



## UNIT 5: OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

### PART I. THEORY

#### A. VOCABULARY

No	Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	custom	(n)	/'kʌstəm/	phong tục
2.	tradition	(n)	/trə'dɪʃn/	truyền thống
3.	decoration	(n)	/'dekə'reɪʃn/	sự trang trí
4.	decorate	(v)	/'dekəreɪt/	trang trí
5.	decorative	(adj)	/'dekərətɪv/	có tính trang trí, để trang trí
6.	decorative items	(n)	/'dekərətɪv 'aɪtəm/	đồ trang trí
7.	kumquat	(n)	/'kʌmkwɒt/	quả cam quất
8.	kumquat tree	(n)	/'kʌmkwɒt tri: /	cây cam quất
9.	peach	(n)	/pi:tʃ/	quả đào
10.	peach blossoms	(n)	/pi:tʃ 'blɒsəmz/	hoa đào
11.	pole	(n)	/pəʊl/	cây sào
12.	bamboo pole		/'bæm'bu: pəʊl/	cây nêu
13.	ornamental tree		/'ɔ:nə'mentl tri: /	cây cảnh
14.	bell	(n)	/bel/	chuông, cái chuông
15.	lantern	(n)	/'læntən/	lồng đèn
16.	carp	(n)	/kɑ:p/	cá chép
17.	offering	(n)	/'ɔ:fərɪŋ/	đồ thờ cúng
18.	admire	(v)	/əd'maɪər/	khâm phục, ngưỡng mộ
19.	chase	(v)	/tʃeɪs/	đuổi, theo đuổi
20.	chase away		/tʃeɪs ə'weɪ/	xua đuổi



21.	pray	(v)	/preɪ/	cầu nguyện
22.	place	(v)	/pleɪs/	đặt, để
23.	hang	(v)	/hæŋ/	treo
24.	release	(v)	/rɪ'li:s/	thả, phóng thích
25.	lucky	(adj)	/'lʌki/	may mắn
26.	luck	(n)	/lʌk/	sự may mắn
27.	bad luck		/bæd lʌk/	vận xui, điều không may
28.	bad spirit		/bæd 'spɪrɪt/	điều xấu xa, tà ma
29.	longevity	(n)	/lɒn'dʒevəti/	sự sống lâu, tuổi thọ
30.	ceremony	(n)	/'serəməni/	lễ cưới
31.	bonding	(n)	/'bɒndɪŋ/	sự gắn kết
32.	family bonding		/ 'fæməli 'bɒndɪŋ/	sự gắn kết tình cảm gia đình
33.	reunion	(n)	/,ri:'ju:niən/	sự sum họp, đoàn tụ
34.	festival	(n)	/'festɪvl/	lễ hội
35.	festival goer		/'festɪvl 'gəʊər/	người đi xem lễ hội
36.	monk	(n)	/mʌŋk/	nhà sư
37.	martial arts		/,mɑ:rʃl 'ɑ:rt/	võ thuật
38.	manner	(n)	/'mænər/	cách, lối
39.	table manners		/'teɪbl mænərz/	phép tắc ăn uống
40.	flower village		/'flaʊə(r) 'vɪlɪdʒ/	làng hoa
41.	Sa Dec flower village		/sa dec 'flaʊə(r) 'vɪlɪdʒ/	làng hoa sa đéc
42.	worship	(n)	/'wɜ:ʃɪp/	thờ phụng, tôn kính
43.	maintain	(v)	/meɪn'teɪn/	giữ gìn, duy trì
44.	maintain tradition		/meɪn'teɪn trə'dɪʃn /	duy trì truyền thống
45.	lion dance		/'laɪən dɑ:ns/	múa sư tử



46.	unicorn dance	/ˈjuːnɪkɔːn ˈdɑːns/	múa lân
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### 🌟 Word form

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	acrobatics acrobat	acrobatic	acrobatically
<b>accept</b>	acceptance acceptability	acceptable	acceptably
<b>admire</b>	admiration admirer	admirable	admirably
	contestant contest		
<b>decorate</b>	decoration decorator	decorative	
<b>oblige</b>	obligation	obligatory	
	society sociability	social sociable	sociably

## B. GRAMMAR

### 1. Articles (Mạo từ)

Mạo từ là từ thường được dùng trước danh từ và cho biết danh từ ấy là một đối tượng xác định hay không xác định. Do vậy mạo từ trong tiếng Anh được chia thành mạo từ bất định (a, an), và mạo từ xác định (the).

