



I. CONTENT

From unit 1 to unit 5

1. Vocabulary

- Leisure activities
- Life in the countryside
- Different cultural groups of Viet Nam
- Types of customs and traditions
- Festivals and festival activities

2. Grammar:

- Verbs of liking + gerunds/ to infinitives
- Comparatives of adjectives and adverbs
- Questions
- Articles: *A, An, The*
- Modal verbs: *should/ shouldn't, have to*
- Simple, compound and complex sentences

3. Phonetics:

- Clusters: /br/ and /pr/; /bl/ and /cl/; /sk/, /sp/ and /st/; /spr/ and /str/
- Stress of words ending in *-ion* and *-ian*

II. SKILLS

Reading, Listening, Writing and Speaking about:

1. Leisure activities
2. Life in the countryside
3. Ethnic groups
4. Customs and traditions in Viet Nam and other countries
5. Festivals in Viet Nam

III. REFERENCE EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. A. lantern B. invader C. nation D. race
2. A. carnival B. command C. ceremony D. encourage
3. A. tradition B. question C. procession D. preservation
4. A. obligation B. occasion C. expression D. celebration
5. A. mat B. tray C. place D. table

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stress pattern is placed differently.

1. A. confusion B. magician C. important D. otherwise
2. A. performance B. however C. nevertheless D. procession
3. A. preserve B. fortune C. ritual D. lantern
4. A. reunion B. bamboo C. festival D. display
5. A. participate B. politician C. communicate D. commemorate

Exercise 3: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

1. In some areas, when you meet old people, you take off your hat to greet them and show your respect.
A. should B. shouldn't C. don't have to D. have to
2. Lang Lieu couldn't buy any special food he was very poor.
A. although B. when C. while D. because
3. He was wearing shorts, he was not allowed to go into the temple.
A. and B. but C. or D. so
4. Tam is a beautiful girl;, she kind-hearted.
A. therefore B. however C. moreover D. otherwise
5. There's a in our family that we have a party on New Year's Eve.
A. tradition B. custom C. legend D. belief
6. They with tradition by getting married quietly.
A. ended B. disconnected C. broke D. took
7. They walked in to the capital.
A. group B. crowd C. line D. procession
8. At the beginning of the festival, they performed a of offering some incense.
A. task B. ritual C. function D. role
9. In my family all the traditions of our ancestors are strictly
A. performed B. followed C. taken D. done
10. In 2010, Ha Noi its 1,000th anniversary.
A. celebrated B. commemorated C. worshipped D. remembered
11. The of *quan ho* singing has been recognised as a world heritage.
A. preservation B. procession C. performance D. song
12. Tet is an occasion for family in Viet Nam.
A. visitings B. meetings C. reunions D. seeings
13. When the arrives at the Cham Tower, the dancers perform a welcome dance in front of the tower.
A. procession B. crowd C. parade D. dancer
14. People burn incense to show respect to their during Tet.
A. relatives B. ancestors C. friends D. neighbours
15. The Le Mat Festival the founding of the village.
A. worships B. commemorates C. performs D. preserves

Exercise 4: Read the following text and choose the best answer for the questions below.

The Space of Gong Culture in Central Highlands

The space of gong culture in Central Highlands of Viet Nam covers 5 provinces of Kon Turn, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong and Lam Dong. The masters of gong culture are the ethnic groups of Ba Na, Xo Dang, M'Nong, Co Ho, Ro Mam, E De, Giarai... The gong performances are always closely tied to community cultural rituals and ceremonies of the ethnic groups in Central Highlands. Many researchers have classified gongs as ceremonial musical instrument and the gong sounds as a means to communicate with deities and gods.

The gongs are made of bronze. Their diameter is from 20cm to 60cm or from 90cm to 120cm. A set of gongs consists of 2 to 12 or 13 units and even to 18 or 20 units in some places.

