

UNIT 7 – VIET NAM AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Vocabulary

1. alert /ə'leɪt/(adj): tỉnh táo
2. altar /'ɔ:ltə(r)/(n): bàn thờ
3. ancestor /'ænsəstə(r)/(n): ông bà, tổ tiên
4. Aquarius /ə'kwɛəriəs/(n): chòm sao/ cung Thủy bình
5. Aries /'eəri:z/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Bạch dương
6. assignment /ə'saɪnmənt/ (n): bài tập lớn
7. best man /bestmæn/(n): phù rể
8. bride /braɪd/ (n): cô dâu
9. bridegroom/groom/'braɪdgru:m/ (n): chú rể
10. bridesmaid /'braɪdzmeɪd/ (n): phù dâu
11. Cancer /'kænsə(r)/(n): chòm sao/ cung Cự giải
12. Capricorn /'kæprɪkɔ:n/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Ma kết
13. complicated /'kɒmplɪkətɪd/(adj): phức tạp
14. contrast /'kɒntrɑ:st/(n): sự tương phản, sự trái ngược
+ contrast /kən'trɑ:st/ (v): tương phản, khác nhau
15. crowded /'kraʊdɪd/(adj): đông đúc
16. decent/'di:snt/ (adj): đàng hoàng, tử tế
17. diversity /daɪ'vɜ:səti/ (n): sự đa dạng, phong phú
18. engaged /ɪn'geɪdʒd/(adj): đính hôn, đính ước
+ engagement /ɪn'geɪdʒmənt/(n): sự đính hôn, sự đính ước
19. export /'eksɔ:t/ (n) : sự xuất khẩu, hàng xuất
+ export /ɪk'spɔ:t/ (v): xuất khẩu
20. favourable/'feɪvərəbl/ (adj): thuận lợi
21. fortune /'fɔ:tʃu:n/(n): vận may, sự giàu có
22. funeral /'fju:nərəl/ (n) : đám tang
23. garter /'gɑ:tə(r)/: (n) nịt bít bắt
24. Gemini /'dʒemɪnaɪ/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Song tử
groom /gru:m/ (n): chú rể
25. handkerchief /'hæŋkətʃɪf/ (n): khăn tay
26. high status /haɪ 'stetəs/(np): có địa vị cao, có vị trí cao
27. honeymoon /'hʌnɪmu:n/(n): tuần trăng mật
28. horoscope/'hɒrəskəʊp/ (n): số tử vi, cung Hoàng đạo
29. import /'ɪmpɔ:t/ (n): sự nhập khẩu, hàng nhập
+ import /ɪm'pɔ:t/ (v): nhập khẩu
30. influence /'ɪnfluəns/ (n): sự ảnh hưởng
31. legend /'ledʒənd/(n): truyền thuyết, truyện cổ tích
32. lentil/'lentl/ (n): đậu lăng, hạt đậu lăng
33. Leo/'li:əʊ/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Sư tử
34. Libra /'li:brə/(n): chòm sao/ cung Thiên bình
35. life partner /laɪf 'pɑ:tnə(r)/(np) : bạn đời
36. magpie /'mæɡpaɪ/(n) : chim chích chòe
37. majority/mə'dʒɔrəti/ (n): phần lớn
38. mystery /'mɪstri/ (n) : điều huyền bí, bí ẩn
39. object /əb'dʒekt/(v): phản đối, chống lại
+ object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/(n) đồ vật, vật thể
40. Pisces /'paɪsi:z/(n): chòm sao/ cung Song ngư
41. present /'preznt/ (adj): có mặt, hiện tại

- + present /prɪˈzent/(v): đưa ra, trình bày
- + present /ˈpreznt/(n) : món quà
- 42. prestigious /preˈstɪdʒəs/(adj): có uy tín, có thanh thế
- 43. proposal /prəˈpəʊzəl/ (n): sự cầu hôn
- 44. protest /ˈprəʊtest/; /prəˈtest/ (n,v): sự phản kháng, sự phản đối
- 45. rebel /ˈrebl/; /rɪˈbel/ (v,n): nổi loạn, chống đối
- 46. ritual /ˈrɪtʃuəl/ (n): lễ nghi, nghi thức
- 47. Sagittarius /ˌsædʒɪˈteəriəs/ (n) : chòm sao/ cung Nhân mã
- 48. Scorpio /ˈskɔːpiə/(n) : chòm sao/ cung Thiên yết
- 49. soul /səʊl/(n) : linh hồn, tâm hồn
- 50. superstition /ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃn/(n): sự tin ngưỡng, mê tín
- + superstitious /ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃəs/ (adj): mê tín
- 51. sweep /swiːp/(v): quét
- 52. take place /teɪkpleɪs/ (v): diễn ra
- 53. Taurus /ˈtɔːrəs/ (n) : chòm sao/ cung Kim ngưu
- 54. veil /veɪl/(n): mạng che mặt
- 55. venture /ˈventʃə(r)/(n): dự án hoặc công việc kinh doanh
- 56. Virgo /ˈvɜːgə/(n): chòm sao/ cung Xử nữ
- 57. wealth /welθ/(n) : sự giàu có, giàu sang, của cải
- 58. wedding ceremony /ˈwedɪŋˈserəməni/ (np): lễ cưới
- 59. wedding reception /ˈwedɪŋrɪˈsepʃn/ (np): tiệc cưới

GRAMMAR

I. COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

1. Comparative (So sánh hơn, kém)

• Form

Short Adj/Adv: S + V + adj/adv + ER + than + N/pronoun
Long Adj/Adv: S + V + MORE + adj/adv + than + N/pronoun (SS hơn)

Eg:

He is taller than his brother

Mr Nam speaks English more fluently than I do.

She visits her grandparents less frequency than he does.

*** Note:**

- Để nhấn mạnh cho tình từ và pho từ so sánh người ta dùng far hoặc much trước so sánh hơn kém.

E.g: This book is much more expensive than that one.

2. Superlative (So sánh nhất/ kém nhất)

• Form

(Short Adj/Adv): S + V + adj/adv + EST + (N)
(Long Adj/Adv): S + V + MOST + adj/adv + (N) (SS nhất)

E.g:

Tim is the tallest boy in the class.

He is the most careful of the three brothers.

She works the hardest of all students.

- Ta cũng có thể so sánh 2 thực thể (người hoặc vật) mà không sử dụng than. Trong trường hợp này thành ngữ of the two sẽ được sử dụng trong câu (nó có thể đứng đầu câu và sau danh từ phải có dấu phẩy, hoặc đứng ở cuối).

Hoặc:

S + V + the + comparative (hình thức so sánh hơn) + of the two + (N)

of the two + (N), + S + V + the + comparative

E.g: Nam is the tallest of the two boys

Of the two shirts, this one is the shorter

* **Note:**

2 thực thể - so sánh hơn

3 thực thể trở lên – so sánh hơn nhất

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adverbs.

advers	comparative	superlative
1. hard 2. carefully 3. early 4. quickly 5. slowly 6. beautifully 7. well 8. clearly 9. late 10. far		

Bài 2: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

- He was older _____ I thought.
A. then B. than C. as D. like
- China is _____ Vietnam.
A. bigger then B. bigger than C. more big than D. bigger than
- Sue is _____ of the four girls.
A. the prettier B. prettier C. the prettiest D. prettiest
- I am not as _____ my brother.
A. successful as B. successful so C. successful than D. more successful than
- That was the _____ thing to do.
A. stupid B. funnier C. funny D. funniest
- It was _____ gift I have ever received.
A. most expensive B. the most expensive
C. the more expensive D. more expensive
- She owns a _____ collection of antiques
A. fine B. finer C. finest D. the fine
- It was _____ than I was expecting.
A. cheap B. cheaper C. cheapest D. more cheap

Bài 3: Fill in the correct form of the adjectives in brackets (comparative or superlative).

1. This chair is _____ than the old one. (comfortable)
2. Trains are _____ than planes. (slow)
3. I bought the _____ car I could afford. (expensive)
4. In this classroom there are _____ girls than boys. (many)
5. Ann is the _____ child in the family. (young)
6. That TV set is the _____ of all. (cheap)
7. This place is _____ than that one. (safe)
8. Lisa is _____ than Kate. (pretty)
9. This is the _____ film I have ever seen. (exciting)
10. Tom is _____ than Peter. (talented)

Bài 4: Make questions using the words provided and the superlative form of the adjectives.

E.g. what/ big mistake/ ever made

→ What is the biggest mistake you have ever made?

1. what /beautiful place to visit/ your country

2. who/ intelligent person/ you know

3. what/ good movie/ ever seen

4. what/ crazy thing/ ever done

5. what/ expensive thing/ ever bought

Bài 5: Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the words in the box.

bad - important - crowded - high - heavy - difficult - expensive - easy - thin - cold

1. In Canada, January is _____ than March.
2. I think that good health is _____ than money.
3. I can't carry my suitcase. It's _____ than yours.
4. A car is _____ than a bike.
5. You look _____ than the last time I saw you. Have you lost weight?
6. I couldn't get a seat in the restaurant. It was _____ than usual.
7. Mountains are _____ than hills.
8. He got good marks in the exam. The exam was _____ than he had expected.
9. I think you should go to the doctor. Your cold is _____ than it was a few days ago.
10. I don't understand this lesson. It is _____ than the last one we did.

II. ARTICLES (MẠO TỪ)

1. Mạo từ bất định A/An

- 'A' đứng trước một phụ âm hoặc một nguyên âm có phiên âm là phụ âm:

+ a girl; a game; a boat; a book

+ a university /ə ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/; a European /ə jʊə.rə'pi:ən /; a one-parent family...

- 'An' đứng trước một nguyên âm hoặc một âm câm (U, E, o, A, I);

+ an orange; an umbrella; an egg

+ an hour /ən 'aʊə(r)/; an honest child /ən 'ɒnɪst tʃaɪld/; an honour /ən 'ɒnə(r)/

- 'An' đứng trước các mẫu ký tự đặc biệt đọc như một nguyên âm bắt đầu với A, E, F, H, I, L, M, N, O, R, S, X

+ an MP /ən 'em pi: /; an SOS /ən 'es əs 'es/; an X-ray /ən 'eks reɪ/; an MSc /ən 'em es 'si:/ ...

* Use (Cách dùng)

Chúng ta dùng a/an:

- Trước danh từ đếm được số ít với nghĩa là 1:

E.g: We need a microcomputer/chair/pen.

- Giới thiệu về một ai hay vật gì chung chung, không cụ thể hoặc chưa được đề cập trước đó

E.g: I saw a snake

- Khi nói về nghề nghiệp

E.g: He is an engineer

- Trong các cụm thành ngữ chỉ số lượng

E.g: A dozen, a couple, a third, a hundred, a lot of....

- Mang nghĩa là "per"

E.g: Three times a year; \$ 10 a day

- Trong câu cảm thán với danh từ đếm được số ít

E.g: What a pretty girl!

- "A" có thể được đặt trước Mr/Mrs/Miss + Surname

E.g: A Mr. Smith, a Mrs. Smith, a Miss. Smith

A Mr. Smith mang nghĩa một người đàn ông gọi là Smith và ngụ ý rằng anh ấy là một người lạ với người nói.

Mr. Smith, không có "a", ngụ ý rằng người nói biết Mr. Smith hoặc biết về sự tồn tại của anh ấy.

2. Mạo từ xác định 'the'

Chúng ta dùng the trong các trường hợp sau:

- Khi vật thể hay nhóm vật thể là duy nhất hoặc được xem là duy nhất

E.g: The sun; the world; the atmosphere; the sky; the ground; the sea; the earth;...

- Khi cả người nói và người nghe đều biết đến thứ gì hoặc ai đó được nói tới

E.g: Could you open the door please? (Cả người nói lẫn người nghe đều biết đó là cái cửa nào)

- Trước một danh từ được nói đến lần thứ 2

E.g: A bird flew into the classroom. The bird sat on my desk

- Trước một danh từ được xác định bằng cụm từ hay mệnh đề

E.g: The girl in uniform; The doctor that I met; The place where I waited for you.

• Trước so sánh nhất của tính từ

E.g: She is the most beautiful girl in this class.

- Trước tên các loại nhạc cụ

E.g: Can you play the guitar?

I like listening the piano

(but) I've just bought a guitar and a piano.

- Trước danh từ số ít đại diện cho một nhóm (tên động vật, phát minh, bộ phận cơ thể ...)

E.g: The dodo is an extinct bird.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

He hit me on the head.

- Trước thập kỷ và thế kỷ

E.g: The 1800s; The twenties

- Trước cụm từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn

E.g: The morning/afternoon/evening; The future/present/past; The north/south/west/east; The

front/back/middle/top/bottom

- Trước số thứ tự

E.g: The first/second day; the sixth lesson

- Khi người nói nói đến một danh từ cụ thể

E.g: Coffee originated In Ethiopia, (general)

The coffee I had this morning was Brazilian.

- Trước tên quốc gia, bang, thành phố, trường học có chứa “of”, trước quốc gia có tên số nhiều hoặc có tính từ trong tên, ngoại trừ Great Britain.

The United States of America; The State of Florida; The City of Boston; The University of Texas; The Netherlands; The Philippines

- Trước tên núi, sông, quần đảo, vịnh, biển, đại dương, tên sách, báo và tên các chiếc tàu.

E.g: The Thai Binh river; the Times; the Pacific Ocean

- Trước vùng, miền địa lý, nhưng không phải các châu lục

E.g: The Middle East; The Orient

(but) Europe; Asia

- Trước tên các lĩnh vực học thuật khi chúng có chứa “of”

E.g: The history of the United States

- Trước tên các cuộc chiến tranh

E.g: The war of Independence; the civil war; the second World War (but “World War II)

- Trước một tính từ để tạo nên danh từ chung chỉ nhóm người

E.g: The rich are not always happy.

The Japanese work very hard.

- Trước danh từ riêng số nhiều để chỉ vợ chồng hay cả họ (cả gia đình)

E.g: The Smiths always go fishing at the weekend.

BẢNG TỔNG HỢP MẠO TỪ

I. INDEFINITE ARTICLES: A/AN

- An đứng trước 1 danh từ đếm được số ít bắt đầu bằng 1 nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i).

- A đứng trước danh từ đếm được số ít bắt đầu là 1 phụ âm.

1. A/ An được dùng trước:

- Danh từ đếm được, số ít. *An: đứng trước nguyên âm hoặc “h” câm.	Ex: a doctor, a bag, an animal, an hour..... Ex: an animal, an hour.....
- Trong các cấu trúc: so + adj + a/an + noun such + a/an + noun as + adj + a/an + noun + as How + adj + a/an + noun + verb!	Ex: She is so pretty a girl. - It's such a beautiful picture. - She is as pretty a girl as her sister. - How beautiful a girl you are!
- Chỉ một người được đề cập qua tên.	Ex: A Mrs. Blue sent you this letter.
- Trước các danh từ trong ngữ đồng vị.	Ex: Nguyen Du, a great poet, wrote that novel.
- Trong các cụm từ chỉ số lượng.	Ex: a pair, a couple, a lot of, a little, a few, a large/great number of.....

2. A/ An không được dùng:

- ONE được sử dụng thay A/An để nhấn mạnh.	Ex: There is a book on the table, but one is not enough.
- Trước danh từ không đếm được.	Ex: Coffee is also a kind of drink.
- Trước các danh từ đếm được số nhiều.	Ex: Dogs are faithful animals.

