

MAI LAN HƯƠNG - HÀ THANH UYÊN

BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

Theo chương trình mới
của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo

8

Tập Một

CÓ ĐÁP ÁN



MAI LAN HƯƠNG – HÀ THANH UYÊN

BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

8

TẬP 1

THEO CHƯƠNG TRÌNH MỚI CỦA
BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐÀ NẴNG

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU



hằm giúp các em học sinh có thêm tài liệu để ôn luyện và thực hành môn tiếng Anh 8 theo chương trình mới của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo, chúng tôi biên soạn bộ sách **Bài tập tiếng Anh 8**.

Bài tập tiếng Anh 8 gồm hai tập tương ứng với hai tập sách giáo khoa **Tiếng Anh 8** của nhà xuất bản Giáo Dục Việt Nam hợp tác với Nhà Xuất bản Giáo dục Pearson.

Bài tập tiếng Anh 8 - tập 1 gồm 6 đơn vị bài tập, được biên soạn theo sát nội dung của 6 đơn vị bài học trong sách **Tiếng Anh 8 - tập 1**. Mỗi đơn vị bài tập gồm 5 phần:

- ★ **Phần A - Phonetics:** các bài tập ngữ âm giúp củng cố khả năng phát âm và khả năng nhận biết các m.
- ★ **Phần B - Vocabulary and Grammar:** các bài tập về từ vựng và ngữ pháp giúp ôn luyện từ vựng và củng cố kiến thức ngữ pháp trong từng đơn vị bài học.
- ★ **Phần C - Speaking:** các bài tập đặt câu hỏi, hoàn tất đoạn hội thoại, sắp xếp đoạn hội thoại, v.v. giúp rèn luyện kỹ năng nói.
- ★ **Phần D - Reading:** các đoạn văn ngắn với hình thức điền vào chỗ trống, chọn từ để điền vào chỗ trống, đọc và trả lời câu hỏi, đọc rồi viết T (true) hoặc F (false), v.v. giúp luyện tập và phát triển kỹ năng đọc hiểu.
- ★ **Phần E - Writing:** các bài tập viết câu giúp luyện tập kỹ năng viết.

Sau phần bài tập của mỗi đơn vị bài tập có một bài kiểm tra (Test for Unit) và sau 3 đơn vị bài tập có một bài tự kiểm tra (Test Yourself) nhằm giúp các em ôn tập và củng cố kiến thức đã học.

Trong quá trình biên soạn sẽ không tránh khỏi sai sót. Chúng tôi rất mong nhận được ý kiến đóng góp của thầy cô giáo, quý phụ huynh và các bạn đọc để sách được hoàn thiện hơn. Chân thành cảm ơn.

Ban biên soạn Zenbooks.

MỤC LỤC

UNIT 1:	LEISURE ACTIVITIES.....	5
UNIT 2:	LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE	17
UNIT 3:	PEOPLE OF VIETNAM.....	28
	TEST YOURSELF 1	41
UNIT 4:	OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS	46
UNIT 5:	FESTIVALS IN VIETNAM	59
UNIT 6:	FOLK TALES	74
	TEST YOURSELF 2.....	88
	ĐÁP ÁN	93

UNIT 1

LEISURE ACTIVITIES

A. PHONETICS

I. Write *pr* or *br* to complete the words, then put them into the correct columns.

___ush	___ize	___eakfast	___ick
a___icot	___anch	___ogram	___esident
li___ary	___ice	___occoi	___oblem
___oject	___acelet	___onze	___ince

/br/	/pr/
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

II. Complete the sentences with the words in part I. Then practise saying them.

- The statue of _____ Ho Chi Minh is made of _____.
- I'm going to paint the fence. Have you got any paint _____?
- She won first _____ in a poetry competition.
- An _____ is a small, round, soft fruit with an orange-yellow skin.
- _____ and princess are the titles to call the children of a king.
- The outer wall of Saigon Notre Dame Cathedral was built with red _____.
- Nowadays, traffic is a serious _____ in big cities.
- She has some _____ in her jewellery box.

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Look at the pictures and write the name of the activities.

relaxing texting playing games doingDIY hanging out
reading window shopping making crafts making origami surfing the net



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

II. Complete the sentences with the words in part I.

- I really enjoy _____ comic books when I have no work to do.
- He enjoyed sitting in his armchair, _____ and reading the newspaper.
- She was always on her phone talking and _____.
- Internet addicts spend too much time _____.
- _____ has become very popular with teenagers, especially online games.
- Helen fancies _____ with her friends at weekends.
- He's useless at _____. He won't even put up a shelf.
- Trang is fond of _____. She made lots of beautiful bead bracelets and necklaces.
- _____ is many girls' favourite pastime. They take pleasure in looking at the goods displayed in shop windows.
- My sister is very good at _____. She can fold paper into animals, birds, flowers, etc.

III. Put the words into the correct category.

a comedy, a skill, hanging out, going to the gym, aerobics, collecting books, the news, visiting relatives, a book, a language, a poem, judo, chatting, making crafts, the newspaper, having meals together, gardening, a musical instrument, skating, a drama, visiting museums, going to a fashion show, doing DIY projects, volleyball, texting, a game show

1. Going to an event/ place	
2. Having hobbies	
3. Learning something	
4. Playing sports	
5. Reading	
6. Socializing with friends	

7. Spending time with family	Giaoandethitienganh.info
8. Watching TV	

IV. Write the correct “netlingo” abbreviation according to its meaning.

WF B4N S2U WBU T2UL EZ THX J4F FYI LOL NUFF DYLI GR8 BTW OMG 2nite

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1. easy | _____ | 2. What about you? | _____ |
| 3. Same to you | _____ | 4. Bye for now | _____ |
| 5. Talk to you later | _____ | 6. tonight | _____ |
| 7. By the way | _____ | 8. for your information | _____ |
| 9. enough | _____ | 10. Do you love it? | _____ |
| 11. Oh my God | _____ | 12. Great | _____ |
| 13. just for fun | _____ | 14. Thanks | _____ |
| 15. way fun | _____ | 16. Laughing Out Loud | _____ |

V. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

leisure virtual satisfied weird addicted hooked relaxing fun

- It is very _____ to lie on the beach, and listen to the sound of the waves.
- That's _____ - I thought I'd left my keys on the table but they're not there.
- Many teens are _____ on social networks like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.
- The website allows you to take a _____ tour of the art gallery.
- He was not _____ with the camera, so he took it back to the store.
- Bird-watching is an increasingly popular _____ activity.
- Hanging out with friends is _____. I really enjoy it.
- Are you _____ to Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr, or Instagram?

VI. Complete the sentences with the correct form (to-infinitive or -ing form) of the verbs in the box. Some verbs can be followed by either a to-infinitive or an -ing form.

stay make watch do cycle eat hang out travel get read

- My brother loves _____ live football on TV.
- Do people in your country like _____ abroad on vacation?
- Riding a bike is Lan's pleasure, but she detests _____ in the rain.
- I don't mind _____ at home to look after the children.
- As a child, he hated _____ books, but now he finds it enjoyable.
- Minh is in good shape. He enjoys _____ sport and exercise.
- She doesn't like _____ up early in the morning, especially at the weekend.
- Emily dislikes _____ crafts, but she enjoys origami.
- I fancy _____ out tonight because I'm too tired to cook.

10. Nancy adores _____ with her best friend Helen.

VII. Complete the sentences with the *to-infinitive* or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I have enjoyed _____ (meet) you. Hope _____ (see) you again soon.
2. My father is not keen on coffee. He prefers _____ (drink) tea.
3. I am a little busy. Would you mind _____ (wait) a little longer?
4. Mobile games are great, but I don't like _____ (play) them for too long.
5. If I can choose, I prefer _____ (stay) at home to _____ (play) sport.
6. Tonight I'd like _____ (go) out, but I have to do my homework.
7. Sue loves _____ (make) origami. She can fold some animals, birds and flowers.
8. I detested _____ (spend) two hours every day travelling to work and back.
9. He started _____ (surf) the net hours ago. Has he stopped _____ (surf) yet?
10. I tried hard _____ (concentrate), but my mind kept _____ (wander).

VIII. Complete the correct answer a, b, c or d.

1. How much time do you spend _____ TV every day?
a. watch b. to watch c. watching d. in watching
2. I'd hate _____ the exams, so I'm doing my best.
a. failing b. to fail c. fail d. failed
3. I always enjoy _____ to my grandfather. He always tells me great stories.
a. to talk b. to talking c. talking d. talk
4. Could you help me _____ the kitchen? It's a real mess!
a. tidy b. tidied c. tidying d. with tidying
5. Steven dislikes _____, so he usually takes a bus to work.
a. to drive b. to be driven c. be driven d. driving
6. Jane prefers _____ music than to listen to it.
a. playing b. play c. to play d. played
7. Marlene can't wait _____ to the beach again.
a. to go b. going c. for going d. go
8. I really regret _____ this computer – it's useless.
a. buy b. to buy c. buying d. for buying
9. Your child needs _____ some weight. Tell him _____ less junk food and more exercise.
a. to lose - eat b. to lose - to eat c. losing - to eat d. losing - eat
10. I would love _____ to your party! Thank you for inviting me.
a. come b. coming c. to come d. came

IX. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

therefore in short although secondly then thirdly in addition firstly

The number of people running has decreased (1)_____. Running provides many benefits for health. The following advantages will help you decide if you want to try.

(2)_____, running helps to improve physical body. For instance, it builds a good condition of lungs, promotes bone health, reduces stress levels. (3)_____, running reduces blood pressure while improves blood flow.

(4)_____, it is a good choice for weight loss. A medium level of running can result in weight loss.

(5)_____, running is a low cost activity. You only need a quality pair of athletic shoes. You can run outdoors, in your neighbourhood or at local parks. (6)_____, you can meet your exercise goals without going to a gym centre.

(7)_____, it's worth running whether in every morning or in any free time. You don't need a big start, but 15 minutes each day. (8)_____ add 5 minutes every week until it reaches 60 minutes. You will never see the fantastic outcome if you don't give it a try.

X. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. I first got hooked _____ video games when I was eight.
2. The library allows you to check _____ six books at a time.
3. Carpentry isn't right _____ my street. I'd rather pay someone else to do it.
4. Could you help me look _____ my contact lens?
5. What do you usually do _____ your leisure time?
6. A lot of kids nowadays have become addicted _____ surfing the net.
7. We work _____ volunteers for an animal protection organization.
8. He spends most of his free time looking _____ the garden.
9. Today, teenagers rely _____ technology more than in the past.
10. Surfing the Net too many hours can be harmful _____ your health.

C. SPEAKING

I. Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. A: _____
B: My mother watches films every afternoon.
2. A: _____
B: They went to the movies yesterday evening.
3. A: _____
B: I love hanging out with my best friend Helen.
4. A: _____
B: I don't give my personal information to websites because it's easy to be stolen.
5. A: _____
Children should spend less than 2 hours a day on screens.
6. A: _____
B: Do-it-yourself (DIY) is the most popular pastime in my country.
7. A: _____
B: The art of paper folding originated in China.
8. A: _____
B: *I vs 100* game show lasts ninety minutes.

II. Put the dialogue into the correct order.

- ___ What types of books do you like most?
- ___ Well, reading gives me much pleasure and knowledge. Books are a rich source of information, you know.

- ___ Yeah, it's my favourite pastime.
- _1_ Hello! Where are you going?
- ___ Comic books, science fiction novels, story books, etc. I also like to draw and paint in my leisure time.
- ___ What an enjoyable pastime you have!
- ___ Hi! I'm going to the book store to buy some books.
- ___ Nice! You're so talented!
- ___ You enjoy reading, don't you?
- ___ I spend my leisure time gardening. I have planted many different types of flowers, plants, and trees in my garden.
- ___ Thanks. What do you enjoy doing in your spare time?
- ___ I don't like reading at all. Why do you like reading?

D. READING

I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

models by through origami together upstream folding taught

Origami is the Japanese word for paper (1)_____. ORI means to fold and KAMI means paper. (2)_____, they form the word, "origami." It is an art form that has been handed down from parent to child (3)_____ many generations. Origami involves the creation of paper forms usually entirely (4)_____ folding. Animals, birds, fish, geometric shapes, puppets, toys and masks are among the (5)_____ that even very young children can learn to make in just one sitting.

In Japan, at one time origami was (6)_____ in schools but today, children are generally taught origami at home. Holidays are celebrated with colorful (7)_____ decorations made by the family. On children's day (formerly boy's day), children make colorful carp: a fish that swims (8)_____, against the current. This symbolizes strength.

II. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.

The British spend their free time in different ways. People generally use it to relax, but many people also do voluntary work, especially for charities.

A lot of free time is spent in the home, where the most popular leisure activity is watching television, the average viewing time being 25 hours per week. Reading is also a favourite way of spending leisure time. The British spend a lot of time reading newspapers and magazines. In the summer gardening is popular, and in winter it is often replaced by 'do-it-yourself', when people spend time improving or repairing their homes.

Some leisure activities are mostly or entirely social. Inviting friends for a drink or a meal at home is the most usual one. Sometimes people join friends for a drink in a pub, or have dinner in a restaurant.

The extra time available at weekends means that some leisure activities, many of them to do with sport, normally take place only then. Traditional spectator sports include football, cricket, horse racing, motor racing and motorcycle racing. Popular forms of exercise are swimming, tennis, ice skating or roller-skating, cycling, climbing, and hill or country walking.

Families often have a 'day out' at the weekend, especially in summer, with a visit to a local event such as a festival, fair or show. Young people especially go to clubs and discos, while people of all ages go to the theatre, the cinema, art exhibitions and concerts.

A. Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. Many British people use their free time to help people in need.
2. In the summer, the British prefer indoor activities.
3. All free time activities are individual activities.
4. Most British people watch or do sports at the weekend.
5. Sometimes people go with their friends to a pub or restaurant.
6. British young people don't like going to the movies.

B. Answer the questions.

1. What's the most popular free time activity in the UK?

2. How many hours a week do the British watch TV?

3. In winter, what do the British often do in their spare time?

4. Which sports do many British people enjoy watching?

E. WRITING

I. Write sentences with the cues given.

1. Mai/ usually/ listen/ K-pop music/ free time.

2. when/ I/ be/ a child/ I/ enjoy/ play/ computer games.

3. my father/ spend/ most/ spare time/ look after/ the garden.

4. watching TV/ most/ popular/ leisure activity/ Britain?

5. many teenagers/ addicted/ the Internet/ computer games.

6. she/ get/ hooked/ the medical drama/ after/ watch/ the first episode.

7. most/ my friends/ prefer/ play sports/ to/ surf the net.

8. today's world/ teenagers/ rely/ technology/ more/ the past.

II. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. It takes us more than two hours to see the film "Avatar".

The film "Avatar" _____

2. She likes to hang out with friends on Saturday evening.

She's interested _____

3. She only allows her children to watch television at weekends.
She only lets _____
4. Could you help me with this box?
Would you _____
5. DIY skills aren't as hard to learn as I think.
DIY skills are _____
6. Who will take care of the garden while you are away?
Who will look _____
7. How about going window-shopping this afternoon?
Shall _____
8. What leisure activity do you like most?
What's _____

TEST FOR UNIT1

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a. <u>s</u> ound | b. <u>o</u> ut | c. <u>f</u> ound | d. <u>e</u> nough |
| 2. a. br <u>a</u> celet | b. f <u>a</u> vourite | c. cr <u>a</u> ft | d. g <u>a</u> me |
| 3. a. le <u>i</u> sure | b. <u>s</u> ure | c. <u>s</u> hopping | d. so <u>c</u> ialise |
| 4. a. tr <u>i</u> ck | b. k <u>i</u> t | c. add <u>i</u> ct | d. v <u>i</u> rtual |
| 5. a. satisf <u>i</u> ed | b. hook <u>e</u> d | c. bor <u>e</u> d | d. socialis <u>e</u> d |

II. Choose the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. socializing | b. communicating | c. hanging out | d. skateboarding |
| 2. a. having savings | b. collecting stamps | c. making origami | d. doing DIY |
| 3. a. a thriller | b. a comedy | c. a skill | d. a reality show |
| 4. a. J4F | b. 2moro | c. tonight | d. goin' |
| 5. a. magazine | b. mobile game | c. newspaper | d. book |
| 6. a. virtual | b. harmful | c. creative | d. leisure |

III. Complete each sentence with an appropriate word.

1. How much time do you spend _____ the Web a day?
2. One of Jesse's favourite _____ activities is swimming.
3. _____ exercise is good for your health.
4. What is his _____ address? ~ It's ejohnsonl23@yahoo.com.
5. She enjoys making _____. She has a collection of handmade items.
6. They loves reading _____ such as Doraemon and Lucky Luke.
7. Would you _____ closing the window? It's cold.
8. My son's _____ to computer games – he hardly ever comes out of his room.

IV. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.

1. How much time do you spend _____ leisure activities?
a. on b. in c. for d. with
2. Why don't you apply for this job? It looks right _____ your street.

- a.on b. in c.at d. up
3. Many young people don't _____ walking to school or playing active games?
a. prefer b. enjoy c. suggest d. want
4. Daisy is _____ social media. She spends lots of time on Facebook and Instagram.
a.tired of b. bored with c. addicted to d. curious about
5. _____ leisure time is free from compulsory activities, it is often referred to as "free time."
a. Because b. Although c. When d. As long ass
6. On YouTube you can find many videos on _____ all aspects of your English.
a. surfing b. working c. taking d. improving
7. Some addicts are teenagers _____ are hooked on computer games.
a. which b. who c. what d. whose
8. My sister enjoys _____. She usually walks around the mall, but not buying anything.
a. going shopping b. hanging out c. window shopping d. doing DIY
9. You can raise a _____ pet like a Neopet if you aren't allowed to own a real pet.
a. domestic b. virtual c. weird d. beloved
10. "My favourite leisure activity is people watching." "_____"
a. That sounds so weird! b. That's all right.
c. OK. That's what you've chosen. d. Sure. It's very entertaining.

V. Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

1. Having leisure activities are truly important to the elderly.
A B C D
2. Although she wanted to go to the museum, she decidedstaying at home.
A B C D
3. Parents are concerned that their kids may be spendingtoo many time on screens.
A B C D
4. Collecting coins isexciting, but it can also be relaxed.
A B C D
5. Cloud watchingsound weird, but Hang adores it.
A B C D
6. For some young people, enjoyment involves sittingin front a computer playing games.
A B C D
7. His parents are thinking ofbanning him onusing the computer.
A B C D
8. When you game online, be carefully when making friends with strangers.
A B C D

VI. Write the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. At present, the social networks _____ (become) more popular among young generation.
2. I _____ (not listen) to their new CD yet. Is it any good?
3. When I was a student, I _____ (not like) doing homework.

4. Facebook _____ (found) in 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg and Eduardo Saverin.
5. The American _____ (spend) 34 hours a week watching television.
6. _____ (you/ ever/ make) origami cranes?
7. I've just bought a new CD of folk songs. I _____ (listen) to it tonight.
8. Do you adore _____ (lie) in a hot bath?
9. Please try _____ (arrive) punctually at 8.30.
10. Many teenagers prefer _____ (watch) TV to _____ (read) books.

VII. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. The Internet is very _____, it takes up a lot of our time. (addict)
2. I enjoy _____ with friends and going out at the weekend. (social)
3. Sitting in front of the computer too long can cause _____. (obese)
4. Are you _____ about the new Gears Of War games? (excite)
5. She listens to classical music for _____. (relax)
6. The Internet has changed the English language _____. (consider)
7. She was _____ with her job and decided to look for a new one. (satisfy)
8. Face to face _____ is better than Skype video calls. (communicate)

VIII. Match the questions to the answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. What do you enjoy doing in your spare time? | a. I don't know ... doing sport or playing a musical instrument. |
| 2. How much time do you have each week for socialising with friends? | b. I want to improve my speaking skill. |
| 3. What do you think is the best leisure activity for teens? | c. I prefer to spend my free time with my family and friends. |
| 4. Why do you join English club? | d. I'm not sure. I might watch a video at home. |
| 5. Do you prefer to spend your free time alone or with other people? | e. For relaxation, I prefer listening to soft music. |
| 6. What do you do to relax yourself? | f. Every day to consume Facebook updates from friends and family. |
| 7. How often do you use social media? | g. About five hours or fewer. |
| 8. Do you have any plans for next weekend? | h. I love reading and spend as much time as I can doing that |

IX. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

In the world of messengers and chat rooms, the use of Internet (1) _____ is as natural as seeing another selfie maker at the street. Some people call it Internet slang since many abbreviations are (2) _____ used in informal conversations of specific groups in social media networks. However, the typical slang of British English, American English, Australian English, and others are typically localized (3) _____. Internet abbreviations are universal and used by any person who catches the gist of a chat.

The likelihood you can come up (4) _____ ten common internet abbreviations is almost as high as the fact that you text or (5) _____ your friends each day. Test yourself, what does NSFW mean in texting? And can you decode at (6) _____ half of the following abbreviations? LOL, ASAP, OMG, XOXO, B4N, FYI, G2G, FB, MSG, TTYL. Easily?

By the way, FYI, ASAP, as well as other acronyms and abbreviations (7) _____
 BTW(By the way), IMO (In my opinion), LMK (Let me know), PRB (Please reply by) have been
 included to the business email conversation (8) _____ almost never happens with common
 slang.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. a. synonyms | b. abbreviations | c. antonyms | d. syllables |
| 2. a. mostly | b. most | c. the most | d. almost |
| 3. a. although | b. because | c. whenever | d. whereas |
| 4. a. for | b. to | c. with | d. against |
| 5. a. tweet | b. talk | c. send | d. meet |
| 6. a. loss | b. large | c. last | d. least |
| 7. a. such | b. like | c. likely | d. as |
| 8. a. this | b. what | c. which | d. it |

X. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answers.

The latest addiction to trap thousands of people is the Internet, which has been blamed for broken relationships, job losses, financial ruin, and even suicide. Psychologists now recognize Internet Addiction Syndrome (IAS) as a new illness that could cause serious problems and ruin many lives.

IAS is similar to other problems like gambling, smoking and drinking: addicts have dreams about the Internet; they need to use it first thing in the morning; they lie to their parents and partners about how much time they spent online; they wish they could cut down, but are unable to do so. A recent study found that many users spend up to 40 hours a week on the Internet. Some of the addicts are teenagers who are already hooked on computer games and who find it very difficult to resist the games on the Internet.

- What is the best title of the passage?

a. The advantage of the Internet	b. Hooked on the Net
c. Impact of Internet on teens	d. A guide to the Internet
- According to the writer, internet addiction _____.

a. is not the same as gambling	b. is not an illness
c. can lead to financial problems	d. helps people kill time
- Internet addicts find it hard _____.

a. to use the Internet in the morning	b. to lie about the time they spent online
c. to spend more time on the Internet	d. to spend less time on the Internet
- The word 'it' in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

a. the Internet	b. IAS	c. dream	d. computer
-----------------	--------	----------	-------------
- Which of the followings is NOT true?

a. IAS is recognised as a new illness.
b. Internet addiction can cause suicide behaviours.
c. Many internet addicts spend more than 40 hours a week online.
d. Teenagers who are hooked on computer games can suffer from IAS.

XI. Write a short paragraph about your favourite leisure activity.

- ◆ What do you enjoy doing in your leisure time?
- ◆ What is your favourite leisure activity?

- ◆ Why do you enjoy doing it?
- ◆ How did you start doing it at first?
- ◆ How often do you practice it?
- ◆ Who do you often practise it with?
- ◆ Do your Mum/ Dad/ friend(s) also like it?
- ◆ What free-time activities would you like to try in the future?

A. PHONETICS

I. Say the words aloud, then circle the words that matches to the pictures.



1. clock / block



2. blaze / clay



3. blame / clap



4. clasp / blanket



5. blind / climb



6. blender / cleaner



7. clash / blast



8. cloud / blouse



9. clothes / blossom



10. blown / clown



11. blow / close



12. bliss / click

II. Underline the words that has consonant clusters **bl** or **cl**.

1. Nick enjoys looking at the clear blue sky.
2. I climbed over the hill and found the bright bloom of the wild flowers.
3. They claimed that those special clinics were built for blind people.
4. Tight winds are blowing over the blackberry farm.
5. We will have a clear view after passing these building blocks.
6. There are some clues about the blast near the church yesterday.
7. Clay may stick on your clothes when you go flying kites on the field.
8. The blades of her juice blender was broken.

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Match the word or phrase with its definition.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. buffalo drawn cart | a. a circular wooden canvas and felt tent |
| 2. harvest time | b. land covered with grass where sheep, cows, horses, etc., feed |
| 3. paddy field | c. a vehicle with two or four wheels pulled by buffalo |
| 4. cattle | d. a structure where bees are kept for producing honey |
| 5. pasture | e. cows and bulls that are kept as farm animals |
| 6. ger | f. a high mountainous area of a country |
| 7. beehive | g. a field in which rice is grown |
| 8. highlands | h. the time of year when crops are cut and collected from the fields |
| 9. dairy products | i. a member of a community that moves with its animals from place to place |

10. nomad j. food made from milk, such as butter and cheese

II. Complete the sentences with the words in part I.

1. If you want to gather honey, don't kick over the _____.
2. Horses are grazing in the _____.
3. He helped his uncle load hay onto a _____.
4. Mongolia's nomads live in a traditional tent called _____.
5. We saw lots of lush rice _____ on the way to the village.
6. In Mongolia, he spent time with the nomads of the Gobi _____.
7. A boy was driving the herd of _____ to the pasture.
8. It is _____, and all the farmers are very busy.
9. The Maasai are _____ and cattle raisers.
10. The doctor told me to eat less red meat and _____.

III. Complete the sentences with the adjectives from the box.

generous peaceful optimistic quiet inconvenient
fresh brave exciting vast skillful envious

1. It's _____ to see a kite flying high in the sky.
2. It was very _____ there; you could just hear the wind moving in the trees.
3. I love the _____ open spaces and the _____ air in the countryside.
4. The villagers often find it _____ to get into town due to the lack of public transport.
5. People in rural areas are more _____ than their city counterparts.
6. I'm so _____ of you getting such an exciting holiday.
7. Billy is clearly a _____ person. He contributed lots of money to charity.
8. It was very _____ of him to jump into the river to save a drowning child,.
9. Most of Mongolian people are _____ at riding a horse.
10. Life in the countryside is more _____ and healthier.

IV. Put the words in the box in the correct rows.

strawberries hay a donkey a fence sheep flowers rice straw a horse
a tent grass a building grapes cattle a camel a memorial rainwater
a bike roses buffaloes a motorcycle cows lettuces a poster stamps goats

- ◆ride: _____
- ◆ herd: _____
- ◆collect: _____
- ◆pick: _____
- ◆ put up: _____

V. Underline the correct form of the word.

1. We've all been working very *hard* / *hardly* and now we're tired.
2. Our school Internet connection is really *slow* / *slowly*.
3. What's the matter with him? He looks *angry* / *angrily*.
4. The children are playing *quiet* / *quietly* in the garden.

5. Rural areas are *common* / *commonly* known as the countryside or a village.
6. Nomadic children are very *brave* / *bravely* to learn to ride a horse at the age of five.
7. The sun is shining *bright* / *brightly* through the trees.
8. We all find living in the city very *stressful* / *stressfully*.
9. Don't talk so *fast* / *fastly*— I can't understand what you're saying.
10. John was a kindly and *generous* / *generously* man.

VI. Complete the dialogue with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- David: How do you like living in the big city?
- Maria: There are many things that are (1) _____ (good) than living in the country!
- David: Can you give me some examples?
- Maria: Well, it certainly is (2) _____ (interesting) than the country: There is so much more to do and see!
- David: Yes, but the city is (3) _____ (dangerous) than the country.
- Maria: That's true. People in the countryside are (4) _____ (friendly) than those in the city.
- David: I'm sure that the country is (5) _____ (relaxed), too!
- Maria: Yes, the city is (6) _____ (busy) than the country. However, the country is much (7) _____ (slow) than the city.
- David: I think that's a good thing!
- Maria: The country is so slow and boring! It's much (8) _____ (boring) than the city.
- David: Life in the country is a lot (9) _____ (healthy) than in the city, I think.
- Maria: Sure, it's (10) _____ (clean) too. But, the city is so much (11) _____ (exciting).

VII. Complete the sentences with the comparative form of adverbs in the box. Add 'than' where necessary.

carefully hard quietly slowly healthily well badly quickly far fast

1. The teacher spoke _____ to help us to understand.
2. She answered all the questions _____ the other students and she got a very good mark.
3. The Spanish athlete ran _____ the other runners, so he won the race.
4. Jim threw the ball _____ Peter.
5. This street is crowded and narrow. Couldn't you drive a bit _____?
6. These days we are eating _____ ever before.
7. I did _____ on the test than Mark did. He got an A+ and I just got an A.
8. Machines can help farmers harvest _____.
9. Does more money make you work _____?
10. You're talking so loudly. Could you speak a bit _____, please?

VIII. Underline the correct words or phrases.

1. Cattle usually cross over the road. You should drive *more careful* / *more carefully*.
2. Life in some parts of the country is *boring* / *more boring* than that in other parts.
3. The old usually get up *earlier* / *more early* than the young.

4. An ox doesn't plough *weller / better* than a buffalo.
5. These 7 thinking habits will help you become *more confident / more confidently*.
6. Don't worry. The river is not as *deep / deeper* as it looks.
7. After a hard working day, you may sleep *soundlier / more soundly* than usual.
8. My father has been much *healthier / more healthy* since he stopped smoking.
9. The air in the mountainous zones is *more fresh / fresher* than that in the cities.
10. I can't understand. Would you ask him to speak *clearlier / more clearly*?

IX. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Some people think that health is _____ than money. (important)
2. The pollution in our city is much _____ than it used to be. (bad)
3. My new teacher explained the lessons _____ than my old teacher. (clear)
4. He doesn't play volleyball as _____ as his brother. (good)
5. Get rid of the sorrow! You will do it _____ next time. (good)
6. Communication is a lot _____ than it was 50 years ago. (easy)
7. People in rural areas wear _____ than those in cities. (simple)
8. Robert arrived at the meeting _____ than Francis. (late)
9. These trousers are too wide. Do you have any that are _____? (narrow)
10. My mother always gets up _____ than everybody else in the house. (early)
11. Rene speaks _____ than the other ESL students in the class. (fluent)
12. Can't you think of anything _____ to say? (intelligent)
13. I think his new book is much _____ than his last one. (boring)
14. Max finished the homework _____ than anyone else in the class. (fast)
15. He doesn't look as _____ as he used to. (happy)

X. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition.

1. The farmers loaded the rice straw _____ buffalo drawn carts.
2. She is always envious _____ her cousin's long blond hair.
3. He joined the boys _____ herding the buffaloes.
4. Would you like to visit the countryside _____ harvest time?
5. I think it's better for children to grow _____ in the countryside.
6. The computer provides access _____ all the information.
7. The nomad move two or three times a year to look _____ new pastures.
8. A ger can be put _____, then taken _____ and transported.
9. My father used to live _____ a farm when he was younger.
10. Last summer holiday I went _____ a trip _____ the countryside.

C. SPEAKING

I. Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. What is your hometown, Michele? | a. I usually played outside with my friends. Sometimes we went into the city to go shopping or see a movie. |
| 2. How big is the town? | b. Actually I find it exciting to live in the city, but it's so crowded and the people aren't friendly. |
| 3. What is the town's population? | c. It's pretty small, just about 1.86 sq mi. |

4. Did you like your hometown? d. Ten years ago.
5. What did you usually do for fun? e. I lived in a small town called Beaverton.
6. How often did you go to the city? f. About three thousand people I think.
7. When did you move to the city? g. When I was little I liked it, but when I got older I found it pretty boring being in such a small town.
8. Do you prefer city or country life? h. Twice or three times a month.

II. Complete the conversation with the sentences from the box.

Sounds great! I wish I could join...
 Hi Thang. It's Tony. How is your stay there?
 Two hours? Wow! It must be fun.
 I'm so envious of you! I wish I could ride that cart.
 But where can you fly kites?
 What are you doing?
 Have you got lots of new friends there?
 Really? Who did you go swimming with?

Thang: Thang speaking.

Tony: (1) _____

Thang: Hi Tony! It's very exciting here. I'm having a wonderful time.

Tony: (2) _____

Thang: Lots of interesting things. Yesterday we went swimming in a river.

Tony: (3) _____

Thang: My cousins and their friends. We played and swam for 2 hours.

Tony: (4) _____

Thang: Yeah. Then we rode a buffalo cart to home. Fantastic!

Tony: (5) _____

Thang: Tomorrow afternoon we're going to fly kites together. It's even more exciting, I think.

Tony: Sure. (6) _____

Thang: Yes. I made friends with many local boys. They're very friendly.

Tony: (7) _____

Thang: There are lots of open fields nearby. They're great places to fly a kite.

Tony: (8) _____

Thang: Well, I wish you were here Tony.

D. READING

I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

outdoor around peaceful conclusion boring isolated possible polluted

Nowadays, some people choose to live and work in the countryside. New ways of working, such as online working, have made it (1) _____ for more people to live there. There are both advantages and disadvantages to living in the countryside.

On the one hand, life in the countryside is very (2) _____. There are less cars and that

means that there is less noise, and that it is less (3)_____. Furthermore, there is more land available in the countryside, and people can often live in bigger houses or flats than in cities. Finally, it is easier to do a lot of (4)_____ activities such as walking or cycling if you live in the countryside. On the other hand, life in the countryside can be (5)_____. There are fewer restaurants, cinemas and shops to go to. Moreover, there is little public transport, which makes it difficult to get (6)_____ if you don't have a car. Finally, you can feel (7)_____ if you live a long way from other people.

In (8)_____, there are both pros and cons to living in the countryside. However, in my opinion, the peacefulness of the countryside makes it a very attractive option.

II. Read the text carefully, then answer the questions.

Many people enjoy living in a big city because they think life is more exciting there. However, I come from a small village and in my view, there are lots of benefits. The main reason I prefer village life is because it's very quiet, so I always feel calm when I'm here. Another reason is that the air is so fresh and clean. We have more green spaces and bigger gardens, too. In addition, I think the people here are friendlier. Personally, I'm interested in wildlife photography, so the countryside is perfect for me.

The only downside is transport. I have an early start for a long Journey to school in Faro and the school bus is always stopping to pick up more people. Also, it's boring sometimes, but I enjoy chatting to my friends. Fortunately, I'm learning to ride a moped. On balance, I disagree that city life is better, as I think my village lifestyle is healthier and more relaxing. In spite of that, some of my friends couldn't cope with life in the country, so it comes down to personal opinion.

1. Where does the writer come from?

2. Does he like living in a big city?

3. Why does he prefer village life?

4. How does he think about the people in his village?

5. According to the writer, what is the disadvantage of living in the village?

6. How does he go to school?

7. Does he think city life is better than village life?

8. What is he interested in?

E. WRITING

I. Put the words or phrases in the correct order.

1. I say/ people/ it / is/ Some/ for/ better/ children/ that/ in the city/ to/ than/ grow up/ in the countryside.

2. in/ Is/ the country/ living/ healthier/ living/ much/ in/ than/ the city?

3. because/ the air/ People/ living/ fresh/ the villages/ enjoy/ is/ clean/ in/ and.

4. We/ onto / load/ helped/ buffalo drawn carts/ the farmers/ the rice.

5. changed/ in/ has/ a lot/ ten/ over/ Life/ the/ countryside/ past/ the/ years.

6. In/ children/ the city/ play/ the countryside/ freely/ than/ more/ in.

7. learn/ a/ Nomadic/ horse/ when/ to/ children/ they/ small/ are/ ride.

8. jobs/ many/ formers/ Unlike/ depend/ other/ the/ heavily/ weather/ on.

II. Write a comparative sentence using the information and the word in brackets.

1. The average rainfall in Arica, Chile is 0.76mm per year. The average rainfall in the Libyan Sahara Desert is less than 15mm per year. (dry)

Arica, Chile _____

2. Henry arrived at the meeting at 7 o'clock. I arrived at 6:45. (soon)

I _____

3. It costs 100 million dong to build a concrete bridge, but only 50 million dong to build a steel bridge. (expensive)

Building a concrete bridge _____

4. It takes Linh 45 minutes to load hay onto the cart, but his father needs only 30 minutes. (slowly)

Linh _____

5. His house's yard is about 100 square meters while your house's yard is about 50 square meters. (large)

His house's yard _____

6. It was very difficult to travel to the town 5 years ago. Now people can drive a car or take a bus to the town. (easily)

People can travel _____

7. I do yoga three times a week, but my sister does it almost every day. (frequently)

My sister _____

8. The Australian athlete jumped 8.78m. The American athlete jumped 8.59m. (far)

The Australian athlete _____

9. Red River is 1.149 km long. Mekong River is 4.350km long, (long)

Mekong River _____

10. A horse can run 80km/h while a dog can run 50km/h. (fast)

A horse _____

TEST FOR UNIT 2

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. r <u>i</u> de | b. exc <u>i</u> te | c. r <u>i</u> dden | d. beeh <u>i</u> ve |
| 2. a. p <u>a</u> sture | b. v <u>a</u> st | c. br <u>a</u> ve | d. f <u>a</u> rm |
| 3. a. c <u>a</u> ttle | b. c <u>i</u> rcular | c. c <u>o</u> untry | d. c <u>o</u> llect |
| 4. a. g <u>e</u> nerous | b. g <u>e</u> r | c. g <u>r</u> assland | d. g <u>e</u> ss |
| 5. a. work <u>e</u> d | b. watch <u>e</u> d | c. relax <u>e</u> d | d. crowd <u>e</u> d |

II. Complete the passage with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Is life better now than it was in the past? Of course in many ways life is (1)_____ (easy) now. We live in the world which is (2)_____ (clean) and safer. It is generally (3)_____ (healthy) as well, and because of improvements in medical care, both men and women can expect to live (4)_____ (long) lives. Our day-to-day existence is (5)_____ (comfortable), but are we (6)_____ (happy)?

The rhythm of life is faster, and (7)_____ (stressful). People are always in a hurry. In the end it is hard to say things were (8)_____ (good) or (9)_____ (bad) before. As the saying goes 'the grass is always (10)_____ (green) on the other side of the fence'.

III. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.

- I went on a trip to the countryside and had my first experience _____ farm work.
a. on b. with c. for d. of
- We usually spend our holiday in the village _____ our grandparents live.
a. what b. where c. which d. when
- I think country life is so boring and _____ because you're not close to shops and services.
a. unhealthy b. inconvenient c. comfortable d. peaceful
- On the farm, uncle Duong showed us how to _____ cucumbers.
a. plough b. produce c. pick d. put up
- Mongolian children start to learn _____ before they can walk.
a. horse riding b. riding horse c. ride horse d. horse ridden
- On the side of the road, a herd boy was herding _____.
a. kites b. hay c. cattle d. blackberries
- Mongolian children learn to ride when they are _____ as three years old.
a. as young b. younger c. younger than d. so young
- Does your new stereo play music _____ than your old one did?
a. louder b. more loudly c. loudlier d. more louder
- Countryside is not polluted _____ you can breathe there fresh air.
a. although b. however c. therefore d. as
- 'Children in my village often fly their kites in dry rice fields.' '_____'
a. It's right up my street! b. That's awesome.
c. Exactly what I want. d. How interesting!

IV. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

- Farzana didpoor on her algebra quiz because she couldn't concentrate well.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 3. Where can you fly a kite in your village? | c. My father. |
| 4. Why do you store the hay? | d. Its peacefulness. |
| 5. Do you think country people are friendlier? | e. Both have pros and cons. |
| 6. When would you like to visit the countryside? | f. To feed our cattle. |
| 7. Are there any street markets in your hometown? | g. In dry paddy fields. |
| 8. What do you love most about countryside? | h. Yes. They're also happier. |

VIII. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

Although the city seems to have a lot of great things, the country can offer as (1)_____ satisfaction as well. The country is a marvelous place to live in. It offers a very relaxing feeling, and it is filled (2)_____ magnificent views and scenery. Rural towns offer more open space than cities and aren't overcrowded. The country can also maybe help you become a more independent and (3)_____ person. You can buy a small piece of land, plough it and put some (4)_____ in order to grow your own vegetables. This way you (5)_____ your own crops, and eat and live in a very healthy way. (6)_____, being in the countryside makes you more of an outdoor person often enjoying the voices and wild places of nature. Not everyone is (7)_____ to the city life and not everyone has the desire to live permanently in the countryside. It is a matter of perspective and personal point of (8)_____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. a. most | b. more | c. much | d. many |
| 2. a. in | b. out | c. up | d. with |
| 3. a. active | b. idle | c. passive | d. quiet |
| 4. a. weeds | b. seeds | c. breeds | d. branches |
| 5. a. collect | b. damage | c. complete | d. rotate |
| 6. a. By contrast | b. However | c. Therefore | d. In addition |
| 7. a. Interested | b. bored | c. suited | d. excited |
| 8. a. care | b. view | C. contact | d. way |

IX. Read the text carefully, then choose the correct answers.

For 3,000 years, Mongolians have lived in the rural areas, adopting a pastoral way of life, moving in the search of new pastures. They depend largely on their livestock for a living and sustain themselves with what they can get from the land. Today, approximately half of Mongolia's population is still roaming the vast plains living in the ger and moving their campings several times a year. Nomadic life thrives in summer and survives in winter. When temperatures are warm, they work hard on their farms to get milk and make *airag*, consuming meat from their sheep and goats. Once winter comes, temperatures dip extremely low and they stay indoors and survive on horse meat.

With the rise of technology, changes in the Mongolian nomadic lifestyle are almost inevitable. While they still lead their lifestyle as pastoral herders, many use motorbikes to herd cattle and horses. To move their homes, trucks have taken the place of ox carts. Solar panels are also becoming an addition to the ger, giving them access to electricity without being confined to one place. The nomads use solar energy to power television sets and mobile phones.

- Mongolians regularly move from place to place in order to _____.

a. look for food for their family	b. find pastures for their livestock
c. herd their cattle and horses	d. sell their animals and farm products
- How many Mongolians still live a traditional nomadic life?

a. Close to 40 percent	b. More than 50 percent
------------------------	-------------------------

UNIT 3

PEOPLE OF VIETNAM

A. PHONETICS

I. Look at the pictures and write the clusters /sk/, /sp/ or /st/.



1. cri__s



2. __i



3. __eed



4. __ars



5. __eak



6. __ider



7. de__



8. co__ume



9. fe__ival



10. ba__et



11. __ilt house



12. __irt



13. __ort



14. __icky rice



15. we__



16. __ating

II. Underline the clusters /sk/, /sp/ or /st/ of the words in the box and then put them into the correct column.

spicy, vest, story, scare, tourist, stilt, school, especial, aspect, kiosk, skip, toaster, ask, stairs, correspond, skill, risky, sparse, costume, speech, sky, speciality

/sk/	/sp/	/st/

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Match the word or phrase with its definition.

1. shawl (*khan pieu*) a. a wheel for raising water to a higher level
2. costume b. a field that is on the side of a hill and divided into layers that look like steps
3. terraced field c. local trading site for highlanders to exchange food or hand made

products

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 4. stilt house | d. a traditional dance of a particular area or counted |
| 5. waterwheel | e. a building used for the worship of a god or gods |
| 6. folk dance | f. the largest stilt house in the village where village ceremonies and festivals take place |
| 7. communal house | g. clothes that are typical of a particular place |
| 8. temple | h. a metal disc that makes a loud deep sound when it is hit with a stick |
| 9. gong | i. a house raised on piles over the surface of the soil |
| 10. open-air market | j. a large piece of cloth worn by Thai women or girls over their head |

II. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases from the box.

terraced fields	costume	stilt houses	heritage site	ethnic minorities
unique	diverse	speciality	ornaments	folk dances

- The Nung mostly live in _____ though they also live in earthen houses.
- Five-colour sticky rice is well-known as a _____ of the north-western region of Vietnam.
- The goods in the open-air market are _____. You can find almost everything there.
- Thai cloth is well-known for being _____, colourful and strong.
- Xoe and Sap* are _____ of Thai ethnic minority people.
- The _____ of the Nung is not as colorful as that of other ethnic groups.
- My Son sanctuary has been recognized by UNESCO as a world _____.
- Thai women retain their traditional clothes including short vests, long black skirts, scarves, and _____.
- Sa Pa is famous for the _____ located in the mountainous area.
- _____ make up between 10 to 15 percent of the population in Vietnam.

III. Choose the best expression in response to each sentence.

- 'Is it true that Y Moan was the greatest pop singer of the Ede?' '_____'

a. Really?	b. How beautiful!	c. Come on!	d. Exactly.
------------	-------------------	-------------	-------------
- 'Look at this dish, Nick. It has five colours.' '_____'

a. How nice!	b. What a shame!	c. Sounds bad.	d. Okay.
--------------	------------------	----------------	----------
- 'In some ethnic groups, women play the leading role in the family' '_____'

a. Well, of course.	b. I don't think so.
c. Wow, that's surprising!	d. It's all right
- 'After a 20 day homestay tom, I can use chopsticks, harvest rice, and cook some Vietnamese dish.' '_____'

a. Yeah, I'd like to.	b. That's awesome!	c. It's wrong.	d. No problem.
-----------------------	--------------------	----------------	----------------
- 'The ethnic minorities are mainly concentrated in Northern Uplands and Central Highlands.' '_____'

a. Oh, I see.	b. So far so good.	c. How convenient!	d. Almost certainly.
---------------	--------------------	--------------------	----------------------
- 'I have two tickets to a gong performance. Would you like to go?' '_____ What time?'

a. Sorry, I can't.	b. Not very good.	c. Yes, I'd like that.	d. Never mind.
--------------------	-------------------	------------------------	----------------

7. 'Let's go to the local open-air market' '_____',
 a. Good idea. b. I'd love to. c. Not at all. d. Yes, of course.
8. 'Tomorrow we will go to Coc Ly market. You can buy lots of handmade items there.'
 '_____',
 a. What a pity! b. How interesting c. How thoughtful! d. Well done.

IV. Complete each sentence with a suitable question word.

1. _____ ethnic group has larger population, Cho Ro or Chu Ru? – Cho Ro.
2. _____ groups of languages do all ethnic groups speak? – Eight groups.
3. _____ is the biggest house in the village? – It's the communal house.
4. _____ arts are displayed in a museum in Da Nang city? – The Cham's.
5. _____ do the San Diu mainly live? – In Quang Ninh province.
6. _____ do the Thai hold ceremonies to worship their ancestors? – Every year.
7. _____ is the village chief of the Phu La? – The oldest man.
8. _____ is it from here, to the communal house? – Just about one kilometre.
9. _____ is "khan pieu"? – It's a shawl with colorful embroidery.
10. _____ do they cook five coloured sticky rice? – On special occasions.

V. Change each sentence into a question using the question words in brackets.

1. The girl with a shawl on her head is a member of the Thai. (who)

2. The Khmer have three main festivals in a year. (how many)

3. Odu is the smallest ethnic group in Vietnam. (which)

4. Ok Om Bok Festival is the biggest festival of Khmer people. (what)

5. We can find terraced fields in the northern mountainous regions. (where)

6. Bom Bo village is about 200 kilometres from Ho Chi Minh city. (how far)

7. They built their houses on stilts to prevent flooding from tides or storms. (why)

8. The population of the Tay ethnic group is about 1.7 million. (what)

9. The Tay have lived in Vietnam for thousands of years. (how long)

10. The M'ong mainly live in Dak Lak province. (where)

VI. Underline the correct option. This may include a space (–) for zero article.

1. Vietnam is *a/an/ the* multiethnic country with 54 ethnic groups.

- 2 The Viet (Kinh) people account for 87% of *a / the / –* country's population.
- 3 Chaul Chnam Thmey is *a / an / the* celebration of New Year by Khmers.
- 4 Folk singing of the Bru-Van Kieu is popular, particularly cha chap and sim, *the / a / an* alternating chant between young men and women.
- 5 Ancestor worship is *the / a / –* most important religious activity among the Bru-Van Kieu.
- 6 The La Ha grow *the / – / a* cotton but do not weave.
- 7 The Rong house of the Xo Dang is *a / an / the* big stilt house with a high roof which looks like *a / an / the* axe.
- 8 The young Co Ho women play *an / a / the* active role in marriage.
- 9 The Ba Na are one of *the / a / an* oldest ethnic minority groups living in *a / – / the* Central Highlands.
10. *The / A / –* right of inheritance in Ede families is only for *the / – / a* daughters.
11. Y Phon lives in the city, but his family still live in *a / the / –* small village in *a / – / the* mountains.
12. *A / The / –* M'Nong live in houses built on *the / – / a* stilts or level with *a / – / the* ground.

VII. Complete the sentences with *a, an* or *the*.

1. _____ number of ethnic minorities had mastered some farming techniques.
2. The Kinh or Viet is _____ largest group, accounting for 86 percent of _____ population of Vietnam.
3. The Thai have _____ population of over one million people, account for approximately 1.8% of _____ Vietnamese population.
4. Dao women usually wear _____ long blouse with _____ dress or trousers.
5. Mua sap is _____ folk dance of _____ Muong.
6. The Raglai have _____ musical instrument made of bamboo called _____ *chapi*.
7. S'tieng is _____ ethnic group living mostly in _____ southern provinces of Vietnam.
8. Gathering and hunting still play _____ important role in _____ economy of the Laha.
9. Vietnam has 54 ethnic groups and more than 40 of _____ groups living in _____ highlands.
10. When eating is finished, the Dao have _____ tradition that they never put down the chopsticks on _____ bowl.

VIII. Complete the text with *a/an, the* or leave blank (–) for zero article.

The space of gong culture in Central Highlands covers five provinces of Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong and Lam Dong. Masters of this art are (1) _____ ethnic people of Bahna, Sedang, M'nong, Coho, Ede, Giarai...

Gongs appear in (2) _____ most important events of (3) _____ community such as ceremony for babies, weddings, funerals, celebration of new houses, harvests, etc.

