

ENGLISH 8

UNIT 5: FESTIVALS IN VIET NAM

A. TỪ VỰNG:

1. anniversary (n) /,æni'vɜ:səri/: ngày kỉ niệm
2. archway (n) /'ɑ:tʃweɪ/: mái vòm
3. carnival (n) /'kɑ:nɪvl/: lễ hội (hóa trang)
4. ceremony (n) /'serəməni/: nghi lễ
5. clasp (v) /klɑ:sp/: bắt tay
6. commemorate (v) /kə'meməreɪt/: kỉ niệm
7. command (n) /kə'mɑ:nd/: hiệu lệnh
8. companion (n) /kəm'pæniən/: bạn đồng hành
9. defeat (v) /di'fi:t/: đánh bại
10. emperor (n) /'empərə(r)/: đế chế
11. float (v) /fləʊt/: thả trôi nổi
12. gong (n) /gɒŋ/: cồng (nhạc cụ dân tộc)
13. rice flake (n) /raɪs fleɪk/: cốm
14. incense (n) /'ɪnsens/: hương, nhang
15. invader (n) /ɪn'veɪdə(r)/: kẻ xâm lược
16. joyful (adj) /'dʒɔɪfl/: vui vẻ
17. lantern (n) /'læntən/: đèn trời, đèn thả sông
18. offering (n) /'ɒfərɪŋ/: lễ vật
19. procession (n) /prə'sesʃn/: đám rước
20. preserve (v) /prɪ'zɜ:v/: bảo tồn
21. ritual (n) /'rɪtʃuəl/: nghi thức (trong lễ hội, tôn giáo)
22. royal court music /'rɔɪəl kɔ:t 'mju:zɪk/: nhã nhạc cung đình
23. regret (v) /rɪ'ɡret/: hối hận
24. scenery (n) /'si:nəri/: cảnh quan
25. worship (v) /'wɜ:ʃɪp/: tôn thờ, thờ cúng ai

B. NGỮ PHÁP:

I. SIMPLE SENTENCES (CÂU ĐƠN)

Câu đơn là loại câu đơn giản nhất trong tiếng anh. Câu đơn chỉ bao gồm một mệnh đề độc lập, được dùng để miêu tả một sự vật, hiện tượng, ý tưởng hoặc đưa ra nghi vấn, thắc mắc.

- Câu đơn giản là một câu chỉ chứa 1 mệnh đề gồm chủ ngữ và vị ngữ.

Ví dụ:

Learning English is important nowadays. (Ngày nay việc học tiếng anh rất quan trọng.)

- **Một câu đơn có thể có nhiều hơn một chủ ngữ**

Ví dụ:

Mary and Tom are playing tennis. (Mary và Tom đang chơi tennis.)

- **Một câu đơn có thể có nhiều động từ**

Ví dụ:

I play some video games and learn English on my computer.

(Tôi chơi game và học tiếng anh trên máy tính.)

- **Một câu đơn có thể có 2 chủ ngữ và 2 động từ:**

Ví dụ:

My sister and I play some video games and learn English on our computer.

(Chị tôi và tôi chơi game và học tiếng anh trên máy tính.)

II. COMPOUND SENTENCES (CÂU GHÉP)

Là câu chứa từ hai mệnh đề độc lập trở lên, diễn tả các ý chính có tầm quan trọng ngang nhau.

Chúng ta sử dụng các cách sau để nối hai mệnh đề

- Sử dụng dấu chấm phẩy:

Ví dụ:

I met David yesterday; he's just come out of hospital.

(Hôm qua tôi gặp David; anh ta vừa ra khỏi bệnh viện.)

- Sử dụng dấu phẩy và một liên từ đẳng lập

Ví dụ:

He loves her but she doesn't love him. (Anh ấy yêu cô ấy, nhưng cô ấy thì không.)

We missed the bus, so we came to work late.

(Chúng tôi lỡ chuyến xe, vì vậy chúng tôi đi làm muộn.)

- Sử dụng dấu chấm phẩy và một liên từ trạng từ (however, therefore, nevertheless...) và theo sau đó là dấu phẩy

Ví dụ:

Peter didn't study; therefore, he failed the test. (Peter đã không học bài. Do đó cậu ấy thi trượt.)

III. COMPLEX SENTENCES (CÂU PHỨC TRONG TIẾNG ANH)

– Là câu chứa một mệnh đề độc lập(mệnh đề chính) và một hay nhiều mệnh đề phụ thuộc.

