Unit 1 - 5: S & CP sent, article, types of questions, C & UC nouns, Compare

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

1. a. ride b. excite c. ridden d. beehive
2. a. visited b. recommended c. wanted d. hoped

II. Find the word which has a different position of main stress.

1. a. community b. identify c. expensive d. socialize
2. a. anniversary b. explanation c. traditional d. electrician

III. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence

1. What colour is _____ symbol of good luck for the Hoa?
   a. a b. an c. - d. some
2. _____ ethnic Khmer live in _____ Mekong Delta of Vietnam.
   a. The / - b.The / a c.A / the d. The / the
3. Everyone _____ wear a helmet when riding a motorbike. It's mandatory according to traffic law.
   a.isn't allowed to b. must c. can d. shouldn't
4. In the UK, families often celebrate Christmas together, _____ they can watch each other open their presents!
   a.though b.but c. because d. so
5. You have to _____ your hat when going inside the main worship area of the temple.
   a. take off b.put on c. break with d.get out
6. There's a tradition of having parties _____ Christmas.
   a. on b.in c. at d. for
7. In Quang Ninh, you can go to Yen Tu Mountain to attend the Yen Tu Festival, _____ you can visit HaLong Bay.
   a. so b.yet c.or d.otherwise
8. _____ there are loads of festivals in Vietnam, Tet or Tet Nguyen Dan is the most important one.
   a. Since b.Although c.When d. As long as

IV. Find the most suitable response to complete the exchange

1. 'I was wondering if you'd like to go to Da Lat Flower Festival'
   '_____ When does it take place?'
   a. Not bad! b. Are you sure? c. For what? d. Sure, I'd love to!
2. 'The film was very exciting, but the ending was unexpected.'
   '_____ I didn't like its ending.'
   a. It's great! b.Spot on! c. Sounds bad! d. Hold on!

V. Indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning

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1. A wedding is a meaningful event.
   a. important b. unimportant c. sad d. sorrowful
2. I do my shopping in the neighborhood shop, not in the town center.
   a. urban b. rural c. local d. cosmopolitan

VI. Indicate the word OPPOSITE in meaning

1. I'm sorry I can't come out this weekend – I'm up to my ears in work.
   a. very scared b. very bored c. very idle d. very busy
2. Although it's a long day for us, we feel we are contented with what we do.
   a. interested b. dissatisfied c. excited d. shocked

VII. Find the underlined part that needs correction

1. While the Mid-Autumn festival is also called "Children's festival" in Vietnam, it is enjoyed by people of all ages.
   a. While b. called c. enjoyed by d. of all ages
2. Moon cakes are very important as if making and sharing moon cakes is the hallmark tradition of this festival.
   a. are b. as if c. sharing d. this festival

VIII. Choose the best answer to fill in the blanks

In the world of messengers and chat rooms, the use of the Internet (1) _____ is as natural as seeing another selfie maker on the street. Some people call it Internet slang since many abbreviations are (2) _____ used in informal conversations of specific groups in social media networks. However, the typical slang of British English, American English, Australian English, and others are typically localized (3) _____ Internet abbreviations are universal and used by any person who catches the gist of a chat.

The likelihood you can come up (4) _____ ten common internet abbreviations is almost as high as the fact that you text or (5) _____ your friends each day. Test yourself, what does NSFW mean in texting? And can you decode at (6) _____ half of the following abbreviations? LOL, ASAP, OMG, XOXO, B4N, FYI, G2G, FB, MSG, TTYL. Easily

By the way, FYI, ASAP, as well as other acronyms and abbreviations (7) _____ BTW(By the way), IMO (In my opinion), LMK (Let me know), PRB (Please reply by) have been included to the business email conversation (8) _____ almost never happens with common slang.

1. a. synonyms b. abbreviations c. antonyms d. syllables
2. a. mostly b. most c. the most d. almost
3. a. although b. because c. whenever d. whereas
4. a. for b. to c. with d. against

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5. a. tweet b. talk c. send d. meet
6. a. loss b. large c. last d.least
7. a. such b. like c. likely d. as
8. a. this b. what c. which d. it

IX. Choose the correct answer for the questions

GIFT-GIVING CUSTOMS IN VIETNAM

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

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

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

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

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

1. According to the passage, why is gift giving important in Vietnam?
   a. Because it helps to establish a friendship.
   b. Because it's common in Vietnamese culture.
   c. Because it's the best way to build up a stable relationship.
   d. Because personal relationships play a vital role in Vietnamese culture.
2. Which of the followings should not be a reason for gift giving?
   a. To show appreciation b. To bribe somebody
   c. To express gratitude d. To show affection
3. When giving a gift, you should _____.
   a. wrap it in black or white paper
   b. give it in the business meeting
   c. never give sharp objects, such as knives or scissors
   d. avoid giving it on a private occasion
4. When receiving a gift, you should _____.

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a. always say “thank you?
b. try to find what is it
c. open it in front of the giver
d. ask your host to open it

5. Which of the following is NOT true about gift-giving customs in Vietnam?
   a. Gift giving is a good way of strengthening relationships.
   b. Gifts for your partners should be given at private occasions.
   c. You should avoid giving anything sharp.
   d. It is considered rude not to open the gift in front of the giver.

X. Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE

The Hmong, or Meo, who number about 800,000, are found in villages known as *giao* throughout the highlands of northern Vietnam. The Hmong migrated to Vietnam from the southern China at the beginning of the 19th century.

The Hmong minority group has been subdivided into branches classified by women’s costume, dialect and customs. For example, the Hmong of Sa Pa are called Black Hmong because of their predominantly black clothing. The most colourful sub-group are the Flower Hmong, found in large numbers around Bac Ha in Lao Cai province, who wear bright-coloured clothes with embroidery.

Corn is the main staple of Hmong people, but rice is often grown on terraces watered with the aid of irrigation. Hemp is grown to be woven into textiles, and cotton is also cultivated in some villages. As skilled artisans, the Hmong produce a variety of items, including hand-woven indigo-dyed cloth, paper, silver jewelry, leather goods, baskets and embroidery. The Hmong have no written language. Their legends, songs, folklore and proverbs have been passed down from one generation to the next through the spoken word.

1. The Hmong in Vietnam have a population of 8 million people. ……..
2. They immigrated from China approximately 300 years ago. ……..
3. Black Hmong women wear black clothing. ……..
4. Rice is the most important crop of Hmong people. ……..
5. Hemp is cultivated for textile fiber. ……..
6. The Hmong don’t have their own language. ……..

XI. Write the second sentence which has similar meaning to the first one. Use the words in brackets.

1. Why don’t we go to uncle Huan’s farm this weekend? (going)

_____

2. Sarah found it difficult to learn to read in Japanese. (difficulty)

_____

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3. The book was so complicated that we couldn't understand it. (too)

_____

4. Sandy now doesn't study so diligently as she did in the past. (more)

_____

5. The Chinese printed the first books more than a thousand years ago. (by)

_____

XII. Put the words in order to make sentences.

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

_____

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

_____

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

_____

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

_____

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

_____

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