



## VOCABULARY

New words	Transcription		Meaning
apricot flowers	/ˈeɪ.pri.kʊt ˈflaʊə(r)/	(n)	hoa mai
calendar	/ˈkæl.ɪ.n.dər/	(n)	lịch
celebrate	/ˈsel.ɪ.breɪt/	(v)	kỉ niệm
cool down	/ku:l ˈdaʊn/	(v)	làm mát
decorate	/ˈdek.ə.reɪt/	(v)	trang hoàng
clean	/kli:n/	(v)	dọn dẹp
empty out	/ˈemp.ti aʊt/	(v)	đổ (rác)
family gathering	/ˈfæm.əl.i ˈgæð.ər.ɪŋ/	(n)	sum họp gia đình
feather	/ˈfeð.ər/	(n)	lông (gia cầm)
first-footer	/ˈfɜːst ˈfʊt.ə(r)/	(n)	người xông nhà
get wet	/get wet/	(v)	bị ướt
furniture	/ˈfɜːnɪʃə(r)/	(n)	đồ đạc
lucky money	/ˈlʌk.i ˈmʌn.i/	(n)	tiền lì xì
peach flowers	/pi:tʃ ˈflaʊə(r)/	(n)	hoa đào
remove	/rɪˈmuːv/	(v)	rũ bỏ
special food	/ˈspeʃl fuːd/	(n)	đặc sản
rubbish	/ˈrʌb.ɪʃ/	(n)	rác
relatives	/ˈrelətɪv/	(n)	họ hàng
wish	/wɪʃ/	(n, v)	lời ước

## GRAMMAR

## I. should/ shouldn't for advice (should/ shouldn't cho lời khuyên)

- Ta dùng **should** hoặc **shouldn't** để khuyên ai nên hoặc không nên làm gì.

Dạng thức	Công thức	Ví dụ
<b>Khẳng định</b>	<b>S + should + V<sub>0</sub> + O</b>	Eg: You should visit your relatives. (Bạn nên thăm bà con họ hàng của bạn)
<b>Phủ định</b>	<b>S + should not + V<sub>0</sub> + O (shouldn't)</b>	Eg: You shouldn't buy fireworks. (Bạn không nên mua pháo hoa)
<b>Nghi vấn</b>	<b>Should + S + V<sub>0</sub> + O?</b> <b>Trả lời: Yes, s + should.</b> <b>No, s + shouldn't.</b>	Eg: <b>Should we buy</b> a new car? (Chúng ta có nên mua một chiếc ô tô mới không?) Yes, we should. (Có, chúng ta nên mua.)

## II. some/ any for amount

<b>SOME</b>	<p>- <b>Đứng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được.</b>  <b>E.g:</b> There are some bananas on the table. (Có vài trái chuối trên bàn.)  Berry needs some time to relax. (Berry cần một ít thời gian để thư giãn.)</p> <p>- <b>Dùng trong câu khẳng định.</b>  <b>E.g:</b> My brother drank some beer last night. (Anh của tôi uống một ít bia tối qua.)</p>
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	<b>- Dùng trong câu yêu cầu hoặc đề nghị.</b> <b>E.g:</b> Would you like some coffee? (Bạn muốn uống một ít cà phê không?)
<b>ANY</b>	<b>- Đứng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được.</b> <b>Ví dụ:</b> <b>E.g:</b> There aren't any students in the class. (Không có học sinh nào trong lớp.) <b>- Dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi.</b> <b>E.g:</b> She doesn't buy any milk. (Cô ấy không mua tí sữa nào.) Does he give you any oranges? (Anh ấy có đưa cho bạn trái cam nào không?) <b>- Dùng trong câu khẳng định nhưng mang nghĩa là "bất kì"</b> <b>E.g:</b> Any day at school is fun. (Bất kì ngày nào ở trường cũng vui.)

## PRONUNCIATION

### I. Consonant /s/ (Phụ âm /s/)

/s/ is a voiceless consonant sound. (/s/ là một phụ âm vô thanh.)

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

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
city	/'sɪti/	thành phố
bicycle	/'baɪsɪkl/	xe đạp

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

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
see	/si:/	nhìn thấy
sad	/sæd/	buồn

🌟 "s" ở bên trong một từ và không ở giữa hai nguyên âm

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
most	/məʊst/	hầu hết
haste	/heɪst/	vội vàng, hấp tấp

🌟 "s" ở cuối một từ đi sau f, k, p, t và gh

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
roofs	/ru:fs/	mái nhà
stuffs	/stʌfs/	vật liệu

### II. Consonant /ʃ/ (Phụ âm /ʃ/)

/ʃ/ is a voiceless consonant sound. (/ʃ/ là một phụ âm vô thanh.)

