

TEST FOR UNIT 4

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

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| 1. a. wrap | b. worship | c. wear | d. wife |
| 2. a. chopstick | b. tradition | c. gift | d. knife |
| 3. a. obligation | b. occasion | c. expression | d. celebration |
| 4. a. mat | b. tray | c. place | d. table |
| 5. a. cutlery | b. custom | c. compliment | d. circle |

II. Complete each sentence with a suitable word.

1. Good table _____ make for a more pleasant meal!
2. Many family _____ have been passed down through generations.
3. We are Christian, so our family has the _____ of giving presents at Christmas.
4. We decided to _____ with tradition and have fish for Thanksgiving dinner.
5. You _____ touch an adult's head or shoulders because it's disrespectful.
6. Family traditions provide family members with a sense of _____.
7. Lots of people come _____ to reunite with their families during the Obon festival.
8. A typical extended family in Vietnam often includes three _____; grandparents, parents, and children.

III. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.

IV. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

1. Some people think young people should to follow the tradition of the society.
A B C D
2. According for tradition, the first person to enter the house on New Year's Eve bring either
A B C
good luck or bad luck.
D
3. The traditional Vietnamese wedding is one of the most important ceremony in Vietnamese
A B C
culture.
D
4. The Japanese are familiar with the western custom to eat a turkey dinner for Christmas.
A B C D
5. In Vietnam the engagement is sometimes considered much important than the wedding.
A B C D
6. Dressing well is important in South Korea; it is considered a sign of respectful.
A B C D
7. In India, you shouldn't never use your left hand to eat because it's considered disrespectful.
A B C D
8. He asked me anxiously what he has to do when visiting a Vietnamese home.
A B C D

V. Supply the correct tense and form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Last week, we _____ (have) dinner with a French family.
2. I hate eating with spoon because it _____ (cause) trouble when I eat fish.
3. In the past, *ao dai* _____ (wear) by both men and women.
4. The speaker _____ (give) a presentation on Vietnamese customs and traditions right now.
5. She _____ (travel) to six countries since she _____ (start) the job.
6. Our family _____ (have) dinner together every Saturday night. It's our family tradition.
7. I hope I _____ (have) a chance to visit your country soon.
8. When in Japan, you should avoid _____ (eat) on the go.
9. I think you should _____ (go) to the doctor. You look terrible.
10. The Japanese tend _____ (use) their mobile phones discreetly when in public.

VI. Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. _____ when dining, South Koreans use cushions to sit on the floor and eat from a low table. (tradition)
2. The wai is the traditional form of _____ in Thailand. (greet)
3. They weren't _____ to live with their parents after the wedding. (obligation)
4. It is considered _____ to address an elder with his or her given name. (polite)
5. Is that woman the _____ of the party? (host)

6. The children in our family are always _____ to their elders. (respect)
7. Custom _____ from tradition in some aspects such as scale and time. (different)
8. Don't use your personal chopsticks to get food from the _____ dish. (serve)
9. Many families have three _____, which create unique cultural features. (generate)
10. We have lots of customs and it can get a bit _____ for visitors. (confuse)

VII. Match the questions with the answers.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hi, Dan. How was your trip to Italy? 2. I heard you had a new friend. Is she Italian? 3. You went to her home? How exciting! 4. How was the dinner? 5. Why? Was there any problem? 6. Really? Why not search them on Google beforehand? 7. And now? Do you know everything about them? 8. I can help you to practice it. Let's go to an Italian restaurant. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes. Her name's Sofia. I went to her home last Saturday. b. No, not everything. However, I'll try my best next time. c. You're kidding! But thank you anyway. d. Well, I was invited for dinner. e. Yeah. I was a bit confused about Italian table manners. f. I did but Italian table manners are so complicated. g. Oh, it was great. h. The food was good, but I felt somewhat embarrassed. |
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VIII. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

Vietnamese people often enjoy sharing a meal with the whole family. The meal is often shared with loved ones over a lot of (1) _____. They eat from bowls and use chopsticks and spoons but chopsticks still remain as the most popular means of eating. Learn how to use chopsticks and how to put them (2) _____ when not using. For instance, you should place them neatly on the table or on the bowl when breaking to drink or speak. When finished (3) _____ a meal, rest your chopsticks on your rice bowl. Sticking the chopsticks straight up from a bowl of rice is a (4) _____ because it indicates funeral incense. It is also best to keep in mind that (5) _____ the chopsticks on the side of a bowl is considered rude.

You should also wait to be seated in the dining table and ask the elders to eat first (6) _____ this is a mark of honor to them. The women normally sit right next to the rice cooker to serve rice for the diners. It is a common table (7) _____ and a sign of affection and care to pick up food for each other.

Before starting the meal, Vietnamese have a catchphrase: “*Chúc mọi người ăn ngon miệng*”. It means “Have a nice meal”. This not only shows your politeness (8) _____ also your eagerness before enjoying the food.

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|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. a. laugh | b. laughing | c. laughed | d. laughter |
| 2. a. cleanly | b. properly | c. easily | d. mainly |
| 3. a. to | b. by | c. with | d. up |
| 4. a. taboo | b. offence | c. disrespect | d. crime |
| 5. a. tapping | b. kicking | c. fitting | d. cutting |
| 6. a. although | b. because | c. as long as | d. when |
| 7. a. setting | b. dining | c. manner | d. style |
| 8. a. or | b. so | c. and | d. but |

IX. Read the text carefully, then answer the questions.

BRITISH STRANGE FOOD HABITS

Perhaps you know about some of the food that British people eat, but do you know about their strange food habits? People from different parts of the UK and from different classes call their meals by different names. They call the midday meal, lunch or dinner and the evening meal, dinner, supper or tea. Tea is also sandwiches, cakes and tea (the drink) at four or five o'clock. What do the British eat when they want something quick and easy? Baked beans, of course! You must warm them in a pan and eat them on toast.

Cheddar cheese is so popular in Britain that people run after it down a hill! This is a very strange English sport. You can see it once a year in Coopers Hill. There are four races, three for men and one for women. At the start of the race someone drops a big, round cheese down a very, very steep hill. About 15 racers run and jump after it. The first person to get to the bottom of the hill gets the cheese.

There is another strange race that the British have. It is a special Pancake Day race. Only women can run in the race. They must run with a pancake in a frying pan and throw it in the air three times. After the race, many English families eat pancakes with lemon juice and sugar.

Be careful if you have Christmas dinner with a British family – some of their Christmas customs are risky! Be very careful! Eat the Christmas pudding slowly if you don't want to eat a coin! When they are making their delicious dessert, British people put a coin in the mixture. The person who finds the coin in their pudding will be rich and happy.

1. What do the British call the evening meal?

2. What do the British have with baked beans?

3. How often is the Cheddar cheese sport event held?

4. What is the prize if you win the Cheddar cheese race?

5. Who can take part in a pancake race?

6. Why is it dangerous to eat Christmas pudding?

X. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. She couldn't afford to buy the car.

The car is too _____

2. I would like you to help me to put the chair away.

Do you mind _____

3. If I were you, I wouldn't sweep the house on the first day of Tet.

You _____

4. Is it really necessary for us to finish the work today?

Do we _____

5. Learning about other cultures is one of my interests.

I'm _____

6. Unless he phones her immediately, he won't get any information.

If _____

7. It's very difficult to leave here after such a long time.

It isn't _____

8. Let's get together and talk about our presentation before we do it in class.

Why _____