

ENGLISH 8
UNIT 4: OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

A. TỪ VỰNG:

1. accept (v) /ək'sept/: chấp nhận, nhận
2. break with (v) /breɪk wɪð/: không theo
3. clockwise (adv) /kɒkwaɪz/: theo chiều kim đồng hồ
4. compliment (n) /'kɒmplɪmənt/: lời khen
5. course (n) /kɔ:s/: món ăn
6. cutlery (n) /'kʌtləri/: bộ đồ ăn (gồm thìa, đĩa, dao)
7. filmstrip (n) /'fɪlmstri:p/: đoạn phim
8. host (n) /həʊst/: chủ nhà (nam)
9. hostess (n) /'həʊstəs/: chủ nhà (nữ)
10. generation (n) /,dʒenə'reɪʃn/: thế hệ
11. offspring (n) /'ɒfsprɪŋ/: con cái
12. oblige (v) /ə'blaɪdʒ/: bắt buộc
13. palm (n) /pɑ:m/: lòng bàn tay
14. pass down (v) /pɑ:s daʊn/: truyền cho
15. prong (n) /prɒŋ/: đầu dĩa (phần có răng)
16. reflect (v) /rɪ'flekt/: phản ánh
17. sharp (adv) /ʃɑ:p/: chính xác, đúng
18. sense of belonging (n) /sens əv bɪ'ləŋɪŋ/: cảm giác thân thuộc
19. social (adj) /'səʊʃl/: thuộc về xã hội
20. spot on (adj, informal) /spɒt ɒn/: chính xác
21. spray (v) /spreɪ/: xịt
22. spread (v) /spred/: lan truyền
23. table manners (n, plural) /'teɪbl 'mænə (r)/: quy tắc ăn uống trong bàn ăn, phép tắc ăn uống
24. tip (n, v) /tɪp/: tiền boa, boa
25. unity (n) /'ju:nəti/: sự thống nhất, đoàn kết
26. upwards (adv) /'ʌpwədz/: hướng lên trên

27. You're kidding! (idiom) /jʊə kɪdɪŋ/: Bạn nói đùa thế thôi!

B. NGỮ PHÁP:

I. SHOULD/ SHOULDN'T FOR ADVICE

(ĐƯA RA LỜI KHUYẾN VỚI SHOULD VÀ SHOULDN'T)

1. Cấu trúc: S + should/ shouldn't + V-infinitive

(Should not = shouldn't)

2. Cách dùng

Should có nghĩa là nên và shouldn't có nghĩa là không nên. Đây là cấu trúc thông dụng nhất để đưa ra lời khuyên trong tiếng anh.

a. “Should” dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên.

Ví dụ: I should do a lot of homework tonight. *(Tôi nên làm nhiều bài tập tối nay.)*

You shouldn't work all day. *(Bạn không nên làm việc cả ngày.)*

b. Chúng ta dùng “I should” hoặc “we should” để đề nghị những điều tốt chúng ta nên làm:

Ví dụ: I should go home. It's midnight. *(Tôi nên về nhà. Đã nửa đêm rồi.)*

We should invite them to our wedding. *(Chúng ta nên mời họ đến dự đám cưới.)*

c. Chúng ta sử dụng dạng câu hỏi “should I/ we ...?” để xin lời khuyên:

Ví dụ: What should I say to Fred? *(Tôi nên nói gì với Fred?)*

I need a new passport. Where should I go? *(Tôi cần hộ chiếu mới. Tôi nên đến đâu?)*

d. Chúng ta thường sử dụng "I think" và "I don't think" với "should".

Ví dụ: I think you should put the answers back. *(Tôi nghĩ rằng bạn nên để bản câu trả lời lại.)*

She doesn't think they should use them. *(Cô ta không nghĩ rằng họ nên sử dụng chúng.)*

Lưu ý: Khi chúng ta muốn khuyên ai đó nên làm một việc gì ở quá khứ hoặc chúng ta tự nói với bản thân mình hối hận về những việc mình đã làm hoặc chưa làm chúng ta dùng cấu trúc sau:

S + should have + past participle (P2)./ S + shouldn't have + past participle (P2).

