UNIT 4: FESTIVALS AND FREE TIME

PART 2: VOCABULARY

ENGLISH	TYPE	PRONUNCIATION	VIETNAMESE
fashion	(n)	/ˈfæʃn/	Thời trang
music	(n)	/ˈmjuːzɪk/	Âm nhạc
performance	(n)	/pərˈfɔːrməns/	Buổi trình diễn
puppet	(n)	/ˈpʌpɪt/	Con rối
show	(n)	/ʃəʊ/	B.trình diễn, chương trình
stand	(n)	/stænd/	Quầy bán hàng
talent	(n)	/ˈtælənt/	Tài năng
tug of war	(n)	/ˌtʌg əv ˈwɔːr/	Kéo co
buy	(v)	/baɪ/	Mua
candy	(n)	/ˈkændi/	Kẹo
decorate	(v)	/ˈdekəreɪt/	Trang trí
fireworks	(n)	/ˈfaɪərwɜːrk/	Pháo hoa
flower	(n)	/ˈflaʊər/	Hoa
fruit	(n)	/fruːt/	Hoa quả
gift	(n)	/gɪft/	Quà tặng
lucky money	(n)	/ˈlʌki ˈmʌni/	Tiền lì xì
parade	(n)	/pəˈreɪd/	Buổi diễu hành
traditional	(adj)	/trəˈdɪʃənl/	Truyền thống
visit	(v)	/ˈvɪzɪt/	Thăm, tham quan
hopscotch	(n)	/ˈhaːpskaːtʃ/	Trò chơi ô lò cò
wrestling	(n)	/ˈreslɪŋ/	Môn đấu vật
martial	(adj)	/ˈmaːrʃl/	Hùng dũng
basketball	(n)	/ˈbæskɪtbɔːl/	Bóng rổ
overseas	(adj)	/ˌəʊvərˈsiːz/	Hải ngoại
exchange new year's wishes	(v)	/ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ nju: jɪə(r)s wɪʃɪz/	chúc tết nhau
dress up	(v)	/dres ʌp/	ăn diện
sweep the floor	(v)	/swiːp ðə flɔː(r)/	quét nhà
celebrate	(v)	/ˈselɪbreɪt/	kỷ niệm
family gathering	(n)	/ˈfæməli ˈgæðərɪŋ/	sự sum họp gia đình
make a wish	(v)	/meɪkə wɪʃ/	ước một điều ước
belief	(n)	/bɪˈliːf/	niềm tin

k 1. Look at the pictures and complete the blanks with the words given.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

ILSW 6 – UNIT 4: FESTIVALS AND FREE TIME

Tet	**La Tomatina**	**Halloween**	**Easter**
Christmas	**Mid-Autumn Festival**	**Carnival**	**Thanksgiving**

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

6.....

7.....

8.....

k 2. Put the following words about Tet into these columns.

fireworks	*egg*	*rolls*	*kumquat tree*	*brother*
candy	*flower*	*market*	*blossoms*	*pagoda*
grandparents	*Chung cake*	*relatives*	*lucky money*	*fruits*
balloon	*Red envelope*	*envelope*	*hometown*	*cousin*
friends				

Things	Places	Food	People
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

k 3. Use the given words to label the picture.

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watch fireworks eat traditional foods visit family and friends	decorate a house or tree get lucky money, candy, or gifts play games or music	watch parades watch Korean wrestling buy fruits or flowers

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.

10. I'm not very _____ at Math. I often make mistakes in calculations.

4. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

get lucky money	rarely	fireworks	always
talent show	eat traditional foods	food stands	never

1. I **rarely** eat fast food. I don't like the taste and it often makes me sick.
2. My favorite part about Tết is to_____. I usually use it to buy new books.
3. I think you should participate in the_____. You can dance really well.
4. Mary_____ waters her flowers before going to school. She waters

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them every morning.

5. I want to check out the_____. All the dishes look very tasty.

6. Let's watch_____ together. My mom lets us stay up late and you can sleep at my apartment.

7. We_____ go out after eight. My dad doesn't think it's safe.

8. We_____ such as stollen, a special cake, on Christmas Day.

PART 3: GRAMMAR

I. Adverbs of frequency

1. Định nghĩa trạng từ chỉ tần suất trong ngữ pháp tiếng Anh

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất là trạng từ dùng để biểu đạt hay mô tả về mức độ thường xuyên xảy ra của một sự kiện, hiện tượng nào đó.

