



Name: Date:

REVIEW UNIT 1-2-3-4

I. Choose the correct word A, B or C for each gap to complete the following passage.

I go on the Internet every day, but I've never (1) _____ more than an hour at a time online. I've got laptop and also a smartphone, so I can (2) _____ the internet anywhere. Today, for instance, I've been (3) _____ three times.

Mainly I just (4) _____ my friends. I read online magazines and I look (5) _____ information, too. I also compare prices of thing, (6) _____ I've never bought anything online because I don't think it's safe.

I'm not an Internet addict, but some of my friends (7) _____. One friend of mine always looks (8) _____ because he spends all night online. Although he's got a bad marks for the exams, he hasn't (9) _____ his habits.

In my experience, it's very useful for people who use the Internet (10) _____.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. spend | B. spending | C. spent |
| 2. A. have | B. use | C. play |
| 3. A. online | B. internet | C. computer |
| 4. A. write | B. email | C. send |
| 5. A. at | B. in | C. for |
| 6. A. because | B. but | C. although |
| 7. A. is | B. were | C. are |
| 8. A. tired | B. hard | C. happily |
| 9. A. change | B. to change | C. changed |
| 10. A. sensible | B. sensibly | C. sensibleness |

II. Reading the following paragraph and complete it with one suitable word in each blank.

My grandmother told me that our village (1) _____ very poor many years ago. The villagers had to work hard in the fields all days but they could not earn enough for their living. Their lives were very simple. Many people had to (2) _____ in houses made of straw and mud. Nowadays my village has (3) _____ a lot. People live in big brick houses. In the evening, they can listen to the (4) _____, on the radio or watch TV for entertainment. All people in my village try their best to make their living better. They raise and resurface the roads (5) _____ the roads will not be muddy and flooded after it rains. They widen the roads so cars and lorries can get to the village easily. They build a medical centre so people's health can be looked (6) _____ at any time. They build a new school so their (7) _____ have better learning conditions. They build a bridge (8) _____ the river so villagers have a shorter way to town. They also build a football ground so their children can (9) _____ sports. And they grow cash crops so people can export the crops and have more money. I would like to become an agricultural engineer in the future so I can apply new technology to our farming and do more for the village (10) _____ our parents did.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Ruou can, also known as tube wine in English, is a unique drink that can be found in the mountainous regions of Central Vietnam like Tay Nguyen. It's made from rice and other herbs. The recipe differs in various ethnic minorities groups depending on what is available in their surroundings. The ingredients are kept in a ceramic jar for a month. Using a thin bamboo straw, people drink *ruou can* directly from the jar. This drink is commonly served during a special celebration such as weddings, New Year festivals.... People often gather around the wine jar and drink together while singing and dancing. It's considered an honour in many ethnic groups to be offered this kind of rice wine.

1. What does the writer call *ruou can* in the passage?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Tune wine. | C. A and B are correct |
| B. A kind of rice wine. | D. A and B are incorrect. |

2. What are the ingredients of *ruou can*?

- A. Medical herbs.
- B. Some kinds of rice.
- C. Rice and some local plants.
- D. Rice and woody plants.

3. Which of the following is TRUE about the recipe of *ruou can*?

- A. This kind of wine is made in one month.
- B. The ingredients are kept in a jar made of metal.
- C. The recipe of *ruou can* in every area is the same.
- D. People have to buy ingredients from other regions to make *ruou can*.

4. According to the writer, when do mountainous residents drink *ruou can*?

- A. Before singing and dancing.
- B. Every one month.
- C. When they climb to a mountain.
- D. When they celebrate special events.

5. Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

- A. People drink *ruou can* from the same jar.
- B. *Ruou can* is sold around the country.
- C. *Ruou can* is usually made in mountainous regions.
- D. Being served *ruou can* is an honour.

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

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

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

Unlike in western cultures, the Japanese bath is used after you have washed and rinsed and feel like soaking in extra-hot water for 10, 20, 30 minutes. If you happen to be invited into a Japanese household, you will be given the honor of using the bath first,

usually before dinner. Be extra careful so as not to dirty the water in any way because of its importance.

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

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

Ancestor Worship

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Why does ancestor worship become a religious practice?

7. What are the activities of the worship?

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