Hai mệnh đề thường được nối với nhau bởi dấu phẩy hoặc các liên từ phụ

thuộc như: *because, before, that, which, although, as, if, in order that, since, when, who...*

Ví dụ:

When I came, they were watching TV. (*Khi chúng tôi đến, họ đang xem ti vi.*)

We'll go out if the rain stops. (*Chúng tôi sẽ ra ngoài nếu như trời tạnh mưa.*)

Although he's 72, he still walks to work every day.

(*Mặc dù ông ấy đã 72 tuổi, ông ấy vẫn đi bộ đi làm hàng ngày.*)

- **Một số liên từ phụ thuộc:**

After, although, as, as if, as long as, as much as, as soon as, as though

Because, before

Even if, even though, if

In order to, in case, once

Since, so that, that, though

Unless, until, when, whenever, whereas, where, wherever, while

C. BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG:

①. PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>l</u> antern | B. inv <u>a</u> der | C. n <u>a</u> tion | D. r <u>a</u> ce |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> arnival | B. <u>c</u> ommand | C. <u>c</u> eremony | D. enc <u>o</u> urage |
| 3. A. tradit <u>i</u> on | B. quest <u>i</u> on | C. process <u>i</u> on | D. preservat <u>i</u> on |
| 4. A. perform <u>e</u> d | B. worshipp <u>e</u> d | C. pray <u>e</u> d | D. offer <u>e</u> d |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> ound | B. <u>c</u> rowd | C. <u>f</u> ound | D. <u>c</u> ourt |
| 6. A. <u>e</u> nd | B. <u>p</u> encil | C. <u>o</u> pen | D. <u>b</u> ench |
| 7. A. want <u>e</u> d | B. wash <u>e</u> d | C. lik <u>e</u> d | D. stop <u>p</u> ed |
| 8. A. <u>s</u> ound | B. cl <u>o</u> ud | C. <u>f</u> ound | D. favo <u>r</u> ite |
| 9. A. pictur <u>e</u> s | B. watch <u>e</u> s | C. bus <u>e</u> s | D. brush <u>e</u> s |
| 10. A. <u>r</u> est | B. diff <u>e</u> rent | C. <u>e</u> thnic | D. quest <u>i</u> on |
| 11. A. pollut <u>e</u> d | B. establ <u>i</u> sh <u>e</u> d | C. finish <u>e</u> d | D. watch <u>e</u> d |
| 12. A. craft <u>s</u> | B. stop <u>s</u> | C. open <u>s</u> | D. month <u>s</u> |
| 13. A. <u>w</u> hat | B. <u>w</u> here | C. <u>w</u> ho | D. <u>w</u> hen |
| 14. A. want <u>e</u> d | B. wash <u>e</u> d | C. decid <u>e</u> d | D. need <u>e</u> d |
| 15. A. althoug <u>h</u> | B. laugh <u>h</u> | C. paragraph <u>h</u> | D. enoug <u>h</u> |
| 16. A. stroll | B. <u>o</u> versea | C. remov <u>e</u> | D. g <u>o</u> |
| 17. A. luck <u>y</u> | B. structur <u>e</u> | C. push | D. struggl <u>e</u> |
| 18. A. rebook <u>e</u> d | B. overcook <u>e</u> d | C. open <u>e</u> d | D. latch <u>e</u> d |
| 19. A. south <u>e</u> rn | B. south <u>h</u> | C. synth <u>e</u> tic | D. four <u>th</u> |
| 20. A. f <u>a</u> ng | B. sl <u>a</u> ng | C. <u>a</u> ngry | D. dang <u>e</u> rous |

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 21. A. <u>when</u> | B. <u>which</u> | C. <u>whole</u> | D. <u>what</u> |
| 22. A. <u>environment</u> | B. <u>comment</u> | C. <u>development</u> | D. <u>improvement</u> |
| 23. A. <u>great</u> | B. <u>fate</u> | C. <u>seat</u> | D. <u>hate</u> |
| 24. A. <u>sugar</u> | B. <u>since</u> | C. <u>sight</u> | D. <u>song</u> |
| 25. A. <u>change</u> | B. <u>chocolate</u> | C. <u>chip</u> | D. <u>schedule</u> |
| 26. A. <u>ordered</u> | B. <u>developed</u> | C. <u>touched</u> | D. <u>escaped</u> |
| 27. A. <u>washes</u> | B. <u>handles</u> | C. <u>courses</u> | D. <u>teaches</u> |
| 28. A. <u>happiness</u> | B. <u>homework</u> | C. <u>honour</u> | D. <u>hungry</u> |
| 29. A. <u>dead</u> | B. <u>leader</u> | C. <u>feast</u> | D. <u>heating</u> |
| 30. A. <u>thorn</u> | B. <u>thong</u> | C. <u>there</u> | D. <u>theatre</u> |