II. DEFINITE ARTICLE: THE

1. THE được dùng trước:

- Những vật duy nhất.	Ex: the sun, the moon, the world....
- Các danh từ được xác nhận bởi cụm tính từ hoặc mệnh đề tính từ.	- The house with green fence is hers. - The man that we met has just come.
- Các danh từ được xác định qua ngữ cảnh hoặc được đề cập trước đó.	Ex: Finally, the writer killed himself. - I have a book and an eraser. The book is now on the table.
- Các danh từ chỉ sự giải trí.	Ex: the theater, the concert, the church
- Trước tên các tàu thuyền, máy bay.	Ex: The Titanic was a great ship.
- Các sông, biển, đại dương, dãy núi.	Ex: the Mekong River, the East Sea, the Pacific

	Ocean, the Himalayas
- Một nhóm các đảo hoặc quốc gia.	Ex: the Philippines, the United States.
- Tính từ dùng như danh từ tập hợp.	Ex: You should help the poor.
- Trong so sánh nhất.	Ex: Nam is the cleverest in his class.
- Tên người ở số nhiều (chỉ gia đình)	Ex: The Blacks, The Blues, the Nams
- Các danh từ đại diện cho 1 loài.	Ex: The cat is a lovely home pet.
- Các trạng từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn.	Ex: in the morning, in the street, in the water.....
- Số thứ tự.	Ex: the first, the second, the third....
- Chuỗi thời gian hoặc không gian.	Ex: the next, the following, the last...

2. THE không dùng được:

- Trước các danh từ số nhiều nói chung.	Ex: They build houses near the hall.
- Danh từ trừu tượng, không đếm được.	Ex: Independence is a happy thing.
- Các danh từ chỉ màu sắc.	Ex: Red and white make pink.
- Các môn học.	Ex: Math is her worst subject.
- Các vật liệu, kim loại.	Ex: Steel is made from iron.
- Các tên nước, châu lục, thành phố.	Ex: Ha Noi is the capital of Vietnam .
- Các chức danh, tên người.	Ex: President Bill Clinton, Ba, Nga .
- Các bữa ăn, món ăn, thức ăn.	Ex: We have rice and fish for dinner .
- Các trò chơi, thể thao.	Ex: Football is a popular sport in Vietnam.
- Các loại bệnh tật.	Ex: Cold is a common disease.
- Ngôn ngữ, tiếng nói.	Ex: English is being used everywhere.
- Các kỳ nghỉ, lễ hội.	Ex: Tet, Christmas, Valentine...
- Các mũi đất (nhô ra biển, hồ, núi)	Ex: Cape Horn, Lake Than Tho, Mount Cam, Mount Rushmore..... *But: the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Lake, the Mount of Olive.....

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 6: Fill in the blanks with a, an, the

1. She's _____ good musician. She plays _____ piano beautifully.
2. I don't see him often, only once or twice _____ month.
3. Mary's not at _____ office. I think she's gone _____ home.
4. Do you want to see Nam? He's in _____ garden.
5. I'm studying _____ French and _____ Italian.
6. I like Minh. He has _____ of _____ wamth.
7. Shall we sit outside? _____ sun is really warm.
8. Where's _____ dog? I want to go out for _____ walk.
9. I don't use _____ sugar when I'm cooking.
10. Do your parents still live in _____ Vietnam?
11. Would you mind waiting for _____ couple of minutes?
12. I think _____ piano is one of _____ easiest instruments to play.
13. It's _____ fast car. Its top speed is 150 miles _____ hour.
14. I saw Linh when she was going to _____ work.
15. There's someone at _____ front door.
16. Do you like _____ wine? - No. I don't drink _____ alcohol.
17. I'll have _____ dozen eggs and _____ load, please.
18. Have you done _____ washing-up?
19. I think it's made of _____ glass.
20. I like _____ tea with _____ milk in it.

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 7: Fill in the blanks with a, an, the or zero article.

1. Nam's father bought him _____ bike that he wanted for his birthday.
2. _____ Statue of Liberty was _____ gift of friendship from _____ France to _____ United States.
3. Nga is studying _____ English and _____ Math this semester.
4. _____ judge asked _____ witness to tell _____ truth.
5. Please give me _____ cup of _____ coffee with _____ cream and _____ sugar

Bài 8: Fill in the correct form of the words in the brackets (comparative or superlative).

1. My house is (big) _____ than hers.
2. This girl is (beautiful) _____ than that one.
3. This is the (interesting) _____ book I have ever read.
4. Non-smokers usually live (long) _____ than smokers.
5. Which is the (dangerous) _____ animal in the world.
6. A holiday by the sea is (good) _____ than a holiday in the mountain.
7. This car is (expensive) _____ than that car.
8. Who is the (rich) _____ man on earth?
9. The weather in the afternoon is even (bad) _____ than that in the morning.
10. He was the (clever) _____ students of all.

Bài 9: Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one

1. The film I saw last week was better than this one. (good)
→ This film _____ the one I saw last week.
2. Kate used to be better paid than she is these days (as)
→ These days Kate is _____ she used to be.
3. There are very few buildings in the city higher than this. (one)
→ This is _____ buildings in the city.
4. I can't believe this is the best room there is. (better)
→ There must _____ this one.
5. My house is as big as Mary's (same)
→ Mary's house _____ mine.

Bài 10: Rearrange the words or phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. most / he / the / intelligent / is / I / met / have / man / ever

2. the / David / third / best / is / in / competition / the

3. active / is / she / less / her / than / classmates

4. considered / obesity / can / be / to / one / of the / serious / health / most / problem

5. achievements / in / information / technology / and / will / made / be / scientists / more / by / and / more

TEST 2

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. ple <u>as</u> ant | B. he <u>al</u> th | C. he <u>al</u> thy | D. bre <u>a</u> the |
| 2. A. c <u>o</u> me | B. r <u>o</u> ll | C. c <u>o</u> mb | D. gr <u>o</u> w |
| 3. A. f <u>e</u> ar | B. re <u>a</u> lize | C. p <u>ea</u> r | D. n <u>ea</u> r |
| 4. A. in <u>v</u> entor | B. p <u>r</u> esident | C. ad <u>v</u> enture | D. g <u>e</u> netics |
| 5. A. ad <u>o</u> pt | B. fr <u>o</u> nt | C. c <u>o</u> lumn | D. b <u>o</u> rrow |

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. recommend | B. volunteer | C. understand | D. potential |
| 2. A. study | B. reply | C. apply | D. rely |
| 3. A. suspicion | B. telephone | C. relation | D. direction |
| 4. A. reduction | B. popular | C. financial | D. romantic |

5. A. discover B. difficult C. invention D. important

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Complete the sentences with A, An or The.

- _____ Vietnamese like to joke around, but their jokes are not easily translated into English.
- Each person has _____ strong sense of regional cultural identity.
- Henry was _____ bit of _____ rebel when he was _____ teenager and dyed his hair pink, and he also rebelled his parents' plans for him and left school at _____ age of 16.
- You may have _____ object that you trust will bring you good luck, but many people object to that belief.
- Relationships in _____ family are never to be broken and they are to be built up continuously.
- They are also very friendly, easy-going and have _____ easy smile.
- To show respect, many Vietnamese people bow their heads to _____ superior or elder.
- _____ Vietnamese have been described as energetic, sentimental, proud, and hardworking
- _____ course allows students to progress at their own speed, and they are making much progress in awareness of cultural diversity.
- There is _____ obvious contrast between _____ cultures of East and West; however, European cultures contrast with that of the USA.

II. Put the correct preposition for the sentences below.

- Most Vietnamese people place more emphasis _____ their duties _____ their family than their own desires.
- _____ home, he should show respect _____ his parents, older brothers or sisters, and older relatives.
- _____ some teenagers, when they rebel _____ their parents, they act as rebels.
- If you really want _____ get to know _____ their culture, you need _____ go there to record their daily activities as well as festivals.
- There are three ways _____ which a man can acquire a good name: either _____ heroic deeds, _____ intellectual achievements, or _____ moral virtue.
- If you volunteer _____ present about that cultural aspect, you will get a present _____ the teacher.
- Rich people who are not educated are often looked _____ upon _____ other people.
- He seems _____ have particular respect and admiration _____ learned people, and learning is considered more valuable than wealth and material success.
- There is an increase _____ the number _____ Vietnamese women taking the roles _____ leaders _____ their organisations.
- You need _____ perfect yourself _____ order to look _____ a perfect life partner.

III. Choose the correct words in brackets to complete the sentences.

- In the past, the proposal and engagement ceremonies took place one or two years **before** / **after** the wedding.
- There is a wedding **proposal** / **reception** for all guests after the wedding ceremony.
- My cousin's **marriage** / **wedding** is next Sunday.
- The **groom** / **bride** can have as many bridesmaids as she wants.
- There will be about 100 **grooms** / **guests** at my cousin's wedding.
- My brother got **engaged** / **married** to one of his friends from college and started saving for the big day.
- On the wedding day, the best man is expected to help the **groom** / **bride**.

IV. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

1. The parents of the groom go to the fortune teller to see what date and time is best for them to _____ the wedding ceremony.	CELEBRATION
2. _____, the reception occurs at their houses, but now many families hold wedding parties at the restaurant.	TRADITION
3. American teenagers send an average of 60 text messages per day, making this an _____ way in communication.	EFFECT

4. Consider that there are a good number of book _____ now putting their content online.	PUBLISH
5. In order to integrate technology into the classroom, teachers should implement the BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) policy to make the _____ process more relevant and effective.	LEARN
6. Studies encourage mobile learning because students benefit greatly from more opportunities for _____ development.	ACADEMY
7. On that day, the groom's family and relatives visit the bride and her family with round lacquered boxes known as betrothal presents which are covered with red cloth and carried by _____ girls or boys.	MARRY
8. The Intel programme tries to deliver the “four Cs” to grade-10 students: critical thinking, communication, collaboration, and _____.	CREATE
9. Many digital textbooks are _____ updated and often more vivid, helpful, creative, and a lot of cheaper than those old heavy books.	CONSTANT
10. Then, the couple should pray in front of the altar to ask their ancestors for _____ for their marriage, then express their gratitude to both groom's and bride's parents for raising and protecting them.	PERMIT

V. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

- To the Chinese, 8 is a lucky number, _____ the Vietnamese believe 9 brings luck, and the 1 and 8 of 18, adding up to 9, are considered success.
A. despite B. but C. while D. and
- Many people believe that the first person who visits their home on the first day of the New Year will _____ their life.
A. change B. afford C. effect D. affect
- That year, things were going a lot better for the Pilgrims, thanks to _____ help of Squanto and Samoset.
A. an B. the C. a D. x
- In _____ Netherlands, singing at _____ dinner table means you are singing to _____ devil for your dinner – which means bad luck.
A. x - the - the B. the - the - a C. x - a - the D. the - the - the
- In Spain, it is believes to be bad luck to enter _____ room with your left foot.
A. a B. an C. the D. x
- Cultural diversity makes the United States a _____ interesting place in which to live for all of its inhabitants.
A. much better B. more C. many more D. much more
- In every culture, there are basic standards for social _____ such as personal space distance, eye contact, amount of body language displayed in public.
A. reaction B. interaction C. relationship D. relation
- They invited these friends and their families to _____ special meal. It was _____ first Thanksgiving dinner with turkey, fish, green beans, and soup.
A. a - a B. a - the C. a - x D. the - a
- Today, Australia is one of _____ diverse countries in the world.
A. the more culturally B. the most culturally C. most cultural D. the most cultural
- UN World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development on May 21st is a chance to celebrate the cultural diversity of people around us, and find out more about what we have _____.
A. as usual B. as normal C. in common D. alike

C. READING

I. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

range	cultures	first	added	contributed
benefited	dishes	developed	way	alive

Cultural diversity means a (1) _____ of different societies or people of different origins, religions and traditions all living and interacting together. Britain has (2) _____ from diversity throughout its long history and is currently one of the most culturally diverse countries in the world.

The food they eat, the music they listen to, and the clothes they wear have all been influenced by different (3) _____ coming into Britain. Ethnic food, for example, is part of an average British diet. One of Britain's favourite (4) _____ is Indian curry. Britons have enjoyed curry for a surprisingly long time - the (5) _____ curry went on an English menu in 1773.

Even the English language (6) _____ from the languages spoken by Anglo-Saxons, Scandinavian Vikings and Norman French invaders. New words were (7) _____ from the languages of other immigrants over the years.

Valuing the diverse culture is all about understanding and respecting the beliefs of others and their (8) _____ of life, as we would expect someone to respect ours. It is about supporting individuals in keeping their cultural traditions (9) _____ and appreciating the fact that all these different traditions will enrich British life both today and in the future.

People from all over the world have (10) _____ to the Britain and they continue to do so.

II. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

VIETNAMESE WEDDING CUSTOMS

The wedding consists of several (1) _____ including asking permission to receive the bride, the procession to the groom's house, the ancestor ceremony, and the banquet party.

In the morning, the groom's mother and a few close relatives would walk to the bride's house with a present of betel to ask permission to receive the (2) _____ at her house. The date and time of the ceremony is usually determined by a Buddhist monk or fortune teller.

In the procession to receive the bride, the groom and his family often carry decorated lacquer boxes covered in red cloth to represent his (3) _____ and which include various (4) _____ for the bride's family. There are either 6 or 8 boxes, but never 7 because it is bad (5) _____.

After paying their (6) _____ to their ancestors, the bride and groom will serve tea to their parents who will then give them advice regarding (7) _____ and family. During the candle ceremony, the bride and groom's families union is celebrated and the mother-in-law of the bride will open the boxes filled with jewelry and dress her new daughter-in-law in the jewelry.

Finally, the groom officially asks for permission to take his new bride (8) _____ and they make their way back to his house. During the (9) _____, there is usually a 10-course meal and the bride and groom make their (10) _____ to each table to express their gratitude and also get money as presents.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. asks | B. ceremonies | C. requests | D. tells |
| 2. A. bride | B. regulations | C. laws | D. notes |
| 3. A. condition | B. culture | C. relation | D. wealth |
| 4. A. beans | B. boxes | C. presents | D. wars |
| 5. A. bad | B. fond | C. luck | D. interest |
| 6. A. respects | B. allows | C. stops | D. refuses |
| 7. A. existence | B. dead | C. marriage | D. divorce |
| 8. A. flat | B. home | C. house | D. apartment |
| 9. A. acquaintance | B. contribution | C. difficulty | D. reception |
| 10. A. troubles | B. problems | C. ovals | D. rounds |

D. WRITING

I. Complete the sentences with a suitable comparative or superlative.

- In my opinion, Spanish is (easy) _____ foreign language to learn.
- Dogs are intelligent but not (intelligent) _____ chimpanzees.
- They say it's (good) _____ to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.
- Even (carefully) _____ prepared plans can go wrong.
- England isn't (mountainous country) _____ Scotland.
- Reykjavik is the world's (northern) _____ capital city.
- Your composition is full of mistakes because you didn't spend half (time) _____ on it _____ you should have!

8. Don't worry, you'll be OK with Gary, he's (careful driver) _____ you could wish to have.
9. In the Alto Adige region of Italy, German dialect is spoken much (frequently) _____ Italian.
10. Sumo wrestlers must be (heavy) _____ athletes in the world.

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the superlative form of the adjectives given.