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

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
special	/speʃəl/	đặc biệt
social	/'səʃəl/	thuộc xã hội

- "s" được phát âm là /ʃ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
ensure	/ɪn'ʃʊ:(r)/	đảm bảo
insure	/ɪn'ʃʊ:(r)/	bảo hiểm

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

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
nation	/ner'ʃən/	quốc gia
intention	/ɪn'tenʃl/	ý định

- Lưu ý: "x" có thể được phát âm là /kʃ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
anxious	/'æŋkʃəs/	sự lo âu

luxury	/ˈlʌkʃəri/	sự xa xỉ, sự xa hoa
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- “ch” được phát âm là /ʃ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
machine	/məˈʃiːn/	máy móc
chemise	/ʃəˈmiːz/	áo lót

- “sh” luôn được phát âm là /ʃ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
Shake	/ʃeɪk/	lắc, rũ
shall	/ʃæl/	sẽ, phải

## A

## LISTENING

## PRACTICE

I. Listen to the conversation twice and circle the correct answer to each of the following questions

- What kinds of flowers will Mai and her mother buy?  
A. roses      B. sunflowers      **C. peach blossoms**      D. lotuses
- Mai's mother will buy \_\_\_\_\_ for her brother.  
**A. new clothes**      B. a tie      C. sweets      D. shoes
- Mai and her mother will buy \_\_\_\_\_ for Dad.  
A. new clothes      **B. a tie**      C. sweets      D. shoes
- Mai and her mother will buy \_\_\_\_\_ for grandparents.  
A. new clothes      B. new hats      C. new coats      **D. some sweets**

II. Listen to a short talk about Tet twice and decide whether the following sentences are True or False.

- Tet the most important celebrations for Vietnamese people.      **T**      F
- Tet occurs in late February and early March.      T      **F**
- Tet is the time for families to clean and decorate their homes.      **T**      F
- Family members who live apart try to be together at Tet..      **T**      F

## B

## PHONETICS

I. Put the words into two groups (/ʃ/ and /s/)

see    she    sore    shor    sign    scho    shoe  
e    ol  
shoul    ship    same    less    fashio    finis  
d    n    n    h

/ʃ/

shore; should; ship; fashion; she;  
shoe; finish

/s/

see; lesson; sore; sign; same;  
school

II. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- A. sofa      B. summer      **C. suga**r      D. sound
- A. city      **B. specia**l      C. bicycle      D. parachute
- A. ch**icken      B. machine      C. chef      D. center
- A. decoration      B. tradition      C. intention      **D. ques**tion
- A. promise      **B. noi**se      C. sense      D. purpose
- A. calendar      B. clean      **C. celebra**te      D. cook
- A. specia**l      B. centre      C. decide      D. rice
- A. decorate      B. calendar      **C. celebra**te      D. clean

- |                |            |             |            |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 9. A. shopping | B. sugar   | C. sure     | D. summer  |
| 10. A. blossom | B. chess   | C. messy    | D. passion |
| 11. A. present | B. sound   | C. sweet    | D. season  |
| 12. A. sell    | B. smile   | C. spring   | D. sugar   |
| 13. A. sail    | B. cosy    | C. summer   | D. sandy   |
| 14. A. cartoon | B. scooter | C. musician | D. score   |
| 15. A. sure    | B. salt    | C. disk     | D. tasty   |

**III. Choose a word that has different stressed syllable from others.**

- |                 |               |              |              |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. repaint   | B. writer     | C. swimmer   | D. gamer     |
| 2. A. decorate  | B. envelope   | C. Japanese  | D. calendar  |
| 3. A. different | B. important  | C. beautiful | D. wonderful |
| 4. A. visit     | B. borrow     | C. differ    | D. prepare   |
| 5. A. delicious | B. attractive | C. difficult | D. dangerous |
| 6. A. firework  | B. lucky      | C. dislike   | D. welcome   |
| 7. A. pagoda    | B. fantastic  | C. cathedral | D. family    |
| 8. A. temple    | B. between    | C. flower    | D. island    |
| 9. A. animal    | B. lucky      | C. housework | D. behave    |
| 10. A. apricot  | B. begin      | C. calendar  | D. decorate  |
| 11. A. shopping | B. decide     | C. water     | D. parent    |
| 12. A. tourist  | B. prepare    | C. accept    | D. before    |
| 13. A. midnight | B. wonder     | C. mountain  | D. behave    |
| 14. A. midnight | B. relative   | C. Japan     | D. gathering |
| 15. A. believe  | B. Thailand   | C. money     | D. moment    |

