

UNIT 4: OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. pass	B. palm	C. sharp	D. man
2. A. custom	B. correct	C. clockwise	D. opinion
3. A. kidding	B. generate	C. sponge	D. oblige

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the other three in each question.

4. A. accept	B. costume	C. follow	D. mention
5. A. presentation	B. decision	C. generation	D. similarity

II. VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

6. You are under no _____ to buy any stuff here.
A. oblige B. obliged C. obligatory D. obligation
7. Taking care of the family is _____ considered women's duty in many Eastern countries.
A. tradition B. traditional C. traditionally D. traditionalism
8. In Maori culture, it's the _____ for people to press their noses when it comes to greeting.
A. custom B. customary C. customer D. customize
9. At the end of the semester, students are required to write a _____ on what they have learned and what can be improved.
A. reflect B. reflection C. reflective D. reflector
10. Linda fell in love with Peter without knowing about his real _____ status.
A. social B. socialable C. society D. socialability
11. Mary was extremely _____ about his works.
A. compliment B. complimentary C. complimentarily D. complimentator
12. After the meal, he left the waitress with a large _____.

A. money B. cash C. tip D. payment

13. A _____ of belonging simply means the acceptance to become a natural member of something.

A. feel B. sense C. sight D. taste

14. Whether you have meals at home or in a restaurant, some basic table _____ should never be forgotten.

A. ways B. styles C. aspects D. manners

15. _____ to some Western cultures, children leave teeth under their pillow for the tooth fairy to collect – usually in return for some money.

A. According B. Owing C. Basing D. Depending

Choose the word or phrase is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

16. My grandparents always try their best to find ways to preserve our family unity.

A. consistency B. stickage C. union D. bond

17. I always get into trouble with table manners every time I am invited to a party. All the cutlery etiquettes are so complicated!

A. utensil B. spoon C. fork D. chopstick

18. John asked Kim to marry him and he jumped with join when she accepted.

A. agreed B. argued C. appealed D. attached

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

19. He is the offspring of a chemist and a nurse. His intelligence is inherited from them.

A. partner B. friend C. ancestor D. neighbor

20. Vy broke with the family tradition and chose to be a singer instead of being a teacher.

A. united B. followed C. connected D. joined

III. GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

21. You _____ be selfish like that. Don't just think of your own benefits.

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

22. My car broke down yesterday, so I _____ go to work by bus.

A. had to B. must C. should D. could

23. Linh _____ hurry because the meeting was 15 minutes late.

A. hasn't to B. hadn't to C. doesn't have to D. didn't have to

24. Leave early so that you _____ miss the train.

A. didn't B. won't C. shouldn't D. mustn't

25. You _____ talk loudly in public as it is impolite.

A. shouldn't B. hadn't better C. had better not D. Both A & C

26. You _____ fly to London this afternoon if you don't mind changing planes in Paris.

A. must B. have to C. can D. ought to

27. There are many mistakes in this exercise. I _____ go over it again.

A. will have to B. am able to C. would D. could

28. _____ I open the door for you?

A. Would you like that B. Do you want that

C. Will D. Shall

29. There's the waitress. I _____ ask her for the bill.

A. will B. shall C. am able to D. could

30. His eyesight was so poor that he _____ read the signposts.

A. Shouldn't B. Hadn't to C. Couldn't D. Can't

Choose the underlined part that need correcting in each sentence below.

31. In (A) Japan, you should (B) always to remove (C) your shoes when entering (D) a private house.

32. As (A) a child, I must (B) go to sleep (C) before 10 p.m, after finishing (D) all my homework.

33. You don't have (A) to worry(B) so(C) much as everything will (D) be ok.

34. Must (A) I carry the(B) bag for you? It looks (C) heavy (D)=

35. In your country, you have (A) to clean the (B) house very carefully (C) to welcome Tet holiday, haven't (D) you?

IV. READING

Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

The meaning of a kiss depends on where you are. A kiss means "I love you" in many countries.

In some countries, a kiss can be friendly greeting, or a goodbye. South Americans and Europeans say hello with kisses much more often than North Americans. They also sometimes say goodbye by kissing their own fingertips and then “blowing” the kiss away. In these regions, men at business meeting even greet each other with a kiss on the cheek, instead of a handshake.

Then there are beliefs that kissing has a special meaning. In ancient Rome, the groom at a wedding must kiss the bride as a legal agreement. And did your mother ever kiss your hurt finger to make the pain stop? English used to think that kisses have magical powers.