In most of the ethnic groups, namely Giarai, Ede, Kpah, Ba Na, Xo Dang, Brau, Co Ho, etc., only males are allowed to play gongs. However, in others such as Ma and M'Nong groups, both males and females can play gongs. Few ethnic groups (for example, E De Bih), gongs are performed by women only.

As for the majority of ethnic groups in Central Highlands, gongs are musical instruments of sacred power. It is believed that every gong is the settlement of a god who gets more powerful as the gong is older. Therefore, gongs are associated to all events in one's life, such as the **inauguration** of new houses, funerals, buffalo sacrifice, new harvest, ceremony to pray for people's and cattle's health, ceremony to see off soldiers to the front, and the victory celebration.

1. Gong culture can be found in

A. Central Highlands	B. highlands in Viet Nam
C. Kon Turn and Gia Lai	D. Kon Turn
2. It is thought that the gong sounds can help us

A. have a relation with the gods	B. enjoy ourselves
C. harvest crops	D. communicate with nature
3. All of the following statements are true except that
 - A. the matter whether males or females play gongs depends on the ethnic groups.
 - B. a set of gongs is not more than 10 units
 - C. the diameter of gongs can be varied
 - D. the gongs are made of bronze
4. Gongs are believed to have a sacred power because
 - A. the settlement was made
 - B. they are associated to all events in one's life
 - C. a god will make gongs more powerful
 - D. the gongs is older than a god
5. The word "inauguration" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

A. building	B. finding	C. opening	D. sale
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Exercise 5: Read the following text and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

Texting is a new way of exchanging information, and it is becoming more and more popular among the young. In fact, texting is clearly affecting language. There are no rules for it. We are creating a new aspect of vocabulary and opening up a new kind of playful and direct communication. Naturally, texting is fun and that's fine, but some people are worried about the effects it might have on a child's ability to read and write. But not everyone is so worried. An expert says, "Every time a new medium comes along it has an effect on language ... But this doesn't destroy the existing language, it adds to it." In text messages, many words come from shorthand created in email, such as CUS (See you soon) and so on. Someone says, "Mostly they are original, but sometimes you get a clash of meanings. For example, LOL can mean both Laugh Out Loud and Lots of Love. That could lead to some misunderstandings."

- 1. There are no rules for texting.
- 2. Everyone is worried about texting.
- 3. A child might be affected by text messages.
- 4. Texting is said to enrich a language.
- 5. Sometimes, there is more than one way of understanding a message.

Exercise 6: Rewrite the following sentences using the words given and words in brackets.

1. The Eager team performed more successfully than the Lion team. (successfully)
The Lion team performed
2. Our *gers* are now better equipped than in the past. (badly)

In the past, our *gers*

3. Mr. Lam was very busy; however, he spent the whole day at the Le Mat Village Festival. (although)

Although

4. I may go to the Do Son — Buffalo fighting Festival. I may visit the Elephant Race Festival. (or)

I may

5. Remember to take your shoes off before entering a temple. (should)

You

Exercise 7: Rearrange the following words/ phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. There/ interesting/ place/ many/ taking/ in/ activities/ Hoa Ban/ are/ Festival./

2. in/ Viet Nam/ tipping/ not/ is/ a/ custom/ so/ to/ have to/ don't/ you/ tip./

3. the/ elderly/ give/ to/ the/ children/ at/ Tet/ traditionally/ lucky money./

4. they/ visiting/ adore/ when/ art galleries/ they/ leisure time/ have./

5. Sue/ making crafts/ helping her parents/ prefers/ her parents/ with DIY projects/to./

Exercise 8: Listen and decide whether the following statements are True or False.

1. People often spend the whole day to celebrate Mid-Autumn Festival.

2. People can eat moon cake in different time of a year.

3. Mid-Autumn Festival symbolizes three main things.

4. At this festival, the adults give the children some money.

.....*Hết*.....

Chúc các con ôn tập tốt!

TRƯỜNG THCS
NGUYỄN TRI PHƯƠNG