Ví dụ: I should have studied harder.

(Tôi không chăm chỉ học và rồi tôi bị trượt kỳ thi. bây giờ tôi hối hận về điều đó.)

I should have gone to bed early (= Tôi không đi ngủ sớm nên giờ tôi bị mệt).

I shouldn't have eaten so much cake! (= Tôi đã ăn quá nhiều bánh và giờ đây tôi bị mệt.)

You should have called me when you arrived.

(Lẽ ra em nên gọi cho anh khi em đến nơi nhưng em không làm, điều này làm anh lo lắng).

II. HAVE TO (CÁCH DÙNG "HAVE TO ")

1. Cấu trúc: (+) S + **have to** + V-infinitive
(-) S + **don't have to** + V-infinitive.
(?) **Do** + S + **have to** + V-infinitive?

*(S chỉ áp dụng với I/ you/ we/ they)

2. Cách dùng

- Dùng tương đương với *must* để diễn đạt sự cần thiết

Ví dụ: I have to go to the hospital. (*Tôi phải đi tới bệnh viện.*)

- *Have to* được dùng để diễn đạt sự bắt buộc do tình thế hoặc do điều kiện bên ngoài (nội quy, luật pháp, quy định, mệnh lệnh, ...)

Ví dụ: I have to stop smoking. Doctor's orders. (*Tôi phải bỏ thuốc thôi. Theo yêu cầu của bác sĩ.*)

- **Don't have to:** chỉ sự không cần thiết

Trợ động từ "do" được dùng với "have to" trong câu hỏi và câu phủ định.

Ví dụ: You don't have to wash these shoes, they're clean. (*Bạn không cần giặt giày đâu, nó sạch mà.*)

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. stri <u>k</u> e | B. stri <u>p</u> e | C. spr <u>i</u> te | D. spr <u>i</u> ng |
| 2. A. f <u>oo</u> d | B. b <u>oo</u> k | C. g <u>oo</u> ds | D. c <u>oo</u> k |
| 3. A. c <u>u</u> stom | B. b <u>u</u> s | C. c <u>u</u> shion | D. c <u>u</u> stard |
| 4. A. pu <u>zz</u> le | B. pi <u>zz</u> a | C. di <u>zz</u> y | D. bu <u>zz</u> er |
| 5. A. t <u>a</u> boo | B. b <u>a</u> mboo | C. c <u>a</u> ndle | D. c <u>a</u> ptain |
| 6. A. stri <u>p</u> e | B. str <u>i</u> ng | C. spr <u>i</u> ng | D. tri <u>p</u> |
| 7. A. hon <u>e</u> y | B. don <u>k</u> ey | C. mon <u>e</u> y | D. sur <u>v</u> ey |
| 8. A. su <u>i</u> table | B. situ <u>a</u> tion | C. regu <u>l</u> ation | D. cu <u>s</u> tom <u>e</u> r |
| 9. A. you <u>th</u> | B. clo <u>th</u> | C. bat <u>h</u> e | D. mon <u>th</u> |
| 10. A. wash <u>e</u> d | B. hand <u>e</u> d | C. laugh <u>e</u> d | D. help <u>e</u> d |
| 11. A. s <u>ou</u> nd | B. tou <u>ch</u> | C. d <u>ow</u> n | D. accou <u>n</u> t |
| 12. A. des <u>i</u> gn | B. pres <u>e</u> rve | C. bas <u>i</u> c | D. phys <u>i</u> cal |
| 13. A. occupat <u>i</u> on | B. occas <u>i</u> on | C. shak <u>e</u> | D. miracul <u>o</u> us |
| 14. A. concern <u>e</u> d | B. receiv <u>e</u> d | C. attach <u>e</u> d | D. conceal <u>e</u> d |
| 15. A. teach <u>e</u> r | B. clea <u>r</u> | C. reas <u>o</u> n | D. mea <u>n</u> |
| 16. A. lett <u>e</u> r | B. twelv <u>e</u> | C. pers <u>o</u> n | D. sent <u>e</u> nce |

