



UNIT 5: OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

A. VOC.

No	Word/ Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning
1.	custom	(n)	/ˈkʌstəm/	phong tục
2.	tradition	(n)	/trəˈdɪʃən/	truyền thống
3.	decoration	(n)	/ˌdekəˈreɪʃən/	sự trang trí, đồ trang trí
4.	decorate	(v)	/ˈdekəreɪt/	trang trí
5.	decorative	(adj)	/ˈdekərətɪv/	mang tính trang trí
6.	decorative items	(n.phr)	/ˈdekərətɪv ˈaɪtəmz/	đồ trang trí, vật trang trí
7.	kumquat	(n)	/ˈkʌmkwɒt/	quả quất, cây quất
8.	kumquat tree	(n.phr)	/ˈkʌmkwɒt triː/	cây quất
9.	peach	(n)	/piːtʃ/	quả đào
10.	peach blossoms	(n.phr)	/piːtʃ ˈblɒsəmz/	hoa đào
11.	pole	(n)	/pəʊl/	cây sào, cây cột
12.	bamboo pole	(n.phr)	/ˌbæmˈbuː pəʊl/	cây tre, cây nêu
13.	ornamental tree	(n.phr)	/ˌɔːnəˈmentl triː/	cây cảnh
14.	bell	(n)	/bel/	cái chuông
15.	lantern	(n)	/ˈlæntən/	đèn lồng
16.	carp	(n)	/kɑːp/	cá chép
17.	offering	(n)	/ˈɒfərɪŋ/	lễ vật, vật cúng tế
18.	admire	(v)	/ədˈmaɪə(r)/	chiêm ngưỡng, ngưỡng mộ
19.	chase	(v)	/tʃeɪs/	đuổi theo
20.	chase away	(phr.v)	/tʃeɪs əˈweɪ/	xua đuổi
21.	pray	(v)	/preɪ/	cầu nguyện, khẩn vái
22.	place	(v)	/pleɪs/	đặt, để
23.	hang	(v)	/hæŋ/	treo
24.	release	(v)	/rɪˈliːs/	thả, phóng thích
25.	lucky	(adj)	/ˈlʌki/	may mắn
26.	luck	(n)	/lʌk/	sự may mắn, vận may
27.	bad luck	(n.phr)	/ˌbæd ˈlʌk/	điều xui xẻo, vận rủi
28.	bad spirit	(n.phr)	/ˌbæd ˈspɪrɪt/	tà ma, linh hồn xấu
29.	longevity	(n)	/lɒnˈdʒevəti/	tuổi thọ, sự trường thọ
30.	ceremony	(n)	/ˈserəməni/	ngghi lễ
31.	bonding	(n)	/ˈbɒndɪŋ/	sự gắn kết, sự kết nối
32.	family bonding	(n.phr)	/ˈfæməli ˈbɒndɪŋ/	sự gắn kết gia đình
33.	reunion	(n)	/riːˈjuːniən/	sự đoàn tụ, sự sum họp
34.	festival	(n)	/ˈfestɪvəl/	lễ hội
35.	festival goer	(n.phr)	/ˈfestɪvəl ˈgəʊə(r)/	người đi lễ hội
36.	monk	(n)	/mɒŋk/	nhà sư
37.	martial arts	(n.phr)	/ˌmɑːl ˈɑːts/	võ thuật
38.	manner	(n)	/ˈmænə(r)/	cách cư xử, thái độ
39.	table manners	(n.phr)	/ˈteɪbl ˈmænəz/	phép tắc ăn uống
40.	flower village	(n.phr)	/ˈflaʊə(r) ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	làng hoa
41.	Sa Dec flower village	(n.phr)	/sɑː ˈdek ˈflaʊə(r) ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	làng hoa Sa Đéc
42.	worship	(v/n)	/ˈwɜːʃɪp/	thờ cúng, sự thờ cúng

43.	maintain	(v)	/meɪn'teɪn/	duy trì
44.	maintain tradition	(v.phr)	/meɪn'teɪn trə'dɪʃən/	duy trì truyền thống
45.	lion dance	(n.phr)	/'laɪən dɑːns/	múa lân
46.	unicorn dance	(n.phr)	/'juːnɪkɔːn dɑːns/	múa lân (hoặc múa kì lân)

