**UNIT 4**

**OUR CUSTOMS**

**AND TRADITIONS**

**A. PHONETICS**

**I. Look at the pictures and write the clusters /spr/ or /str/.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| https://i.pinimg.com/originals/80/ec/09/80ec09f1bdb0cd7b2a722028d3c28d45.jpg | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho spring | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho string clipart | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 1. \_\_\_eet | 2. \_\_\_ing | 3. \_\_\_ing | 4. \_\_\_inkler |
| Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho sprout | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho spray | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| 5. \_\_\_out | 6. \_\_\_awberry | 7. \_\_\_ay | 8. \_\_\_ong |
| HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho sprain clipart | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho spripe lipart | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho spread |
| 9. \_\_\_eam | 10. \_\_\_ain | 11. \_\_\_ipe | 12. \_\_\_ead |
| HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho pedestrian clipart | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho frustrated |
| 13. new\_\_\_int | 14. pede\_\_\_ian | 15. off\_\_\_ing | 16. fru\_\_\_ated |

**II. Underline the words with /spr/ and circle the words with /str/. Read the sentences.**

1. People in Poland celebrate the first day of spring with dramatic fashion, and they parade through the street.

2. The bean seed sprouted from straw is an example of overcoming challenges.

3. The string was attached to the back of the participant’s shorts and unwound during the sprint.

4. Spread potatoes out in a pan, spray them with coconut oil, and sprinkle a half of spices over the potatoes.

5. Astronauts aboard the ISS have blended the first espresso in space.

6. Pedestrians greeting strangers seems to be the custom in our town.

7. Would you like orange juice and *Sprite* mixed with strawberries?

8. It’s their tradition to call surname first, and they may feel frustrated if you mispronounce it.

**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Match the word or phrase with its definition.**

1. custom a. the feeling of being comfortable and happy in a particular place or with a particular group of people

2. tradition b. the knives, forks, and spoons that you use for eating food

3. sharp c. an accepted way of behaving or of doing things

4. table manners d. exactly right

5. cutlery e. all the people who were born at about the same time

6. prong f. a belief, custom or way of doing something that has existed for a long time

7. generation g. the socially acceptable way to eat your food, especially when eating a meal with others

8. sense of belonging h. each of the two or more long pointed parts of a fork

9. host i. at a particular time exactly

10. spot on j. a person who invites guests to a meal, a party, etc.

**II. Complete the sentences with the words in part I.**

1. Your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are awful - don’t you know how to use a knife and fork?

2. The major items of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Western dining style are the knife, fork and spoon.

3. The extended family generally consists of at least three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – grandparents,parents and children living together.

4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will offer you drinks or foods if he invites you to his home.

5. It’s the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Japan to take your shoes off when you go into someone’s house.

6. The weather forecast was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – itrained all day!

7. Are you sure that other people have had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in your group?

8. My extended family has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of having reunions every summer.

9. You shouldn’t point the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the fork upwards during the meal.

10. Please be here at seven o’clock \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Complete the sentences with the correct form or tense of the verbs in the box.**

respect wrap worship pass take reflect reunite break

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the present in red paper and tied it with yellow ribbon.

2. All students should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their teachers.

3. The culture of *xoe* dancing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Thai people’s lifestyle and culture.

4. We decided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with tradition and go away for Tet holidays.

5. In my family the tradition that has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down is eating together every Sunday.

6. Almost every Vietnamese household sets an altar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their ancestors.

7. It is considered very impolite not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off your shoes before entering a house in Japan.

8. Lots of people come back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their families during Tet holiday.

**IV. Match the two halves to make a full sentence.**

1. In Vietnam, it is not uncommon

2. If you are invited to a Swede’s home,

3. It’s our tradition at Mid-Autumn festival that

4. It’s the custom in Mexico to

5. My province broke with tradition by

a. everyone will give moon cakes to their parents, relatives or friends.

b. not having fireworks on New Year’s Eve.

c. you should bring a gift such as chocolates, flowers or liquors as the Swedish gift giving custom.

d. you take off your shoes before going into a house.

e. for three generations to be living together under one roof.

