

**PART I: VOCABULARY (Unit 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)****PART II: GRAMMAR****I. VERBS OF LIKING + V-ing / TO V:****1. Verbs + V-ing/ to V**

Những động từ đi với cả danh động từ và động từ nguyên thể có “to” mà không đổi về nghĩa

Verbs	Verbs + V-ing	Verbs + to V
Like	I like skateboarding in my free time	I like to skateboard in my free time
Love	She loves training her dog	She loves to train her dog
Hate	He hates eating out	He hates to eat out
Prefer	My mother prefers going jogging	My mother prefers to go jogging

**2. Verbs + V-ing**

Những động từ chỉ đi với danh động từ

Verbs	Verbs + V-ing
Adore	They adore eating ice-cream
Fancy	Do you fancy making crafts?
Don't mind	I don't mind cooking
Dislike	Does he dislike swimming?
Detest	I detest doing housework

**II. COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADVERBS:****1. Phân biệt trạng từ ngắn - trạng từ dài**

- Trạng từ ngắn (Short adverbs) là trạng từ có một âm tiết

**Eg:** hard, fast, near, far, right, wrong, ...

- Trạng từ dài (Long adverbs) là trạng từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên.

**Eg:** quickly, interestingly, tiredly, ...

**2. So sánh hơn với trạng từ tiếng Anh**

- So sánh hơn với trạng từ ngắn: **S1 + Adv- er + than + S2 Pronoun**

**Eg:** They work harder than I do.

- So sánh hơn với trạng từ dài: **S1 + more + adv + than + S2 Pronoun**

**Eg:** My friend did the test more carefully than I did.

*Lưu ý:*

+ Một số tính từ/ trạng từ biến đổi đặc biệt khi sử dụng so sánh hơn.

good/ well → better

bad/ badly → worse

much/ many → more

a little/ little → less

far → farther/ further

**III. CONNECTIVES**

Các từ nối phổ biến nhất trong tiếng anh là: *and, but, or* (hoặc/ hay; “*or else*” nếu không), *so* (do đó, vì thế), *therefore* (do đó), *however* (tuy nhiên).

1. And: dùng để bổ sung thông tin (additional information).

2. Or: diễn tả sự chọn lựa.

*Or else* (nếu không): diễn tả một điều kiện.

3. But: nối hai ý tương phản nhau

**Chú ý:** *However* (tuy nhiên): diễn tả sự tương phản. Nó đồng nghĩa với *but* nhưng luôn luôn nối liền hai mệnh đề.

4. So (vì thế, do đó): diễn tả hậu quả.

**Chú ý:** *Therefore* (do đó, vì thế): đồng nghĩa với *so*. Nó dùng để chỉ hậu quả của một hành động.

#### IV. QUESTIONS

##### 1. Yes/ No questions:

Động từ thường	Động từ Tobe
<b>Auxiliary verb + S + V?</b> → Yes, S + auxiliary verb → No, S + auxiliary verb + not	<b>Be + S + Adj/ N ...?</b> → Yes, S + be. → No, S + be + not.

(**Auxiliary verb:** Trợ động từ)

Eg: Do you like playing badminton? → Yes, I do

Are they your parents? → No, they aren't

##### 2. Wh-questions:

**Wh-questions + be + S + Adj/ N?**  
**Wh-questions + trợ động từ + S + V?**  
**Wh-questions + V + O?**

<b>WHO</b> (Ai?)	Dùng để hỏi về người.	<i>Who is he?</i>
<b>WHAT</b> (Cái gì?)	Dùng để hỏi về sự vật, sự việc hay điều chưa biết.	<i>What are they?</i>
<b>WHICH</b> (Cái nào?)	Dùng để hỏi về sự lựa chọn.	<i>Which do you like, cream or butter?</i>
<b>WHERE</b> (Ở đâu?)	Dùng để hỏi về vị trí và địa điểm.	<i>Where will you go?</i>
<b>WHEN</b> (Khi nào?)	Dùng để hỏi về thời gian.	<i>When did you leave?</i>
<b>HOW</b> (như thế nào?)	Dùng để hỏi cách thức, tình trạng, phương tiện?	<i>How are you?</i> <i>How do you go to school?</i>
<b>WHOSE + N</b> (Của ai?)	Dùng để hỏi về chủ sở hữu.	<i>Whose book is this?</i>
<b>WHY</b> (Tại sao?)	Dùng để hỏi nguyên nhân và tìm lý do.	<i>Why don't you go?</i>
<b>HOW MANY + N</b> <b>số nhiều đếm được</b>	Hỏi số lượng (đếm được)	<i>How many books are there?</i>