1. Russia is bigger than any other country in the world. (big)
-
2. Many people believe that no sea in the world is warmer than the Red Sea. (warm)
-
3. The Nile is longer than any other river in the world. (long)
-
4. No ocean in the world is deeper than the Pacific. (deep)
-
5. Mount Everest is higher than every mountain in the world. (high)
-

TEST 2

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. inventor | B. lecture | C. <u>e</u> xamine | D. <u>s</u> ecund |
| 2. A. <u>d</u> octor | B. <u>p</u> rovide | C. <u>a</u> dopt | D. <u>s</u> ponsor |
| 3. A. <u>b</u> iology | B. <u>i</u> nvention | C. <u>d</u> iscovery | D. <u>d</u> igestion |
| 4. A. <u>d</u> iscovered | B. <u>s</u> tudied | C. <u>i</u> nvented | D. <u>e</u> ntered |
| 5. A. <u>c</u> arry | B. <u>r</u> abies | C. <u>c</u> at | D. <u>b</u> attle |

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. swallow | B. survive | C. digest | D. finish |
| 2. A. product | B. satisfy | C. pleasure | D. however |
| 3. A. happiness | B. rewrite | C. eject | D. oblige |
| 4. A. compare | B. compose | C. company | D. consist |
| 5. A. manage | B. recognize | C. argue | D. discriminate |

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. There are some things Americans would change, and _____ thing people would change is their education.
A. the biggest B. a big C. the D. a bigger
2. _____ people from England who went to live in North America nearly 400 years ago were called Pilgrims.
A. a B. x C. an D. the
3. In our tradition, when people mention "matter of betel and areca" they are talking about _____ issue.
A. unmarried B. married C. marry D. marriage
4. Cultural diversity makes our country _____ by making it a _____ place in which to live.
A. rich - more interesting B. richest - most interesting
C. richer - most interesting D. richer - more interesting
5. These people wanted to start _____ new life in _____ new country, but they faced a lot of difficulties because they didn't know anything about the new land.
A. a - a B. a - a C. a - the D. the - a
6. Nations where there is much cultural diversity can also sometimes be known as a _____.
A. multi-ethnic society B. multidimensional problem
C. multicultural society D. cultural uniformity
7. In Portugal, walking backwards will bring bad luck, because it paves _____ way for _____ devil to enter.
A. the - the B. a - the C. a - a D. the - a
8. The Pilgrims didn't know how to grow _____ food or build _____ homes, so a lot of them became very ill.
A. a - a B. X - X C. a - the D. the - a
9. To many _____ street vendors, the success of their day is determined by how it starts and by their first customer.

- A. superstitiously B. supernatural C. superstition D. superstitious
10. In Russia, there is _____ belief that unmarried people should avoid sitting at _____ corner of _____ table because they will find difficulties finding their life partner and will not get married.
A. a - the - the B. the - the - the C. a - a - a D. a - a - the
11. On one spring day, _____ Pilgrims met two native Americans, Squanto and Samoset, who could speak English.
A. an B. the C. a D. x
12. One Chinese legend has it that the Jade Emperor asked for twelve representatives of the animal species on Earth to be brought to his _____ kingdom.
A. heavenly B. sky C. heaven D. space
13. Before the wedding, the groom usually asks his best friend to be his _____, and the bride may have one or more _____.
A. best man - bridesmaids B. best man - housemaids
C. closest man best maids D. good man - best maids
14. Squanto and Samoset became _____ friends with the Pilgrims and gave them a lot of _____ advice about how to grow food and build homes to make their lives easier.
A. a - a B. X - X C. a - the D. the - a
15. However, another version says the _____ of the 12 animals in the Chinese horoscope was decided thousands of years ago by Buddha, who called for a New Year's meeting of animals.
A. site B. pan C. order D. position
16. They had _____ food and _____ warm homes for the winter, so they wanted to say thank you to their native American friends.
A. a - a B. x - x C. a - the D. the - a
17. People from _____ cultures bring language skills, new ways of thinking, and creative solutions to difficult problems.
A. diversify B. diversification C. diverse D. diversity
18. No one knows the real origins of the Chinese _____ representing the cycles of the lunar year.
A. horoscope B. cycle C. stars D. space

IV. Fill in the gap with "a" or "the" to complete the passage.

(1) _____ wedding is the ceremony where (2) _____ couple gets married. On their wedding day, (3) _____ bride and groom may exchange wedding gifts or rings. Before the wedding, the groom usually asks his brother, best friend or father to be his best man. (4) _____ best man helps the groom get ready for (5) _____ ceremony and makes sure nothing goes wrong at the wedding. The bride may have one or more bridesmaids. The bridesmaid keeps (6) _____ bride calm, helps her get ready and looks after her dress. After the wedding ceremony, there is usually (7) _____ reception for the guests. Traditionally, the bride and groom go on their honeymoon immediately after (8) _____ wedding reception. Nowadays, (9) _____ majority of couples wait for a few days before they leave on honeymoon.

V. Choose the word in the box to complete the text.

sarcastic	private	majority	experiences	Additionally
upbringing	counterparts	cultural	punctuality	circumstances

While you may not think it at first, there are numerous (1) _____ difference between the US and the UK that you will likely encounter.

In general, Americans are much more open than Britons. Friends and even acquaintances discuss personal thoughts and opinions that might seem private in the UK. Do not feel embarrassed if an American asks you a seemingly (2) _____ question. He or she is most likely sincerely curious about your thoughts and feelings and is assuming you would like to share them.

You may learn more about your American friends than you wanted to know, or you may hear more childhood stories than you care to listen to. Americans will be interested in your (3) _____ and background as well since your (4) _____ may differ greatly from theirs. In addition to more frequent discussion about their personal lives, there is often a greater display of photographs, and posters in dorm rooms or office spaces.

The sense of humour differs from one side of the Atlantic to the other. Americans tend to be less dry or (5) _____. Some Americans may feel offended if they do not understand your humour, but after a brief explanation they will be laughing along with you.

Americans tend to believe that individuals control their (6) _____ how much they work. This work ethic is reflected in American attitudes towards academic. Don't be surprised if you meet students who spend a vast (7) _____ of their free time studying in the library.

Americans also tend to care much more for punctuality than their UK (8) _____. Everything from classes to a lunch date is expected to start right on time. Along with (9) _____ most Americans move at a faster pace than that in the UK. For example, dinners at a restaurant, even a sit-down restaurant, can be finished in under a half-hour. (10) _____ you will not have to ask for the bill. It will be brought to you as soon as it is clear to your waiter or waitress that you are finished ordering more items.

VI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

JAPANESE WEDDING CUSTOMS

The Japanese (1) _____ of “san-san-kudo”, the three-by-three exchange is rich with (2) _____. It is performed by the bride and groom and both sets of cups. The first 3 represent three couples, the bride and (3) _____, and their parents. The second 3 represent three human weaknesses: hatred, passion, and ignorance. “Ku” or 9 is a lucky number in Japanese cultural, and “do” means escape from the three weaknesses.

Another highlight of this ceremony is a rosary with 21 beads that represent the couple, their families and the Buddha all joined on one string to symbolize the (4) _____ of the families. Part of the ceremony involves honoring the parents with (5) _____ of flowers, a toast, or a letter expressing their (6) _____ and gratitude.

The crane is a symbol of longevity and prosperity and so 1,001 gold origami cranes are folded to bring (7) _____, good fortune, longevity, and peace to the marriage.

The bride traditionally wears two outfits: the shiro, which is a white kimono worn for the (8) _____ and the uchikake kimono which is a patterned brocade worn at the reception.

Plenty of courses are served during the reception, but never in a multiple of four because the number four sounds like the word for (9) _____. Additionally, the different foods served all have special meanings, for example lobster might be several because red is a (10) _____ color or clams served with both shells symbolize the couple's union.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. bride | B. ritual | C. law | D. difference |
| 2. A. meaning | B. regulation | C. multiple | D. note |
| 3. A. condition | B. culture | C. relation | D. groom |
| 4. A. location | B. shell | C. union | D. gratitude |
| 5. A. wraps | B. proves | C. offers | D. improves |
| 6. A. love | B. make | C. hate | D. life |
| 7. A. nervous | B. sad | C. luck | D. bad |
| 8. A. inclusion | B. ceremony | C. approach | D. creation |
| 9. A. life | B. depth | C. wedding | D. death |
| 10. A. trouble | B. problem | C. confliction | D. lucky |

TEST 3

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. protest | B. wedding | C. reception | D. success |
| 2. A. present | B. decrease | C. increase | D. mouse |
| 3. A. complicated | B. bridegroom | C. originate | D. superstition |
| 4. A. country | B. contrast | C. culture | D. ceremony |
| 5. A. good | B. moon | C. groom | D. food |

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 6. A. increase | B. engage | C. prepare | D. propose |
| 7. A. happy | B. perfect | C. formal | D. married |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 8. A. couple | B. promise | C. import | D. wedding |
| 9. A. export | B. decrease | C. present | D. belief |
| 10. A. contrast | B. object | C. rebel | D. support |

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. In some Asian countries, the groom and bride _____ their wedding rings in front of the altar.
A. change B. exchange C. give D. take
12. In Scotland, the bride's mother may invite the wedding guests to her house to _____ off all the wedding gifts.
A. show B. turn C. put D. get
13. On the wedding day, the best man is expected to help the _____.
A. bride B. groom C. guest D. bridesmaid
14. In the past, the _____ and engagement ceremonies took place one or two years before the wedding.
A. propose B. proposing C. proposal D. proposed
15. Superstitions _____ an important part in the lives of many people in Viet Nam.
A. take B. act C. occupy D. play
16. Viet Nam has kept a variety of superstitious _____ about daily activities.
A. believe B. believing C. beliefs D. believable
17. Traditionally, most Vietnamese people never _____ the floor during the first three days of the New Year.
A. sweep B. paint C. polish D. resurface
18. Viet Nam is a country situated in Asia, where many mysteries and legends _____.
A. origin B. originate C. original D. originally
19. The British usually pay a lot of _____ to good table manners and are expected to use knives, forks and spoons properly.
A. money B. care C. attention D. compliment
20. In the U.S, children can choose their own partners even if their parents object _____ their choice.
A. to B. for C. against D. with
21. In the UK, 18-year-olds tend to receive a silver key as a present to _____ their entry into the adult world.
A. symbol B. symbolic C. symbolize D. symbolist
22. In Australia, on Mother's Day, the second Sunday in May, children prepare and _____ their mothers 'breakfast in bed'.
A. cook B. serve C. display D. present
23. People in Mexico _____ Mother's Day on May 10 by giving their mothers handmade gifts, flowers, clothing and household appliances.
A. open B. memorize C. celebrate D. perform
24. In Viet Nam, you shouldn't _____ at somebody's house on the 1st day of the New Year unless you have been invited by the house owner.
A. show up B. get up C. put up D. go up
25. The newly-weds will fly to Venice to spend their _____ tomorrow.
A. vacation B. honeymoon C. holiday D. marriage
26. After the wedding ceremony at the church, they go to the hotel for the wedding _____.
A. cake B. ring C. day D. reception
27. The bride and groom cut the wedding cake and _____ speeches.
A. prepared B. wrote C. heard D. made
28. Some Koreans believe that it's impolite to _____ eye contact with a person who has a high position.
A. maintain B. lose C. show D. put
29. Brazilians often _____ each other's arms, hands or shoulders during a conversation.
A. lend B. shake C. touch D. move
30. American people are very informal at home, so they often _____ their hands to eat some kinds of food.
A. use B. lend C. wash D. shake
31. Egypt is a traditional country, and it has many customs that are different _____ the U.S.
A. of B. from C. to D. for

32. English people believe that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house, which will bring ____ to the person who has opened it.
A. loss B. misfortune C. success D. truth
33. Superstition suggests that you'll get seven years of bad luck if you ____ a mirror.
A. break B. buy C. borrow D. see
34. In the UK, seven is usually regarded ____ the luckiest number while thirteen is the opposite.
A. as B. like C. with D. for
35. Polite behavior in one country, however, may be ____ in another part of the world.
A. formal B. informal C. impolite D. appropriate
36. In Germany, it is important to arrive ____ time when you are invited to someone's house.
A. in B. after C. before D. on
37. Learning about cultural differences in politeness helps you avoid a lot of ____.
A. embarrass B. embarrassment C. embarrassed D. embarrassing
38. On many days of the year, Vietnamese people not only ____ the table for meals, but they also put food on the altar for their ancestors.
A. lay B. lie C. book D. clear
39. The woman you are engaged to is your ____.
A. fiancé B. bridesmaid C. match-maker D. fiancée
40. At the church ceremony, the couple have to make their wedding ____.
A. vows B. invitations C. flowers D. cakes

Exercise 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

41. Mary is planning to tie the knot with her German boyfriend next June.
A. get married B. say goodbye C. get together D. fall in love
42. In some Asian countries like Viet Nam or China, money is given to the newly-married couple as a wedding present.
A. gift B. donation C. souvenir D. contribution
43. In Viet Nam, it is customary to choose a favourable day for occasions such as wedding, funerals, or house-moving days.
A. suitable B. favourite C. beautiful D. whole
44. Americans value freedom and do not like to be dependent on other people.
A. addicted B. supportive C. reliant D. responsible
45. In most American families, parents have less influence on their children than those in other parts of the world.
A. power B. effect C. attention D. care

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

46. Being practical, Americans avoid taking jobs which are beyond their ability.
A. out of B. far from C. within D. inside
47. In many countries, it is customary for the bride to throw her bouquet of flowers into a crowd of well-wishers.
A. uncommon B. inadvisable C. usual D. normal
48. To an American, success is the result of hard work and self-reliance.
A. devotion B. industry C. laziness D. enthusiasm
49. Success has always meant providing their families with a decent standard of living.
A. high B. good C. acceptable D. low
50. Stores everywhere compete to sell their distinctive versions of Christmas cake before the holiday.
A. different B. various C. similar D. special

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51. These days, in India, there are ____ married couples who live on their own than before.
A. more B. many C. less D. little

52. In some countries in the Middle East, people stand ____ to each other than those in North America in a conversation.
A. most closely B. more closely C. closer D. closest
53. Wedding ceremonies are ____ now than they used to be in the past.
A. less complicated B. the most complicated C. as complicated D. the least complicated
54. It's much ____ to celebrate a small and cozy wedding to save money.
A. best B. better C. the best D. the better
55. In some Asian families, parents tend to have far ____ control over their children than those in some American families.
A. the most B. the more C. more D. most
56. This is ____ wedding party I've ever attended.
A. the more memorable B. more memorable C. the most memorable D. most memorable
57. Chocolates and flowers are by far ____ presents for mothers on Mother's Day in the UK.
A. more popular B. the more popular C. less popular D. the most popular
58. Chuseok is one of ____ celebrations in the Korean calendar when Koreans give thanks to nature.
A. the most important B. the more important
C. the less important D. more important
59. The more polite you appear to be, ____ your partner will be.
A. the happiest B. the happier C. the most happily D. the more happily
60. Of the two bridesmaids, Lisa turned out to be ____.
A. the most charming B. the least charming C. more charming D. the more charming
61. The Korean are ____ than the American in addressing their bosses.
A. more formal B. formal C. most formal D. the most formal
62. There are ____ occasions for giving gifts in modern societies than before.
A. less B. more C. the least D. the most
63. June has become ____ month for weddings in many countries when the symbolic flowers, roses, usually bloom.
A. more popular B. less popular C. the most popular D. the least popular
64. Before doing something important, Vietnamese people always try to choose ____ time for it.
A. better B. less good C. the least good D. the best
65. My grandmother feels much ____ whenever I give her a homemade cake on Mother's Day.
A. happier B. more happily C. the happiest D. the most happily
66. People in ____ Western countries are often surprised to learn that ____ Japanese celebrate Christmas.
A. Ø - Ø B. the - the C. the - Ø D. Ø - the
67. In Japan, ____ most important holiday of ____ season is New Year's Day, which comes one week after Christmas.
A. the - the B. Ø - the C. the - Ø D. the - a
68. In India, in the old days, ____ girl's family used to give ____ boy's family a gift like money or jewellery.
A. a - a B. a - the C. the - a D. the - the
69. It is appropriate to bring ____ small gift when visiting ____ home in the U.S.
A. the - a B. a - a C. a - the D. the - the
70. Traditionally, ____ bride and groom go on their honeymoon immediately after ____ wedding reception.
A. a - the B. the - a C. the - the D. a - a
71. Whenever I set out for ____ examination, I always try to avoid crossing ____ path of ____ woman.
A. an - the - a B. an - a - the C. an - the - the D. the - the - a
72. In a wedding ceremony, ____ best man helps ____ groom ready for every preparation.
A. the - a B. a - the C. the - the D. a - a
73. People say that ____ gift lets ____ recipient know how we are thinking of them.
A. the - the B. a - a C. the - a D. a - the
74. Wearing a wedding veil which covers ____ head and face is ____ 2,000-years-old tradition.
A. a - the B. the - a C. the - the D. a - a
75. In the U.S, while represents goodness and is usually ____ color of ____ bride's wedding dress.