**C**

**VOCABULARY-GRAMMAR-  
COMMUNICATION**

**I. Find odd one out A, B, C or D**

- |                   |                 |                |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. give        | B. cook         | C. family      | D. decorate      |
| 2. A. old clothes | B. special food | C. lucky money | D. firework      |
| 3. A. relatives   | B. blossoms     | C. friends     | D. first footers |
| 4. A. temple      | B. cathedral    | C. pagoda      | D. calendar      |
| 5. A. Spain       | B. Vietnamese   | C. Japan       | D. Thailand      |

**II. Choose the correct answers A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.**

- I need \_\_\_\_\_ eggs for the cake.  
A. an                      B. some                      C. any                      D. a lot
- There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.  
A. some                      B. every                      C. a                      D. any
- On New Year Day's, relatives give young children \_\_\_\_\_ money in red envelopes.  
A. lucky                      B. happy                      C. new                      D. small
- People \_\_\_\_\_ their houses with lanterns and flowers.  
A. decoration                      B. decorate                      C. decorates                      D. decorating
- Some Vietnamese people don't eat shrimp \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Day.  
A. at                      B. of                      C. in                      D. on
- In Viet Nam, Tet is a time for \_\_\_\_\_ gathering.  
A. school                      B. family                      C. friend                      D. house
- We often \_\_\_\_\_ our houses with peach flowers at Tet.  
A. clean                      B. display                      C. decorate                      D. welcome
- You \_\_\_\_\_ break anything during Tet holiday. It is unlucky.  
A. should                      B. shouldn't                      C. can                      D. don't
- You \_\_\_\_\_ knock the door before you enter the office.  
A. shouldn't                      B. should                      C. mustn't                      D. must
- It's raining heavily outside, so we \_\_\_\_\_ go out..  
A. will                      B. should                      C. shouldn't                      D. aren't

11. Viet Nam \_\_\_\_\_ Tet , but Korea doesn't  
A. celebrate B. **celebrates** C. celebration D. celebrating
12. I really like the \_\_\_\_\_ of the people in the countryside.  
A. friendly B. unfriendly C. unfriendliness D. **friendliness**
13. Tet is a \_\_\_\_\_ festival which is celebrated in many countries .  
A. joy B. joying C. **joyful** D. joyfully
14. Mai is an active student . She takes part in many school \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. act B. active C. activity D. **activities**
15. I love the first day of the New Year most. After getting up we dress \_\_\_\_\_ and go to the main room.  
A. beautify B. beautiful C. beauty D. **beautifully**
16. By ill \_\_\_\_\_, my flight was cancelled.  
A. lucky B. luckily C. **luck** D. luckiest
17. The room is \_\_\_\_\_ in pale blues and greens.  
A. **decorated** B. decorate C. decorations D. decor
18. This year, Tet is \_\_\_\_\_ February.  
A. on B. **in** C. at D. to
19. When the clock strikes midnight, colourful fireworks light \_\_\_\_\_ the sky.  
A. down B. up C. **in** D. out
20. Mai doesn't feel well. She's got a stomachache. She \_\_\_\_\_ take a painkiller.  
A. needs B. **should** C. shouldn't D. mustn't
21. The first footer \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Day decides the family's luck for the rest of the year.  
A. of B. at C. in D. **on**
22. We can see a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ at Tet.  
A. homework B. housework C. **fireworks** D. books
23. \_\_\_\_\_ Tet, we will repaint our house.  
A. On B. **At** C. In D. To
24. We will buy red envelopes \_\_\_\_\_ lucky money and some new clothes.  
A. **for** B. to C. of D. on
25. \_\_\_\_\_ often bloom in the Spring.  
A. Roses B. Lilies C. Orchids D. **Apricot blossoms**
26. Children often \_\_\_\_\_ lucky money during Tet.  
A. give B. send C. **receive** D. buy
27. The first person visiting your house is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. relative B. **first footer** C. teacher D. parents
28. We should \_\_\_\_\_ our grandparents at Tet.  
A. to visit B. **visit** C. visiting D. visited
29. A: Hi, Betty. Happy New Year!  
B: Hi, Lan. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. You, too B. You're the same C. **Same to you** D. welcome
30. A: Happy New Year! I wish you joy and laughter from January to December.  
B: Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Wishing you funny all year  
B. I wish you are funny all year round  
C. I hope that the coming year bring you peace and prosperity.  
D. **I wish you a year full of fun**

