



UNIT 5: OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

PART I. THEORY

A. VOCABULARY

| No | Words | Type | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|-----|------------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | custom | (n) | /'kʌstəm/ | phong tục |
| 2. | tradition | (n) | /trə'diʃn/ | truyền thống |
| 3. | decoration | (n) | /'dekə'reiʃn/ | sự trang trí |
| 4. | decorate | (v) | /'dekəreɪt/ | trang trí |
| 5. | decorative | (adj) | /'dekərətɪv/ | có tính trang trí, để trang trí |
| 6. | decorative items | (n) | /'dekərətɪv 'aɪtəm/ | đồ trang trí |
| 7. | kumquat | (n) | /'kʌmkwɒt/ | quả cam quất |
| 8. | kumquat tree | (n) | /'kʌmkwɒt tri: / | cây cam quất |
| 9. | peach | (n) | /pi:tʃ/ | quả đào |
| 10. | peach blossoms | (n) | /pi:tʃ 'blɒsəmz/ | hoa đào |
| 11. | pole | (n) | /pəʊl/ | cây sào |
| 12. | bamboo pole | | /'bæm'bu: pəʊl/ | cây nêu |
| 13. | ornamental tree | | /'ɔ:nə'mentl tri: / | cây cảnh |
| 14. | bell | (n) | /bel/ | chuông, cái chuông |
| 15. | lantern | (n) | /'læntən/ | lồng đèn |
| 16. | carp | (n) | /'kɑ:p/ | cá chép |
| 17. | offering | (n) | /'ɔ:fəriŋ/ | đồ thờ cúng |
| 18. | admire | (v) | /əd'maɪər/ | khâm phục, ngưỡng mộ |
| 19. | chase | (v) | /tʃeɪs/ | đuổi, theo đuổi |
| 20. | chase away | | /tʃeɪs ə'weɪ/ | xua đuổi |



| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 21. | pray | (v) | /preɪ/ | cầu nguyện |
| 22. | place | (v) | /pleɪs/ | đặt, để |
| 23. | hang | (v) | /hæŋ/ | treo |
| 24. | release | (v) | /rɪ'li:s/ | thả, phóng thích |
| 25. | lucky | (adj) | /'lʌki/ | may mắn |
| 26. | luck | (n) | /lʌk/ | sự may mắn |
| 27. | bad luck | | /bæd lʌk/ | vận xui, điều không may |
| 28. | bad spirit | | /bæd 'spɪrɪt/ | điều xấu xa, tà ma |
| 29. | longevity | (n) | /lɒn'dʒevəti/ | sự sống lâu, tuổi thọ |
| 30. | ceremony | (n) | /'serəməni/ | lễ cưới |
| 31. | bonding | (n) | /'bɒndɪŋ/ | sự gắn kết |
| 32. | family bonding | | /'fæməli 'bɒndɪŋ/ | sự gắn kết tình cảm gia đình |
| 33. | reunion | (n) | /'ri:ju:niən/ | sự sum họp, đoàn tụ |
| 34. | festival | (n) | /'festɪvl/ | lễ hội |
| 35. | festival goer | | /'festɪvl 'gəʊər/ | người đi xem lễ hội |
| 36. | monk | (n) | /mɒŋk/ | nhà sư |
| 37. | martial arts | | /'mɑ:rl 'ɑ:rt/ | võ thuật |
| 38. | manner | (n) | /'mænər/ | cách, lối |
| 39. | table manners | | /'teɪbl mænərz/ | phép tắc ăn uống |
| 40. | flower village | | /'flaʊə(r) 'vɪlɪdʒ/ | làng hoa |
| 41. | Sa Dec flower village | | /sa dec 'flaʊə(r) 'vɪlɪdʒ/ | làng hoa sa đéc |
| 42. | worship | (n) | /'wɜ:ʃɪp/ | thờ phụng, tôn kính |
| 43. | maintain | (v) | /meɪn'teɪn/ | giữ gìn, duy trì |
| 44. | maintain tradition | | /meɪn'teɪn trə'dɪʃn / | duy trì truyền thống |
| 45. | lion dance | | /'laɪən da:ns/ | múa sư tử |



| | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------------|---------|
| 46. | unicorn dance | /ˈjuːnɪkɔːn daːns/ | múa lân |
|-----|---------------|--------------------|---------|

Word form

| Verb | Noun | Adjective | Adverb |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | acrobatics acrobat | acrobatic | acrobatically |
| accept | acceptance acceptability | acceptable | acceptably |
| admire | admiration admirer | admirable | admirably |
| | contestant contest | | |
| decorate | decoration decorator | decorative | |
| oblige | obligation | obligatory | |
| | society sociability | social sociable | sociably |

B. GRAMMAR

1. Articles (Mạo từ)

Mạo từ là từ thường được dùng trước danh từ và cho biết danh từ ấy là một đối tượng xác định hay không xác định. Do vậy mạo từ trong tiếng Anh được chia thành mạo từ bất định (a, an), và mạo từ xác định (the).