Gongs have different sizes with diameter ranging from 20cm to 120cm. (4) _____ set of gongs has 2 to 20 units. A gong orchestra consists of 3, 5 or 6 basic sounds and (5) _____ additional 12 or more sounds. In most groups, gongs are reserved for males. In Ma and M'nong, both males and females can play (6) _____ gongs.

With their plenty, uniqueness and diversity, gongs hold (7) _____ special position in

Vietnam's traditional music. That is also a basis leading to (8)_____ recognition of the space of gong culture as (9)_____ Masterpiece of (10)_____ Intangible Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.

IX. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Many ethnic groups managed to live together _____. (peace)
2. How often is the Gong Festival _____? (celebrate)
3. The _____ of people in Vietnam belong to the Kinh people. (major)
4. The _____ house is the place where village ceremonies and festivals take place. (commune)
5. _____ is a traditional folk art of the Miao people. (embroider)
6. Five-coloured sticky rice is a traditional _____ of Tay people. (special)
7. H'mong people live in the northern _____ region of Vietnam. (mountain)
8. The Tai are known for their _____ garments and their houses on stilts. (weave)
9. The _____ you can find in Sapa include the Hmong, Dao, and Tay. (ethnic)
10. Muong people are _____ more closely related to the Tai people. (culture)

X. Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition.

1. Nick is curious _____ the ethnic minority groups in Vietnam.
2. The Viet account _____ about 86% of Vietnam's population.
3. The M'Nong live in houses built _____ stilts.
4. The Hmong live mostly _____ the mountainous regions _____ the north.
5. The M'Nong in Ban Don are well known _____ their elephant hunting and domestication.
6. Many ethnic minority students are studying _____ boarding schools.
7. The Thai have a population _____ about one and a half million people.
8. Tay language belongs _____ the Tay-Thai language group.
9. The communal house is used _____ village meetings and festivities.
10. The *chapi* is made _____ a section of an old bamboo.

C. SPEAKING

I. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. A: _____
B: We'd like to know something about the cultural groups of Vietnam.
2. A: _____
B: The Tay don't allow guests to sit in the room of their altar because that room is such a sacred place.
3. A: _____
B: The Pu Peo farm on burned land and terraced fields.
4. A: _____
B: They dug canals to bring water to their rice fields.
5. A: _____
B: The Muong speak the Muong language.
6. A: _____
B: A typical La Chi stilt house has three apartments.

7. A: _____
B: Some ethnic groups lived a semi-nomadic life decades ago.
8. A: _____
B: Ako Dhong village was established by chief of village Ama H'rin.
9. A: _____
B: Most people in the village live simply and happily.
10. A: _____
B: The open air market is about 3 kilometres from our village.

II. Complete the dialogue with the appropriate phrases or sentences (A - J).

- A.Exactly.
B.Yes. But they also live in earthen houses, and half stilt-half earth houses.
C.They mostly live in the northern provinces.
D.Let's go.
E. Hi, Thao! I'm reading about Nung people.
F.It's growing wet rice.
G.OK, thanks. Look at this note and ask me about this ethnic group.
H.A lot. And I must learn by heart.
I. They celebrate many festivals in a year, but "Lung Tung" is the most famous one.
J.About 1 million people.

Thao: Hi, Phong! What are you reading?

Phong: (1) _____

Thao: Oh, I see. You'll give a lecture on ethnic minorities, won't you?

Phong: (2) _____

Thao: What have you learned so far?

Phong: (3) _____

Thao: Let me help you to revise it.

Phong: (4) _____

Thao: Well, where do the Nung live?

Phong: (5) _____

Thao: What is the population of the Nung?

Phong: (6) _____

Thao: Do they live in stilt houses?

Phong: (7) _____

Thao: What is their main source of living?

Phong: (8) _____

Thao: How many festivals do they have in a year?

Phong: (9) _____

Thao: All correct! You did study hard. Take a rest. Let's go out for a drink.

Phong: (10) _____

D. READING

I. Fill in each gap with a word from the box.

including display ethnic which diversity viewed throughout home

Vietnam Museum of Ethnology in Hanoi offers an insight into the 54 different (1)_____ groups of Vietnam in an effort to preserve cultural heritage and promotesocio-cultural (2)_____ within the country.

The museum has over 15,000 artefacts (3)_____ photographs and othermulti-media such as audiotapes. Its indoor exhibition space can be (4)_____ viaa virtual tour (5)_____ includes the Viet, Muong, Tho, Chut, Tay, Thai, Ka Dai,H'Mong-Dao, Tang, San Dui, Ngai, Mon-Khmer, Nam-Dao, Cham, Hoa and Khmerethnic groups. There are priceless antiques on (6)_____ alongside everydayobjects such as pipes, baskets and knives.

The outdoor area presents a range of traditional (7)_____ including a laystilt house and a Viet house. The museum is suitable for children, and all documents and display signs (8)_____ have been translated into French and English.

II. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks below.

The Muong are among the ethnic minority groups that have big populations in Vietnam. The Muong share an estimate of 1.3 million people from their six sub-groups, such as Mol, Mual, Moi, Moi Bi, Au Ta and Ao Ta. They are largely concentrated in the provinces of Hoa Binh and Thanh Hoa particularly in mountainous districts. Theirlanguage belongs to the Viet-Muong group and they hold many ceremonies year round.

The Muong have practiced farming for a long time and wet rice is their main food staple. Most of their family's other income is generated through the exploitation of forest products including mushrooms, dried fungus, ammonium, and sticklac. The men are known for basketry as women are skilled in silk spinning and loom weaving.

The Muong have diverse folk arts including folk songs and poems, sorcerer's worshiping songs, tales, proverbs, lullabies, and riddle songs. The gong is the most popular musical instrument along with the flute, the two-string violin, the drum, and the panpipe.

A. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The Muong is one of the largest ethnic minorities in Vietnam.
2. The Muong are also called Mol, Mual, Moi, Mol Bi, Au Ta and Ao Ta.
3. The Muong don't have their own language, so they speak Vietnamese.
4. The Muong live mainly on forest products, such as mushrooms and dried fungus.
5. Muong women are very good at making baskets and loom weaving.
6. The Muong have a rich treasure of folk arts.

B. Answer the questions.

1. What is the population of the Muong?

2. Where do the Muong mostly live?

3. What is the main food product of the Muong?

4. What are musical instruments of the Muong?

E. WRITING

I. Make sentences from the cues given.

1. which ethnic group/ second largest population/ Vietnam?

2. Sap dance/ typical dance/ Muong people/ the north.

3. Most/ ethnic minorities/ Vietnam/ live/ mountainous areas.

4. Thai ethnic minority/ well known/ beautifully woven garments

5. The New Year celebration/ Lao ethnic group/ lunar April.

6. Thai people/ account/ approximately 1.8%/ Vietnam's population

7. The Tay/ live/ fertile plains/ they/ cultivate/ rice/ keep/ cattle and poultry

8. How long/ the Ede/ lived/ the high plateau region/ central Vietnam?

II. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. Your village is so beautiful!
What _____
2. How long is it since you built this stilt house?
When _____
3. Living in a big city is more convenient than living in a village.
It's _____
4. Where does he live?
What _____
5. Although the villagers are quite poor, they live a happy and healthy way.
In spite of _____
6. What did the local people say?
Could you tell me _____
7. Romantic films interest me more than war films.
I find _____
8. A lot of people take the train from Oxford to London every day.
A lot of people travel _____
9. How about asking the local people for help?
Why _____
10. Is there an ancestral altar in the La Chi's largest apartment?
Does _____

TEST FOR UNIT 3

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. <u>sch</u> ool | b. <u>sk</u> ull | c. <u>sc</u> enery | d. <u>sk</u> y |
| 2. a. visi <u>t</u> ed | b. recomm <u>en</u> ded | c. want <u>e</u> d | d. hop <u>e</u> d |
| 3. a. import <u>a</u> nt | b. bor <u>i</u> ng | c. min <u>or</u> | d. n <u>or</u> thern |
| 4. a. comm <u>u</u> nity | b. c <u>us</u> tom | c. cost <u>u</u> me | d. m <u>u</u> seum |
| 5. a. eth <u>n</u> ic | b. gath <u>e</u> r | c. <u>th</u> ough | d. cloth <u>i</u> ng |

II. Complete the sentences with the suitable words.

1. Cong-Chieng, or _____, is a musical instrument made of bronze.



2. Five-coloured _____ is an important dish of almost allethnic minorities.



3. The Rong house of the Xo Dang is a big _____ with a high roof.



4. Hmong farmers have been growing rice on the _____ for hundreds of years.



5. The Xoe dance is one of the most popular _____ of the Thai ethnic group.



6. Black Thai women wear the _____ with colourful embroidery called 'khan pieu'.



7. My Son Sanctuary includes Cham _____ in a valley about 2 km in diameter, surrounded by hills.



8. Hoa Ban _____ takes place on March, when orchids and peach blossom everywhere in the north-western region.



III. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.

- The Dao in the Sapa area is famous _____ its "love market."
a. for b. in c. with d. to
- The Thai live _____ farming on their burnt-over land and wet-rice terraced fields.

- a. in b. on c. out d. up
3. The _____ house is a place where villagers gather for festivals and rituals.
a. terraced b. splendid c. communal d. thatched
4. There were lots of interesting folk games, _____ Kenny stayed a little longer to join them.
a. but b. because c. however d. so
5. ‘ _____ dress in red and black costume?’ ‘The Dao’
a. What b. Which c. Who d. When
6. What colour is _____ symbol of good luck for the Hoa?
a. a b. an c. - d. some
7. _____ in terraced fields is the main economic activity of ethnic people in Sapa.
a. Fishing b. Rice cultivation c. Hunting d. Gathering
8. _____ ethnic Khmer live in _____ Mekong Delta of Vietnam.
a. The / - b. The / a c. A / the d. The / the
9. The Vietnam Museum of Ethnology _____ by the architect Ha Duc Linh, a member of the Tay ethnic group.
a. designed b. has designed c. was designed d. was designing
10. ‘I have just taken an elephant ride in Buon Don.’ ‘ _____ How interesting!’
a. Certainly. b. Really? c. Terrible. d. Exactly.

IV. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

1. Most ethnic groups live in rural areas, growing rice and practising slash-and-burn farm.
A B C D
2. The Muong people are the ethnic minority who live in the mountainous regions of Vietnam.
A B C D
3. We have recently visited some of the remote communities in the north highlands.
A B C D
4. Youth Ngai women did not receive the inheritance after their parents died.
A B C D
5. The Ta Oi managed preserving their proverbs, folk songs, and stories.
A B C D
6. Another typical musical instrument of the Raglai is the flat gong called Ma La.
A B C D
7. I want to visit the Vietnam Museum of Ethnology to learn for 54 ethnic minority groups.
A B C D
8. Xo Dang men are good at architecture, sculpting, and paint.
A B C D

V. Supply the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. The first Brau _____ (come) to Vietnam about a century ago.
2. The majority of people in Vietnam _____ (belong) to the Kinh ethnic group.
3. Hoa Ban festival _____ (start) on March 17th and _____ (end) on March 19th.
4. Listen! _____ those ethnic girls _____ (speak) the Ede language?
5. So far Nick _____ (learn) a lot about the ethnic minorities in Vietnam.

6. We _____(be) to Buon Me Thuot city twice, but we _____(never/visit) Don Village.
7. In the future, the local government _____(organize) more activities to promote the culture of ethnic groups.
8. These stilt houses _____(build) over 50 years ago by the Tay people.
9. Tourists to Don Village enjoy _____(ride) elephants around the hamlet to the forest.
10. The elephants help local people _____(work) in the fields, and carry goods or construction materials.

VI. Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Vietnam is one of the most _____ diverse countries in South East Asia. (ethnic)
2. The Pa Then believe that the god of fire brings them _____ and prosperity. (peaceful)
3. Festivals characterize customs and _____ of a community. (believe)
4. The Glay practice rice _____ in submerged fields. (cultivate)
5. The Tay community practice _____ religious beliefs including ancestor worship. (tradition)
6. The population of Vietnam contains a rich _____ of ethnic groups. (diverse)
7. Ethnic _____ make up about 15 percent of Vietnam's population. (minor)
8. The communal house is usually used for village _____. (festival)
9. Each time I returned I was struck by the _____ of Sapa and its people. (unique)
10. The government carried out a programme to _____ the health service in remote and rural areas. (modern)

VII. Match the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Which ethnic group has a larger population, the Ede or the Muong? | a. Not exactly. They are the third. |
| 2. Shall we join their folk games? | b. It's a folk dance called <i>mua sap</i> . |
| 3. What is that dance? | c. In Binh Phuoc and Dak Lak. |
| 4. When does Sapa Love Market take place? | d. The Muong. |
| 5. Have you ever tried any ethnic specialities? | e. By motorcycle or bus. |
| 6. How can we go to Don village from Buon Me Thuot city? | f. Every Saturday evening. |
| 7. The Thai is the second largest ethnic group in Vietnam. | g. Sure. Which of those games would you like to play? |
| 8. Where do the M'Nong mainly live? | h. Yes, I've tried some. They're very delicious. |

VIII. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

There are nine sub-groups that are (1)_____ by the ethnic minority M'Nong, such as Bru Dang, Preh, Ger, Nong, Prang, PJam, Kuyenh, Chil Bu Nor, and M'Nong Bu Dang, with combined estimate of 105,300 populations. They are concentrated (2)_____ southern parts of the provinces of Binh Phuoc and Dak Lak and in parts of Lam Dong. They live in houses built on (3)_____ or level with the ground, in every village where they usually have dozens of households. (4)_____ is observed and the children take the family name of their mother. The wife holds the key position in (5)_____ household. This group likes to have many children, (6)_____ daughters and speak the language traced to the Mon-Khmer Group. The M'Nong

use the slash-and-burn method of (7)_____. The M'Nong in Ban Don are well known for their elephant hunting and domestication. Women handle the weaving of cotton cloth, (8)_____ the men work on basketry.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a. ordered | b. represented | c. expressed | d. symbolized |
| 2. a. on | b. at | c. for | d. in |
| 3. a. bricks | b. stilts | c. slabs | d. stones |
| 4. a. Monarchy | b. Patriarchy | c. Matriarchy | d. Democracy |
| 5. a. a | b. the | c. every | d. some |
| 6. a. special | b. specially | c. especially | d. especial |
| 7. a. transport | b. working | c. researching | d. farming |
| 8. a. while | b. when | c. which | d. where |

IX. Read the text carefully, then answer the questions.

Vietnam is a multiethnic country with 54 ethnic groups. The Viet (Kinh) people account for 87% of the country's population and mainly inhabit the Red River delta, the central coastal delta, the Mekong delta and major cities. The other 53 ethnic minority groups, totaling over 8 million people, are scattered over mountain areas spreading from the North to the South. Among ethnic minorities, the most populated are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, Nung... with a population of around 1 million each; while the least populated are Brau, Roman, Odu with several hundred people each.

The main economic activity of most ethnic peoples is wet rice cultivation. A number of ethnic minorities had mastered some farming techniques. They grew rice plants in swamped paddy fields and carried out irrigation. Others go hunting, fishing, collecting and live a semi-nomadic life. Each group has its own culture that is diverse and special. Beliefs and religions of the Vietnamese ethnic minority groups are also disparate from each other.

1. How many ethnic groups are there in Vietnam?

2. Where do the Kinh people mostly live?

3. What is the population of the Tay?

4. Which ethnic groups have the smallest population?

5. What do most ethnic peoples mainly live on?

6. Do the ethnic minority groups have the same culture, religion and belief?

7. How is the culture of each ethnic group?

X. Reorder the words to make sentences.

1. country/ with/ Vietnam/ 54/ is/ multiethnic/ a/ groups/ ethnic.

2. minorities/ make/ population/ Ethnic/ up/ 15 percent/ of/ the/ of/ about/ Vietnam 3

-
3. Most/ live/ of/ ethnic/ in/ minorities/ the/ the/ areas/ in/ north/ the/ mountainous.
-
4. Vietnam/ Tay/ second/ the/ largest/ are/ the/ ethnic/ in/ group.
-
5. are/ The/ known/ Nung/ including/ music and poetry/ for/ folk-art/ richness/ traditions/ their/ of.
-
6. people/ a/ The/ Dao/ language/ speak/ Hmong-Dao/ of/ language system.
-
7. not/ as/ The/ Nung/ costume/ is/ colourful/ of/ the/ as/ that/ of/ ethnic/ other/ groups.
-
8. The/ Ede/ built/ on/ live/ in/ stilts/ in/ wooden/ villages/ longhouses/ as/ *buon*/ known.
-

TEST YOURSELF 1

I. Choose the word that has underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

1. a. vast b. cart c. craft d. paddy
2. a. scarf b. school c. science d. scare
3. a. terraced b. satisfied c. hooked d. relaxed
4. a. ethnic b. unique c. basic d. diverse
5. a. sure b. soundly c. simple d. stilt

II. Choose the word that has different stress pattern.

1. a. generous b. nomadic c. interesting d. comfortable
2. a. community b. identify c. expensive d. socialize
3. a. colourful b. buffalo c. blackberry d. convenient
4. a. active b. commune c. diverse d. heritage
5. a. leisure b. minority c. exciting d. traditional

III. Complete each sentence with an appropriate word.

1. Nomadic people live in a _____, their traditional circular tent.
2. Carpentry isn't really right up my _____. I'd rather pay someone else to do it.
3. Cycling, running and swimming are all good leisure _____ you should try.
4. I'm curious _____ ethnic groups in Vietnam.
5. Gong is a traditional _____ instrument of peoples in the Central Highlands.
6. My sister is _____ to Facebook. She checks Facebook all the time.
7. There are some famous open-air _____ in the northern provinces such as Coc Ly, Bac Ha, Lung Phin, etc.
8. I love _____ out with my best friend Helen.

IV. Choose the answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.

1. We are all hook _____ making star lanterns.
a. in b. off c. on d. to
2. Their family have moved to the city _____ 2001.
a. horn b. for c. in d. since
3. The Kinh have the largest number of people, _____ for 86% of the population.
a. holding b. taking c. accounting d. numbering
4. I'm tired of _____ in the city. It's too busy, noisy and dirty.
a. live b. to live c. to be lived d. living
5. _____ drop that mobile phone and do your homework?
a. Why don't you b. How about c. Would you mind d. When did you
6. The Hmong of Sa Pa are called Black Hmong _____ their mainly black clothing.
a. because of b. in spite of c. in order to d. according to
7. People in rural areas live _____ than those in cities.
a. simpler b. more simply c. more simple d. simpler

8. I've got the tickets. Next week we _____ (visit) Hanoi.
9. Do you fancy _____ (come) on a day trip to my uncle's farm next Saturday?
10. Nomadic children learn _____ (herd) the cattle when they are small.

VII. Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. His _____ to the Internet is taking over his life. (addict)
2. Who lives more happily, _____ or city dwellers? (nomadic)
3. Children in rural areas often travel to school _____ than those in big cities. (far)
4. Red River Delta is an agriculturally rich area and densely _____. (populate)
5. Dao and San Chay have _____ practised shifting cultivation. (tradition)
6. The Internet has already changed the way people _____. (social)
7. Thai women are very skilled _____ and produce beautiful embroidery. (weave)
8. Groups of boys and young girls perform traditional love songs in _____ that can last all night. (festival)

VIII. Match the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where would you like to go for our holiday this year? 2. Is there any open-air market in your neighborhood? 3. My brother used to hate chatting, but now he likes doing it. 4. We'll take you to a floating market. You can buy fruits and have lunch on a boat. 5. What do you do at the weekend? 6. How do you think about the ethnic minority costumes? 7. Although I really love my hometown, I want to live in Ho Chi Minh city. 8. Nowadays young people are becoming too dependent on the Internet. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Very nice! Most of them are colourful and creatively crafted. b. Why? Is life in a big city more convenient? c. Exactly. Web gives too many teens too many distractions. d. Really? Who does he usually chat with? e. I hang out with my friends. f. How interesting! Where is it? g. How about going to Sapa and visiting some ethnic minority villages? h. No. But there's a big one not far away. Just a 30-minute drive. |
|--|--|

IX. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

Are you a screenager? Are you (1)_____ glued to the TV, texting your friends, chatting online, or perhaps trying to move (2)_____ another level in one of your favourite video games? Well, if you are, you are in the majority.

Most teenagers do almost (3)_____ electronically. They watch digital TV, listen to music on a digital MP3 player and (4)_____ with friends through email, instant messaging or by mobile phone. Teenagers even do most of their reading online now. When they need help with their homework, it's often the Internet that they (5)_____.

Experts from all over the world worry that teenagers' addiction to technology is having an effect (6)_____ on their health and on their behaviour. In some countries, teenagers are getting help. In Asia, there are even boot camps (7)_____ children receive psychological help and treatment. It's (8)_____ that these types of camps will become common in other countries in the future.

1. a. definitely b. constantly c. hardly d. finally

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2. a. in | b. off | c. out | d. up |
| 3. a. everything | b. something | c. anything | d. nothing |
| 4. a. relate | b. socialize | c. join | d. communicate |
| 5. a. carry on | b. get off | c. turn to | d. find out |
| 6. a. either | b. all | c. both | d. whether |
| 7. a. which | b. where | c. what | d. that |
| 8. a. probable | b. difficult | c. comfortable | d. satisfied |

X. Read the test carefully, then do the tasks below.

The Hmong, or Meo, who number about 800,000, are found in villages known as *giao* throughout the highlands of northern Vietnam. The Hmong migrated to Vietnam from the southern China at the beginning of the 19th century.

The Hmong minority group has been subdivided into branches classified by women's costume, dialect and customs. For example, the Hmong of Sa Pa are called Black Hmong because of their predominantly black clothing. The most colourful sub-group are the Flower Hmong, found in large numbers around Bac Ha in Lao Cai province, who wear bright-coloured clothes with embroidery.

Corn is the main staple of Hmong people, but rice is often grown on terraces watered with the aid of irrigation. Hemp is grown to be woven into textiles, and cotton is also cultivated in some villages. As skilled artisans, the Hmong produce a variety of items, including handwoven indigo-dyed cloth, paper, silver jewellery, leather goods, baskets and embroidery. The Hmong have no written language. Their legends, songs, folklore and proverbs have been passed down from one generation to the next through the spoken word.

A. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The Hmong in Vietnam have a population of 8 million people.
2. They immigrated from China approximately 300 years ago.
3. Black Hmong women wear black clothing.
4. Rice is the most important crop of Hmong people.
5. Hemp is cultivated for textile fiber.
6. The Hmong don't have their own language.

B. Answer the questions.

1. What Is the other name of the Hmong?

2. When did the Hmong come to Vietnam?

3. Why are the Hmong of Sa Pa called Black Hmong?

4. Where do the Hmong grow rice?

5. What are the products of the Hmong people?

6. How have their legends, songs, folklore and proverbs been passed down?

XI. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. Flying a kite in the countryside is very exciting.

It's _____

2. I have done voluntary work for three years.

I started _____

3. It's not necessary to change the dates of our trip.

We _____

4. Do you want me to show you how to use this?

Would _____

5. It took me two hours to walk to her village.

I spent _____

6. Millions of tourists visit the Museum of Ethnology every year.

The Museum of Ethnology _____

7. Jane makes crafts better than her sister.

Jane's sister doesn't _____

8. Let's go to my uncle's farm at the weekend.

Amy suggested _____

UNIT 4

OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

A. PHONETICS

I. Look at the pictures and write the clusters /spr/ or /str/.



1. ___eet



2. ___ing



3. ___ing



4. ___inkler



5. ___out



6. ___awberry



7. ___ay



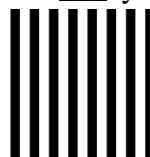
8. ___ong



9. ___eam



10. ___ain



11. ___ipe



12. ___ead



13. new ___int



14. pede ___ian



15. off ___ing



16. fru ___ated

II. Underline the words with /spr/ and circle the words with /str/. Read the sentences.

- People in Poland celebrate the first day of spring with dramatic fashion, and they parade through the street.
- The bean seed sprouted from straw is an example of overcoming challenges.
- The string was attached to the back of the participant's shorts and unwound during the sprint.
- Spread potatoes out in a pan, spray them with coconut oil, and sprinkle a half of spices over the potatoes.
- Astronauts aboard the ISS have blended the first espresso in space.
- Pedestrians greeting strangers seems to be the custom in our town.
- Would you like orange juice and *Sprite* mixed with strawberries?
- It's their tradition to call surname first, and they may feel frustrated if you mispronounce it.