- A. a – a B. a – the C. the – a D. the – the
76. Is it acceptable to touch _____ person on _____ shoulder in a conversation?
A. a - the B. the – the C. the – a D. a – a
77. _____ man should take off his hat when he goes into _____ house in the UK.
A. A – the B. A – a C. The – a D. The – the
78. When you stay at _____ friend's house, you should write _____ thank-you note.
A. a - a B. the - a C. a - the D. the - the
79. Christmas Eve is _____ best time for Japanese youngsters to go out for _____ special, romantic evening.
A. a - a B. the - a C. the – the D. a - the
80. _____ Japanese manage not to ask direct questions in order not to embarrass _____ person who they are speaking with.
A. A - the B. A - a C. The - the D. The - a

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

81. People believe that if they borrow money at a beginning of the year, they will have to be in debt for the rest of that year.
A B C D
82. In traditional Indian families, the parents used to arranging the marriage for their children.
A B C D
83. It is common for Japanese to adapt foreign customs and make them their own.
A B C D
84. In Viet Nam, at the dinner table, you should serve the adults the first and then the children.
A B C D
85. If you make the wish, then blow out all the candles on your birthday cake in one breath, your wish will be granted.
A B C D
86. No one is the happiest than the bride and groom on the day of their wedding.
A B C D
87. On first day of the Lunar New Year, Vietnamese people go to the pagoda to pray for the best luck of the year.
A B C D
88. For American people, success means ending their career in the highest and more prosperous position than when they began it.
A B C D
89. Superstitions exist everywhere on this planet; however, Viet Nam and Asia alike can be the more superstitious than other continents.
A B C D
90. In Viet Nam, gifts for brides and grooms are usually in pairs; for example, two less expensive blankets are more desired than the nicer one.
A B C D

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 8. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

91. A: "Have you heard? Martin and Lisa have just got engaged!"
B: "_____"
A. Really? That's fantastic! B. Congratulations!
C. Let's celebrate! D. Good luck!
92. A: "Well, Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie have just decided to divorce! Don't you know?"
B: "_____"
A. I couldn't agree more. B. Oh, thanks!

- C. Really? Are you kidding? D. No, not right now.
93. A: "What a beautiful wedding dress you are wearing today, Daisy!"
B: "_____"
A. I'm sorry to hear that. B. Thanks, it's nice of you to say so.
C. Don't mention it. D. Thanks for your gift!
94. A: "Let's go and cheer for their happiness today!"
B: "_____"
A. No, thanks. B. Have a go, please. C. That's a good idea! D. It's too late.
95. A: "Why don't we make a cake for Mom on Mother's Day?"
B: "_____"
A. Sure, let's plan on it. B. Thanks, I'd love to.
C. To make her happy. D. Great! I'd like some flowers.
96. A: "What gifts should I bring to a dinner party in Viet Nam?"
B: "_____"
A. I don't care. B. You should arrive on time.
C. Dress casually. D. Just some fruits or cakes.
97. A: "I'm afraid I can't come to your house-warming party next Saturday."
B: "_____"
A. That sounds fun. B. Oh, what a pity! C. That's ridiculous. D. Oh, what a relief!
98. A: "Thank you very much for coming to our wedding!"
B: "_____"
A. Our pleasure! Happy wedding! B. Our pleasure! Good success!
C. Don't mention it. Go ahead! D. Don't mention it. Just my luck!
99. A: "Thank you very much for the lovely flowers!"
B: "_____"
A. You are welcome. B. You don't like flowers, do you?
C. Yeah, I didn't buy those flowers. D. It was an excellent choice.
100. A: "Peter and I are going to spend our honeymoon in Jeju Island!"
B: "_____"
A. It's fine for me. B. Oh, thanks. Good luck!
C. Have you decided yet? D. Oh, really? Have a nice holiday!
101. A: "I love watching Carnival in Rio de Janeiro. What about you?"
B: "_____"
A. You're welcome. B. Thanks, I will. C. Me too. D. Me either.
102. A: "Guess what? Mary's getting married next week."
B: "_____"
A. Is she really? That's interesting. B. What a pity!
C. Congratulations! D. Send my regards to her, will you?
103. A: "Don't forget to bargain when buying things in an open-air market in Viet Nam!"
B: "_____"
A. I don't agree. B. Thanks, I will. C. Why not? D. No way
104. A: "_____"
B: "You'd better shake hands firmly."
A. What topics should I talk about when I first meet a Turkish?
B. What gifts should I give to a Turkish?
C. What should I do when I first meet a Turkish?
D. What about asking a Turkish about their age?
105. A: "Would you like to stay with us and spend our traditional Tet holidays together?"
B: "_____"
A. What a nice idea! Thanks. B. Oh, lucky you C. What a shame, I will. D. How come?

Part V. READING

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

INTERNATIONAL GIFT-GIVING CUSTOMS

The tradition of gift giving is a worldwide practice that is said to have been around since the beginning of human beings. Over time, different cultures have developed their own gift giving customs and traditions. In France, the gift of wine for the hostess of a dinner party is not an appropriate gift as the hostess would prefer to choose the vintage for the night. In Sweden, a bottle of wine or flowers are an appropriate gift for the hostess. In Viet Nam, a gift of whisky is appropriate for the host, and some fruit or small gifts for the hostess, children or elders of the home. Besides, gifts should never be wrapped in black paper because this color is unlucky and **associated with** funerals in this country. Gifts that symbolize cutting such as scissors, knives and other sharp objects should be avoided because they mean the cutting of the relationship. Also, in some countries you should not open the gift in front of the giver and in others it would be an insult if you did not open the gift. Beyond the gift itself, give careful consideration to the manner in which **it** is presented. Different cultures have different customs regarding how a gift should be offered - using only your right hand or using both hands, for example. Others have strong traditions related to the appropriate way to accept a gift. In Singapore, for instance, it is the standard to graciously refuse a gift several times before finally accepting it. The recipient would never unwrap a gift in front of the giver for fear of appearing greedy. Understanding these traditions and customs, as well as taking time to choose an appropriate gift, will help you to avoid any awkwardness or embarrassment as you seek to build a better cross-cultural relationship.

106. When did the tradition of gift-giving become popular all over the world?
 - A. a long time ago
 - B. thousands of years ago
 - C. since the beginning of humans
 - D. since the beginning of industrialization
107. Which of the following is NOT true about gift-giving customs?
 - A. In France, wine is not considered a suitable gift for the hostess of a dinner party.
 - B. In Sweden, it is not customary to bring some wine or flowers when you are invited to a dinner party.
 - C. In Viet Nam, such things as scissors, knives and other sharp objects shouldn't be used as a gift.
 - D. In Singapore, it is unacceptable to open the gift right in front of the giver.
108. The phrase "**associated with**" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. connected with
 - B. familiar with
 - C. informed of
 - D. similar to
109. The word "**it**" in paragraph 3 refer to _____.
 - A. consideration
 - B. manner
 - C. gift
 - D. culture
110. Which of the following is the main idea of paragraph 3?
 - A. The people who are presented with gifts
 - B. The traditions of giving and receiving gifts
 - C. The occasions of giving and receiving gifts
 - D. The manners of giving and receiving gifts

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Marriage is an ancient religious and legal practice celebrated around the world. However, wedding customs vary from country to country.

The Wedding Dress: In many countries, it is customary for the bride to wear a white dress as a symbol of purity. The tradition of wearing a special white dress only for the wedding ceremony started around 150 years ago. Before that, most women could not afford to buy a dress that they would only wear once. Now, bridal dresses can be bought in a variety of styles. In some Asian countries and in the Middle East, colors of joy and happiness like red or orange other than white are worn by the bride or used as part of the wedding ceremony,

The Wedding Rings: In many cultures, couples exchange rings, usually made of gold or silver and worn on the third finger of the left or right hand, during the marriage ceremony. The circular shape of the ring is symbolic of the couple's **eternal union**. In Brazil, it is traditional to have the rings engraved with the bride's name on the groom's ring, an vice versa.

Flowers: Flowers play an important role in most weddings. Roses are said to be the flowers of love, and because they usually bloom in June, **this** has become the most popular month for weddings in many countries.

After the wedding ceremony, in many countries the bride throws her bouquet into a crowd of well-wishers – usually her single female friends. The person who catches this bouquet will be the next one to marry.

Gifts: In Chinese cultures, wedding guests give gifts of money to the newly-weds in small red envelopes.

Money is also an appropriate gift at Korean and Japanese wedding. In many Western countries, for example in the U.K, wedding guests give the bride and groom household items that they may need for their new home. In Russia, rather than receiving gifts, the bride and groom provide gifts to their guests instead.

With the continued internationalization of the modern world, wedding customs that originated in one part of the world are crossing national boundaries and have been incorporated into marriage ceremonies in other countries.

111. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

- A. Wedding ceremonies B. Wedding customs C. Wedding day D. Wedding history

112. The tradition of wearing a special dress only on one's wedding day is ____.

- A. about 150 years ago B. over a century ago
C. less than 100 years ago D. less than 200 years ago

113. In some cultures, the bride wears a white dress as a traditional symbol of ____.

- A. modesty B. secrecy C. purity D. security

114. In some Asian and Middle Eastern countries, which colour is NOT considered to be suitable for a wedding?

- A. red B. orange C. white D. blue

115. The phrase “**eternal union**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. never-ending relationship B. lovely relationship
C. temporary relationship D. healthy relationship

116. The word “**this**” in paragraph 4 refers to which of the following?

- A. role B. love C. June D. rose

117. According to the passage, in which country would the wedding guests give the bride and groom money as a present?

- A. Brazil B. the U.K C. China D. Russia

118. Which of the following information is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Nowadays, every bride can afford to buy a wedding dress to wear only once.
B. It is believed that any person who catches the bride's bouquet will be the next to marry.
C. It is customary to write the groom's name on the bride's wedding ring.
D. Thanks to globalization, one country's wedding customs may be added to other countries'.

Exercise 11. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

CULTURE SHOCK

Many people dream of living in a foreign country. It can be an amazing experience for those (119) ____ are willing to settle down in a new place. (120) ____, there's one potential problem you should be aware of: culture shock. Culture shock is the feeling we get from living in a place that is so different to where we grew up that we are not sure (121) ____ to deal with it. Societies are (122) ____ in many different ways. Customs and traditions can be very different and that can sometimes make it difficult to get on with local people who might not approve (123) ____ things you do and might object to things you say. You might be banned from doing things in another country that are perfectly legal in your own. For example, in Singapore people can be forced to (124) ____ a large fine just for dropping rubbish. Eventually, though, most people who live abroad fall in love with their adopted country and learn to accept its differences.

119. A. who B. which C. what D. whose

120. A.

Therefore B. However C. Although D. Moreover

121. A. what B. when C. how D. why

122. A. organize B. organizing C. organization D. organized

123. A. of B. with C. on D. off

124. A. spend B. waste C. pay D. borrow

Exercise 12. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

COMMON SUPERSTITIONS

There are many strange superstitions in the world. The most common one is related to black cats, (125) _____ are the source of hundreds of unlucky superstitions. It's a sign of bad luck (126) _____ they walk in front of you or you step on their tails. They even bring bad luck into a house if they sneeze inside! This superstition dates (127) _____ to the Middle Ages when they became associated with witches and evil spirits.

Another common superstition is about walking under a ladder. A more (128) _____ explanation can be traced back to ancient Egypt. The (129) _____ Egyptians believed that the shape of the Pyramids had a special power. It was considered very bad luck to break the "power" of this shape and that's exactly what walking under a ladder would do!

In addition, in Roman times, people (130) _____ the habit of looking at themselves in pools of water. Some believed that these reflections were in fact "glimpses of the soul". Any disruption to the water in the pool would bring bad luck to the person looking in it. This superstition lives on with the fear of bad luck from breaking a mirror.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 125. A. which | B. who | C. when | D. where |
| 126. A. although | B. because | C. if | D. unless |
| 127. A. on | B. in | C. back | D. for |
| 128. A. mystery | B. mysterious | C. mysteriously | D. mysteries |
| 129. A. late | B. recent | C. past | D. early |
| 130. A. had | B. took | C. raised | D. became |

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 13. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. The American are less formal in addressing their bosses than the South Korean.
 A. The South Korean are less formal in addressing their bosses than the American.
 B. Both the American and the South Korean have the same formality in addressing their bosses.
 C. The South Korean are more informal in addressing their bosses than the American.
 D. The South Korean are more formal in addressing their bosses than the American.
132. Nothing is more precious than happiness and health.
 A. Happiness and health are the most precious things.
 B. Happiness is more precious than health.
 C. Health is more precious than happiness.
 D. Happiness and health are more and more precious.
133. I've never seen such a nice bouquet of wedding flowers.
 A. This bouquet of wedding flowers is the nicest that I've ever made.
 B. This is the nicest bouquet of wedding flowers that I've ever seen.
 C. I've never seen the nicest bouquet of wedding flowers so far.
 D. Nothing I've seen is nicer than this bouquet of wedding flowers.
134. Ice-hockey is one of the most popular sports in Russia.
 A. In Russia, ice-hockey is more popular than any other sports.
 B. In Russia, no sport is more popular than ice-hockey.
 C. In Russia, no sport is less popular than ice-hockey.
 D. In Russia, one of the most popular sports is ice-hockey.
135. Tet holiday is the most interesting Vietnamese traditional festival that he's ever attended.
 A. Tet holiday is more interesting than the Vietnamese traditional festival that he's ever attended.
 B. He has never attended a more interesting Vietnamese traditional festival than Tet holiday.
 C. He has attended many interesting Vietnamese traditional festival including Tet holiday.
 D. Tet holiday is one of the most interesting Vietnamese traditional festival he's ever attended.
136. There are more superstitious beliefs in Eastern countries than in Western ones.
 A. Western countries don't have fewer superstitious beliefs than Eastern ones.
 B. Eastern countries have more superstitious beliefs than Western ones.
 C. Eastern and Western countries have many more superstitious beliefs.
 D. More superstitious beliefs exist in Western countries than in Eastern ones.

137. *Pho* (rice noodles) is believed to be the most typical food in Viet Nam.
 A. It is believed that *Pho* (rice noodles) is the most typical food in Viet Nam.
 B. A more typical food than *Pho* (rice noodles) is believed in Viet Nam.
 C. I believe that Viet Nam has the most typical food like *Pho* (rice noodles).
 D. No food in Viet Nam is less typical than *Pho* (rice noodles).
138. I have never read a better book about cultural diversity I have ever read.
 A. This book is a good book about cultural diversity I have ever read.
 B. This is the best book about cultural diversity I have ever read.
 C. This book is as good as the one about cultural diversity I have ever read.
 D. The book about cultural diversity I have ever read isn't better than this one.
139. Money is more important than prestige to some Americans.
 A. Some Americans like prestige more than money.
 B. Money is of greater importance to some Americans than prestige.
 C. Money and prestige are of equal importance to some Americans.
 D. Money is less preferable to some Americans than prestige.
140. There were more guests at my cousin's wedding than expected.
 A. We didn't expect fewer guests to attend my cousin's wedding.
 B. We expected to receive more guests at my cousin's wedding.
 C. Fewer guests came to my cousin's wedding than we expected.
 D. More guests came to my cousin's wedding than we expected.