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. inhabit | B. devotion | C. character | D. suggestion |
| 2. A. assistant | B. possible | C. happiness | D. holiday |
| 3. A. vacancy | B. beautiful | C. delicious | D. separate |
| 4. A. entrance | B. lesson | C. dancer | D. police |
| 5. A. discover | B. confidence | C. relation | D. employment |
| 6. A. reply | B. marriage | C. response | D. maintain |
| 7. A. difficult | B. biology | C. decision | D. obedient |
| 8. A. understand | B. identity | C. recommend | D. engineer |
| 9. A. technology | B. geology | C. curriculum | D. independence |
| 10. A. technical | B. different | C. remember | D. interview |
| 11. A. flavour | B. summer | C. machine | D. theatre |
| 12. A. hobby | B. enrol | C. favour | D. summer |
| 13. A. centre | B. village | C. harvest | D. appear |
| 14. A. excellent | B. efficient | C. popular | D. beautiful |
| 15. A. finish | B. revise | C. provide | D. prefer |

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- You should _____ information about a custom or tradition.
A. finds B. found C. finding D. find
- A custom is something that has become an _____ way of doing things.
A. to be accept B. to accept C. accepting D. accepted
- In the UK, there are lots of customs for table manners. For example, we _____ use a knife and fork at dinner.
A. have to B. are having C. has to D. having to

4. In Viet Nam, you _____ use only the first name to address people older than you.
A. should B. must C. shouldn't D. have to
5. At the Mid-Autumn Festival, kids can sing, dance, and enjoy moon-cakes. _____, every child likes it very much.
A. However B. Moreover C. Because D. Therefore
6. In 2010, Ha Noi _____ its 1000th anniversary.
A. celebrated B. commemorated C. worshipped D. remembered
7. Tet is an occasion for family _____ in Viet Nam.
A. visitings B. meeting C. reunions D. seeings
8. _____ spring comes, many Vietnamese villages prepare for a new festival season.
A. While B. When C. Nevertheless D. However
9. The flight _____ at 6.10 has been delayed.
A. leave B. which leaves C. leaving D. B&C
10. This is the first time she _____ rice paddies.
A. will see B. sees C. has seen D. saw
11. Would you mind _____ I borrowed your dictionary?
A. if B. when C. that D. Ø
12. We _____ lots of photos on vacation last summer.
A. had B. took C. did D. made
13. The animal _____ in the forest fire was a wild pig.
A. hurt B. hurted C. hurts D. hurting
14. Would you mind _____ the window?
A. to close B. closing C. about closing D. closed
15. Welcome _____ Springfield!
A. at B. to C. in D. for
16. Accommodation in London _____ very expensive.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
17. The road _____ down to the sea is very rough.
A. goes B. going C. to go D. gone
18. _____ is a large hole in the side of a mountain or under the ground.
A. Waterfall B. Cave C. Bay D. Lake
19. The vase _____ on the shelf is very beautiful.
A. stands B. standing C. is standing D. stood
20. Do you mind if I _____ your atlas for a minute?
A. borrow B. will borrow
C. am going to borrow D. borrowed