<b>HOW MUCH + N không đếm được</b>	Hỏi số lượng (không đếm được) Hỏi giá tiền	<i>How much beef do you like?</i> <i>How much does it cost?</i>
<b>HOW OFTEN</b>	Hỏi tần suất	<i>How often do you dine out?</i>

## V. ARTICLES: MẠO TỪ

### 1. Indefinite articles: a/an (mạo từ không xác định)

- “a” thường đứng trước danh từ đếm được số ít, bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm.

**Eg:** I have a car.

- “an” thường đứng trước danh từ đếm được số ít bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) hoặc âm “h” câm.

**Eg:** This is an apple, I’ll see you in an hour.

### 2. Definite article: the (mạo từ xác định)

“the” thường đứng trước danh từ khi:

1. Được nhắc đến từ lần thứ 2 trở đi	<i>I have a bike. The bike is white.</i>
2. Đối tượng cụ thể	<i>The children are in the garden.</i>
3. Vật duy nhất	<i>The Sun is shining.</i>
4. Địa danh chung	<i>I go to the park after school.</i>
5. So sánh nhất	<i>She is the best student.</i>
6. Nhạc cụ	<i>She is playing the guitar.</i>
7. <b>The</b> + tính từ để chỉ 1 nhóm đối tượng	<i>The poor, the rich</i>
8. Trước một tên họ, nghĩa là “gia đình”.	<i>The Browns often goes on a picnic.</i>
- Trước các tính từ hoặc đại từ chỉ thứ tự và so sánh như: first (thứ nhất), second (thứ hai), last (cuối cùng), only (duy nhất).	<i>This is the first time I have met him.</i>

### 3. Zero article: (Không dùng mạo từ)

1. Danh từ không đếm được, danh từ trừu tượng hoặc được sử dụng với nghĩa chung	<i>I don’t like carrots.</i> <i>Money can buy happiness.</i>
2. Bữa ăn	<i>I had rice and chicken for lunch.</i>
3. Năm, tháng	<i>She was born in 2000.</i>
4. Trước tên quốc gia, châu lục, tên núi, hồ, đường phố (Ngoại trừ những nước theo chế độ Liên bang - gồm nhiều bang)	<i>He’s from Canada.</i> <i>She lives in the UK.</i>
5. Ngôn ngữ, môn học	<i>I’m good at English.</i>
6. Phương tiện giao thông	<i>I go to school by bike.</i>
7. Next, last	<i>We went to the zoo last week.</i>
8. Trước các tước hiệu	<i>Princess Diana was born in 1961.</i>

## VI. FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE (Thì tương lai đơn)

### 1. Cấu trúc:

Khẳng định: **S + will + V\_inf**  
Phủ định: **S + will + not + V\_inf?**  
Nghi vấn: **Will + S + V\_inf?**

**Eg:** *We will go to the Ethnology Museum.*  
*She won't attend the festival*

*Will he join the tribal dance in the evening?*

### 2. Cách dùng:

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
- Diễn tả những sự việc hay hoạt động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai	<i>The Ban Flower Festival will take place next week.</i>
- Đưa ra quyết định tại thời điểm nói, xuất phát từ một tình huống cụ thể	<i>Calm down! I'll help you to fix this machine.</i>
- Đưa ra sự dự đoán hoặc suy nghĩ về những sự việc có thể sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai	<i>I think human beings will live in the sea in fifty years.</i>
- Đưa ra lời yêu cầu, đề nghị hay lời mời	<i>Will you go swimming with me?</i>
- Đưa ra lời hứa	<i>I will never tell anyone about your secrets.</i>
- Dùng trong câu điều kiện loại 1	<i>If I am free to choose a topic, I will give a presentation on Alaska.</i>