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 7 –VIET NAM AND INTERNATIONAL ORGINIZATIONS

Vocabulary

1. alert /ə'leɪt/(adj): tỉnh táo
2. altar /'ɔ:lɹə(r)/(n): bàn thờ
3. ancestor /'ænsɛstə(r)/(n): ông bà, tổ tiên
4. Aquarius /ə'kweəriəs/(n): chòm sao/ cung Thủy binh
5. Aries /'eəri:z/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Bạch dương
6. assignment/ə'saɪnmənt/ (n): bài tập lớn
7. best man /bestmæn/(n): phù rể
8. bride /brɑɪd/ (n): cô dâu
9. bridegroom/groom/'brɑɪdgru:m/ (n): chú rể
10. bridesmaid /'brɑɪdzmeɪd/ (n): phù dâu
11. Cancer /'kænsə(r)/(n): chòm sao/ cung Cự giải
12. Capricorn /'kæprɪkɔ:n/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Ma kết
13. complicated /'kɒmplɪkətɪd/(adj): phức tạp
14. contrast /'kɒntrɑ:st/(n): sự tương phản, sự trái ngược
 + contrast /kən'trɑ:st/ (v): tương phản, khác nhau
15. crowded /'kraʊdɪd/(adj): đông đúc
16. decent/'di:snt/ (adj): đàng hoàng, tử tế
17. diversity /daɪ'vɜ:səti/ (n): sự đa dạng, phong phú
18. engaged /ɪn'geɪdʒd/(adj): đính hôn, đính ước
 + engagement /ɪn'geɪdʒmənt/(n): sự đính hôn, sự đính ước
19. export /'eksɒ:t/ (n) : sự xuất khẩu, hàng xuất
 + export /ɪk'spɔ:t/ (v): xuất khẩu
20. favourable/'feɪvərəbl/ (adj): thuận lợi
21. fortune /'fɔ:tʃu:n/(n): vận may, sự giàu có
22. funeral /'fju:nərəl/ (n) : đám tang
23. garter /'gɑ:tə(r)/: (n) nịt bít bắt
24. Gemini /'dʒemɪnaɪ/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Song tử
 groom /gru:m/ (n): chú rể

25. handkerchief /'hæŋkətʃɪf/ (n): khăn tay
26. high status /haɪ 'steɪtəs/(np): có địa vị cao, có vị trí cao
27. honeymoon /'hʌnɪmu:n/(n): tuần trăng mật
28. horoscope/'hɒrəskəʊp/ (n): số tử vi, cung Hoàng đạo
29. import /'ɪmpɔ:t/ (n): sự nhập khẩu, hàng nhập
+ import/ɪm'pɔ:t/ (v): nhập khẩu
30. influence /'ɪnfluəns/ (n): sự ảnh hưởng
31. legend /'ledʒənd/(n): truyền thuyết, truyện cổ tích
32. lentil/'lentl/ (n): đậu lăng, hạt đậu lăng
33. Leo/'li:əʊ/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Sư tử
34. Libra /'li:brə/(n): chòm sao/ cung Thiên bình
35. life partner /laɪf 'pɑ:tənə(r)/(np) : bạn đời
36. magpie /'mæɡpaɪ/(n) : chim chích chòe
37. majority/mə'dʒɔrəti/ (n): phần lớn
38. mystery /'mɪstri/ (n) : điều huyền bí, bí ẩn
39. object /əb'dʒekt/(v): phản đối, chống lại
+ object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/(n) đồ vật, vật thể
40. Pisces /'paɪsi:z/(n): chòm sao/ cung Song ngư
41. present /'preznt/ (adj): có mặt, hiện tại
+ present /pri'zent/(v): đưa ra, trình bày
+ present /'preznt/(n) : món quà
42. prestigious /pre'stɪdʒəs/(adj): có uy tín, có thanh thế
43. proposal /prə'pəʊzəl/ (n): sự cầu hôn
44. protest/'prəʊtest/; /prə'test/ (n,v): sự phản kháng, sự phản đối
45. rebel /'rebl/; /rɪ'bel/ (v,n): nổi loạn, chống đối
46. ritual/'rɪtʃuəl/ (n): lễ nghi, nghi thức
47. Sagittarius /,sædʒɪ'teəriəs/ (n) : chòm sao/ cung Nhân mã
48. Scorpio /'skɔ:piəs/(n) : chòm sao/ cung Thiên yết
49. soul /səʊl/(n) : linh hồn, tâm hồn
50. superstition /,su:pə'stɪʃn/(n): sự tin ngưỡng, mê tín
+ superstitious/ ,su:pə'stɪʃəs/ (adj): mê tín
51. sweep /swi:p/(v): quét
52. take place /teɪkpleɪs/ (v): diễn ra
53. Taurus /'tɔ:rəs/ (n) : chòm sao/ cung Kim ngưu
54. veil /veil/(n): mạng che mặt
55. venture /'ventʃə(r)/(n): dự án hoặc công việc kinh doanh
56. Virgo/'vɜ:gəʊ/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Xử nữ
57. wealth /welθ/(n) : sự giàu có, giàu sang, của cải
58. wedding ceremony /'wedɪŋ'serəməni/ (np): lễ cưới
59. wedding reception / 'wedɪŋrɪ'sepʃn/ (np): tiệc cưới

GRAMMAR

B. GRAMMAR

I. COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

1. Comparative (So sánh hơn, kém)

• Form

Short Adj/Adv: S+ V + adj/adv + ER + than + N/pronoun
 Long Adj/Adv: S + V + MORE + adj/adv + than + N/pronoun (SS hơn)
 S + V + LESS + adj/adv + than + N/pronoun (SS kém hơn)

Eg:

He is taller than his brother

Mr Nam speaks English more fluently than I do.

She visits her grandparents less frequency than he does.

*** Note:**

- ĐỂ nhấn mạnh cho tính từ và phó từ so sánh người ta dùng far hoặc much trước so sánh hơn kém.

E.g: This book is much more expensive than that one.

2. Superlative (So sánh nhất/ kém nhất)

• Form

Short Adj/Adv: S + V + adj/adv + EST + (N)
 Long Adj/Adv: S + V + MOST + adj/adv + (N) (SS nhất)
 S + V + the LEAST + adj/adv + (N) (SS kém nhất)

E.g:

Tim is the tallest boy in the class.

He is the most careful of the three brothers.

She works the hardest of all students.

• Ta cũng có thể so sánh 2 thực thể (người hoặc vật) mà không sử dụng than. Trong trường hợp này thành ngữ of the two sẽ được sử dụng trong câu (nó có thể đứng đầu câu và sau danh từ phải có dấu phẩy, hoặc đứng ở cuối).

S + V + the + comparative (hình thức so sánh hơn) + of the two + (N)

Hoặc:

of the two + (N), + S + V + the + comparative

E.g: Nam is the tallest of the two boys

Of the two shirts, this one is the shorter

*** Note:**

2 thực thể - so sánh hơn
3 thực thể trở lên – so sánh hơn nhất

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adverbs.

adverbs	comparative	superlative
1. hard	<i>harder</i>	<i>the hardest</i>
2. carefully	<i>more carefully</i>	<i>the most carefully</i>
3. early	<i>earlier</i>	<i>the earliest</i>
4. quickly	<i>more quickly</i>	<i>the most quickly</i>
5. slowly	<i>more slowly</i>	<i>the most slowly</i>
6. beautifully	<i>more beautifully</i>	<i>the most beautifully</i>
7. well	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
8. clearly	<i>more clearly</i>	<i>the most clearly</i>
9. late	<i>later</i>	<i>the latest</i>
10. far	<i>farther/ further</i>	<i>the farthest/ the furthest</i>

Bài 2: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

- He was older _____ I thought.
A. then **B. than** C. as D. like
- China is _____ Vietnam.
A. bigger then **B. bigger than** C. more big than D. bigger than
- Sue is _____ of the four girls.
A. the prettier B. prettier **C. the prettiest** D. prettiest
- I am not as _____ my brother.
A. successful as B. successful so C. successful than D. more successful than
- That was the _____ thing to do.
A. stupid B. funnier C. funny **D. funniest**
- It was _____ gift I have ever received.
A. most expensive **B. the most expensive**
C. the more expensive D. more expensive
- She owns a _____ collection of antiques
A. fine B. finer C. finest D. the fine
- It was _____ than I was expecting.
A. cheap **B. cheaper** C. cheapest D. more cheap

Bài 3: Fill in the correct form of the adjectives in brackets (comparative or superlative).

- This chair is **more comfortable** than the old one. (comfortable)
- Trains are **slower** than planes. (slow)
- I bought the **most expensive** car I could afford. (expensive)
- In this classroom there are **more** girls than boys. (many)
- Ann is the **youngest** child in the family. (young)
- That TV set is the **cheapest** of all. (cheap)
- This place is **safer** than that one. (safe)
- Lisa is **prettier** than Kate. (pretty)
- This is the **most exciting** film I have ever seen. (exciting)
- Tom is **more talented** than Peter. (talented)

Bài 4: Make questions using the words provided and the superlative form of the adjectives.

E.g. what/ big mistake/ ever made

→ What is the biggest mistake you have ever made?

- what /beautiful place to visit/ your country

→ *What is the most beautiful place to visit in your country*

2. who/ intelligent person/ you know

→ *Who is the most intelligent person you know?*

3. what/ good movie/ ever seen

→ *What is the best movie you've ever seen?*

4. what/ crazy thing/ ever done

→ *What is the craziest thing you've ever done?*

5. what/ expensive thing/ ever bought

→ *What is the most expensive thing you've ever bought?*

Bài 5: Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the words in the box.

1. bad - important - crowded - high - heavy - difficult - expensive - easy - thin - cold

2. I can't carry my suitcase. It's **heavier** than yours.
4. A car is **more expensive** than a bike.
5. You look **thinner** than the last time I saw you. Have you lost weight?
6. I couldn't get a seat in the restaurant. It was **more crowded** than usual.
7. Mountains are **higher** than hills.
8. He got good marks in the exam. The exam was **easier** than he had expected.
9. I think you should go to the doctor. Your cold is **worse** than it was a few days ago.
10. I don't understand this lesson. It is **more difficult** than the last one we did.

II. ARTICLES (MẠO TỪ)

1. Mạo từ bất định A/An

- 'A' đứng trước một phụ âm hoặc một nguyên âm có phiên âm là phụ âm:

+ a girl; a game; a boat; a book

+ a university /ə juː.niːˈvɜː.sə.ti/; a European /ə jʊə.rəˈpiː.ən/; a one-parent family...

- 'An' đứng trước một nguyên âm hoặc một âm câm (U, E, o, A, I);

+ an orange; an umbrella; an egg

+ an hour /ən ˈaʊə(r)/; an honest child /ən ˈɒnɪst tʃaɪld/; an honour /ən ˈɒnə(r)/

- 'An' đứng trước các mẫu ký tự đặc biệt đọc như một nguyên âm bắt đầu với A, E, F, H, I, L, M, N, O, R, S, X

+ an MP /ən ˌem piː/; an SOS /ən ˌes əʊ ˈes/; an X-ray /ən ˈeks reɪ/; an MSc /ən ˌem es ˈsiː/ ...

* Use (Cách dùng)

Chúng ta dùng a/an:

- Trước danh từ đếm được số ít với nghĩa là 1:

E.g: We need a microcomputer/chair/pen.

- Giới thiệu về một ai hay vật gì chung chung, không cụ thể hoặc chưa được đề cập trước đó

E.g: I saw a snake

- Khi nói về nghề nghiệp

E.g: He is an engineer

- Trong các cụm thành ngữ chỉ số lượng

E.g: A dozen, a couple, a third, a hundred, a lot of....

- Mang nghĩa là "per"

E.g: Three times a year; \$ 10 a day

- Trong câu cảm thán với danh từ đếm được số ít

E.g: What a pretty girl!

- "A" có thể được đặt trước Mr/Mrs/Miss + Surname

E.g: A Mr. Smith, a Mrs. Smith, a Miss. Smith

A Mr. Smith mang nghĩa một người đàn ông gọi là Smith và ngụ ý rằng anh ấy là một người lạ với người nói.

Mr. Smith, không có "a", ngụ ý rằng người nói biết Mr. Smith hoặc biết về sự tồn tại của anh ấy.

2. Mạo từ xác định 'the'

Chúng ta dùng the trong các trường hợp sau:

- Khi vật thể hay nhóm vật thể là duy nhất hoặc được xem là duy nhất

E.g: The sun; the world; the atmosphere; the sky; the ground; the sea; the earth;...

- Khi cả người nói và người nghe đều biết đến thứ gì hoặc ai đó được nói tới

E.g: Could you open the door please? (Cả người nói lẫn người nghe đều biết đó là cái cửa nào)

- Trước một danh từ được nói đến lần thứ 2

E.g: A bird flew into the classroom. The bird sat on my desk

- Trước một danh từ được xác định bằng cụm từ hay mệnh đề

E.g: The girl in uniform; The doctor that I met; The place where I waited for you.

• Trước so sánh nhất của tính từ

E.g: She is the most beautiful girl in this class.

- Trước tên các loại nhạc cụ

E.g: Can you play the guitar?

I like listening the piano

(but) I've just bought a guitar and a piano.

- Trước danh từ số ít đại diện cho một nhóm (tên động vật, phát minh, bộ phận cơ thể ...)

E.g: The dodo is an extinct bird.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

He hit me on the head.

- Trước thập kỷ và thế kỷ

E.g: The 1800s; The twenties

- Trước cụm từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn

E.g: The morning/afternoon/evening; The future/present/past; The north/south/west/east; The front/back/middle/top/bottom

- Trước số thứ tự

E.g: The first/second day; the sixth lesson

- Khi người nói nói đến một danh từ cụ thể

E.g: Coffee originated In Ethiopia, (general)

The coffee I had this morning was Brazilian.

- Trước tên quốc gia, bang, thành phố, trường học có chứa "of", trước quốc gia có tên số nhiều hoặc có tính từ trong tên, ngoại trừ Great Britain.

The United States of America; The State of Florida; The City of Boston; The University of Texas; The Netherlands; The Philippines

- Trước tên núi, sông, quần đảo, vịnh, biển, đại dương, tên sách, báo và tên các chiếc tàu.

E.g: The Thai Binh river; the Times; the Pacific Ocean

- Trước vùng, miền địa lý, nhưng không phải các châu lục

E.g: The Middle East; The Orient

(but) Europe; Asia

- Trước tên các lĩnh vực học thuật khi chúng có chứa "of"

E.g: The history of the United States

- Trước tên các cuộc chiến tranh

E.g: The war of Independence; the civil war; the second World War (but "World War II")

- Trước một tính từ để tạo nên danh từ chung chỉ nhóm người

E.g: The rich are not always happy.

The Japanese work very hard.

- Trước danh từ riêng số nhiều để chỉ vợ chồng hay cả họ (cả gia đình)

E.g: The Smiths always go fishing at the weekend.

BẢNG TỔNG HỢP MẠO TỪ

I. INDEFINITE ARTICLES: A/AN

- An đứng trước 1 danh từ đếm được số ít bắt đầu bằng 1 nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i).

- A đứng trước danh từ đếm được số ít bắt đầu là 1 phụ âm.

1. A/ An được dùng trước:

- Danh từ đếm được, số ít. *An: đứng trước nguyên âm hoặc “h” câm.	Ex: a doctor, a bag, an animal, an hour..... Ex: an animal, an hour.....
- Trong các cấu trúc: so + adj + a/an + noun such + a/an + noun as + adj + a/an + noun + as How + adj + a/an + noun + verb!	Ex: She is so pretty a girl. - It's such a beautiful picture. - She is as pretty a girl as her sister. - How beautiful a girl you are!
- Chỉ một người được đề cập qua tên.	Ex: A Mrs. Blue sent you this letter.
- Trước các danh từ trong ngữ đồng vị.	Ex: Nguyen Du, a great poet, wrote that novel.
- Trong các cụm từ chỉ số lượng.	Ex: a pair, a couple, a lot of, a little, a few, a large/great number of.....

2. A/ An không được dùng:

- ONE được sử dụng thay A/An để nhấn mạnh.	Ex: There is a book on the table, but one is not enough.
- Trước danh từ không đếm được.	Ex: Coffee is also a kind of drink.
- Trước các danh từ đếm được số nhiều.	Ex: Dogs are faithful animals.

