## UNIT 7: CULTURAL DIVERSITY

**I. PHONETICS**

**1. Pronounce exactly these words. Pay attention to the stress.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| present | /„prezənt/ | present | /pre'zənt/ |
| refer | /ˈrɪfɜːr/ | refer | /rɪˈfɜːr/ |
| extract | /ˈek.strækt/ | extract | /ɪkˈstrækt/ |
| increase | /ˈɪn.kriːs/ | increase | /ɪnˈkriːs/ |
| import | /ˈɪmpɔːt/ | import | /ɪmˈpɔːt/ |

**2. When do these words have the stress on the first syllable? When do they have the stress on the second syllable?**

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**II. VOCABULARY**

**1. Complete the definition with these words.**

culture honeymoon

diversity favourable

wedding ancestor

presentation funeral

bridesmaid mystery

1. : a talk giving information about something

2. : a holiday taken by a man and a woman immediately after their marriage

3. : a person related to you who lived a long time ago

4. : something strange or not known which has not yet been explained or understood

5. : the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time

6. : a (usually religious) ceremony for burying or burning the body of a dead person

7. : showing that you like or approve of someone or something

8. : when many different types of things or people are included in something

9. : a girl or woman who during the marriage ceremony helps the woman who is getting married

10. : a marriage ceremony and any celebrations such as a meal or a party which follow it

**2. Make a phrase with each of these words.**

1. bride:

2. guest:

3. support:

4. reception:

5. gift:

6. ring:

7. bridesmaid:

8. honeymoon:

**III. GRAMMAR**

**I. Write the comparative form of the adjective or adverb in brackets. Use than where necessary.**

1. They‟ve made these chocolate bars *smaller*. (small)
2. Sport is *more interesting than* politics. (interesting)
3. We could have found the place with a map. (easily)
4. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed usual. (early)
5. The weather is getting . (bad)
6. Health and happiness are money. (important)
7. You need to draw it . (carefully)
8. I like living in the country. It‟s living in the town. (peaceful)

9. We can‟t hear. Could you speak a little ? (slowly)

10. I can‟t stay half an hour. (long)

11. A cellphone would be a present. (useful)

12. It‟s a long way from here to the station I thought. (far)

13. Can‟t you think of anything to say? (intelligent)

14. It was usual in town today. (busy)

15. Unfortunately her illness was we thought at first. (serious)

**II. Comment on these situations. Write sentences with a comparative and than. Use these adjectives: *big, fast, expensive, long, old, popular, strong, tall, cold, far, had, early, frequently, busy, high*.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Yesterday the temperature was nine degrees. Today it‟s only six degrees. It's *colder today than it was yesterday*.  2. The journey takes four hours by car and five hours by train.  Travelling by car is | |
| 3. Chris and Joe both did badly in the exam. Chris got 20% but Joe only got 15%. Joe did | |
| 4. I expected my friends to arrive at about 4 o‟clock. In fact they arrived at 2:30. My friends | |
| 5. The film lasts two and a half hours, but the videotape is only two hours long. The film | |
| 6. The cassette is $11,000, and the CD is $18,000.  The CD | |
| 7. Dave and I went for a run. I ran ten kilometers. Dave stopped after eight kilometers. Iran | |
|  |  |

8. The castle was built in 1878 and the church in 1925.

The castle

9. Mike is 1.7 meters tall, but Harriet is 1.8 meters.

Harriet

10. Andrew hasn‟t many friends. Claire has lots of friends.

Claire

11. Marie‟s car has room for five people, but Sandra‟s has room for only four.

Marie‟s car

12. Sears Tower in Chicago is 442 meters high. Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur is 452 meters high.

Petronas Twin Towers

13. We were very busy at work today. We‟re not usually as busy as that.

We

14. You can go by bus or by train. The buses run every 30 minutes. The trains run every hour. The buses

15. Daniel can lift 90 kilos, but Matthew can lift 120 kilos.

Matthew .

**III. Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (-est or most) and a preposition (if necessary).**

1. This room is nice. It‟s *the nicest room* in the hotel.

2. Susan is very beautiful. She‟s *the most beautiful girl* I‟ve ever met.

3. It was a very happy day. It was my life.

1. She‟s a very intelligent student. She‟s the class.
2. The speech was very boring. It was I‟ve ever heard.
3. It‟s a very large company. It‟s the town.
4. August is very wet. It‟s the year.
5. The meal was delicious. That was I‟ve had for a long time.
6. Matthew always drives carefully. He drives all the drivers.
7. She is a very good player. She is one of the team.
8. Manchester United is a very famous football team. They‟re one of the world.

