UNIT 5: CULTURAL IDENTITY
LESSON 2: LANGUAGE

VOCABULARY

1. Write the words or phrases given in the box next to their meanings.

assimilate	maintain	custom
national costumes	multicultural	cultural practices

1. ……the traditional clothes worn by people from a particular country on special occasions.

2. ……become part of a country or community by fully integrating into their society or culture

3. ……a traditional way of behaving and doing things in a particular society.

4. ……make something continue in the same way as before

5. ……activities related to religion, art, customs, diet, etc.

6. ……including people of different races, religions, languages and traditions.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in 1

1. Some ethnic groups have strange _____ such as walking on fi re to prevent natural disasters.

2. The Vietnamese people still follow the _____ of giving lucky money to children during the Tet holidays.

3. The ao dai, cheongsam, kimono and sari are women's _____ in some Asian countries.

4. Many ethnic groups fi nd it diffi cult to _____ their own language or preserve their culture.

5. People living in a(n) _____ society should learn to respect and understand diff erent cultural values.

6. Migrants may lose their cultural identity as they become _____ into the new community.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar

1. ***The present perfect vs. the present perfect continuous***

Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect or present perfect continuous.

1. I (clean) ……the whole house. Does it look nice and tidy?

2. For many years, the villagers (try) .....very hard to bring back the old custom.

3. That tower (stand) ……on top of the hill for 300 years.

4. My father (work) ……in the garden all morning. He (plant) ……a lot of tulips and roses.

5. They (go) ……to Hue to attend the festival there and won't be back until next week.

6. I (not finish…… reading the book about Thai culture yet, so I can't answer your questions now.

2. *Repeated comparatives*

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets, using repeated comparatives.

1. My father's cooking is getting (good) …… as the years go by.

2. A lot of people are migrating to the city to look for work. The cost of living there is becoming (high) ……

3. It's getting (difficult) …… to find a job these days.

4. The race car was running (fast) ……when it crashed into a tree.

5. With the development of the Internet, (few) …… people send greetings cards on special occasions.

6. The practice of using (many) ……chemicals to improve crop yields is harmful to people's health.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 Use the information in the table to complete the sentences with repeated comparatives.

1. Average temperatures in New York	Dec. High: 6°C Low: 0°C	Jan. High: 4°C Low: -2°C	Feb. High: 3°C Low: -4°C
2. Petrol price	Jan. $2.8/litre	Feb. $2.5/litre	Mar. $2/litre
3. Internet users in my city	In 2000 2 million	In 2015 3 million	In 2020 4 million
4. Josh's car speed	50 km/h	70 km/h	100 km/h
5. ABC Supermarket's customers	Jan. 50,000	Apr. 35,000	Sept. 25,000

1. It is becoming _____ this winter in New York.

2. Petrol prices are becoming _____ this year.

3. _____ people are using the internet in my city now.

4. Josh was driving _____ when he realised that the police were trying to stop him.

5. _____ customers went too ABC Supermarket last year.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
 big	 bigger	 biggest	(Note: Put THE before a superlative)

		-er	-est
One syllable	clear	clearer	clearest
	dark	darker	darkest
		-r	-st
One syllable ending with -e	wise	wiser	wisest
	simple	simpler	simplest
		-er	-est
Adjectives ending with one vowel and one consonant	thin	thinner	thinnest
	fat	fatter	fattest
		-er	-est
Two syllables ending in -y	busy	busier	busiest
	merry	merrier	merriest
		more +	most +
Three or more syllables	creative	more creative	most creative
	popular	more popular	most popular
Irregular Adjectives	good	better	best
	bad	worse	worst
	little	less	least
	much	more	most

LIVEWORKSHEETS

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES



EQUALITY

UEC Vietnam

as + adj\adv + as

The Pug is as cute as the French Bulldog



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Comparison + than

To compare the difference between two people, things or events.

Simon is taller than Max.
Max is shorter than Simon.



A car is more expensive than a bicycle.
A bicycle is cheaper than a car.



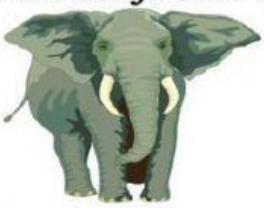
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LIVEWORKSHEETS

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

A





big **bigger** **the biggest**

A bear is a **big** animal.
A camel is **bigger** than a bear.
An elephant is **the biggest** animal of all.

B





100.000$ 200.000$ 300.000$

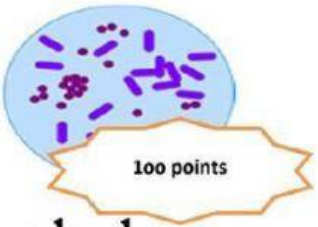
expensive **more expensive** **the most expensive**

The red car is **expensive.**
The grey car is **more expensive** than the red car.
The green sports car is **the most expensive** of all.

C







good **better** **the best**

My maths is **good.**
My geography is **better** than my maths.
My biology is **the best** school subject of me.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS