

NAME :ENGLISH TEST UNIT 2 NO1

CLASS :

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. video B. exposure C. occasion D. emotion
2. A. local B. ascual C. active D. special

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that has a stress pattern different from the others.

3. A. country B. taboo C. culture D. meeting
4. A. Korean B. Mexican C. African D. Indian

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best option for each of the following questions.

5. Kimchi is a(n) _____ in Korea, and it's very spicy.
A. custom B. attraction C. specialty D. tradition
6. The flowers and colors on that kimono are absolutely _____ I can't stop looking at them.
A. boring B. stunning C. normal D. usual
7. When meeting the elderly, you should bow to show _____
A. respect B. caution C. embarrassment D. familiarity
8. Japanese people prefer bowing when greeting each other, _____ is different from the Vietnamese.
A. whom B. which C. who D. that
9. There's _____ castle on the hill outside the town.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the options that best complete the messages.

Hi Dinh,

I've been traveling around Vietnam for two weeks. I've been amazed (10) _____ the diversity of the local dishes. I've eaten some local dishes in (11) _____ Khanh Hoa Province. The locals generally love eating seafood served with a variety of sauces, (12) _____ is quite surprising to me because I prefer dishes with meat. Can you recommend any excellent restaurant that serves meat?

10. A. with B. on C. by D. in
11. A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
12. A. that B. which C. whom D. where

Hi Max,

In Vietnam, each province has at least one specialty, and the locals are generally proud of their (13) _____. You should try some *nem nướng* (Vietnamese grilled pork sausage), (14) _____ is served with different kinds of vegetables and a special kind of sauce. Also, the Vietnamese generally use chopsticks, so it's time you (15) _____ with chopsticks to try different dishes like *bún* and *phở*.

If you get lost, feel free to ask some locals for directions.

13. A. costume B. cuisine C. custom D. belief
14. A. which B. whom C. that D. where
15. A. used to eat B. got used to eating C. were used for eating D. were used to eat

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph in each of the following questions.

16. a. I learned that in a restaurant, you should show the chef you enjoyed the meal by finishing it.

- b. Italian people are proud of their diverse cuisine, a crucial aspect of their culture.
- c. Then, the waiter asked me if there was a problem with the dish.
- d. However, when I was in Italy, sometimes I couldn't finish the food on my plate because I got full.
- e. Their daily dishes like pizza and spaghetti have exceptional tastes that vary region by region.

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

17. a. It's rude to them, and they think you're a very lazy person.

- b. The Germans don't like to see people's hands in their pockets during a conversation.
- c. Germany is an interesting nation, but there are some rules that tourists need to understand.
- d. They're more interested in facts and figures in a casual conversation, which seems weird to foreigners.
- e. Besides, the Germans generally don't like small talk, so you might find it hard to gossip.

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

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the options that best complete the passage.

Vietnamese Tet or *Tet Nguyên Đán* is considered (18) _____ annual celebration in Vietnam. Specifically, the first three days of the Lunar New Year are the most sacred time (19) _____ clearly through different customs, and common taboos (20) _____. Therefore, foreign tourists should remember what to do and not to do in Vietnam.

(21) _____ are closed during the first day of the Lunar New Year. Some foreign tourists whose motorbikes suddenly broke down couldn't get help from any mechanics on the first day of Tet last year. Therefore, you'd better have your motorbike or car serviced carefully before Tet.

When invited over to someone's house during the Tet holidays, put on some nice clothes with bright colors. It's taboo (22) _____ because black is for funerals. After a meal, you can offer to help with the dishes, but it's forbidden to break any dishes or bowls. Moreover, using a broom to sweep up the dirt (23) _____ to be bad luck.

The more you travel, the more you can learn. Enjoy your trip and happy Lunar New Year.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| 18. A. more important | B. the more important | C. most important | D. the most important |
| 19. A. who honors traditional values | | B. whom honors traditional values | |
| | C. when traditional values are honored | D. where traditional values are honored | |
| 20. A. will avoid them strictly | | B. must be strictly avoided | |
| | C. need to avoid them strictly | D. would be strictly avoided | |
| 21. A. Most shops | B. Most of shops | C. More shops | D. The most of the shops |
| 22. A. that wears black clothes | | B. which is wearing black clothes | |
| | C. of wearing black clothes | D. to wear black clothes | |
| 23. A. that is widely believed | | B. to be widely believed | |
| | C. is widely believed | D. being widely believed | |

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the options that best complete the passage.