B. WORD FORM

1. tradition (n): truyền thống => traditional (adj): thuộc về truyền thống => traditionally (adv): một cách truyền thống 2. festival (n): lễ hội => festive (adj): mang tính lễ hội, vui tươi => festivity (n): không khí lễ hội, sự vui vẻ lễ hội 3. maintain (v): duy trì => maintenance (n): sự duy trì, sự bảo trì => maintainable (adj): có thể duy trì, bảo trì được 4. respect (v): tôn trọng => respect (n): sự tôn trọng => respectful (adj): tỏ vẻ tôn trọng, lễ phép => respectfully (adv): một cách tôn trọng, lễ phép => respectable (adj): đáng kính trọng (do địa vị, tính cách) => respective (adj): tương ứng, riêng từng cái => respectively (adv): tương ứng, lần lượt 5. accept (v): chấp nhận => acceptance (n): sự chấp nhận, sự thừa nhận => acceptable (adj): có thể chấp nhận được => acceptably (adv): một cách chấp nhận được => unacceptable (adj): không thể chấp nhận được	6. admire (v): ngưỡng mộ, chiêm ngưỡng => admiration (n): sự ngưỡng mộ, sự khâm phục => admirable (adj): đáng ngưỡng mộ => admirably (adv): một cách đáng ngưỡng mộ 7. contest (n): cuộc thi, cuộc tranh luận contest (v): tranh cãi, tranh đấu => contestant (n): thí sinh => contestable (adj): có thể tranh cãi được 8. decorate (v): trang trí => decoration (n): sự trang trí, đồ trang trí => decorator (n): người trang trí, thợ trang trí => decorative (adj): mang tính trang trí => decoratively (adv): một cách trang trí 9. oblige (v): bắt buộc, ép buộc => obligation (n): nghĩa vụ, bổn phận => obligatory (adj): bắt buộc, cưỡng chế => obliged (adj): cảm thấy biết ơn (cảm thấy bị bắt buộc phải trả ơn) 10. society (n): xã hội => social (adj): thuộc về xã hội, có tính xã giao => socially (adv): về mặt xã hội, có tính xã giao => socialize (v): xã hội hóa, giao lưu, hòa nhập
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C. GRAMMAR

1. Mạo từ bất định (a, an)

- Mạo từ bất định (a, an) chỉ dùng trước **danh từ số ít đếm được** khi danh từ đó được nhắc đến lần đầu tiên, không cụ thể, hoặc mang nghĩa "một" bất kỳ.
- Việc chọn a hay an **phụ thuộc hoàn toàn vào âm thanh (cách phát âm) của từ đứng ngay sau nó**, không phải cách viết.

Mạo từ	Quy tắc	Ví dụ
A	+ Dùng trước từ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm hoặc nguyên âm được phát âm là /j/ (như chữ u trong uniform).	a cat, a house, a uniform, a one-dollar bill
An	+ Dùng trước từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm (a, e, i, o, u) hoặc âm h câm (như trong hour, honest).	an elephant, an idea, an orange, an hour, an MD (em-dee)

✚ Các trường hợp dùng đặc biệt

- + **Chỉ nghề nghiệp**: He is **a** doctor.
- + **Trong câu cảm thán** (với danh từ số ít đếm đc): What **a** lovely day!
- + **Chỉ giá, tốc độ, tần suất**: 50 miles **an** hour, twice **a** week.

2. Mạo từ xác định (the)

- Mạo từ xác định (the) dùng trước **danh từ đã xác định, cụ thể**, hoặc **đã được nhắc đến trước đó** (cả người nói và người nghe đều biết).

✚ Các trường hợp bắt buộc dùng "the"

Quy tắc	Ví dụ
+ Duy nhất (trên thế giới hoặc trong bối cảnh)	the Sun, the Moon, the President of

	Vietnam
+ Danh từ đã được nhắc lại (trong hội thoại/ văn bản)	I bought a book. The book is about history.
+ Trước tính từ so sánh nhất và các từ chỉ thứ tự (first, second, only, last)	the best student, the only way, the first "time"
+ Trước danh từ để chỉ một nhóm/loại chung	the whale (loài cá voi), the invention of the telephone
+ Trước tính từ để chỉ một nhóm người	the poor (người nghèo), the unemployed (người thất nghiệp)
+ Tên địa lý (sông, biển, đại dương, kênh đào, dãy núi, quần đảo, sa mạc)	the Mekong River, the Pacific Ocean, the Himalayas, the Philippines
+ Tên nước ở dạng số nhiều hoặc có chữ Republic, Kingdom, States	the United States, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom
+ Tên nhạc cụ (khi chơi)	play the piano, play the violin

3. Trường hợp không dùng mạo từ (Zero article - Ø)

- Đây là các trường hợp không cần dùng **a, an** hay **the**.