6. It’s an old custom in many birthday parties that

7. Considered as the symbol of Vietnamese tradition,

8. There is a custom in Japan that

f. *Ao dai* is most commonly worn by women at school, work and on special occasions.

g. the birthday cake is decorated with lighted candles.

h. tip 10% for passable service and 15% for good service.

**V. Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn’t*.**

1. In Japan, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ point at people or things because it’s considered rude.

2. When invited to a Vietnamese home, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bring gifts wrapped inbrightly coloured paper.

3. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stand up chopsticks in your food between mouthfuls or when finished – it resembles incense sticks that are burned in memory of the dead.

4. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sweep your house on the first three days of the new year becauseall your money and success will be swept out too.

5. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smile and say “thank you” when receiving a gift.

6. When travelling on public transport, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ avoid loud phone conversations.

7. When visiting Thailand, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mention the King and do anything that’sdisrespectful.

8. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take your shoes off when entering homes or temples.

9. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use both hands when giving and receiving things.

10. When dining in Thailand, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat with your fork, but do use it topush food onto your spoon.

**VI. Write the second sentence, using should or shouldn’t and the words given.**

1. White and black are colours of funeral in Vietnam. (you/ wear/ white or black clothes/ the first days/ the New Year)

2. The Japanese take punctuality seriously. (we/ arrive/ on time)

3. Respecting old people is our tradition. (you/ say “hi”/ when/ meet/ old people)

4. In India, food isn’t seen clean once it touches your plate. (you/ never/ offer/ the food in your plate/ anyone)

5. In Thailand, the head is seen as the most sacred part of the body. (you/ never/ touch/ adult or child/ the head)

6. Alcohol is not good for your health. (you/ try/ alcohol)

7. You’ve had that headache for two days. (I/ think/ you/ go/ the doctor)

8. It’s not good for you to sit still for long and look at a screen. (you/ watch TV/ use the Internet/ for long)

**VII. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to* and the verbs in brackets.**

1. When visiting a temple, tourists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (follow) some important customs.

2. The secretary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (answer) all the phone calls at work.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work tomorrow. There’s a holiday.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) another ticket to see this part of the castle?

5. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (recycle) as much as possible.

6. Susan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the town with us if she doesn’t want to.

7. In our country, children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a uniform at school.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) his work tonight? Can he do it tomorrow?

9. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (put) a stamp on this letter. It says FREEPOST on it.

10. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stop) talking when the lesson starts.

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) the final test?

12. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) an umbrella. I’m sure it isn’t going to rain.

13. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the party early last night – I wasn’t very well.

14. It was a lovely holiday. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) anything.

15. The children are happy because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) any homework today.

**VIII. Underline the correct form.**

1. Children *must / have to* start school when they are five.

2. In many countries, you *should / must* wear a seat belt in the car - it’s the law.

3. I know you like sugar but you *shouldn’t / don’t have to* eat quite so much - it’s bad for you.

4. I’m not working tomorrow, so I *mustn’t / don’t have to* get up early.

5. The manager suggested that we *have to / should* try to find another hotel.

6. Kids *should / have to* wear a life vest. That’s bur regulation.

7. You *mustn’t / don’t have to* smoke in here; smoking isn’t allowed in the airport.

8. You *must / should* hand in your homework on Tuesday or your mark will be zero.

9. You *have to / don’t have to* dress up for the party. Wear whatever you feel comfortable in.

10. You *should / have to* ask the teacher to help you if you don’t understand the lesson.

**IX. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.**

1. You look really tired. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take a few days off and have a holiday.

a. should b. must c. have to d. can

2. 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

3. Sorry, but my train is at 6.00. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leave now.

a. shouldn’t b.ought to c.mustn’t d. have to

4. 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

5. The airline only allows two piecesof luggage. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pack too much!

a. shouldn’t b. mustn’t c. don’t have to d. couldn’t

6. John can’t come because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work tomorrow.

a. should b.can c.must d. has to

7. I know they enjoy their work, but they \_\_\_\_\_\_ work at the weekends.It’s not goodfor them.

a. shouldn’t b.don’t have to c. mustn’t d. have to

8. Elderly people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be treated with great respect

a. shouldn’t b. should c.aren’t obliged to d. mustn’t

9. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use chopsticks for spring roll. It is finger food.