#### a. Mạo từ bất định: a, an

##### 🌟 Các trường hợp dùng mạo từ “a”

Quy tắc	Ví dụ
- Quy tắc chung là dùng a trước danh từ số ít bắt đầu bằng phụ âm. Lưu ý là trong cách phát âm chứ không phải trong cách viết.	a house, a uniform, a union, a university, a year
- Dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ số lượng.	a lot of, a couple
- Dùng sau half và trước một đơn vị đo lường.	half a kilo
- Dùng trước <b>half</b> khi nó đi với một danh từ tạo thành danh từ ghép.	a half-holiday, a half-block
- Dùng trước các phân số.	a third (1/3), a quarter (1/4)
- Dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ đo lường.	two times a week, three dollars a kilo
- Dùng trước danh từ số ít trong câu cảm thán.	What a nice hat!

##### 🌟 Các trường hợp dùng mạo từ “an”

Quy tắc	Ví dụ
- Quy tắc chung là dùng an trước từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm a, e, i, o	an aircraft, an empty bottle, an object
- Một số từ bắt đầu bằng u nhưng không phát âm là /juː/	an uncle, an umbrella
- Một số từ bắt đầu bằng âm <b>h</b> câm.	an hour
- Các từ mở đầu bằng một chữ viết tắt được phát âm như một nguyên âm	an M.D



### ✚ Các trường hợp không dùng mạo từ bất định “a, an”

- Trước danh từ số nhiều. - Trước danh từ không đếm được.	He sent me valuable information. (Anh ấy gửi cho tôi thông tin có giá trị.)
- Trước tên gọi các bữa ăn, trừ khi có tính từ đứng trước các tên gọi đó. Nhưng nếu là bữa ăn chung chung thì vẫn dùng mạo từ. - Trước các tên gọi đó. Nhưng nếu là bữa ăn chung chung thì vẫn dùng mạo từ.	We have lunch at 12:00 p.m. (Chúng tôi ăn trưa lúc 12 giờ.) She was invited to dinner yesterday. (Cô ấy được mời tới một bữa ăn tối hôm qua.)

### b. Mạo từ xác định

Mạo từ xác định the được dùng khi danh từ đã được xác định cụ thể hoặc đã được đề cập đến trước đó mà cả người nói và người nghe đều biết.

**Example:** The girls wearing black costume over there are the Thai.

(Các cô gái mặc trang phục dân tộc màu đen ở đằng kia là người Thái.)

\* Cả người nói và người nghe đều biết các cô gái nào được nói đến.

### ✚ Các trường hợp dùng mạo từ “the”

Quy tắc	Ví dụ
- Trước cái gì đó được xem là duy nhất.	the Earth (Trái Đất), the Sun (Mặt Trời)
- Trước một vật hoặc sự việc riêng biệt và phân biệt với những cái khác.	I'm feeding the cat. (Tôi đang cho mèo ăn.) * Hàm ý là cho mèo ăn chứ không phải cho con khác ăn hoặc không phải đang làm việc khác.
- 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).	the first time (lần đầu tiên), the only thing (thứ duy nhất)
- Trước một danh từ số ít tượng trưng cho một nhóm người, một nhóm động vật hoặc đồ vật.	The crocodile is a strange-looking creature. (Cá sấu là sinh vật kì lạ.)
- Trước tính từ chỉ một nhóm người hoặc một tầng lớp trong xã hội.	the young (người trẻ), the poor (người nghèo)
- Trước danh từ riêng chỉ biển, sông, núi, quần đảo, sa mạc, miền.	The Alps (dãy núi Alps), The Pacific (biển Thái Bình Dương)
- Tên gọi một số nước ở số nhiều.	The Netherlands (nước Hà Lan), The Philippines (nước Philippines), The United States of America (nước Mỹ)
- Trước một số địa danh.	The Gulf of Mexico (Vịnh Mêhicô), The North of Spain (Bắc Tây Ban Nha),
- Trước một tên họ, nghĩa là “gia đình”.	The Parkers (gia đình ông bà Parker)