In Japan, it's imperative to be (24) _____, so being late is often considered a serious problem. In greeting, Japanese people bow; the young must bow more deeply to the elderly to show (25) _____. They have to take off their shoes and wear slippers when entering a home, even for guests.

Different from the Japanese, the French often arrive late for parties or even for work. Besides, they greet each other by kissing on the cheek twice or even three times, (26) _____ could be strange to lots of Asians.

In India, when entering homes or temples, people take off their shoes. However, there's a unique belief that (27) _____ left hand is considered dirty. So, using the left hand for eating or socializing is (28) _____

24. A. polite B. punctual C. fashionable D. friendly

25. A. nervousness B. worry C. rudeness D. respect
26. A. who B. that C. which D. whom
27. A. a B. an C. the D. 0
28. A. taboo B. polite C. acceptable D. appropriate

Read the passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best answer to each of the questions.

Taboos vary culture by culture and reflect the diverse values and belief systems in different nations. It is essential to understand taboos to create cross-cultural understanding and avoid unintentional offense.

In many Asian cultures, there are some taboos related to the feet. In countries like Thailand or Japan, exposing the soles of one's feet is considered disrespectful because the feet, the lowest part of the body, are considered dirty. On the contrary, the head is regarded as the most sacred part, and touching someone's head, especially elders, is taboo. In the Middle East, it's offensive to discuss the subjects of sexuality or religious beliefs. Openly expressing your viewpoints on religious matters could cause serious trouble. Moreover, physically touching the opposite gender intentionally or unintentionally is forbidden.

In Western societies, it's taboo to ask about other people's incomes. How much a person earns is a secret that he's not willing to discuss. In addition, body shaming which is to give a negative comment on a person's appearance and health is extremely rude. In some European countries, it is considered illegal.

In general, African cultures often have taboos related to ancestral practices and social harmony. Disrespecting the old or breaking traditional customs might be disapproved or legally punished.

As the world has become more and more interconnected, the ability to comprehend diverse cultural norms becomes an essential skill. By being highly aware of different taboos, people can engage in a cross-cultural workplace effectively.

29. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Diversity of Worldwide Taboos B. The Importance of Understanding Worldwide Taboos
C. The Origin of Worldwide Taboos D. The Ways to Understand Worldwide Taboos

30. The word vary in paragraph 1 is opposite in meaning to _____

- A. come from B. be different C. remain the same D. develop with

31. The word it in paragraph 4 refers to _____

- A. health B. appearance C. comment D. body shaming

32. The word ancestral in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. relating to old traditions B. relating to past family members
C. relating to a community D. relating to a behavior

33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. It's taboo to touch someone's head in many Asian cultures.
B. People of the same gender are not allowed to touch each other in the Middle East.
C. Breaking some traditional customs could be illegal in Africa.
D. Understanding different taboos helps people work in a cross-cultural environment.

Read the passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best answer to each of the questions.

For many businesses, the first working day of the Lunar New Year means the hope for prosperity and success. However, traditionally, certain taboos should be avoided on this day to ensure good luck and fortune.

One of the most common taboos is connected with cleanliness and hygiene. It is believed that sweeping the trash out of the store or office on the first day of opening can bring bad luck and push away a fortune for the entire year. Instead, it is advised to clean up the trash and dust, bag the rubbish, and leave it inside the office on the first day. This practice is believed to keep the store clean and attract positive energy and prosperity.

Another taboo to be mindful of is the use of tools or gadgets. Breaking tools and equipment on the first working day is considered unlucky and may lead to **unfortunate** incidents. Therefore, business owners and employees should be careful when using tools and equipment to avoid any accidents or mishaps.

When it comes to selling products, business owners or shopkeepers should be mindful of their actions and gestures. Turning their back to the entrance while selling products is seen as a symbol of turning away from good fortune and potential customers. To avoid this taboo, business owners should maintain an open and welcoming posture, facing toward the entrance of the store to invite prosperity and abundance.