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Match the word or phrase with its definition.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. custom | a. the feeling of being comfortable and happy in a particular place or with a particular group of people |
| 2. tradition | b. the knives, forks, and spoons that you use for eating food |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 3. sharp | c. an accepted way of behaving or of doing things |
| 4. table manners | d. exactly right |
| 5. cutlery | e. all the people who were born at about the same time |
| 6. prong | f. a belief, custom or way of doing something that has existed for a long time |
| 7. generation | g. the socially acceptable way to eat your food, especially when eating a meal with others |
| 8. sense of belonging | h. each of the two or more long pointed parts of a fork |
| 9. host | i. at a particular time exactly |
| 10. spot on | j. a person who invites guests to a meal, a party, etc. |

II. Complete the sentences with the words in part I.

- Your _____ are awful - don't you know how to use a knife and fork?
- The major items of _____ in Western dining style are the knife, fork and spoon.
- The extended family generally consists of at least three _____ – grandparents, parents and children living together.
- The _____ will offer you drinks or foods if he invites you to his home.
- It's the _____ in Japan to take your shoes off when you go into someone's house.
- The weather forecast was _____ – it rained all day!
- Are you sure that other people have had a _____ in your group?
- My extended family has a _____ of having reunions every summer.
- You shouldn't point the _____ of the fork upwards during the meal.
- Please be here at seven o'clock _____.

III. Complete the sentences with the correct form or tense of the verbs in the box.

respect	wrap	worship	pass	take	reflect	reunite	break
---------	------	---------	------	------	---------	---------	-------

- She _____ the present in red paper and tied it with yellow ribbon.
- All students should _____ their teachers.
- The culture of *xoe* dancing _____. Thai people's lifestyle and culture.
- We decided _____ with tradition and go away for Tet holidays.
- In my family the tradition that has been _____ down is eating together every Sunday.
- Almost every Vietnamese household sets an altar _____ their ancestors.
- It is considered very impolite not _____ off your shoes before entering a house in Japan.
- Lots of people come back _____ their families during Tet holiday.

IV. Match the two halves to make a full sentence.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. In Vietnam, it is not uncommon | 5. My province broke with tradition by |
| 2. If you are invited to a Swede's home, | a. everyone will give moon cakes to their parents, relatives or friends. |
| 3. It's our tradition at Mid-Autumn festival that | b. not having fireworks on New Year's Eve. |
| 4. It's the custom in Mexico to | c. you should bring a gift such as chocolates, flowers or liquors as the Swedish gift giving custom. |

- d. you take off your shoes before going into a house.
- e. for three generations to be living together under one roof.
6. It's an old custom in many birthday parties that
7. Considered as the symbol of Vietnamese tradition,
8. There is a custom in Japan that
- f. *Ao dai* is most commonly worn by women at school, work and on special occasions.
- g. the birthday cake is decorated with lighted candles.
- h. tip 10% for passable service and 15% for good service.

V. Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. In Japan, you _____ point at people or things because it's considered rude.
2. When invited to a Vietnamese home, you _____ bring gifts wrapped in brightly coloured paper.
3. You _____ stand up chopsticks in your food between mouthfuls or when finished – it resembles incense sticks that are burned in memory of the dead.
4. You _____ sweep your house on the first three days of the new year because all your money and success will be swept out too.
5. You _____ smile and say "thank you" when receiving a gift.
6. When travelling on public transport, you _____ avoid loud phone conversations.
7. When visiting Thailand, you _____ mention the King and do anything that's disrespectful.
8. You _____ take your shoes off when entering homes or temples.
9. You _____ use both hands when giving and receiving things.
10. When dining in Thailand, you _____ eat with your fork, but do use it to push food onto your spoon.

VI. Write the second sentence, using *should* or *shouldn't* and the words given.

1. White and black are colours of funeral in Vietnam. (you/ wear/ white or black clothes/ the first days/ the New Year)

2. The Japanese take punctuality seriously. (we/ arrive/ on time)

3. Respecting old people is our tradition. (you/ say "hi"/ when/ meet/ old people)

4. In India, food isn't seen clean once it touches your plate. (you/ never/ offer/ the food in your plate/ anyone)

5. In Thailand, the head is seen as the most sacred part of the body. (you/ never/ touch/ adult or child/ the head)

6. Alcohol is not good for your health. (you/ try/ alcohol)

7. You've had that headache for two days. (I/ think/ you/ go/ the doctor)

8. It's not good for you to sit still for long and look at a screen. (you/ watch TV/ use the Internet/

for long)

VII. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to* and the verbs in brackets.

1. When visiting a temple, tourists _____ (follow) some important customs.
2. The secretary _____ (answer) all the phone calls at work.
3. I _____ (go) to work tomorrow. There's a holiday.
4. _____ we _____ (buy) another ticket to see this part of the castle?
5. Everyone _____ (recycle) as much as possible.
6. Susan _____ (come) to the town with us if she doesn't want to.
7. In our country, children _____ (wear) a uniform at school.
8. _____ he _____ (do) his work tonight? Can he do it tomorrow?
9. You _____ (put) a stamp on this letter. It says FREEPOST on it.
10. We _____ (stop) talking when the lesson starts.
11. _____ all the students _____ (take) the final test?
12. She _____ (take) an umbrella. I'm sure it isn't going to rain.
13. I _____ (leave) the party early last night – I wasn't very well.
14. It was a lovely holiday. We _____ (do) anything.
15. The children are happy because they _____ (do) any homework today.

VIII. Underline the correct form.

1. Children *must* / *have to* start school when they are five.
2. In many countries, you *should* / *must* wear a seat belt in the car - it's the law.
3. I know you like sugar but you *shouldn't* / *don't have to* eat quite so much - it's bad for you.
4. I'm not working tomorrow, so I *mustn't* / *don't have to* get up early.
5. The manager suggested that we *have to* / *should* try to find another hotel.
6. Kids *should* / *have to* wear a life vest. That's bur regulation.
7. You *mustn't* / *don't have to* smoke in here; smoking isn't allowed in the airport.
8. You *must* / *should* hand in your homework on Tuesday or your mark will be zero.
9. You *have to* / *don't have to* dress up for the party. Wear whatever you feel comfortable in.
10. You *should* / *have to* ask the teacher to help you if you don't understand the lesson.

IX. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. You look really tired. You _____ take a few days off and have a holiday.
a. should b. must c. have to d. can
2. In Vietnam, you _____ take a deep bow as you do in Japan.
a. mustn't b. don't have to c. should d. shouldn't
3. Sorry, but my train is at 6.00. I _____ leave now.
a. shouldn't b.ought to c. mustn't d. have to
4. You _____ look' at other students' work. It's against the rules.
a. shouldn't b. don't have to c. mustn't d. can't
5. The airline only allows two piecesof luggage. You _____ pack too much!
a. shouldn't b. mustn't c. don't have to d. couldn't

6. John can't come because he _____ work tomorrow.
a. should b. can c. must d. has to
7. I know they enjoy their work, but they _____ work at the weekends. It's not good for them.
a. shouldn't b. don't have to c. mustn't d. have to
8. Elderly people _____ be treated with great respect
a. shouldn't b. should c. aren't obliged to d. mustn't
9. He _____ use chopsticks for spring roll. It is finger food.
a. must b. has to c. doesn't have to d. should
10. Everyone _____ wear a helmet when riding a motorbike. It's mandatory according to traffic law.
a. isn't allowed to b. must c. can d. shouldn't

X. Choose the correct option, a, b or c to complete the sentences.

1. _____ sit here, or do you want me to sit somewhere else?
a. Could you b. Shall I c. Why don't we
2. I don't think you've understood this. _____ look at Unit 12 again.
a. If I were you b. You shouldn't c. I think you should
3. We need to talk about our presentation. _____ meet after school tomorrow?
a. Why don't we b. How about c. Do we have to
4. That's not very nice way to talk to other people. _____ speak like that.
a. Is it all right if I b. Would you mind c. I don't think you should
5. Mrs Allan is leaving at the end of term. _____ buy her a present.
a. Let's b. We don't have to c. Why not
6. I don't think I can do this on my own. _____ helping me?
a. Would you like b. I think you should c. Do you mind
7. Parking in this street is prohibited. _____ park here.
a. I think you should b. You mustn't c. You don't have to
8. I'm sorry I haven't got my homework. _____ forget it again?
a. Do you mind if I b. Shall I c. Why don't we

XI. Complete each sentence with a suitable preposition.

1. Today we're going to learn _____ customs and traditions.
2. The tradition has been passed _____ from father to son for generations.
3. They still follow the custom _____ pinning money to the bride's dress.
4. Vietnamese women often wear *ao dai* _____ special occasions.
5. We decided to break _____ tradition and have fish for Thanksgiving dinner.
6. They take their shoes _____ when entering the house to avoid getting the floor dirty.
7. According to tradition, we have fireworks _____ New Year's Eve.
8. It is the custom in that country _____ women to marry young.
9. We often talk about our day at school or work _____ the dinner table.
10. Gifts should be wrapped _____ colourful paper.

C. SPEAKING

I. Complete the dialogue with the appropriate phrases or sentences (A - H).

A. What should I do at the dinner table?

B. Try to finish everything on your plate.

C. and do not sit down until the oldest member has seated.

D. Do you mind if I ask you something

E. place your chopsticks, fork or knife on your bowl or plate.

F. You can ask whatever you want.

G. Do I have to wear formal clothes?

H. What should I do when I'm invited to a Vietnamese house for a meal?

Maria: Hi, Mai! I'm going to take a trip to Vietnam next month.

(1)_____ about Vietnamese customs and etiquette?

Mai: Not at all. (2)_____

Marla: (3)_____

Mai: You should bring a small gift, such as flowers, fruits or sweets wrapped in colourful paper.

Maria: What should I wear? (4)_____

Mai: No. Just dress conservatively.

Maria: (5)_____

Mai: Wait to be shown where to sit (6)_____

Maria: What else?

Mai: (7)_____ Leaving food on your plate is considered impolite... When you have finished eating, (8)_____

Maria: Thanks for all.

II. Rearrange the sentences to make a complete conversation.

_____ Thanks for teaching me. How about the customs before a meal? I'm a little nervous...

_____ No. We sit on a mat with foods on a tray in the middle. Everyone has a bowl and a pair of chopsticks.

_____ Let's see if I can follow you!

_____ No, in my parents' house. We'll have a big meal with my family members.

_____ Yes, you can have a spoon, but no fork and knife. I'll teach you to use chopsticks.

_____ In your parents' house? But I don't know your table manners.

__1__ Hey Jennifer! I would like to invite you to our dinner.

_____ Chopsticks? I don't know how to use them. Is there any fork, knife or spoon?

_____ Don't worry! You're a foreigner, so you don't have to know the manners clearly.

_____ Wow, that's nice. Where? In a restaurant?

_____ It'll be OK, Jennifer! Just follow my directions when we get home.

_____ I should learn something first though. Do you sit around a table?

D. READING

I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

simply bow given rather addressing usual *wai* with

Thais often greet one another with a *wai* – a palms-together gesture accompanied by a (1)_____, slight bend of knees and smile. ‘Khun’ is used as a prefix, instead of Mr and Ms when (2)_____ people. It can be used for both males and females, For example, a 30-year-old male, Kullawat Chaowanawatee, will (3)_____ be Khun Kullawat. Every Thai has a nickname, and once you are more familiar with people it is (4)_____ for them to encourage you to call them by their nickname instead of their first name. Most Thai nicknames are single syllable words which are (5)_____ from birth and can be Thai or English words, colours, fruits, or shortenings of their first name.

Thais don’t use ‘please’, ‘thank you’ and ‘hello’. Instead of saying ‘thank you’, ‘hello’ or ‘good bye’, many Thais simply smile or offer a (6)_____ equivalent of ‘please’ in Thai is complex and varies (7)_____ the rank and status one is speaking to. Many Thais ask ‘where are you going?’ (8)_____ than saying, ‘How are you?’

II. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

GIFT-GIVING CUSTOMS IN VIETNAM

Gift giving is important in Vietnam because of the significance of interpersonal relationships in Vietnamese culture.

First and foremost, do not encourage corruption. There is a clear cut between gift-giving and bribery. Nevertheless, it is common in Vietnam for exchanging small gifts on certain occasions such as anniversary, Tet holiday... to express your respect, love, appreciation or gratitude.

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’s employee.

Do not wrap a gift in the black paper because this colour is unlucky and associated with funerals in Vietnam. 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 it when received 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 Vietnam?
 - 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 at 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 Vietnam?
 - 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.

E. WRITING

I. Put the words in order to make sentences.

1. If/ a/ should/ Vietnamese home/ bring/ invited/ to/ gift/ you/ a/ small

2. as/ custom/ *ojigi*/ bowing/ in/ Known/ is/ important/ Japan/ an

3. greeting/ shake hands/ when/ saying/ The Vietnamese/ and/ both/ when/ good-bye

4. don't/ wear/ a/ You/ tie/ to/ have to/ dinner party/ if/ want to/ you/ don't/ a

5. taking off/ when/ house/ a/ It's/ entering/ the Japanese/ shoes/ custom/ of

6. follow/ cleaning/ the tradition/ the house/ Do/ before/ we/ of/ have to/ Tet?

7. We/ together/ on/ have/ dinner/ a/ family/ of/ eating/ New Year's Eve/ tradition.

8. wear/ occasions/ special/ on/ women/ Vietnamese/ *ao dai*/ usually

II. Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets.

1. It's impolite of them to wear hats in the pagoda. (shouldn't)

2. Children have to live with their parents until they reach the age of 18. (obliged)

3. Is it necessary for me to tip in a coffee shop? (have to)

4. It's not mandatory for staff to wear vests in their company. (need)

5. It's good for us to keep our traditional customs. (should)

6. It's really important to remove your shoes when entering a temple. (must)

7. Photography is not allowed at some sacred places. (mustn't)

8. It's Saturday tomorrow, so it's not necessary for Jane to get up early. (have to)

9. If I were you, I'd ask them about their customs. (should)

10. Why don't we look for the information on the Internet? (how)

TEST FOR UNIT 4

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a. wrap | b. worship | c. wear | d. wife |
| 2. a. chopstick | b. tradition | c. gift | d. knife |
| 3. a. obligation | b. occasion | c. expression | d. celebration |
| 4. a. mat | b. tray | c. place | d. table |
| 5. a. cutlery | b. custom | c. compliment | d. circle |

II. Complete each sentence with a suitable word.

1. Good table _____ make for a more pleasant meal!
2. Many family _____ have been passed down through generations.
3. We are Christian, so our family has the _____ of giving presents at Christmas.
4. We decided to _____ with tradition and have fish for Thanksgiving dinner.
5. You _____ touch an adult's head or shoulders because it's disrespectful.
6. Family traditions provide family members with a sense of _____.
7. Lots of people come _____ to reunite with their families during the Obon festival.
8. A typical extended family in Vietnam often includes three _____; grandparents, parents, and children.

III. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.

1. There's a tradition of having parties _____ Christmas.
a. on b. in c. at d. for
2. Generally, rice is served _____ fish, meat, soup and vegetable.
a. to b. as c. in d. with
3. You _____ speak when the teacher is speaking.
a. needn't b. can't c. don't have to d. mustn't
4. Christmas Eve is the day _____ people in some countries exchange their presents.
a. that b. which c. when d. what
5. Japanese have developed the custom of eating meals sitting on tatami _____, not on chairs
a. towels b. prongs c. trays d. mats
6. You have to _____ your hat when going inside the main worship area of the temple.
a. take off b. put on c. break with d. get out

7. You _____ place your chopsticks on your rice bowl when finished with a meal. Don't rest them on the table.
a. shouldn't b. don't have to c. should d. mustn't
8. He _____ a long family tradition of serving the military.
a. followed b. obliged c. reflected d. agreed
9. In the UK, families often celebrate Christmas together, _____ they can watch each other open their presents!
a. though b. but c. because d. so
10. 'We don't sweep the floor on the first day of Tet.' '_____ Why?'
a. What a bad day! b. You're kidding! c. You're right. d. Spot on!

IV. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

1. Some people think young people shouldto follow the tradition of the society.
A B C D
2. According for tradition, the first person to enter the house on New Year's Eve bringseither
A B C
good luck or bad luck.
D
3. The traditional Vietnamese wedding is one of the most important ceremony in Vietnamese
A B C
culture.
D
4. The Japanese are familiar with the western custom to eat a turkey dinner for Christmas.
A B C D
5. In Vietnam the engagement is sometimes considered much important than the wedding.
A B C D
6. Dressingwell is important in South Korea; it is considered a sign of respectful.
A B C D
7. In India, you shouldn't never use your left hand to eat because it's considered disrespectful.
A B C D
8. He asked me anxiously what he has to do when visiting a Vietnamese home.
A B C D

V. Supply the correct tense and form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Last week, we _____ (have) dinner with a French family.
2. I hate eating with spoon because it _____ (cause) trouble when I eat fish.
3. In the past, *ao dai* _____ (wear) by both men and women.
4. The speaker _____ (give) a presentation on Vietnamese customs and traditions right now.
5. She _____ (travel) to six countries since she _____ (start) the job.
6. Our family _____ (have) dinner together every Saturday night. It's our family tradition.
7. I hope I _____ (have) a chance to visit your country soon.
8. When in Japan, you should avoid _____ (eat) on the go.

9. I think you should _____(go) to the doctor. You look terrible.
10. The Japanese tend _____(use) their mobile phones discreetly when in public.

VI. Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. _____ when dining, South Koreans use cushions to sit on the floor and eat from a low table. (tradition)
2. The wai is the traditional form of _____ in Thailand. (greet)
3. They weren't _____ to live with their parents after the wedding. (obligation)
4. It is considered _____ to address an elder with his or her given name. (polite)
5. Is that woman the _____ of the party? (host)
6. The children in our family are always _____ to their elders. (respect)
7. Custom _____ from tradition in some aspects such as scale and time. (different)
8. Don't use your personal chopsticks to get food from the _____ dish. (serve)
9. Many families have three _____, which create unique cultural features. (generate)
10. We have lots of customs and it can get a bit _____ for visitors. (confuse)

VII. Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Hi, Dan. How was your trip to Italy? | a. Yes. Her name's Sofia. I went to her home last Saturday. |
| 2. I heard you had a new friend. Is she Italian? | b. No, not everything. However, I'll try my best next time. |
| 3. You went to her home? How exciting! | c. You're kidding! But thank you anyway. |
| 4. How was the dinner? | d. Well, I was invited for dinner. |
| 5. Why? Was there any problem? | e. Yeah. I was a bit confused about Italian table manners. |
| 6. Really? Why not search them on Google beforehand? | f. I did but Italian table manners are so complicated. |
| 7. And now? Do you know everything about them? | g. Oh, it was great. |
| 8. I can help you to practice it. Let's go to an Italian restaurant. | h. The food was good, but I felt somewhat embarrassed. |

VIII. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

Vietnamese people often enjoy sharing a meal with the whole family. The meal is often shared with loved ones over a lot of (1)_____. They eat from bowls and use chopsticks and spoons but chopsticks still remain as the most popular means of eating. Learn how to use chopsticks and how to put them (2)_____ when not using. For instance, you should place them neatly on the table or on the bowl when breaking to drink or speak. When finished (3)_____ a meal, rest your chopsticks on your rice bowl. Sticking the chopsticks straight up from a bowl of rice is a (4)_____ because it indicates funeral incense. It is also best to keep in mind that (5)_____ the chopsticks on the side of a bowl is considered rude.

You should also wait to be seated in the dining table and ask the elders to eat first(6)_____ this is a mark of honor to them. The women normally sit right next to the rice cooker to serve rice for the diners. It is a common table (7)_____ and a sign of affection and care to pick up food for each other.

Before starting the meal, Vietnamese have a catchphrase: "*Chúc mọi người ăn ngonmiệng*". It

means “Have a nice meal”. This not only shows your politeness (8)_____ also your eagerness before enjoying the food.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. a. laugh | b. laughing | c. laughed | d. laughter |
| 2. a. cleanly | b. properly | c. easily | d. mainly |
| 3. a. to | b. by | c. with | d. up |
| 4. a. taboo | b. offence | c. disrespect | d. crime |
| 5. a. tapping | b. kicking | c. fitting | d. cutting |
| 6. a. although | b. because | c. as long as | d. when |
| 7. a. setting | b. dining | c. manner | d. style |
| 8. a. or | b. so | c. and | d. but |

IX. Read the text carefully, then answer the questions.

BRITISH STRANGE FOOD HABITS

Perhaps you know about some of the food that British people eat, but do you know about their strange food habits? People from different parts of the UK and from different classes call their meals by different names. They call the midday meal, lunch or dinner and the evening meal, dinner, supper or tea. Tea is also sandwiches, cakes and tea (the drink) at four or five o'clock. What do the British eat when they want something quick and easy? Baked beans, of course! You must warm them in a pan and eat them on toast.

Cheddar cheese is so popular in Britain that people run after it down a hill! This is a very strange English sport. You can see it once a year in Coopers Hill. There are four races, three for men and one for women. At the start of the race someone drops a big, round cheese down a very, very steep hill. About 15 racers run and jump after it. The first person to get to the bottom of the hill gets the cheese.

There is another strange race that the British have. It is a special Pancake Day race. Only women can run in the race. They must run with a pancake in a frying pan and throw it in the air three times. After the race, many English families eat pancakes with lemon juice and sugar.

Be careful if you have Christmas dinner with a British family – some of their Christmas customs are risky! Be very careful! Eat the Christmas pudding slowly if you don't want to eat a coin! When they are making their delicious dessert, British people put a coin in the mixture. The person who finds the coin in their pudding will be rich and happy.

1. What do the British call the evening meal?

2. What do the British have with baked beans?

3. How often is the Cheddar cheese sport event held?

4. What is the prize if you win the Cheddar cheese race?

5. Who can take part in a pancake race?

6. Why is it dangerous to eat Christmas pudding?

X. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. She couldn't afford to buy the car.

The car is too _____

2. I would like you to help me to put the chair away.

Do you mind _____

3. If I were you, I wouldn't sweep the house on the first day of Tet.

You _____

4. Is it really necessary for us to finish the work today?

Do we _____

5. Learning about other cultures is one of my interests.

I'm _____

6. Unless he phones her immediately, he won't get any information.

If _____

7. It's very difficult to leave here after such a long time.

It isn't _____

8. Let's get together and talk about our presentation before we do it in class.

Why _____

UNIT 5

FESTIVALS IN VIETNAM

A. PHONETICS

I. Look at the pictures and write the suffixes *-ion* or *-ian*.



1. music_____



2. reun_____



3. electric_____



4. confus_____



5. magic_____



6. tradit_____



7. compan_____



8. fash_____



9. pedestr_____



10. celebrat_____



11. librar_____



12. vegetar_____

II. Say these words aloud and underline the stressed syllable.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. congratulation | 2. procession | 3. musician | 4. vegetarian |
| 5. magician | 6. electrician | 7. companion | 8. confusion |
| 9. preservation | 10. competition | 11. politician | 12. historian |
| 13. production | 14. generation | 15. tradition | 16. Canadian |
| 17. physician | 18. pedestrian | 19. librarian | 20. communication |

III. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. reunion | b. ceremony | c. performance | d. procession |
| 2. a. oriental | b. politician | c. celebration | d. questionable |
| 3. a. anniversary | b. explanation | c. traditional | d. electrician |
| 4. a. specialities | b. activities | c. impression | d. technician |
| 5. a. lantern | b. companion | c. Christian | d. incense |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Complete the sentences with the correct words. Use the pictures as a clue.

archway lantern reunion offerings ceremony anniversary
procession performance carnival ritual

1. Their wedding _____ was held in the county park.



2. This is the band's first live _____ since last year.



3. Buddhist monks perform a prayer _____ in the main hall of the pagoda.



4. We went through a stone _____ into the garden.



5. The _____ in Rio de Janeiro is a festival held every year and considered the biggest in the world.



6. Hoi An _____ Festival takes place monthly – on the 14th day of each lunar month.



7. Our grandparents celebrated their 50th wedding _____ last week.



8. We have a family _____ every New Year's Day.



9. Lots of people poured down the street to watch a colourful _____ of dragon dances, lion dances.



10. Many people visit the shrines to make _____ of fruit or rice to the gods.



II. Complete the sentences with the correct form or tense of the verbs from the box.

worship preserve cheer offer pray commemorate perform float

1. *Quan ho* singing is _____ in traditional festivals in Bac Ninh.

2. On Tet holiday, Vietnamese people _____ their ancestors a five-fruit tray.

3. I enjoy going to Huong Pagoda and _____ Buddha.

4. The book will be published in October to _____ the 100th anniversary of Morris's death.

5. The crowds are shouting and _____ to encourage their teams.
6. We should _____ our tradition and culture for future generations.
7. Lotus lanterns are _____ on the small river in the old town.
8. On the first day of the New Year, we visit the temples _____ for good fortune and health.

III. State whether the following sentences are simple, complex or compound.

1. The Elephant Racing Festival is the biggest cultural festival in Tay Nguyen.
2. You can either choose to ride in a cable car up to the pagoda or walk up.
3. We first learned to sing *quan ho* when we were between 15 and 17.
4. The oarsmen are encouraged by the sounds of drums and the cheering crowds while they are racing.
5. Maya doesn't follow the procession, but she supports the dancing team.
6. Hundreds of thousands of people gather on the two banks of the river to watch the Ngo junk race.
7. Ngo junk race is a community sports which enhance unity among Khmer people from villages.
8. Even though many people come to Buon Don to ride the elephants, a lot of them fail to witness the Elephant Racing Festival.
9. Tet is the most important festival in Vietnam; therefore, most Vietnamese return home for Tet.
10. They played together as a team very well; however, they didn't win the race.
11. After taking a boat to the mountain, we can take a cable car up.
12. It was an exciting festival, so I felt very lucky to participate in it.
13. Last year, I went to Huong Pagoda with my family and friends.