a. Mạo từ bất định: a, an

Các trường hợp dùng mạo từ "a"

| Quy tắc | Ví dụ |
|--|---|
| - Quy tắc chung là dùng a trước danh từ số ít bắt đầu bằng phụ âm. Lưu ý là trong cách phát âm chứ không phải trong cách viết. | a house, a uniform, a union, a university, a year |
| - Dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ số lượng. | a lot of, a couple |
| - Dùng sau half và trước một đơn vị đo lường. | half a kilo |
| - Dùng trước half khi nó đi với một danh từ tạo thành danh từ ghép. | a half-holiday, a half-block |
| - Dùng trước các phân số. | a third (1/3), a quarter (1/4) |
| - Dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ đo lường. | two times a week, three dollars a kilo |
| - Dùng trước danh từ số ít trong câu cảm thán. | What a nice hat! |

Các trường hợp dùng mạo từ "an"

| Quy tắc | Ví dụ |
|---|---|
| - Quy tắc chung là dùng an trước từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm a, e, i, o | an aircraft, an empty bottle, an object |
| - Một số từ bắt đầu bằng u nhưng không phát âm là /juː/ | an uncle, an umbrella |
| - Một số từ bắt đầu bằng âm h câm. | an hour |
| - Các từ mở đầu bằng một chữ viết tắt được phát âm như một nguyên âm | an M.D |



✚ Các trường hợp không dùng mạo từ bất định “a, an”

| | |
|--|--|
| - Trước danh từ số nhiều. - Trước danh từ không đếm được. | He sent me valuable information. (Anh ấy gửi cho tôi thông tin có giá trị.) |
| - Trước tên gọi các bữa ăn, trừ khi có tính từ đứng trước các tên gọi đó. Nhưng nếu là bữa ăn chung chung thì vẫn dùng mạo từ. | We have lunch at 12:00 p.m. (Chúng tôi ăn trưa lúc 12 giờ.) She was invited to dinner yesterday. (Cô ấy được mời tới một bữa ăn tối hôm qua.) |

b. Mạo từ xác định

Mạo từ xác định the được dùng khi danh từ đã được xác định cụ thể hoặc đã được đề cập đến trước đó mà cả người nói và người nghe đều biết.

Example: The girls wearing black costume over there are the Thai.

(Các cô gái mặc trang phục dân tộc màu đen ở đằng kia là người Thái.)

* Cả người nói và người nghe đều biết các cô gái nào được nói đến.

✚ Các trường hợp dùng mạo từ “the”

| Quy tắc | Ví dụ |
|---|---|
| - Trước cái gì đó được xem là duy nhất. | the Earth (Trái Đất), the Sun (Mặt Trời) |
| - Trước một vật hoặc sự việc riêng biệt và phân biệt với những cái khác. | I'm feeding the cat. (Tôi đang cho mèo ăn.) * Hàm ý là cho mèo ăn chứ không phải cho con khác ăn hoặc không phải đang làm việc khác. |
| - Trước các tính từ hoặc đại từ chỉ thứ tự và so sánh như: first (thứ nhất), second (thứ hai), last (cuối cùng), only (duy nhất). | the first time (lần đầu tiên), the only thing (thứ duy nhất) |
| - Trước một danh từ số ít tượng trưng cho một nhóm người, một nhóm động vật hoặc đồ vật. | The crocodile is a strange-looking creature. (Cá sấu là sinh vật kì lạ.) |
| - Trước tính từ chỉ một nhóm người hoặc một tầng lớp trong xã hội. | the young (người trẻ), the poor (người nghèo) |
| - Trước danh từ riêng chỉ biển, sông, núi, quần đảo, sa mạc, miền. | The Alps (dãy núi Alps), The Pacific (biển Thái Bình Dương) |
| - Tên gọi một số nước ở số nhiều. | The Netherlands (nước Hà Lan), The Philippines (nước Philippines), The United States of America (nước Mỹ) |
| - Trước một số địa danh. | The Gulf of Mexico (Vịnh Mêhicô), The North of Spain (Bắc Tây Ban Nha), |
| - Trước một tên họ, nghĩa là “gia đình”. | The Parkers (gia đình ông bà Parker) |

✚ Các trường hợp không dùng mạo từ bất định “the”

| | |
|---|--|
| - Trước tên quốc gia, tên châu lục, tên núi, tên hồ, tên đường. | England (nước Anh), Singapore (nước Singapore), Mount Everest (ngọn núi Everest), Baker street (đường Baker) |
| - Khi danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ số nhiều dùng theo nghĩa chung chung. | They don't like German cars. (Họ không thích xe ô tô Đức.) |
| - Trước danh từ trừu tượng, trừ khi danh từ đó chỉ một trường hợp cá biệt. | He is almost two meters in height. (Anh ấy cao gần hai mét.) |
| - Sau tính từ sở hữu hoặc sau sở hữu cách. | my father (ba của tôi), the girl's mother (mẹ của cô gái) |
| - Trước tên gọi các bữa ăn nói chung. | We invited some friends to dinner. (Chúng tôi mời vài người bạn đến ăn tối.) |
| - Trước các tước hiệu. | President Trump (Tổng thống Trump), |



