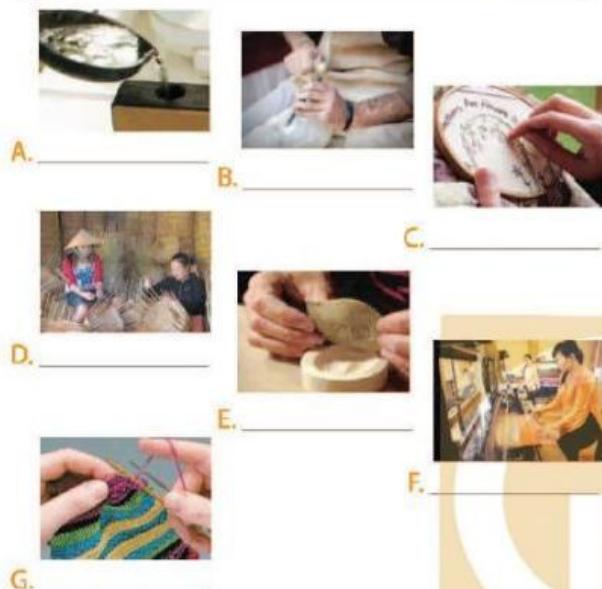


A CLOSER LOOK 1

Vocabulary

1 Write the verbs in the box under the pictures. One of them should be used twice.

carve cast weave
embroider knit mould



2a Match the verbs in column A with the groups of nouns in column B.

| A | B |
|--------------|---|
| 1. carve | a. handkerchiefs, tablecloths, pictures |
| 2. cast | b. stone, wood, eggshells |
| 3. weave | c. clay, cheese, chocolate |
| 4. embroider | d. bronze, gold, iron |
| 5. knit | e. baskets, carpets, silk, cloth |
| 6. mould | f. sweaters, toys, hats |

b Now write the correct verb forms for these verbs.

| Infinitive | Past tense | Past participle |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. to carve | I carved it. | It was carved. |
| 2. to cast | I _____ it. | It was _____. |
| 3. to weave | I _____ it. | It was _____. |
| 4. to embroider | I _____ it. | It was _____. |
| 5. to knit | I _____ it. | It was _____. |
| 6. to mould | I _____ it. | It was _____. |

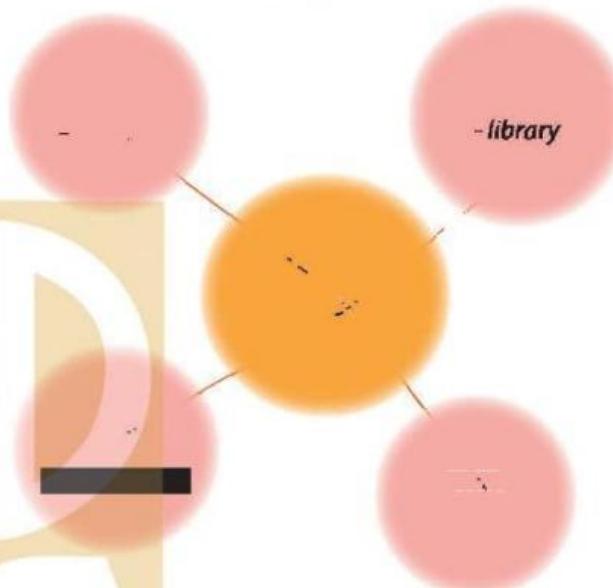
Watch out!

You can also use the verb *to make* when talking about producing, creating, or constructing a handicraft.

Example: I made a basket at the workshop.



3 What are some places of interest in your area? Complete the word web. One word can belong to more than one category.



4 Complete the passage by filling each blank with a suitable word from the box.

attraction historical culture traditional exercise

Some people say that a place of interest is a place famous for its scenery or a well-known (1) _____ site. I don't think it has to be so limited. In my opinion, a place of interest is simply one that people like going to.

In my town, the park is a(n) (2) _____ because many people love spending time there. Old people do (3) _____ and walk in the park. Children play games there while their parents sit and talk with each other. Another place of interest in my town is Hoa Binh market. It's a(n) (4) _____ market with a lot of things to see. I love to go there to buy food and clothes, and watch other people buying and selling. Foreign tourists also like this market because they can experience the (5) _____ of Vietnamese people, and buy woven cloth and other (6) _____ as souvenirs.

Pronunciation

Stress on content words in sentences



5a Listen to the speaker read the following sentences and answer the questions.

1. The craft village lies on the river bar.
2. This painting is embroidered.
3. What is this region famous for?
4. Drums aren't made in my village.
5. A famous artisan carved this table beautifully.



1. Which words are louder and clearer than the others?

2. What kinds of words are they?

3. Which words are not as loud and clear as the others?

4. What kinds of words are they?

b Now listen, check, and repeat.

In spoken English, the following kinds of words are usually stressed: main verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, *wh*-question words, and negative auxiliaries (e.g. *don't*).

Words such as pronouns, prepositions, articles, conjunctions, possessive adjectives, *be* (even if it is a main verb in the sentence), and auxiliary verbs are normally unstressed.



6a Underline the content words in the sentences. Practise reading the sentences aloud.

1. The Arts Museum is a popular place of interest in my city.
2. This cinema attracts lots of youngsters.
3. The artisans mould clay to make traditional pots.
4. Where do you like going at weekends?
5. We shouldn't destroy historical buildings.

b Now listen, check, and repeat.

A CLOSER LOOK 2

Grammar

Complex sentences: review

There are different types of dependent clause.

A dependent clause of **concession** begins with a subordinator *although*, *though*, or *even though*. It shows an unexpected result.

Example:

Although she was tired, she finished knitting the scarf for her dad.

A dependent clause of **purpose** begins with a subordinator *so that* or *in order that*. It tells the purpose of the action in the independent clause.

Example:

The artisan moulded the clay *so that* he could make a mask.

A dependent clause of **reason** begins with a subordinator *because*, *since*, or *as*. It answers the question "Why?"

Example:

Since it was raining, they cancelled the trip to Trang An.

A dependent clause of **time** begins with a subordinator *when*, *while*, *before*, *after*, *as soon as*, etc. It tells when the action described in the independent clause takes place.

Example:

When I have free time, I usually go to the museum.

1 Underline the dependent clause in each sentence below. Say whether it is a dependent clause of concession (DC), of purpose (DP), of reason (DR), or of time (DT).

1. When people talk about traditional paintings, they think of Dong Ho village.
2. My sister went to Tay Ho village in Hue *so that* she could buy some *bai tho* conical hats.
3. Although this museum is small, it has many unique artefacts.
4. This square is our favourite place to hang out *because* we have space to skateboard.
5. The villagers have to dry the buffalo skin under the sun *before* they make the drumheads.