Trường hợp	Ví dụ
+ Danh từ số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được dùng theo nghĩa chung chung	Ø Water is necessary for life. Ø Cats are popular pets.
+ Tên riêng (người, quốc gia/châu lục, thành phố, hồ, núi, đường phố, công viên)	Ø Paris is beautiful. Ø Mount Everest is high.
+ Tên các bữa ăn (nói chung)	We have Ø breakfast at 7. (Nhưng: a big Ø breakfast, the dinner I cooked - có tính từ hoặc xác định)
+ Trước các phương tiện giao thông, giao tiếp (theo cấu trúc by + N)	go Ø by bus , communicate Ø by email
+ Các địa điểm công cộng/tổ chức khi nói về mục đích chính của chúng.	go to Ø school (đi học), be in Ø hospital (nằm viện), go to Ø church (đi lễ).
+ Mùa, tháng, ngày (nói chung)	Ø Summer is my favorite season.

💡 Lưu ý về địa điểm công cộng

Sự khác biệt quan trọng khi dùng/ không dùng the:

Cấu trúc	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
go to Ø (địa điểm)	Đến đó vì mục đích chính của địa điểm đó.	go to Ø school (đi học), go to Ø bed (đi ngủ)
go to the (địa điểm)	Đến đó vì mục đích khác , chỉ là một địa điểm.	go to the school (đến thăm trường), go to the bed (đến chỗ cái giường)



❖ PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

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|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>c</u> arp | B. <u>a</u> rticle | C. <u>p</u> arty | D. <u>t</u> radition |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> onnect | B. <u>c</u> ook | C. <u>d</u> ance | D. <u>c</u> ontrol |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 3. A. pass | B. palm | C. sharp | D. man |
| 4. A. custom | B. correct | C. clockwise | D. opinion |
| 5. A. kidding | B. generate | C. sponge | D. oblige |
| 6. A. design | B. preserve | C. basic | D. physical |
| 7. A. cousin | B. interesting | C. link | D. fond |
| 8. A. lantern | B. important | C. money | D. thank |
| 9. A. many | B. take | C. place | D. wake |
| 10. A. occupation | B. occasion | C. shake | D. miraculous |

Exercise 2: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.

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

❖ **VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

Exercise 1: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.

- Kung Fu and Karate are my favorite _____.
A. lion dance B. table manners C. martial arts D. flower village
- The Vietnamese New Year _____ from the first day of the first month of the Lunar calendar for at least three days.
A. take after B. take off C. take up D. take place
- Taking care of the family is _____ considered women's duty in many Eastern countries.
A. traditional B. traditionally C. tradition D. traditionalism
- It's considered good manners _____ younger generations in the family to invite elders to eat before starting a meal.
A. at B. up C. on D. for
- We have a _____ every New Year's Day.
A. martial arts B. table manners C. chase away D. family reunion
- It's the _____ in that country for women to get married in white.
A. habit B. custom C. costume D. hobby
- They _____ presents under the Christmas trees on Christmas day.
A. maintain B. place C. release D. pray
- People in Hanoi _____ to give Ong Cong Ong Tao a ride to Heaven.
A. release carps B. unicorn dance C. release lanterns D. bad spirit
- Shaking hands is the most popular way _____ greeting in Britain.
A. at B. of C. against D. to
- How many people were there at the family _____ last weekend?
A. reunion B. union C. unit D. united
- We should buy some _____ for the house before Tet.
A. decoratively B. decorate C. decorations D. decorative
- In Maori culture, it's the _____ for people to press their noses when it comes to greeting.
A. customer B. customize C. customary D. custom
- Many young people don't _____ the tradition of living with their parents when they are eighteen.
A. try B. follow C. obey D. take
- In Japan, take _____ your shoes at the entrance to all home, and most businesses and hotels.
A. off B. at C. in D. to
- Many people visit _____ to take pictures with the blooming flowers.
A. flower villages B. Buddhist temples C. ornamental tree D. kumquat tree