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 17. A. <u>included</u> | B. <u>received</u> | C. <u>remembered</u> | D. <u>annoyed</u> |
| 18. A. <u>enough</u> | B. <u>young</u> | C. <u>country</u> | D. <u>mountain</u> |
| 19. A. <u>speech</u> | B. <u>March</u> | C. <u>machine</u> | D. <u>children</u> |
| 20. A. <u>face</u> | B. <u>commercial</u> | C. <u>center</u> | D. <u>city</u> |
| 21. A. <u>website</u> | B. <u>violent</u> | C. <u>access</u> | D. <u>internet</u> |
| 22. A. <u>control</u> | B. <u>open</u> | C. <u>sold</u> | D. <u>document</u> |
| 23. A. <u>mouth</u> | B. <u>shout</u> | C. <u>through</u> | D. <u>house</u> |
| 24. A. <u>heavy</u> | B. <u>ready</u> | C. <u>health</u> | D. <u>appear</u> |
| 25. A. <u>pull</u> | B. <u>under</u> | C. <u>trust</u> | D. <u>erupt</u> |
| 26. A. <u>washed</u> | B. <u>laughed</u> | C. <u>overlooked</u> | D. <u>sacred</u> |
| 27. A. <u>exhibition</u> | B. <u>exhibit</u> | C. <u>exciting</u> | D. <u>expensive</u> |
| 28. A. <u>heat</u> | B. <u>overhead</u> | C. <u>team</u> | D. <u>speak</u> |
| 29. A. <u>curious</u> | B. <u>purpose</u> | C. <u>burning</u> | D. <u>surfer</u> |
| 30. A. <u>responsible</u> | B. <u>design</u> | C. <u>beneficial</u> | D. <u>redo</u> |

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. invitation | B. celebration | C. tradition | D. information |
| 2. A. custom | B. invite | C. greeting | D. manner |
| 3. A. woman | B. detest | C. balloon | D. police |
| 4. A. refuse | B. enter | C. deny | D. delay |
| 5. A. teacher | B. happen | C. again | D. worker |
| 6. A. boring | B. study | C. happy | D. begin |
| 7. A. peaceful | B. beauty | C. journey | D. refresh |
| 8. A. polluted | B. pagoda | C. separate | D. reflection |
| 9. A. important | B. glorious | C. bargain | D. passenger |
| 10. A. patient | B. ancient | C. advance | D. cancer |
| 11. A. resident | B. cutlery | C. ancestor | D. permission |
| 12. A. generation | B. presentation | C. necessity | D. obligation |
| 13. A. respect | B. mention | C. expert | D. worship |
| 14. A. pagoda | B. complement | C. society | D. tradition |
| 15. A. custom | B. explain | C. chopstick | D. manner |

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

- My parents usually _____ work very early.
 A. go to B. going to C. went D. to go
- There is a computer _____ the middle _____ the room.
 A. in / of B. in / in C. on / of D. on / in