21. The Christian Festival of Easter celebrates the return- of Christ from the dead, _____ the festival is actually name after the goddess of the sun.
A. if **B.** but **C.** however **D.** moreover
22. After a long and exhausting journey, they arrived home _____.
A. finally **B.** by the end **C.** at the end **D.** at last
23. I couldn't hear what he said _____ he was muttering under his breath.
A. because **B.** Although **C.** in spite of **D.** if
24. Children need a caring environment to develop _____ mentally _____ physically.
A. and - and **B.** both – and **C.** the – the **D.** in - and
25. We do not have many carnivals m Viet Nam; _____ We have many Special traditional festivals.
A. moreover **B.** while **C.** nevertheless **D.** although
26. I was promised a luxury weekend by my husband _____, I am not satisfied.
A. Despite **B.** Because **C.** Although **D.** However
27. _____ you study harder, you won't be a e 0 p examination.
A. Unless **B.** Because **C.** If **D.** Without
28. My sister has been living in Da Lat for 2 years, _____, She has if never been to Than Tho Lake.
A. however **B.** although **C.** If **D.** because
29. _____ Vietnamese IJSO delegation was attending 11th Olympiad in Argentina, we had chance to meet many friends all over the world and visit different beauty spots there.
A. When **B.** Despite **C.** Although **D.** If
30. When the first Chinese restaurants opened in Greece, it was very difficult to get fresh _____ of Chinese vegetables.
A. provisions **B.** materials **C.** supplies **D.** ingredients
31. _____ different regions and religions have a variety in marital arrangements, the arranged marriage is a traditional feature of every community.
A. Because **B.** Although **C.** While **D.** When
32. The Vietnamese are influenced by Buddhist theology and Confucian philosophy, _____ they believe in fate in marriage..
A. and **B.** but **C.** so **D.** yet
33. Always take your shoes off before you enter a temple in India, _____ you will be considered impolite.
A. otherwise **B.** therefore **C.** however **D.** moreover

34. "Giao Thua" is the most sacred time of the year; _____, the first houseguest to offer the first greeting is very important.
A. moreover **B.** nevertheless **C.** so **D.** therefore
35. The five-fruit tray on the altar symbolizes the gratitude of the Vietnamese to their ancestors; _____, it demonstrates their hope for a life of plenty.
A. and **B.** moreover **C.** therefore **D.** however
36. The Hung King Temple Festival _____ from the 8th to the 11th day of the third lunar month in Phu Tho.
A. takes **B.** takes part **C.** takes place **D.** takes turn
37. During the Buddhist Festival, visitors join the procession and make offerings to _____ Buddha at the pagoda.
A. think about **B.** consider **C.** worship **D.** believe
38. I think the Kate Festival is a really joyful festival which _____ many activities.
A. contains **B.** holds **C.** features **D.** includes in
39. In Viet Nam, the _____ we mostly use is chopsticks.
A. cut **B.** cutting **C.** cutlery **D.** cutlet
40. You shouldn't _____ your promise to the children.
A. break **B.** cut **C.** keep **D.** save
41. Mid-Autumn Festival not only recalls the family love, _____ is also a festival for both children and adults in Vietnam.
A. and **B.** but **C.** yet **D.** therefore
42. Tran Temple Festival lasts from the 15th-20th of lunar August. _____, visitors all over the country eagerly go on a pilgrimage far prior to the day.
A. Nevertheless **B.** Otherwise **C.** Therefore **D.** Moreover
43. _____ the main worship event is taking place at Hung Temple, 100 lanterns are released into the sky.
A. Because **B.** Even though **C.** While **D.** If
44. Lim Festival is among the most impressive festivals, ceremonies _____ singing events.
A. or **B.** but **C.** yet **D.** and
45. The navigation of the boat, called *ghe ngo*, requires great skills _____ it can easily be flipped.
A. therefore **B.** because **C.** when **D.** although
46. _____ you consider yourself a culture enthusiast, Hue Arts Festival is a must.
A. If **B.** Though **C.** Because **D.** As
47. The festival only lasted for three days; _____ they spent nearly a month preparing for it.

A. when B. moreover C. otherwise D. however

48. In Quang Ninh, you can go to Yen Tu Mountain to attend the Yen Tu Festival, _____ you can visit Ha Long Bay.

A. so B. yet C. or D. otherwise

49. _____ there are loads of festivals in Vietnam, Tet or Tet Nguyen Dan is the most important one.

A. Since B. Although C. When D. As long as

50. Festival visitors can take part in cultural activities, such as visiting art galleries, historical places and parks. _____, they can taste exotic food and dishes.

A. Moreover B. Therefore C. However D. Otherwise

3. WORD FORMS

Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.

