**UNIT 6.**

**OUR TET HOLIDAY**

**PART 1. THEORY**

**I. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **English** | **Pronunciation** | **Vietnamese** |
| **1** | apricot blossom | /’eɪprɪkɒt ‘blɒsəm/ | hoa mai |
| **2** | calendar | /’kælɪndə(r)/ | lịch |
| **3** | dragon dance | /’drægən dɑːns/ | múa lân |
| **4** | dress up | /’dres ʌp/ | ăn diện |
| **5** | dried candied fruits | /’draɪd ‘kændid fru:ts/ | mứt |
| **6** | exchange new year's  wishes | /‘ɪks’tʃeɪdʒ nju: jɪə(r) wɪtʃɪz/ | chúc Tết nhau |
| **7** | fireworks | /’faɪəwɜ:ks/ | pháo hoa |
| **8** | first caller | /fɜ:st ‘kɔ:lə(r)/ | người xông đất |
| **9** | furniture | /’ fɜ:nɪtʃə(r)/ | đồ nội thất |
| **10** | go to pagodas to  pray for | /’gəʊ tu: pə’gəʊdəz tu: preɪ fə(r)/ | đi chùa để cầu |
| **11** | jellied meat | /’dʒelɪd mi:t/ | thịt đông |
| **12** | kumquat tree | /’kʌmkwɒt tri:/ | cây quất |
| **13** | lean pork paste | /li:n pɔ:k peɪst / | giò lụa |
| **14** | pagoda | /pə’gəʊdəz/ | chùa |
| **15** | parallel | /’pærəlel/ | câu đối |
| **16** | peach blossom | /pi:tʃ ‘blɒsəm / | hoa đào |
| **17** | pickled onion | /’pɪkld ʌnjən/ | dưa hành |
| **18** | pickled small leeks | /’pɪkld smɔ:l li:ks/ | củ kiệu |
| **19** | present | /’preznt/ | quà tặng |
| **20** | relative | /’relətɪv/ | họ hàng |
| **21** | roasted watermelon  seeds | /rəʊstɪd ‘wɔ:təmelən si:dz/ | hạt dưa |
| **22** | shopping | /’ʃɒpɪη/ | việc mua sắm |
| **23** | special food | /’speʃl fu:d/ | đồ ăn đặc biệt  (trong ngày nào đó) |
| **24** | spring festival | /sprɪη ‘festɪvl/ | hội xuân |
| **25** | sticky rice | /’stɪkɪ raɪs/ | gạo nếp |
| **26** | sweep the floor | /swi:p ðə flɔ:(r)/ | quét nhà |
| **27** | the Kitchen God | /ðə kɪtʃɪn gɒd/ | ông Táo (Táo quân) |
| **28** | the new year tree | /ðə nju: jɪə(r) tri:/ | cây nêu |
| **29** | wish | /wɪʃ/ | ước, cầu |

**II. GRAMMAR**

**1. SHOULD and SHOULDN’T**

**a. Form (Cấu trúc)**

**(+) S + should + V-inf**

**(-) S + shouldn’t + V-inf**

**(?) Should + S + V-inf?**

**Ex:** Students should wear uniform.

(Học sinh nên mặc đồng phục)

We should wear warm coats in this weather.

(Chúng ta nên mặc áo ấm trong thời tiết này.)

b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)

**Should** và **shouldn’t** được dùng để khuyên ai đó nên hay không nên làm điều gì.

**Ex:** She should go to the doctor.

(Chị ấy nên đến gặp bác sĩ.)

He shouldn’t smoke here.

(Anh ấy không nên hút thuốc ở đây.)

They should study hard.

(Họ nên học hành chăm chỉ.)

**2.** *Some, any* **for amount -** *Some, any* **dùng để diễn tả số lượng**

**a. Some (một số, một vài, một ít, một chút)**

**Usage (Cách sử dụng)**

- Ta dùng **some** trong câu khẳng định, trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

**Ex:** I buy some pens.

(Tôi mua vài chiếc bút.)

Linda often drinks some milk in the evening.

(Linda thường uống một chút sữa vào buổi tối.)

- Ta cũng dùng **some** trong câu yêu cầu, lời mời hoặc lời đề nghị lịch sự.

**Ex:** Would you like some coffee?

(Bạn có muốn uống một chút cafe không?)

May I have some noodles?