### ✚ Các trường hợp không dùng mạo từ bất định “the”

- Trước tên quốc gia, tên châu lục, tên núi, tên hồ, tên đường.	England (nước Anh), Singapore (nước Singapore), Mount Everest (ngọn núi Everest), Baker street (đường Baker)
- Khi danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ số nhiều dùng theo nghĩa chung chung.	They don't like German cars. (Họ không thích xe ô tô Đức.)
- Trước danh từ trừu tượng, trừ khi danh từ đó chỉ một trường hợp cá biệt.	He is almost two meters in height. (Anh ấy cao gần hai mét.)
- Sau tính từ sở hữu hoặc sau sở hữu cách.	my father (ba của tôi), the girl's mother (mẹ của cô gái)
- Trước tên gọi các bữa ăn nói chung.	We invited some friends to dinner. (Chúng tôi mời vài người bạn đến ăn tối.)
- Trước các tước hiệu.	President Trump (Tổng thống Trump),

	Princess Diana (Công nương Diana), Queen Elizabeth (Nữ hoàng Elizabeth)
- Và một số từ sau đây không dùng the để diễn tả ý chung chung	by bus (bằng xe buýt), in winter (vào mùa đông), last week (tuần trước), next month (tháng tới), from beginning to end (từ đầu tới cuối), from left to right (từ trái sang phải), to play chess/cards (đánh cờ/đánh bài), watch television (xem tivi), go home/get home (đi về nhà), go to bed/school/work (đi ngủ/đi học/đi làm)

### C. PRONUNCIATION

#### Sound /n/ and /ŋ/

##### 1. Âm /n/

##### a. Cách phát âm âm /n/

- /n/ là một phụ âm hữu thanh. Khi phát âm âm này, đặt đầu lưỡi chạm vào miệng trên và cạnh lưỡi chạm vào sau răng cửa, tiếp xúc răng hàm trên. Đẩy hơi ra đường mũi để phát âm.
- Phát âm giống như khi phát âm chữ “n” trong tiếng Việt. Dây thanh quản sẽ rung khi phát âm



##### b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /n/

**Dấu hiệu 1:** Những từ có chứa “n” được phát âm là /n/.

nice	/naɪs/	đẹp
know	/nəʊ/	biết
funny	/'fʌni/	(câu chuyện) buồn cười
Sun	/sʌn/	Mặt trời
tenth	/tenθ/	Số thứ 10
anthem	/'ænthəm/	bài thánh ca
ant	/ænt/	con kiến
behind	/bɪ'haɪnd/	đằng sau
pensive	/'pensɪv/	trầm ngâm, sâu sắc
tense	/tens/	thời của động từ
hen	/hen/	gà mái
change	/tʃeɪndʒ/	thay đổi
hinge	/hɪndʒ/	bản lề, khớp nối
pinch	/pɪntʃ/	cái kẹp
end	/end/	kết thúc
sound	/saʊnd/	âm thanh