a. must b.has to c.doesn’t have to d. should

10. 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

**X. Choose the correct option, a, b or c to complete the sentences.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sit here, or do you want me to sit somewhere else?

a. Could you b.Shall I c. Why don’t we

2. I don’t think you’ve understood this. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ look at Unit 12 again.

a. If I were you b.You shouldn’t c.I think you should

3. We need to talk about our presentation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meet after school tomorrow?

a. Why don’t we b. How about c. Do we have to

4. That’s not very nice way to talk to other people. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak like that.

a. Is it all right if I b. Would you mind c.I don’t think you should

5. Mrs Allan is leaving at the end of term. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy her a present.

a. Let’s b.We don’t have to c.Why not

6. I don’t think I can do this on my own. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helping me?

a. Would you like b.I think you should c. Do you mind

7. Parking in this street is prohibited. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ park here.

a. I think you should b. You mustn’t c. You don’t have to

8. I’m sorry I haven’t got my homework. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forget it again?

a. Do you mind if I b. Shall I c.Why don’t we

**XI. Complete each sentence with a suitable preposition.**

1. Today we’re going to learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ customs and traditions.

2. The tradition has been passed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from father to son for generations.

3. They still follow the custom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pinning moneyto the bride’s dress.

4. Vietnamese women often wear *ao dai* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ special occasions.

5. We decided to break \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tradition and have fish for Thanksgiving dinner.

6. They take their shoes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when entering the house to avoid getting the floor dirty.

7. According to tradition, we have fireworks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New Year’s Eve.

8. It is the custom in that country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ women to marry young.

9. We often talk about our day at school or work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dinner table.

10. Gifts should be wrapped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colourful paper.

**C. SPEAKING**

**I. Complete the dialogue with the appropriate phrases or sentences (A - H).**

A. What should I do at the dinner table?

B.Try to finish everything on your plate.

C.and do not sit down until the oldest member has seated.

D.Do you mind if I ask you something

E.place your chopsticks, fork or knife on your bowl or plate.

F.You can ask whatever you want.

G. Do I have to wear formal clothes?

H.What should I do when I’m invited to a Vietnamese house for a meal?

Maria: Hi, Mai! I’m going to take a trip to Vietnam next month.

(1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about Vietnamese customs and etiquette?

Mai: Not at all. (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Marla: (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mai: You should bring a small gift, such as flowers, fruits or sweets wrapped in colourful paper.

Maria: What should I wear? (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mai: No. Just dress conservatively.

Maria: (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mai: Wait to be shown where to sit (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Maria: What else?

Mai: (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Leaving food on your plate is considered impolite... When you have finished eating, (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Maria: Thanks for all.

**II. Rearrange the sentences to make a complete conversation.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Thanks for teaching me. How about the customs before a meal? I’m a little nervous...

\_\_\_\_\_ No. We sit on a mat with foods on a tray in the middle. Everyone has a bowl and a pair of chopsticks.

\_\_\_\_\_ Let’s see if I can follow you!

\_\_\_\_\_ No, in my parents’ house. We’ll have a big meal with my family members.

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes, you can have a spoon, but no fork and knife. I’ll teach you to use chopsticks.

\_\_\_\_\_ In your parents’ house? But I don’t know your table manners.

\_\_1\_\_ Hey Jennifer! I would like to invite you to our dinner.

\_\_\_\_\_ Chopsticks? I don’t know how to use them. Is there any fork, knife or spoon?

\_\_\_\_\_ Don’t worry! You’re a foreigner, so you don’t have to know the manners clearly.

\_\_\_\_\_ Wow, that’s nice. Where? In a restaurant?

\_\_\_\_\_ It’ll be OK, Jennifer! Just follow my directions when we get home.

\_\_\_\_\_ I should learn something first though. Do you sit around a table?

**D. READING**

**I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.**

simply bow given rather addressing usual *wai* with

Thais often greet one another with a *wai* – a palms-together gesture accompanied by a (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, slight bend of knees and smile. ‘Khun’ is used as a prefix, instead of Mr and Ms when (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people. It can be used for both males and females, For example, a 30-year-old male, Kullawat Chaowanawatee, will (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be Khun Kullawat. Every Thai has a nickname, and once you are more familiar with people it is(4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for them to encourage you to call them by their nickname instead oftheirfirst name. Most Thai nicknames are single syllable words which are (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from birth and can be Thai or English words, colours, fruits, or shortenings of their first name.