(Cho tôi một chút mì được không?)

Let’s eat some food and drink some tea.

(Chúng ta hãy ăn một chút đồ ăn và uống một chút trà.)

**b. Any: một chút, một ít**

**Usage (Cách sử dụng)**

- Ta thường dùng **any** trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn, trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

**Ex:** Do you have any rulers? (Bạn có chiếc thước kẻ nào không?)

There isn’t any milk in the fridge. (Không có sữa trong tủ lạnh.)

***Lưu ý:*** Đôi khi ta cũng gặp ***any*** trong câu khẳng định, trước danh từ số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

**Ex:** You can catch any buses. They all go to the zoo.

(Bạn có thể đón bất cứ chiếc xe buýt nào. Tất cả chúng đều đến sở thú.)

He is very strong. He can beat any competitors.

(Anh ta rất mạnh. Anh ta có thể đánh bại bất cứ đối thủ nào.)

**iii. PHONETICS**

**❄ Cách phát âm âm /s/ và /ʃ/.**

1. Âm /s/

**a. Cách phát âm** **âm /s/**

**/s/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm âm này, các em làm như sau.**

- Đặt lưỡi chạm vào mặt trong của răng cửa trên, đầu lưỡi đưa ra ngoài gần chạm vào ngạc trên. Sau đó đẩy luồng hơi từ từ ra ngoài qua khe giữa đầu lưỡi và răng cửa trên. Ta phát âm âm /s/ gần giống âm "x" trong tiếng Việt.

Các em tập thực hành phát âm các từ sau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| six /sɪks/  star /stɑːr/  bus/bʌs/  class /klæs/  song /sɔ:η/ | city /'sɪtɪ/  pencil /’pensl/  sister /'sɪstər/  science /'saɪəns/  century /'sentʃərɪ/ |

b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /s/

- “c” được phát âm là /s/ khi nó đứng trước e, i hoặc y

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Examples** | **Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| city | /'sɪtɪ/ | thành phố |
| bicycle | /'baɪsɪkl/ | xe đạp |
| recycle | /ri:'saɪkl/ | tái sinh, tái chế |
| center | /'sentə(r)/ | trung tâm |
| century | /'sentʃərɪ/ | thế kỷ |

- "s" được phát âm là /s/ khi nó đứng đầu một từ

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Examples** | **Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| see | /si:/ | nhìn thấy |
| sad | /sæd/ | buồn |
| sing | /sɪη/ | hát |
| song | /sɔ:η/ | bài hát |

- "s" được phát âm là /s/ khi nó ở giữa một từ và không ở giữa hai nguyên âm

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Examples** | **Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| most | /məʊst/ | hầu hết |
| haste | /heɪst/ | vội vàng, hấp tấp |
| describe | /dɪ'skraɪb/ | miêu tả |
| display | /dɪ'spleɪ/ | trưng bày |

- "s” được phát âm là /s/ khi từ có tận cùng là f, k, p, t và gh

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Examples** | **Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| roofs | /ru:fs/ | mái nhà |
| stuffs | /stʌfs/ | vật liệu |
| books | /bʊks/ | sách |
| kicks | /kɪks/ | cú đá |
| maps | /mæps/ | bản đồ |

**2. Âm /ʃ/**

**a. Cách phát âm** **âm /ʃ/**

**Âm /ʃ/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm âm này, ta làm như sau:**

- Đầu tiên ta đưa lưỡi lên và lùi lại một chút, sau đó đẩy môi về phía trước thành một vòng tròn. Sau đó phát âm /ʃ/. Âm này gần giống âm "s" trong tiếng Việt nhưng mạnh hơn.

**Các em hãy tập thực hành phát âm các từ sau:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| she /ʃɪ/  shop /ʃɒp/  sure /ʃʊər/  fish /fɪʃ/  push /pʊʃ/ | special /'speʃəl/  ocean /'əʊʃn/  nation /'neɪʃn/  machine /mə' ʃi:n/  musician /mju:’zɪʃn/ |

b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /ʃ/

- “c” được phát âm là /ʃ/ khi đứng trước ia, ie, io, iu, ea

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Examples** | **Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| special | /'speʃəl/ | đặc biệt |
| social | /'səʊʃəl/ | thuộc xã hội |
| artificial | /,ɑːtɪ'fɪʃəl/ | nhân tạo |
| musician | /mju:’zɪʃn/ | nhạc sĩ |