**Dấu hiệu 2:** Từ có chứa chữ “kn” phát âm là /n/ khi nó đứng đầu từ, khi đó “k” là âm câm nên sẽ không được phát âm.

know	/nəʊ/	biết
knot	/nɒt/	nút thắt
knife	/naɪf/	con dao

**Chú ý:** khi chữ “n” đứng sau “m” và ở cuối từ thì “n” sẽ thành âm câm.

column	/'kɒləm/	cột
autumn	/'ɔ:təm/	mùa thu
solemn	/'sɒləm/	trang nghiêm



## 1. Âm /ŋ/

### a. Cách phát âm âm /ŋ/

### b. Cách phát âm âm /g/

- /ŋ/ trong tiếng Anh cũng là một âm hữu thanh nên khi phát âm, dây thanh quản sẽ rung. Khi phát âm âm này, cuống lưỡi nâng lên, chạm vào ngạc mềm. Đẩy hơi ra đường mũi để phát âm.

- Đầu lưỡi hướng xuống, về phía trước và có thể nằm sau răng cửa hàm dưới. Phát âm giống như khi phát âm chữ “ng” trong tiếng Việt.



### b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /ŋ/

**Dấu hiệu:** “n” được phát âm là /ŋ/ khi nó đứng trước âm /k/ và /g/.

uncle	/'ʌŋkl/	bác, chú
drink	/drɪŋk/	uống
single	/'sɪŋɡl/	đơn độc, một mình
angle	/'æŋɡl/	góc, xó
anger	/'æŋɡər/	sự tức giận
ink	/ɪŋk/	mực
trunk	/trʌŋk/	hòm, rương

**Ngoại lệ:** Trong một số trường hợp “n” vẫn phát âm là /n/ vì “g” ghép với nguyên âm phía sau để tạo nên một âm khác và được phát âm là /dʒ/.

strange	/streɪndʒ/	lạ lùng
challenge	/'tʃælɪndʒ/	thử thách
stranger	/'streɪndʒər/	người lạ
danger	/'deɪndʒər/	nguy hiểm

## PART II. LANGUAGE

### A. PHONETIC

**Exercise 1:** Look at the bold word, use single underline with the word containing sound /n/ and double underline with the word containing sound /ŋ/.

1. There's something **strange** about that person, I can't put my finger on it.
2. He sat by the window, looking out and lost in pensive thought.
3. Can you bring the **dessert** to the party tonight?
4. The national **anthem** is played before every sports game.
5. I saw an ant crawling on the kitchen counter.
6. The Sun was shining brightly, and the sky was clear.
7. I'm really thirsty, can I get a drink of water?
8. My **uncle** is coming to visit us next week.
9. Don't leave anything behind when you leave the hotel room.
10. I can't find my phone, have you seen it? It's a black thing.

**Exercise 2:** Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- |                      |                   |                 |                     |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>carp</u>    | B. <u>article</u> | C. <u>party</u> | D. <u>tradition</u> |
| 2. A. <u>connect</u> | B. <u>cook</u>    | C. <u>dance</u> | D. <u>control</u>   |
| 3. A. <u>pass</u>    | B. <u>palm</u>    | C. <u>sharp</u> | D. <u>man</u>       |

- |                   |                |              |               |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 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 3: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.**

- |                  |                 |               |               |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 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     |

## B. VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR

**Exercise 1: Choose the correct meaning of the following words and phrases.**

1. **custom**
  - A. a way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time
  - B. a behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society
  - C. a ceremony that includes a series of formal or traditional actions
2. **luck**
  - A. something that you offer to someone
  - B. good things that happen to you by chance
  - C. a special relationship with somebody
3. **longevity**
  - A. living for a long time
  - B. working for a long time
  - C. being happy for a long time
4. **decoration**
  - A. performing folk dances
  - B. competing with each other to find out who is the best
  - C. making something look more attractive by putting things on it or around it
5. **ornamental tree**
  - A. a tree that is cut down and burned
  - B. a tree that is placed in a house for decoration
  - C. a tree that is planted in the back yard of a house
6. **family reunion**
  - A. an occasion for members of family to get together
  - B. an occasion for members of club to get together
  - C. an occasion for everyone in a village to get together

**Exercise 2: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentence or best answers the question.**

1. People \_\_\_\_\_ bamboo poles with small bells and lanterns.  
 A. maintain                      B. cook                      C. decorate                      D. hang
2. We visit pagodas to bow to Buddha and \_\_\_\_\_ for a lucky new year.