3. Nam has to leave to tidy his room every day.
 A. should B. must C. ought to D. need to
4. Nga _____ have a holiday in Da Lat next summer.
 A. is going B. will to C. are going to D. is going to
5. Lan isn't _____ to go to school today.
 A. enough well B. enough good C. well enough D. good enough
6. Boys and girls, you'll have to do this experiment _____ this afternoon.
 A. yourself B. yourselves C. yourself D. yourselves
7. We must put all the small objects such as beads out _____ children's reach.
 A. of B. in C. on D. to
8. You are too thin. You _____ eat much more meat.
 A. ought B. ought not C. ought to D. ought not to
9. I and my pen friend _____ Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum last Sunday.
 A. visit B. visited C. visits D. visiting
10. Let us _____ to the school's library next Monday.
 A. going B. to go C. to going D. go
11. Peter doesn't talk much in public. He's rather _____.
 A. kind B. sociable C. humorous D. reserved
12. You must not let children play in the street because it is _____.
 A. suitable B. dangerous C. safe D. careful
13. He'll come _____ to pick you. _____.
 A. over / up B. over / on C. in / up D. on / in
14. The sun always _____ in the East and _____ in the West.
 A. rise/ set B. rises/ set C. rises/ sets D. has risen/ set
15. He spends most of his time _____ charity work.
 A. to do B. did C. doing D. with doing
16. You _____ miss any of the meetings. They're always very useful.
 A. needn't B. should C. shouldn't D. can
17. She is famous _____ her intelligence. She designs many special styles for Ao dai.
 A. in B. for C. with D. into
18. I think someone _____ talk to the boss. We can't work extra hours on Saturday.
 A. have to B. should C. don't have to D. shouldn't
19. We reached the house after _____ for almost an hour.
 A. cycled B. to cycle C. cycling D. cycle
20. At school, the teachers and students _____ follow the rules.
 A. has to B. have to C. need to D. haven't to
21. He _____ try to be a bit more punctual. It's rude to be late here.
 A. shouldn't B. should C. couldn't D. was able to
22. Would you like to go _____ a walk _____ the park this afternoon?
 A. to – at B. for – at C. to – in D. for – in

23. The buses were very _____ this morning. We can't go to the church with you in time.
A. crowd B. crowded C. full D. busy
24. We _____ wear uniform at school from Monday to Saturday. That's good way and equal to everyone.
A. have to B. haven't to C. could D. must
25. Anna _____ change her hair style because the old one doesn't suit her any more.
A. could B. has to C. have to D. doesn't have to
26. The wai is the traditional _____ of people in Thailand.
A. goodbye B. hello C. greeting D. greetings
27. When two Maori people meet, they _____ each other's noses.
A. touch B. feel C. take D. kiss
28. Do you know the way to welcome people in Tibet?
A. custom B. customer C. customary D. tradition
29. The *xoe* dance is a spiritual _____ of Thai ethnic people.
A. customs B. tradition C. habit D. dance
30. In Viet Nam you shouldn't use only the first name to _____ people older than you.
A. speak B. talk C. say D. address
31. We are going to prepare sticky rice served with grilled chicken for the celebration.
A. five colours B. five-colours C. five-colour D. five-coloured
32. A tradition is something special that is _____ through the generations.
A. passed B. passed to C. passed down D. passed out
33. According to the _____ in England, we have to use a knife and fork at dinner
A. table ways B. table manners C. behaviours D. differences
34. We have to _____ our shoes when we go inside a pagoda.
A. take off B. give off C. turn off D. put on
35. In Australia, you shouldn't _____ on a person's accent.
A. comment B. criticize C. hate D. dislike
36. You look really tired. You _____ take a few days off and have a holiday.
A. should B. must C. have to D. can
37. In Vietnam, you _____ take a deep bow as you do in Japan.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. should D. shouldn't
38. Sorry, but my train is at 6.00. I _____ leave now.
A. shouldn't B. ought to C. mustn't D. have to
39. You _____ look' at other students' work. It's against the rules.
A. shouldn't B. don't have to C. mustn't D. can't
40. The airline only allows two pieces of luggage. You _____ pack too much!
A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. don't have to D. couldn't
41. John can't come because he _____ work tomorrow.
A. should B. can C. must D. has to

42. I know they enjoy their work, but they_____ work at the weekends. It's not good for them.
 A. shouldn't B. don't have to C. mustn't D. have to
43. Elderly people _____ be treated with great respect
 A. shouldn't B. should C. aren't obliged to D. mustn't
44. He _____ use chopsticks for spring roll. It is finger food.
 A. must B. has to C. doesn't have to D. should
45. Everyone _____ wear a helmet when riding a motorbike. It's mandatory according to traffic law.
 A. isn't allowed to B. must C. can D. shouldn't
46. It's Vietnamese tradition to _____ with families at Tet.
 A. back B. reunite C. relate D. bow
47. In American culture, _____ is very important.
 A. punctual B. punctually C. punctuality D. punctualities
48. Language, religion, food and art are just some _____ of the various aspects of culture.
 A. features B. faces C. ways D. products
49. Shoes must always be removed before _____ a Japanese home.
 A. entrance B. enters C. enter D. entering
50. In Russia, Father Frost brings presents for children _____ New Year's Day.
 A. in B. on C. At D. for

