blog/a-brief-history-of-the-spanish-siesta>*

**Question 34:** Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Origin of Siestas
- B. Spain’s Influence on the Global Siesta Tradition”
- C. Practical and Cultural Perspectives on Siestas in Spain
- D. Siesta in Spain Nowadays

**Question 35:** The word “**credited**” in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. referred
- B. removed
- C. celebrated
- D. captivated

**Question 36:** What does the Latin term “**hora sexto**” mean, and why is it relevant to siestas?

- A. It means noon, and it is related to the sixth hour after dawn.
- B. It means midnight, and it marks the end of the day.
- C. It means the third hour, and it refers to mid-morning.
- D. It means dusk, and it relates to the end of the workday.

**Question 37:** The word “**They**” in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. siesta
- B. people
- C. years
- D. theories

**Question 38:** The word “**relatively**” in paragraph 4 is opposite in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hardly
- B. extremely
- C. manually
- D. rudely

**Question 39:** Why did siestas become popular in Spain during the 1930s?

- A. Siestas were a way to escape the crazy heat of Spanish afternoons.
- B. Siestas were a response to the economic conditions during the Spanish civil War.
- C. Siestas became fashionable due to the influence of the upper class.
- D. Siestas were promoted by the government as a cultural practice.

**Question 40:** It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Siestas were entirely originated and popularised by Spain.
- B. Most theories about siestas were not true.
- C. People in Spain had to work many shifts during the Spanish civil War.
- D. Spanish people were not allowed to have a break at work during the Spanish Civil War.