| | |
|--|---|
| | Princess Diana (<i>Công nương Diana</i>), Queen Elizabeth (<i>Nữ hoàng Elizabeth</i>) |
| - Và một số từ sau đây không dùng the để diễn tả ý chung chung | by bus (<i>bằng xe buýt</i>), in winter (<i>vào mùa đông</i>), last week (<i>tuần trước</i>), next month (<i>tháng tới</i>), from beginning to end (<i>từ đầu tới cuối</i>), from left to right (<i>từ trái sang phải</i>), to play chess/cards (<i>đánh cờ/đánh bài</i>), watch television (<i>xem tivi</i>), go home/get home (<i>đi về nhà</i>), go to bed/school/work (<i>đi ngủ/đi học/đi làm</i>) |

C. PRONUNCIATION

Sound /n/ and /ŋ/

1. Âm /n/

a. Cách phát âm âm /n/

- /n/ là một phụ âm hữu thanh. Khi phát âm âm này, đặt đầu lưỡi chạm vào miệng trên và cạnh lưỡi chạm vào sau răng cửa, tiếp xúc răng hàm trên. Đẩy hơi ra đường mũi để phát âm.
- Phát âm giống như khi phát âm chữ “n” trong tiếng Việt. Dây thanh quản sẽ rung khi phát âm



b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /n/

Dấu hiệu 1: Những từ có chứa “n” được phát âm là /n/.

| | | |
|---------|------------|------------------------|
| nice | /naɪs/ | đẹp |
| know | /nəʊ/ | biết |
| funny | /ˈfʌni/ | (câu chuyện) buồn cười |
| Sun | /sʌn/ | Mặt trời |
| tenth | /tenθ/ | Số thứ 10 |
| anthem | /ˈænthəm/ | bài thánh ca |
| ant | /ænt/ | con kiến |
| behind | /bɪˈhaɪnd/ | đằng sau |
| pensive | /ˈpensɪv/ | trầm ngâm, sâu sắc |
| tense | /tens/ | thời của động từ |
| hen | /hen/ | gà mái |
| change | /tʃeɪndʒ/ | thay đổi |
| hinge | /hɪndʒ/ | bản lề, khớp nối |
| pinch | /pɪntʃ/ | cái kẹp |
| end | /end/ | kết thúc |
| sound | /saʊnd/ | âm thanh |

Dấu hiệu 2: Từ có chứa chữ “kn” phát âm là /n/ khi nó đứng đầu từ, khi đó “k” là âm câm nên sẽ không được phát âm.

| | | |
|-------|--------|----------|
| know | /nəʊ/ | biết |
| knot | /nɒt/ | nút thắt |
| knife | /naɪf/ | con dao |

Chú ý: khi chữ “n” đứng sau “m” và ở cuối từ thì “n” sẽ thành âm câm.

| | | |
|--------|----------|--------------|
| column | /ˈkɒləm/ | cột |
| autumn | /ˈɔ:təm/ | mùa thu |
| solemn | /ˈsɒləm/ | trang nghiêm |

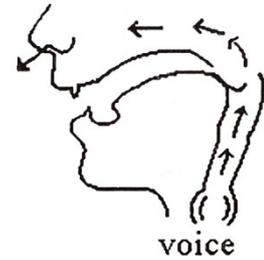


1. Âm /ŋ/

a. Cách phát âm âm /ŋ/

b. Cách phát âm âm /g/

- /ŋ/ trong tiếng Anh cũng là một âm hữu thanh nên khi phát âm, dây thanh quản sẽ rung. Khi phát âm âm này, cuống lưỡi nâng lên, chạm vào ngạc mềm. Đẩy hơi ra đường mũi để phát âm.
- Đầu lưỡi hướng xuống, về phía trước và có thể nằm sau răng cửa hàm dưới. Phát âm giống như khi phát âm chữ “ng” trong tiếng Việt.



b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /ŋ/

Dấu hiệu: “n” được phát âm là /ŋ/ khi nó đứng trước âm /k/ và /g/.

| | | |
|--------|----------|-------------------|
| uncle | /'ʌŋkl/ | bác, chú |
| drink | /drɪŋk/ | uống |
| single | /'sɪŋgl/ | đơn độc, một mình |
| angle | /'æŋgl/ | góc, xó |
| anger | /'æŋgə/ | sự tức giận |
| ink | /ɪŋk/ | mực |
| trunk | /trʌŋk/ | hòm, rương |

Ngoại lệ: Trong một số trường hợp “n” vẫn phát âm là /n/ vì “g” ghép với nguyên âm phía sau để tạo nên một âm khác và được phát âm là /dʒ/.

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| strange | /streɪndʒ/ | lạ lùng |
| challenge | /'tʃælɪndʒ/ | thử thách |
| stranger | /'streɪndʒə/ | người lạ |
| danger | /'deɪndʒə/ | nguy hiểm |

PART II. LANGUAGE

A. PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Look at the bold word, use single underline with the word containing sound /n/ and double underline with the word containing sound /ŋ/.