Thais don’t use ‘please’, ‘thank you’ and ‘hello’. Instead of saving ‘thank you’, ‘hello’ or ‘good bye’, many Thais simply smile or offer a (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equivalent of‘please’ in Thai is complex and varies (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rank and status one is speakingto. Many Thais ask ‘where are you going?’ (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than saying. ‘How are you?’

**II. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.**

GIFT-GIVING CUSTOMS IN VIETNAM

Gift giving is important in Vietnam because of the significance of interpersonal relationships in Vietnamese culture.

First and foremost, do not encourage corruption. There is a clear cut between gift-giving and bribery. Nevertheless, it is common in Vietnam for exchanging small gifts on certain occasions such as anniversary, Tet holiday... to express your respect, love, appreciation or gratitude.

Gift-giving customs depend on the context. If it is a private gift for one Vietnamese partner you should give the gift at a private occasion. If you have a gift for the whole officeor company, you should give it after the business meeting with the whole office’s employee.

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

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

1. According to the passage, why is gift giving important in Vietnam?

a.Because it helps to establish a friendship.

b.Because it’s common in Vietnamese culture.

c.Because it’s the best way to build up a stable relationship.

d.Because personal relationships play a vital role in Vietnamese culture.

2. Which of the followings should not be a reason for gift giving?

a. Toshowappreciation b. To bribesomebody

c. To express gratitude d. To show affection

3. Whengiving a gift, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. wrap it in black or white paper

b. give it in the business meeting

c.never give sharp objects, such as knives or scissors

d.avoid giving it at a private occasion

4. When receiving a gift, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. always say “thank you? b. try to find what is it

c. open it in front of the giver d. ask your host to open it

5. Whichofthe following is NOT true about gift giving customs in Vietnam?

a.Gift giving is a good way of strengthening relationships.

b.Gifts for your partners should be given at private occasions.

c.You should avoid giving anything sharp.

d.It is considered rude not to open the gift in front of the giver.

**E. WRITING**

**I. Put the words in order to make sentences.**

1. If/ a/ should/ Vietnamese home/ bring/ invited/ to/ gift/ you/ a/ small

2. as/ custom/ *ojigi*/ bowing/ in/ Known/ is/ important/ Japan/ an

3. greeting/ shake hands/ when/ saying/ The Vietnamese/ and/ both/ when/ good-bye

4. don’t/ wear/ a/ You/ tie/ to/ have to/ dinner party/ if/ want to/ you/ don’t/ a

5. taking off/ when/ house/ a/ It’s/ entering/ the Japanese/ shoes/ custom/ of

6. follow/ cleaning/ the tradition/ the house/ Do/ before/ we/ of/ have to/ Tet?

7. We/ together/ on/ have/ dinner/ a/ family/ of/ eating/ New Year’s Eve/ tradition.

8. wear/ occasions/ special/ on/ women/ Vietnamese/ *ao dai*/ usually

**II. Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets.**

1. It’s impolite of them to wear hats in the pagoda. (shouldn’t)

2. Children have to live with their parents until they reach the age of 18. (obliged)

3. Is it necessary for me to tip in a coffee shop? (have to)

4. It’s not mandatory for staff to wear vests in their company. (need)

5. It’s good for us to keep our traditional customs. (should)

6. It’s really important to remove your shoes when entering a temple. (must)

7. Photography is not allowed at some sacred places. (mustn’t)

8. It’s Saturday tomorrow, so it’s not necessary for Jane to get up early. (have to)

9. If I were you, I’d ask them about their customs. (should)

10. Why don’t we look for the information on the Internet? (how)

**TEST FOR UNIT 4**

**I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.**

1. a. wrap b. worship c. wear d. wife

2. a. chopstick b. tradition c. gift d. knife

3. a. obligation b. occasion c. expression d. celebration

4. a. mat b. tray c. place d. table

5. a. cutlery b. custom c. compliment d. circle

**II. Complete each sentence with a suitable word.**

1. Good table \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make for a more pleasant meal!

2. Many family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been passed down through generations.

3. We are Christian, so our family has the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of giving presents at Christmas.