### III. Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.

1. My little boy Tom never screams though he is **scared**.  
A. in pain B. **frightened** C. embarrassed  
D. confused

2. Sometimes when I hear the news, I feel very **miserable**.  
 A. confused B. frightened C. upset  
 D. disappointed
3. The teacher gave some **suggestions** on what could come out for the examination.  
 A. effects B. symptoms C. hints  
 D. demonstrations
4. I'll take the new job whose salary is **fantastic**.  
 A. reasonable B. acceptable C. pretty high  
 D. wonderful
5. With its various activities, the Camp has set up a stronger regional identity by raising youth's awareness of Southeast Asia's history and **heritage**.  
 A. heredity B. tradition C. endowment D. bequest

**IV. Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.**

1. I clearly remember talking to him in **a chance** meeting last summer.  
 A. unplanned B. deliberate C. accidental  
 D. unintentional
2. She had a **cozy** little apartment in Boston.  
 A. uncomfortable B. warm C. lazy D. dirty
3. I clearly remember talking to him in **a chance** meeting last summer.  
 A. unplanned B. deliberate C. accidental  
 D. unintentional
4. Hoa usually gets bad marks, because she is **lazy**.  
 A. hard-working B. quiet C. confident  
 D. kind
5. The city is **modern** with a lot of houses, shops, buildings and theatres...  
 A. new B. big C. fantastic D. historic

**V. Fill in each blank with one word/ phrase from the box.**

wishes cleaning special fireworks lucky  
 food

1. My mum often cooks **special food** for Tet.
2. **Cleaning** the house before Tet is common in Viet Nam.
3. Children are very happy to receive red envelopes with **lucky money** at Tet.
4. The Vietnamese often visit relatives and friends to exchange best **wishes** during Tet.
5. We often go out to watch the **fireworks** on New Year's Eve.

**V. Fill in each blank with some or any to complete the sentences.**

1. I have seen **some** nice postcards in this souvenir shop
2. I'm afraid there aren't **any** pencils in my bag
3. During our holidays we visited **some** fantastic natural wonders
4. There are **some** apples in the basket on the table
5. Are there **any** tomatoes in the salad?
6. I can speak **some** Chinese, but not much
7. Are there **any** girls in your chess club?
8. Eating out is expensive here. There aren't **any** cheap restaurants
9. Hurry up! We only have **some** time before the coach leaves
10. Have we got **any** bread, mum? I'm hungry now.
11. Are there **any** messages for me?
12. I can see a road, a man and **some** cows.
13. Are there **any** interesting activities here during Tet?
14. There are **some** people in the street.
15. My son doesn't like **any** fresh vegetables



16. There are some traditional games like human chess, running and cooking.
17. She always takes some sugar with her coffee.
18. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
19. I'm hungry- I'll have some sandwiches.
20. There isn't any sugar in my tea.

**VI. Fill in should or shouldn't to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. You should go to the Disney Land. It's very interesting.
2. You shouldn't live near the airport. It's very boring.
3. You shouldn't walk alone at night. It's dangerous.
4. Should I go to Temple of Literature?
5. What should I buy for Tet?
6. If it's rainy. You should take an umbrella
7. Tom shouldn't eat so many lollipops. It's bad for his teeth.
8. Anna doesn't feel well. She should see a doctor
9. They have a test tomorrow. They should stay at home and study.
10. "Vinh is always tired in the morning - "He shouldn't stay up so late."
11. If you want to lose weight, you should do some exercise
12. Your room is really messy, you shouldn't leave without tidy it immediately
13. We shouldn't leave too late tomorrow if we want to reach the beach before lunch.
14. You should always knock on the door before entering. This is a private office.
15. The doctor told him that he should eat less. He's too fat.
16. I think you should spend less money on clothes. They're too expensive.
17. That's a fantastic book. You should read it.
18. He is often late for work. He should get up earlier.
19. She shouldn't tell lies.
20. He's fifteen. He shouldn't drive a car.