1. There's something **strange** about that person, I can't put my finger on it.
2. He sat by the window, looking out and lost in pensive thought.
3. Can you bring the **dessert** to the party tonight?
4. The national **anthem** is played before every sports game.
5. I saw an ant crawling on the kitchen counter.
6. The Sun was shining brightly, and the sky was clear.
7. I'm really thirsty, can I get a drink of water?
8. My **uncle** is coming to visit us next week.
9. Don't leave anything behind when you leave the hotel room.
10. I can't find my phone, have you seen it? It's a black thing.

Exercise 2: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>carp</u> | B. <u>article</u> | C. <u>party</u> | D. <u>tradition</u> |
| 2. A. <u>connect</u> | B. <u>cook</u> | C. <u>dance</u> | D. <u>control</u> |
| 3. A. <u>pass</u> | B. <u>palm</u> | C. <u>sharp</u> | D. <u>man</u> |



- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 4. A. custom | B. correct | C. clockwise | D. opinion |
| 5. A. kidding | B. generate | C. sponge | D. oblige |
| 6. A. design | B. preserve | C. basic | D. physical |
| 7. A. cousin | B. interesting | C. link | D. fond |
| 8. A. lantern | B. important | C. money | D. thank |
| 9. A. many | B. take | C. place | D. wake |
| 10. A. occupation | B. occasion | C. shake | D. miraculous |

Exercise 3: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. holiday | B. decorate | C. offering | D. addition |
| 2. A. laughter | B. prepare | C. chopstick | D. heaven |
| 3. A. resident | B. cutlery | C. ancestor | D. permission |
| 4. A. generation | B. presentation | C. necessity | D. obligation |
| 5. A. festival | B. contestant | C. atmosphere | D. family |
| 6. A. village | B. bamboo | C. away | D. obey |
| 7. A. custom | B. worship | C. maintain | D. midnight |
| 8. A. respect | B. mention | C. expert | D. worship |
| 9. A. pagoda | B. complement | C. society | D. tradition |
| 10. A. custom | B. explain | C. chopstick | D. manner |

B. VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Choose the correct meaning of the following words and phrases.

1. **custom**

- A. a way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time
- B. a behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society
- C. a ceremony that includes a series of formal or traditional actions

2. **luck**

- A. something that you offer to someone
- B. good things that happen to you by chance
- C. a special relationship with somebody

3. **longevity**

- A. living for a long time
- B. working for a long time
- C. being happy for a long time

4. **decoration**

- A. performing folk dances
- B. competing with each other to find out who is the best
- C. making something look more attractive by putting things on it or around it

5. **ornamental tree**

- A. a tree that is cut down and burned
- B. a tree that is placed in a house for decoration
- C. a tree that is planted in the back yard of a house

6. **family reunion**

- A. an occasion for members of family to get together
- B. an occasion for members of club to get together
- C. an occasion for everyone in a village to get together

Exercise 2: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.

1. People _____ bamboo poles with small bells and lanterns.
 A. maintain B. cook C. decorate D. hang
2. We visit pagodas to bow to Buddha and _____ for a lucky new year.



- A. pray B. build C. place D. dance
3. The Japanese perform _____ during New Year celebrations.
A. lion dance B. bamboo dance C. flower village D. festival goer
4. People in Hanoi _____ to give Ong Cong Ong Tao a ride to Heaven.
A. release lanterns B. unicorn dance C. release carps D. bad spirit
5. Many people visit _____ to take pictures with the blooming flowers.
A. Buddhist temples B. flower villages C. ornamental tree D. kumquat tree
6. Her acrobatics were greeted with loud _____.
A. applause B. offering C. longevity D. festival
7. The _____ opened with a fanfare of trumpets.
A. monk B. lantern C. ceremony D. decorative items
8. Thousands of _____ come here every year.
A. flower village B. lion dance C. bamboo dance D. festival goer
9. We have a _____ every New Year's Day.
A. family reunion B. martial arts C. chase away D. table manners
10. The Vietnamese often prepare _____ to worship their ancestors during Tet holiday.
A. lanterns B. offerings C. longevities D. customs
11. Tet's _____ is the longest holiday which may last up to seven to nine days.
A. celebrate B. celebrated C. celebratory D. celebration
12. We should buy some _____ for the house before Tet.
A. decorations B. decorative C. decorate D. decoratively
13. As _____ dress of Vietnamese, Ao dai is worn by men and women.
A. tradition B. traditional C. traditionally D. traditionalist
14. On New Year's Eve, the young often go out to watch the firework _____.
A. perform B. performer C. performing D. performance
15. The traditional Thai New Year is celebrated _____ April each year.
A. in B. on C. of D. for
16. In Japan, take _____ your shoes at the entrance to all home, and most businesses and hotels.
A. in B. to C. at D. off
17. Shaking hands is the most popular way _____ greeting in Britain.
A. to B. of C. against D. at
18. It's considered good manners _____ younger generations in the family to invite elders to eat before starting a meal.
A. on B. for C. at D. up
19. The Vietnamese New Year _____ from the first day of the first month of the Lunar calendar for at least three days.
A. take up B. take after C. take off D. take place
20. They _____ presents under the Christmas trees on Christmas day.
A. pray B. maintain C. place D. release
21. I put a bag of red beans under my pillow to _____ away bad luck.
A. give B. bring C. admire D. chase
22. Organising the festivals is one way for us to _____ our traditions.
A. break B. maintain C. Release D. pray
23. Kung Fu and Karate are my favorite _____.
A. table manners B. martial arts C. flower village D. lion dance
24. How many people were there at the family _____ last weekend?
A. unit B. united C. union D. reunion
25. We should _____ children's awareness of our customs and traditions.
A. rise B. raise C. boost D. improve
26. Joe broke with _____ when he went to an art college.
A. culture B. habit C. tradition D. custom



