Lesson 8: Period 15 - Unit 4 - Our customs and tradition

A. PHONETICS.

EX1. Put the words in the box into two groups.

astronaut stranger street sprain springy

spray string spread strawberry sprout

/spr/	/Str/

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR.

EX2. Choose the right word/ phrase and then write it under each picture.

receiving lucky money

buying peach blossom branch

having special spring rolls

going to the church

visiting the old *people*

giving gifts to parents



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

EX3. Put the words in brackets into the right forms to complete the sentences.

1. I'm so _____ about your trip. It's going to be amazing. (excite)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Ao dai is our _____ dress. We wear it every Monday at school. (tradition)

3. In Viet Warn, we usually wait for the _____ person to sit down before you sit down, (old)

4. After _____ food from the plate, you should put it into your bowl before eating, (take)

5. What is the _____ between a custom and a tradition? (similar)

EX4. Choose the correct option A,B,C or D to complete the sentence.

1. You _____ miss any of the meetings. They're always very useful.

A. needn't B. should C. shouldn't D. can

2. She is famous _____ her intelligence. They designs many special styles for Ao dai.

A. in B. for C. with D. into

3. I think someone _____ talk to the boss. We can't work extra hours on Saturday.

A. have to B. should C. don't have to D. shouldn't

4. We reached the house after _____ for almost an hour.

A. cycled B. to cycle C. cycling D. cycle

5. At school, the teacher and students _____ follow the rules.

A. has to B. have to C. need to D. haven't to

6. He _____ try to be a bit more punctual. It's rude to be late here.

A. shouldn't B. should C. couldn't D. was able to

7. Would you like to go _____ a walk _____ the park this afternoon.

A. to - at B. for - at C. to - in D. for - in

8. The buses were very _____ this afternoon. We can't go to the church with you in time.

A. crowd B. crowded C. full D. busy

9. We _____ wear uniform at school from Monday to Saturday. That's good way and equal to everyone.

A. have to B. haven't to C. could D. must

10. Anna _____ change her hair style because the old one doesn't suit her any more.

A. should B. has to C. have to D. doesn't have to

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. READING.

EX5. Read the passage below then decide which sentences are TRUE or FALSE.

TRADITIONS and CUSTOMS

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Britain, traditions play a more important part in the life of the people than in other countries.

Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. It has been the law for about three hundred years that all the theatres are closed on Sundays. No letters are delivered, only a few Sunday papers are published.

To this day, an English family prefers a house with a garden to a flat in a modern house with central heating. English people like gardens. Sometimes the garden in front of the house is a little square covered with cement painted green in imitation of grass and a box of flowers.

Holidays are especially rich in old traditions and are different in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. Christmas is a great English national holiday, and in Scotland it is not kept at all, except by clerks in banks: all the shops, mills and factories are working. But six days later, on New 's Year's Eve the Scotch begin to enjoy themselves, All the shops, mills and factories are closed on New Year's Day. People invite their friends to their houses and "sit the Old Year out and the New Year in". When the clock begins to strike twelve, the head of the family goes to the entrance door, open it wide and hold it until the last stroke. Then he shuts the door. He has let the Old Year out and the New Year in. Now greetings and small presents are offered.

A new national tradition was born in Britain. Every year, a large number of ancient motor-car and motor-cycles – sometimes described as Old Crock – drive from London to Brighton. " Crocks " means something or someone who is "crocked up" – broken down and in bad condition. Englishmen keep up the old veterans. Veteran cars are those which were made before the year 1904. Some cars look very funny, some are steered by a bar, like a boat. Some cars are driven by steam-engines (by boiling water and not by petrol). This run from London to Brighton is a colourful demonstrations. People are dressed in the clothes of those time. The cars starts from Hyde Park only in the morning, the oldest cars are leading. It is

LIVEWORKSHEETS

not a race, and the most of cars come to Brighton, which is sixty miles from London , only in the evening . This demonstration takes places on the day of the announcement of the law in 1896 which said a man with a red flag must walk in front of every motor- car when it moved along streets. These were the early days of motor -cars and people were afraid of them.

	T	F
1. In Britain, Traditions are very important in the life of people. 2. Englishmen have always changed their traditions. 3. English families prefer living in modern flats to in houses with gardens. 4. Christmas is the biggest holiday in Scotland . 5. People in Britain like celebrating "sit the Old year out of the New Year in". 6. A demonstration of ancient motor-cars and motor-cycles is held in England every year. 7. This is a nation race for ancient motor-cars and motor- cycles from London to Brighton. 8. On the early days of motor- cars , drivers had to wear red clothes when driving cars.		

Lesson 8: Period 16 -Unit 4 - Our customs and tradition

A. PHONETICS.

EX1. Odd one out:

1. A. s**ou**nd	B. cl**ou**d	C. f**ou**nd	D. fav**ou**rite
2. A. t**oo**l	B. n**oo**n	C. d**oo**r	D. sch**oo**l
3. A. kn**ow**	B. sh**ow**	C. n**ow**	D. l**ow**
4. A. craft**s**	B. custom**s**	C. street**s**	D. stamp**s**
5. A. men**tion**	B. ques**tion**	C. ac**tion**	D. educa**tion**
6. A. lei**sure**	B. pleas**ure**	C. ens**ure**	D. mea**sure**
7. A. comm**u**nity	B. comp**u**ter	C. m**u**seum	D. c**u**rious
8. A. m**i**nority	B. eth**n**ic	C. trad**i**tion	D. reli**g**ion
9. A. recognise**d**	B. design**ed**	C. display**ed**	D. enter**ed**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR.