**VII. Complete the conversation with the questions from the box.**

- A. What do you do during Tet?
- B. Do you do home at Tet?
- C. I wish you a happy new year!
- D. What should you do at Tet?
- E. What do you do to prepare for Tet?

**Tom** : (1) B. Do you do home at Tet?

**Phong** : Yes. Tet is a time for family gathering.

**Tom** : (2) E. What do you do to prepare for Tet?

**Phong** : We clean and decorate our house with peach flowers and plants. We cook some special food such as banh chung and Tet cakes.

**Tom** : (3) A. What do you do during Tet?

**Phong** : We dress beautiful and visit our relatives and friends. We also go to the temples and pagodas to pray for a happy year.

**Tom** : (4) D. What should you do at Tet?

**Phong** : We should say "Happy new year" when we meet people and shouldn't break anything.

**Tom** : (5) C. I wish you a happy new year!

**Phong** : Thank you. May all your wishes in the new year come true!

**D READING**

## I. Fill each blank with one word from the box.

①

wish      special      shopping      gatherings      decorations      holiday

Tet or lunar New Year is the most important (1) **holiday** in Viet Nam. It usually happens in late January or early February. Tet holiday is the best occasion for family (2) **gatherings**. Before Tet, Vietnamese people often go (3) **shopping**. The items of shopping are: food, new clothes, peach flowers and household (4) **decorations**. People often make banh Chung, the main food for Tet and other (5) **special** foods. During Tet, they always smile and behave nicely. They (6) **wish** family member, relatives and friends good luck and give lucky money to children. The Vietnamese believe that Tet is an occasion to enjoy life after a hard-working year.

②

dark      candy      like      prize      when  
put      strange      next      one      parties

In Canada and the United States, (1) **one** of the most popular days in the year is Halloween. Halloween is on October 31st. It is a day (2) **when** some people dress up in (3) **strange** or unusual costumes. For example, they may dress up to look (4) **like** an animal, a person from a book or a movie or a famous person from history. In some places, children go to school in their Halloween costumes. After (5) **dark** many young children (6) **put** on their costumes and visit their neighbors. They knock on the door and shout "Trick or Treat!" Then the neighbors give them some (7) **candy**, and the children go on to the (8) **next** house. Adults also enjoy dressing up for Halloween. There are usually Halloween (9) **parties** in the evening and usually there is a (10) **prize** for the best or most unusual costumes.

## II. Read the passage and decide if each statements is true (T) or false (F).

① In some Asia contries, people celebrate the New Year in four of five day. In other countries, they celebrate Christmas and the New Year together. For example, in the UK there is a long holiday from 24<sup>th</sup> of December to the 2<sup>nd</sup>. On New Year's Eve, British people often eat, drink and go to parties. Many people go to Trafalgar Square in London or a street party in their city. Others visit friends or go to pubs and restaurants. These places are very crowded on that night. There is a great atmosphere when everyone waits for Big Ben to strike midnight. Then people kiss and hold hands to sing the traditional Scottish song Auld Lang Syne happily.

1. New Year celebration in the UK is longer than in some Asian countries.

**True**

2. The New Year holiday in the UK ends in December.

**False**

3. The British often stay at home on New Year's Eve.

**True**

4. Restaurants and pubs are full on people on that night.

**True**

5. Everyone feels happy after hearing the Big Ben strike midnight.

**True**

②

### British New Year celebrations and traditions.

New Year's Day is celebrated on January 1<sup>st</sup>. New Year's Day is a bank holiday. A bank holiday is a public holiday. Most shops and businesses close for the day. New Year's Day is a holiday for nearly everyone in the UK. Very few trains and buses run on New Year's Day. Most people stay at home and relax with their families.



There is an old tradition in Scotland and some others parts of the UK that the first person to enter someone's home on New Year's Day will bring all the luck for the coming year with them. This tradition is called first footing.

The first person to enter a house on New Year's Day is known as the first footer. Dark-haired people are thought to be the luckiest first footers, and it is traditional to carry a lump of coal when going first footing.

People often make New Year's resolutions at the start of the New Year. Resolutions are things that people have decided (or resolved) to do to make their lives better, such as stopping smoking or losing weight. Not everybody manages to keep their New Year's resolutions, though!