1. To make Chung cake, the rice and green bean has to be _____ in water for a day to make it stickier. (SOAK)

2. Vietnamese families plan their _____ around their children on Tet holiday. (ACTIVITY)

3. Parents would use the Mid-Autumn Festival as an opportunity to show their love and _____ for their children. (APPRECIATE)

4. Lanterns represent _____ while the procession symbolizes success in school. (BRIGHT)

5. I am writing to express my _____ of my stay at the Eden Hotel in London last weekend. (SATISFY)

6. At the end of the service, a lot of _____ streamed down to the altar. (WORSHIP)

7. _____ lanterns feature special heritage night at Hoi An. (FLOAT)

8. _____ activities are official procession, sporting events and singing. (FESTIVAL)

9. _____ for the Lunar New Year begin weeks before the festival. (PREPARE)

10. Tet is the privileged occasion for family members to _____ . (REUNION)

11. Hung King Temple Festival is held in _____ of Vietnam's first kings. (COMMEMORATE)

12. The tribe has different _____ masks for each ceremony. (CEREMONY)

13. _____ of culture can be achieved by keeping cultural **(PRESERVE)** elements, such as food, clothing, shelter, and language.
14. The Whale Festival is _____ of the many different **(TYPE)** festivals in villages in Vietnam.
15. Hat Xoan is a folk song _____ in festivals and **(PERFORMANCE)** worshipping genie.
16. When Alice heard footsteps, she was _____ and **(FRIGHT)** started to run.
17. Cinderella's stepmothers was _____ and treated **(KIND-BAD)** her _____.
18. Jack is very bright, but he's also _____ of his **(BOAST)** accomplishments at school.
19. When Jack was going to the market, he met a _____. **(MAGIC)**
20. She smiled _____, waved, and vanished into thin air. **(WICKED)**

4. VERB FORMS

I. Give the correct form of the following verbs

1. My mother always tells me that I have to **(be)** _____ home by 9 p.m.
2. When I came, the whole family **(have)** _____ dinner around a big dining table.
3. Children should **(take)** _____ things from adults with both hands.
4. In Australia, you mustn't **(comment)** _____ on a person's accent.
5. Laura lives in a big city. If she _____ **(live)** in the country, she _____ **(have)** a dog.
6. I _____ **(learn)** Italian for the past three years.
7. If I were you, I _____ **(not / buy)** that book.
8. What the children _____ **(see)** in the zoo yesterday?
9. They prefer _____ **(play)** in a swimming pool all day.
10. The doctor will be ready in ten minutes. Take a seat while you **(wait)** _____.

II. Write the correct form of verbs. Use the past continuous or the past simple.

1. The woodcutter **(work)** _____ in the woods. He **(hear)** _____ a loud scream from a small cottage.
2. Hans Christian Andersen **(grow up)** _____ in a Danish village and **(move)** _____ to the big city in 1900s.
3. Cinderella **(have to)** _____ work hard all day since her father died.
4. Cinderella **(dress)** _____ in rags with a dusty gray face from the cinders while her stepsisters always **(dress)** _____ splendid and elegant clothes.

5. I (**see**) _____ the accident when I (**wait**) _____ for the taxi.
6. While people (**talk**) _____ to each other, he (**read**) _____ his book.
7. Who she (**dance**) _____ with at the party last night?
8. While we (**play**) _____ basketball in the park, Mary (**fall**) _____ over.
9. When Cinderella (**run**) _____ she (**lose**) _____ one of her slippers.
10. Someone (**knock**) _____ the door at midnight yesterday.

III. Put the verbs in brackets in past perfect or past simple.

1. When she (**finish**) _____ her work, she (**go**) _____ to the cinema.
2. He (**not eat**) _____ until his parents (come) _____ home.
3. She (**tell**) _____ me she never (**meet**) _____ him.
4. He (**do**) _____ her homework before he (**go**) _____ out.
5. The lights (**go**) _____ out the moment he (**get**) _____ into the cinema.
6. Hardly the holiday (**begin**) _____ when they (**leave**) _____ the town.
7. They (**be**) _____ out for an hour when it (**start**) _____ to rain.
8. They (**leave**) _____ the shop as soon as they (**buy**) _____ everything they (**need**) _____
9. The house (**burn**) _____ to the ground by the time the firemen (**arrive**) _____
10. As he (**do**) _____ a lot of work that day he (**be**) _____ very tired.

5. CORRECTION

I. Find one mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

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

to communicate with their peers.

D

9. She was offered the prestigious job, however she turned it down because she did not want to move to Texas.

A

B

C

D

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

A

B

C

D

11. He hated being in the army when he had to obey commands.

A

B

C

D

12. He must be about 60 whereas his wife look about 30.

A

B

C

D

13. You better take the keys in case I'm out.

A

B

C

D

14. I went to the post office immediately since I left you.

A

B

C

D

15. Shouldn't we wait until Antony here?

A

B

C

D

II. There are five mistakes in this passage. Find and correct them.

Tet's preparations and celebrations used to be spread over months, but nowadays the holiday is much shorter. A great deal of excitement still builds in well before Tet. Streets are decorated on colored lights and red banner. Shops are full with goods. People are busy buying gifts, cleaning and decorating their houses and cooking traditional foods.

