

UNIT 5: CULTURAL IDENTITY

TEST YOURSELF

GRAMMAR REVIEW

1. THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN

- Dùng để chỉ sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng vẫn còn tiếp tục ở hiện tại và có thể -vẫn còn tiếp diễn trong tương lai. Chúng ta sử dụng thì này để nói về sự việc đã kết thúc nhưng chúng ta vẫn còn thấy ảnh hưởng.

Câu khẳng định	Câu phủ định	Câu nghi vấn
S + have/has + been + Ving CHÚ Ý: - S = I/ We/ You/ They + have - S = He She It + has Ví dụ: - It <u>has been raining</u> for 1 week. (Trời mưa 1 tuần rồi.) - She <u>has been living</u> here for one year. (Cô ấy sống ở đây được một năm rồi.)	S + haven't/hasn't been + Ving CHÚ Ý: - haven't = have not - hasn't = has not Ví dụ: - I <u>haven't been studying</u> English for 5 years. (Tôi không học tiếng Anh được 5 năm rồi.) - She <u>hasn't been watching</u> films since last year. (Cô ấy không xem phim từ năm ngoái.)	Have/Has + S + been + V-ing? CHÚ Ý: - Yes, I we you/ they + have. - Yes, he/she/it + has. Ví dụ: - <u>Have you been standing</u> in the rain for more than 2 hours? (Bạn đứng dưới mưa hơn 2 tiếng đồng hồ rồi phải không?) - Yes, I have./ No, I haven't. - <u>Has he been typing</u> the report since this morning? (Anh ấy đánh máy bài báo cáo từ sáng rồi rồi phải không?) - Yes, he has./No, he hasn't.

• Cách sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn:

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Hành động bắt đầu ở quá khứ và còn đang tiếp tục ở hiện tại (nhấn mạnh tính liên tục)	She has been waiting for you all day (Cô nàng đã đợi cậu cả ngày rồi). She has been working here since 2010. (Cô ấy làm việc ở đây từ năm 2010).
Hành động đã kết thúc trong quá khứ, nhưng chúng ta quan tâm tới kết quả tới hiện tại.	It has been raining (Trời vừa mưa xong). I am very tired now because I have been working hard for 12 hours. (Bây giờ tôi rất mệt vì tôi đã làm việc vất vả trong 12 tiếng đồng hồ).

2. PHÂN BIỆT HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH và HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN

Dạng thức, chức năng và cách sử dụng Thì hiện tại hoàn thành và thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn

Hiện tại hoàn thành	Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn
1. Nhấn mạnh đến tính kết quả của một hành động Ex: I have read this book <u>three times</u> .	1. Nhấn mạnh tính liên tục của một hành động hành động Ex: She has been waiting for him <u>all her lifetime</u> .
2. Được sử dụng trong một số công thức sau: - I have studied English <u>since</u> I was 6 years old. - He has played squash <u>for</u> 4 years. - I have been to London <u>twice</u> . - I have never seen her <u>before</u> . - She has <u>just</u> finished her project. - She has <u>already</u> had breakfast. - He has not met her <u>recently</u> .	2. Được sử dụng trong một số công thức sau: - I have been running <u>all the afternoon</u> . - She has been hoping to meet him <u>all day long</u> . - I am so tired. I have been searching for a new apartment <u>all the morning</u> . - <u>How long</u> have you been playing the piano? - She has been teaching here <u>for</u> about 12 years.
3. Signal Words: ever, never, just, already, recently, since, for	3. Signal Words: all the morning, all the afternoon, all day long, since, for, how long...

3. SO SÁNH KÉP

a. Lũy tiến: càng ngày càng...

• Short Adj/ Adv

S + be/ V + adj/ ady - er and adj/ adv - er

Ex: The climate is getting hotter and hotter.

• **Long Adj/ Adv**

S + be/ V + more and more + adj/ adv

Ex: The environment is more and more polluted.

b. Đồng tiền: càng ... càng...