16. We _____ the Spring Festival on the 15th of January in the lunar calendar.
A. occur B. hold C. happen D. take place
17. Festivals are important because they keep some village traditions _____.
A. alive B. lively C. living D. live
18. The Japanese perform _____ during New Year celebrations.
A. bamboo dance B. flower village C. lion dance D. festival goer
19. Linda fell in love with Peter without knowing about his real _____ status.
A. social B. socialability C. society D. socialable
20. Tet's _____ is the longest holiday which may last up to seven to nine days.
A. celebration B. celebratory C. celebrated D. celebrate
21. We visit pagodas to bow to Buddha and _____ for a lucky new year.
A. place B. build C. pray D. dance
22. On New Year's Eve, the young often go out to watch the firework _____.
A. performer B. performance C. perform D. performing
23. Her acrobatics were greeted with loud _____.
A. applause B. festival C. longevity D. offering
24. The traditional Thai New Year is celebrated _____ April each year.
A. of B. in C. on D. for
25. People _____ bamboo poles with small bells and lanterns.
A. cook B. decorate C. maintain D. hang
26. Joe broke with _____ when he went to an art college.
A. custom B. tradition C. habit D. culture
27. The Vietnamese often prepare _____ to worship their ancestors during Tet holiday.
A. offerings B. lanterns C. customs D. longevities
28. Organising the festivals is one way for us to _____ our traditions.
A. break B. Release C. maintain D. pray
29. You are under no _____ to buy any stuff here.
A. oblige B. obligatory C. obligation D. obliged
30. As _____ dress of Vietnamese, Ao dai is worn by men and women.
A. tradition B. traditionally C. traditional D. traditionalist
31. The _____ opened with a fanfare of trumpets.
A. monk B. lantern C. ceremony D. decorative items
32. We should _____ children's awareness of our customs and traditions.
A. improve B. rise C. raise D. boost
33. I put a bag of red beans under my pillow to _____ away bad luck.
A. chase B. bring C. admire D. give
34. Whether you have meals at home or in a restaurant, some basic table _____ should never be forgotten.
A. manners B. styles C. aspects D. ways
35. Thousands of _____ come here every year.
A. festival goer B. flower village C. lion dance D. bamboo dance
36. Thank you. That was _____ very nice lunch.
A. the B. a C. an D. Ø
37. He majors in _____ English.
A. a B. Ø C. the D. an
38. We often watch _____ television
A. a B. an C. the D. x
39. My aunt has _____ interesting novel.
A. an B. Ø C. the D. a
40. _____ used razor blade is useless.
A. The B. A C. Ø D. An
41. We had _____ meal in a restaurant.
A. the B. an C. Ø D. a
42. Can you turn off _____ television, please?
A. the B. a C. an D. Ø
43. He tried to park his car but _____ space wasn't big enough.
A. the B. Ø C. a D. an

44. We live at _____ third house from the church.
A. Ø B. an C. a D. the
45. Where can _____ people buy everything they need?
A. Ø B. a C. an D. the
46. I would like to live by _____ sea
A. Ø B. a C. the D. an
47. We might be able to catch _____ last train if we hurried.
A. an B. Ø C. the D. a
48. There are billions of stars in _____ space.
A. the B. an C. a D. Ø
49. It takes more than _____ hour to drive to Can Gio.
A. Ø B. the C. a D. an
50. Today is _____ fine day. Let's go to _____ park.
A. an - the B. the - a C. a - the D. Ø - Ø
51. She lives in _____ village on _____ east coast.
A. the - a B. the -an C. a - the D. a - an
52. _____ man over there is _____ Australian.
A. A - Ø B. A - an C. The - a D. The - an
53. There isn't _____ airport near where we live.
A. a B. an C. Ø D. the
54. Mark Twain, _____ American writer, wrote "Life on the Mississippi River".
A. the B. a C. Ø D. an
55. Can you recommend me _____ good English teacher?
A. an B. the C. Ø D. a
56. We had _____ dinner in a restaurant.
A. Ø B. an C. the D. a
57. Mike and Thomas come from _____ Canada.
A. Ø B. a C. an D. the
58. Her parents are now working in _____ Europe.
A. a B. Ø C. an D. the
59. Paris is splendid by _____ night.
A. Ø B. an C. the D. a
60. A video lab is _____ useful means for language learning.
A. an B. the C. a D. Ø
61. Is there _____ boat race at the festival?
A. the B. an C. Ø D. a
62. Is he going on _____ business next week?
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
63. _____ lion dance is called shishi-mai in Japan.
A. Ø B. An C. A D. The
64. It was _____ best film I had ever read.
A. an B. Ø C. a D. the
65. Harry is a sailor. He spends most of his life at _____ sea.
A. an B. a C. Ø D. the

Exercise 2: Write "a" or "an" in the blanks.

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

Exercise 3: Circle the correct option in brackets.

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

Exercise 4: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences

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

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

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

Exercise 6: Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

1. Wearing new clothes on Tet is a long-standing _____ in Vietnam. (**tradition**)
2. The whole town was full of _____ and happiness during the New Year. (**festive**)
3. It's important to _____ the beautiful customs of our ancestors. (**maintenance**)
4. Children should talk _____ to their grandparents and elders. (**respect**)
5. They were willing to show their _____ of the new rules. (**accept**)
6. The children looked at the folk artists with great _____. (**admire**)
7. Whether a custom is good or bad is always _____. (**contest**)
8. The lanterns were hung _____ across the street for the Mid-Autumn Festival. (**decoration**)
9. I felt _____ to help my neighbor prepare the Tet feast. (**obligation**)
10. The best way to learn about other cultures is to _____ with local people. (**social**)

❖ COMMUNICATION

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

1. We need to talk about our presentation. _____ meet after school tomorrow?
A. How about B. Why don't we C. Would you mind D. What about

2. - **Nick:** In my opinion, a tradition is special belief or custom passed down from generation to generation.

- **Teacher:** _____. Give me an example of a tradition.

- A. Yes, spot on. B. Sound lovely. C. You're kidding. D. Yes, I do.

3. - **Lan:** My family has a custom of having lunch together at 11.30 a.m sharp.

- **Nam:** _____.

- A. Are you sure? B. Spot on! C. That's so sad D. Really?

4. - **Hoa:** Why don't you come with us to enjoy the xoe dance? You won't regret it.

- **Mai:** _____.

- A. I'm serious. B. You must be joking! C. Yes, spot on. D. Are you sure?

5. - **Duong:** We have a traditional of not dumping rubbish during the first 3 days of Tet.

- **Whisper:** _____.

- A. You must be kidding! B. Spot on. C. I'm serious. D.

Sound lovely!

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to arrange the following sentences into a meaningful conversation.

1.
a. **Brian:** Yes, it is. Bamboo is very strong, and people use it to build things here.

b. **Ally:** Look at that bamboo pole! It's so long and straight.

c. **Ally:** Oh, I see! It looks much lighter than wood.

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

2.
a. **Ally:** Wow, look at that small tree! It has beautiful red flowers.

b. **Ally:** It's really pretty! Do they need a lot of water?

c. **Brian:** That's an ornamental tree. People keep it to make their balcony look nice.

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

3.
a. **Ally:** What is that big, old building with the wide roof?

b. **Ally:** Why is it so important for the village?

c. **Brian:** That is the village's communal house. It's a very important place.

d. **Brian:** People meet there for festivals and to talk about village issues.

e. **Ally:** Oh, so it's like a community center, but much older!

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

❖ **READING**

Exercise 1: Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for these questions.



1. What does the notice say?

- A. Be careful! Slippery floor.
B. You must clean the floor
C. No walking on this floor
D. You can run here

2. What does the sign say?

- A. People have to go through the traffic circle.
B. People have to go straight the traffic circle.
C. People have to go over the traffic circle.
D. People have to go around the traffic circle.



3. What does the notice say?
- Take the dog for a walk.
 - Be careful with dog.
 - Don't feed the dog.
 - Play with the dog.
4. What does the notice say?
- It's a good idea to wear gloves in this place.
 - You have to wear gloves when you enter this place.
 - You need to bring gloves to this area.
 - You don't have to wear gloves in this place.



5. What does the sign say?
- You can't buy any scissors or knives on the plane.
 - You can't use scissors and knives at the same time on the plane.
 - You can't bring any sharp objects on the plane.
 - You can't use scissors or knives because they are sharp.

Exercise 2: Read the following advertisement/ notice/ flyer/ announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks

❶

☀ Discover Our Beautiful Traditions! ☀

Do you want to learn about Vietnamese culture? It's a great (1) _____ of history and beautiful customs! We have a special way of life that brings families together.

For example, during Tet (Lunar New Year), we clean our houses and cook traditional food like Banh Chung. Children are very happy to get "lucky money" in red envelopes. It's a time (2) _____ visiting our grandparents and (3) _____ people. Our traditional ao dai dress is also very (4) _____ symbol of our country. Come and see our traditions! They are very interesting!

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. mix | B. table | C. car | D. tree |
| 2. A. under | B. without | C. along | D. for |
| 3. A. respect | B. respected | C. respectful | D. respecting |
| 4. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. X |

❷

🌸 Visit Sa Dec Flower Village! 🌸

Welcome to Sa Dec Flower Village in Dong Thap! It is (1) _____ very famous place in the Mekong Delta.

Every year, especially before Tet (Lunar New Year), the village becomes very (2) _____. You can see thousands of colourful flowers, like roses, marigolds, and chrysanthemums. Farmers grow the flowers on high wooden (3) _____ because of the water below. It is a beautiful sight!

If you like nature and taking photos, you must visit here. You can enjoy (4) _____ the unique atmosphere and buy some beautiful flowers. Don't miss this amazing experience!

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. X |
| 2. A. colour | B. colourful | C. colourfully | D. coloured |
| 3. A. cars | B. bridges | C. beds | D. desks |
| 4. A. seeing | B. to see | C. see | D. sees |

Exercise 3: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

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

often buy them from famous suppliers. However, sticky rice and spring rolls are easier to prepare and must be (5) _____ immediately after they are cooked, so they are often made (6) _____ home.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. celebrate | B. join | C. take part in | D. participate |
| 2. A. delicious | | B. traditional | C. spicy |
| | D. tradition | | |
| 3. A. because | B. while | C. therefore | D. however |
| 4. A. to make | B. making | C. make | D. makes |
| 5. A. touched | B. smelled | C. looked | D. served |
| 6. A. to | B. for | C. at | D. in |

②

Wedding Traditions around the World

A lovely custom from France comes in the form of a two handled cup called the "coup de marriage". The cup was saved to be used from one (1) _____ to another, of course, (2) _____ custom has long been established of drinking a toast to one another, but the two handled cup adds a special touch to the weddings of today. Until recently, these cups (3) _____ very difficult to find. Drinking from the same cup denotes "togetherness".

At a wedding in Germany, the bride and groom hold candles trimmed with flowers and ribbons. This beautiful old (4) _____ could be included in a wedding of today, with the couple placing candles they have carried to the altar beside their unity candle. These candles could then be used (5) _____ the unity candle at the end of the ceremony.

Flowers have always played a very (6) _____ part in Indian weddings. A lasting tradition passed along from generation to generation is that of the brother of the groom sprinkling flower petals over the heads of the couple following the wedding vows and at the end of the ceremony.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. generation | B. ancestor | C. ceremony | D. worshiper |
| 2. A. some | B. the | C. a | D. an |
| 3. A. have been | B. were | C. had been | D. are |
| 4. A. reunion | B. festival | C. tradition | D. worship |
| 5. A. to light | B. lighting | C. light | D. lighted |
| 6. A. import | B. important | C. importance | D. importantly |

Exercise 4: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

①

SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW

Although there various wedding styles in America, most weddings still follow certain traditions. One of those is an old saying that dates back to 19th century England about what a bride should wear or carry: "Something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue."

A bride wears **something old** to remind her of her family and the past. Some brides wear their mother's wedding dress or a piece of her jewelry. **Something** new means good luck and hope for a happy future with her new husband. Again, this item may be the dress, but often **it** is a pair of new shoes. **Something borrowed** such as a friend's handkerchief a married friend's bridal veil means the bride has friends and family who are willing to help her. **Something blue** is a symbol of trust and faith between the couple. These days, some brides are creative with this item by painting their fingernails a light blue color or wearing a garter on their leg. Another tradition says that the groom should take the garter after the ceremony and throw it to the single men. The man who catches it will be the next one to get married.

(Source: Adapted from Power Content Reading 1)

1. Which of the following is a good title for the text?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Various types of weddings. | B. A wedding tradition and its meaning. |
| C. What should be worn on your wedding day. | D. How to plan a traditional wedding. |

2. To remind her of the past, the bride might _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. wear a pair of new shoes. | B. carry a friend's handkerchief. |
| C. wear her mother's wedding dress. | D. paint her fingernails a light blue color. |

3. For good luck and hope for a good future with her partner, the bride might wear _____.

- dress
- A. a piece of new jewelry or a new dress. B. a bridal veil and a new dress
- C. a new dress and a pair of new shoes D. a pair of new shoes or a new dress
4. The word "**it**" refers to _____.
A. a pair of shoes B. luck C. item D. future
5. Why do some brides wear a blue garter on their leg?
A. Because too many brides paint their fingernails a light blue color.
B. Because it is a symbol of trust and faith between the bride and the groom.
C. To show how the couple can be lucky in their marriage.
D. To show how popular something blue is in a wedding.