3. WORD FORMS

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

- _____ when dining, South Koreans use cushions to sit on the floor and eat from a low table. **(TRADITION)**
- The wai is the traditional form of _____ in Thailand. **(GREET)**
- They weren't _____ to live with their parents after the wedding. **(OBLIGATION)**
- It is considered _____ to address an elder with his or her given name. **(POLITE)**
- Is that woman the _____ of the party? **(HOST)**
- The children in our family are always _____ to their elders. **(RESPECT)**
- Custom _____ from tradition in some aspects such as scale and time. **(DIFFERENT)**
- Don't use your personal chopsticks to get food from the _____ dish. **(SERVE)**
- Many families have three _____, which create unique cultural features. **(GENERATE)**

10. We have lots of customs and it can get a bit _____ (COMFUSE)
for visitors.
11. What is the _____ between a custom and a tradition? (SIMILAR)
12. In Viet Nam, we usually wait for the _____ person (OLD)
to sit down before you sit down.
13. Is he _____ to break the customs of her family? (PERMISSION)
14. Today, we are going to discuss the _____ of traditions. (NECESSARY)
15. The offspring will follow the customs without _____. (OBLIGE)
16. My dad is the _____ of this wedding anniversary party. (HOSTESS)
17. Do you have to follow the traditions _____? (STRICT)
18. She was taught a lot _____ skills by my parents. (SOCIETY)
19. In some ethnic groups, the elderly _____ their next (OBLIGATION)
generations to accept the customs.
20. We were impressed by the _____ of Ha Long Bay. (BEAUTIFUL)

4. VERB FORMS

I. Complete with *should (not)* or *(not) have to*.

1. We _____ leave too late tomorrow if we want to reach the beach before lunch.
2. Ken and Liz _____ revise their lessons tonight as they have to take a test tomorrow.
3. We _____ bring something to Kate's party. I'll feel really embarrassed otherwise.
4. He _____ write with his right hand because his father doesn't allow him to write with left hand.
5. Victoria _____ read the newspaper as she wants to find a job.
6. That model on the TV is too skinny. I think she _____ eat more.
7. Frank and Joey are having a fine art examination tomorrow, so they _____ practice drawing today.
8. Lizzie _____ ask Bryan to help her with her studies. He did the same course last year.
9. Pregnant women _____ smoke as it can damage the baby.
10. You _____ take part in the meeting tonight if you don't want to.

II. Write the correct form of the verbs.

1. Worshipping (**take**) _____ place regularly on particular days, such as festivals and the death day of the ancestor.
2. "Banh Chung" (**be**) _____ a traditional and irreplaceable cake of Vietnamese people in the Tet Holidays.
3. The convention of giving "li xi" (**have**) _____ its roots in the folklore about the ogre called Tuy.
4. Adults (**give**) _____ red lucky pockets to children as a token of luck and best wishes.
5. South Koreans prefer (**do**) _____ business with people with whom they have a personal connection.

6. Thais generally (**use**) _____ first rather than surnames, with the honorific title Khun before the name.

7. Traditionally, children (**live**) _____ with their parents until marriage.

8. The extended family (**provide**) _____ both emotional and financial support.

9. The British (**exchange**) _____ gifts between family members and close friends for birthdays and Christmas.

10. It is the custom for Polish (**applaud**) _____ when the plane (land) _____.

III. Fill in the blank by using **have to, must, should** to complete the sentences.

1. If a man marries a Scot woman, he _____ welcome her with eggs and sauces on her face.

2. When going to some African countries, you _____ touch hands to greeting people.

3. In the northern part of Mozambique, people _____ greet their hands three times and say hello.

4. Living in the Central African Republic, you _____ slap their right hands together and grasp each other's middle finger if you see a good friend.