27. We _____ the Spring Festival on the 15th of January in the lunar calendar.
A. happen B. occur C. hold D. take place
28. Festivals are important because they keep some village traditions _____.
A. alive B. live C. living D. lively
29. It's the _____ in that country for women to get married in white.
A. hobby B. habit C. custom D. costume
30. Many young people don't _____ the tradition of living with their parents when they are _____.
A. try B. follow C. obey D. take
31. You are under no _____ to buy any stuff here.
A. oblige B. obliged C. obligatory D. obligation
32. Taking care of the family is _____ considered women's duty in many Eastern countries.
A. tradition B. traditional C. traditionally D. traditionalism
33. In Maori culture, it's the _____ for people to press their noses when it comes to greeting.
A. custom B. customary C. customer D. customize
34. Linda fell in love with Peter without knowing about his real _____ status.
A. social B. socialable C. society D. socialability
35. Whether you have meals at home or in a restaurant, some basic table _____ should never be forgotten.
A. ways B. styles C. aspects D. manners
36. Is there _____ boat race at the festival?
A. an B. the C. a D. Ø
37. It takes more than _____ hour to drive to Can Gio.
A. the B. Ø C. a D. an
38. Mike and Thomas come from _____ Canada.
A. Ø B. a C. the D. an
39. There isn't _____ airport near where we live.
A. the B. Ø C. an D. a
40. _____ lion dance is called shishi-mai in Japan.
A. A B. The C. Ø D. An
41. Can you recommend me _____ good English teacher?
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
42. Is he going on _____ business next week?
A. an B. a C. the D. Ø
43. We might be able to catch _____ last train if we hurried.
A. a B. an C. the D. x
44. _____ used razor blade is useless.
A. The B. A C. An D. X
45. We live at _____ third house from the church.
A. the B. a C. an D. x
46. My aunt has _____ interesting novel.
A. the B. a C. an D. x
47. It was _____ best film I had ever read.
A. the B. an C. a D. x
48. A video lab is _____ useful means for language learning.
A. the B. an C. a D. x
49. Today is _____ fine day. Let's go to _____ park.
A. Ø - Ø B. an - the C. a - the D. the - a
50. She lives in _____ village on _____ east coast.
A. a - an B. a - the C. the -an D. the - a



51. _____ man over there is _____ Australian.
 A. The - a B. The - an C. A - an D. A - Ø
52. I would like to live by _____ sea
 A. the B. a C. an D. x
53. Harry is a sailor. He spends most of his life at _____ sea.
 A. a B. an C. the D. x
54. There are billions of stars in _____ space.
 A. a B. an C. x D. the
55. He tried to park his car but _____ space wasn't big enough.
 A. the B. a C. an D. x
56. We often watch _____ television
 A. the B. a C. an D. x
57. Can you turn off _____ television, please?
 A. the B. a C. an D. x
58. We had _____ dinner in a restaurant.
 A. a B. an C. x D. the
59. We had _____ meal in a restaurant.
 A. a B. an C. the D. x
60. Thank you. That was _____ very nice lunch.
 A. a B. an C. the D. x
61. Where can _____ people buy everything they need?
 A. the B. a C. an D. x
62. Her parents are now working in _____ Europe.
 A. the B. a C. an D. x
63. He majors in _____ English.
 A. a B. an C. the D. x
64. Mark Twain, _____ American writer, wrote "Life on the Mississippi River".
 A. an B. a C. the D. x
65. Paris is splendid by _____ night.
 A. a B. an C. the D. x

Exercise 3: Circle the correct option in brackets.

- Nobody lives on **(a/ the)** Moon.
- We went to Tien Giang by **(a/ ø)** coach.
- It is **(a/ an)** exciting trip.
- He sometimes come **(the/ ø)** home late.
- I will bring some food to **(ø/ the)** party on Sunday.
- There is **(an/ a)** ornamental tree in my living room.
- The Ban Flower Festival takes place in **(the/ ø)** March.
- They have never been to **(ø/ the)** U.K.
- Fansipan is **(ø/ the)** highest mountain in Viet Nam.
- She gave me **(ø/ a)** big birthday cake.

Exercise 4: Write a or an in the blanks.