• **Short Adj/ Adv**

The adj/ adv – er + S₁ + V₁, the adj, adv – er + S₂ + V₂

Ex: The older he is, the weaker he becomes.

• **Long Adj/ Adv**

The more adj/ adv + S₁ + V₁, the more adj/ adv + S₂ + V₂

Ex: The more luxurious the car is, the more expensive it becomes.

c. Càng càng với danh từ.

The more + N + S₁ + V₁, the more + N + S₂ + V₂

Ex: The more books you read, the more knowledge you will get.

d. Càng càng với động từ.

The more + N + S₁ + V₁, the more + N + S₂ + V₂

Ex: The more he works, the more he earns.

Note: Vế 2 là 1 trong 3 công thức của vế 1 cho phù hợp.

- Ex:
1. The hotter it is, the more tired we feel.
 2. The more we study, the more intelligent we are.
 3. The more rice we export, the richer our country.

EXERCISE

I. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. historical | B. renovation | C. traditional | D. continuous |
| 2. A. famous | B. become | C. relic | D. passage |
| 3. A. Confucian | B. cultural | C. architect | D. festival |
| 4. A. behavior | B. brilliant | C. existence | D. impressive |
| 5. A. establish | B. impressive | C. successful | D. typical |

II. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.

1. The cuisine of France is _____.
A. more famous than that of England
B. famous than the cuisine of England
C. more famous than which of England
D. as famous than that of England
2. Earning money has always been the thing that pleases him most. _____ he becomes, he is _____.
A. The more rich/ the more happy
B. The richest/ the happiest
C. The richer/ the happier
D. Richer and richer/ happier and happier
3. We think they _____ all that is necessary
A. have done
B. doing
C. had done
D. would do
4. They go to church every Sunday to _____ their God.
A. celebrate
B. worship
C. support
D. follow
5. The faster we finish, _____.
A. the sooner we can leave
B. we can leave sooner and sooner
C. the sooner can we leave
D. we can leave the sooner
6. Of all athletes, Alex is _____.
A. the less qualified
B. the less and less qualified
C. the more and more qualified
D. the least qualified
7. The climber was seventy miles in the wrong direction and got _____.
A. more panicked
B. the more panicked
C. more than panicked
D. more and more panicked
8. Most of the ethnic groups in the United States adjust to mainstream America, but may still _____ many of their cultural customs and their native ethnic language
A. retain
B. limit
C. hold
D. contain
9. Their children _____ lots of new friends since they _____ to that town.
A. have made - moved
B. were making - have moved

- C. made - are moving
D. made - have been moving
10. ____ you study for these exams, ____ you will do.
A. The harder/ the better
B. The more/ the much
C. The hardest/ the best
D. The more hard/ the more good
11. My neighbor is driving me mad! It seems that ____ it is at night, ____ he plays his music!
A. the less/ the more loud
B. the less/less
C. the more late/ the more loudly
D. the later/the louder
12. Thanks to the progress of science and technology, our lives have become ____.
A. more and more good
B. better and better
C. the more and more good
D. gooder and gooder
13. "Where's Tony?" "He ____ to the travel agent's, and he hasn't come back."
A. has been
B. has been going
C. has gone
D. had gone
14. Culture serves to give a(n) ____ to a group, ensures survival and enhances the feeling of belonging.
A. similarity
B. difference
C. identity
D. interest
15. The Sears Tower is ____ building in Chicago
A. taller
B. the more tall
C. the tallest
D. taller and taller

III. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. On a flip side, the world wide adoption of a couple of languages that have a large number of speakers has led to the death of several less popular languages.
A B C D
2. For conclusion, the death of local languages is an alarming development.
A B C D
3. Over fifty thousand English words have been deriving from the Greek language.
A B C D
4. It is important to understand the culture religion of the country that you are travelling to and a little research before you leave will help tremendous.
A B C D
5. Linguists aware that a language becoming extinct does not necessarily mean that the people who spoke it have all died.
A B C D
6. It is our duty to critically examine the elements, which we must preserve, which will be maintained as our specific cultural identities, which we can be proud.
A B C D
6. It is our duty to critically examine the elements, which we must preserve, which will be maintained as our specific cultural identities, which we can be proud.
A B C D