IV. Complete each sentence using the correct conjunction from the parenthesis.

1. He's overweight, _____ he continues to eat lots of cakes and biscuits. (and, so, yet)
2. I've drunk six cups of coffee today, _____ I've got a headache. (and, so, but)
3. The lesson finished, _____ everyone went home. (and, or, but)
4. We're making good progress, _____ we've still got a long way to go. (but, so, or)
5. The climate is getting warmer. Maybe it's natural, _____ maybe it's caused by us. (and, but, or)
6. Maria didn't do any revision, _____ she didn't pass the exam. (but, so, or)
7. To get to Vancouver, you can fly, _____ you can ride the ferry. (and, or, yet)
8. I'm afraid of heights, _____ I appreciate the view from the top of this building. (and, yet, so)
9. It isn't in a very nice part of town, _____ it's a good restaurant. (but, and, so)
10. I found it hard to follow what the teacher was saying, _____ eventually I lost concentration. (yet, and, or)

V. Join the two sentences using the conjunctive adverbs in the box.

however nevertheless moreover therefore otherwise

1. My penpal has lived in the Alps all his life. He has never learnt to ski.

2. You need to work harder. You won't get a passing grade.

-
3. Roberta didn't have all the ingredients to bake a cake. She decided to prepare something else.
 4. I was not confident of winning. I decided to give it a try.
 5. I had a problem with my bike. I was late for school.
 6. Drinking and driving is against the rules. It's dangerous.
 7. We were supposed to go dancing after dinner. We went home instead.
 8. Milos said his English is terrible. He got a 9.0 on his IELTS Writing test.
 10. Remember to use sun cream when you go down to the beach. You'll get sunburnt within half an hour.
 10. Diet and exercise will help you lose weight. It is good for your health.
-

VI. Complete each sentence with *and, but, so, or, moreover, however, therefore, or otherwise*.

1. You must do your homework; _____, you might get a bad grade.
2. He's seventy-two, _____ he still swims, runs and plays football regularly.
3. John studied hard for the math exam; _____ he got an A+.
4. Do you want a cup of tea, _____ would you prefer coffee?
5. Smoking gives you bad breath. _____, it is harmful to your health.
6. There are many learning English websites; _____, some of them are not free.
7. I like to read, _____ my grammar is always on-point.
8. I hope you are feeling better _____ will be back at college soon.
9. Engineering is an interesting career. _____, you have to be good at maths.
10. To be a doctor you have to study biology, _____ chemistry is also important.

VII. Combine a clause in column A with a clause in column B to make complex sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before I have breakfast, 2. They were talking 3. Although he worked very hard, 4. Since Joe has high blood pressure, 5. Never look down on anybody 6. After he finished his homework, 7. When he finished his degree, 8. George was obviously in a bad mood, 9. He'll be able to maintain a healthy weight | <p>B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Whenever they eat at this restaurant a. his parents let him play video games. b. Matt got a job in a software company. c. because he didn't even say good morning. d. unless you're helping him up. e. they order a hamburger and fries. f. if he keeps exercising. g. he has to watch what he eats. h. he didn't manage to pass the exam. |
|---|--|

- i. I spend half an hour doing exercises. | j. while the teacher was explaining the lesson.

VIII. Combine each pair of sentences using the conjunction in brackets.

1. The world is getting warmer. Polar bears are in danger of becoming extinct. (because)

2. There weren't enough students. They closed the village school. (as)

3. I really enjoyed the concert. The music was too loud. (although)

4. He got a creampie smashed in his face. Everyone laughed. (when)

5. Paul was walking to the bus stop. He found somebody's wallet on the ground. (while)

6. Jackie will take out the trash. She is done with her chores. (after)

7. You study for the test. You will do much better. (if)

8. Rex practiced his guitar. He could play the song perfectly. (until)

9. We could get back to shore. It started to rain hard. (before)

10. I saw him. He was always carrying a plastic shopping bag. (whenever)

IX. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. Mid-Autumn Festival not only recalls the family love, _____ is also a festival for both children and adults in Vietnam.
a. and b. but c. yet d. therefore
2. Tran Temple Festival lasts from the 15th-20th of lunar August. _____, visitors all over the country eagerly go on a pilgrimage far prior to the day.
a. Nevertheless b. Otherwise c. Therefore d. Moreover
3. _____ the main worship event is taking place at Hung Temple, 100 lanterns are released into the sky.
a. Because b. Even though c. While d. If
4. Lim Festival is among the most impressive festivals, ceremonies _____ singing events.
a. or b. but c. yet d. and
5. The navigation of the boat, called *ghe ngo*, requires great skills _____ it can easily be flipped.
a. therefore b. because c. when d. although
6. _____ you consider yourself a culture enthusiast, Hue Arts Festival is a must.
a. If b. Though c. Because d. As
7. The festival only lasted for three days; _____ they spent nearly a month preparing for it.
a. when b. moreover c. otherwise d. however

8. In Quang Ninh, you can go to Yen Tu Mountain to attend the Yen Tu Festival, _____ you can visit Ha Long Bay.
a. so b. yet c. or d. otherwise
9. _____ there are loads of festivals in Vietnam, Tet or Tet Nguyen Dan is the most important one.
a. Since b. Although c. When d. As long as
10. Festival visitors can take part in cultural activities, such as visiting art galleries, historical places and parks. _____, they can taste exotic food and dishes.
a. Moreover b. Therefore c. However d. Otherwise

X. Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition.

- The Lim Festival takes place every year _____ the 13th day of the first lunar month.
- Elephant Race Festival is held _____ Don Village, Dak Lak Province.
- Fishermen pray _____ the good fortune at Whale Festival.
- _____ the Mid-Autumn Festival, children carry beautiful lanterns.
- They decorate their homes _____ kumquat trees and peach branches.
- The Hung King Temple Festival has become a public holiday _____ 2007.
- The Buddhist Festival lasts _____ three months from the first to the third lunar month.
- Foreigners are always keen _____ watching Vietnamese families prepare _____ Tet.
- At the Kate festival, Cham people take part _____ a procession to the nearby temple.
- The Lunar New Year typically takes place _____ late January or early February.

C. SPEAKING

I. Make questions for the underlined words.

- _____ The Elephant Race Festival is usually held in Don Village or in forests near the Sevepoi River.
- _____ Thirteen elephants joined the elephant race on March 12 in Lak District.
- _____ The Lim festival takes place on the 13th day of the first lunar month.
- _____ The spring festival of Bai Dinh Pagoda lasts for three months.
- _____ Saint Giong Festival was recognized by UNESCO as world intangible cultural heritage.
- _____ Vu Lan Festival is so-called “Xa toi vong nhan” festival because this is the day for the death’s souls.
- _____ The Kate Festival is celebrated by the Cham ethnic group.
- _____ The Perfume Pagoda is about 70 kilometers away from Hanoi.
- _____

Tran Temple Festival is held to commemorate the Kings of the Tran dynasty.

10. _____
To celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival, children commonly join street parades, carrying lanterns and wearing masks.

II. Complete the dialogue with the appropriate sentences (A - H).

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. Well, I had a lot of fun there. | B. It's a unique attraction of Hoi An. |
| C. That sounds great! | D. Is it Hoi An speciality? |
| E. You should try it sometime. | F. When did you go? |
| G. I've just come back from Hoi An. | H. Yeah, very impressive. |

- Tung: Hello, Nhan! Long time no see.
Nhan: Tung! Hi! (1)_____
Tung: Really? I've never been to Hoi An. (2)_____
Nhan: I arrived in Hoi An last Friday, and stayed there for 3 nights.
Tung: Then you spent the weekends there. It must be fun.
Nhan: (3)_____ I visited traditional houses, pagodas and bridges, tried special foods, walked around the old town...
Tung: But what do you like most in Hoi An?
Nhan: The Lantern Festival (4)_____ I wandered down to the riverfront during the evening when all of the electric lights were turned off, and thousands of lanterns lit up the narrow streets.
Tung: Wow! It's a picturesque scene, isn't it?
Nhan: (5)_____ Then I took part in the folk game *Bai Choi* and stopped by an old restaurant to try *cao lau*.
Tung: Cao lau? (6)_____
Nhan: Yes. It's very delicious. (7)_____
Tung: I wish I could visit Hoi An one day.
Nhan: Why don't we go together this summer holiday?
Tung: (8)_____

D. READING

I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

picturesque rituals goodness among perform spiritual held incense

Together with Bai Dinh and Yen Tu Pagoda Festival, Huong Pagoda Festival is (1)_____ the greatest Buddhist festivals in northern part of Vietnam. Huong Pagoda festival plays an important role in the (2)_____ life of Vietnamese people in general. Vietnamese Buddhists in particular.

As other festivals in Vietnam, Huong Pagoda Festival is divided into two parts: the ceremonies and the entertaining activities. Ceremonial (3)_____ consist of incense offering procession and Zen ceremony in which Monks and Buddhists offer (4)_____, flowers, candles and fruits. During the ceremony, two monks (5)_____ beautiful and flexible dances.

There are also entertaining activities include enjoying boat cruise along Yen Stream for watching (6)_____ scenery, climbing mountain and exploring holy caves. In addition, cultural activities and sporting contests are also (7)_____ on the occasion of Huong Pagoda Festival: boat racing, climbing, folk song singing, etc.

The Huong pagoda festival is imbued with national identity in which people are oriented towards Truth, Beauty, and (8)_____.

II. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.

Ok Om Bok is a traditional festival of Khmer people in Mekong Delta. Ok Om Bok Festival takes place on the Full Moon day of the tenth month in Vietnamese Lunar Calendar, aiming at worshipping the Moon.

At the night of the Full Moon day, Khmer people set up a table of offerings; new sticky rice, yam, coconuts, bananas, sweets, etc and bow their head to show their thanks to the Moon. After that, there is a colorful and sparkling lanterns ceremony on Ba Om Lake. Khmer people not only drop these lanterns on the lake but also fly them to the sky. Dozens of great lanterns lighten the night sky in bustling music and the joy of Khmer people. Khmer people believe that these lanterns will bring bad luck and risk far away.

The most attractive and exciting activity of Ok Om Bok Festival is Ngo race (a special kind of boat of Khmer people in shape of Nagar snake). Ngo race is a traditional sport of Khmer in Ok Om Bok Festival. Ngo is a long boat with 25 - 30 meters in length and 1 - 1.4 meter in width. There are about 40 to 60 boatmen in every "Ngo" with a leader at the top to guide the whole team. Before the race, people gather along the riverbanks making an exciting atmosphere. During the race, the boisterous sound of drum, trumpet, cheers and applause urge boatmen row as fast as possible to the end.

Overall, Ok Om Bok is an important festival in Khmer people's life. Ok Om Bok Festival has sacred meaning in spiritual life of these people, making a cultural characteristic of this ethnic community.

A. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Ok Om Bok Festival is celebrated in October in the Western Calendar.
2. At the night of the festival, Khmer people drop lanterns on the lake and fly lanterns to the sky.
3. Ngo is a snake-shaped boat of Khmer people.
4. Ngo boat race takes place right after Ok Om Bok Festival.
5. The boatmen are encouraged by the people gathering along the riverbanks.
6. Ok Om Bok Festival promotes traditional cultural identity of Khmer community.

B. Answer the questions.

1. When does Ok Om Bok Festival take place?

2. What is Ok Om Bok Festival celebrated for?

3. Where do Khmer people float their lanterns?

4. How long is a Ngo boat?

5. How many boatmen are there in every Ngo boat?

-
6. Why is Ok Om Bok an important festival in Khmer people's life?
-

E. WRITING

- I. Make sentences, using the words or phrases provided. You can add some words or make changes.**

1. Giong Festival/ hold/ commemorate/ Saint Giong/ who/ defeat/ An invaders

2. The Khmer/ believe/ they/ have to/ float/ lanterns/ otherwise/ may not/ get/ good luck

3. Lim Festival/ take place/ every year/ 13th day/ first lunar month

4. officially/ national holiday/ Tet/ last/ three days/ however/ Vietnamese people/ often/ spend/ nearly a month/ celebrate/ this special event

5. prepare/ Mid-Autumn Festival/ make/ colorful lanterns/ happy activity/ between/ families/ children

6. Whale Festival/ a festival/ worship/ the whale/ pray/ the good fortune/ the fishermen

7. while/ elephants/ race/ people/ cheer/ encourage/ them

8. Hung Kings Temple Festival/ one of/ most important/ national holiday/ Vietnam/ commemorate/ Hung Kings

- II. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning. Use the words in brackets.**

1. Although Hue is far from Hanoi, Peter often travels to Hanoi by motorbike. (but)
Hue _____
2. Christian went to Soc Trang to join Ok Om Bok Festival. (because)
Christian _____
3. Sebastien is a French, but he plays Vietnamese folk games well. (although)
Although _____
4. He has to join the festival in order to play Vietnamese folk games. (so)
He _____
5. Although the weather was terrible we had a good time. (spite)
We _____
6. So that Susan would be fit for the skiing, she went to the gym three times a week. (order)
Susan _____
7. My family went to Huong Pagoda Festival two months ago. (since)
It _____
8. You won't get in to see the show if you don't have reserved seats. (unless)

You _____

9. Brian was really interested in Vietnamese cultural and spiritual events. (interest)

Brian _____

10. If you don't start early, you will get stuck in the traffic. (otherwise)

You _____

TEST FOR UNIT 5

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a. <u>lan</u> tern | b. inv <u>a</u> der | c. n <u>a</u> tion | d. r <u>a</u> ce |
| 2. a. <u>c</u> arnival | b. <u>c</u> ommand | c. <u>c</u> eremony | d. en <u>c</u> ourage |
| 3. a. tradit <u>i</u> on | b. quest <u>i</u> on | c. process <u>i</u> on | d. preservat <u>i</u> on |
| 4. a. perform <u>e</u> d | b. worshipp <u>e</u> d | c. pray <u>e</u> d | d. offer <u>e</u> d |
| 5. a. <u>s</u> ound | b. <u>c</u> rowd | c. <u>f</u> ound | d. <u>c</u> ourt |

II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is placed differently.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a. confusion | b. magician | c. important | d. otherwise |
| 2. a. performance | b. nevertheless | c. however | d. procession |
| 3. a. preserve | b. fortune | c. ritual | d. lantern |
| 4. a. reunion | b. bamboo | c. festival | d. display |
| 5. a. participate | b. politician | c. communicate | d. commemorate |

III. Complete each sentence with an appropriate word. The first letter of each word is given.

- At Tet, Vietnamese people usually d_____ their homes with yellow apricot blossoms or peach blossoms.
- Vietnamese believe that the colour of red and yellow will bring good f _____.
- We have the custom of lighting the candles and burning i_____ before praying in front of the altar.
- His grandmother's funeral was a private c_____ attended only by the family.
- Streets leading to Huong pagoda are very c_____ during its festival time.
- On the first day of Tet, Vietnamese people often visit a pagoda to p_____ for good luck and happiness.
- Buddhist o_____ include fruit, flowers, incense and candles.
- The Giong Festival is held to commemorate Saint Giong who d_____ the An invaders.

IV. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.

- Tet is a best time for Vietnamese people paying respects _____ their ancestors.
a. for b. to c. with d. on
- Tran Temple Festival is held _____ the 15th day of the first lunar month.
a. in b. for c. at d. on
- Ghe Ngo Race is a religious ritual of the Khmer to _____ the Snake God Nagar.
a. commemorate b. preserve c. command d. process
- _____ Vietnam has been influenced by Buddhism for thousands of years, there are plenty of

Buddhist pilgrimage sites.

- A. When b. Although c. If d. As
5. Originally, Tet was celebrated by farmers to thank the gods for the arrival of Spring. _____, through the years, Tet has turned into the official Vietnamese New Year.
a. Otherwise b. Therefore c. However d. Moreover
6. _____ do you visit Huong Pagoda? - Every year. On the 5th day of the first lunar month.
a. When b. How often c. How long d. What day
7. On the 13th day of the first lunar month, the visitors come to Lim Hill to watch _____ of “quan ho”.
a. performances b. features c. ceremonies d. processions
8. Perfume Pagoda is famous not only for its scenic landscape _____.
a. or also for its sacredness b. and for its sacredness as well
c. but also for its sacredness d. and yet for its sacredness
9. _____ graduate a semester early, I took three extra classes.
a. Although I was determined to b. Because I was determined to
c. If I was determined to d. While I was determined to
10. ‘I was wondering if you’d like to go to Da Lat Flower Festival’
‘_____ When does it take place?’
a. Not bad! b. Are you sure? c. For what? d. Sure, I’d love to!

V. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

1. The ritual is made in order to thank the Sun Goddess for the rice harvest.
A B C D
2. I found it very excited to take part in the spring festival of Bai Dinh Pagoda.
A B C D
3. I like both the green or the blue T-shirt, but I don’t have enough money to buy two T-shirts.
A B C D
4. Your marks in English are low although you don’t study hard enough.
A B C D
5. Which festival do you like much, Huong Pagoda or Hung Temple?
A B C D
6. We follow a custom to buy lanterns and moon cakes at Mid-Autumn Festival.
A B C D
7. Before Tet, Vietnamese people are busy cleaning and decorating their houses and they cook traditional foods.
A B C D
8. Until recently, people talk to each other instead of relying on texting and e-mail to communicate with their peers.
A B C D
9. She was offered the prestigious job, however she turned it down because she did not want

A B

C

to move to Texas.

D

10. It started to rain hardly while we were playing some folk games at the festival.

A

B

C

D

VI. Supply the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Hung King Temple Festival _____(become) one of the greatest national festivals in Viet Nam for a long time.
2. The Saint Giong Festival _____(hold) many years ago but it officially _____(become) a national festival in the 11th century.
3. While children _____(wait) for the moon to rise, they sing, dance and listen to the story of *Hang Nga and Cuoi*.
4. The local authority _____(arrange) a meeting on promotion of the festival last Friday.
5. Our school _____(take) part in the festival since 2008.
6. While we _____(play) some folk games at the festival, it started to rain heavily.
7. Each year, thousands of tourists _____(come) to visit Lim Festival and enjoy that Intangible Cultural Heritage.
8. Traditionally, *Quan ho* songs _____(perform) by both men and women on the boats and in the Lim Pagoda.
9. Duong recommended Peter _____(attend) the Hue Festival.
10. Before Tet, women are very busy _____(prepare) traditional foods.

VII. Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. At the end of the service, a lot of _____ streamed down to the altar. (worship)
2. _____ lanterns feature special heritage night at Hoi An. (float)
3. _____ activities are official procession, sporting events and singing. (festival)
4. _____ for the Lunar New Year begin weeks before the festival. (prepare)
5. Tet is the privileged occasion for family members to _____. (reunion)
6. Hung King Temple Festival is held in _____ of Vietnam's first kings. (commemorate)
7. The tribe has different _____ masks for each ceremony. (ceremony)
8. _____ of culture can be achieved by keeping cultural elements, such as food, clothing, shelter, and language. (preserve)
9. The Whale Festival is _____ of the many different festivals in villages in Vietnam. (type)
10. Hat Xoan is a folk song _____ in festivals and worshipping genie. (performance)

VIII. Match the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Excuse me! Do I need to buy a ticket for the show? | b. Vu Lan. |
| 2. How long does the Huong Pagoda last? | c. Three months. |
| 3. Why are you so serious about the ceremony? | d. No, Sir. It's totally free. |
| 4. Would you like to participate in the performance? | e. It's sacred, and I respect it. |
| 5. What's the festival called? | 6. How often do you go to the festival? |
| a. Hardly ever these days. | 7. What offerings should I make? |

8. Could you please tell me about Vietnamese festivals and celebrations?
- f. Yes, certainly!
- g. I'd love to, but I'm rather busy now.
- h. Fruits, flowers, incense and candles.

IX. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

Elephant Racing Festival, one of the biggest festivals in Tay Nguyen, is held (1)_____ in the third lunar month.

As preparation for the festival, villagers (2)_____ their elephants with a wide range of food apart from grass, including corns, sugar canes, sweet potatoes, papayas, and bananas. Also, in order to preserve their strength, the elephants take a rest (3)_____ hard work.

On the day of the event, elephants from several villages (4)_____ at Don Village. Each time, ten elephants will run at the same time for about one or two kilometers. The competition is guided by the sound of *tu va*, a kind of horn. The first elephant (5)_____ reaches the appointed destination will receive a laurel wreath as a sign of victory, and it will enjoy the achievement excitedly with sugar canes and bananas from surrounding people. (6)_____ finishing the race at Don Village, the elephants move to Serepok River for competition – swimming. They also participate in games (7)_____ football and tug of war.

At the end of the festive day, all festival goers mass at Don Village's community house for feasting, drinking stem wine, and dancing in a jubilant (8)_____ with the boisterous sound of gongs and drums.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. a. mostly | b. constantly | c. monthly | d. annually |
| 2. a. poach | b. herd | c. feed | d. train |
| 3. a. without | b. with | c. of | d. from |
| 4. a. come | b. drive | c. round | d. gather |
| 5. a. who | b. what | c. which | d. whose |
| 6. a. Although | b. After | c. While | d. However |
| 7. a. alike | b. like | c. likely | d. liking |
| 8. a. atmosphere | b. experience | c. tradition | d. feature |

X. Read the text carefully, then choose the correct answers.

Tran Temple Festival, one of the largest annual spring festivals in Vietnam, is held on the 14th night and 15th day of the first lunar month at the national historical complex of the Tran Kings' shrines and tombs in Tien Duc Commune, Hung Ha District, Nam Dinh City. It usually begins with an incense-offering rite at the kings' tombs and a ritual for the opening of the gates of Den Thanh (Thanh Temple), Den Mau (Mother Temple) and the Tran Kings' shrines. **They** are followed by a 'water procession', in which people will carry nine ornate palanquins with memorial **plaques** of the Kings of the Tran Dynasty and members of their royal families. A series of folk games are also organized during the festival, such as a rice-cooking challenge, clay firecrackers, chung cake wrapping and tug of war, alongside traditional performances and sport games including lion dances, dragon dances, *cheo* and *chau van* singing, human chess, wrestling and martial arts.

The Tran Temple Festival was recognized as a national intangible heritage in 2014. The historical complex of the Tran Kings' shrines and tombs received special national relic status last year.

- ornate (adj): *được sơn son thiếp vàng* - palanquin (n): kiệu rước (lễ hội)

1. How often is the Tran Temple Festival held?

We _____

10. I can't wait to see the elephant race festival in Dak Lak. (forward)

I am _____

UNIT 6

FOLK TALES

A. PHONETICS

- I. Look at the pictures and complete exclamatory sentences with the correct phrases in the box. Then say these sentences aloud.

good fairy brave knight strong woodcutter gorgeous castle cruel witch
fierce dragon generous emperor ugly ogre lovely princess cunning fox



1. What a _____ it is!



2. What a _____ he is!



3. What a _____ it is!



4. What a _____ she is!



5. What a _____ he is!



6. What a _____ it is!



7. What a _____ he is!



8. What a _____ she is!



9. What a _____ he is!



10. What a _____ she is!

- II. Change the following sentences into exclamatory sentences, using *what*. Then practise saying these sentences aloud; pay attention to the intonation.

- Windsor is a very old castle.
- It is a fantastic fairy tale.
- Tiana is a very intelligent princess.
- Cinderella has beautiful brown eyes.
- The weather was terrible that day.

6. We've just learned a humorous folk tale. _____
7. The Queen is wearing an elegant gown. _____
8. They are greedy foxes. _____
9. The monster is a great fool. _____
10. Saint Giong is a dramatic legend. _____

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Match each word with its definition.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. emperor | a. a woman who has magic powers, especially to do evil things |
| 2. knight | b. a man who rules an empire |
| 3. giant | c. a person whose job is cutting down trees |
| 4. fairy | d. a man of high social rank who had a duty to fight for his king |
| 5. ogre | e. a very large strong person |
| 6. servant | f. a creature like a small person with wings who has magic powers |
| 7. witch | g. a person who works in another person's house |
| 8. woodcutter | h. a large, cruel, and frightening person who eats people |

II. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives from the box.

brave cruel cunning evil fierce mean wicked generous greedy cheerful

1. In the story, the _____ fox outwits the hunters.
2. Kama was a _____ king. Every morning, he gave to the poor a hundredpounds of gold.
3. Heroes are never perfect, but they are _____.
4. His lively sense of humour helps to keep the meeting very _____.
5. The elder brother was very _____. He filled a very large bag and all his pocketswith gold.
6. Cinderella's stepmother is very _____ to her.
7. The _____ fairy bewitched the princess and made her fall into a long sleep.
8. The Queen was an _____ woman. She offered the poisoned apple to Snow White.
9. Everyone in the village was frightened of the _____ dragon.
10. He was _____ to those who worked for him and generous to those who he hardly knew.