Homes are often decorated with plants and flowers at this time. Peach blossom is traditional at Tet in the North while apricot blossom is traditional in the South. The kumquat tree in its ripe deep orange fruits is popular throughout the country. One of Tet's most special foods is banh chung, which is made up sticky rice, green beans and fatty pork. Mut, which is candied fruits such as sugared apples, plums or tomatoes, is also popular.

6. READING

I. Read the passage and decide which statements are true (T) or false (F).

Mid-Autumn Festival

In Viet Nam, Tet Trung Thu or the Mid-Autumn Festival is one of the most popular family holidays. It is held on the 15th day of the August lunar month. Vietnamese families plan their activities around their children on this special day. In a Vietnamese folklore, parents were working so hard to prepare for the harvest that they left the children playing by themselves. To make up for lost time, parents would use the Mid-Autumn Festival as an opportunity to, show their love and appreciation for their children. Appropriately the Mid-Autumn Festival is also called the Children's Festival. In the United States, this tradition continues in many Vietnamese - American communities. Trung Thu activities are often centered on children and education. Parents buy lanterns for their children so that they can participate in a candlelit lantern procession at dawn. Lanterns represent brightness while the procession symbolizes success in school. Vietnamese markets sell a variety of lanterns, but the most popular children's lantern is the star lantern. Other children's activities include arts and crafts in Which children make face masks and lanterns. Children also perform traditional Vietnamese dances for adults and participate in contests for prizes and scholarships. Unicorn dancers are also very popular in Trung Thu festivities.

Like the Chinese, Vietnamese parents tell their children fairy tales and serve mooncakes and other special treats under the silvery moon. A favorite folklore is about a carp that wanted to become a dragon. The carp worked and worked and eventually transformed itself into a dragon. This is the story-behind the mythical symbol, Cá Hóa Rồng. Parents use this story to encourage their children to work hard so that they can become whomever they want to be.

- 1.** In Viet Nam, the Mid-Autumn Festival is held on the 15th day of every month.
- 2.** To make up for lost time, parents would use the Mid-Autumn Festival as an opportunity to show their love and appreciation for their children.
- 3.** Lanterns represent brightness while the procession symbolizes success in school.
- 4.** It's difficult for children to buy lanterns in Vietnamese markets.
- 5.** In Mid-Autumn Festival, Vietnamese parents tell their children fairy tales and serve mooncakes and other special treats under the silvery moon.

II. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete it.

The Rice-cooking Festival

The Rice-cooking (1) _____ was held in the communal house yard about one kilometer a way from a (2) _____. There were three (3) _____ water fetching, fire-making and rice-cooking. The festival (4) _____ one day. In the water-fetching (5) _____, one person from each team had (6) _____ to the river to get the (7) _____. In the fire-making contest, two team members had to make fire in the (8) _____ way. They tried to rub pieces of (9) _____ together to make the fire. Six people from each team (10) _____ in the Rice-cooking Festival. They had to separate the rice from the husk and then cook the rice.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. holiday | B. contest | C. festival | D. competition |
| 2. A. mountain | B. city | C. house | D. river |
| 3. A. holidays | B. contests | C. festivals | D. competitions |
| 4. A. takes | B. took | C. taking | D. take |
| 5. A. contest | B. contests | C. test | D. tests |
| 6. A. to run | B. run | C. ran | D. running |
| 7. A. bamboo | B. rice | C. fire | D. water |
| 8. A. strange | B. tradition | C. traditional | D. tradition |
| 9. A. bamboo | B. rice | C. fire | D. water |
| 10. A. participates | B. participate | C. participating | D. participated |

III. Read the passage about Chol Chnam Thmay Festival, and answer the questions.

Chol Chnam Thmay Festival

This holiday is the New Year festival in ancient calendar of Khmer people. Held in mid-April, the festival occurs in 3 days (4 days for the leap year). People prepare new clothes, food and drinks for whole festival days. They also repair, clean and decorate their house. Everyone is excited to care for holiday.

