

Unit 2 Reviewer – Time to Celebrate

A. Vocabulary

1. Festivals & Celebrations

- crops, lunar, fireworks, dragon, lantern, wisdom
- Diwali, Eid al-Fitr, Wesak, Maslenitsa, Songkran, April Fools' Day
- bonfire, rangoli, courtyard, fasting, spring rolls, dumplings

2. People & Family

- child, toddler, teenager, adult, middle-aged, elderly
- niece, nephew, cousin, grandmother, great-grandmother

3. Traditions & Customs

- crying baby contest, choosing a name, hundred days party
- procession, parade, competition, ceremony

4. Descriptive Adjectives

- Compound adjectives: fur-lined coats, snow-covered streets, horse-drawn sleighs
- Participle adjectives: amazed / amazing, tired / tiring, bored / boring

5. Idiomatic Expressions

- fall for something, guess what, hang on a minute, by the way, to catch on

B. Grammar / Use of English

1. Prepositions in Time Phrases

- in January, in spring, on New Year's Eve, at midnight, at the start of the week

2. Compound Adjectives

- snow-covered, fur-lined, brightly-coloured, world-famous

3. Participle Adjectives (-ed / -ing)

- amazed / amazing, interested / interesting
(Use -ed for feelings, -ing for the cause.)

4. Relative Clauses (Non-defining)

- who, which, whose

Example: My uncle, who lives in Canada, is visiting us.

5. Pronouns

- Demonstratives: this, that, these, those
- Reciprocal: each other, one another

C. Reading Practice

- Identify main ideas (What is celebrated? Who celebrates it? When Key features?)
- Find details (special foods, customs, activities, symbols)
- Deduce meaning of unfamiliar words from context
- Identify the writer's attitude (positive, neutral, descriptive, excited)

Practice: Review the texts about **Chinese New Year**, **Diwali**, **Eid al-Fitr**, **Wesak**, **Maslenitsa**, **Special Occasions**, **Crying Baby Contest**, **Choosing a Name**, **April Fools' Day**, **A Village Festival**, **Poetry (Dragon Boat Races)**.

PART A. Vocabulary

Exercise 1. Match the word to its meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. lantern | a. stop eating food for a period of time, usually for religious reasons |
| 2. rangoli | b. a container with light inside, used at festivals |
| 3. bonfire | c. a design made with coloured powders, used in Indian celebrations |
| 4. reciprocal pronoun | d. great knowledge and good judgment |
| 5. fur-lined | e. at the end of the year, the night before New Year begins |
| 6. to fast | f. large fire built outdoors, usually for celebrations |
| 7. on New Year's Eve | g. each other / one another |
| 8. wisdom | h. describing a coat with animal skin inside |

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks.

amazing, tired, amazing, world-famous, snow-covered, interested, crops

1. The dancers wore _____ costumes decorated with sequins.
2. The children were _____ after playing in the festival all day.
3. Maslenitsa is celebrated with pancakes and _____ games in the snow.
4. The dragon boat festival is _____ in China and other Asian countries.
5. The audience was really _____ in the story about Eid al-Fitr.

PART B. Grammar / Use of English

Exercise 3. Prepositions of Time

Fill the blanks with **in, on, at**.

1. Diwali is celebrated _____ October or November.
2. We light fireworks _____ midnight.
3. Maslenitsa takes place _____ February.
4. They prepare special food _____ New Year's Eve.
5. The parade starts _____ the first week of spring.

Exercise 4. Non-defining Relative Clauses

Combine the sentences.

1. Maslenitsa is a Russian festival. It takes place in February or March.

Maslenitsa, _____, takes place in February or March.

2. My cousin is fasting. He is celebrating Ramadan.

My cousin, _____, is celebrating Ramadan.

3. They built a big bonfire. It is in the middle of the town square.

They built a big bonfire, _____.

Exercise 5. Compound & Participle Adjectives

Choose the correct option.

1. The film about Diwali was really **amused / amusing**.

2. The children were **amazed / amazing** when they saw the dragon dance.
3. People wore **snow-covered / brightly-coloured** clothes.
4. She told us an **interested / interesting** story about Eid al-Fitr.
5. We wore **fur-lined / fast-covered** coats.

PART C. Reading

The Lantern Festival in Taiwan

The Lantern Festival, which marks the end of the Chinese New Year celebrations, is one of the most colourful festivals in Taiwan. It usually takes place in February, at the time of the first full moon of the lunar year. The festival, which has been celebrated for hundreds of years, is famous for its beautiful lantern displays.

In many towns and cities, people make large lanterns in the shapes of animals, flowers, or characters from traditional stories. These lanterns, which are often brightly coloured and decorated, are displayed in parks, temples, and streets. Families and friends walk around together, enjoying the lights.

One of the highlights is the release of sky lanterns. People write their wishes on the lanterns, which are made of paper and powered by a small flame, and then let them float up into the night sky. The lanterns, which shine like stars, are believed to carry people's hopes for health, happiness, and success in the coming year.

Another tradition is the lion dance, which is performed by groups of dancers. The lion, which is usually red and gold, dances energetically through the crowd while drums beat loudly.

The Lantern Festival is more than just a celebration of lights; it is also a way for families and communities to come together, remember traditions, and look forward to the future.

Questions

1. When does the Lantern Festival take place?

2. What do people make lanterns in the shapes of?
3. What do people write on sky lanterns before releasing them?
4. What is special about the lion dance?
5. What is the main idea of the text?

PART D. Listening

Listen and answer the questions:

1. What three events does Wesak celebrate?
2. When does Wesak usually take place?
3. What do people bring to temples, and what do they symbolize?
4. What happens in some countries during Wesak?
5. How do Buddhists show kindness during Wesak?