2

GIFT-GIVING CUSTOMS IN VIET NAM

Gift-giving is important in Viet Nam 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 Viet Nam for exchanging small gifts on certain occasions such as anniversaries, Tet holidays... to express 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 employee.

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

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

- According to the passage, why is gift-giving important in Viet Nam?
A. Because it helps to establish a friendship.
B. Because it's common in Vietnamese culture.
C. Because it's the best way to build up a stable relationship.
D. Because personal relationships play a vital role in Vietnamese culture.
- 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
- When giving a gift, you should _____.
A. wrap it in black or white paper B. give it in the business meeting
C. never give sharp objects, such as knives or scissors D. avoid giving it on a private occasion
- 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
- Which of the following is NOT true about gift-giving customs in Viet Nam?
A. Gift-giving is a good way of strengthening relationships.
B. Gifts for your partners should be given at private occasions.
C. You should avoid giving anything sharp.
D. It is considered rude not to open the gift in front of the giver.

Exercise 5: Four phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. Choose the correct answer to complete the text. Write only the letter A-D in each blank.

1

The Tet holiday is celebrated on the first day of the Lunar New Year in Viet Nam. Several weeks before the New Year, the Vietnamese clean their houses and paint the walls. (1) ____ One or two days before the festival, people make Banh Chung, which is the traditional cake, and kinds of jam. On New Year's Eve, (2) ____ Every member of the family should be present during the dinner in which many different kinds of dishes are served. On New Year morning, the young members of the family pay their respects to the elders. (3) ____ Then people go to visit their neighbours, friends and relatives. (4) ____

- A. They often buy new things to decorate their homes
- B. They also like to visit their grandparents and relatives
- C. And the children receive lucky money wrapped in red tiny envelopes
- D. the whole family gets together for a reunion dinner

2

In some parts of Europe, they have a birthday tree planted when the new child is born. (1) _____. The tradition of birthday parties began in Europe centuries ago. (2) _____. To protect the birthday person from harm, friends and family would gather around them and bring good thoughts and wishes. (3) _____. At first, only kings and royalty were recognized as important enough to have a birthday celebration. (4) _____

- A. They believed that trees contained special protective powers.
- B. Giving gifts brought even more good cheer to ward off the evil spirits.
- C. This was done as they believed that if the tree grew to be healthy and strong, the child would also.
- D. It was feared that evil spirits searched out people on their birthdays.

❖ WRITING

Exercise 1: Reorder the words to make correct sentences.

1. Vietnamese / at / tradition / It's / with / reunite / to / Tet. / families
→ _____
2. time. / as / in / Custom / is / and / from / tradition / some / aspects / such / scale / different
→ _____
3. fork / table / at / manners / to / to / According / dinner. / and / knife / use / in / the / have / we / a / England,
→ _____
4. shouldn't / you / Australia, / a / In / accent. / person's / criticize
→ _____
5. Viet Nam, / as / don't / have / you / a / Japan. / bow / do / deep / to / in / you / take / In
→ _____
6. be/ great / Elderly / respect. / should / with / people / treated
→ _____
7. the / traditions / have / Do / follow / you / to / strictly?
→ _____
8. Traditionally, / until / marriage. / children / live / parents / with / their / Vietnamese
→ _____
9. or / Eve / tradition, / New / the / good / luck / enter / to / person / brings / house / luck. / the / first / Year' s / either / bad / to / According / on
→ _____
10. regularly / of / particular / place / the / as / Worshipping / days, / the / death / festivals / on / and / day / such / takes / ancestor.
→ _____
11. gifts/ and have a/ meet/ to exchange/ traditional meal. / Most families/
→ _____
12. with/ Homes/ and kumquat. / are decorated/ the apricot blossom, / peach blossom, /
→ _____
13. during Tet. / are encouraged/ Children/ or cry/ not to fight/
→ _____
14. the house. / plant/ a new year's tree/ Many families/ in front of/
→ _____
15. to worship/ After/ attend/ the local pagoda/ ancestors. / the family meal, / many Vietnamese people/
→ _____
16. festival. / exciting/ music/ The Glastonbury Festival/ is an/
→ _____
17. that/ the first person/ is a generous/ and kind-hearted. / to enter/ their house/ Vietnamese people/ hope
→ _____
18. colorful flowers. / the festival/ people/ Before/ with/ prepare/ their houses/ to decorate/
→ _____

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

→

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

→

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

→

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

→

Exercise 2: Write in full sentences using the given words.