At night of New Year's Eve, every family prepares a lavish meal, burns incense and candles to welcome the new god, farewell the old god. On the altar, they present 5 flower branches, 5 candles, 5 incense, 5 cereal seeds and fruit crops. They pray for health and luck in the New Year.

On the first New Year - Chol Sangkran Chmay, major activities are bathing, dressing nice, bringing sacrifice gifts to the temple in good time which has been selected.

On Wonbof day - the second day, they make rice offerings and cover the sand mountain. People cook rice and bring it to the temple in the morning and the afternoon.

On Lom Sak day - the third day, they do Buddha bathing and monk-bathing ceremony. In the morning, people bring breakfast to monks and listen to the sermon. At

noon, they burn the lamps, offer sacrifice gifts and bring fragrant water to bathe Buddha statues. After the ceremony at the temple, the monks go to the grave to pray for the souls of those who died.

1. What is the festival?

2. When is it held? And how long does it last?

3. What do people prepare to celebrate the festival?

4. How do Khmer people prepare the altar at night of New Year's Eve?

5. What do people do on the first New Year Day?

6. When do people cook rice and bring it to the temple?

7. When do they do Buddha bathing and monk-bathing ceremony?

8. What do the monks do after doing Buddha bathing and monk-bathing ceremony?

7. WRITING

I. Combine the two simple sentences in one.

1. The boys are playing games. The girls are watching TV. (and)

2. I tried my best in the final test. The result was not as good as I expected. (but)

3. He lost the key. He couldn't get into the house. (so)

4. She loves comedies. Her husband is interested in action films. (yet)

5. You must do well in the test. You will not graduate. (or)

6. Pop music is so popular. The melody is simple and memorable. (for)

7. I should practice more for the competition. My health hasn't been excellent recently. (but)

8. You can go to the movies with me. You can go to the concert alone. (or)
-

II. Combine the sentences using a subordinator to make a complex sentence. Number 1 is an example for you.

1. I'm going to the bank. I need some money.

I'm going to the bank because I need some money.

2. I made lunch. I got home.
-

3. It's raining. She's going for a walk in the park.
-

4. She finishes her homework soon, she will fail the class.
-

5. He decided to trust Tim. He was an honest man.
-

6. We went to school. She decided to investigate the situation.
-

7. Jennifer decided to leave Tom. He was too worried about his job.
-

8. Dennis bought a new jacket. He had received one as a gift last week.
-

9. Brandley claims that there will be trouble. He doesn't complete the job.
-

10. Janice will have finished the report. The time you receive the letter.
-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IV. Write a letter to your friend telling him about How Vietnamese people celebrate Tet. Uses as many complex sentences as possible.

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ANSWER KEYS

UNIT 5: FESTIVALS IN VIET NAM

1. PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A	7. A	13. C	19. A	25. D
2. C	8. D	14. C	20. D	26. A
3. B	9. A	15. A	21. C	27. B
4. B	10. A	16. C	22. B	28. C
5. D	11. A	17. C	23. C	29. A
6. C	12. C	18. C	24. A	30. C

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

1. C	4. D	7. A	10. C	13. B
2. A	5. B	8. B	11. C	14. B
3. C	6. B	9. D	12. B	15. A

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1.D	11.A	21.B	31.B	41.B
2.D	12.B	22.D	32.C	42.A
3.A	13.A	23.A	33.A	43.C
4.C	14.B	24.B	34.D	44.D
5.D	15.B	25.C	35.B	45.B
6.A	16.A	26.D	36.C	46.A
7.C	17.B	27.A	37.C	47.D
8.B	18.B	28.A	38.C	48.C
9.D	19.B	29.A	39.C	49.B
10.C	20.A	30.C	40.A	50.A

3. WORD FORMS

I. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.

1. soaked	6. worshippers	11. commemoration	16. frightened
2. activities.	7. Floating	12. ceremonial	17. unkind - badly
3. appreciation.	8. Festive	13. Preservation	18. boastful
4. brightness	9. Preparations	14. typical	19. magician
5. dissatisfaction	10. reunite	15. performed	20. wickedly

4. VERB FORMS

I. Give the correct form of the following verbs

1. be	6. have learnt (have been learning)
2. was having	7. wouldn't buy
3. take	8. did (the children) see
4. comment	9. playing
5. lived/ would have	10. are waiting

II. Write the correct form of verbs. Use the past continuous or the past simple.

1. was working / heard	6. were talking/ was reading
2. grew up / moved	7. did she dance
3. had to	8. were playing / fell
4. dressed / dressed	9. was running / lost
5. saw / was waiting	10. was knocking