- "s" phát âm là /ʃ/

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Examples** | **Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| ensure | /ɪn'ʃɔ:(r)/ | đảm bảo |
| insure | /ɪn'ʃɔ:(r)/ | bảo hiểm |
| pressure | /'preʃə(r)/ | áp lực, sức ép |
| insurance | /ɪn' ʃʊrəns/ | sự bảo hiểm |

- "t” phát âm là /ʃ/ khi nó ở bên trong một chữ và đứng trước ia, io

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Examples** | **Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| nation | /'neɪʃən/ | quốc gia |
| intention | /ɪn'tenʃn/ | ý định |
| ambition | /æm'bɪʃən/ | tham vọng |
| potential | /pəʊ'tentʃəl/ | tiềm lực |

- “ch" được phát âm là /ʃ/

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Examples** | **Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| machine | /mə’ʃi:n/ | máy móc |
| chemise | /ʃə'mi:z/ | áo lót |
| chevalier | /ʃevə’lɪə/ | kỵ sĩ, hiệp sĩ |

- “sh" luôn được phát âm là /ʃ/

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Examples** | **Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| shake | /ʃeɪk/ | lắc, rũ |
| show | /ʃəʊ/ | trình diễn |
| shout | /ʃaʊt/ | kêu, la lớn |
| sheet | /ʃi:t/ | lá, tờ |
| shop | /ʃɒp/ | cửa hàng |

**PART 2. LANGUAGE**

**I. VOCABULARY**

**Exercise 1. Complete the rest of each phrase with the following words.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| pickled | Kitchen | small leeks | dragon | jellied |
| lean pork | tree | new year | peach | festival |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blossom  **2.** kumquat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **3.** the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tree  **4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meat  **5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ onion | **6.** spring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **7.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dance  **8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ God  **9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paste  **10.** pickled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Exercise 2. Look at the picture and write the correct word**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fireworks Images | Free Vectors, Stock Photos & PSD | Basic Sticky Rice Recipe | Food Network | Presenting presents in the present - Columbia Journalism Review |
| **1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| red-watermelon-seeds | Chinese American Family | Board Approves Modified Calendar for 2022-2023 - Florence County School  District Three | Premium Vector | Happy cute little kid boy and girl sweeping floor |
| **4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **6.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Peach blossoms bloom early in Hanoi flower village | Vietnam Travel Blog | Tiếng Anh 4 Tập 2 - Unit 15 When's Children's Day? - Lesson 2 - 2 Point and  say. | Sách Mềm | Ochna Integerrima ) - Cây Mai Tiếng Anh Là Gì |
| **7.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Exercise 3. Put the words from the box in the appropriate rows of verbs.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| front door | a pagoda | pine tree | a temple | *banh chung* |
| friends | old teachers | a calendar | peach blossoms | apricot blossoms |
| the house | home village | special food | decorations | jellied meat |
| relatives | a church | the led lights | a market | flowers |
| the living room | sticky rice | traditional food | chicken |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Go to** | **Decorate** | **Hang** | **Buy** | **Visit** | **Cook** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| make | decorate | buy | visit | hang |
| clean | cook | go | give | celebrate |

**1.** This year we will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tet in the middle of February.

**2.** My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our house with flowers and plants.

**3.** My grandma and my aunts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chung cakes.

**4.** My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of special food.

**5.** We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apricot blossoms and kumquat trees.

**6.** My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new calendars, lanterns and scrolls.

**7.** My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the house and furniture.

**8.** On the first days of Tet, my family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our relatives.

**9.** My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us lucky money in the morning of the first day.

**10.** On the first day of Tet, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the pagoda to pray for a good year.

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the word/ phrase in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| sweep | sticky rice | lucky money | fireworks | first footer |
| decorate | visit | special food | dried candied fruit | pagodas |

**1.** At New Year's Eve, people gather at Hoan Kiem Lake to see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** At Tet holiday, Vietnamese people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their houses with peach blossoms and apricot blossom.

**3.** At Tet holiday, Vietnamese people go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to wish for success, money, health in New Year.

**4.** At Tet holiday, Vietnamese people cook \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as Chung Cake, boiled chicken, lean pork paste.

**5.** Chung Cake is made from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** The person who set the first foot is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** Do not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the floor at Tet, or you will sweep away all your luck.