- A. pray                      B. build                      C. place                      D. dance
3. The Japanese perform \_\_\_\_\_ during New Year celebrations.  
A. lion dance              B. bamboo dance              C. flower village              D. festival goer
4. People in Hanoi \_\_\_\_\_ to give Ong Cong Ong Tao a ride to Heaven.  
A. release lanterns      B. unicorn dance              C. release carps              D. bad spirit
5. Many people visit \_\_\_\_\_ to take pictures with the blooming flowers.  
A. Buddhist temples      B. flower villages              C. ornamental tree              D. kumquat tree
6. Her acrobatics were greeted with loud \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. applause              B. offering                      C. longevity                      D. festival
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ opened with a fanfare of trumpets.  
A. monk                      B. lantern                      C. ceremony                      D. decorative items
8. Thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ come here every year.  
A. flower village              B. lion dance                      C. bamboo dance              D. festival goer
9. We have a \_\_\_\_\_ every New Year's Day.  
A. family reunion          B. martial arts                      C. chase away                      D. table manners
10. The Vietnamese often prepare \_\_\_\_\_ to worship their ancestors during Tet holiday.  
A. lanterns                      B. offerings                      C. longevities                      D. customs
11. Tet's \_\_\_\_\_ is the longest holiday which may last up to seven to nine days.  
A. celebrate                      B. celebrated                      C. celebratory                      D. celebration
12. We should buy some \_\_\_\_\_ for the house before Tet.  
A. decorations              B. decorative                      C. decorate                      D. decoratively
13. As \_\_\_\_\_ dress of Vietnamese, Ao dai is worn by men and women.  
A. tradition                      B. traditional                      C. traditionally                      D. traditionalist
14. On New Year's Eve, the young often go out to watch the firework \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. perform                      B. performer                      C. performing                      D. performance
15. The traditional Thai New Year is celebrated \_\_\_\_\_ April each year.  
A. in                              B. on                              C. of                              D. for
16. In Japan, take \_\_\_\_\_ your shoes at the entrance to all home, and most businesses and hotels.  
A. in                              B. to                              C. at                              D. off
17. Shaking hands is the most popular way \_\_\_\_\_ greeting in Britain.  
A. to                              B. of                              C. against                      D. at
18. It's considered good manners \_\_\_\_\_ younger generations in the family to invite elders to eat before starting a meal.  
A. on                              B. for                              C. at                              D. up
19. The Vietnamese New Year \_\_\_\_\_ from the first day of the first month of the Lunar calendar for at least three days.  
A. take up                      B. take after                      C. take off                      D. take place
20. They \_\_\_\_\_ presents under the Christmas trees on Christmas day.  
A. pray                              B. maintain                      C. place                              D. release
21. I put a bag of red beans under my pillow to \_\_\_\_\_ away bad luck.  
A. give                              B. bring                              C. admire                              D. chase
22. Organising the festivals is one way for us to \_\_\_\_\_ our traditions.  
A. break                              B. maintain                      C. Release                              D. pray
23. Kung Fu and Karate are my favorite \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. table manners          B. martial arts                      C. flower village                      D. lion dance
24. How many people were there at the family \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend?  
A. unit                              B. united                              C. union                              D. reunion
25. We should \_\_\_\_\_ children's awareness of our customs and traditions.  
A. rise                              B. raise                              C. boost                              D. improve
26. Joe broke with \_\_\_\_\_ when he went to an art college.  
A. culture                              B. habit                              C. tradition                              D. custom