5. In La Tomatina, the participants _____ throw tomatoes to other purely for fun.

6. Meeting the native Maori people, you _____ rub your noses to theirs in a sign of trust and closeness.

7. It is the custom that children _____ ask the adults' permission before leaving the dining table.

8. My father says I _____ go home at 9 p.m.

9. You _____ drive on the left hand in London.

10. When eating in India, you _____ use the right hand.

5. CORRECTION

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

1. Some people think young people should to follow the tradition of the society.

A

B

C

D

2. According for tradition, the first person to enter the house on New Year's Eve brings

A

B

C

either good luck or bad luck

D

3. The traditional Vietnamese wedding is one of the most important ceremony in

A

B

C

Vietnamese culture.

D

4. The Japanese are familiar with the western custom to eat a turkey dinner for Christmas.

A

B

C

D

5. In Vietnam the engagement is sometimes considered much important than the wedding.
A B C D
6. Dressing well is important in South Korea; it is considered a sign of respectful.
A B C D
7. In India, you shouldn't never use your left hand to eat because it's considered is respectful.
A B C D
8. He asked me anxiously what he has to do when visiting a Vietnamese home.
A B C D
9. Another typical musical instrument of the Raglai is the flat gong called Ma La.
A B C D
10. I want to visit the Vietnam Museum of Ethnology to learn for 54 ethnic minority groups.
A B C D
11. Xo Dang men are good at architecture, sculpting, and paint.
A B C D
12. I go to see Peter yesterday evening, but he was not at home.
A B C D
13. She was talking to a strangers when I came to the restaurant.
A B C D
14. What were you doing in 6 p.m. yesterday?
A B C D
15. Why you leave the baby alone at home to go to the movies?
A B C D

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

Chopsticks	
Depending on the restaurant you decide upon for that evening, you may be require to use chopsticks. If for some reasons you aren't too adept with chopsticks, try to learn before pass through immigration. It's really not that hard. One false assumption among many Japanese that's slowly being dispelled by time are the "uniqueness" of Japan. Japan is a island nation; Japan is the only country that has four seasons; foreigners can't understand Japan; only Japanese can use chopsticks properly.	
I cannot count the number of times I've been told how to use Japanese chopsticks but I couldn't use perfectly. If you're dining in a Japanese, don't be surprised if you receive a look of amazement at your ability to eat like a Japanese.	

I. Read the passage below then Fill one suitable in each blank to complete passage.

Jeans are very popular with young people all (1) _____ the world. Some people say that jeans are the “uniform” of youth but they haven’t always been (2) _____. The story of jeans started almost two hundred years (3) _____. People in Genoa, Italy made pants. The cloth made in Genoa (4) _____ called “jeanos”. The pants were called “Jeans”. In 1850, a salesman in California began selling pants made (5) _____ canvas. His name was Levi Strauss. Because they were so strong, “Levi’s pants” became popular (6) _____ gold miners, farmers and cowboys. Six years (7) _____, Levi began making his pants with blue cotton clothes (8) _____ denim. Soon after, factory workers (9) _____ the United States and Europe began (10) _____ Jeans. Young people usually didn’t wear them.

II. Read the passage and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

In Japan, take off your shoes at the entrance to all homes, and most businesses and hotels. Usually a rack will be provided to store your shoes, and pair of guest slippers will be put nearby; many Japanese bring a pair of indoor slippers just in case, though.

Never wear slippers when you need to step onto a *tatami* mat (used in most Japanese homes and hotels), and be careful to remove the toilet slippers waiting for you in the bathroom. It is extremely bad form, for example, to reenter the main room of a house wearing slippers that have been running across a dirty area.

Unlike in western cultures, the Japanese bath is used after you have washed and rinsed and feel like soaking in extra-hot water for 10, 20, 30 minutes. If you happen to be invited into a Japanese household, you will be given the honor of using the bath first, usually before dinner. Be extra careful so as not to dirty the water in any way because of its importance.