**8.** At Tet holiday, Vietnamese people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their relatives and friends.

**9.** At Tet holiday, Vietnamese children usually get some money from their parents, grandparents, .... That is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**10.** At Tet holiday, Vietnamese children usually eat Tet jam, or it is also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**II. GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with *should or should not (shouldn't).***

**1.** People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ always fasten their seatbelts in cars.

**2.** I think we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ give food to people in need as often as possible.

**3.** If you are that sick, then you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stay in bed and call the doctor.

**4.** Men \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stop polluting the planet to avoid more climatic disasters.

**5.** When you light a barbecue, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use petrol because it is dangerous.

**6.** Sam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go on a diet if he does not want to have health problems.

**7.** The bank manager \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ put his money back in the safe.

**8.** These two boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be fighting just because of some bad words.

**9.** If it is that cold today, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wear a coat over your sweater.

**10.** I don't think you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoke that much.

**11.** The kids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spend that much time on TV.

**12.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I tell her the truth or should I say nothing?

**13.** You are overweight. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go on a diet.

**14.** I think you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ try to speak to her instead of keeping silence.

**15.** If you don't want to get up late tomorrow, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stay up late tonight.

**Exercise 2. Complete the short conversation with *should* or *should not (shouldn't).***

**1.** A: I don’t feel very well.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to bed early.

**2.** A: We’re bored.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watch TV so much.

**3.** A: There’s a new girl at school called Susanna.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invite her to our class.

**4.** A: I don't understand my Maths homework.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ask your teacher to explain it again.

**5.** A: I can’t fall asleep at night.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drink so much coffee.

**6.** A: I don’t have any money.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy so many DVDs.

**7.** A: I’m going to live in France for a year.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ learn some French.

**8.** A: I got a bad mark in my Science test.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ study more.

**Exercise 3. Write the pieces of advice for these situations, using *should* or *shouldn't* and the words given in brackets.**

**1.** My tooth is aching again. (not eat so many sweet things)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** Tom has to get up very early tomorrow. (set the alarm clock)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** Mary is putting on weight. (do more exercise)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** Phong and Linh don’t feel well. (stay at home)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** My sister is short-sighted. (go to the doctor's)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6.** I have a pain in my chest. (see a doctor)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7.** My grandfather has a backache. (not carry heavy things)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**8.** My children have decayed teeth. (not eat sweets)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4. List four things that you should and shouldn't do in Tet, the first one has been done for you as an example. (The answer may vary.)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Should** | **Should not** |
| Wear colourful clothes | Sweep the floor |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences with *some* or *any.***

**1.** I am going to ask my mother for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money.

**2.** Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sugar? I am making a cake.

**3.** There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people who want to meet you personally.

**4.** Do you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience with the job?

**5.** She needs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paper to write on.

**6.** I always have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ housework to do. I am never free to do anything.

**7.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people show their interest in the project.

**8.** You can visit me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time you want. I have lots of free time these days.

**9.** Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advice?

**10.** I don't have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money in my pocket now.

**11.** We need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bananas.

**12.** You can’t buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ posters in this shop.

**13.** We haven’t got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oranges at the moment.

**14.** Peter has bought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new books.

**15.** She always takes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sugar with her coffee.

**16.** I have seen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice postcards in this souvenir shop.

**17.** There aren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ folders in my bag.

**18.** I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ magazines for you.

**19.** There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apples on the table.

**20.** Pam does not have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pencils on her desk.

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with *some/ any/ a/ an,***

**1.** There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ banana in the basket.

**2.** I need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tea.

**3.** Are there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes in the fridge?

**4.** We have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rice, but we don't have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meat.

**5.** There’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ orange on the table.

**6.** I’d like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apple juice.

**7.** He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computer.

**8.** Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ice-cream?

**9.** I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends in Hue.

**10.** Do you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dogs or cats at home?

**11.** Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cup of tea?

**12.** I would like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cakes, please.

**13.** Can I have glass of milk?

**14.** Thank you. And \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ box of chocolate would be fine.

**III. PHONETICS**

**Exercise 1. Divide the words into two columns.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| sandcastle | shine | shoot | shock |
| solve | sunny | shake | summer |
| shuffle | shark | snowy | shoulder |
| shut | sooner | sound | soap |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **/s/** | **/ʃ/** |
|  |  |

