

UNIT 6: OUR TET HOLIDAY

Lesson 1: Sound /s/ and /f/

A. THEORY

REMEMBER

Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /f/

- Từ có chứa 'sh'. Ví dụ: shirt, ship, fish, cash, rubbish
- Đuôi từ -tion: tradition, action, competition
- Đuôi từ -tial: potential, essential
- Đuôi từ -cial: special
- Đuôi từ -tient: patient

Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /s/

- Từ có chứa **s** thông thường: spring, sound, secret
- **C** + e, y, i

B. EXERCISE

I. Write the sound /s/ and /f/ of the underlined letter(s).

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>c</u> elebrate // | 6. wi <u>s</u> h // | 11. ni <u>c</u> e // | 16. Engli <u>s</u> h // |
| 2. <u>s</u> hould // | 7. sp <u>e</u> cial // | 12. <u>s</u> ummer // | 17. wa <u>s</u> h // |
| 3. ex <u>c</u> iting // | 8. <u>s</u> hopping // | 13. <u>s</u> ure // | 18. <u>s</u> ugar // |
| 4. blo <u>s</u> som // | 9. sp <u>r</u> ing // | 14. cl <u>a</u> ss // | 19. de <u>c</u> ide // |
| 5. <u>s</u> how // | 10. <u>s</u> hine // | 15. <u>s</u> econd // | 20. <u>s</u> hirt // |

II. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently for the rest.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. de <u>c</u> orate | B. <u>c</u> alendar | C. <u>c</u> elebrate | D. <u>c</u> lean |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> hopping | B. <u>s</u> ugar | C. <u>s</u> ure | D. <u>s</u> ummer |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> entre | B. sp <u>e</u> cial | C. de <u>c</u> ide | D. ri <u>c</u> e |
| 4. A. pr <u>e</u> sent | B. <u>s</u> ound | C. <u>s</u> weet | D. <u>s</u> eason |
| 5. A. blo <u>s</u> som | B. ch <u>e</u> ss | C. me <u>s</u> sy | D. pa <u>s</u> sion |

III. Put the words into two groups (/s/ and /f/).

special	sure	school	wish	should	show
dish	shopping	rooster	summer	spring	success
blossoms	sound	smile	person	rubbish	rice

/ s /	/ f /

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>br</u> ead | B. co <u>ff</u> ee | C. <u>m</u> eat | D. <u>t</u> ea |
| 2. A. ba <u>th</u> | B. ba <u>th</u> e | C. <u>gr</u> eat | D. <u>m</u> ake |
| 3. A. <u>l</u> eave | B. <u>r</u> ead | C. <u>r</u> eady | D. <u>w</u> ee <u>k</u> |
| 4. A. <u>h</u> ungry | B. <u>p</u> upil | C. <u>S</u> unday | D. <u>u</u> p |
| 5. A. <u>b</u> ut | B. <u>c</u> ome | C. <u>s</u> o | D. <u>m</u> uch |

V. Label the pictures.

fireworks lucky money apricot blossoms peach blossoms
pagoda calendar family gathering furniture



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

VI. Complete the sentences with the words in part V.

- Vietnamese children get _____ in Lunar New Year.
- On New Year's Eve, thousands of people gather on Nguyen Hue Street to watch _____.
- In the north, people decorate their house with pink _____.
- Yellow _____ are the symbol of Tet for Southern Vietnamese.
- Half a month before Tet, people begin to clean their houses and _____.
- On the first day of Tet, people often go to _____ to pray for a good new year.
- Tet is a time for _____.
- A _____ is a set of pages showing the days, weeks and months of a particular year.

VII. Look at the flags and complete the sentences with the names of the country and the nationality.



1. Vy is from _____. She is _____.



2. Sam is from _____. He is _____.



3. Kyoko is from _____. She is _____.



4. James is from _____. He is _____.



5. Anna is from _____. She is _____.



6. Minh is from _____. He is _____.



7. Baron is from _____. He is _____.



8. Flora is from _____. She is _____.

VIII. Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions.

- The Vietnamese celebrate Tet _____ different times each year.
- Tet is the busiest time _____ the year.
- _____ New Year's Eve, people gather to watch the New Year fireworks.
- Vietnamese people always make their houses look beautiful _____ Tet.
- Tet is a time _____ family gatherings.
- This year, Vietnamese people celebrate Tet _____ February.
- Tet often falls _____ late January and early February.

8. One tradition in Thai New Year celebration is to throw water _____ people.

IX. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

everywhere fortune money better care everybody decorate role

Since Tet occupies an important (1) _____ in Vietnamese's beliefs, Vietnamese will begin their preparations well in advance of the upcoming New Year. People will spend a few days cleaning their homes, repaint, and (2) _____ the house with kumquat tree, branches of peach blossom, and many other colorful flowers. The ancestral altar is especially taken (3) _____ of, with careful decoration of five kinds of fruits. (4) _____, especially children, buy new clothes and shoes to wear on the first days of New Year. The color of red and yellow can be seen (5) _____ because Vietnamese believe that these colors will bring good (6) _____.

During Tet, people always smile and behave as nice as they can in the hope for a (7) _____ year. Gifts are exchanged between family members and friends and relatives, while children receive lucky (8) _____ kept in red envelope.

X. Read the passage and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

New Year's Eve, 31st December, is a time for the British to eat, drink and party when they celebrate the beginning of a New Year. Many people go to Trafalgar Square in London or a street party in their city. Others visit friends or go to pubs and restaurants, which are very crowded on that night.

There is a great atmosphere when everyone waits for Big Ben to strike midnight. Then people kiss and hold hands to sing the traditional Scottish song *Auld Lang Syne*. Many people also light fireworks at midnight.

The main tradition is 'First Footing'. This means the first person to come into your house after midnight should be a tall dark-haired man. He should bring a piece of coal, some bread, salt or a bottle of whisky to bring good luck to the family.

A lot of people also make New Year's Resolution; they promise to do things like stop smoking or 'do more exercise' in the New Year. January 1st (and 2nd in Scotland) is a public holiday so their people can recover from their celebrations.

1. On New Year's Eve everyone stays at home.
2. People sing a traditional song at midnight.
3. There are no fireworks on New Year's Eve.
4. It is good luck for a blonde woman to be your first visitor after midnight.
5. Lots of people promise to change in the New Year.
6. New Year's Day is a public holiday in Britain.