	T	F
1. Only take off your shoes when you enter a Japanese house.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Be careful with your slippers when you come back to the main room.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. You mustn’t wear slippers stepping onto a <i>tatami</i> mat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The Japanese bath is also used for washing and rinsing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The bath plays an important part in the Japanese life.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

III. Read the passage about ancestor worship, and do the tasks that follow.

Ancestor Worship

Ancestor worship is a religious practice based on the belief that one's ancestors possess supernatural powers, such as gods, angels, saints, or demons.

Ancestor worship in some cultures honors the deeds, memories, and sacrifice of the dead. Much of the worship includes visiting the ancestors at their graves, making offerings to them to provide for their welfare in the afterlife.

Spirit money (also called *Hell Notes*) is sometimes burned as an offering to ancestors as well for the afterlife. The living may regard the ancestors as “guardian angels” to them, perhaps in protecting them from serious accidents, or guiding their path in life.

Families burned incense every day on the domestic ancestral altar. In China, the family altar house the family spirit tablets. On the outer surface of the spirit tablet is engraved the year of the death, his full name, and the name of the son who erects the tablet.

Anniversary rites take place the death date of each major deceased member of the family every year. Sacrificial food is offered, and living members of the family participate in the ceremony in ritual order based on age and generation.

Task 1: Match a word in column A with definition in column B, writing the answer in each blank.

A	B
1. practice	A. the life which some people believe begins after death
2. deed	B. substance that produces a sweet smell when burned, especially in religious ceremonies
3. afterlife	C. an action
4. incense	D. a ceremony, often for religious purposes
5. rite	E. doing something many times

Task 2: Read the passage again, and then answer the following questions

6. Why does ancestor worship become a religious practice?

7. What are the activities of the worship?

8. Why do people burn spirit money for their dead ancestors?

9. What can we see on the spirit tablet?

10. When do anniversary rites for the major deceased member of the family take place?

7. WRITING

I. Frank is cooking. Give him some advice with *should/ shouldn't* + one phrase in the box.

1. *Don't leave the beef in the oven for more than one hour.*
2. *Cut the onions as thin as possible.*
3. *Use fresh herbs and fresh vegetables.*
4. *Don't put in too much salt and chilies.*
5. *Wait until the water boils before you put the vegetables into it.*
6. *Heat the oven before you put the beef in.*
7. *Cut the beef into a lot of equal slices.*

1. He shouldn't leave the beef in the oven for more than one hour.
2. the onions as thin as possible.
3. fresh herbs and fresh vegetables.
4. in too much salt and chilies.
5. until the water boils before he puts the vegetables into it.
6. the oven before he puts the beef in.
7. the beef into a lot of equal slices.

II. Write in full sentences.

1. If/ you/ want/ work/ the USA, you should learn speak English.

2. You should not/ give/ someone/ clock/ as/ present./

3. You/ ill./ You should not/ go/ school/ today./

4. Tomorrow/ Sunday./ So/ I/ not have/ go/ school./

5. I/ think/ people/ should/ recycle/ more/ paper/ glass./

6. The/ museum/ free./ You/ not/ have/ pay./

7. I/ have/ wear/ uniform/ when/ I/ at school./

8. If/ you/ see/ Pauline,/ you/ should/ polite/ her./

9. You/ should not/ smoke./ It/ bad/ you./

10. We/ have/ be/ on time/ the meeting./

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

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

The car is too _____

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

Do you mind _____

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

You _____

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

Do we _____

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

I'm _____

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

If _____

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

It isn't _____

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

Why _____

IV. Write a short paragraph about how people greet each other in Vietnam.

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ANSWER KEYS

UNIT 4: OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

①. PHONETICS

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

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

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

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

②. MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

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

3. WORD FORMS

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

1. Traditionally	6. respectful	11. similarity	16. hostess
2. greeting	7. differs	12. eldest	17. strictly
3. obliged	8. serving	13. permitted	18. social
4. impolite	9. generations	14. necessity	19. oblige
5. hostess	10. confusing	15. obligation	20. beauty