%	Adverbs of frequency	Examples
100%	**always** (Luôn luôn)	I **always** brush my teeth at night.
90%	**usually** (Thường xuyên)	I **usually** walk to school.
70%	**often** (Thường thường)	I **often** play soccer.
50%	**sometimes** (Thỉnh thoảng)	I **sometimes** sing a song.
5%	**rarely** (Hiếm khi)	I **rarely** get bad marks.
0%	**never** (Không bao giờ)	I **never** go to school late.

Only approximate numbers

2. Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất trong câu

Cách dùng trạng từ này tương tự như các trạng từ khác trong ngữ pháp tiếng Anh, đứng sau động từ to be và trước động từ thường, và thường có các ý nghĩa như dưới đây:

● ***Trạng từ đứng sau động từ To be***

She is ***always*** patient when teaching her students.

(Cô ấy luôn kiên nhẫn khi giảng bài cho học sinh của mình.)

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● ***Trạng từ đứng trước động từ thường***

She ***usually*** comes back home at 7 p.m.

(Cô ấy thường xuyên về nhà vào 7 giờ tối.)

● ***Trạng từ đứng trước trợ động từ và động từ chính***

Marry has ***never*** attended this kind of competition before.

(Marry chưa bao giờ tham dự cuộc thi như thế này trước đây.)

● ***Trong ngữ pháp tiếng Anh, trạng từ chỉ tần suất đôi khi đứng ở đầu câu hoặc cuối câu (trừ hardly ever, never)***

Sometimes, I don't understand what you are thinking.

(Thỉnh thoảng tôi chẳng hiểu bạn đang nghĩ gì.)

II. Present Simple for future use.

Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả công việc cụ thể (có kế hoạch xác định) trong tương lai như là thời khóa biểu hay chương trình, lịch trình cụ thể.

- The meeting **starts** at 8.00 tomorrow.
- The train **leaves** at 5.00.
- The shops **open** at 7.00 tomorrow.

k 1.Verbs form:

I. Use the right form of the verbs with each adverb of frequency.

1. Our teacher, Mrs. Jones, (never/ be)_____ late for lessons.
2. I (often/ clean)_____ my bedroom at the weekend.
3. My brother (never/ help)_____ me with my homework.
4. I (sometimes/ be)_____ bored in the Maths lessons.
5. We (rarely/ watch)_____ football on TV.
6. You and Tony (never/ play)_____ computer games with me.
7. You (usually/ be)_____ at the sports centre on Sunday.
8. The school bus (always/ arrive)_____ at half past eight.

II. Fill in the blanks using the Present Simple.

1. What time does the music performance_____? **(start)**
2. Does the café_____ in the morning? **(open)**
3. The train_____ at 4:45 p.m. **(leave)**
4. What time does the restaurant_____? **(close)**
5. The puppet show_____ in ten minutes. **(end)**
6. What time does the bus_____? **(leave)**

k 2. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentences.

1. The Chinese New Year marks the _____spring and the start of the Lunar New Year. **(begin)**

11. Streets are decorated with_____ lights and red banners. **(colour)**

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12. It is_____ in America to eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day. **(tradition)**

13. Vietnam's New Year is _____ according to the Lunar calendar. **(celebrate)**

14. What forms of _____do you participate in during the festival? **(entertain)**

15. Her eyes were wide with _____ when she heard the news. **(excite)**

16. A masquerade is a _____ gathering of people wearing masks. **(festival)**

17. The Rio Carnival Samba _____ are known as the greatest show on Earth! **(parade)**

18. A music festival includes live _____ of singing and musical instrument playing. **(perform)**

19. Hue Festival is a _____ event that is held every two years. **(culture)**

20. New Year's Eve is one of the largest global _____ because it marks the last day of the year. **(celebrate)**

LISTENING

Task 1: Look at the table and fill in the blanks:

1. Mid-Autumn Festival is very ----------in many Asian countries, including Vietnam.
2. It is a ----------. Traditionally, it was held to celebrate the summer harvest's end.
3. In Vietnam, most families buy Moon Cakes from shops, while some other families ----------for themselves.
4. People often eat Moon Cakes with fruits or ----------.
5. During the festival, people can also watch the ----------by the

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performers on the streets.

