TEST 1 – GRADE 8

Fullname: ..... **Mark:** .....

I. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Read the sentences. Each has three underlined parts, A, B and C. Which part has an error? Circle A, B or C.

1. I'm not sure (A) about what (B) we should to do (C).

2. Are we going to (A) must work (B) overtime again (C) this week?

3. You need be kept (A) silent (B) during (C) English examination.

4. I have to (A) thought (B) about the problem for a while, but I finally figured it out (C).

5. You should quiet (A) in class; otherwise (B), your classmates can't concentrate (C).

Give the correct form of the words in CAPITAL to complete the sentences.

1. The programme was about customs in_____parts of the country. DIFFERENCE

2. The dancers were wearing_____ _____Hungarian costume. TRADITION

3. Most schools organise_____events for the students. SOCIETY

4. Some alterations to our original plans might be_____. NEED

5. It is_____for all people who join the festival to wear white clothes. OBLIGATED

II. READING

1. Read the passage and answer the questions.

"Li xi" is an important part in Vietnam's customs of Tet Festival, especially with children. It is a small amount of money that can bring good fortune to the upcoming year. However, "li xi" is not limited only on the first day, but can even last to the 9th or 10th day of Tet Festival, and given when the adults first met the kids.

Besides the money, the tiny red envelope also has its own meaning. It represents the secrecy and privacy to avoid comparison as adults want children to regard the money as the gift of New Year, instead of being jealous of receiving less than other kids. The red color, the most popular color appearing in Vietnamese festivals, signifies the prosperity and great luck

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according to Asian's beliefs.

In the morning of the first day of Lunar New Year, children and parents will visit grandparents' home, wishing for a happy new year and great health, showing respect and gratitude, and giving gifts. After that, it is grandparents and adults' turn to give children lucky money to welcome their new age.

1. By whom is the custom loved most?
2. For how long can the custom be applied?
3. Why is a red envelope used?
4. What does the red color signify?
5. Why do adults give "li xi" to children?

2. Read the passage about the practice of ancestor worship in Viet Nam. Match the activities in A with their status in B. Write your answers in the space provided.

The practice of ancestor worship is relatively straightforward. Nearly every house, office, and business in Viet Nam has a small altar which is used to commune with ancestors. Incense sticks are burned frequently. Offerings are made – fruit, sweets, and gifts. The latter items are paper replicas of dollar notes ('ghost money'), motorbikes, cars, houses and so on. After worship, the paper gifts are burnt so that the spirits of the gifts can ascend to heaven for the ancestors to use.

In the past, the income from a plot of land was used to maintain the altar and arrange the rituals, but this tradition has now faded away. However, the custom that the eldest son will arrange the ceremonial and inherit the family house upon the death of his parents is still generally observed.

Another traditional element is the placing of wooden tablets on the altar for each of the ancestors over recent generations. This is less rigorously observed today, and tablets are often replaced by photographs. Some pagodas house commemorative tablets for ancestors on behalf of regular worshippers.

A	B
_____1. Burn incense sticks and paper gifts.	
_____2. Use income from a plot of land to maintain the altar.	A. Faded away
_____3. Place wooden tablets on the altar.	B. Still popular today

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_____4. Eldest son arrange the ceremonials.	C. Seen today, but not popular
_____5. Pagodas house commemorative tablets for ancestors on behalf of regular worshippers.	

III. Writing

Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

Here is an example.

1. Ngoc/usually/play/badminton/Sunday.

Answer: 0. *Ngoc usually plays badminton on Sundays.*

2. Viet Nam/multicultural/country/54/ethnic/groups.

_____

3. Ede's/principal/food crop/rice.

_____

4. gongs/significant/Ede's festivals/cultural activity.

_____

5. When/small/young Khmer/people/to pagodas/study/improve/knowledge.

_____

6. Hmong's/history/remain/difficult/trace/because/tradition/oral ones.

_____

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