Additionally, it is imperative to avoid returning goods on the opening day. This principle ensures smooth and successful transactions throughout the year. By **keeping this taboo in mind**, customers can show their respect for the local customs and traditions in the Lunar New Year.

In conclusion, the first working day of the Lunar New Year has special value for lots of businesses in Vietnam. By being mindful of traditional customs and taboos, businesses can set the stage for a prosperous year ahead.

34. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Origin of The First Working Day Taboos B. The Effects of The First Working Day Taboos
- C. The Causes of The First Working Day Taboos D. The Importance of The First Working Day Taboos

35. The word **common** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. shared B. wonderful C. negative D. traditional

36. The word **unfortunate** in paragraph 3 is opposite in meaning to _____

- A. sacred B. miserable C. lucky D. evil

37. The phrase **keeping this taboo in mind** in paragraph 5 mostly means _____

- A. considering this taboo carefully B. remembering this taboo before making a decision
- C. spending time thinking about this taboo D. trying to learn more about this taboo

38. According to paragraph 2, employees shouldn't take the rubbish out because _____

- A. it removes bad luck B. it can't keep the workplace clean
- C. it brings bad luck D. it pushes away positive energy

39. Which of the following is considered taboo according to paragraph 4?

- A. Keeping a welcoming posture B. Facing toward the door of the store
- C. Turning their back to the entrance D. Refusing to serve a potential customer

40. Which of the following could be inferred from the passage?

- A. It could be acceptable to return goods after the first working day.
- B. Employees who have broken a gadget are likely to be punished severely on the first working day.
- C. Employees have to clean up their workplace regularly.
- D. Understanding different taboos is the most important for a company's success.

NAME :ENGLISH TEST UNIT 2 NO2

CLASS :

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. handsh <u>a</u> ke | B. n <u>a</u> tion | C. l <u>a</u> ntern | D. st <u>a</u> tion |
| 2. A. inter <u>e</u> sted | B. exc <u>i</u> ted | C. frust <u>r</u> ated | D. fright <u>e</u> ned |

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that has a stress pattern different from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 3. A. unus <u>u</u> al | B. n <u>a</u> tional | C. del <u>i</u> cious | D. disg <u>u</u> sting |
| 4. A. pag <u>o</u> da | B. cap <u>i</u> tal | C. spec <u>i</u> alty | D. souven <u>i</u> re |

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best option for each of the following questions.

5. The dish is delicious enough to be the _____ of the town.
A. costume B. custom C. specialty D. festival
6. What _____ are the locals celebrating in that town?
A. occasion B. specialty C. taboo D. costume
7. It's _____ to open gifts in front of the givers in the UK. The givers would love to see the receivers' reaction.
A. strange B. encouraging C. discouraging D. offensive
8. Koreans rarely shake hands, _____ is completely different in Western nations.
A. that B. which C. when D. where
9. We decided to take a boat trip to _____ island which was about 5 km from the mainland.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the options that best complete the job description.

DARLINGTON'S TOURIST OFFICER WANTED

We are currently seeking Tourist Officers to join our team, assisting visitors (10) _____ discovering the rich culture of our region. The ideal candidate should be proficient in English and (11) _____ European language,

Responsibilities:

- Welcome tourists and provide information about our national (12) _____ worn during special occasions.
- Instruct tourists on cultural norms, emphasizing the importance of (13) _____ behavior in casual meetings.
- Highlight taboos and sensitivities by (14) _____ tourists on cultural differences, explaining unsuitable behaviors considered (15) _____ like yawning in public.

If you have a passion for promoting our regional culture, visit www.darlingtontouristoffice.com for detail.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 10. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. over |
| 11. A. a | B. an | C. another | D. other |
| 12. A. costume | B. language | C. custom | D. dish |
| 13. A. respect | B. disrespect | C. respectful | D. respectfully |
| 14. A. inform | B. informing | C. to inform | D. informed |
| 15. A. encouraging | B. confident | C. welcoming | D. rude |

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph in each of the following questions.

