

### TEST 3

#### I. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest:

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|-------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. mountainous | B. product   | C. literature | D. unforgettable |
| 2. A. southern    | B. highland  | C. clothing   | D. experience    |
| 3. A. following   | B. including | C. poultry    | D. worship       |
| 4. A. delicious   | B. symbolise | C. sticky     | D. festival      |
| 5. A. communal    | B. festivity | C. exhibition | D. museum        |

#### II. Give the correct form of the words in brackets:

6. There are three pictures in this museum (represent) the life of Sin.
7. This house is really beautiful inside. Who (decoration) it?
8. My uncle is Mr. Phong. He is an (ethnology).
9. The teacher gave me a lot of (informative) about the dinosaur.
10. Once upon a time there was a boy (call) Jack.

#### III. Rearrange the following words to make a meaningful sentence:

11. people/ Kinh/ in/ together/ lived/ a harmony/ the village/ under.

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12. villages/ the/ are/ by/ surrounded/ bamboo groves.

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13. considered/ the husband/ is/ the family/ of/ the head.

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14. to/ went/ live/ the bride/ with/ husband's/ her/ family.

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10. my/ grandfather/ water pipes/ smoking/ enjoys/ drinking/ tea/ and.

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#### IV. Read the text and answer the following questions:

Tet, or Vietnamese New Year, is the most important celebration in Vietnamese culture. Tet celebrates the arrival of spring based on the Chinese calendar, which usually has the date falling in January or February.

Tet is generally celebrated on the same day as Chinese New Year. It takes place from the first day of the first month of the Vietnamese calendar (around late January or early February) until at least the third day. Many Vietnamese prepare for Tet by cooking special holiday food and cleaning the house. These foods include chung cake, day cake, dried young bamboo soup, and sticky rice. Many customs are practiced during Tet, such as visiting a person's house on the first day of the New Year, ancestor worship, wishing New Year's greetings, giving lucky money to children and elderly people, and opening a shop.

Tet is also an occasion for pilgrims and family reunions. They start forgetting about the troubles of the past year and hope for a better upcoming year.

(<https://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/T%E1%BA%BFt>)

11. *What is the most important Vietnamese celebration?*

- A. Vietnamese New Year.
- B. Family reunions.
- C. New Year's greeting.
- D. Ancestor worship.

12. *How long does Tet last?*

- A. From the first day of the Vietnamese calendar until at least the third day.
- B. From the last day of January to the first day of February.
- C. From the first day of solar calendar to the third day.
- D. From January to February.

13. *How do Vietnamese people prepare for Tet?*

- A. Opening a shop.
- B. Giving lucky money to children.
- C. Cooking special holiday food and cleaning the house.
- D. Worshipping ancestors.

14. *What customs are practiced during Tet?*

- A. Visiting a person's house.
- B. Cleaning the house.
- C. Cooking special food.
- D. Thinking about the troubles.

20. *Which of the following statements is not true?*

- A. Tet celebrates the arrival of spring based on the Chinese calendar,
- B. Tet takes place from the first day of the Vietnamese calendar until at least the third day.
- C. Special foods on Tet include chung cake, day cake, dried young bamboo soup, and sticky rice.
- D. On Tet, people seldom hope for a better upcoming year.

**V. Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, c or D for each of the gaps.**

The end of December and the beginning of January are the (21)\_\_\_\_\_ times for the Japanese post

offices. The Japanese have a custom of (22) \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Day postcards to their friends and relatives, similar (23) \_\_\_\_\_ the Western custom of sending Christmas cards. Their original purpose was (24) \_\_\_\_\_ your faraway friends and relatives tidings of yourself and your immediate family. In other words, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ custom existed for people to tell others whom they did not often meet that they were alive and well.

Japanese people send these postcards (26) \_\_\_\_\_ they arrive on 1 January. The post office guarantees to deliver the greeting postcards (27) \_\_\_\_\_ 1<sup>st</sup> January if they are posted within a time limit. To deliver these cards on time, the post office usually (28) \_\_\_\_\_ students part-time to help deliver the letters.

It is customary not to send these postcards when one has had a death in the family (29) \_\_\_\_\_ the year. In this case, a family member sends a simple postcard called *mochū hagaki* (mourning postcards) to inform friends and relatives they (30) \_\_\_\_\_ send New Year's cards, out of respect for the deceased.

*([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese\\_New\\_Year](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_New_Year))*

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|------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. busiest   | B. busier  | C. most busy  | D. more busy  |
| 22. A. send      | B. sending | C. to send    | D. sent       |
| 23. A. as        | B. with    | C. for        | D. to         |
| 24. A. of giving | B. gives   | C. to give    | D. for giving |
| 25. A. these     | B. a       | C. its        | D. this       |
| 26. A. for       | B. so      | C. so that    | D. to         |
| 27. A. in        | B. on      | C. at         | D. for        |
| 28. A. hires     | B. hire    | C. to hire    | D. hiring     |
| 29. A. during    | B. since   | C. for        | D. from       |
| 30. A. have to   | B. should  | C. should not | D. must       |