II. DEFINITE ARTICLE: THE

1. THE được dùng trước:

- Những vật duy nhất.	Ex: the sun, the moon, the world....
- Các danh từ được xác nhận bởi cụm tính từ hoặc mệnh đề tính từ.	- The house with green fence is hers. - The man that we met has just come.
- Các danh từ được xác định qua ngữ cảnh hoặc được đề cập trước đó.	Ex: Finally, the writer killed himself. - I have a book and an eraser. The book is now on the table.
- Các danh từ chỉ sự giải trí.	Ex: the theater, the concert, the church
- Trước tên các tàu thuyền, máy bay.	Ex: The Titanic was a great ship.
- Các sông, biển, đại dương, dãy núi.	Ex: the Mekong River, the East Sea, the Pacific Ocean, the Himalayas
- Một nhóm các đảo hoặc quốc gia.	Ex: the Philippines, the United States.
- Tính từ dùng như danh từ tập hợp.	Ex: You should help the poor.
- Trong so sánh nhất.	Ex: Nam is the cleverest in his class.
- Tên người ở số nhiều (chỉ gia đình)	Ex: The Blacks, The Blues, the Nams
- Các danh từ đại diện cho 1 loài.	Ex: The cat is a lovely home pet.
- Các trạng từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn.	Ex: in the morning, in the street, in the water.....
- Số thứ tự.	Ex: the first, the second, the third....
- Chuỗi thời gian hoặc không gian.	Ex: the next, the following, the last...

2. THE không dùng được:

- Trước các danh từ số nhiều nói chung.	Ex: They build houses near the hall.
- Danh từ trừu tượng, không đếm được.	Ex: Independence is a happy thing.
- Các danh từ chỉ màu sắc.	Ex: Red and white make pink.
- Các môn học.	Ex: Math is her worst subject.
- Các vật liệu, kim loại.	Ex: Steel is made from iron.
- Các tên nước, châu lục, thành phố.	Ex: Ha Noi is the capital of Vietnam .
- Các chức danh, tên người.	Ex: President Bill Clinton, Ba, Nga .
- Các bữa ăn, món ăn, thức ăn.	Ex: We have rice and fish for dinner .
- Các trò chơi, thể thao.	Ex: Football is a popular sport in Vietnam.
- Các loại bệnh tật.	Ex: Cold is a common disease.
- Ngôn ngữ, tiếng nói.	Ex: English is being used everywhere.
- Các kỳ nghỉ, lễ hội.	Ex: Tet, Christmas, Valentine...
- Các mũi đất (nhô ra biển, hồ, núi)	Ex: Cape Horn, Lake Than Tho, Mount Cam,

Mount Rushmore.....

*But: **the** Cape of Good Hope, **the** Great Lake, **the** Mount of Olive.....

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 6: Fill in the blanks with a, an, the

1. She's **a** good musician. She plays **the** piano beautifully.
2. I don't see him often, only once or twice **a** month.
3. Mary's not at **the** office. I think she's gone **Φ** home.
4. Do you want to see Nam? He's in **the** garden.
5. I'm studying **Φ** French and **Φ** Italian.
6. I like Minh. He has **a** of **Φ** warmth.
7. Shall we sit outside? **The** sun is really warm.
8. Where's **the** dog? I want to go out for **a** walk.
9. I don't use **Φ** sugar when I'm cooking.
10. Do your parents still live in **Φ** Vietnam?
11. Would you mind waiting for **a** couple of minutes?
12. I think **the** piano is one of **the** easiest instruments to play.
13. It's **a** fast car. Its top speed is 150 miles **an** hour.
14. I saw Linh when she was going to **Φ** work.
15. There's someone at **the** front door.
16. Do you like **Φ** wine? - No. I don't drink **Φ** alcohol.
17. I'll have **a** dozen eggs and **a** load, please.
18. Have you done **the** washing-up?
19. I think it's made of **Φ** glass.
20. I like **Φ** tea with **Φ** milk in it.

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 7: Fill in the blanks with a, an, the or zero article.

1. Nam's father bought him **the** bike that he wanted for his birthday.
2. **The** Statue of Liberty was **a** gift of friendship from **Φ** France to **the** United States.
3. Nga is studying **Φ** English and **Φ** Math this semester.
4. **The** judge asked **the** witness to tell **the** truth.
5. Please give me **a** cup of **Φ** coffee with **Φ** cream and **Φ** sugar

Bài 8: Fill in the correct form of the words in the brackets (comparative or superlative).

1. My house is (big) **bigger** than hers.
2. This girl is (beautiful) **more beautiful** than that one.
3. This is the (interesting) **most interesting** book I have ever read.
4. Non-smokers usually live (long) **longer** than smokers.
5. Which is the (dangerous) **most dangerous** animal in the world.
6. A holiday by the sea is (good) **better** than a holiday in the mountain.
7. This car is (expensive) **more expensive** than that car.
8. Who is the (rich) **richest** man on earth?
9. The weather in the afternoon is even (bad) **worse** than that in the morning.
10. He was the (clever) **cleverest** students of all.

Bài 9: Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one

1. The film I saw last week was better than this one. (good)
→ This film **isn't as / so good as** the one I saw last week.
2. Kate used to be better paid than she is these days (as)
→ These days Kate is **not as / so well paid as** she used to be.
3. There are very few buildings in the city higher than this. (one)
→ This is **one of the highest** buildings in the city.
4. I can't believe this is the best room there is. (better)

→ There must **be a better room than** this one.

5. My house is as big as Mary's (same)

→ Mary's house **is the same size as** mine.

Bài 10: Rearrange the words or phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. most / he / the I intelligent / is / I / met / have / man / ever

He is the most intelligent man I have ever met.

2. the / David / third / best / is / in / competition / the

David is the third best in the competition.

3. active / is / she / less / her / than / classmates

She is less active than her classmates.

4. considered / obesity / can / be / to / one / of the / serious / health / most / problem

Obesity can be considered to be one of the most serious health problems.

5. achievements / in / information / technology / and / will / made / be / scientists / more / by / and / more

More and more achievements in information and technology will be made by scientists.

TEST 1

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. pleasant B. health C. healthy D. breathe

2. A. come B. roll C. comb D. grow

3. A. fear B. realize C. pear D. near

4. A. inventor B. president C. adventure D. genetics

5. A. adopt B. front C. column D. borrow

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. recommend B. volunteer C. understand D. potential

2. A. study B. reply C. apply D. rely

3. A. suspicion B. telephone C. relation D. direction

4. A. reduction B. popular C. financial D. romantic

5. A. discover B. difficult C. invention D. important

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Complete the sentences with A, An or The.

1. The Vietnamese like to joke around, but their jokes are not easily translated into English.

2. Each person has a strong sense of regional cultural identity.

3. Henry was a bit of a rebel when he was a teenager and dyed his hair pink, and he also rebelled his parents' plans for him and left school at the age of 16.

4. You may have an object that you trust will bring you good luck, but many people object to that belief.

5. Relationships in the family are never to be broken and they are to be built up continuously.

6. They are also very friendly, easy-going and have an easy smile.

7. To show respect, many Vietnamese people bow their heads to a superior or elder.

8. The Vietnamese have been described as energetic, sentimental, proud, and hardworking

9. The course allows students to progress at their own speed, and they are making much progress in awareness of cultural diversity.

10. There is an obvious contrast between the cultures of East and West; however, European cultures contrast with that of the USA.

II. Put the correct preposition for the sentences below.

1. Most Vietnamese people place more emphasis on their duties in their family than their own desires.

2. At home, he should show respect to his parents, older brothers or sisters, and older relatives.

3. For some teenagers, when they rebel against their parents, they act as rebels.

4. If you really want to get to know about their culture, you need to go there to record their daily activities as well as festivals.

5. There are three ways _____ **by** _____ which a man can acquire a good name: either _____ **by** _____ heroic deeds, _____ **by** _____ intellectual achievements, or _____ **by** _____ moral virtue.
6. If you volunteer _____ **to** _____ present about that cultural aspect, you will get a present _____ **from** _____ the teacher.
7. Rich people who are not educated are often looked _____ **down** _____ upon _____ **by** _____ other people.
8. He seems _____ **to** _____ have particular respect and admiration _____ **for** _____ learned people, and learning is considered more valuable than wealth and material success.
9. There is an increase _____ **in** _____ the number _____ **of** _____ Vietnamese women taking the roles _____ **of** _____ leaders _____ **in** _____ their organisations.
10. You need _____ **to** _____ perfect yourself _____ **in** _____ order to look _____ **for** _____ a perfect life partner.

III. Choose the correct words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. In the past, the proposal and engagement ceremonies took place one or two years **before** / **after** the wedding.
2. There is a wedding **proposal** / **reception** for all guests after the wedding ceremony.
3. My cousin's **marriage** / **wedding** is next Sunday.
4. The **groom** / **bride** can have as many bridesmaids as she wants.
5. There will be about 100 **grooms** / **guests** at my cousin's wedding.
6. My brother got **engaged** / **married** to one of his friends from college and started saving for the big day.
7. On the wedding day, the best man is expected to help the **groom** / **bride**.

IV. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

1. The parents of the groom go to the fortune teller to see what date and time is best for them to _____ celebrate _____ the wedding ceremony.	CELEBRATION
2. _____ Traditionally _____, the reception occurs at their houses, but now many families hold wedding parties at the restaurant.	TRADITION
3. American teenagers send an average of 60 text messages per day, making this an _____ effective _____ way in communication.	EFFECT
4. Consider that there are a good number of book _____ publishers _____ now putting their content online.	PUBLISH
5. In order to integrate technology into the classroom, teachers should implement the BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) policy to make the _____ learning _____ process more relevant and effective.	LEARN
6. Studies encourage mobile learning because students benefit greatly from more opportunities for _____ academic _____ development.	ACADEMY
7. On that day, the groom's family and relatives visit the bride and her family with round lacquered boxes known as betrothal presents which are covered with red cloth and carried by _____ unmarried _____ girls or boys.	MARRY
8. The Intel programme tries to deliver the “four Cs” to grade-10 students: critical thinking, communication, collaboration, and _____ creativity _____.	CREATE
9. Many digital textbooks are _____ constantly _____ updated and often more vivid, helpful, creative, and a lot of cheaper than those old heavy books.	CONSTANT
10. Then, the couple should pray in front of the altar to ask their ancestors for _____ permission _____ for their marriage, then express their gratitude to both groom's and bride's parents for raising and protecting them.	PERMIT

V. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. To the Chinese, 8 is a lucky number, _____ the Vietnamese believe 9 brings luck, and the 1 and 8 of 18, adding up to 9, are considered success.
A. despite B. but **C. while** D. and
2. Many people believe that the first person who visits their home on the first day of the New Year will _____ their life.
A. change B. afford C. effect **D. affect**

3. That year, things were going a lot better for the Pilgrims, thanks to ____ help of Squanto and Samoset.
A. an B. the C. a D. x
4. In ____ Netherlands, singing at ____ dinner table means you are singing to ____ devil for your dinner – which means bad luck.
A. x - the - the B. the - the - a C. x - a - the D. the - the - the
5. In Spain, it is believed to be bad luck to enter ____ room with your left foot.
A. a B. an C. the D. x
6. Cultural diversity makes the United States a ____ interesting place in which to live for all of its inhabitants.
A. much better B. more C. many more D. much more
7. In every culture, there are basic standards for social ____ such as personal space distance, eye contact, amount of body language displayed in public.
A. reaction B. interaction C. relationship D. relation
8. They invited these friends and their families to ____ special meal. It was ____ first Thanksgiving dinner with turkey, fish, green beans, and soup.
A. a - a B. a - the C. a - x D. the - a
9. Today, Australia is one of ____ diverse countries in the world.
A. the more culturally B. the most culturally C. most cultural D. the most cultural
10. UN World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development on May 21st is a chance to celebrate the cultural diversity of people around us, and find out more about what we have ____.
A. as usual B. as normal C. in common D. alike

C. READING

I. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

range	cultures	first	added	contributed
benefited	dishes	developed	way	alive

Cultural diversity means a (1) **range** of different societies or people of different origins, religions and traditions all living and interacting together. Britain has (2) **benefited** from diversity throughout its long history and is currently one of the most culturally diverse countries in the world.

The food they eat, the music they listen to, and the clothes they wear have all been influenced by different (3) **cultures** coming into Britain. Ethnic food, for example, is part of an average British diet. One of Britain's favourite (4) **dishes** is Indian curry. Britons have enjoyed curry for a surprisingly long time - the (5) **first** curry went on an English menu in 1773.

Even the English language (6) **developed** from the languages spoken by Anglo-Saxons, Scandinavian Vikings and Norman French invaders. New words were (7) **added** from the languages of other immigrants over the years.

Valuing the diverse culture is all about understanding and respecting the beliefs of others and their (8) **way** of life, as we would expect someone to respect ours. It is about supporting individuals in keeping their cultural traditions (9) **alive** and appreciating the fact that all these different traditions will enrich British life both today and in the future.

People from all over the world have (10) **contributed** to the Britain and they continue to do so.

II. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

VIETNAMESE WEDDING CUSTOMS

The wedding consists of several (1) ____ including asking permission to receive the bride, the procession to the groom's house, the ancestor ceremony, and the banquet party.

In the morning, the groom's mother and a few close relatives would walk to the bride's house with a present of betel to ask permission to receive the (2) ____ at her house. The date and time of the ceremony is usually determined by a Buddhist monk or fortune teller.

In the procession to receive the bride, the groom and his family often carry decorated lacquer boxes covered in red cloth to represent his (3) ____ and which include various (4) ____ for the bride's family. There are either 6 or 8 boxes, but never 7 because it is bad (5) ____.

After paying their (6) ____ to their ancestors, the bride and groom will serve tea to their parents who will then give them advice regarding (7) ____ and family. During the candle ceremony, the bride and groom's

families union is celebrated and the mother-in-law of the bride will open the boxes filled with jewelry and dress her new daughter-in-law in the jewelry.

Finally, the groom officially asks for permission to take his new bride (8) _____ and they make their way back to his house. During the (9) _____, there is usually a 10-course meal and the bride and groom make their (10) _____ to each table to express their gratitude and also get money as presents.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. asks | B. ceremonies | C. requests | D. tells |
| 2. A. bride | B. regulations | C. laws | D. notes |
| 3. A. condition | B. culture | C. relation | D. wealth |
| 4. A. beans | B. boxes | C. presents | D. wars |
| 5. A. bad | B. fond | C. luck | D. interest |
| 6. A. respects | B. allows | C. stops | D. refuses |
| 7. A. existence | B. dead | C. marriage | D. divorce |
| 8. A. flat | B. home | C. house | D. apartment |
| 9. A. acquaintance | B. contribution | C. difficulty | D. reception |
| 10. A. troubles | B. problems | C. ovals | D. rounds |

D. WRITING

I. Complete the sentences with a suitable comparative or superlative.

- In my opinion, Spanish is (easy) _____ **the easiest** _____ foreign language to learn.
- Dogs are intelligent but not (intelligent) _____ **as intelligent as** _____ chimpanzees.
- They say it's (good) _____ **better** _____ to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.
- Even (carefully) _____ **the most carefully** _____ prepared plans can go wrong.
- England isn't (mountainous country) _____ **as mountainous country as** _____ Scotland.
- Reykjavik is the world's (northern) _____ **northernest** _____ capital city.
- Your composition is full of mistakes because you didn't spend half (time) _____ **more time** _____ on it _____ **than** _____ you should have!
- Don't worry, you'll be OK with Gary, he's (careful driver) _____ **the most careful driver** _____ you could wish to have.
- In the Alto Adige region of Italy, German dialect is spoken much (frequently) _____ **more frequently than** _____ Italian.
- Sumo wrestlers must be (heavy) _____ **the heaviest** _____ athletes in the world.

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the superlative form of the adjectives given.