27. We \_\_\_\_\_ the Spring Festival on the 15<sup>th</sup> of January in the lunar calendar.  
A. happen                      B. occur                      C. hold                      D. take place
28. Festivals are important because they keep some village traditions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alive                      B. live                      C. living                      D. lively
29. It's the \_\_\_\_\_ in that country for women to get married in white.  
A. hobby                      B. habit                      C. custom                      D. costume
30. Many young people don't \_\_\_\_\_ the tradition of living with their parents when they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. try                      B. follow                      C. obey                      D. take
31. You are under no \_\_\_\_\_ to buy any stuff here.  
A. oblige                      B. obliged                      C. obligatory                      D. obligation
32. Taking care of the family is \_\_\_\_\_ considered women's duty in many Eastern countries.  
A. tradition                      B. traditional                      C. traditionally                      D. traditionalism
33. In Maori culture, it's the \_\_\_\_\_ for people to press their noses when it comes to greeting.  
A. custom                      B. customary                      C. customer                      D. customize
34. Linda fell in love with Peter without knowing about his real \_\_\_\_\_ status.  
A. social                      B. socialable                      C. society                      D. socialability
35. Whether you have meals at home or in a restaurant, some basic table \_\_\_\_\_ should never be forgotten.  
A. ways                      B. styles                      C. aspects                      D. manners
36. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ boat race at the festival?  
A. an                      B. the                      C. a                      D. Ø
37. It takes more than \_\_\_\_\_ hour to drive to Can Gio.  
A. the                      B. Ø                      C. a                      D. an
38. Mike and Thomas come from \_\_\_\_\_ Canada.  
A. Ø                      B. a                      C. the                      D. an
39. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ airport near where we live.  
A. the                      B. Ø                      C. an                      D. a
40. \_\_\_\_\_ lion dance is called shishi-mai in Japan.  
A. A                      B. The                      C. Ø                      D. An
41. Can you recommend me \_\_\_\_\_ good English teacher?  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. Ø
42. Is he going on \_\_\_\_\_ business next week?  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. Ø
43. We might be able to catch \_\_\_\_\_ last train if we hurried.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. x
44. \_\_\_\_\_ used razor blade is useless.  
A. The                      B. A                      C. An                      D. X
45. We live at \_\_\_\_\_ third house from the church.  
A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. x
46. My aunt has \_\_\_\_\_ interesting novel.  
A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. x
47. It was \_\_\_\_\_ best film I had ever read.  
A. the                      B. an                      C. a                      D. x
48. A video lab is \_\_\_\_\_ useful means for language learning.  
A. the                      B. an                      C. a                      D. x
49. Today is \_\_\_\_\_ fine day. Let's go to \_\_\_\_\_ park.  
A. Ø - Ø                      B. an - the                      C. a - the                      D. the - a
50. She lives in \_\_\_\_\_ village on \_\_\_\_\_ east coast.  
A. a - an                      B. a - the                      C. the -an                      D. the - a



51. \_\_\_\_\_ man over there is \_\_\_\_\_ Australian.  
 A. The - a                      B. The - an                      C. A - an                      D. A - Ø
52. I would like to live by \_\_\_\_\_ sea  
 A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. x
53. Harry is a sailor. He spends most of his life at \_\_\_\_\_ sea.  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. x
54. There are billions of stars in \_\_\_\_\_ space.  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. x                      D. the
55. He tried to park his car but \_\_\_\_\_ space wasn't big enough.  
 A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. x
56. We often watch \_\_\_\_\_ television  
 A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. x
57. Can you turn off \_\_\_\_\_ television, please?  
 A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. x
58. We had \_\_\_\_\_ dinner in a restaurant.  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. x                      D. the
59. We had \_\_\_\_\_ meal in a restaurant.  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. x
60. Thank you. That was \_\_\_\_\_ very nice lunch.  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. x
61. Where can \_\_\_\_\_ people buy everything they need?  
 A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. x
62. Her parents are now working in \_\_\_\_\_ Europe.  
 A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. x
63. He majors in \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. x
64. Mark Twain, \_\_\_\_\_ American writer, wrote "Life on the Mississippi River".  
 A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. x
65. Paris is splendid by \_\_\_\_\_ night.  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. x