III. Put the verbs in brackets in past perfect or past simple.

1. had finished – went	6. had the holiday begun – left
2. hadn't eaten – came	7. had been – started
3. told – had met	8. left – had bought – needed
4. had done – went	9. had burned/ burnt – arrived
5. had gone – got	10. had done – was

5. CORRECTION

I. Find one mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. A (performed)	6. B (of buying)	11. C (because)
2. B (exciting)	7. D (cooking)	12. D. (looks)
3. B (and)	8. B (talked)	13. A (had better)
4. B (because)	9. B (but)	14. D (when)
5. C (more)	10. B (hard)	15. A (should)

II. There are five mistakes in this passage. Find and correct them.

<p>Tet's preparations and celebrations used to be spread over months, but nowadays the holiday is much shorter. A great deal of excitement still builds <u>in</u> well before Tet. Street are decorated <u>on</u> coloured lights and red banner. Shop are full <u>with</u> goods. People are busy buying gifts, cleaning and decorating their house and cooking traditional foods.</p> <p>Homes are often decorated plants and flowers at this time. Peach blossom is traditional at Tet in the North while apricot blossom is traditional in the South. The kumquat tree <u>in</u> its ripe deep orange fruits is popular throughout the country. One of</p>	<p>1. in -> up</p> <p>2. on -> with</p> <p>3. with -> of</p> <p>4. in -> with</p> <p>5. up -> from</p>
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Tet's most special food is <i>banh chung</i> , which is made <u>up</u> sticky rice, green beans and fatty pork. Mut, which is candied fruits such as sugared apples, plums or tomatoes, is also popular.	
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6. READING

I. Read the passage and decide which statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. F	2. T	3. T	4. F	5. F
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II. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete it.

1. C	2. D	3. D	4. B	5. A
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. B

III. Read the passage about Chol Chnam Thmay Festival, and answer the questions.

1. It is Chol Chnam Thmay Festival.
2. It is held in mid-April, in 3 days (4 days for the leap year).
3. They prepare new clothes, food and drinks for whole festival days, and they also repair, clean and decorate their house.
4. On the altar, they present 5 flower branches, 5 candles, 5 incense, 5 cereal seeds and fruit crops.
5. Major activities are bathing, dressing nice, bringing sacrifice gifts to the temple in good time which has been selected.
6. They cook rice and bring it to the temple on the second New Year day.
7. They do Buddha bathing and monk-bathing ceremony on the third day.
8. They go to the grave to pray for the souls of those who died.

7. WRITING

I. Combine the two simple sentences in one.

1. The boys are playing games and the girls are watching TV.
2. I tried my best in the final test but the result was not as good as I expected.
3. He lost the key so he couldn't get into the house.
4. She loves comedies yet her husband is interested in action films.
5. You must do well in the test or you will not graduate.
6. Pop music is so popular for the simple and memorable melody.
7. I should practice more for the competition but my health hasn't been excellent recently.
8. You can go to the movies with me or you can go to the concert alone.

II. Combine the sentences using a subordinator to make a complex sentence.

Number 1 is an example for you.

1. *I'm going to the bank because I need some money.*

2. I made lunch when I got home.
3. Although it's raining, she's going for a walk in the park.
4. Unless she finishes her homework soon, she will fail the class.
5. He decided to trust Tim because he was an honest man.
6. When we went to school, she decided to investigate the situation.
7. Jennifer decided to leave Tom because he was too worried about his job.
8. Dennis bought a new jacket although he had received one as a gift last week.
9. Brandley claims that there will be trouble if he doesn't complete the job.
10. Janice will have finished the report by the time you receive the letter.

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

1. The Giong Festival is held to commemorate Saint Giong who defeated the An invaders.
2. The Khmer believe they have to float lanterns; otherwise, they may not get good luck.
3. The Lim Festival takes place every year on the 13th day of the first lunar month.
4. Officially, the national holiday of Tet lasts for three days; however, Vietnamese people often spend nearly a month celebrating this special event.
5. To prepare for Mid-Autumn Festival, making colourful lanterns is a happy activity between families and children.
6. Whale Festival is a festival to worship the whale and pray for the good fortune of the fishermen.
7. While the elephants are racing, people cheer to encourage them.
8. Hung Kings Temple Festival is one of the most important national holidays in Vietnam to commemorate Hung Kings.

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