4. We decided to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with tradition and have fish for Thanksgiving dinner.

5. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ touch an adult’s head or shoulders because it’s disrespectful.

6. Family traditions provide family members with a sense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Lots of people come \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reunite with their families during the Obon festival.

8. A typical extended family in Vietnam often includes three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; grandparents, parents, and children.

**III. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.**

1. There’s a tradition of having parties \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.

a. on b.in c. at d. for

2. Generally, rice is served \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fish, meat, soup and vegetable.

a. to b.as c. in c. with

3. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak when the teacher is speaking.

a. needn’t b. can’t c. don’t have to d. mustn’t

4. Christmas Eve is the day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people in some countries exchange their presents.

a. that b. which c. when d. what

5. Japanese have developed the custom of eating meals sitting on tatami \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not on chairs

a. towels b,prongs c. trays d. mats

6. You have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your hat when going inside the main worship area of the temple.

a. take off b.puton c. break with d.getout

7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place your chopsticks on your rice bowl when finished with a meal. Don’t rest them on the table.

a. shouldn’t b. don’t have to c. should d. mustn’t

8. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a long family tradition of serving the military.

a. followed b.obliged c. reflected d. agreed

9. In the UK, families often celebrate Christmas together, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they can watch each other open their presents!

a.though b.but c. because d. so

10. ‘We don’t sweep the floor on the first day of Tet.’ ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Why?’

a. What a bad day! b. You’re kidding! c. You’re right. d. Spot on!

**IV. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, C or D that needs correcting.**

1. Some people think young people shouldto 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 bringseither A B C

good luck or bad luck.

D

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

culture.

D

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

A B C D

5. In Vietnam the engagement is sometimes considered much important than the wedding.

A B C D

6. Dressingwell 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 considereddisrespectful.

A B C D

8. He asked me anxiously what he has to do when visiting a Vietnamese home.

A B C D

**V. Supply the correct tense and form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Last week, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) dinner with a French family.

2. I hate eating with spoon because it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(cause) trouble when I eat fish.

3. In the past, *ao dai* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wear) by both men and women.

4. The speaker \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(give) a presentation on Vietnamese customs and traditions right now.

5. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(travel) to six countries since she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(start) the job.

6. Our family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) dinner together every Saturday night. It’s our family tradition.

7. I hope I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) a chance to visit your country soon.

8. When in Japan, you should avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(eat) on the go.

9. I think you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) to the doctor. You look terrible.

10. The Japanese tend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(use) their mobile phones discreetly when in public.

**VI. Write the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when dining, South Koreans use cushions to sit on the floor and eat from a low table. (tradition)

2. The wai is the traditional form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Thailand. (greet)

3. They weren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to live with their parents after the wedding. (obligation)

4. It is considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to address an elder with his or her given name. (polite)

5. Is that woman the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the party? (host)

6. The children in our family are always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their elders. (respect)

7. Custom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from tradition in some aspects such as scale and time. (different)

8. Don’t use your personal chopsticks to get food from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dish. (serve)

9. Many families have three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which create unique cultural features. (generate)

10. We have lots of customs and it can get a bit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for visitors. (confuse)

**VII. Match the questions with the answers.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Hi, Dan. How was your trip to Italy?  2. I heard you had a new friend. Is she Italian?  3. You went to her home? How exciting!  4. How was the dinner?  5. Why? Was there any problem?  6. Really? Why not search them on Google beforehand?  7. And now? Do you know everything about them?  8. I can help you to practice it. Let’s go to an Italian restaurant. | a. Yes. Her name’s Sofia. I went to her home last Saturday.  b. No, not everything. However, I’ll try my best next time.  c. You’re kidding! But thank you anyway.  d. Well, I was invited for dinner.  e. Yeah. I was a bit confused about Italian table manners.  f. I did but Italian table manners are so complicated.  g. Oh, it was great.  h. The food was good, but I felt somewhat embarrassed. |

**VIII. Choose the word which best fits each gap.**

Vietnamese people often enjoy sharing a meal with the whole family. The meal is often shared with loved ones over a lot of (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They eat from bowls and use chopsticks and spoons but chopsticks still remain as the most popular means of eating. Learn how to use chopsticks and how to put them (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when not using. For instance, you should place them neatly on the table or on the bowl when breaking to drink or speak. When finished (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a meal, rest your chopsticks on your rice bowl. Sticking the chopsticks straight up from a bowl of rice is a (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it indicates funeral incense. It is also best to keep in mind that (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the chopsticks on the side of a bowl is considered rude.