EX2. Complete the sentence with the correct prepositions.

1. We have to use knife and fork _____ dinner.
2. There is a British tradition _____ having afternoon tea at 4 p.m.
3. She was very conscious _____ her lack of experience on her first day of work.
4. He has a new solution _____ the problem.
5. Nobody helped him. He managed it _____ his own.
6. The drivers _____ London kept their cars _____ the left.
7. The summer holiday is coming. We are all excited _____ going _____ a long trip to the South.
8. The children were amazed _____ the lion show at the circus.
9. Her small garden looks very beautiful in spring because all the flowers are _____ full bloom.
10. _____10. In our district it's the custom _____ residents to sweep the streets on Saturday mornings.

EX3. What kinds of behavior are acceptable in Viet Nam? Fill in the blanks with *"You should"* or *"You shouldn't"*.

1. _____introduce yourself to newcomers in your class.
2. _____arrive on time when you're invited to someone's house.
3. _____blow your nose in public.
4. _____chew gum while talking to someone.
5. _____call a teacher by his or her first name.
6. _____stand up when the teacher enters the classroom.
7. _____place the chopsticks on your bowl when you finish the meal.
8. _____visit your classmates without calling first.

EX4. These announcements appear at some places only . Match each announcement (1-8) with a proper place (A-J) where it usually appears.

Announcements	Appearing places

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. No smoking – Inflammable!	A. In a school –yard.
2. Keep silent.	B. On an airplane.
3. Keep out of reach of children.	C. At a gas station.
4. For over 18 years old only.	D. On the fence of a military base.
5. No smoking- Fasten your seat belt.	E. On a box or bottle of medicine
6. Be aware of bears!	F. At the gate of a supermarket
7. Dangerous! High voltage!	G. In a hospital
8. No picture allowed.	H. On electric posts.
	I. At the entrance of forest
	J. At movie or cinema halls

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____

7. _____ 8. _____

C. READING

EX5. Read the passage about different customs for greetings around the world, and do the tasks that follow.

Greeting Customs Around the World

USA

It is normal for men to shake hands when they meet, but it is quite unusual for men to kiss when they greet each other. Greetings are casual – a handshake, a smile and a 'hello' will do just fine.

UK

The British often simply say 'hello' when they meet friends. They usually shake hands only when they meet for the first time. Social kissing is common in an informal situation between men and women and also between women who know each other very well.

France

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The French, including children, shake hands with their friends and often kiss them on both cheeks, both upon meeting and leaving.

Arab countries

In Arab countries, close male friends or colleagues hug and kiss both cheeks. They shake hands with their right hand only, for longer but less firmly than in the West. Contact between the opposite genders in public is considered obscene. Do not offer to shake hands with the opposite sex.

Hungary

Hungarians like to use the friendly greeting form of kissing each other on the cheeks. The most common way is to kiss from your right to your left. When men meet for the first time, the casual greeting is a firm handshake.

Belgium

People kiss on one cheek when they meet, regardless of the gender or how well they know.

Chinese

Chinese people tend to be more conservative. When meeting someone for the first time, they would usually nod their heads and smile, or shake hands if in a formal situation.

Russia

The typical greeting is a very firm handshake while maintaining direct eye contact. When men shake hands with women, the handshake is not firm. It is considered gallant to kiss women three times while alternating cheeks, and even to kiss hands.

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

Answer	A	B
	1. hug	A. not liking change, traditional
	2. obscene	B. happening one after the other
	3. conservative	C. looking directly at each other
	4. eye contact	D. to put your arms around somebody to show that you love or like him/her
	5. alternating	E. shocking and annoying

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Task 2: Read the passage again, and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

	T	F
1. People in China and Arab countries seem to be more careful when greeting people for the first time or the opposite sex	☐	☐
2. Shaking hands is the most popular way of greeting in Britain.	☐	☐
3. Kissing is considered a popular way of greeting in France, Hungary, and Belgium.	☐	☐
4. In Russia, you should shake hands with your friend but never look into his/ her eyes.	☐	☐
5. In Hungary, the most common greeting way is kissing and you should pay attention to the order.	☐	☐

D. WRITING

EX6. Make sentences about the *xoe* dance, using the words and phrases given. You can add some words and make changes.

1. The xoe dance/ already/ considered/ a cultural and folklore activity/ Thai ethnic people/ Hoa Binh Province.

_____

_____

_____

2. Ten centuries ago/ *xoe*/ performed/ the occasion/ the establishment/ the hamlets and villages/ or during the festivals/ the Thai ethnic people.

_____

_____

3. Now/ it/ develop/ into 36 dances/ and/ become/ the symbol/ solidarity/ among the ethnic groups/ the northwest.

_____

_____

4. The *xoe* dance/ performed/ the boys and girls / the hamlets.

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. They/ hold hands/ form/ a circle/ and/ dance together.

6. Musical instruments/ the dance/ include/ lutes/ drums/ two-chord fiddles/ gongs/ and cymbals.

7. For the Thai natives/ they/ not need/ learn the *xoe* dance/ because/ they/ dance automatically/ when they grow up.

8. Without/ *xoe* dance/ Thai boys and girls/ not become/ lovely couples.

LIVEWORKSHEETS