### 3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- soon (*sắp*), tomorrow (*ngày mai*), in the future (*trong tương lai*), next week/ month/ year. (*tuần/ tháng/ năm tới*),
- in + số + years' time
- perhaps, maybe, probably
- In + năm (*tương lai*)

## VII. FIRST CONDITIONAL SENTENCE (Câu điều kiện loại 1)

- Câu điều kiện loại 1 là câu dùng để diễn tả một sự việc hay hành động có thể xảy ra trong tương lai khi có một điều kiện nhất định xảy ra trước.

### 1. Cấu trúc:

Mệnh đề điều kiện (If clause)	Mệnh đề chính (Main clause)
<b>If + S + V (s/es)</b>	<b>, S + will/ won't + V_inf</b>

Mệnh đề If dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lai đơn.

**Eg:** *If the baby is hungry, he will cry.*

### 2. Cách dùng:

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
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- Dự đoán một hành động, sự việc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai	If I get up early, I will go to work on time.
- Đưa ra lời đề nghị hoặc gợi ý	If you do the dishes for me, I will take you to school.
- Đưa ra cảnh báo hoặc đe dọa	If you don't do your homework, you will be penalized by the teacher.

**\* Notes:**

- Mệnh đề chính có thể đứng trước mệnh đề if. Trong trường hợp này, không dùng dấu phẩy giữa hai mệnh đề.

**Eg:** You will finish the report if you keep working.

- Mệnh đề chính có thể dùng động từ khuyết thiếu như: can, may, must, ...

**Eg:** You may have diabetes if you eat much sweetened food.

- **Unless** có nghĩa giống với **If... not**. Vì vậy trong câu điều kiện, hai từ này có thể thay thế cho nhau. Mặc dù unless mang nghĩa phủ định nhưng lại được dùng trong câu khẳng định.

**Eg:** If you don't hurry, you will be late for school.

→ Unless you hurry, you will be late for school.

**VIII. PRONUNCIATION**

- Sound /u:/ and /ʊ/

Nguyên âm dài /u:/: move, lose, flute, pool, group, juice...

Nguyên âm ngắn /ʊ/: woman, good, could...

- Sound /ə/ and /ɪ/

Nguyên âm ngắn /ə/: banana, answer, freedom, famous

Nguyên âm ngắn /ɪ/: village, become, win, build

- Sound /ʊə/ and /ɔɪ/

Nguyên âm đôi /ʊə/: poor, tour, tournament

Nguyên âm đôi /ɔɪ/: voice, destroy, boy

- Sound /k/ and /g/

Cách phát âm âm /k/: kitchen, lock, column, queue

Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /g/: garden, foreign

- Sound /n/ and /ŋ/

Âm /n/: nice, ant, column

Âm /ŋ/: drink, ink

- Clusters: /br/ and /pr/

/br/=b/ +r/: bride, brilliant, library

/pr/=p/ +r/: prize, pretty, present

**PART III: PRACTICE**

**I. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the others.**

1. chopstick/ chicken/ cheek/ character

2. lantern/ important/ money/ thank

3. cousin / link / interesting / fond

4. environment/ idea/ condition/ highland

5. flute/ feature/ costume/ livestock

**II. Complete the sentences.**

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ interesting book about Vietnamese culture. (an/ a / the / Ø)
2. Some teenagers prefer doing leisure \_\_\_\_\_ with their parents. (time / cakes / activities / models)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ changes in the Vietnamese culture are explained through myths and folktales. (Many/ Much/ A/ A little)
4. You can get \_\_\_\_\_ information if you go to the museum with me. (a lot of/ many/ a/ any)
5. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ to Ha Noi next summer. (didn't travel / doesn't travel / won't travel / traveled)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ does Hung Temple Festival take place? – In Phu Tho. (Where/ What/ Why/ How)
7. If Minh \_\_\_\_\_ hard, he will pass the exam. (work/ worked/ works/ will work)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Smiths went to there by \_\_\_\_\_ air. (The - a / The - Ø / The - the / The - an)
9. Mr Nam drove very \_\_\_\_\_ than he does now. (more careful / carefully / careless / more carefully)
10. If you tell me your secret, I promise I \_\_\_\_\_ anyone! (am not telling/ doesn't tell/ won't tell/ am telling)
11. Please keep silent; \_\_\_\_\_ the baby will wake up. (therefore / otherwise / so / and)
12. Will online learning \_\_\_\_\_ our IT skills? - Yes, it will. (improve/ improves/ improving/ improved)

**Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s).**

13. The Rong House is where community activities **take place**, such as meetings, wedding ceremonies, or prayer ceremonies.

(enrich/ travel/ happen/ weave)

14. Sa Pa is **famous** for the terraced fields located in the mountainous area.

(peaceful / musical / traditional / well-known)

**Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s).**

15. The doctor advised Peter to **give up** smoking.

(stop/ continue/ finish/ consider)

16. Anna **broke with** the family tradition and chose to be a singer instead of being a teacher.

(united/ followed/ connected/ joined)

17. Walking is a **common** form of exercise that many people enjoy.

(unhealthy/ unpopular/ unable/ unusual)

18. According to the weather forecast, there will be **strong** wind tomorrow.

(weak / heavy / big / small)

**III. Read the passage and write true (T) or false (F) for the following statements.**

- A. There is an ethnic group living in Ha Long Bay, which is a UNESCO World Heritage site in Quang Ninh Province, in the northeast of Vietnam. It has over 1,600 islands and islets. Among the many ancient fishing villages in Ha Long Bay, only

Cua Van floating village remains. All the houses and buildings in the village float on huge wooden rafts.

The villagers spend their days fishing and looking after the sea life. Then, they sail to the mainland to trade their fish for things like food, drinking water, or clothes. Most children go to floating schools and then spend the rest of their time learning important skills like swimming and fishing. They also help their parents as much as they can. Their lifestyle may seem strange to many people, but it's wonderful to live among such natural beauty and know they are protecting it. The villagers are able to help preserve their beautiful bay because they live directly on the water.

1. Ha Long Bay is located in the southeast of Vietnam.
2. Among the many ancient fishing villages in Ha Long Bay, only Cua Van floating village remains.
3. The villagers spend their days fishing and looking after the sea life.
4. The villagers trade their fish for food, water, and clothes on the mainland.
5. The children in Cua Van village spend all their time fishing and do not attend school.

**B.** Tet holiday is celebrated on the first day of the Lunar New Year in Viet Nam. Some weeks before the New Year, the Vietnamese clean their houses and paint the walls to prepare for the occasion. New clothes are bought to wear for this special time. One or two days before the festival, people make *Banh Chung*, which is the traditional cake, and kinds of jam. On the New Year's Eve, the whole family gets together for a reunion dinner. Every member of the family should be present during the dinner in which many different kinds of dishes are served. The table is often decorated with fruits and flowers, adding to the festive atmosphere. On the New Year morning, the young members of the family pay their respects to the elders. And the children receive lucky money wrapped in red tiny envelopes. Then people go to visit their neighbors, friends and relatives. Tet is not only a celebration of the new lunar year but also the time for family bonding and cultural reflection.

1. Tet holiday is celebrated on the first day of the Lunar New Year in Viet Nam.
2. People make traditional cake, and kinds of jam after the festival.
3. The whole family gets together for a reunion dinner on the New Year morning.
4. Visiting neighbors, friends, and relatives is a common tradition during Tet.
5. Tet is only a celebration of the new lunar year, without the time for family bonding.