16. a. *Com tấm*, a common choice for breakfast, is a rice dish served with pork ribs, fried egg and fish sauce.
b. In other words, the two specialties are popular enough to become the local pride for generations.
c. There are lots of delicious dishes in Ho Chi Minh City that fascinate lots of foreign tourists.

- d. In addition, *bánh mì* is a unique kind of sandwich served with different ingredients like pork or fish.
e. Tourists can try the two specialties in many places in Ho Chi Minh City.

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

17. a. Avoid crossing in the dark, and cross slowly, watching out for all kinds of vehicles on the street.
b. The traffic in some big cities in Vietnam could be a bit chaotic, especially during office hours.
c. It's also a good idea that foreign tourists raise their hands in the air to signal that they are crossing the street.
d. They should follow these tips to cross the street safely in big cities like Ho Chi Minh City.
e. Foreign tourists generally get scared of the huge number of vehicles in the street.

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

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the options that best complete the email.

Hi Gary,

I'm glad that you're going to take a Europe trip next Monday. European cultures are quite diverse compared with the US culture. There are some customs and taboos (18) _____ to avoid awkward situations.

(19) _____, you should remember punctuality is crucial, so arriving late for appointments or meetings is impolite. Additionally, Germans prefer direct communication and generally find (20) _____ Italy is a lovely country. Italian cuisine is (21) _____, and Italians take their food seriously. It's impolite to decline food or criticize a meal's quality (22) _____. Moreover, discussing diets or weight loss during a meal may be regarded as rude. You should discuss (23) _____ and give compliments on the food instead.

Let me know about your experience.

Ben

- | | |
|--|--|
| 18. A. that need to keep in mind | B. your mind needs to keep |
| C. that you need to keep in mind | D. that keep in your mind |
| 19. A. To visit Germany | B. When visiting Germany |
| C. Visit Germany | D. After visiting Germany |
| 20. A. indirect confusion in language | B. language confusion indirect |
| C. indirect language confusing | D. indirect language confused |
| 21. A. my national pride B. your national pride | C. our national pride D. their national pride |
| 22. A. since being invited to someone's home | B. if being invited to someone's home |
| C. thanks to being invited to someone's home | D. instead of being invited to someone's home |
| 23. A. how they've made the dishes | B. how they are making the dishes |
| C. how the dishes will be made | D. how they're going to make the dishes |

Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the options that best complete the passage.

Physical contact (24) _____ vary culture by culture, which makes different taboos in various countries. In the Middle East, saying hello with a warm hug is widely considered a cultural norm. However, it's (25) _____ to have physical contact between unrelated men and women in public. In France and Italy, cheek kissing is (26) _____ among friends and relatives, and the number of kisses varies depending on the region. In South Korea, shaking someone's hand could be professional in business, but the physical contact of romantic relationships in public is (27) _____. On the contrary, Thai people generally have a more relaxed attitude toward physical contact, (28) _____ lots of foreign tourists find friendly and approachable. In short, it's imperative to fully understand what to do and not to do in different nations.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 24. A. norms | B. normal | C. normality | D. normally |
| 25. A. usual | B. taboo | C. acceptable | D. recommended |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 26. A. shocking | B. rude | C. common | D. weird |
| 27. A. encouraged | B. discouraged | C. welcomed | D. appreciated |
| 28. A. which | B. that | C. who | D. whom |

Read the passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best answer to each of the questions.

In various cultures around the world, there are lots of customs and taboos, especially those related to physical contact and shoe removal. Understanding those practices is crucial for cultural sensitivity.

In many Eastern cultures, such as Japan and South Korea, there is a taboo against physical contact, especially between individuals of the opposite sex or those not closely related. Instead, greetings are typically expressed through respectful bows or nods with a respectful distance. Conversely, in some Latin American and Mediterranean countries, physical contact is more common and often **perceived** as a natural part of social interaction. Hugs and kisses on the cheek are popular customs of warmth and friendliness. However, it's essential to remember that many people within the same culture might have different attitudes towards physical contact.