You should also wait to be seated in the dining table and ask the elders to eat first(6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this is a mark of honor to them. The women normally sit right next to the rice cooker to serve rice for the diners. It is a common table (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a sign of affection and care to pick up food for each other.

Before starting the meal, Vietnamese have a catchphrase: “*Chúc mọi người ăn ngonmiệng*”. It means “Have a nice meal”. This not only shows your politeness (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also your eagerness before enjoying the food.

1. a. laugh b. laughing c. laughed d. laughter

2. a. cleanly b. properly c. easily d. mainly

3. a. to b. by c. with d. up

4. a. taboo b. offence c. disrespect d. crime

5. a. tapping b. kicking c. fitting d. cutting

6. a. although b. because c. as long as d. when

7. a. setting b. dining c. manner d. style

8. a. or b. so c. and d. but

**IX. Read the text carefully, then answer the questions.**

BRITISH STRANGE FOOD HABITS

Perhaps you know about some of the food that British people eat, but do you know about their strange food habits? People from different parts of the UK and from different classes call their meals by different names. They call the midday meal, lunch or dinner and the evening meal, dinner, supper or tea. Tea is also sandwiches, cakes and tea (the drink) at four or five o’clock. What do the British eat when they want something quick and easy? Baked beans, of course! You must warm them in a pan and eat them on toast.

Cheddar cheese is so popular in Britain that people run after it down a hill! This is a very strange English sport. You can see it once a year in Coopers Hill. There are four races, three for men and one for women. At the start of the race someone drops a big, round cheese down a very, very steep hill. About 15 racers run and jump after it. The first person to get to the bottom of the hill gets the cheese.

There is another strange race that the British have. It is a special Pancake Day race. Only women can run in the race. They must run with a pancake in a frying pan and throw it in the air three times. After the race, many English families eat pancakes with lemon juice and sugar.

Be careful if you have Christmas dinner with a British family – some of their Christmas customs are risky! Be very careful! Eat the Christmas pudding slowly if you don’t want to eat a coin! When they are making their delicious dessert, British people put a coin in the mixture. The person who finds the coin in their pudding will be rich and happy.

1. What do the British call the evening meal?

2. What do the British have with baked beans?

3. How often is the Cheddar cheese sport event held?

4. What is the prize if you win the Cheddar cheese race?

5. Who can take part in a pancake race?

6. Why is it dangerous to eat Christmas pudding?

**X. 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

**ĐÁP ÁN**

**A. PHONETICS**

**I.** 1. street 2. spring 3. string 4. sprinkler 5. sprout

6.strawberry 7. spray 8. strong 9. stream 10. sprain

11. stripe 12. spread 13. newsprint 14. pedestrian 15. offspring

16. frustrated

**II.** 1. spring, street 2. sprouted, straw 3. string, sprint

4. Spread, spray,sprinkle 5. Astronauts, espresso 6. Pedestrians, strangers

7.Sprite, strawberries 8. frustrated, mispronounce

**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**I.** 1. c 2. f 3. i 4. g 5. b 6. h 7. e 8. a 9. j 10. d

**II.** 1. table manners 2. cutlery 3. generations 4. host 5. custom 6. spot on

7. sense of belonging 8. tradition 9. prongs 10. sharp

**III.** 1. wrapped 2. respect 3. reflects 4. to break 5. passed

6. to worship 7. to take 8. to reunite

**IV.** 1. e 2. c 3. a 4. h 5. b 6. g 7. f 8. d

**V.** 1. shouldn’t 2. should 3. shouldn’t 4. shouldn’t 5. should

6. should 7. shouldn’t 8. should 9. should 10. shouldn’t

**VI.** 1. You shouldn’t wear white or black clothes on the first days of the New Year.

2.We should arrive on time.

3.You shouldn’t say “hi” when you meet old people.

4.You should never offer the food in your plate to anyone.