	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
1. New Year's Eve is a bank holiday in England.		<b>F</b>
2. Most buses in England don't run on New Year's Day.	<b>T</b>	
3. First footing is a tradition in Scotland.	<b>T</b>	
4. People with dark hair are not welcome as first footers.		<b>F</b>
5. English people always keep their New Year's resolutions.		<b>F</b>

③

### **Things You Should And Should Not Do During Tet Holiday In Vietnam.**

Tet is the biggest and most important holiday in Vietnam. It is a great occasion for families to gather together and enjoy relaxing times off. The days from December 30 to January 3 Lunar calendar are the main days of festival: There are many customs in Vietnam dictating what to do and what not to do during these days. Being a travellers, it is extremely necessary to understand traditional customs and values of the festival while you join it, especially if you are invited to a Vietnamese family during Tet.

What should do

Pay all the debts before Tet: The Vietnamese people believe that it is bad luck to keep the debts and borrowed things of the old year. Also, it means they can be stuck in debts in the new year as they did in old year. Thus, they should pay all debts before Tet.

Clean and decorate house: On the few last days of the old year, the Vietnamese will clean the houses, gardens and altars. They also decorate their house with peach trees, ballons, couplets. People in the South of Vietnam often store their brooms because they think that their asset will be stolen if their brooms are lost in Tet.

Shopping new clothes: The conception of getting more luck in the New Year, the Vietnamese often buy and wear new, bright colorful clothes in the New Year. Red, yellow, blue are color symbolizing good luck and prosperity. On the other hand, traditional customs like colorful áo dài and áo gấm overwhelming in all Vietnamese streets.

Lucky money- "Lì xì": A special custom of the Vietnamese is to give "lì xì" in the first day of Tet holiday. Adults will prepare some lucky money to give children and kids who visit their home. This is considered as a symbol of luck for the New Year. Besides, the adults say best wishes together, which expresses their expectation of taking and giving luck, prosperity and happiness to all their family and neighbors.

Take and give presents: Giving gifts in Tet festivals is also traditional custom in Vietnam. Gifts are often cookie boxes, fruits, wine, tea, coffee, or other drinks. This is to connect and enhance the relationship of neighbors and business partners.

What should not do?

Say bad words: The Vietnamese people do not say bad things during Tet holiday. They also avoid debating to others. When there are any conflicts, keep calm, a happy mind and solve it peacefully.

Sweep house: Sweep house in the first day of Tet holiday is considered to sweep all luck and money out of their house. When visting to the Vietnamese house in Tet, you should avoid throwing trashes onto the floor.

Wear black or white clothes: black and white are mainly used in Vietnamese funeral, thus it is an unlucky sign if you wear these color clothes in Tet holiday.

Ask for fire or water: Many hosts do not like those who ask fire and water when coming to their house in the New Year because they believe that symbolize for a blessing. Keep it in your mind to have a joyful Tet in Vietnam.

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. People should pay all debts before Tet                         | _____ True _____  |
| 2. The Vietnamese people will sweep their houses in Tet holiday   | _____ False _____ |
| 3. People should wear black or white clothes in Tet holiday       | _____ False _____ |
| 4. People shouldn't take and give presents in Tet holiday         | _____ False _____ |
| 5. They shouldn't also say bad things during Tet holiday          | _____ True _____  |
| 6. Lucky money is considered as a symbol of luck for the New Year | _____ True _____  |

**III. Each sentence below contains an error. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.**

Hari Raya Puasa is an important celebration in the Muslim calendar. The word "Hari Raya" means "a day of celebration". Many people mistake Hari Raya Puasa for the Muslim New Year but it is not. In actual fact, Hari Raya Puasa is a festival celebrated by the Muslims to mark the end of the one-month fasting.

Prior to Hari Raya Puasa, the Muslims fast for a one-month period. This is known as Ramadan. The fasting time begins at sunrise and ends at sunset. Everyone, including young children, has to fast. Only the sick are excused from fasting.

For this special occasion, the Muslims buy new clothes, give their homes a new coat of paint and buy new furniture. On the morning of Hari Raya Puasa, the Muslims wear their new clothes to the mosque to pray and offer thanks to their God. Then they will seek forgiveness from their elders before visiting friends and relatives. Unmarried children will receive money placed in green packets from their elders. Many delicious dishes will also be served for this special occasion.