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

→

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

→

3. He/ prays/ luck/ happiness. /

→

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

→

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

→

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

→

7. Martial arts/ originates/ the East.

→

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

→

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

→

10. We/ have/ a family/ reunion/ next week. /

→

Exercise 3: Rewrite the following sentences based on the given words.

1. There's a tradition that English people drink a lot of tea.

(follow)

→

2. Last year we went to Thailand on Tet holiday.

(broke)

→

3. The Vietnamese have the custom of worshipping ancestors.

(there)

→

4. It's the custom for Vietnamese parents to celebrate their baby's first month.

(have)

→

5. According to tradition, Vietnamese people celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival every year.

(There)

→

6. The Ok Om Bok Festival takes place in October.

(organize)

→

7. It's a good idea to hand bowls with both hands.

(should)

→

8. We should wait for the host to start eating.

(better)

→

9. Don't sweep the floor on the first three days of Tet.

(shouldn't)

→

10. Never use bad words in conversations with others, especially with older people.

(had)

→

Exercise 4: Choose (A, B, C, or D) to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

❶

Dear Linh,

- a. You can watch amazing boat races on the river, see beautiful lanterns, and try delicious traditional food.
 - b. I heard you're looking for fun things to do next month. I really want to tell you about the Ok Om Bok Festival!
 - c. It's a special festival in the Mekong Delta, usually in November. It's a Khmer traditional event with many exciting activities.
 - d. How are you? I hope you're doing well!
 - e. You should definitely try to go! Let me know if you want to know more.
 - f. There's also a Moon worship ceremony. It's a great chance to learn about new culture and have a wonderful time.
- See you soon,
Mai

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

②

- a. I think everyone should attend this festival because it is a great way to see an old Vietnamese tradition.
 - b. The C n Gi r Whale Festival is a very important event for local people who live by the sea.
 - c. During the event, people pray, and they have fun activities like singing and dancing.
 - d. The fishermen believe the Whale God is their protector when they are sailing.
 - e. This festival, also called Nghinh  ng, happens every year near Ho Chi Minh City.
 - f. This custom helps the community feel close and keeps their culture strong.
- A. b-e-a-d-c-f B. b-d-e-a-c-f C. e-b-d-c-a-f D. b-e-d-c-a-f

Exercise 5: Choose (A, B, C, or D) to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

①

Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Halloween is a very exciting and enjoyable day for many people. _____. I think Halloween is a great time because you can dress up in a funny or scary costume and get free candy.

- a. In my opinion, it's the best holiday because everyone gets to be a little bit spooky and eat treats.
- b. Halloween is a fun holiday that people celebrate every year on October 31st.
- c. Kids especially love to go "trick-or-treating" around their neighborhood.

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

Choose the sentence that can START the text most appropriately.

- A. In conclusion, this holiday is popular worldwide.
- B. Halloween is a fun holiday that people celebrate every year on October 31st.
- C. As a result of this celebration, people enjoy costumes and treats.
- D. Therefore, people get to eat a lot of candy on this night.

②

(1) _____. When eating, it's polite to wait for the oldest person to start the meal first. (2) _____ These simple customs ensure that mealtimes are always happy and respectful gatherings.

Choose the TOPIC SENTENCE that can BEGIN the text most appropriately.

- A. You should never leave your chopsticks sticking up in your rice bowl, as this is bad luck.
- B. Vietnamese table manners are important for showing respect, especially to elders.
- C. Mealtimes are always happy and respectful gatherings in Vietnam.
- D. I think these manners are very good because they help families feel close.

Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank (2) to make a logical text.

- a. It is also important to remember never to leave your chopsticks sticking up in your rice bowl, as this is bad luck.
- b. This simple act of waiting is a clear way of showing deep respect for your elders.
- c. I think these manners are very good because they help families feel close and show appreciation for the food.

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

❖ **LISTENING**

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

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

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

No.	Statements	T	F
1.	Vietnamese people remain their unique cultural identity in spite of the domination of Chinese and other powers.		
2.	Vietnamese culture is the combination of native culture and Australian culture.		
3.	Funeral ceremony and long-life ceremony are associated with community of villages and communes.		
4.	Tet Nguyen Dan is a popular festival in Vietnam.		
5.	Summer is the season of festival in Vietnam.		

--- THE END ---