4. VERB FORMS

I. Complete with *should (not)* or *(not) have to*.

1. shouldn't	2. have to	3. should	4. has to	5. has to
6. should	7. have to	8. should	9. shouldn't	10. don't have to

II. Write the correct form of the verbs.

1. takes	2. is	3. has	4. give	5. doing
6. use	7. live	8. provide	9. exchange	10. to applaud/ lands

III. Fill in the blank by using *have to*, *must*, *should* to complete the sentences.

1. has to	2. Should	3. Must/ have to	4. must	5. Have to
6. must	7. should	8. Have to	9. must	10. Have to

5. CORRECTION

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

1. C (follow)	6. D (respect)	11. D (painting)
2. A (According to)	7. A (should)	12. A (went)
3. C (ceremonies)	8. B (had to)	13. B (a stranger)
4. C (of eating)	9. D (the Ma La)	14. C (at)
5. C (more)	10. D (about)	15. A (did you leave)

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

<p style="text-align: center;">Chopsticks</p> <p>Depending on the restaurant you decide upon for that evening, you may be <u>require</u> to use chopsticks. If for some reasons you aren't too adept with chopsticks, try to learn before <u>pass</u> through immigration. It's really not that hard. One false assumption among many Japanese that's slowly being dispelled by time <u>are</u> the "uniqueness" of Japan.</p>	<p>1. require -> required</p> <p>2. pass -> passing</p> <p>3. are -> is</p>
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Japan is <u>a</u> island nation; Japan is the only country that has four seasons; foreigners can't understand Japan; only Japanese can use chopsticks properly. I cannot count the number of times I've been told how to use Japanese chopsticks but I couldn't use perfectly. If you're dining <u>in</u> a Japanese, don't be surprised if you receive a look of amazement at your ability to eat like a Japanese.	4. a -> an 5. in -> with
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6. READING

I. Read the passage below then Fill one suitable in each blank to complete passage.

1. over	2. popular	3. ago	4. was	5. of
6. with	7. later	8. called	9. in	10. wearing

II. Read the passage and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. True
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III. Read the passage about ancestor worship, and do the tasks that follow.

Task 1: Match a word in column A with definition in column B, writing the answer in each blank.

1. E	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. D
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Task 2: Read the passage again, and then answer the following questions

- Because people believe that their ancestors possess supernatural powers.
- They are: visiting the ancestors at their graves, making offerings to them to provide for their welfare in the afterlife, burning incense every day on the domestic ancestral altar.
- Because they believe that their ancestors may use the money in the afterlife.
- We can see the year of the death, his full name, and the name of the son who erects the tablet.
- They take place on the death date of the ancestors

7. WRITING

I. Frank is cooking. Give him some advice with *should/ shouldn't* + one phrase in the box.

- He shouldn't leave the beef in the oven for more than one hour.
- He should cut the onions as thin as possible.
- He should use fresh herbs and fresh vegetables.
- He shouldn't put in too much salt and chilies.
- He should wait until the water boils before he puts the vegetables into it.

6. He should heat the oven before he puts the beef in.
7. He shouldn't cut the beef into a lot of equal slices.

II. Write in full sentences.

1. If you want to work in the USA, you should learn to speak English.
2. You shouldn't give someone a clock as a present.
3. You are ill. You shouldn't go to school today.
4. Tomorrow is Sunday. So I don't have to go to school.
5. I think people should recycle more paper and glass.
6. The museum is free. You don't have to pay.
7. I had to wear a uniform when I was at school.
8. If you see Pauline, you should be polite to her.
9. You shouldn't smoke. It's bad for you.
10. We have to be on time for the meeting.

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

1. The car is too expensive for her to buy.
2. Do you mind helping me to put the chair away?
3. You shouldn't sweep the house on the first day of Tet.
4. Do we have to finish the work today? / Do we need to finish the work today?
5. I'm interested in learning about other cultures.
6. If he doesn't phone her immediately, he won't get any information.
7. It isn't easy to leave here after such a long time.
8. Why don't we get together and talk about our presentation before we do it in class?

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