1. Hari Raya Puasa is celebrated by the Muslims so as to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fast for a month  
B. mark the end of fasting for a month  
C. welcome the Muslim New Year  
D. wait for the sunrise
2. Muslims eat \_\_\_\_\_ during Ramadan.  
A. when they are hungry  
B. after sunrise and before sunset  
C. before sunrise and after sunset  
D. only one meal
3. Only \_\_\_\_\_ are excused from fasting.  
A. ill people  
B. elderly people  
C. young children  
D. pregnant

women

4. Muslims go to the mosque to \_\_\_\_\_ on the morning of Hari Raya Puasa before visiting their relatives and friends.  
A. pray to their parents  
B. purchase food and drinks  
C. buy clothes for themselves and family members  
D. pray and offer thanks to their God

5. The children are the happiest lot during Hari Raya Puasa probably because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can seek forgiveness for being naughty  
B. have food to eat  
C. get a new home  
D. receive money from their elders

**IV. Read the text about New Year celebrations in some countries and answer the questions.**

**New Year's celebrations around the world**

**In the USA,** people count down from 10 to 0. After that they kiss the person who is next to them. The most famous place to do this is Times Square, in Manhattan, New York.

**In Spain,** people have a big family dinner. At midnight, they eat 12 grapes. They also wear something red to welcome the New Year.

**In Brazil**, people go to the beach. They sing and dance they throw flowers into the water to honor Iemanjá, an African goddess. One of the most famous places to do this is in Copacabana beach. There is a big firework.

**In the Philippines**, people open all doors and windows in the house in order to allow negative energy to leave and good energy to enter.

**In Italy**, people eat lentils at their dinner. They also have to throw away old things. This tradition means bringing about good luck for the New Year.

**A. In which country does this happen on New Year's Eve?**

1. They throw flowers into the water.
2. They open doors and windows.
3. They have a big dinner.
4. They eat grapes.
5. They kiss the person next to them.
6. They wear something red.
7. They go to Copacabana beach to watch the firework.
8. They throw away old things.

- Brazil
- The Philippines
- Spain
- Spain
- the USA
- Spain
- Brazil
- Italy

**B. Use no more than TWO words from the text to complete the sentences.**

1. People in the Philippines open the doors to let **good energy** in.
2. For the Italians, throwing old things means bringing about **good luck**.
3. An **African goddess** is honored in Brazil.
4. People **count down** in Times Square in New York.
5. Spanish people often put on something **red** to welcome the New Year.

## **E WRITING**

**I. Use the given words/ phrases to make complete sentences, make any change if necessary.**

1. My mother/ usually/ cook. Special food/ Tet.  
 My mother usually cooks special food during Tet.
2. Children/ should/ not/ eat/ lots/ sweets/.  
 Children shouldn't eat lots of sweets.
3. There/ be/ not/ interesting activity/ Tet/ here/.  
 There are not any interesting activities during Tet here.
4. They/ go/ Times Square/ watch/ New Year's Eve Ball/ drop/.  
 They go to Times Square to watch the New Year's Eve Ball drop.
5. Viet Nam/ people/ give/ lucky/ money/ old people/ children/.  
 In Viet Nam, people give lucky money to old people and children.

**II. Reorder the words and phrases to make meaningful sentences.**

1. climb/ shouldn't/ children/ trees  
 Children shouldn't climb trees
2. from my parents / some customs / I / about Tet / learn /.  
 I learn some customs about Tet from my parents.
3. Happy New Year / them / lucky money / us We / give / and / wish / they /.  
 We wish them Happy New Year and they give us lucky money.
4. on other people / wash away / In Thailand, / throw water / they bad luck / to /.  
 In Thailand, they throw water on other people to wash away bad luck.
5. shouldn't/ at/ cheat/ exam/ we  
 We shouldn't cheat at exam.
6. shouldn't/ lots of/ eat/ sweets/ children  
 Children shouldn't eat lots of sweets .
7. clean/ should/ house/ our/ Tet/ before/ we  
 We should clean our house before Tet.
8. wear / to welcome / The Spanish / something red / often / the New Year /.  
 The Spanish often wear something red to welcome the New Year.

9. strikes midnight, / light up / When / the sky / the clock colourful fireworks /  
📖 When the clock strikes midnight, colourful fireworks light up the sky.

10. play/ shouldn't/ we/ cards/ all night  
📖 We shouldn't play cards all night.