5.They should never touch an adult or child on the head.

6. You shouldn’t try alcohol.

7. I think you should go to the doctor.

8. You shouldn’t watch TV or use the Internetfor long.

**VII.** 1. have to follow 2. has to answer 3. don’t have to go 4. Do... have to buy

5. has to recycle 6. doesn’t have to come 7. have to wear 8. Does... have to do

9. don’t have to put 10. have to stop 11. Do... have to take 12. doesn’t have to take

13. had to leave 14. didn’t have to 15. don’t have to do

**VIII.** 1. have to 2. must 3. shouldn’t 4. don’t have to 5. should

6. have to 7. mustn’t 8. must 9. don’t have to 10. should

**IX.** 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. d 7.a 8.b 9. c 10. b

**X.** 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. a

**XI.** 1. about 2. down 3. of 4. on 5. with

6. off 7. on 8 for 9. at 10. in

**C. SPEAKING**

**I.** 1. D 2. F 3. H 4. G 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. E

**II.** - Hey Jennifer! I would like to invite you to our dinner.

- Wow, that’s nice. Where? In a restaurant?

- No, in my parents’ house. We’ll have a big meal with my family members.

- In your parents’ house? But I don’t know your table manners.

- Don’t worry! You’re a foreigner, so you don’t have to know the manners clearly.

- I should learn something first though. Do you sit around a table?

- No. We sit on a mat with foods on a tray in the middle. Everyone has a bowl and a pair of chopsticks.

- Chopsticks? I don’t know how to use them. Is there any fork, knife or spoon?

- Yes, you can have a spoon, but no fork and knife. I’ll teach you to use chopsticks.

- Thanks for teaching me. How about the customs before a meal? I’m a little nervous...

- It’ll be OK, Jennifer! Just follow my directions when we get home.

- Let’s see if I can follow you!

**D. READING**

**I.** 1. bow 2. addressing 3. simply 4. usual 5. given

6. wai 7. with 8. rather

**II.** 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d

**E. WRITING**

**I.** 1. If invited to a Vietnamese home, you should bring a small gift.

2. Known as ojigi, bowing is an important custom in Japan.

3. The Vietnamese shake hands both when greeting and when saying good-bye.

4. You don’t have to wear a tie to a dinner party if you don’t want to.

5. It’s the Japanese custom of taking off shoes when entering a house.

6. Do we have to follow the tradition of cleaning the house before Tet?

7. We have a family tradition of eating dinner together on New Year’s Eve.

8. Vietnamese women usually wear *ao dai* on special occasions.

**II.** 1. They shouldn’t wear hats in the pagoda.

2. Children are obliged to live with their parents until they reach the age of 18.

3. Do I have to tip in a coffee shop?

4. Staff don’t need to wear vests in their company.

5. We should keep our traditional customs.

6. You must remove your shoes when entering a temple.

7. You mustn’t take photographs at some sacred places.

8. It’s Saturday tomorrow, so Jane doesn’t have to get up early.

9. You should ask them about their customs.

10. How about looking for the information on the Internet?

**TEST FOR UNIT 4**

**I.** 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. d

**II.** 1. manners 2. traditions 3. custom 4. break 5. shouldn’t

6. belonging 7. back/ home 8. generations

**III.** 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. b

**IV.** 1. C (follow) 2. A (According to)3. C (ceremonies) 4. C (of eating)

5.C (more) 6. D (respect) 7. A (should) 8. B (had to)

**V.** 1. had 2. causes 3. was worn 4. is giving 5.has travelled - started

6.have/ has 7. will have 8. eating 9. go 10. to use

**VI.** 1. Traditionally 2. greeting 3. obliged 4. impolite 5. hostess

6. respectful 7. differs 8. serving 9. generations 10. confusing

**VII.** 1.g 2. a 3. d 4. h 5. e 6. f 7. b 8. c

**VIII.** 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. b 6. c 8. d

**IX.** 1. The British call the evening meal, dinner, supper or tea.

2.The British have toast with baked beans.

3.The Cheddar cheese sport event is held once a year.

4.The prize is a big round cheese.

5.Only women can take part in a pancake race.

6.It is dangerous to eat Christmas pudding because British people put a coin in the mixture.

**X.** 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?