- My daughter is _____ architect.
- She has _____ interesting comic book.
- I think he will be _____ good student.
- They have left for _____ hour.
- She wore _____ pink dress at the party last night.
- We will have _____ party to wish our grandparents longevity.
- You should take _____ umbrella in case it rains.
- My uncle has _____ coffee plantation in Kon Tum.
- Women also play _____ important role in our society.

10. Dragon-snake is _____ folk game in Viet Nam.

Exercise 5: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:

- A custom is something that has become an **accepted** way of doing things.
A. agreed B. rejected C. denied D. refused
- My grandparents always try their best to find ways to preserve our family **unity**.
A. consistency B. stickage C. union D. bond
- People shouldn't wear short shorts and tank tops. This is **disrespectful**.
A. respectful B. deferential C. impolite D. polite
- Many young people do not **follow** the tradition of living with their parents.
A. break B. pursue C. shatter D. sever
- In my family, all the traditions of our ancestors are **strictly** followed.
A. gently B. kindly C. softly D. severely

Exercise 6: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:

- He is the **offspring** of a chemist and a nurse. His intelligence is inherited from them.
A. partner B. friend C. ancestor D. neighbor
- Anna **broke with** the family tradition and chose to be a singer instead of being a teacher.
A. united B. followed C. connected D. joined
- People in some far-away mountainous regions still keep their **traditional** way of life.
A. modern B. usual C. established D. accepted
- A tradition is something **special** and is passed down through the generations.
A. unusual B. unique C. common D. exceptional
- When we have **finished** eating, we place our chopsticks on top of our rice bowl.
A. ended B. stopped C. closed D. started

Exercise 7: Correct the mistaken articles in the following sentences.

- It is a important meeting to elect our manager.
- I think the sugar is not good for your health.
- We will go to Ho Chi Minh City by a plane.
- It is a most beautiful beach in Viet Nam.
- Most families in the Viet Nam prepare offerings at Tet.
- She bought two kilos of meat and an half kilo of tomatoes.
- It's an good idea to hand bowls with both hands.
- We are travelling to Spain in a summer.
- The boat race takes place in a morning.
- Rich are always true.

PART III. SKILLS

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen to the text and complete the sentence. (Track 09)

- Traditional Vietnamese _____ and habits have been formed time to time for thousands of years.
- Vietnamese culture is the original cultural values of the country strongly that define the _____ and the long-lastingness of culture in Vietnam.
- Vietnamese people have habits of worshiping _____ and chewing betel.
- There are lots of _____ in Vietnam especially in Spring.
- Customs and habits of Vietnamese people _____ from region to region.

Exercise 2: Listen again and write T (true)/ F(false) for each statement.

| No | Statements | T | F |
|----|------------|---|---|
| . | | | |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 1. | Vietnamese people remain their unique cultural identity in spite of the domination of Chinese and other powers. | | |
| 2. | Vietnamese culture is the combination of native culture and Australian culture. | | |
| 3. | Funeral ceremony and long-life ceremony are associated with community of villages and communes. | | |
| 4. | Tet Nguyen Dan is a popular festival in Vietnam. | | |
| 5. | Summer is the season of festival in Vietnam. | | |

B. SPEAKING

Exercise 1: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best completes each of the following exchanges.

- We need to talk about our presentation. _____ meet after school tomorrow?
A. How about B. Why don't we C. Would you mind D. What about
- **Nick:** In my opinion, a tradition is special belief or custom passed down from generation to generation.
- **Teacher:** _____. Give me an example of a tradition.
A. Yes, spot on. B. Sound lovely. C. You're kidding. D. Yes, I do.
- **Lan:** My family has a custom of having lunch together at 11.30 a.m sharp.
- **Nam:** _____.
A. Are you sure? B. Spot on! C. That's so sad D. Really?
- **Hoa:** Why don't you come with us to enjoy the xoe dance? You won't regret it.
- **Mai:** _____.
A. I'm serious. B. You must be joking! C. Yes, spot on. D. Are you sure?
- **Duong:** We have a traditional of not dumping rubbish during the first 3 days of Tet.
- **Whisper:** _____.
A. You must be kidding! B. Spot on.
C. I'm serious. D. Sound lovely!

Exercise 2: Complete the dialogue with the responses below. There is one extra that you do not need.

- My father invited the guests, my mother and my aunt went shopping and then cooked the dishes. I helped to set up the tables and the chairs.
- She is the first grandchild of my parents.
- It is the party to welcome a new member of our family - the birth of my niece. My elder sister gave birth to a healthy baby girl.
- Everyone brought a lot of presents for the baby, and the parents of the baby thanks to the guests.
- It was really a day full of happiness. The arrival of the baby brought us all together. It was a very happy event for our whole family, close relatives and neighbours.
- My father said that it was a special occasion and we held a big party at our house when the baby was one month old.
- All the family members, the closest relatives and some of our neighbours.

Susan: What is the most memorable event in your life, Mai?