- Russia is bigger than any other country in the world. (big)
Russia is the biggest country in the world.
- Many people believe that no sea in the world is warmer than the Red Sea. (warm)
Many people believe that the Red Sea is the warmest in the world.
- The Nile is longer than any other river in the world. (long)
The Nile is the longest river in the world.
- No ocean in the world is deeper than the Pacific. (deep)
The Pacific is the deepest ocean in the world.
- Mount Everest is higher than every mountain in the world. (high)
Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

TEST 2

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. inventor | B. lecture | C. examine | D. second |
| 2. A. doctor | B. provide | C. adopt | D. sponsor |
| 3. A. biology | B. invention | C. discovery | D. digestion |
| 4. A. discovered | B. studied | C. invented | D. entered |
| 5. A. carry | B. rabies | C. cat | D. battle |

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. swallow | B. survive | C. digest | D. finish |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 2. A. product | B. satisfy | C. pleasure | D. however |
| 3. A. happiness | B. rewrite | C. eject | D. oblige |
| 4. A. compare | B. compose | C. company | D. consist |
| 5. A. manage | B. recognize | C. argue | D. discriminate |

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

- There are some things Americans would change, and _____ thing people would change is their education.
A. the biggest B. a big C. the D. a bigger
- _____ people from England who went to live in North America nearly 400 years ago were called Pilgrims.
A. a B. x C. an D. the
- In our tradition, when people mention "matter of betel and areca" they are talking about _____ issue.
A. unmarried B. married C. marry D. marriage
- Cultural diversity makes our country _____ by making it a _____ place in which to live.
A. rich - more interesting B. richest - most interesting
C. richer - most interesting D. richer - more interesting
- These people wanted to start _____ new life in _____ new country, but they faced a lot of difficulties because they didn't know anything about the new land.
A. a - a B. a - a C. a - the D. the - a
- Nations where there is much cultural diversity can also sometimes be known as a _____.
A. multi-ethnic society B. multidimensional problem
C. multicultural society D. cultural uniformity
- In Portugal, walking backwards will bring bad luck, because it paves _____ way for _____ devil to enter.
A. the - the B. a - the C. a - a D. the - a
- The Pilgrims didn't know how to grow _____ food or build _____ homes, so a lot of them became very ill.
A. a - a B. X - X C. a - the D. the - a
- To many _____ street vendors, the success of their day is determined by how it starts and by their first customer.
A. superstitiously B. supernatural C. superstition D. superstitious
- In Russia, there is _____ belief that unmarried people should avoid sitting at _____ corner of _____ table because they will find difficulties finding their life partner and will not get married.
A. a - the - the B. the - the - the C. a - a - a D. a - a - the
- On one spring day, _____ Pilgrims met two native Americans, Squanto and Samoset, who could speak English.
A. an B. the C. a D. x
- One Chinese legend has it that the Jade Emperor asked for twelve representatives of the animal species on Earth to be brought to his _____ kingdom.
A. heavenly B. sky C. heaven D. space
- Before the wedding, the groom usually asks his best friend to be his _____, and the bride may have one or more _____.
A. best man - bridesmaids B. best man - housemaids
C. closest man best maids D. good man - best maids
- Squanto and Samoset became _____ friends with the Pilgrims and gave them a lot of _____ advice about how to grow food and build homes to make their lives easier.
A. a - a B. X - X C. a - the D. the - a
- However, another version says the _____ of the 12 animals in the Chinese horoscope was decided thousands of years ago by Buddha, who called for a New Year's meeting of animals.
A. site B. pan C. order D. position
- They had _____ food and _____ warm homes for the winter, so they wanted to say thank you to their native American friends.
A. a - a B. x - x C. a - the D. the - a
- People from _____ cultures bring language skills, new ways of thinking, and creative solutions to difficult problems.
A. diversify B. diversification C. diverse D. diversity

18. No one knows the real origins of the Chinese _____ representing the cycles of the lunar year.

A. horoscope

B. cycle

C. stars

D. space

IV. Fill in the gap with "a" or "the" to complete the passage.

(1) A wedding is the ceremony where (2) a couple gets married. On their wedding day, (3) the bride and groom may exchange wedding gifts or rings. Before the wedding, the groom usually asks his brother, best friend or father to be his best man. (4) the best man helps the groom get ready for (5) the ceremony and makes sure nothing goes wrong at the wedding. The bride may have one or more bridesmaids. The bridesmaid keeps (6) the bride calm, helps her get ready and looks after her dress. After the wedding ceremony, there is usually (7) a reception for the guests. Traditionally, the bride and groom go on their honeymoon immediately after (8) the wedding reception. Nowadays, (9) the majority of couples wait for a few days before they leave on honeymoon.

V. Choose the word in the box to complete the text.

sarcastic	private	majority	experiences	Additionally
upbringing	counterparts	cultural	punctuality	circumstances

While you may not think it at first, there are numerous (1) cultural difference between the US and the UK that you will likely encounter.

In general, Americans are much more open than Britons. Friends and even acquaintances discuss personal thoughts and opinions that might seem private in the UK. Do not feel embarrassed if an American asks you a seemingly (2) private question. He or she is most likely sincerely curious about your thoughts and feelings and is assuming you would like to share them.

You may learn more about your American friends than you wanted to know, or you may hear more childhood stories than you care to listen to. Americans will be interested in your (3) experiences and background as well since your (4) upbringing may differ greatly from theirs. In addition to more frequent discussion about their personal lives, there is often a greater display of photographs, and posters in dorm rooms or office spaces.

The sense of humour differs from one side of the Atlantic to the other. Americans tend to be less dry or (5) sarcastic. Some Americans may feel offended if they do not understand your humour, but after a brief explanation they will be laughing along with you.

Americans tend to believe that individuals control their (6) circumstances how much they work. This work ethic is reflected in American attitudes towards academic. Don't be surprised if you meet students who spend a vast (7) majority of their free time studying in the library.

Americans also tend to care much more for punctuality than their UK (8) counterparts. Everything from classes to a lunch date is expected to start right on time. Along with (9) punctuality most Americans move at a faster pace than that in the UK. For example, dinners at a restaurant, even a sit-down restaurant, can be finished in under a half-hour. (10) Additionally you will not have to ask for the bill. It will be brought to you as soon as it is clear to your waiter or waitress that you are finished ordering more items.

VI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

JAPANESE WEDDING CUSTOMS

The Japanese (1) _____ of "san-san-kudo", the three-by-three exchange is rich with (2) _____. It is performed by the bride and groom and both sets of cups. The first 3 represent three couples, the bride and (3) _____, and their parents. The second 3 represent three human weaknesses: hatred, passion, and ignorance. "Ku" or 9 is a lucky number in Japanese cultural, and "do" means escape from the three weaknesses.

Another highlight of this ceremony is a rosary with 21 beads that represent the couple, their families and the Buddha all joined on one string to symbolize the (4) _____ of the families. Part of the ceremony involves honoring the parents with (5) _____ of flowers, a toast, or a letter expressing their (6) _____ and gratitude.

The crane is a symbol of longevity and prosperity and so 1,001 gold origami cranes are folded to bring (7) _____, good fortune, longevity, and peace to the marriage.

The bride traditionally wears two outfits: the shiro, which is a white kimono worn for the (8) _____ and the uchikake kimono which is a patterned brocade worn at the reception.

Plenty of courses are served during the reception, but never in a multiple of four because the number four sounds like the word for (9) _____. Additionally, the different foods served all have special meanings, for

example lobster might be several because red is a (10) _____ color or clams served with both shells symbolize the couple's union.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. bride | B. ritual | C. law | D. difference |
| 2. A. meaning | B. regulation | C. multiple | D. note |
| 3. A. condition | B. culture | C. relation | D. groom |
| 4. A. location | B. shell | C. union | D. gratitude |
| 5. A. wraps | B. proves | C. offers | D. improves |
| 6. A. love | B. make | C. hate | D. life |
| 7. A. nervous | B. sad | C. luck | D. bad |
| 8. A. inclusion | B. ceremony | C. approach | D. creation |
| 9. A. life | B. depth | C. wedding | D. death |
| 10. A. trouble | B. problem | C. confliction | D. lucky |

Unit 7. CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. protest | B. wedding | C. reception | D. success |
| 2. A. present | B. decrease | C. increase | D. mouse |
| 3. A. complicated | B. bridegroom | C. originate | D. superstition |
| 4. A. country | B. contrast | C. culture | D. ceremony |
| 5. A. good | B. moon | C. groom | D. food |

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 6. A. increase | B. engage | C. prepare | D. propose |
| 7. A. happy | B. perfect | C. formal | D. married |
| 8. A. couple | B. promise | C. import | D. wedding |
| 9. A. export | B. decrease | C. present | D. belief |
| 10. A. contrast | B. object | C. rebel | D. support |

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- In some Asian countries, the groom and bride _____ their wedding rings in front of the altar.
A. change B. exchange C. give D. take
- In Scotland, the bride's mother may invite the wedding guests to her house to _____ off all the wedding gifts.
A. show B. turn C. put D. get
- On the wedding day, the best man is expected to help the _____.
A. bride B. groom C. guest D. bridesmaid
- In the past, the _____ and engagement ceremonies took place one or two years before the wedding.
A. propose B. proposing C. proposal D. proposed
- Superstitions _____ an important part in the lives of many people in Viet Nam.
A. take B. act C. occupy D. play
- Viet Nam has kept a variety of superstitious _____ about daily activities.
A. believe B. believing C. beliefs D. believable
- Traditionally, most Vietnamese people never _____ the floor during the first three days of the New Year.
A. sweep B. paint C. polish D. resurface
- Viet Nam is a country situated in Asia, where many mysteries and legends _____.
A. origin B. originate C. original D. originally
- The British usually pay a lot of _____ to good table manners and are expected to use knives, forks and spoons properly.
A. money B. care C. attention D. compliment
- In the U.S, children can choose their own partners even if their parents object _____ their choice.
A. to B. for C. against D. with

21. In the UK, 18-year-olds tend to receive a silver key as a present to ____ their entry into the adult world.
A. symbol B. symbolic **C. symbolize** D. symbolist
22. In Australia, on Mother's Day, the second Sunday in May, children prepare and ____ their mothers 'breakfast in bed'.
A. cook **B. serve** C. display D. present
23. People in Mexico ____ Mother's Day on May 10 by giving their mothers handmade gifts, flowers, clothing and household appliances.
A. open B. memorize **C. celebrate** D. perform
24. In Viet Nam, you shouldn't ____ at somebody's house on the 1st day of the New Year unless you have been invited by the house owner.
A. show up B. get up C. put up D. go up
25. The newly-weds will fly to Venice to spend their ____ tomorrow.
A. vacation **B. honeymoon** C. holiday D. marriage
26. After the wedding ceremony at the church, they go to the hotel for the wedding ____.
A. cake B. ring C. day **D. reception**
27. The bride and groom cut the wedding cake and ____ speeches.
A. prepared B. wrote C. heard **D. made**
28. Some Koreans believe that it's impolite to ____ eye contact with a person who has a high position.
A. maintain B. lose C. show D. put
29. Brazilians often ____ each other's arms, hands or shoulders during a conversation.
A. lend B. shake **C. touch** D. move
30. American people are very informal at home, so they often ____ their hands to eat some kinds of food.
A. use B. lend C. wash D. shake
31. Egypt is a traditional country, and it has many customs that are different ____ the U.S.
A. of **B. from** C. to D. for
32. English people believe that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house, which will bring ____ to the person who has opened it.
A. loss **B. misfortune** C. success D. truth
33. Superstition suggests that you'll get seven years of bad luck if you ____ a mirror.
A. break B. buy C. borrow D. see
34. In the UK, seven is usually regarded ____ the luckiest number while thirteen is the opposite.
A. as B. like C. with D. for
35. Polite behavior in one country, however, may be ____ in another part of the world.
A. formal B. informal **C. impolite** D. appropriate
36. In Germany, it is important to arrive ____ time when you are invited to someone's house.
A. in B. after C. before **D. on**
37. Learning about cultural differences in politeness helps you avoid a lot of ____.
A. embarrass **B. embarrassment** C. embarrassed D. embarrassing
38. On many days of the year, Vietnamese people not only ____ the table for meals, but they also put food on the altar for their ancestors.
A. lay B. lie C. book D. clear
39. The woman you are engaged to is your ____.
A. fiancé B. bridesmaid C. match-maker **D. fiancée**
40. At the church ceremony, the couple have to make their wedding ____.
A. vows B. invitations C. flowers D. cakes

Exercise 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

41. Mary is planning to tie the knot with her German boyfriend next June.
A. get married B. say goodbye C. get together D. fall in love
42. In some Asian countries like Viet Nam or China, money is given to the newly-married couple as a wedding present.
A. gift B. donation C. souvenir D. contribution

43. In Viet Nam, it is customary to choose a favourable day for occasions such as wedding, funerals, or house-moving days.
 A. suitable B. favourite C. beautiful D. whole
44. Americans value freedom and do not like to be dependent on other people.
 A. addicted B. supportive C. reliant D. responsible
45. In most American families, parents have less influence on their children than those in other parts of the world.
 A. power B. effect C. attention D. care

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

46. Being practical, Americans avoid taking jobs which are beyond their ability.
 A. out of B. far from C. within D. inside
47. In many countries, it is customary for the bride to throw her bouquet of flowers into a crowd of well-wishers.
 A. uncommon B. inadvisable C. usual D. normal
48. To an American, success is the result of hard work and self-reliance.
 A. devotion B. industry C. laziness D. enthusiasm
49. Success has always meant providing their families with a decent standard of living.
 A. high B. good C. acceptable D. low
50. Stores everywhere compete to sell their distinctive versions of Christmas cake before the holiday.
 A. different B. various C. similar D. special

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51. These days, in India, there are ____ married couples who live on their own than before.
 A. more B. many C. less D. little
52. In some countries in the Middle East, people stand ____ to each other than those in North America in a conversation.
 A. most closely B. more closely C. closer D. closest
53. Wedding ceremonies are ____ now than they used to be in the past.
 A. less complicated B. the most complicated C. as complicated D. the least complicated
54. It's much ____ to celebrate a small and cozy wedding to save money.
 A. best B. better C. the best D. the better
55. In some Asian families, parents tend to have far ____ control over their children than those in some American families.
 A. the most B. the more C. more D. most
56. This is ____ wedding party I've ever attended.
 A. the more memorable B. more memorable C. the most memorable D. most memorable
57. Chocolates and flowers are by far ____ presents for mothers on Mother's Day in the UK.
 A. more popular B. the more popular C. less popular D. the most popular
58. Chuseok is one of ____ celebrations in the Korean calendar when Koreans give thanks to nature.
 A. the most important B. the more important C. the less important D. more important
59. The more polite you appear to be, ____ your partner will be.
 A. the happier B. the happier C. the most happily D. the more happily
60. Of the two bridesmaids, Lisa turned out to be ____.
 A. the most charming B. the least charming C. more charming D. the more charming
61. The Korean are ____ than the American in addressing their bosses.
 A. more formal B. formal C. most formal D. the most formal
62. There are ____ occasions for giving gifts in modern societies than before.
 A. less B. more C. the least D. the most
63. June has become ____ month for weddings in many countries when the symbolic flowers, roses, usually bloom.