**Exercise 3: Circle the correct option in brackets.**

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

**Exercise 4: 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.

10. Dragon-snake is \_\_\_\_\_ folk game in Viet Nam.

**Exercise 5: 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 6: 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 7: Correct the mistaken articles in the following sentences.**

1. It is a important meeting to elect our manager.
2. I think the sugar is not good for your health.
3. We will go to Ho Chi Minh City by a plane.
4. It is a most beautiful beach in Viet Nam.
5. Most families in the Viet Nam prepare offerings at Tet.
6. She bought two kilos of meat and an half kilo of tomatoes.
7. It's an good idea to hand bowls with both hands.
8. We are travelling to Spain in a summer.
9. The boat race takes place in a morning.
10. Rich are always true.

## PART III. SKILLS

### A. 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 worshiping \_\_\_\_\_ 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.		

## B. SPEAKING

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

- 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
- **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.
- **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?
- **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?
- **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: Complete the dialogue with the responses below. There is one extra that you do not need.**

- My father invited the guests, my mother and my aunt went shopping and then cooked the dishes. I helped to set up the tables and the chairs.
- She is the first grandchild of my parents.
- It is the party to welcome a new member of our family - the birth of my niece. My elder sister gave birth to a healthy baby girl.
- Everyone brought a lot of presents for the baby, and the parents of the baby thanks to the guests.
- It was really a day full of happiness. The arrival of the baby brought us all together. It was a very happy event for our whole family, close relatives and neighbours.
- My father said that it was a special occasion and we held a big party at our house when the baby was one month old.
- All the family members, the closest relatives and some of our neighbours.

**Susan:** What is the most memorable event in your life, Mai?

**Mai:** (1) \_\_\_\_\_

**Susa** Where and when did it happen?

**n:**

**Mai:** (2) \_\_\_\_\_

**Susa** How is the baby special to your father?

**n:**

**Mai:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_



**Susa** Who joined with you in the party?  
**n:**  
**Mai:** (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
**Susa** What were the preparations for the party?  
**n:**  
**Mai:** (5) \_\_\_\_\_  
**Susa** Do you like it? Why?  
**n:**  
**Mai:** (6) \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 3: Match sentences 1-6 with responses a-g. There is one extra response.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Whatever you do, don't forget it.     | <b>a.</b> I don't want to talk about it. |
| 2. I think you should tell your parents. | <b>b.</b> No, that's cheating.           |
| 3. What should I do?                     | <b>c.</b> OK, I will.                    |
| 4. Can I copy your homework, Hoa?        | <b>d.</b> Yes, definitely.               |
| 5. What's the matter?                    | <b>e.</b> What? I can't do that!         |
| 6. Are you sure?                         | <b>f.</b> You should tell someone.       |
|  | <b>g.</b> OK, I won't.                   |

**C. READING**

**Exercise 1: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

① 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 at 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       |                |                 |

② The Tet holiday is celebrated (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 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. New clothes are bought for the occasion. One or two days before the festival, people make Banh Chung, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the traditional cake, and kinds of jam. On New Year's Eve, the whole family gets together for a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. 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 (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the elders. And the children receive lucky money wrapped in red tiny envelopes. Then people go (5) \_\_\_\_\_ their neighbours, friends and relatives.

*Adapted from:*

<https://www.sachmem.vn/>

- |             |         |          |        |
|-------------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. A. by    | B. in   | C. on    | D. at  |
| 2. A. which | B. what | C. where | D. why |



- |                |             |             |            |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 3. A. reunited | B. union    | C. reunite  | D. reunion |
| 4. A. at       | B. to       | C. about    | D. in      |
| 5. A. visited  | B. visiting | C. to visit | D. visit   |

**Exercise 2: Read the following passage and circle 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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)*

- 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.
- 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.
- For good luck and hope for a good future with her partner, the bride might wear  
 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
- The word "it" refers to  
 A. a pair of shoes              B. luck              C. item              D. future
- 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.