**Exercise 2. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently for the rest.**

**1.** A. cover B. pencil C. place D. police

**2.** A. same B. see C. sister D. sure

**3.** A. stripe B. science C. usually D. stop

**4.** A. Russia B. class C. glass D. pass

**5.** A. fix B. exam C. six D. next

**6.** A. student B. sugar C. stainless D. slang

**7.** A. summer B. singer C. study D. tables

**8.** A. sure B. stupid C. spring D. snail

**9.** A. ocean B. ceiling C. city D. circle

**10.** A. ache B. school C. machine D. chemical

**PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**I. LISTENING**

**☞ Listen and do the tasks followed.**

**Exercise 1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F). ❄ Track 11**

**1.** People buy lots of pork rolls during Tet. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** Boats bring flowers go down the Red River. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** People do not care much about food during Tet. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** There is not much of demand of tourism during Tet. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** This year, domestic bookings are 15 per cent higher than last year. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2. Listen again and answer the question. ❄ Track 12**

**1.** What are people working overtime to prepare?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** How many flower markets opened on the 3rd of February?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** What do flower markets sell?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** Where do boats bring flowers go toward?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** What do villagers in Dong Thap province sell?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II. SPEAKING**

**Exercise 1. Complete the conversation with the questions from the box then practise speaking it.**

**• How do you celebrate?**

**• Will you help your mother with cooking?**

**• What do you do on the next days?**

**• Will you buy Chung cakes?**

**• What will you do for this New Year?**

**Tom:** (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Linh:** I will clean and decorate our house.

**Tom:** (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Linh:** Yes, I will. My mother usually cooks lots of traditional food.

**Tom:** (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Linh:** No. We won't buy Chung cakes. My grandma will make Tet cakes.

**Tom:** (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Linh:** In the morning of the first day, we wear our new clothes, make wishes to our parents and get lucky money. Then my family go to some pagodas to pray for a happy new year.

**Tom:** (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Linh:** On the second day of Tet, we often visit our relatives. And I go out with my friends on the third day.

**Tom:** It sounds great! I hope you enjoy yourself this year.

**Exercise 2. Read the sentences and give advice with *should or shouldn't* to talk about what we *should or shouldn't* do at Tet.**

**0.** Smile a lot and avoid arguments

🡪 At Tet, you should smile a lot and avoid arguments.

**1.** Dress up in colorful clothes

🡪 At Tet, you

**2.** Say words of wishes to grandparents

🡪 At Tet, you

**3.** Go to pagodas and churches

🡪 At Tet, you

**4.** Visit relatives and friends

🡪 At Tet, you

**5.** Break things such as dishes, cups

🡪 At Tet, you

**6.** Have conflicts with your parents

🡪 At Tet, you

**7.** Set the first foot in other people's house without being asked to.

🡪 At Tet, you

**8.** Sweep floor on the first three days of Tet

🡪 At Tet, you

**9.** Ask for lucky money

🡪 At Tet, you

**10.** Eat shrimps and squids

🡪 At Tet, you

**III. READING**

**Exercise 1. Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the option A, B, C or D.**

The traditional New Year’s food in Japan is called "osech-ryori”, and it consists of numerous little dishes based on region and history. Here is a list of some common and not-so-common foods found in osechi-ryori.

A traditional local New Year’s food known as osechi-ryori is commomly consumed on New Year’s Day (which is referred to in Japanese as "Ganjitsu”). Osechi-ryori, or often called just "osechi”, is a food that consists of various colorful dishes.

As the New Year symbolizes a new beginning, osechi-ryori consists of food with **auspicious** meanings. The dishes are stored in a three or four - tiered container called “Jubako”. On Ganjitsu, people are not supposed to work, including the housewives. Hence, osechi is prepared in advance for Ganjitsu.

**1.** What does the word *"osech-ryori"in* Japnese mean?

A. New Year B. traditional food

C. name of a dish D. name of a region

**2.** Which word means New Year's Day?

A. Osech B. Ryori C. Jubako D. Ganjitsu

**3.** When is osechi-ryori commonly consumed?

A. New Year's Day B. beginning of the days

C. the first month of the year D. last month of the year.

**4.** Which of the following words best replace the word "auspicious” in the last paragraph?

A. understanding B. astonishing

C. promising D. interesting

**5.** How many tiers does Jubako container have?

A. two to three B. three to four

C. four to five D. more than five

**6.** Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Osechi-ryori consists of numberous little dishes based on region and history.