Mai: (1) _____

Susa Where and when did it happen?

n:

Mai: (2) _____

Susa How is the baby special to your father?

n:

Mai: (3) _____

Susa Who joined with you in the party?

n:

Mai: (4) _____

Susa What were the preparations for the party?

n:

Mai: (5) _____

Susa Do you like it? Why?

n:

Mai: (6) _____

Exercise 3: Match sentences 1-6 with responses a-g. There is one extra response.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Whatever you do, don't forget it. | a. I don't want to talk about it. |
| 2. I think you should tell your parents. | b. No, that's cheating. |
| 3. What should I do? | c. OK, I will. |
| 4. Can I copy your homework, Hoa? | d. Yes, definitely. |
| 5. What's the matter? | e. What? I can't do that! |
| 6. Are you sure? | f. You should tell someone. |
| | g. OK, I won't. |

C. READING

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

⊙ Tet is the biggest festival in Vietnam. To (1) _____ Tet, Vietnamese people make many tasty (2) _____ foods. The most important food includes Chung cakes, sausages, boiled chicken, spring rolls, and sticky rice. Chung cake is made of sticky rice, pork, green beans, and other spices, wrapped in green leaves; (3) _____, this cake needs a lot of preparation. This cake can be kept for a long time, even though the weather is often humid during Tet. Other significant foods that cannot be missed to worship the ancestors are sausages, spring rolls, and sticky rice. Because sausages are difficult (4) _____, people often buy them from famous suppliers. However, sticky rice and spring rolls are easier to prepare and must be (5) _____ immediately after they are cooked, so they are often made at home.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. A. celebrate | B. join | C. take part in | |
| D. participate | | | |
| 2. A. delicious | B. traditional | C. spicy | |
| D. tradition | | | |
| 3. A. because | B. while | C. therefore | |
| D. however | | | |
| 4. A. to make | B. making | C. make | D. makes |
| 5. A. touched | B. smelled | C. looked | |
| D. served | | | |

⊙ The Tet holiday is celebrated (1) _____ the first day of the Lunar New Year in Viet Nam. Several weeks before the New Year, the Vietnamese clean their houses and paint the walls. New clothes are bought for the occasion. One or two days before the festival, people make Banh Chung, (2) _____ is the traditional cake, and kinds of jam. On New Year's Eve, the whole family gets together for a (3) _____ dinner. Every member of the family should be present during the dinner in which many different kinds of dishes are served. On New Year morning, the young members of the family pay their respects (4) _____ the elders. And the children receive lucky money wrapped in red tiny envelopes. Then people go (5) _____ their neighbours, friends and relatives.

Adapted from:

<https://www.sachmem.vn/>

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. A. by | B. in | C. on | D. at |
| 2. A. which | B. what | C. where | D. why |



Gift-giving customs depend on the context. If it is a private gift for one Vietnamese partner you should give the gift at a private occasion. If you have a gift for the whole office or company, you should give it after the business meeting with the whole office employee.

Do not wrap a gift in black paper because this color is unlucky and associated with funerals in Viet Nam. Gifts that symbolize cutting such as scissors, knives, and other sharp objects should be avoided because they mean the cutting of the relationship.

Vietnamese may or may not open these gifts when they are received; leave the option to them. You will also receive gifts and should defer to your host as to whether you should open them when receiving or not. Regardless of when it is opened or what it is, profuse thanks are always appropriate.

1. According to the passage, why is gift-giving important in Viet Nam?
 - A. Because it helps to establish a friendship.
 - B. Because it's common in Vietnamese culture.
 - C. Because it's the best way to build up a stable relationship.
 - D. Because personal relationships play a vital role in Vietnamese culture.
2. Which of the followings should not be a reason for gift-giving?
 - A. To show appreciation
 - B. To bribe somebody
 - C. To express gratitude
 - D. To show affection
3. When giving a gift, you should _____.
 - A. wrap it in black or white paper
 - B. give it in the business meeting
 - C. never give sharp objects, such as knives or scissors
 - D. avoid giving it on a private occasion
4. When receiving a gift, you should _____.
 - A. always say "thank you"
 - B. try to find what is it
 - C. open it in front of the giver
 - D. ask your host to open it
5. Which of the following is NOT true about gift-giving customs in Viet Nam?
 - A. Gift-giving is a good way of strengthening relationships.
 - B. Gifts for your partners should be given at private occasions.
 - C. You should avoid giving anything sharp.
 - D. It is considered rude not to open the gift in front of the giver.

Exercise 3: Read the text again and answer the questions.

Wedding custom in Viet Nam is quite complicated. Before an official wedding, a ceremony of engagement must be held first. In Vietnamese tradition, an engagement ceremony is an official occasion for families of fiancé and fiancée to mark their relationship and to arrange the wedding.

Each family needs to prepare a representative who is a family member having a happy life and a high-ranking position in the family. On the day of the engagement, the representatives of the two families will have some announcements about the wedding and exchange gifts. The time of the wedding is chosen suitably based on the lunar calendar. Gifts which are put in trays are prepared by the family of fiancé a few days before the engagement ceremony. The number of trays must be an odd number. In Vietnamese habits, odd numbers are thought to bring luck to the couple. In the trays, there are betel leaves, areca nut fruits, wine, tea, husband-wife cakes, and sticky rice. On the wedding day, the couple has to stay apart to avoid unlucky things. The wedding ceremony starts in front of the ancestor altar. The master of the wedding ceremony will declare the couple becomes a new family.