1. 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.
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 on 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 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 3: Read the text again and answer the questions.

Wedding custom in Viet Nam is quite complicated. Before an official wedding, a ceremony of engagement must be held first. In Vietnamese tradition, an engagement ceremony is an official occasion for families of fiancé and fiancée to mark their relationship and to arrange the wedding.

Each family needs to prepare a representative who is a family member having a happy life and a high-ranking position in the family. On the day of the engagement, the representatives of the two families will have some announcements about the wedding and exchange gifts. The time of the wedding is chosen suitably based on the lunar calendar. Gifts which are put in trays are prepared by the family of fiancé a few days before the engagement ceremony. The number of trays must be an odd number. In Vietnamese habits, odd numbers are thought to bring luck to the couple. In the trays, there are betel leaves, areca nut fruits, wine, tea, husband-wife cakes, and sticky rice. On the wedding day, the couple has to stay apart to avoid unlucky things. The wedding ceremony starts in front of the ancestor altar. The master of the wedding ceremony will declare the couple becomes a new family.

1. What ceremony occurs before the official wedding?  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who is selected to be the representative of each family?





- \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who prepares gift trays for the engagement ceremony?  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why must the number of trays be an odd number?  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
5. Where does the wedding ceremony occur?  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4: Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True(T) or False(F).**

The meaning of a kiss depends on where you are. A kiss means “I love you” in many countries. In some countries, a kiss can be friendly greeting, or a goodbye. South Americans and Europeans say hello with kisses much more often than North Americans. They also sometimes say goodbye by kissing their own fingertips and then “blowing” the kiss away. In these regions, men at business meeting even greet each other with a kiss on the cheek, instead of a handshake.

Then there are beliefs that kissing has a special meaning. In ancient Rome, the groom at a wedding must kiss the bride as a legal agreement. And did your mother ever kiss your hurt finger to make the pain stop? English used to think that kisses have magical powers.

Not everyone in the world kisses though. Eskimos couples rubbed their noses together, and so did some African tribes and Pacific Islanders. The Ainu of Japan preferred to bite their loved one’s cheek.

These days, kissing is mostly a sign of romance. Thanks to international travel and sharing customs, that meaning has become universal.

(Source: Adapted from Essay Content Reading 3)

Statements	T	F
1. The meaning of kisses is different in different places.		
2. North Americans greet each other by kissing more frequently than South Americans.		
3. South Americans sometimes kiss their own fingertips and then blowing the kiss away as a way to say greet each other.		
4. Some African tribes say “I love you” by biting the cheek.		
5. People worldwide now often see a kiss as a sign of love.		

**D. 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.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meanings.**

1. gifts/ and have a/ meet/ to exchange/ traditional meal. / Most families/

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. with/ Homes/ and kumquat. / are decorated/ the apricot blossom, / peach blossom, /

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. during Tet. / are encouraged/ Children/ or cry/ not to fight/

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. the house. / plant/ a new year's tree/ Many families/ in front of/

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. to worship/ After/ attend/ the local pagoda/ ancestors. / the family meal, / many Vietnamese people/

→ \_\_\_\_\_

6. festival. / exciting/ music/ The Glastonbury Festival/ is an/

→ \_\_\_\_\_

7. that/ the first person/ is a generous/ and kind-hearted. / to enter/ their house/ Vietnamese people/ hope

→ \_\_\_\_\_

8. colorful flowers. / the festival/ people/ Before/ with/ prepare/ their houses/ to decorate/

→ \_\_\_\_\_

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

→ \_\_\_\_\_

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

→ \_\_\_\_\_

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

→ \_\_\_\_\_

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

→ \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 3: 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 4: 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 5: Write an email (80-100 words) advising one of your friends about participating in the Ok Om Bok Festival.**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal red ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.

--- THE END ---