- A. more popular B. less popular **C. the most popular** D. the least popular
64. Before doing something important, Vietnamese people always try to choose _____ time for it.
A. better B. less good C. the least good **D. the best**
65. My grandmother feels much _____ whenever I give her a homemade cake on Mother's Day.
A. happier B. more happily C. the happiest D. the most happily
66. People in _____ Western countries are often surprised to learn that _____ Japanese celebrate Christmas.
A. Ø - Ø B. the - the C. the - Ø **D. Ø - the**
67. In Japan, _____ most important holiday of _____ season is New Year's Day, which comes one week after Christmas.
A. the - the B. Ø - the C. the - Ø D. the - a
68. In India, in the old days, _____ girl's family used to give _____ boy's family a gift like money or jewellery.
A. a - a B. a - the C. the - a **D. the - the**
69. It is appropriate to bring _____ small gift when visiting _____ home in the U.S.
A. the - a B. a - a C. a - the D. the - the
70. Traditionally, _____ bride and groom go on their honeymoon immediately after _____ wedding reception.
A. a - the B. the - a **C. the - the** D. a - a
71. Whenever I set out for _____ examination, I always try to avoid crossing _____ path of _____ woman.
A. an - the - a B. an - a - the C. an - the - the D. the - the - a
72. In a wedding ceremony, _____ best man helps _____ groom ready for every preparation.
A. the - a B. a - the **C. the - the** D. a - a
73. People say that _____ gift lets _____ recipient know how we are thinking of them.
A. the - the B. a - a C. the - a **D. a - the**
74. Wearing a wedding veil which covers _____ head and face is _____ 2,000-years-old tradition.
A. a - the **B. the - a** C. the - the D. a - a
75. In the U.S, white represents goodness and is usually _____ color of _____ bride's wedding dress.
A. a - a B. a - the **C. the - a** D. the - the
76. It is acceptable to touch _____ person on _____ shoulder in a conversation?
A. a - the B. the - the C. the - a D. a - a
77. _____ man should take off his hat when he goes into _____ house in the UK.
A. A - the **B. A - a** C. The - a D. The - the
78. When you stay at _____ friend's house, you should write _____ thank-you note.
A. a - a B. the - a C. a - the D. the - the
79. Christmas Eve is _____ best time for Japanese youngsters to go out for _____ special, romantic evening.
A. a - a **B. the - a** C. the - the D. a - the
80. _____ Japanese manage not to ask direct questions in order not to embarrass _____ person who they are speaking with.
A. A - the B. A - a **C. The - the** D. The - a

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

81. People believe that if they borrow money at a beginning of the year, they will have to be in debt for the rest of that year.
A **B** C D
82. In traditional Indian families, the parents used to arranging the marriage for their children.
A B **C** D
83. It is common for Japanese to adapt foreign customs and make them their own.
A **B** C D
84. In Viet Nam, at the dinner table, you should serve the adults the first and then the children.
A B **C** D
85. If you make the wish, then blow out all the candles on your birthday cake in one breath, your wish will be granted.
A B C D
86. No one is the happiest than the bride and groom on the day of their wedding.

87. On first day of the Lunar New Year, Vietnamese people go to the pagoda to pray for the best luck of the year.
A B C D
A B C D
88. For American people, success means ending their career in the highest and more prosperous position than when they began it.
A B C D
89. Superstitions exist everywhere on this planet; however, Viet Nam and Asia alike can be the more superstitious than other continents.
A B C D
90. In Viet Nam, gifts for brides and grooms are usually in pairs; for example, two less expensive blankets are more desired than the nicer one.
A B C D

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 8. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

91. A: "Have you heard? Martin and Lisa have just got engaged!"
 B: " "
A. Really? That's fantastic! B. Congratulations!
C. Let's celebrate! D. Good luck!
92. A: "Well, Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie have just decided to divorce! Don't you know?"
 B: " "
A. I couldn't agree more. B. Oh, thanks!
C. Really? Are you kidding? D. No, not right now.
93. A: "What a beautiful wedding dress you are wearing today, Daisy!"
 B: " "
A. I'm sorry to hear that. B. Thanks, it's nice of you to say so.
C. Don't mention it. D. Thanks for your gift!
94. A: "Let's go and cheer for their happiness today!"
 B: " "
A. No, thanks. B. Have a go, please. C. That's a good idea! D. It's too late.
95. A: "Why don't we make a cake for Mom on Mother's Day?"
 B: " "
A. Sure, let's plan on it. B. Thanks, I'd love to.
C. To make her happy. D. Great! I'd like some flowers.
96. A: "What gifts should I bring to a dinner party in Viet Nam?"
 B: " "
A. I don't care. B. You should arrive on time.
C. Dress casually. D. Just some fruits or cakes.
97. A: "I'm afraid I can't come to your house-warming party next Saturday."
 B: " "
A. That sounds fun. B. Oh, what a pity! C. That's ridiculous. D. Oh, what a relief!
98. A: "Thank you very much for coming to our wedding!"
 B: " "
A. Our pleasure! Happy wedding! B. Our pleasure! Good success!
C. Don't mention it. Go ahead! D. Don't mention it. Just my luck!
99. A: "Thank you very much for the lovely flowers!"
 B: " "
A. You are welcome. B. You don't like flowers, do you?
C. Yeah, I didn't buy those flowers. D. It was an excellent choice.

100. A: "Peter and I are going to spend our honeymoon in Jeju Island!"
 B: "_____"
 A. It's fine for me. B. Qh, thanks. Good luck!
 C. Have you decided yet? D. Oh, really? Have a nice holiday!
101. A: "I love watching Carnival in Rio de Janeiro. What about you?"
 B: "_____"
 A. You're welcome. B. Thanks, I will. C. Me too. D. Me either.
102. A: "Guess what? Mary's getting married next week."
 B: "_____"
 A. Is she really? That's interesting. B. What a pity!
 C. Congratulations! D. Send my regards to her, will you?
103. A: "Don't forget to bargain when buying things in an open-air market in Viet Nam!"
 B: "_____"
 A. I don't agree. B. Thanks, I will. C. Why not? D. No way
104. A: "_____"
 B: "You'd better shake hands firmly."
 A. What topics should I talk about when I first meet a Turkish?
 B. What gifts should I give to a Turkish?
 C. What should I do when I first meet a Turkish?
 D. What about asking a Turkish about their age?
105. A: "Would you like to stay with us and spend our traditional Tet holidays together?"
 B: "_____"
 A. What a nice idea! Thanks. B. Oh, lucky you C. What a shame, I will. D. How come?

Part V. READING

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

INTERNATIONAL GIFT-GIVING CUSTOMS

The tradition of gift giving is a worldwide practice that is said to have been around since the beginning of human beings. Over time, different cultures have developed their own gift giving customs and traditions. In France, the gift of wine for the hostess of a dinner party is not an appropriate gift as the hostess would prefer to choose the vintage for the night. In Sweden, a bottle of wine or flowers are an appropriate gift for the hostess. In Viet Nam, a gift of whisky is appropriate for the host, and some fruit or small gifts for the hostess, children or elders of the home. Besides, gifts should never be wrapped in black paper because this color is unlucky and **associated with** funerals in this country. Gifts that symbolize cutting such as scissors, knives and other sharp objects should be avoided because they mean the cutting of the relationship. Also, in some countries you should not open the gift in front of the giver and in others it would be an insult if you did not open the gift. Beyond the gift itself, give careful consideration to the manner in which **it** is presented. Different cultures have different customs regarding how a gift should be offered - using only your right hand or using both hands, for example. Others have strong traditions related to the appropriate way to accept a gift. In Singapore, for instance, it is the standard to graciously refuse a gift several times before finally accepting it. The recipient would never unwrap a gift in front of the giver for fear of appearing greedy. Understanding these traditions and customs, as well as taking time to choose an appropriate gift, will help you to avoid any awkwardness or embarrassment as you seek to build a better cross-cultural relationship.

106. When did the tradition of gift-giving become popular all over the world?
 A. a long time ago B. thousands of years ago
 C. since the beginning of humans D. since the beginning of industrialization
107. Which of the following is NOT true about gift-giving customs?
 A. In France, wine is not considered a suitable gift for the hostess of a dinner party.
 B. In Sweden, it is not customary to bring some wine or flowers when you are invited to a dinner party.
 C. In Viet Nam, such things as scissors, knives and other sharp objects shouldn't be used as a gift.
 D. In Singapore, it is unacceptable to open the gift right in front of the giver.
108. The phrase "**associated with**" is closest in meaning to ____.

109. The word “**it**” in paragraph 3 refer to ____.
- A. connected with B. familiar with C. informed of D. similar to
110. Which of the following is the main idea of paragraph 3?
- A. The people who are presented with gifts
B. The traditions of giving and receiving gifts
C. The occasions of giving and receiving gifts
D. The manners of giving and receiving gifts

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Marriage is an ancient religious and legal practice celebrated around the world. However, wedding customs vary from country to country.

The Wedding Dress: In many countries, it is customary for the bride to wear a white dress as a symbol of purity. The tradition of wearing a special white dress only for the wedding ceremony started around 150 years ago. Before that, most women could not afford to buy a dress that they would only wear once. Now, bridal dresses can be bought in a variety of styles. In some Asian countries and in the Middle East, colors of joy and happiness like red or orange other than white are worn by the bride or used as part of the wedding ceremony,

The Wedding Rings: In many cultures, couples exchange rings, usually made of gold or silver and worn on the third finger of the left or right hand, during the marriage ceremony. The circular shape of the ring is symbolic of the couple's **eternal union**. In Brazil, it is traditional to have the rings engraved with the bride's name on the groom's ring, an vice versa.

Flowers: Flowers play an important role in most weddings. Roses are said to be the flowers of love, and because they usually bloom in June, **this** has become the most popular month for weddings in many countries. After the wedding ceremony, in many countries the bride throws her bouquet into a crowd of well-wishers – usually her single female friends. The person who catches this bouquet will be the next one to marry.

Gifts: In Chinese cultures, wedding guests give gifts of money to the newly-weds in small red envelopes. Money is also an appropriate gift at Korean and Japanese wedding. In many Western countries, for example in the U.K, wedding guests give the bride and groom household items that they may need for their new home. In Russia, rather than receiving gifts, the bride and groom provide gifts to their guests instead.

With the continued internationalization of the modern world, wedding customs that originated in one part of the world are crossing national boundaries and have been incorporated into marriage ceremonies in other countries.

111. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
- A. Wedding ceremonies B. Wedding customs C. Wedding day D. Wedding history
112. The tradition of wearing a special dress only on one's wedding day is ____.
- A. about 150 years ago B. over a century ago
C. less than 100 years ago D. less than 200 years ago
113. In some cultures, the bride wears a white dress as a traditional symbol of ____.
- A. modesty B. secrecy C. purity D. security
114. In some Asian and Middle Eastern countries, which colour is NOT considered to be suitable for a wedding?
- A. red B. orange C. white D. blue
115. The phrase “**eternal union**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. never-ending relationship B. lovely relationship
C. temporary relationship D. healthy relationship
116. The word “**this**” in paragraph 4 refers to which of the following?
- A. role B. love C. June D. rose
117. According to the passage, in which country would the wedding guests give the bride and groom money as a present?
- A. Brazil B. the U.K C. China D. Russia
118. Which of the following information is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Nowadays, every bride can afford to buy a wedding dress to wear only once.
B. It is believed that any person who catches the bride's bouquet will be the next to marry.

C. It is customary to write the groom's name on the bride's wedding ring.

D. Thanks to globalization, one country's wedding customs may be added to other countries'.

Exercise 11. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

CULTURE SHOCK

Many people dream of living in a foreign country. It can be an amazing experience for those (119) ____ are willing to settle down in a new place. (120) ____, there's one potential problem you should be aware of: culture shock. Culture shock is the feeling we get from living in a place that is so different to where we grew up that we are not sure (121) ____ to deal with it. Societies are (122) ____ in many different ways. Customs and traditions can be very different and that can sometimes make it difficult to get on with local people who might not approve (123) ____ things you do and might object to things you say. You might be banned from doing things in another country that are perfectly legal in your own. For example, in Singapore people can be forced to (124) ____ a large fine just for dropping rubbish. Eventually, though, most people who live abroad fall in love with their adopted country and learn to accept its differences.

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|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 119. A. who | B. which | C. what | D. whose |
| 120. A. | | | |
| Therefore | B. However | C. Although | D. Moreover |
| 121. A. what | B. when | C. how | D. why |
| 122. A. organize | B. organizing | C. organization | D. organized |
| 123. A. of | B. with | C. on | D. off |
| 124. A. spend | B. waste | C. pay | D. borrow |

Exercise 12. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

COMMON SUPERSTITIONS

There are many strange superstitions in the world. The most common one is related to black cats, (125) ____ are the source of hundreds of unlucky superstitions. It's a sign of bad luck (126) ____ they walk in front of you or you step on their tails. They even bring bad luck into a house if they sneeze inside! This superstition dates (127) ____ to the Middle Ages when they became associated with witches and evil spirits. Another common superstition is about walking under a ladder. A more (128) ____ explanation can be traced back to ancient Egypt. The (129) ____ Egyptians believed that the shape of the Pyramids had a special power. It was considered very bad luck to break the "power" of this shape and that's exactly what walking under a ladder would do!

In addition, in Roman times, people (130) ____ the habit of looking at themselves in pools of water. Some believed that these reflections were in fact "glimpses of the soul". Any disruption to the water in the pool would bring bad luck to the person looking in it. This superstition lives on with the fear of bad luck from breaking a mirror.

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|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 125. A. which | B. who | C. when | D. where |
| 126. A. although | B. because | C. if | D. unless |
| 127. A. on | B. in | C. back | D. for |
| 128. A. mystery | B. mysterious | C. mysteriously | D. mysteries |
| 129. A. late | B. recent | C. past | D. early |
| 130. A. had | B. took | C. raised | D. became |

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 13. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. The American are less formal in addressing their bosses than the South Korean.
- The South Korean are less formal in addressing their bosses than the American.
 - Both the American and the South Korean have the same formality in addressing their bosses.
 - The South Korean are more informal in addressing their bosses than the American.
 - The South Korean are more formal in addressing their bosses than the American.
132. Nothing is more precious than happiness and health.
- Happiness and health are the most precious things.

- B. Happiness is more precious than health.
 C. Health is more precious than happiness.
 D. Happiness and health are more and more precious.
133. I've never seen such a nice bouquet of wedding flowers.
 A. This bouquet of wedding flowers is the nicest that I've ever made.
 B. This is the nicest bouquet of wedding flowers that I've ever seen.
 C. I've never seen the nicest bouquet of wedding flowers so far.
 D. Nothing I've seen is nicer than this bouquet of wedding flowers.
134. Ice-hockey is one of the most popular sports in Russia.
 A. In Russia, ice-hockey is more popular than any other sports.
 B. In Russia, no sport is more popular than ice-hockey.
 C. In Russia, no sport is less popular than ice-hockey.
 D. In Russia, one of the most popular sports is ice-hockey.
135. Tet holiday is the most interesting Vietnamese traditional festival that he's ever attended.
 A. Tet holiday is more interesting than the Vietnamese traditional festival that he's ever attended.
 B. He has never attended a more interesting Vietnamese traditional festival than Tet holiday.
 C. He has attended many interesting Vietnamese traditional festival including Tet holiday.
 D. Tet holiday is one of the most interesting Vietnamese traditional festival he's ever attended.
136. There are more superstitious beliefs in Eastern countries than in Western ones.
 A. Western countries don't have fewer superstitious beliefs than Eastern ones.
 B. Eastern countries have more superstitious beliefs than Western ones.
 C. Eastern and Western countries have many more superstitious beliefs.
 D. More superstitious beliefs exist in Western countries than in Eastern ones.
137. *Pho* (rice noodles) is believed to be the most typical food in Viet Nam.
 A. It is believed that *Pho* (rice noodles) is the most typical food in Viet Nam.
 B. A more typical food than *Pho* (rice noodles) is believed in Viet Nam.
 C. I believe that Viet Nam has the most typical food like *Pho* (rice noodles).
 D. No food in Viet Nam is less typical than *Pho* (rice noodles).
138. I have never read a better book about cultural diversity I have ever read.
 A. This book is a good book about cultural diversity I have ever read.
 B. This is the best book about cultural diversity I have ever read.
 C. This book is as good as the one about cultural diversity I have ever read.
 D. The book about cultural diversity I have ever read isn't better than this one.
139. Money is more important than prestige to some Americans.
 A. Some Americans like prestige more than money.
 B. Money is of greater importance to some Americans than prestige.
 C. Money and prestige are of equal importance to some Americans.
 D. Money is less preferable to some Americans than prestige.
140. There were more guests at my cousin's wedding than expected.
 A. We didn't expect fewer guests to attend my cousin's wedding.
 B. We expected to receive more guests at my cousin's wedding.
 C. Fewer guests came to my cousin's wedding than we expected.
 D. More guests came to my cousin's wedding than we expected