III. Put the words into correct columns.

dancer, considerate, beast, kind, fairy, brave, greedy, knight, mean, dancer, cheerful, cruel, witch, fierce, dragon, determined, woodcutter, prince, emperor, ogre, clever, wolf, princess, eagle, wise, tortoise, cunning, fox, loyal, thoughtful, honest

Characters	Personality
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

IV. Match the titles with the short descriptions.

1. It describes a race between two animals.	Sleeping Beauty
2. In the story, a girl fell through a rabbit hole and travelled into a fantasy world.	The Legend of Robin Hood
3. The prince in this fairy tale eventually found the girl whose foot fitted into the glass slipper.	Chung Cakes, Day Cakes
4. At the end, the dragon turned into a handsome prince and married the princess.	Saint Giong
5. The Princess slept for 100 years before being awakened by a prince's kiss.	Little Red Riding Hood
6. It's a European fairy tale about a young girl and a big bad wolf.	The Tortoise and the Hare
7. Prince Tiet Lieu pleased the emperor by creating two types of rice cakes that represented Heaven and Earth.	The Starfruit Tree
8. A legendary outlaw robbed the rich and helped the poor.	Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
9. It's about the three-year-old boy who helped Hung Vuong King defeat the An invaders.	Cinderella
10. "Starfruits I eat, with gold I pay, be ready with a three-foot bag and follow me to get it."	The Princess and the Drago

V. Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

turn travel tell enjoy accept know ring play cry teach visit study

- I really _____ the concert last night. It was great!
- We _____ tennis yesterday because it was raining.
- Last summer my friend and I _____ around the south of France.
- _____ you _____ at the end of the film? I thought it was really sad.
- He _____ hard for the exam, so he failed.
- Where _____ he _____ before he came here?
- My PC was making a strange noise so I _____ it off.
- Our teacher _____ us a very interesting legend two days ago.
- They _____ each other very well when they were kids.
- She _____ the job because the salary was too low.
- _____ your parents _____ the Acropolis when they were in Greece?
- I was playing a computer game when the doorbell _____.

VI. Use the prompts and the past continuous tense to write sentences.

- I/ play/ computer games/ all day yesterday

- your friends/ wait/ for you/ all that time?

- Sid/ not clean/ his room/ at 8p.m last night

-
4. We/ have/ dinner/ when Tim arrived
 5. Sarah and Luke / not surf/ the Internet/ at that time
 6. What/ Jack/ do/ while/ you/ cook/ dinner?
 7. This time last week/ my family/ visit/ my grandmother
 8. It/ not snow/ when I left
 9. you/ sleep/ when I phoned you last night?
 10. While/ the children/ talk/ the teacher came into class
-

VII. Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Sam _____ (play) his guitar at half past seven last night
2. _____ you _____ (drive) to work when the accident happened?
3. It _____ (rain) on Monday so we didn't play football.
4. At 6 o'clock on Saturday morning we _____ (travel) to the airport.
5. I _____ (not listen) to my teacher when he asked a question.
6. In 1986 my father _____ (live) in Paris. That's where he met my mother.
7. What _____ they _____ (do) when you arrived?
8. Greg _____ (not study) for the test when we went to his place.
9. _____ Caroline _____ (ski) when she broke her leg?
10. My parents _____ (not sleep) when I came home last night.

VIII. Complete these sentences by putting the verbs into the past simple or past continuous.

1. Last week we _____ (drive) through the Alps into Switzerland.
2. At 8p.m yesterday, we _____ (watch) a film.
3. _____ (you/ see) the football match yesterday?
4. James broke his arm when he _____ (play) rugby.
5. Kylie _____ (make) her first film when she was 21.
6. Mrs Jones _____ (not know) how to open the attachment in her email.
7. What _____ (your father/ do) when the alarm sounded?
8. When we _____ (leave) school yesterday, it was pouring with rain.
9. They _____ (walk) through the forest when the storm started.
10. I _____ (not queue) for the bus when the accident happened.

IX. Choose the correct option.

1. He *joined* / *was joining* the company 25 years ago and he still works for us.
2. At this time last week, we *lay* / *were lying* on a beach in the sun.

3. What *did they do / were they doing* at 11pm last night - it was really noisy?
4. When I *walked / was walking* into the class, the teacher *talked / was talking* about the new course.
5. My parents *lived / were living* in Berlin for ten years. They *lived / were living* that when the Berlin wall came down in 1999.
6. How many pictures *did you take / were you taking* while you *travelled / were travelling* around Ireland?
7. The Titanic *crossed / was crossing* the Atlantic when it *hit / was hitting* an iceberg.
8. As soon as I *saw / was seeing* the accident I *called / was calling* the police.
9. While Matt *did / was doing* his homework, his mother *made / was making* the dinner.
10. When the ambulance *came / was coming*, we *carried / were carrying* him into it.
11. We *played / were playing* a computer game when Mum *called / was called* for lunch.
12. When the teacher *said / was saying* "Stop!", I *still tried / was still trying* to finish the last question.

X. Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. My car _____ (break) down when I _____ (drive) home from work.
2. Alan _____ (look) out of the window when he _____ (see) a UFO.
3. When he _____ (see) me, he _____ (fall) off the wall.
4. We _____ (try) to log on when the Wifi _____ (stop) working.
5. _____ Jim _____ (smoke) when he _____ (turn) on the gas?
6. She _____ (be) so tired that she _____ (sleep) for twelve hours.
7. The tortoise _____ (run) while the hare _____ (have) a nap.
8. I _____ (phone) you four times last night but you _____ (sleep).
9. The police _____ (ask) them lots of questions before they _____ (release) them.
10. While the children _____ (surf) the Internet, they _____ (find) a really interesting website about music.
11. He _____ (walk) down the road when he _____ (hear) a loud noise.
12. When we _____ (be) in Canana, we _____ (go) skiing almost every day.
13. Where _____ you _____ (go) last summer holiday, Jim? ~ Well, I _____ (take) a trip to Minneapolis.
14. When I _____ (arrive), they _____ (say) hello but continued working.
15. When you _____ (meet) me yesterday, I _____ (not go) to school, I _____ (go) to the doctor's - I felt terrible.

XI. Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition.

1. Nick was doing some Internet research _____ Vietnamese legends.
2. The eagle picked _____ the tortoise and off they went.
3. The greedy brother filled a very large bag _____ gold.
4. The elder brother offered to swap his fortune _____ the starfruit tree.
5. _____ the way home, the eagle got tired and got him into the sea.
6. The hare always boasted _____ how fast he could run.
7. When the princess touched the spindle she fell _____ a deep sleep.

8. The tortoise challenged him _____ a race.
9. The witch put a magic spell on the prince and turned him _____ a frog.
10. The princess slept _____ one hundred years until a prince arrived _____ the castle and kissed her.

C. SPEAKING

I. Match the sentences in column A with the responds in column B.

A	
1. Hi, Khiết What are you reading?	a. Thach Sanh married the princess and lived happily ever after.
2. Vietnamese folktales? They're very interesting, aren't they?	b. You're right. Thach Sanh was the victim, but he overcame dangerous challenges.
3. Which story are you reading?	c. The king granted Thach Sanh the right to judge Ly Thong, but Thach Sanh allowed Ly Thong and his mother to go home.
4. Are they the names of the main characters?	d. The story of Thach Sanh and Ly Thong.
5. How about Thach Sanh's life? I guess he suffered a lot.	e. Hi, Isabella. I'm reading a book of Vietnamese folktales.
6. What happened in the end?	f. I really like it! You should read it yourself.
7. Then Thach Sanh had a chance to tell the truth. What did the king do?	g. Yeah. Really interesting!
8. Yeah. That was what a good man should do. Ly Thong was lucky, too.	h. Yes. Thach Sanh is the good, and Ly Thong is the bad. Ly Thong cheated Thach Sanh several times and had a rich life.
9. And Thach Sanh? Did he have a happy life?	i. Not this time, actually. Ly Thong and his mother were killed by thunder on the way home,
10. What an interesting story!	j. In the end, Thach Sanh, with his guitar's melodies, helped the princess to smile and speak happily. The king knew everything after inviting him to the court.
B	

II. Put the sentences into the correct order.

- _____ *Frozen*. It's a fantasy film produced by Walt Disney.
- _____ Yeah. It was very fun and exciting. I really like it.
- __1__ What were you doing at 8p.m last night, Susan?
- _____ It tells the story of a fearless princess who sets off on an epic journey to find herestranged sister.
- _____ I was watching a film on Youtube.
- _____ Not exactly! It's her sister's name. Her name is Anna.
- _____ What film?
- _____ Me too. It's a lovely song. And the film is also really good. You should see it.
- _____ Ok. I'll watch it tonight.
- _____ Was it good?
- _____ What is it about?
- _____ The princess's name is Elsa?

_____ Well, I haven't watched the film yet. But I really like its original song *Let it go*.

D. READING

I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

while alongside ever speedy loudly when line challenged

The Tortoise and The Hare

There once was a (1)_____ hare who bragged about how fast he could run. Tired of hearing him boast, Slow and Steady, the tortoise, (2)_____ him to a race. All the animals in the forest gathered to watch.

Hare ran down the road for a (3)_____ and then paused to rest. He looked back at Slow and Steady and cried out, "How do you expect to win this race (4)_____ you are walking along at your slow, slow pace?" Hare stretched himself out (5)_____ the road and fell asleep, thinking, "There is plenty of time to relax." Slow and Steady walked and walked. He never (6)_____ stopped until he came to the finish line.

The animals who were watching cheered so (7)_____ for Tortoise they woke up Hare. Hare stretched and yawned and began to run again, but it was too late. Tortoise was over the (8)_____.

II. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.

The Legend of Robin Hood

Robin Hood was born near the end of the 12th century. His real name was Robert. He was the son of the Earl of Huntingdon. At that time, England had many problems. The King was cruel and greedy. His men were arrogant and brutal. The poor people of England suffered a lot. Many families died of hunger! One day, the cruel Sheriff of Nottingham killed Robin's father, and took away his lands. Young Robin lost his father, his home, his lands and all his possessions. He escaped to Sherwood Forest with his loyal servants. They decided to live as free men in the forest. They didn't want to be slaves of King John. However, the King considered them outlaws.

Robin and the outlaws lived in caverns in the forest. They all wore green clothes and carried bows and arrows. The outlaws were excellent archers. Robin Hood became the best archer in the region.

Some years passed, and there were more than 200 outlaws living in Sherwood Forest. Robin Hood was the hero of the poor. He continued robbing the rich to give to the poor. The Sheriff of Nottingham sent an army of soldiers to Sherwood Forest to capture Robin Hood. But Robin and his outlaws were in the trees. They killed all the soldiers except one.

Robin Hood's fame was everywhere. The people called him Saint Robin, and Robin, Sheriff of Sherwood Forest. A lot of new outlaws joined Robin Hood. They were loyal to him and followed him everywhere.

A. Match the words that mean the same.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. cruel | a. wealthy |
| 2. rob | b. cave |
| 3. rich | c. property |
| 4. outlaw | d. steal |
| 5. cavern | e. evil |
| 6. possessions | f. criminal |

B. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Robin Hood was born in Sherwood Forest.

2. Robin Hood was descended from the noble family of the Earl of Huntingdon.
3. King John wasn't kind to his people.
4. Robin Hood lived with his slaves in the forest.
5. Robin Hood only stole from the rich.
6. Robin and his men used guns as their weapons.
7. The ordinary people of Nottingham hated Robin Hood.

C. Answer the questions.

1. When was Robin Hood born?

2. What was the England King at the time like?

3. Who did Robin live with in Sherwood Forest.

4. Why did Robin Hood and his servants decide to live in the forest?

5. How many outlaws were there in Sherwood Forest?

6. What did the people call Robin Hood?

E. WRITING

- I. **Write full sentences, using the words or phrases provided. You can add some words or make suitable changes.**

1. Prince Tiet Lieu/ please/ the emperor/ by/ create/ Chung cakes/ Day cakes

2. While/ Little Red Riding Hood/ pick/ some flowers/ path/ she/ meet/ wicked wolf

3. When/ the crow/ drop/ cheese/ the fox/ eat/ it

4. The fox/ sleep/ under/ tree/ when/ she/ hear/ sound of humans.

5. The princess/ sleep/ one hundred years/ until/ prince/ arrive/ the castle/ give/ a kiss

6. Once/ time/ there/ little girl/ live/ village/ near/ forest

7. When/ the dwarfs/ return/ their cottage/ they/ find/ Snow White/ sleep/ their beds

8. As/ we/ wander/ through/ the castle/ we/ see/ beautiful girl/ cry/ help

- II. **Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.**

1. The fable is very exciting.

- What _____
2. The book was so good that I couldn't stop reading it.
It was _____
3. The children were doing their homework when I got home.
While _____
4. She finds it difficult to remember all the story.
It's _____
5. *Sleeping Beauty* is not as interesting as *Beauty and the Beast*.
Beauty and the Beast is _____
6. In spite of having no interest in folklore, Sylvia still enjoyed the story.
Although _____
7. My mother last told a fairy tale two years ago.
It's _____
8. I think it would be a good idea if you joined the beginner's class.
I suggest _____
9. Charles Perrault wrote *Cinderella* in French in 1697.
Cinderella _____
10. I had a shower and the telephone rang.
When I _____

TEST FOR UNIT 6

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- a. fable b. brave c. dragon d. tale
- a. scream b. read c. reach d. hear
- a. walked b. filled c. swallowed d. screamed
- a. giant b. with c. knight d. kind
- a. eyes b. ogres c. stories d. cakes

II. Tick (✓) the opposites.

1. cheerful	<input type="checkbox"/> happy <input type="checkbox"/> depressed	6. brave	<input type="checkbox"/> fearful <input type="checkbox"/> fearless
2. evil	<input type="checkbox"/> bad <input type="checkbox"/> kind	7. wicked	<input type="checkbox"/> righteous <input type="checkbox"/> immoral
3. greedy	<input type="checkbox"/> considerate <input type="checkbox"/> eager	8. cunning	<input type="checkbox"/> honest <input type="checkbox"/> insidious
4. fierce	<input type="checkbox"/> gentle <input type="checkbox"/> violent	9. cruel	<input type="checkbox"/> goodhearted <input type="checkbox"/> brutal
5. generous	<input type="checkbox"/> mean <input type="checkbox"/> helpful	10. mean	<input type="checkbox"/> miserly <input type="checkbox"/> open-handed

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

THE ANT AND THE DOVE

a 'happily ever after' story.

2. Little Red Riding Hood's mother sent her to Grandma's house with a basket of goodies and
A B
told her to not talk to strangers.
C D
3. Snow White's evil stepmother wanted to be more beautiful in the land and was jealous of
A B C D
Snow White's beauty.
4. The fog turned into a handsome prince, married the princess and they lived happily
A B C
after ever.
D
5. The Hare ran across a field as fastly as he could, and all the animals agreed that the Hare was
A B C D
was very fast.
6. While Cinderella danced with the prince, she remembered her fairy godmother's words and
AB C
rushed to go home.
D
7. Whatan amazing fables they are! Most children enjoy hearing or reading them.
A B C D
8. Read folktales is a great way to share valuable lessons with your children and entertain them
A B C
with interesting stories.
D
9. *Snow White* and *Sleeping Beauty* are bothfascinating fairy tales, butSnow White is best.
A B C D
10. Despite of her misfortune, she is always cheerful and ready to play a small joke.
A B C D

VI. Write the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.

1. He _____(receive) £300 when his uncle died.
2. The day we heard the news we _____(have) holidays with our family.
3. Why _____(you/ not answer) my phone call last night? ~ Oh, sorry,I _____(take) a shower at that time.
4. She _____(not see) her father since he _____(start) to work inMarseille two years ago.
5. My mother _____(fly) home from London today. Her flight _____(arrive) in an hour.
6. We decided not to go because it _____(rain) very hard.
7. When I _____(be) a child, my mother _____(read) me bedtime stories every night.
8. _____(you/ ever/ hear) a Vietnamese folktale before?
9. The hare believed he would win the race, so he stopped _____(take) a nap.

10. Once upon a time, there was a rich man _____(live) in a village.

VII. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Is *The False Grandmother* one of the _____ versions of *Little Red Riding Hood*? (origin)
2. The king wanted to repay his servant's _____ in another way. (loyal)
3. The fox _____ stole the egg by distracting the mother with a rock. (cunning)
4. The first thing that saved All Baba was his lack of _____. (greedy)
5. Saint George is one of the most _____ heroes in the western world. (legend)
6. The stepfather was a wicked man and treated his stepson very _____. (cruelty)
7. Giving gifts to servants is an example of King's _____. (generous)
8. Princess Elsa _____ magic that allows her to control and create ice and snow. (possession)
9. _____, his parents passed away when he was 12 years old. (fortune)
10. The princess was so _____ that she lost her ability to speak. (fright)

VIII. Match the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I phoned you at 7 p.m. last night, but you didn't answer. | a. When I came to the shelf, another boy was holding the book. It was the last one. |
| 2. What did you buy? | b. It's a gift for my brother's birthday. |
| 3. You wanted to find some books, didn't you? | c. That sounds like a good idea. |
| 4. What book were you looking for? | d. Yeah. I just wanted to check if they had the book I was looking for. |
| 5. What for? | e. Just some stickers. And then I stopped by the bookstore on the way home. |
| 6. I see. Your brother will be glad. | f. But I couldn't buy it! |
| 7. Why couldn't? | g. At 7 o'clock? I was riding to the stationery shop. |
| 8. Bad luck! Why don't you buy him a video game instead? | h. A children's book of myths and legends. |

IX. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

The story of Chung Cakes and Day Cakes

According to legend, King Hung wanted to choose one son as a successor to his throne. He (1)_____ all of his sons, and told them that whoever could bring him the most precious offering to the altar of the ancestors, would be awarded the throne.

All of the princes traveled throughout the country in search of the tastiest and most exotic foods to offer their father, (2)_____ Lang Lieu, the 18th prince. Being the poorest prince, he could not afford such luxurious foods and had no idea where to begin looking. One night, he dreamed of a genie (3)_____ told him "There is nothing greater than the sky or the earth. And the rice grain is the most precious thing (4)_____ the world. Now, use glutinous rice to make Chung Cake, a green and square cake, (5)_____ the earth*. Then use ground glutinous rice to make Day Cake, a white, (6)_____ cake, symbolizing the sky." When he awoke, Lang Lieu was very happy and prepared the two kinds of cakes described by the genie.

When the day of the contest came, Hung King was impressed by the favors and the meaning of Lang Lieu's cakes. (7)_____, he chose him as the successor to the throne. Since then, Chung Cake and Day Cake became the (8)_____ food for the Tet holidays.

(*) Long time ago, people thought the earth was square.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a. summoned | b. invited | c. ordered | d. arranged |
| 2. a. including | b. despite | c. except | d. apart |
| 3. a. he | b. it | c. which | d. who |
| 4. a. over | b. in | c. on | d. of |
| 5. a. considering | b. signing | c. symbolizing | d. presenting |
| 6. a. shape dome | b. dome shape | c. shaped dome | d. dome shaped |
| 7. a. Therefore | b. Otherwise | c. Moreover | d. However |
| 8. a. ceremonial | b. traditional | c. customary | d. social |

X. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.



The Legend of "Stingy Jack"

According to Irish folklore a man named Jack, well known for his drunkenness and quick temper, got very drunk at a local pub on All Hallows Eve. He met the Devil outside the pub because the Devil wanted his soul. Jack asked him one more drink but he didn't have the money to pay. So he convinced the Devil to turn himself into a coin and Jack put it into his wallet that had a silver cross that caught the Devil. Jack agreed to free the Devil under one condition: he should let him live for another year. The Devil accepted.

The following year the Devil reappeared and asked Jack to accompany him. Jack told the Devil to take an apple from a tree; when the Devil climbed up, Jack carved a cross on the tree and the Devil was trapped again. This time Jack asked the Devil ten more years of life in exchange for his freedom; again the Devil had to accept.

Soon after, Jack died. God would not allow such an unsavory figure into heaven. The Devil kept his word not to claim his soul, would not allow Jack into hell. He sent Jack off into the dark night with only a burning coal to light his way. Jack put the coal into a carved-out turnip and has been roaming the Earth with ever since. The Irish began to refer to this ghostly figure as "Jack of the Lantern," and then, simply "Jack O'Lantern."

The Irish used to carve turnips or beets as Jack's lanterns and place them into windows or near doors to frighten away evil spirits on Halloween night. When they emigrated to the USA, they brought their traditions with them. They couldn't find turnips in America but they found a lot of pumpkins which were suitable substitutes to make a JackO'Lantern; since then, pumpkins are an essential part of Halloween celebrations.

A. Match the words to their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. stingy | a. dishonest or morally offensive |
| 2. convince | b. a round white root vegetable |
| 3. carve | c. unwilling to spend, give, or use a lot of money |
| 4. unsavory | d. to persuade someone to do something |
| 5. roam | e. to write something on a surface by cutting into it |
| 6. turnip | f. to move or travel with no particular purpose |

B. Choose the correct answers.

- Where did Jack O' Lantern first appear?

a. England	b. The USA	c. Scotland	d. Ireland
------------	------------	-------------	------------
- Why did Jack meet the Devil outside the pub?

- a. Because he wanted to invite the Devil for a drink.
 - b. Because the Devil wanted to collect his soul.
 - c. Because he sold his soul to the Devil.
 - d. Because he didn't have money to pay for his drink.
3. Jack had a silver cross in his wallet _____.
- a. to prevent the Devil taking his soul
 - b. to turn the Devil into a coin
 - c. to drive the Devil away from him
 - d. to prevent the Devil from changing back into his original form
4. What did the Devil have to do before he could come down from the tree?
- a. Let Jack live for more ten years.
 - b. Promise not to bother Jack any more.
 - c. Take an apple from the tree.
 - d. Exchange his life for his freedom.
5. When he died, Jack wasn't allowed into heaven because _____.
- a. he was a honest man
 - b. the Devil didn't accept him
 - c. he was a bad man
 - d. the God didn't want his soul
6. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. The Devil gave Jack a candle to light his way.
 - b. The original Jack O' Lanterns were carved from pumpkins.
 - c. People place Jack O' Lanterns near doors to keep evil spirits away.
 - d. The Jack o' lantern tradition was introduced to England by native Americans.

XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the words given.

1. It was not a good idea for you to refuse the offer of that job. (down)
You should _____
2. My teacher suggested that I spent the summer in England. (advised)
My teacher _____
3. The film is not as interesting as the novel was. (much)
The novel _____
4. Could you speak English when you were younger? (able)
When you were younger, _____
5. Could I borrow some change for the telephone? (lend)
Could _____
6. It's ages since my sister and I had an argument. (for)
My sister and I _____
7. While we were going home, we had an accident. (way)
We _____
8. I've been learning English for three years. (started)
I _____

TEST YOURSELF 2

I. Choose the word that has underlined part pronounced differently from the test.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. sticky | b. fairy | c. story | d. reply |
| 2. a. honest | b. human | c. hero | d. historian |
| 3. a. looked | b. stopped | c. screamed | d. missed |
| 4. a. <u>ch</u> aracter | b. <u>ch</u> urch | c. <u>ch</u> oose | d. <u>ch</u> eerful |
| 5. a. <u>pro</u> cession | b. <u>con</u> fusion | c. <u>pro</u> duction | d. <u>tra</u> dition |

II. Choose the word that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a. anniversary | b. celebration | c. ceremony | d. politician |
| 2. a. lantern | b. princess | c. emperor | d. incense |
| 3. a. reunite | b. defeat | c. command | d. swallow |
| 4. a. preservation | b. communicate | c. commemorate | d. participate |
| 5. a. cunning | b. unkind | c. greedy | d. generous |

III. Filling each blank with a suitable word. The first letter of the word has been provided.

1. Tet, or Lunar New Year, is the most important f_____ in Vietnam.
2. In the UK, there are a lot of c_____ for table manners.
3. Most Vietnamese people have family altars to w_____ their ancestors.
4. Saint Giong is a mythical h_____ who helped King Hung to defeat the An.
5. It's important to p_____ our culture for future generations.
6. *Xoan* singing is traditional f_____ singing originating from the northern province of Phu Tho.
7. *The Fox and the Grapes* is one of the most popular f_____.
8. At the beginning of the festival, they p_____ a ritual of offering incense.
9. Millions of Japanese visit hometowns for family r_____ during the Obon Festival.
10. The o_____ demanded the annual sacrifice of a young village girl to satisfy his blood lust.

IV. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.

1. The Giong festival is held _____ the 9th day of the 4th lunar month.
a. at b. in c. on d. from
2. Last year, my family _____ tradition and travelled abroad during Tet holiday.
a. broke with b. passed down c. kept on d. handed up
3. The Mid-Autumn Festival is also known as Moon Festival _____ Harvest Moon Festival.
a. but b. or c. so d. and
4. You _____ eat squid, duck, or shrimp during Tet because they are seen as bad symbols.
a. have to b. should c. don't have to d. shouldn't
5. A _____ is a traditional story, usually about animals, that teaches a moral lesson.
a. legend b. fable c. folktale d. fairy tale
6. _____ bad luck he had!
a. How b. How a c. What d. What a
7. My salary is really low; _____ I find the work incredibly rewarding.