Another typical custom observed in various parts of Asia, including Japan, South Korea, and parts of the Middle East, is the removal of shoes before entering someone's home or certain sacred spaces like temples or pagodas. This practice is rooted in the belief that shoes carry dirt from the outside world, and removing them symbolizes leaving behind worldly concerns. In contrast, in many Western cultures, it's **customary** to keep shoes on when entering someone's home, unless specifically requested otherwise. However, it's essential **to be aware of individual preferences**, as some households may prefer guests to remove their shoes to maintain cleanliness.

In conclusion, respecting those cultural taboos is essential for promoting cross-cultural interaction. By being mindful of those customs and preferences, people can contribute to a harmonious global community.

29. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Exploring the Common Social Norms | B. Avoiding the Common Social Norms |
| C. Solving the Common Social Norms | D. Changing the Common Social Norms |

30. The word **perceived** in paragraph 2 is opposite in meaning to _____

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| A. considered | B. viewed | C. disregarded | D. recognized |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|

31. The word **customary** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| A. crucial | B. usual | C. abnormal | D. weird |
|------------|----------|-------------|----------|

32. The phrase **to be aware of individual preferences** in paragraph 3 mostly means _____

- A. to find out what other people want
- B. to imitate whatever other people like doing
- C. to understand how differently many people think
- D. to judge what other people think

33. Which of the following could be inferred from the passage?

- A. Japanese tourists never shake hands with people from other nations.
- B. Western people always wear their shoes in a house.
- C. Guests are required to remove their shoes when visiting a European house.
- D. Guests are usually welcomed with kisses on the cheek in Latin America.

Read the passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best answer to each of the questions.

Every nation has their own cultural characteristics that make its food customs special. Therefore, tourists should be highly aware of the cultural differences and keep in mind what to do and not to do at the table.

First, the world's diets are generally related to religious sensitivity. For example, if you visit the areas populated by Hindus in India, don't expect to eat beef because cows are considered **sacred**, and the Hindus are not allowed to harm them. However, if you visit the areas where the locals are Islam, it's impossible to order pork in a restaurant because Muslims are **prohibited** from eating pork. If you're traveling to a Buddhist nation where the population is strictly vegan, don't be annoyed if it takes you hours to find animal-based dishes because it's taboo to serve them. Second, how people eat is determined by their culture. Some Asian countries that have their own particular noodle dishes require people to eat with chopsticks, which is completely different from eating with forks in Western countries. Chopsticks have been used to eat dishes like noodles for many generations. Therefore, learn how to use chopsticks properly so you can try some delicious noodles in Asian styles. In many Islamic nations, the locals eat with the right hand because the left hand is culturally considered dirty. In some Islamic communities, it might be difficult to find some kinds of cutlery tools like forks and chopsticks; if you were lucky enough to find some, **they** could be quite expensive.

In summary, food customs are created under the influence of religious sensitivity and culture. Therefore, be mindful of the place you're visiting and choose a place to eat carefully in order to show respect for the locals.

34. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?
- A. How Differently People Practice Their Own Religions
 - B. How Different the World's Food Customs Are
 - C. How Culture Affects the Way People Eat
 - D. How People Eat Affects Their Culture
35. The word **sacred** in paragraph 2 is opposite in meaning to _____
- A. respected
 - B. cherished
 - C. honored
 - D. unholy
36. The word **prohibited** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- A. discouraged
 - B. ordered
 - C. banned
 - D. advised
37. The word **they** in paragraph 3 refers to _____
- A. tools
 - B. chopsticks
 - C. forks
 - D. communitie
38. According to paragraph 2, you will have trouble looking for some meat if _____
- A. you are visiting an Islamic area
 - B. you are staying in a Hindu area
 - C. you are traveling in India
 - D. you are surrounded by vegan people
39. Which of the following could be inferred from paragraph 3?
- A. Asian dishes are completely different from Western dishes.
 - B. Forks are forbidden in some Islamic countries.
 - C. Western tourists should learn how to eat like the locals during their Asian trips.
 - D. Noodle dishes are considered the most convenient in Eastern Asian nations.
40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. Eating meat is strictly forbidden in some Asian countries.
 - B. It's taboo to eat with the left hand in some nations.
 - C. It's crucial to use the right kitchen utensils.
 - D. People mustn't eat some kinds of meat in some religions.