Task 2: Listen to the passage then decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F)

1. Mid-autumn Festival is held in Vietnam only. _____
2. Mid-autumn Festival is a seasonal festival. _____
3. Some families make Moon Cakes by themselves. _____
4. People never eat Moon Cakes with tea. _____
5. People can watch the Lion Dances during Mid-autumn Festival._____

SPEAKING

Task 1. Match the questions and answers. Then practice.

1. What should we do on New Year's Eve?		a. My family will travel to Thailand
2. Will we buy peach blossoms this New Year, Mom?		b. Thanks a lot. May all your wishes come true!
3. I wish you a healthy new year!		c. On the first day of Tet.
4. Do you go home at Tet?		d. We should go out to watch fireworks.
5. Shall we have a dinner party on New Year's Eve?		e. For three days.
6.What will you do during Tet holiday?		f. OK. Yes, let's. I'll make a cake.
7. When will we visit grandparents, Dad?		g. No. We'll buy apricot blossoms.
8. How long will we stay at grandparents' house?		h. Yes. Tet is a time for family reunion

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. _____

   The Vietnamese celebrate Tetbetween late January and early February

2. _____

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Tet lasts ten days.

3. _____

Before Tet, people should clean and decorate their houses.

4. _____

My family usually go to pagodas on the first day of Tet.

5. _____

We will visit our relatives on the second day of Tet.

6. _____

People shouldn't eat duck meat at Tetbecause it brings unluckiness.

7. _____

My mother buys three apricot blossoms for Tet.

8. _____

They go home every New Year.

READING

k 1. Read and answer the questions.

A Famous Festival in Vietnam

In Vietnam, people celebrate many different festivals each year. The biggest festival in Vietnam is Tết. This celebrates the beginning of the Lunar New Year. Vietnamese people have to prepare a lot for this festival. Before Tết, people buy fruits and flowers from the market and decorate their houses. Most people buy a special tree with lots of flowers. In the north of Vietnam, people buy peach trees with pink flowers. In the south, people buy apricot trees with yellow flowers. Everyone cleans their house before Tết. This is very important because you shouldn't clean it during Tết. During Tết, people visit their family and friends. Few people go to school or work. Children wear new clothes and get lucky money. It's a great time to watch lion dances and fireworks. Everyone is happy and excited about the New Year. Vietnamese people love to celebrate this festival.

Questions:

1. Do people celebrate many different festivals each year?

……
……

2. Is Tết the biggest festival in Vietnam?

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3. What do people often do before Tết?

……

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4. What do people often do during Tết?

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.....

5. In the North of Vietnam, what type of tree do people buy?

.....

.....

6. In the South of Vietnam, what type of tree do people buy?

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.....

k 2: Complete the passage with the correct answer.

Tet is a national and (1) …… festival in Viet Nam. It is occasion forevery Vietnamese to be reunited to think (2) …… their past activities and hope for good luck in the year to come. Before Tet all houses are white washed and (3) …… with yellow apricot flowers and colorful lanterns. Everybody is looking forward to a more favorable life. On the New Year's Eve, children are smartly dressed. They are hoping to (4) …… money put in small red envelopes as they are wishing longevity (5) …….. their grandparents and parents.

1. A. traditional	B. modern	C. music	D. summer
2. A. to	B. after	C. about	D. for
3. A. decorate	B. decorates	C. decorating	D. decorated
4. A. buy	B. receive	C. sell	D. make
5.A. for	B. to	C. with	D. from

WRITING

Task 1. Write sentences using the words given.

1. dance performance/ start/6 p.m./end/ 7 p.m.

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.....

2. talent show/ start/ 11 a.m./end/ at 1 p.m.

.....

.....

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3. music performance/ start/ 6 p.m./end/ 8 p.m.

……
……

4. tug of war/ start/ 2 p.m./end/3 p.m.

……
……

Task 3. Write about Chrismas

- one of the biggest traditional holidays in the UK
- families get together
- give gifts and cards to family members and friends
- have a special meal
- play games after the meal

… Hi, Ben. Are you having a good holiday?
Let me tell you about Christmas.
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
See you.
……

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