- a. therefore b. moreover c. otherwise d. nevertheless
8. She tried to remain cheerful _____ she had failed the test.
a. even though b. because c. even if d. despite
9. While Amber _____ the tale, her friends were talking about another story.
a. narrated b. was narrated c. was narrating d. has narrated
10. 'The film was very exciting, but the ending was unexpected.'
'_____ I didn't like its ending.'
a. It's great! b. Spot on! c. Sounds bad! d. Hold on!

V. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

1. The custom to carve jack-o'-lanterns can betraced backto an old Irish folk tale.
A B C D
2. One day a dragon flew over the tower when he heard the princess cry for help.
A B C D
3. Legends relate to history because they are based on history events and heroes.
A B C D
4. Itis considered impolite to not take off your shoes before entering a house in Japan.
A B C D
5. Erin had a three-weeks vacation; therefore he went to Vietnam and took part in some spring festivals.
A B C D
6. When we arrived at home last night, the children were doing their homework.
A B C D
7. Because breathing is something we do automatically, so we rarely think about it.
A B C D
8. Thanks formoderntechnology, we can now preserve our culture for future generations.
A B C D
9. Tree Planting Day is very important in Singapore because the country needs to protect it's natural parks and green spaces.
A B C D
10. The Hung King Temple Festival is annual held in honourof the Hung Kings who are the founders of the nation.
A B C D

VI. Writethe correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Do Son Buffalo Fighting Festival _____(hold) every year on the 9th day of the eighth lunar month.
2. Everything is going well. We _____(not have) any problems so far.
3. Perfume Festival _____(take) place at the Perfume Pagoda on the 15th day of the 1st lunar month.
4. Little Red Riding Hood _____(walk) through the forest when she met a wicked wolf.

5. _____(you/ watch) this programme or can I turn the TV off?
6. My friends and I _____(not play) football at 3p.m yesterday because it was raining hard at that time.
7. The Hung King Temple Festival _____(recognise) as a national holiday in 2007.
8. When I shouted, they _____(jump) off the roof and _____(run) away.
9. What _____(you/do) when you've spent all your money?
10. The Chinese custom of binding feet to make them smaller _____(cease) in the twentieth century.

VII. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. He calls people sir and madam and he is very _____. (respect)
2. In Japan, up until recently, marriages were _____ arranged by a special matchmaker. (custom)
3. There is the *Poh Bang* _____ by a magician in the temple. (perform)
4. A fairy tale usually involves _____ creatures and magic. (image)
5. In the story, a _____ rescues Red Riding Hood with his axe. (woodcut)
6. When Alice heard footsteps, she was _____ and started to run. (fright)
7. Cinderella's stepmothers was _____ and treated her _____. (kind - bad)
8. Jack is very bright, but he's also _____ of his accomplishments at school. (boast)
9. When Jack was going to the market, he met a _____. (magic)
10. She smiled _____, waved, and vanished into thin air. (wicked)

VIII. Match the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What a lovely bouquet of flowers! You're very kind. | a. Look at the cutlery on the table! They are using knife and fork. |
| 2. Why do you say this restaurant mainly serves Western dishes? | b. Me neither. Why not search them on the Internet? |
| 3. Chasing the cheese down the hill? You're kidding! | c. A fox and a crow. |
| 4. I don't know the rules of this folk game. | d. Oh, no. I'm telling you the truth. It's one of our old traditions. |
| 5. Buffalo fighting festival? That sounds scary! | e. Not yet I can speak a little Vietnamese but I cannot read it. |
| 6. Is <i>The Story of Son Tinh and Thuy Tinh</i> a fairy tale? | f. That's interesting! It encourages family togetherness, I think. |
| 7. We have a family tradition of eating dinner together. | g. No. It's a myth. |
| 8. Have you read any Vietnamese folktales? | h. Never mind. You also look as pretty as the flowers. |
| 9. What a lovely dress! | i. Thanks, buddy! I'm glad you like it. |
| 10. Who are the main characters in the fable? | k. Yeah, somehow terrible. But it was recognized as a national intangible cultural heritage. |

IX. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

My friends and I are having a (1)_____ time at this year's Roswell UFO Festival in New Mexico, USA. It's a four-day event that takes (2)_____ every year in early July. Some people

believe that an alien (3)_____ – aUFO – crashed in a field near Roswell in 1947 and the festival (4)_____ that event. Not everyone believes this story, of course, but the festival is still a lot of fun. Everyone dresses up (5)_____ aliens for the Alien Costume Competition. The costumes are fabulous and even family pets take part. There are dogs dyed blue and tortoises (6)_____ in aluminium foil! Today we're watching the (7)_____ down Main Street and tomorrow the firework display starts at 9 pm. They say it's really amazing. (8)_____ are some of the aliens you meet.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. a. terrible | b. fantastic | c. leisure | d. difficult |
| 2. a. break | b. part | c. place | d. time |
| 3. a. spaceship | b. race | c. custom | d. planet |
| 4. a. symbolizes | b. performs | c. organizes | d. celebrates |
| 5. a. of | b. as | c. with | d. by |
| 6. a. covered | b. filled | c. included | d. carved |
| 7. a. companion | b. scenery | c. parade | d. heritage |
| 8. a. Such | b. Much | c. Neither | d. So |

X. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.

People visiting Spain for the first time can find it difficult to get used to the eating customs of the Spanish. It's not so much the food itself, but the timing of the meals that visitors aren't used to. I used to live in Cadiz myself for a few years and I actually quite like the way they do things. Breakfast is a light continental affair – just a roll and some coffee usually – eaten between 8 and 9.30 a.m. The main meal of the day is lunch, which people usually eat sometime between 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. Quite a few of the shops, museums and galleries close around this time, because the locals like to take time over lunch. They will rest for a short time afterwards, although the traditional afternoon siesta is not as common as it used to be. People eat late in the evening – rarely before 9 p.m. and at the weekend the locals often won't eat before 11 p.m. or even midnight. This is a much lighter meal than lunch – often just a few tapas taken with a drink.

A. Decide whether the following sentences are true or false.

- Mealtimes in Spain can be confusing for visitors.
- In Spain, breakfast is the largest meal of the day.
- Spaniards like to have a long lunch.
- The entire country closes up shop from about 1:30 to 3:30 p.m.
- Most Spaniards still enjoy taking a siesta after lunch.
- Dinner is generally eaten between 9 p.m. and midnight.

B. Choose the correct answers.

- What is the passage mainly about?

a. Spanish culture	b. Spanish eating customs
c. Spanish table manners	d. Spanish mealtimes
- What does the word "siesta" mean?

a. a light meal	b. a short nap	c. an afternoon snack	d. a deep sleep
-----------------	----------------	-----------------------	-----------------
- Which is the most important meal of the day in Spain?

a. breakfast	b. lunch	c. snack	d. dinner
--------------	----------	----------	-----------
- What is a continental breakfast?

a. a full breakfast of cereal, bacon and eggs and toast

- b. a traditional breakfast consisting of rice, soup, fish
 - c. a simple breakfast consisting of coffee and bread
 - d. a healthy breakfast of fruits, veggies and milk
5. According to the passage, _____.
- a. Spaniards don't often eat their evening meal anytime before 9 pm
 - b. Dinner is always served with tapas and wine
 - c. The locals usually eat dinner after 11pm
 - d. Dinner is also as large as lunch

XI. Make sentences, using the words or phrases provided. You can add some words or make changes.

1. Pingxi Lantern Festival/ celebrate/ the fifteenth day/ the first lunar month

2. Today's children/ hardly/ listen/ stories/ their elder/ because/ they/ live/ the digital era

3. *Little Red Riding Hood*/ have/ important lessons/ the dangers/ talk/ strangers

4. Once/ time/ there/ beautiful princess/ who/ not live/ castle

5. When/ Cinderella/ enter/ the palace/ everybody/ dance/ happily

6. My family/ have/ custom/ visit/ pagodas/ the first day/ lunar New Year

7. Visitors/ make offerings/ incense, flowers and fruits/ worship Buddha/ the pagoda.

8. Most of the children/ like/ imagine/ visualize/ the stories/ while/ listen/ the folktales/ especially/ the fairy tales

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 1: LEISURE ACTIVITIES



www.minh-pham.info

A. PHONETICS

- I.**
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| brush | prize | breakfast | bride |
| apricot | branch | program | president |
| library | price | broccoli | problem |
| project | bracelet | bronze | prince |
- br:** library, brush, breakfast, broccoli, bronze, brick, branch, bracelet
pr: apricot, program, project, prize, president, price, problem, prince
- II.**
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. President – bronze | 2. brush | 3. prize | 4. apricot |
| 5. Prince | 6. bricks | 7. problem | 8. bracelets |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- I.**
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. surfing the net | 2. window shopping |
| 3. making origami | 4. doing DIY |
| 5. hanging out | 6. making crafts |
| 7. playing games | 8. reading |
| 9. relaxing | 10. texting |
- II.**
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. reading | 2. relaxing |
| 3. texting | 4. surfing the net |
| 5. Playing games | 6. hanging out |
| 7. doing DIY | 8. making crafts |
| 9. Window shopping | 10. making origami |
- III.**
- going to the gym, visiting museums, going to a fashion show
 - collecting books, making crafts, gardening
 - a skill, a language, a musical instrument
 - aerobics, skating, volleyball, judo
 - a book, a poem, the newspaper
 - hanging out, chatting, texting
 - visiting relatives, having meals together, doing DIY projects
 - a comedy, the news, a drama, a game show
- IV.**
- | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1.EZ | 2.WBU | 3.S2U i | 4. B4N | 5.T2UL | 6. 2nite |
| 7.BTW | 8.FYI | 9.NUFF | 10. DYLI | 11. OMG | 12. GR8 |
| 13. J4F | 14.THX | 15. WF | 16. LOL | | |
- V.**
- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. relaxing | 2. weird | 3. hooked | 4. virtual |
| 5. satisfied | 6. leisure | 7. fun | 8. addicted |
- VI.**
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. watching/ to watch | 2. travelling/ to travel | 3. cycling | 4. staying |
| 5. to read/ reading | 6. doing | 7. getting/ to get | 8. making |

9. eating 10. hanging out
- VII.** 1. meeting - to see 2. to drink/ drinking 3. waiting 4. playing/ to play
 5. staying - playing 6. to go 7. making/to make 8. spending
 9. to surf/ surfing – surfing 10. to concentrate - wandering
- VIII.** 1.c 2.b 3.c 4.a 5.d 6.c 7.a 8.c 9. b 10. c
- IX.** 1. although 2. Firstly 3. In addition 4. Secondly
 5. Thirdly 6. Therefore 7. In short 8. Then
- X.** 1. on 2. out 3. up 4. for 5. in 6. to 7. as 8. after 9. on 10. to

C. SPEAKING

- I.**
1. How often does your mother watch films?
 2. When did they go to the movies?
 3. Who do you love hanging out with?
 4. Why don't you give your personal information to websites?
 5. How much time a day should children spend on screens?
 6. What is the most popular pastime in your country?
 7. Where did the art of paper folding originate?
 8. How long does *I vs 100* game show last?
- II.**
- Hello! Where are you going?
 - Hi! I'm going to the book store to buy some books.
 - You enjoy reading, don't you?
 - Yeah, it's my favourite pastime.
 - I don't like reading at all. Why do you like reading?
 - Well, reading gives me much pleasure and knowledge. Books are a rich source of information, you know.
 - What types of books do you like most?
 - Comic books, science fiction novels, story books, etc. I also like to draw and paint in my leisure time.
 - Nice! You're so talented!
 - Thanks. What do you enjoy doing in your spare time?
 - I spend my leisure time gardening. I have planted many different types of flowers, plants, and trees in my garden.
 - What an enjoyable pastime you have!

D. READING

- I.** 1. folding 2. Together 3. through 4. by 5. models 6. taught 7. origami 8. upstream
- II. A.** 1.T 2.F 3.F 4.T 5.T 6.F
- B.**
1. Watching television is the most popular free time activity.
 2. The British watch TV about 25 hours a week.
 3. In winter, the British often do DIY (do-it-yourself) in their spare time.
 4. They are football, cricket, horse racing, motor racing and motorcycle racing.

E. WRITING

- I.**
1. Mai usually listens to K-pop music in her free time.
 2. When I was a child I enjoyed playing computer games.
 3. My father spends most of his spare time looking after the garden.
 4. Is watching TV the most popular leisure activity in Britain?
 5. Many teenagers are addicted to the Internet and computer games.
 6. She got hooked on the medical drama after watching the first episode.
 7. Most of my friends prefer playing sports to surfing the net.
 8. In today's world, teenagers rely on technology more than the past.
- II.**
1. The film "Avatar" lasts more than two hours.
 2. She's interested in hanging out with friends on Saturday evening.
 3. She only lets her children watch television at weekends.
 4. Would you mind helping me with this box?
 5. DIY skills are easier to learn than I think.
 6. Who will look after the garden while you are away?
 7. Shall we go window-shopping this afternoon?
 8. What's your favorite leisure activity?

TEST FOR UNIT 1

- I.** 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b
- II.** 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. d
- III.** 1. surfing/ browsing 2. leisure 3. Doing 4. email/ e-mail
5. crafts 6. comics 7. mind 8. addicted
- IV.** 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. d 7. b 8. c 9. b 10. a
- V.** 1. B (is) 2. D (to stay) 3. C (too much) 4. D (relaxing)
5. B (sounds) 6. C (in front of) 7. C (from) 8. B (careful)
- VI.** 1. are becoming 2. haven't listened 3. didn't like 4. was founded
5. spend 6. Have you ever made 7. will listen 8. lying
9. to arrive 10. watching - reading
- VII.** 1. addictive 2. socialising 3. obesity 4. excited
5. relaxation 6. considerably 7. dissatisfied 8. communication
- VIII.** 1. h 2. g 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. e 7. f 8. d
- IX.** 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. d 7. b 8. c
- X.** 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. c
- XI.** Student's answers.

UNIT 2: LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

A. PHONETICS

- I.** 1. clock 2. blaze 3. clap 4. blanket 5. blind 6. blender
7. blast 8. cloud 9. clothes 10. clown 11. blow 12. click
- II.** 1. clear, blue 2. climbed, bloom 3. claim, clinics, blind 4. blowing, blackberry

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- I.** 1. c 2. h 3. g 4. e 5. b 6. a 7. d 8. f 9. j 10. i
- II.** 1. beehive 2. pasture 3. buffalo drawn cart 4. ger
5. paddy fields 6. Highlands 7. cattle 8. harvest time
9. nomads 10. dairy products
- III.** 1. exciting 2. quiet 3. vast - fresh 4. inconvenient 5. optimistic
6. envious 7. generous 8. brave 9. skillful 10. peaceful
- IV.** - **ride:** a donkey, a horse, a camel, a bike, a motorcycle
- **herd:** sheep, cattle, buffaloes, cows, goats
- **collect:** hay, rice straw, grass, rainwater, stamps
- **pick:** strawberries, flowers, grapes, roses, lettuces
- **put up:** a fence, a tent, a building, a memorial, a poster
- V.** 1. hard 2. slow 3. angry 4. quietly 5. commonly
6. brave 7. brightly 8. stressful 9. fast 10. generous
- VI.** 1. better 2. more interesting 3. more dangerous 4. friendlier
5. more relaxed 6. busier 7. slower 8. more boring
9. healthier 10. cleaner 11. more exciting
- VII.** 1. more slowly 2. better than 3. faster than 4. farther than
5. more carefully 6. more healthily than 7. worse 8. more quickly
9. harder 10. more quietly
- VIII.** 1. more carefully 2. more boring 3. earlier 4. better
5. more confident 6. deep 7. more soundly 8. healthier
9. fresher 10. more clearly
- IX.** 1. more important 2. worse 3. more clearly 4. well
5. better 6. easier 7. more simply 8. later
9. narrower 10. earlier 11. more fluently 12. more intelligent
13. more boring 14. faster 15. happy
- X.** 1. onto 2. of 3. in 4. at 5. up 6. to 7. for 8. up – down 9. on 10. on - to

C. SPEAKING

- I.** 1. e 2. c 3. f 4. g 5. a 6. h 7. d 8. b
- II.** 1. Hi Thang. It's Tony. How is your stay there?
2. What are you doing?
3. Really? Who did you go swimming with?
4. Two hours? Wow! It must be fun.
5. I'm so envious of you! I wish I could ride that cart.
6. Have you got lots of new friends there?
7. But where can you fly kites?
8. Sounds great! I wish I could join...

D. READING

- I.** 1. possible 2. peaceful 3. polluted 4. outdoor
5. boring 6. around 7. isolated 8. conclusion
- II.** 1. The writer comes from a small village.
2. No, he doesn't.
3. He prefers village life because it's very quiet.
4. He thinks the people in his village are friendly.
5. The disadvantage of living in the village is transport.
6. He goes to school by bus.
7. No, he doesn't.
8. He is interested in wildlife photography.

E. WRITING

- I.** 1. Some people say that it is better for children to grow up in the city than in the countryside.
2. Is living in the country much healthier than living in the city?
3. People enjoy living in the villages because the air is clean and fresh.
4. We helped the farmers load the rice onto buffalo drawn carts.
5. Life in the countryside has changed a lot over the past ten years.
6. In the countryside, children play more freely than in the city.
7. Nomadic children learn to ride a horse when they are small.
8. Unlike many other jobs, farmers depend heavily on the weather.
- II.** 1. Arica, Chile is drier than the Libyan Sahara Desert.
2. I arrived at the meeting sooner than Henry.
3. Building a concrete bridge is more expensive than building a steel bridge.
4. Linh loads hay onto the cart more slowly than his father does.
5. His house's yard is larger than your house's yard.
6. People can travel to the town more easily now than they did 5 years ago.
7. My sister does yoga more frequently than me/ I do.
8. The Australian athlete jumped farther than the American athlete
9. Mekong River is longer than Red River.
10. A horse can run faster than a dog.

TEST FOR UNIT 2

- I.** 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. d
- II.** 1. easier 2. cleaner 3. healthier 4. longer 5. more comfortable
6. happier 7. more stressful 8. better 9. worse 10. greener
- III.** 1. d 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. d 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. d
- IV.** 1. B (poorly) 2. A (less) 3. C (electricity) 4. A (easily)
5. D (picking fruit) 6. A (bored with) 7. B (more) 8. B (to ride)
- V.** 1. are playing 2. arrives 3. spent 4. hasn't ridden
5. are grazing 6. have been 7. lived 8. doesn't excite
9. to visit 10. driving

- VI.** 1. enjoyment 2. farmers 3. larger 4. peaceful
5. bravery 6. uncomfortable 7. convenience 8. traditionally
9. populated 10. unforgettable
- VII.** 1. e 2. c 3. g 4. f 5. h 6. b 7. a 8. d
- VIII.** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. d 7. c 8. b
- IX.** 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. c 6. c
- X.** 1. This supermarket is less expensive than the one across the street.
2. The English teacher has taught at our school for three years.
3. My doctor said I oughtn't to/ shouldn't eat in front of the television.
4. If you don't study harder, you won't pass the exam.
5. Hanoi suburban areas are not as noisy as its urban districts./ Hanoi urban districts are not as quiet as its suburban areas.
6. How/ What about going to uncle Huan's farm this weekend?
7. Sarah had difficulty (in) learning to read in Japanese.
8. The book was too complicated for us to understand.
9. In the past, Sandy studied more diligently than she does now.
10. The first books were printed by the Chinese more than a thousand years ago.

UNIT 3: PEOPLES OF VIETNAM

A. PHONETICS

- I.** 1. crisps 2. ski 3. speed 4. stars 5. steak 6. spider
7. desk 8. costume 9. festival 10. basket 11. stilt house 12. skirt
13. sport 14. sticky rice 15. west 16. skating
- II.** /sk/: kiosk, skip, ask, skill, risky, sky, scare, school
/sp/: spicy, especial, aspect, correspond, sparse, speech, speciality
/st/: vest, story, tourist, stilt, toaster, stairs, costume

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- I.** 1. j 2. g 3. b 4. i 5. a 6. d 7. f 8. e 9. h 10. c
- II.** 1. stilt houses 2. speciality 3. diverse 4. unique
5. folk dances 6. costume 7. heritage site 8. ornaments
9. terraced fields 10. Ethnic minorities
- III.** 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. a 8. b
- IV.** 1. Which 2. How many 3. What 4. Whose 5. Where
6. How often 7. Who 8. How far 9. What 10. When
- V.** 1. Who is the girl with a shawl on her head?
2. How many main festivals do the Khmer have in a year?
3. Which is the smallest ethnic group in Vietnam?
4. What is the biggest festival of Khmer people?
5. Where can we find terraced fields?

6. How far is it from Bom Bo village to Ho Chi Minh city? / How far is Bom Bo village from Ho Chi Minh city?

7. Why did they build their houses on stilts?

8. What is the population of the Tay ethnic group?

9. How long have the Tay lived in Vietnam?

10. Where do the M'Nong mainly live?

VI. 1. a 2. the 3. a 4. an 5. the 6. – 7. a - an 8. an 9. the - the
10. The - (–) 11. a - the 12. The - (–) - the

VIII. 1. A 2. the - the 3. a - the 4. a - a 5. a - the
6. a - the 7. an - the 8. an - the 9. the - the 10. a - the

VIII. 1. the 2. – 3. the 4. A 5. – 6. – 7. a 8. the 9. a 10. the

IX. 1. peacefully 2. celebrated 3. majority 4. communal
5. Embroidery 6. speciality/ specialty 7. mountainous 8. Woven
9. ethnicities 10. culturally

X. 1. about 2. for 3. on 4. in - in 5. for 6. at 7. of 8. to 9. for 10. of

C. SPEAKING

- I.**
1. What would you like to know?
 2. Why don't the Tay allow guests to sit in the room of their altar?
 3. Where do the Pu Peo farm on?
 4. What did they do to bring water to their rice fields?
 5. What language do the Muong speak?
 6. How many apartments does a typical La Chi stilt house have?
 7. When did some ethnic groups live a semi-nomadic life?
 8. By whom was Ako Dhong village established?
 9. How do most people in the village live?
 10. How far is the open air market from your village? / How far is it from your village to the open air market?

II. 1. E 2. A 3. H 4. G 5. C 6. J 7. B 8. F 9. I 10. D

D. READING

I. 1. ethnic 2. diversity 3. including 4. viewed 5. which
6. display 7. homes 8. throughout

II. A. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T

- B.**
1. The population of the Muong is 1.3 million people.
 2. The Muong mostly live in Hoa Binh and Thanh Hoa.
 3. Wet rice is the main food product of the Muong.
 4. They are the gong, the flute, the two-string violin, the drum and the panpipe.

E. WRITING

- I.**
1. Which ethnic group has the second largest population in Vietnam?
 2. *Sap* dance is a typical dance of Muong people in the north.
 3. Most of the ethnic minorities in Vietnam live in the mountainous areas.

4. Thai ethnic minority is well known for its beautifully woven garments.
5. The New Year celebration of Lao ethnic group is in lunar April.
6. Thai people account for approximately 1.8% of Vietnam's population.
7. The Tay live on fertile plains where they cultivate rice and keep cattle and poultry.
8. How long have the Ede lived in the high plateau region of central Vietnam?

- II.**
1. What a beautiful village!
 2. When did you build this stilt house?
 3. It's more convenient to live in a big city than to live in a village.
 4. What is his address?
 5. In spite of being poor/ their poverty, the villagers live a happy and healthy way.
 6. Could you tell me what the local people said?
 7. I find romantic films more interesting than war films.
 8. A lot of people travel from Oxford to London by train every day.
 9. Why don't we ask the local people for help? / Why not ask the local people for help?
 10. Does the La Chi's largest apartment have an ancestral altar?

TEST FOR UNIT 3

- I.** 1. c 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. a
- II.** 1. gong 2. sticky rice 3. stilt house 4. terraced fields
5. folk dances 6. shawl 7. temples 8. festival
- III.** 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. d 9. c 10. b
2. belong 5. has learned 8. were built
- IV.** 1. D (slash-and-burn farming) 2. B (an ethnic) 3. D (northern) 4. A (Young)
5. B (to preserve) 6. D (the Ma La) 7. D (about) 8. D (painting)
- V.** 1. came 2. belong 3. starts - ends
4. Are... speaking 5. has learnt 6. have been - have never visited
7. will organize 8. were built 9. riding
10. to work/ work
- VI.** 1. ethnically 2. peace 3. beliefs 4. cultivation 5. traditional
6. diversity 7. minorities 8. festivities 9. uniqueness 10. modernize
- VII.** 1. d 2. g 3. b 4. f 5. h 6. e 7. a 8. c
- VIII.** 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. d 8. a
- IX.** 1. There are 54 ethnic groups in Vietnam.
2. The Kinh people mostly live in the Red River delta, the central coastal delta, the Mekong delta and major cities.
3. The population of the Tay is about 1 million.
4. Bru, Cham and Odu have the smallest population.
5. Most ethnic peoples live on wet rice cultivation.
6. No, they don't.
7. The culture of each ethnic group is diverse and special.
- X.** 1. Vietnam is a multiethnic country with 54 ethnic groups.
2. Ethnic minorities make up about 15 percent of the population of Vietnam.