**IV. Complete the following text with the correct word from the box:**

**A.**

some/ important/ served/ of/ to make
--------------------------------------

Tet is the most (1) \_\_\_\_\_ festival in Vietnam. To celebrate Tet, Vietnamese people make (2) \_\_\_\_\_ tasty traditional dishes. The most important food includes Chung cakes, sausages, boiled chicken, spring rolls, and sticky rice. Chung cake is made (3) \_\_\_\_\_ sticky rice, pork, green beans, and other spices, wrapped in green leaves; therefore, this cake needs a lot of preparation. This cake can be kept for a long time, even though the weather is often humid during Tet. Other significant foods that cannot be missed to worship the ancestors are sausages, spring

rolls, and sticky rice. Because sausages are difficult (4) \_\_\_\_\_, people often buy them from famous suppliers. However, sticky rice and spring rolls are easier to prepare and must be (5) \_\_\_\_\_ immediately after they are cooked, so they are often made at home.

B.

majority/ eat/ wear/ central/ important
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The Cham, who have lived along the coast of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam for a longtime, possess a rich culture. Let's discover some interesting things about the Cham.

Diet: The Cham (2) \_\_\_\_\_ rice cooked in large and small earthen pots. It is often accompanied by fish, meat and bulb vegetables, which are obtained from hunting, gathering, husbandry and agricultural production. Popular drinks are rice and can (pipe) wines. Betel chewing is very (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to people's daily life and traditional rituals.

Clothing: Both men and women wear long one-piece sarongs or cloth wrappers. Men (4) \_\_\_\_\_ shirts fastened down the center with buttons, while women wear long-sleeved pullover blouses. The main color of their daily dress is cotton white.

Lifestyle: The (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of Cham live in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan. They build their houses on the ground, with the rooms being arranged according to a particular order the sitting room, rooms for the parents, children, and married women, the kitchen and warehouse and the nuptial room of the youngest daughter.

#### **V. Choose the word that best fits each of the blank spaces**

A. The Internet is very useful. Online, you can pay your bills, buy clothes, and read the news. There (1) (*has / are / have / is*) \_\_\_\_\_ many good reasons to spend time online. However, people with an Internet addiction are online too much. They don't spend time with their friends and family. Instead, they (2) (*spent / spend / to spend / spending*) \_\_\_\_\_ their time (3) (*to chat / chat / chatting / chatted*) \_\_\_\_\_ with their Internet friends, people they have never met in real life. Some also play online games all day or night. Some people with Internet addictions even leave their jobs (4) (*but/ so/ because/ for*) \_\_\_\_\_ they can spend even more time online! People with Internet addictions don't just go online to shop, have fun, or do work. People (5) (*what / who / which / when*) \_\_\_\_\_ have this problem often go online because they want to escape from the stress and problems in their lives. Many internet addicts stop caring about their real lives, and focus only (6) (*at/ in/ to/ on*) \_\_\_\_\_ their online lives.

B. Stilt houses are homes that are built on tall wooden posts, or stilts, to (1) (*make/ raise/ take/ bring*) \_\_\_\_\_ them above the ground. These houses are commonly found in areas where the ground is wet or prone to flooding, such as along rivers, lakes, or in coastal regions. In many countries, including Vietnam, Thailand, and the Philippines, stilt houses are a (2) (*traditional/ lovely/ difficult/ modern*) \_\_\_\_\_ way of living. The raised platform keeps the house safe from floods, pests, and humidity.

In stilt houses, the space below the floor is often used for storage, (3) (*keep/ kept/ keeps/ keeping*) \_\_\_\_\_ animals, or as a place to relax. The upper part of the house has rooms for sleeping, cooking, and living. The houses are usually made from



wood, (4) (*iron/ steel/ bamboo/ carton*) \_\_\_\_\_, or other natural materials that are easy to find in the local area. Stilt houses are not only practical, but they also have a (5) (*unique/ flat/ straight/ round*) \_\_\_\_\_ and beautiful design, blending well with the surrounding (6) (*natural/ nature/ unnatural/ naturally*) \_\_\_\_\_.

## **VI. Write as directed**

*Rewrite these sentences beginning with the given words.*

1. If you don't eat an apple a day, you won't stay healthy.  
→ Unless \_\_\_\_\_
2. We want to visit museums when we have leisure time.  
→ We adore \_\_\_\_\_
3. I don't want to get up early and prepare breakfast in the cold winter days.  
→ I detest \_\_\_\_\_
4. If Mary doesn't save enough money, she won't buy that house.  
→ Unless \_\_\_\_\_
5. She was feeling unwell. She couldn't attend the meeting.  
→ Because \_\_\_\_\_

*Make question for the underlined words.*

6. The Kinh people often wear simple, modern clothing in daily life.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_?
7. She often watches TV at weekend.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_?