1. What ceremony occurs before the official wedding?

→ _____

2. Who is selected to be the representative of each family?

- _____
3. Who prepares gift trays for the engagement ceremony?
→ _____
4. Why must the number of trays be an odd number?
→ _____
5. Where does the wedding ceremony occur?
→ _____

Exercise 4: Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True(T) or False(F).

The meaning of a kiss depends on where you are. A kiss means “I love you” in many countries. In some countries, a kiss can be friendly greeting, or a goodbye. South Americans and Europeans say hello with kisses much more often than North Americans. They also sometimes say goodbye by kissing their own fingertips and then “blowing” the kiss away. In these regions, men at business meeting even greet each other with a kiss on the cheek, instead of a handshake.

Then there are beliefs that kissing has a special meaning. In ancient Rome, the groom at a wedding must kiss the bride as a legal agreement. And did your mother ever kiss your hurt finger to make the pain stop? English used to think that kisses have magical powers.

Not everyone in the world kisses though. Eskimos couples rubbed their noses together, and so did some African tribes and Pacific Islanders. The Ainu of Japan preferred to bite their loved one’s cheek.

These days, kissing is mostly a sign of romance. Thanks to international travel and sharing customs, that meaning has become universal.

(Source: Adapted from Essay Content Reading 3)

| Statements | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 1. The meaning of kisses is different in different places. | | |
| 2. North Americans greet each other by kissing more frequently than South Americans. | | |
| 3. South Americans sometimes kiss their own fingertips and then blowing the kiss away as a way to say greet each other. | | |
| 4. Some African tribes say “I love you” by biting the cheek. | | |
| 5. People worldwide now often see a kiss as a sign of love. | | |

D. WRITING

Exercise 1: Reorder the words to make correct sentences.

1. Vietnamese / at / tradition / It’s / with / reunite / to / Tet. / families
→ _____
2. time. / as / in / Custom / is / and / from / tradition / some / aspects / such / scale / different
→ _____
3. fork / table / at / manners / to / to / According / dinner. / and / knife / use / in / the / have / we / a / England,
→ _____
4. shouldn’t / you / Australia, / a / In / accent. / person's / criticize
→ _____
5. Viet Nam, / as / don’t / have / you / a / Japan. / bow / do / deep / to / in / you / take / In
→ _____
6. be/ great / Elderly / respect. / should / with / people / treated
→ _____
7. the / traditions / have / Do / follow / you / to / strictly?
→ _____
8. Traditionally, / until / marriage. / children / live / parents / with / their / Vietnamese
→ _____

9. or / Eve / tradition, / New / the / good / luck / enter / to / person / brings / house / luck. / the / first /

Year's / either / bad / to / According / on

→ _____

10. regularly / of / particular / place / the / as / Worshipping / days, / the / death / festivals / on / and / day / such / takes / ancestor.

→ _____

Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meanings.

1. gifts/ and have a/ meet/ to exchange/ traditional meal. / Most families/

→ _____

2. with/ Homes/ and kumquat. / are decorated/ the apricot blossom, / peach blossom, /

→ _____

3. during Tet. / are encouraged/ Children/ or cry/ not to fight/

→ _____

4. the house. / plant/ a new year's tree/ Many families/ in front of/

→ _____

5. to worship/ After/ attend/ the local pagoda/ ancestors. / the family meal, / many Vietnamese people/

→ _____

6. festival. / exciting/ music/ The Glastonbury Festival/ is an/

→ _____

7. that/ the first person/ is a generous/ and kind-hearted. / to enter/ their house/ Vietnamese people/ hope

→ _____

8. colorful flowers. / the festival/ people/ Before/ with/ prepare/ their houses/ to decorate/

→ _____

9. on the/15th day/ The Vu Lan Festival/ seventh/ of the/ lunar month. / takes place/

→ _____

10. to/ seeing/I am/ festival/ in Dak Lak. / looking forward/ the elephant race/

→ _____

11. first day/ of Tet. / shouldn't/ You/ on the/ sweep/ the house/

→ _____

12. about/ other/ cultures. /I am/ interested/ in learning/

→ _____

Exercise 3: Write in full sentences using the given words.

1. We/ wish/ our mom/ health/ longevity! /

→ _____

2. He/ released/ after being/ questioned/ by/ police/ yesterday.

→ _____

3. He/ prays/ luck/ happiness. /

→ _____

4. The man/ monk/ from/ Emei Mountain. /

→ _____

5. They/ make/ sacrificial offerings/ the gods. /

→ _____

6. The ornamental tree/ in our front yard/ growing/ rapidly. /

→ _____

7. Martial arts/ originates/ the East.

→ _____

8. Young rice cake/ a specialty/ this area.

→ _____

9. You should/ learn/ Vietnamese table manners. /

→ _____