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The best way to preserve your culture is to keep it ____.
A. alive
B. living
C. life
D. lively
2. Culture helps people ____ to the world around them.
A. adapt
B. change
C. alter
D. fit
3. A broad definition of ____ is when two separate items, each with different characteristics, come together and blend.
A. assimilation
B. diversity
C. preservation
D. urbanization
4. Many new immigrants have not yet assimilated fully ____ the new culture.
A. into
B. with
C. in
D. by
5. Some people feel a strong ____ to keep their cultural identities.
A. craving
B. pressure
C. urge
D. Wish

6. The latest heritage at risk register revealed that 5,831 listed buildings, monuments, archaeological sites, and landscapes in England are at _____ of being lost.
A. danger B. edge C. ease D. risk

V. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

1. Alex: "Thank you for taking the time to come here in person." Amy: "_____"
A. It's my pleasure. B. I don't know what time that person comes.
C. I'd love to come. What time? D. Do you have time for some gossip?
2. Alex: "How have you been recently?" Amy: "_____"
A. By bus, I think. B. It's too late. C. Pretty busy, I think. D. No, I'll not be busy.
3. Jenny: "Thanks for the nice gift you bought to us!" Peter: "_____"
A. All right. Do you know how much it costs? B. Not at all, don't mention it.
C. Actually speaking, I myself don't like it. D. Welcome! it's very nice of you.
4. Jenny: "You must have found reading my essay very tiring." Peter: "_____ I enjoyed it."
A. Not in the least. B. Just in case. C. At all costs. D. You are welcome.

VI. Mark the letter A, B, C. or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

1. It is hard for linguists to draw the line between languages and dialects.
A. Linguists find hard to draw the line between languages and dialects.
B. Linguists find it hard drawing the line between languages and dialects.
C. Linguists find it hard to draw the line between languages and dialects.
D. Linguists find it is hard to draw the line between languages and dialects.
2. Cultural changes have never been as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.
A. Never before cultural changes have been as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.
B. Never before cultural have changes been as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.
C. Never before have been cultural changes as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.
D. Never before have cultural changes been as accelerated as they are now during the globalization.
3. Many immigrants do not want their children to suffer from not speaking dominant language well, as they did.
A. Many immigrants do not want their children to speak dominant language as worse as they did.
B. Many immigrants want their children to speak dominant language better than they did.
C. Many immigrants want their children to speak dominant language as well as they did.
D. Many immigrants want to speak dominant language as well as their children can.

VII. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

1. Sacred texts and ceremonies can seem confusing with no one there to guide. Young people find an expert willing to explain their significance.
A. Although sacred texts and ceremonies can seem confusing with no one there to guide, young people are forced to find an expert willing to explain their significance.
B. Because sacred texts and ceremonies can seem confusing with no one there to guide, so young people are willing to find an expert to explain their significance.
C. For sacred texts and ceremonies can seem confusing with no one there to guide, young people might find an expert willing to explain their significance.
D. Since sacred texts and ceremonies can seem confusing with no one there to guide, young people are supposed to find an expert willing to explain their significance.
2. Culture, language, facilities or economy level of the family are different. Vocal guidelines and acting in daily activities are the ways of the life experience knowledge transfer.
A. Vocal guidelines and acting in daily activities are the ways of the life experience knowledge transfer despite of different culture, language, facilities or economy level of the family.
B. Vocal guidelines and acting in daily activities are the ways of the life experience powledge transfer regardless of different culture, language, facilities or economy level of the family.
C. Vocal guidelines and acting in daily activities are the ways of the life experience knowledge transfer due to different culture, language, facilities or economy level of the family.
D. Vocal guidelines and acting in daily activities are the ways of the life experience knowledge transfer although different culture, language, facilities or economy level of the family.