3. Most of the ethnic minorities live in the mountainous areas in the north.
4. The Tay are the second largest ethnic group in Vietnam.
5. The Nung are known for their richness of folk-art traditions including music and poetry.
6. The Dao people speak a language of Hmong-Dao language system.
7. The costume of the Nung is not as colourful as that of other ethnic groups.
8. The Ede live in wooden longhouses built on stilts in villages known as *buon*.

TEST YOURSELF1

- I.** 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a
- II.** 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. a
- III.** 1. *ger* 2. street 3. activities 4. about 5. musical
6. addicted 7. markets 8. hanging
- IV.** 1. c 2. d 3. c 4. d 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. c 10. d
- V.** 1. D (watching) 2. C (different from) 3. D (with) 4. D (Sunday evening)
5. B (a) 6. C (more) 7. A (difficult) 8. D (of the most)
9. C (life) 10. B (checks)
- VI.** 1. Have you ever taken 2. provide 3. spent 4. has been
5. is practising 6. Did your family move 7. are produced 8. are going to visit
9. coming 10. to herd
- VII.** 1. addiction 2. nomads 3. further/ farther 4. populated
5. traditionally 6. socialise 7. weavers 8. festivities
- VIII.** 1. g 2. h 3. d 4. f 5. e 6. a 7. b 8. c
- IX.** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. d 5. c 6. c 7. b 8. a
- X. A.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F
- B.** 1. The other name of the Hmong is Meo.
2. The Hmong came to Vietnam at the beginning of the 19th century.
3. The Hmong of Sa Pa are called Black Hmong because of their predominantly black clothing.
4. The Hmong grow rice on terraces.
5. The products of the Hmong people are handwoven indigo-dyed cloth, paper, silver Jewellery, leather goods, baskets and embroidery.
6. Their legends, songs, folklore and proverbs have been passed down from one generation to the next through the spoken word.
- XI.** 1. It's very exciting to fly a kite in the countryside.
2. I started to do/ doing voluntary work three years ago.
3. We don't need to change the dates of our trip.
4. Would you like me to show you how to use this?
5. I spent two hours walking to her village.
6. The Museum of Ethnology is visited by millions of tourists every year.
7. Jane's sister doesn't make crafts as well as Jane does.
8. Amy suggested going to her uncle's farm at the weekend./ Amy suggested we (should) go to her uncle's farm at the weekend.

UNIT 4: OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

A. PHONETICS

- I.** 1. street 2. spring 3. string 4. sprinkler 5. sprout
6. strawberry 7. spray 8. strong 9. stream 10. sprain
11. stripe 12. spread 13. newsprint 14. pedestrian 15. offspring
16. frustrated
- II.** 1. spring, street 2. sprouted, straw 3. string, sprint
4. Spread, spray, sprinkle 5. Astronauts, espresso 6. Pedestrians, strangers
7. Sprite, strawberries 8. frustrated, mispronounce

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- I.** 1. c 2. f 3. i 4. g 5. b 6. h 7. e 8. a 9. j 10. d
- II.** 1. table manners 2. cutlery 3. generations 4. host 5. custom 6. spot on
7. sense of belonging 8. tradition 9. prongs 10. sharp
- III.** 1. wrapped 2. respect 3. reflects 4. to break 5. passed
6. to worship 7. to take 8. to reunite
- IV.** 1. e 2. c 3. a 4. h 5. b 6. g 7. f 8. d
- V.** 1. shouldn't 2. should 3. shouldn't 4. shouldn't 5. should
6. should 7. shouldn't 8. should 9. should 10. shouldn't
- VI.** 1. You shouldn't wear white or black clothes on the first days of the New Year.
2. We should arrive on time.
3. You shouldn't say "hi" when you meet old people.
4. You should never offer the food in your plate to anyone.
5. They should never touch an adult or child on the head.
6. You shouldn't try alcohol.
7. I think you should go to the doctor.
8. You shouldn't watch TV or use the Internet for long.
- VII.** 1. have to follow 2. has to answer 3. don't have to go 4. Do... have to buy
5. has to recycle 6. doesn't have to come 7. have to wear 8. Does... have to do
9. don't have to put 10. have to stop 11. Do... have to take 12. doesn't have to take
13. had to leave 14. didn't have to 15. don't have to do
- VIII.** 1. have to 2. must 3. shouldn't 4. don't have to 5. should
6. have to 7. mustn't 8. must 9. don't have to 10. should
- IX.** 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. d 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. b
- X.** 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. a
- XI.** 1. about 2. down 3. of 4. on 5. with
6. off 7. on 8. for 9. at 10. in

C. SPEAKING

- I.** 1. D 2. F 3. H 4. G 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. E

- II.**
- Hey Jennifer! I would like to invite you to our dinner.
 - Wow, that's nice. Where? In a restaurant?
 - No, in my parents' house. We'll have a big meal with my family members.
 - In your parents' house? But I don't know your table manners.
 - Don't worry! You're a foreigner, so you don't have to know the manners clearly.
 - I should learn something first though. Do you sit around a table?
 - No. We sit on a mat with foods on a tray in the middle. Everyone has a bowl and a pair of chopsticks.
 - Chopsticks? I don't know how to use them. Is there any fork, knife or spoon?
 - Yes, you can have a spoon, but no fork and knife. I'll teach you to use chopsticks.
 - Thanks for teaching me. How about the customs before a meal? I'm a little nervous...
 - It'll be OK, Jennifer! Just follow my directions when we get home.
 - Let's see if I can follow you!

D. READING

- I.**
- | | | | | |
|--------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. bow | 2. addressing | 3. simply | 4. usual | 5. given |
| 6. wai | 7. with | 8. rather | | |
- II.**
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. b | 3. c | 4. a | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

E. WRITING

- I.**
1. If invited to a Vietnamese home, you should bring a small gift.
 2. Known as ojigi, bowing is an important custom in Japan.
 3. The Vietnamese shake hands both when greeting and when saying good-bye.
 4. You don't have to wear a tie to a dinner party if you don't want to.
 5. It's the Japanese custom of taking off shoes when entering a house.
 6. Do we have to follow the tradition of cleaning the house before Tet?
 7. We have a family tradition of eating dinner together on New Year's Eve.
 8. Vietnamese women usually wear *ao dai* on special occasions.
- II.**
1. They shouldn't wear hats in the pagoda.
 2. Children are obliged to live with their parents until they reach the age of 18.
 3. Do I have to tip in a coffee shop?
 4. Staff don't need to wear vests in their company.
 5. We should keep our traditional customs.
 6. You must remove your shoes when entering a temple.
 7. You mustn't take photographs at some sacred places.
 8. It's Saturday tomorrow, so Jane doesn't have to get up early.
 9. You should ask them about their customs.
 10. How about looking for the information on the Internet?

TEST FOR UNIT 4

- I.**
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. d | 3. b | 4. a | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|
- II.**
- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. manners | 2. traditions | 3. custom | 4. break | 5. shouldn't |
| 6. belonging | 7. back/ home | 8. generations | | |

- III.** 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. b
- IV.** 1. C (follow) 2. A (According to) 3. C (ceremonies) 4. C (of eating)
5. C (more) 6. D (respect) 7. A (should) 8. B (had to)
- V.** 1. had 2. causes 3. was worn 4. is giving 5. has travelled - started
6. have/ has 7. will have 8. eating 9. go 10. to use
- VI.** 1. Traditionally 2. greeting 3. obliged 4. impolite 5. hostess
6. respectful 7. differs 8. serving 9. generations 10. confusing
- VII.** 1. g 2. a 3. d 4. h 5. e 6. f 7. b 8. c
- VIII.** 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. b 6. c 8. d
- IX.** 1. The British call the evening meal, dinner, supper or tea.
2. The British have toast with baked beans.
3. The Cheddar cheese sport event is held once a year.
4. The prize is a big round cheese.
5. Only women can take part in a pancake race.
6. It is dangerous to eat Christmas pudding because British people put a coin in the mixture.
- X.** 1. The car is too expensive for her to buy.
2. Do you mind helping me to put the chair away?
3. You shouldn't sweep the house on the first day of Tet.
4. Do we have to finish the work today? / Do we need to finish the work today?
5. I'm interested in learning about other cultures.
6. If he doesn't phone her immediately, he won't get any information.
7. It isn't easy to leave here after such a long time.
8. Why don't we get together and talk about our presentation before we do it in class?

UNIT 5: FESTIVALS IN VIETNAM

A. PHONETICS

- I.** 1. musician 2. reunion 3. electrician 4. confusion 5. magician
6. tradition 7. companion 8. fashion 9. pedestrian 10. celebration
11. librarian 12. vegetarian
- II.** 1. congratulation 2. procession 3. music 4. vegetarian
5. magician 6. electrician 7. companion 8. confusion
9. preservation 10. competition 11. politician 12. historian
13. production 14. generation 15. tradition 16. Canadian
17. physician 18. pedestrian 19. librarian 20. communication
- III.** 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. b

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- I.** 1. ceremony 2. performance 3. ritual 4. archway
5. Carnival 6. Lantern 7. anniversary 8. reunion
9. procession 10. offerings

- II.** 1. performed 2. offer 3. worshipping 4. commemorate
5. cheering 6. preserve 7. floating 8. to pray
- III.** 1. simple 2. compound 3. complex 4. complex 5. compound
6. simple 7. complex 8. complex 9. compound 10. compound
11. complex 12. compound 13. simple
- IV.** 1. yet 2. so 3. and 4. but 5. or 6. so 7. or 8. yet 9. but 10. and
- V.** 1. My penpal has lived in the Alps all his life; however/ nevertheless, he has never learnt to ski.
2. You need to work harder; otherwise, you won't get a passing grade.
3. Roberta didn't have all the ingredients to bake a cake; therefore, she decided to prepare something else.
4. I was not confident of winning; however/ nevertheless, I decided to give it a try.
5. I had a problem with my bike; therefore, I was late for school.
6. Drinking and driving is against the rules; moreover, it's dangerous.
7. We were supposed to go dancing after dinner; however/ nevertheless, we went home instead.
8. Milos said his English is terrible; nevertheless/ however, he got a 9.0 on his IELTS Writing test.
9. Remember to use sun cream when you go down to the beach; otherwise, you'll get sunburnt within half an hour.
10. Diet and exercise will help you lose weight; moreover, it is good for your health.
- VI.** 1. otherwise 2. but 3. therefore 4. or 5. Moreover
6. however 7. so 8. and 9. However 10. but
- VII.** 1. I 2. j 3. h 4. g 5. d 6. a 7. b 8. c 9. f 10. e
- VIII.** 1. Because the world is getting warmer, polar bears are in danger of becoming extinct.
2. As there weren't enough students, they closed the village school.
3. I really enjoyed the concert although the music was too loud.
4. When he got a creampie smashed in his face, everyone laughed.
5. Paul found somebody's wallet on the ground while he was walking to the bus stop. / While Paul was walking to the bus stop, he found somebody's wallet on the ground.
6. After Jackie is done with her chores, she will take out the trash.
7. If you study for the test, you will do much better.
8. Rex practiced his guitar until he could play the song perfectly.
9. Before we could get back to shore, it started to rain hard.
10. Whenever I saw him, he was always carrying a plastic shopping bag.
- IX.** 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. b 6. a 7. d 8. c 9. b 10. a
- X.** 1. on 2. in 3. for 4. At 5. with
6. since 7. for 8. on - for 9. in 10. in

C. SPEAKING

- I.** 1. Where is the Elephant Race Festival usually held?
2. How many elephants joined the elephant race on March 12 in Lak District?

3. When does the Lim festival take place?
4. How long does the spring festival of Bai Dinh Pagoda last?
5. What was Saint Giong Festival recognized as by UNESCO?
6. Why is Vu Lan Festival so-called “Xa toi vong nhan” festival?
7. By whom is the Kate Festival celebrated?
8. How far is the Perfume Pagoda from Hanoi?
9. Which festival is held to commemorate the Kings of the Tran dynasty?
10. What do children commonly do to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival?

II. 1. G 2. F 3. A 4. B 5. H 6. D 7. E 8. C

D. READING

- I.** 1. among 2. spiritual 3. rituals 4. incense 5. perform
6. picturesque 7. held 8. Goodness

II. A. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T

- B.** 1. Ok Om Bok Festival takes place on the Full Moon day of the tenth month in Vietnamese Lunar Calendar.
2. Ok Om Bok Festival is celebrated for worshipping the Moon.
3. Khmer people float their lanterns on Ba Om Lake.
4. A Ngo boat is 25 - 30 meters long.
5. There are about 40 to 60 boatmen in every “Ngo” boat.
6. Ok Om Bok is an important festival in Khmer people’s life because it has sacred meaning in spiritual life of these people.

E. WRITING

- I.** 1. The Giong Festival is held to commemorate Saint Giong who defeated the An invaders.
2. The Khmer believe they have to float lanterns; otherwise, they may not get good luck.
3. The Lim Festival takes place every year on the 13th day of the first lunar month.
4. Officially, the national holiday of Tet lasts for three days; however, Vietnamese people often spend nearly a month celebrating this special event.
5. To prepare for Mid-Autumn Festival, making colourful lanterns is a happy activity between families and children.
6. Whale Festival is a festival to worship the whale and pray for the good fortune of the fishermen.
7. While the elephants are racing, people cheer to encourage them.
8. Hung Kings Temple Festival is one of the most important national holidays in Vietnam to commemorate Hung Kings.
- II.** 1. Hue is far from Hanoi, but Peter often travels to Hanoi by motorbike.
2. Christian went to Soc Trang because he wanted to join Ok Om Bok Festival.
3. Although Sebastien is a French, he plays Vietnamese folk games well.
4. He has to join the festival, so that he can play Vietnamese folk games.
5. We had a good time in spite of the terrible weather.
6. Susan went to the gym three times a week in order to be fit for the skiing.
7. It is two months since my family went to Huong Pagoda Festival.

- 8.You won't get in to see the show unless you have reserved seats.
 9.Brian had an interest in Vietnamese cultural and spiritual events.
 10.You should / have to start early; otherwise, you will get stuck in the traffic.

TEST FOR UNIT 5

- I.** 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. d
II. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b
III. 1. decorate 2. fortune 3. incense 4. ceremony 5. crowded
 6. pray 7. offerings 8. defeated
IV. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4.d 5.c 6.b 7. a 8. c 9. b 10. d
V. 1. A (performed) 2. B (exciting) 3. B(and) 4. B (because) 5. C (more)
 6. B (of buying) 7. D (cooking) 8. B (talked) 9. B (but) 10. B (hard)
VI. 1. has become 2. was held - became 3. are waiting 4. arranged
 5. has taken 6. were playing 7. come 8. are performed
 9. to attend 10. preparing
VII. 1. worshippers 2. Floating 3. Festive 4. Preparations
 5. reunite 6. commemoration 7. ceremonial 8. Preservation
 9. typical 10. performed
VIII. 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. g 5. b 6. a 7. h 8. f
IX. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. c 6. b 7. b 8. a
X. 1.b 2.a 3. d 4. d 5. c 6. c 7. a
XI. 1. Three hundred students took part in the swimming competition last year.
 2.The children always find nature programmes fascinating when they watch them on TV.
 3.Duong suggested (that) we should go to Bac Ninh to see Lim Festival.
 4.He still didn't pass the exam despite studying very hard.
 5.All the world's languages ought to be preserved by governments.
 6.The tennis players haven't finished their/ the match yet.
 7.This is the third time I have been to the Huong Pagoda Festival.
 8.The Vu Lan Festival takes place on the 15th day of the seventh lunar month.
 9.We were on our way home when we had an accident. / We had an accident when we were on our way home.
 10. Iam looking forward to seeing the elephant race festival in Dak Lak.

UNIT 6: FOLK TALES

A. PHONETICS

- I.** 1. cunning fox 2. ugly ogre 3. fierce dragon 4. cruel witch
 5. brave knight 6. gorgeous castle 7. strong woodcutter 8. lovely princess
 9.generous emperor 10. good fairy
II. 1. What an old castle Windsor is!
 2.What a fantastic fairy tale it is!

- 3.What an intelligent princess Tiana is!
- 4.What beautiful brown eyes Cinderella has!
- 5.What terrible weather (it was) that day!
- 6.What a humorous folktale we've just learned!
- 7.What an elegant gown the Queen is wearing!
- 8.What greedy foxes they are!
- 9.What a fool the monster is!
- 10.What a dramatic legend Saint Giong is!

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- I.** 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. f 5. h 6. g 7. a 8. c
- II.** 1. cunning 2. generous 3. brave 4. cheerful 5. greedy
6. cruel 7. wicked 8. evil 9. fierce 10. mean
- III.** **Characters:** dancer, beast, fairy, knight, dancer, witch, dragon, woodcutter, prince, emperor, ogre, wolf, princess, eagle, tortoise, fox
Personality: considerate, brave, greedy, mean, cheerful, cruel, fierce, determined, clever, wise, cunning, loyal, thoughtful, kind, honest
- IV.** 1. The Tortoise and the Hare 2. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
3. Cinderella 4. The Princess and the Dragon
5. Sleeping Beauty 6. Little Red Riding Hood
7.Chung Cakes, Day Cakes 8. The Legend of Robin Hood
9.Saint Giong 10. The Starfruit Tree
- V.** 1. enjoyed 2. didn't play 3. travelled 4. Did ... cry
5. didn't study 6. did ... teach 7. turned 8. told
9.knew 10. didn't accept 11. Did... visit 12. rang
- VI.** 1. I was playing computer games all day yesterday.
2.Were your friends waiting for you all that time?
3.Sid wasn't cleaning his room at 8p.m last night.
4.We were having dinner when Tim arrived.
5.Sarah and Luke weren't surfing the Internet at that time.
6.What was Jack doing while you were cooking dinner?
7.This time last week my family was/ were visiting my grandmother.
8.It wasn't snowing when I left.
9.Were you sleeping when I phoned you last night?
10.While the children were talking, the teacher came into class.
- VII.** 1. was playing 2. Were... driving 3. was raining 4. were travelling
5. wasn't listening 6. was living 7. were... doing 8. wasn't studying
9. Was... skiing 10. weren't sleeping
- VIII.** 1. drove 2. were watching 3. Did you see 4. was playing
5. made 6. didn't know 7. was your father doing 8. left
9. were walking 10. wasn't queuing
- IX.** 1. joined 2. were lying 3. were they doing

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4. walked - was talking | 5. lived - were living | 6. did you take - were travelling |
| 7. was crossing - hit | 8. saw - called | 9. was doing - was making |
| 10. came - carried | 11. were playing - called | 12. said - still tried |
- X.** 1. broke - was driving 2. was looking - saw 3. saw - fell
 4. were trying - stopped 5. Was... smoking - turned 6. was - slept
 7. was running - was having 8. phoned - were sleeping 9. asked - released
 10. were surfing - found 11. was walking - heard 12. were - went
 13. did... go - took 14. arrived - said 15. met - wasn't going - was going
- XI.** 1. on 2. up 3. with 4. for 5. On
 6. about 7. into 8. to 9. into 10. for - at

C. SPEAKING

- I.** 1. e 2. g 3. d 4. h 5. b 6. j 7. c 8. I 9. a 10. f
- II.** - What were you doing at 8p.m last night, Susan?
 - I was watching a film on Youtube.
 - What film?
 - *Frozen*. It's a fantasy film produced by Walt Disney.
 - Was it good?
 - Yeah. It was very fun and exciting. I really like it.
 - What is it about?
 - It tells the story of a fearless princess who sets off on an epic journey to find her estranged sister.
 - The princess's name is Elsa?
 - Not exactly! It's her sister's name. Her name is Anna.
 - Well, I haven't watched the film yet. But I really like its original song *Let it go*.
 - Me too. It's a lovely song. And the film is also really good. You should see it.
 - Ok. I'll watch it tonight.

D. READING

- I.** 1. speedy 2. challenged 3. while 4. when
 5. alongside 6. ever 7. loudly 8. line
- II. A.** 1. e 2. d 3. a 4. f 5. b 6. c
- B.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F
- C.** 1. Robin Hood was born near the end of the 12th century.
 2. The England King at the time was cruel and greedy.
 3. Robin lived with his loyal servants in Sherwood Forest.
 4. Robin Hood and his servants decided to live in the forest because they didn't want to be slaves of King John.
 5. There were more than 200 outlaws in Sherwood Forest.
 6. The people called Robin Hood Saint Robin, and Robin, Sheriff of Sherwood Forest.

E. WRITING

- I.** 1. Prince Tiet Lieu pleased the emperor by creating Chung cakes and Day cakes.

2. While Little Red Riding Hood was picking some flowers on the path, she met a wicked wolf.
3. When the crow dropped the cheese, the fox ate it.
4. The fox was sleeping under a tree when she heard the sound of humans.
5. The princess slept for one hundred years until a prince arrived at the castle and gave her a kiss.
6. Once upon a time, there was a little girl who lived in the village near the forest.
7. When the dwarfs returned to their cottage, they found Snow White sleeping on their beds.
8. As we were wandering through the castle, we saw a beautiful girl cry for help.

- II.**
1. What an exciting fable!
 2. It was such a good book that I couldn't stop reading it.
 3. While the children were doing their homework, I got home.
 4. It's difficult for her to remember all the story.
 5. *Beauty and the Beast* is more interesting than *Sleeping Beauty*.
 6. Although Sylvia has no interest in folklore, she enjoyed the story.
 7. It's two years since my mother last told a fairy tale.
 8. I suggest you should join the beginner's class.
 9. Cinderella was written in French by Charles Perrault in 1697.
 10. When I was having a shower, the telephone rang.

TEST FOR UNIT 6

- I.** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. d
- II.** 1. depressed 2. kind 3. considerate 4. gentle 5. mean
6. fearful 7. righteous 8. honest 9. goodhearted 10. open-handed
- III.** 1. was searching 2. came 3. was trying 4. slipped 5. fell
6. saw 7. plucked 8. dropped 9. climbed 10. saw
11. was resting 12. bit 13. let 14. noticed 15. flew
- IV.** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. d 8. c 9. a 10. b
- V.** 1. C (fairy tales) 2. D (not to talk) 3. B (the most) 4. D (ever after)
5. B (as fast as) 6. B (was dancing) 7. B (amazing) 8. A (Reading folktales)
9. D (better) 10. A (Despite)
- VI.** 1. received 2. were having 3. didn't you answer - was taking
4. hasn't seen – started 5. is flying - will arrive 6. was raining
7. was - read 8. Have you ever heard 9. to take
10. living
- VII.** 1. original 2. loyalty 3. cunningly 4. greediness
5. legendary 6. cruelly 7. generosity 8. possesses
9. Unfortunately 10. frightened
- VIII.** 1. g 2. e 3. d 4. h 5. b 6. f 7. a 8. c
- IX.** 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. c 6. d 7. a 8. b
- X. A.** 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. f 6. b
B. 1. d 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. c 6. c

- XI.** 1. You should not turn down the offer of that Job.
 2. My teacher advised me to spent the summer in England.
 3. The novel was much more interesting than the film.
 4. When you were younger, were you able to speak English?
 5. Could you lend me some change for the telephone?
 6. My sister and I haven't had an argument for ages.
 7. We had an accident while we were on our way home.
 8. I started learning English three years ago.

TEST YOURSELF2

- I.** 1.d 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. b
- II.** 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. b
- III.** 1. festival 2. customs 3. worship 4. hero 5. preserve
 6. folk 7. fables 8. perform 9. reunion 10. orge
- IV.** 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. b 6. c 7. d 8. a 9.c 10.b
- V.** 1. A (of carving) 2. A (was flying) 3. D (historical) 4. B (not to take off)
 5. A (three-week) 6. B (arrived) 7. C (Ø) 8. A (Thanks to)
 9. D (its natural) 10. A (annually)
- VI.** 1. is held 2. haven't had 3. takes 4. was walking
 5. Are you watching 6. weren't playing 7. was recognised 8. jumped - ran
 9. will you do 10. ceased
- VII.** 1. respectful 2. customarily 3. performance 4. imaginary 5. woodcutter
 6. frightened 7. unkind - badly 8. boastful 9. magician 10. wickedly
- VIII.** 1.h 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. k 6. g 7. f 8. e 9. i 10. c
- VIII.** 1.b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. a 7. c 8.d
- X. A.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4.F 5. F 6. T
- B.** 1. d 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. a
- XI.** 1. Pingxi Lantern Festival is celebrated on the fifteenth day of the first lunar month.
 2. Today's children hardly listen to stories from their elder because they are living in the digital era.
 3. Little Red Riding Hood has important lessons about the dangers of talking to strangers.
 4. Once upon a time, there was a beautiful princess who didn't live in a castle.
 5. When Cinderella entered the palace, everybody was dancing happily.
 6. My family have the custom of visiting pagodas on the first day of the lunar New Year.
 7. Visitors make offerings of incense, flowers and fruits to worship Buddha at the pagoda.
 8. Most of the children like to imagine and visualize the stories while listening to the folktales, especially the fairy tales.