Not everyone in the world kisses though. Eskimos couples rubbed their noses together, and so did some African tribes and Pacific Islanders. The Ainu of Japan preferred to bite their loved one's cheek.

These days, kissing is mostly a sign of romance. Thanks to international travel and sharing customs, that meaning has become universal.

(Source: Adapted from Essay Content Reading 3)

		T	F
36.	The meaning of kisses is different in different places.		
37.	North Americans greet each other by kissing more frequently than South Americans.		
38.	South Americans sometimes kiss their own fingertips and then blowing the kiss away as a way to say greet each other.		
39.	Some African tribes say “I love you” by biting the cheek.		
40.	People worldwide now often see a kiss as a sign of love.		

Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.

SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW

Although there are various wedding styles in America, most weddings still follow certain traditions. One of those is an old saying that dates back to 19th century England about what a bride should wear or carry: “Something old, something new, something borrowed,

something blue."

A bride wears **something old** to remind her of her family and the past. Some brides wear their mother's wedding dress or a piece of her jewelry. **Something new** means good luck and hope for a happy future with her new husband. Again, this item may be the dress, but often **it** is a pair of new shoes. **Something borrowed** such as a friend's handkerchief a married friend's bridal veil means the bride has friends and family who are willing to help her. **Something blue** is a symbol of trust and faith between the couple. These days, some brides are creative with this item by painting their fingernails a light blue color or wearing a garter on the their leg. Another tradition says that the groom should take the garter after the ceremony and throw it to the single men. The man who catches it will be the next one to get married.

(Source: Adapted from Power Content Reading 1)

41. Which of the following is a good title for the text?
 - A. Various types of weddings.
 - B. A wedding tradition and its meaning.
 - C. What should be worn on your wedding day.
 - D. How to plan a traditional wedding.
42. To remind her of the past, the bride might
 - A. wear a pair of new shoes.
 - B. carry a friend's handkerchief.
 - C. wear her mother's wedding dress.
 - D. paint her fingernails a light blue color.
43. For good luck and hope for a good future with her partner, the bride might wear
 - A. a piece of new jewelry or a new dress.
 - B. a bridal veil and a new dress
 - C. a new dress and a pair of new shoes
 - D. a pair of new shoes or a new dress
44. The word "it" refers to
 - A. a pair of shoes
 - B. luck
 - C. item
 - D. future
45. Why do some brides wear a blue garter on the their leg?
 - A. Because too many brides paint their fingernails a light blur color.

- B. Because it is a symbol of trust and faith between the bride and the groom.
- C. To show how the couple can be lucky in their marriage.
- D. To show how popular something blur is in a wedding.

V. WRITING

Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) that is closest in meaning to the root sentence or the best combines the two given sentences.

- 46. You shouldn't point at others while talking because it is impolite.
 - A. It's better for you to point at others while talking although it is impolite.
 - B. It isn't better for you to point at others while talking because it is impolite.
 - C. You had better not point at others while talking because it is impolite.
 - D. You don't need to point at others while talking because it is impolite.
- 47. We must finish all the homework by Thursday to meet the deadline.
 - A. We are obliged to finish all the homework on Thursday to meet the deadline.
 - B. It is obligatory for us to finish all the homework before Thursday to meet the deadline.
 - C. We have to complete almost all the homework by Thursday to meet the deadline.
 - D. The deadline is Thursday so we need to finish almost all the homework then.
- 48. Be on time! The water puppet show starts at 7 pm sharp.
 - A. Be on time! The water puppet show starts at around 7 pm.
 - B. Be on time! The water puppet show starts at exactly 7 pm.
 - C. Be on time! The water puppet show starts at approximately 7 pm.
 - D. Be on time! The water-puppet show starts before 7 pm.
- 49. You're kidding! His current job is too good for him to quit.
 - A. Are you kidding me? His current job is too good for him to quit.
 - B. You're joking! His current job is too good for him to quit.
 - C. You're winding me up! His current job is too good for him to quit.
 - D. All are correct.
- 50. All workers are asked to follow the safety rules at the construction site.

- A. All the workers must follow the safety rules at the construction site.
- B. All the workers should follow the safety rules at the construction site.
- C. Not all the workers are obliged to follow the safety rules at the construction site.
- D. Not all workers are asked to break with the safety rules at the construction site.

The end