B. Osechi-ryori is a food that consists of various colorful dishes.

C. On Ganjitsu, housewives are supposed to work.

D. Osechi is prepared in advance for Ganjitsu.

**Exercise 2. Read and do the tasks followed.**

Lunar New Year, or Tet, is Vietnam’s main holiday. It is the most important occasion in the year which falls sometime between 19th January and 20th February on the Western calendar. Tet marks the beginning of spring and the start of a new year.

Tet's preparations and celebrations nowadays is shorter than those of in the past. Streets are decorated with coloured lights and red banners. Shops are full of 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 with its ripe deep orange fruits is popular throughout the country. One of Tet’s most special foods is Chung cake, which is made from sticky rice, green beans and fatty pork. Mut, which is candied fruits such as sugared apples, plums or tomatoes, is also popular.

**Exercise 2a. Answer the question.**

**1.** What is another name of Tet?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** When does Tet falls sometime?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** What does Tet mark?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** What do people decorate streets with?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** What do people do at Tet?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2b. Decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **T or F** |
| **1.** People often decorated their homes with plants and flowers at Tet in the past, but now they don’t. |  |
| **2.** Peach blossom is traditional at Tet in the North. |  |
| **3.** The kumquat tree is only popular in the South. |  |
| **4.** Chung cake is made from sticky rice, beef and green peas. |  |
| **5.** Some types of Mut are sugared apples, plums or tomatoes. |  |

**Exercise 3. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.**

New Year (shogatsu or oshogatsu) is the most (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ holiday in Japan. Most businesses shut down (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ January 1 to January and families typically together to spend the days (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Years (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traditionally viewed as completely separate, with (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new year providing (**6**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fresh start. Consequently, all duties are supposed to be completed (**7**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the end of the year, while bonenkai parties ("year forgetting parties”) are held with the (**8**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of leaving the old year's worries and troubles (**9**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Homes and entrance gates are decorated (**10**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ornaments made of pine, bamboo and plum trees, and clothes and houses are cleaned.

**1.** A. difficult B. difficulty C. important D. importance

**2.** A. from B. until C. with D. at

**3.** A. although B. though C. together D. altogether

**4.** A. am B. is C. are D. to be

**5.** A. each B. one C. none D. many

**6.** A. a B. an C. the D. No article

**7.** A. with B. over C. under D. by

**8.** A. point B. purpose C. understanding D. view

**9.** A. beside B. behind C. next D. between

**10.** A. to B. from C. with D. of

**IV. WRITING**

**Exercise 1a. Rearrange the given words or phrases to make meaningful sentences.**

**1.** next year/ will/ foreign language/ learn/ more/ one/ I

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** won’t/ unless/ with me/ the movie/ you go/I/ go to.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** to go to/ want/ a new bicycle/ next year/ to have/I/ school.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** interesting/ tomorrow/ will tell/ when/ something/ see you/I/ you/I.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** until/ talk to/ won't/ her/ go home/ see/I/I/ and/ can

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 1b. Underline the mistake in each of the following sentences and rewrite the correct sentences.**

**1.** I will have a present when my father come back from work.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** You mustn’t leaving until I tell you to.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** I won’t to tell you the truth.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** She want to have a new school bag.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** Children must to go to bed early to have a good health.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2. Read the sentences and give advice with *should* or *shouldn't.***

**1.** It’s a good idea to get up early and do exercise.

🡪 You should

**2.** It’s not good to drink too much coffee every day.

🡪 You shouldn’t

**3.** We have great time when you come and see me regularly.

🡪 You should

**4.** It’s not a good idea to have a party outdoors when the weather is not fine.

🡪 We shouldn’t

**5.** I appreciate your participation in the discussion tomorrow.

🡪 You should

**6.** It’s good if students prepare lessons well before going to school.

🡪 Students should

**7.** It’s not a good idea when students are late for school.

🡪 Students shouldn’t

**8.** l am not happy when you take my bike without asking me first.

🡪 You shouldn’t

**9.** It’s good if you help friends when they are in trouble.

🡪 You should

**10.** It is not a good idea that she tells lies to her mother.

🡪 She shouldn’t

**Exercise 3. Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe how your family prepares for Tet.**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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