*Change the following sentences into Yes/ No questions*

8. He is a farmer.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_?
9. They grow vegetables and raise livestock.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_?

*Find and correct the mistakes.*

10. They go to the school five days a week.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
11. The Earth is the third planet from a Sun.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
12. I usually have the lunch with my family at home.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

## **VII. Write a paragraph.**

1. Write a paragraph (80-100 words) about the leisure activities one of your family members does.
2. Write an email (80-100 words) to your close friend about the cause(s) of your stress and offer solutions.
3. Write a paragraph (80-100 words) about what you usually do at Tet holiday.
4. Write an email (80-100 words) to your close friend about the things you do to help your family.

## **VIII. Speaking**

### **1. Part 1: Introduce yourself:**

*Answer the questions:*

- + What is your name?

- + How old are you?
- + What is your job?
- + Where do you live?
- + Who do you live with?
- + How many people are there in your family?
- + What are their jobs?
- + What do you often do in your free time?
- + What is your favorite subject?
- + What is your hobby?
- + ...

→ Good morning/ afternoon teacher. Let me introduce myself. My name is

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

Thanks for listening.

## **2. Part 2: Topics**

### **\* Topic 1: LEISURE TIME**

<b>Student 1</b>	<b>Student 2</b>
<b>1.</b> Do / like / playing sports? Why? <b>2.</b> What / people / do / to relax after work? <b>3.</b> What / you / usually / do / in your free time? <b>4.</b> Why / people / enjoy / outdoor activities? <b>5.</b> Is / reading books / a good way / to relax? Why?	<b>1.</b> Yes/ keep me healthy. <b>2.</b> watch TV/ read books/ listen to music. <b>3.</b> hang out with friends/ play video games. <b>4.</b> reduce stress/ keep them active. <b>5.</b> help/ you/ escape/ into/ different world.

### **\* Topic 2: LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE**

<b>Student 1</b>	<b>Student 2</b>
<b>1.</b> What / you / enjoy / countryside? <b>2.</b> What / people / grow/ in the countryside? <b>3.</b> What /children/ usually / do / in the countryside? <b>4.</b> Why / life / in the countryside / peaceful? <b>5.</b> Why / people / prefer / live / countryside?	<b>1.</b> the peaceful atmosphere/ the fresh air. <b>2.</b> plant rice/ vegetables/ fruits. <b>3.</b> swim in the river/ fly the kites/ catch fish <b>4.</b> less noise/ pollution. <b>5.</b> have quiet, healthy environment/ close to nature.

### **\* TOPIC 3: TEENAGERS**

<b>Student 1</b>	<b>Student 2</b>
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1. Do / like / joining clubs? 2. What / teenagers / do / to relax / after school? 3. What / teenagers / usually / do / in their free time? 4. Why / teenagers / feel / stressed? 5. Is / joining a club / helpful / for teenagers?	1. Yes / have fun/ make friends. 2. listen to music/ play sports/ watch TV. 3. hang out with friends/ play games/ study 4. schoolwork/ exams/ parents' expectation. 5. reduce stress/ improve social skills.
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**\* TOPIC 4: ETHNIC GROUPS OF VIETNAM**

<b>Student 1</b>	<b>Student 2</b>
1. Do / know / ethnic groups / in Vietnam? 2. What / ethnic groups / do / to keep / their culture? 3. What / ethnic minorities/ usually/ wear / special occasions? 4. Why / ethnic groups / speak / different languages? 5. Why / should / we / respect / ethnic groups?	1. Yes, the Kinh/ Hmong/ Tay. 2. celebrate festivals/ wear traditional clothes/ speak their own languages. 3. colorful traditional costumes. 4. have different histories/ live in different areas. 5. appreciate their cultures/ traditions