### III. Write true sentences about New Year's practices in different countries, using the words / phrases given.

1. a dog / bring / good luck.

📖 A dog can bring good luck.

2. children / usually / get up / early at Tet.

📖 Children don't usually get up early at Tet.

3. the Scottish / go / grave yard / on New Year's Eve.

📖 The Scottish don't go to the graveyard on New Year's Eve.

4. Viet Nam / people / should / break things / at Tet.

📖 In Viet Nam, people shouldn't break things at Tet.

5. Japan / temples / ring / their bells / 108 times.

📖 In Japan, temples ring their bells 108 times.

6. a midnight kiss / can / bring / a lot of money.

📖 A midnight kiss can't bring a lot of money.

7. Thai people / throw / water / other people.

📖 Thai people throw water on other people.

8. Vietnamese people/ often/ clean/ decorate / houses/ Tet.

📖 Vietnamese people often clean and decorate their houses at Tet.

### IV. Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence that it has similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the words given. (Use 2 - 5 words in total).

1. It would be a good idea for you to go to a pagoda.

(should)

📖 I think you should go to a pagoda.

2. You can trust me to finish the exercise on time.

(will)

📖 I promise I will finish the exercise on time.

3. It's unlikely that we'll do the shopping next week.

(probably)

📖 We will probably not do the shopping next week.

4. I'm never going to break things again. things.

(will)

📖 That's the last time. I will ever break things

5. I advise you not to eat lots of sweets.

(should)

📖 You shouldn't eat lots of sweet

### V. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one, using SHOULD or SHOULDN'T.

1. It's good if children help their parents decorate the house.

📖 Children should help their parents decorate the house.

2. It's not a good idea for children to ask for lucky money.

📖 Children shouldn't ask for lucky money.

3. People think that breaking things at Tet is bad luck.

📖 You shouldn't break things at Tet.

4. It's a good idea to dress beautifully during New Year's Day.

📖 People should dress beautifully during New Year's Day.

5. Playing games all night is not good for small children.

📖 Small children shouldn't play games all night.

### VI. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their original meanings.

1. I am not happy when children lie to their parents.

📖 Children shouldn't lie to their parents.

2. It's good if you say "Thank you " to a person who has helped you.

📖 You should say "Thank you" to a person who has helped you.

3. Why don't you go out with your friends?

- 📖 You **should go out with your friends**
4. Shhh! Don't talk too loud. My sister is sleeping.  
📖 We **shouldn't talk too loud.**
5. Drinking so much wine is not good for your father.  
📖 Your father **shouldn't drink so much wine.**
6. Getting up early every day is good for your health.  
📖 You **should get up early every day**
7. It's good if children go to bed early.  
📖 Children **should go to bed early.**
8. It's not a good idea when students copy other students' work.  
📖 Students **shouldn't copy other students' work.**
9. It's a good for you to take exercise every day.  
📖 You **should take exercise every day.**
10. It's very important not to drink the water there. It will make you ill.  
📖 You **shouldn't drink the water there.**

**VII. Read the Dos and Don'ts in Chinese New Year Celebrations, then complete the email from Wu to Tim.**

Should	Shouldn't
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sweep the house carefully before the New Year</li> <li>- decorate our home with red objects</li> <li>- feast on some delicious traditional Chinese food</li> <li>- light small firecrackers and go to a parade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sweep or clean the house for several days after the New Year</li> <li>- knit or do any needle work during the New Year</li> <li>- get a haircut after the New Year</li> </ul>

From: Wu

To: Tim

Dear Tim,

I will tell you more about our New Year celebrations.

On New Year's Day, we should **decorate our home with red objects**. We should **feast on some delicious traditional Chinese food**, too.

But we shouldn't **sweep or clean the house for several days after the New Year**. We shouldn't **knit or do any needle work during the New Year's Day**, either.

Please write and tell me about your New Year celebrations.

Yours,

Wu

**VIII. Write a short paragraph (40-60 words) about your family's preparation for Tet holiday.**

You can use the following questions as cues:

- When do your family start to prepare?
- What do your family buy?
- How do your family decorate the house?

My family often spend a week before Tet holiday preparing and decorating the house. My mother goes to the market to buy candies, peach blossoms and all the necessary ingredients to make Chung cakes. My father decorates the house with some flower pots, peach blossoms and coloured lights. My little sister and I help to clean the house. We get busy but we are all excited to do that