12. Melanie is a quick child. She reacts the three sisters.

13. It was a very bad experience. It is one of my life.

14. It‟s a very valuable painting. It‟s the gallery.

15. Spring is a very busy time for me. It‟s the year.

**IV. Write the sentences from the notes. Use the superlative form of the adjective.**

1. Melanie/ kind person/ I know

→ Melanie is the kindest person I know.

2. Friday/ busy day/ week

3. This watch/ one/ expensive/ the store

4. This Beatles album/ good/ they ever made

5. Alan/ successful salesman/ company

6. That/ funny joke/ I‟ve ever heard

7. Mary/ patient person/ my daughters

8. Ten kilometers/ far distance/ he‟ve ever run

**V. Complete this story. Put in *a/an* or *the*.**

(1) A man decided to rob (2) bank in the town where he lived. He walked into (3) bank and handed (4) note to one of (5) cashiers. (6) cashier read (7) note, which told her to give (8) man some money. Afraid that he might have (9) gun, she did as she was told. (10) man then walked out of (11) building, leaving (12) note

behind. However, he had no time to spend (13) money because he was arrested (14) same day. He had made (15) mistake. He had written (16) note on (17) back of (18) envelope. And on (19) other side of (20) envelope was his name and address. This clue was quite enough for (21) detectives on the case.

**VI. Complete the conversations. Put in *a/ an* or *the*.**

1. A: Look outside. *The* sky is getting very dark. B: I hope there isn't going to be *a* storm.

2. A: I‟m going out for walk. Have you seen my shoes? B: Yes, they‟re on floor in kitchen.

3. A: Would you like tomato? There‟s one in fridge.

B: Oh, yes, please. I‟ll make myself cheese and tomato sandwich.

4. A: If you are going into city center, can you post these letters for me? B: Yes, I'll take them to main post office.

5. A: I‟ve got problem with my phone bill. Can I see someone about it? B: Yes, go to fifth floor. lift is along the corridor.

6. A: I didn‟t know Melanie had dog.

B: It isn‟t hers. She‟s just taking it for a walk while owner is away.

7. A: I‟ve got headache. I‟ve had it all day. B: Why don‟t you go to health center?

8. A: Guess what. I found £50 note on the pavement this morning. B: You really ought to take it to police station.

9. A: How was your trip to coast?

B: Wonderful. sun shine all day. We had great time.

10. A: What‟s your brother doing now? Has he got good job?

B: Yes, he‟s soldier. He‟s in army. He loves it. It‟s great life, he says.

11. A: I went to see Doctor Pascoe yesterday. She‟s best doctor I‟ve ever had. B: She‟s very nice, isn‟t she? You couldn‟t meet nicer person.

12. A: Why were you late for your meeting?

B: Well, first I had to go to hotel I‟d booked into. I took taxi from airport, and driver got completely lost. It was terrible nuisance man was complete idiot.

13. A: Is this book you were telling me about? B: Yes, it‟s really interesting story. A: What did you say it‟s about?

B: It‟s science fiction story. It‟s about beginning of universe.

14. A: You were long time at supermarket.

B: Yes, I know. There was enormous queue. I was thinking of complaining to manager.

15. A: We spent all our money because we stayed at most expensive hotel in town. B: Why didn‟t you stay at cheaper hotel?

**IV. READING**

**1. Read the passage and choose the best answer.**

In the past, both men and women were expected to be married at quite young ages. Marriages were generally arranged by parents and family, with their children having little chance to say no in the matter. In the past it was not surprising to find that a bride and groom had only just met on the day of their engagement or marriage.

In modern Vietnam, this has changed completely as people choose their own marriage- partners based on love, and in consideration primarily to their own needs and wants. Moreover early marriage is quite illegal.

The traditional Vietnamese wedding is one of the most important of traditional Vietnamese occasions. Regardless of westernization, many of the age-old customs practiced in a traditional Vietnamese wedding continue to be celebrated by both Vietnamese in Vietnam and overseas, often combining both western and eastern elements. Besides the wedding ceremony, there is also an engagement ceremony which takes place usually half a year or so before the wedding. Due to the spiritual nature of the occasion, the date and time of the marriage ceremony are decided in advance by a fortune teller. The traditional Vietnamese wedding consists of an extensive array of ceremonies: the first is the ceremony to ask permission to receive the bride, the second is the procession to receive the bride (along with the ancestor ceremony at her house), the third is to bring the bride to the groom's house for another ancestor ceremony and to welcome her into the family, then the last is a wedding banquet. The number of guests in attendance at these banquets is huge, usually in the hundreds. Several special dishes are served. Guests are expected to bring gifts, often money, which the groom and bride at one point in the banquet will go from table to table collecting.

1. In the past, .

a. Vietnamese couples were free to make a decision on the marriage

b. Vietnamese marriage was decided by parents and family

c. getting married at an early age was not allowed

d. parents had no right to interfere their children's marriage

2. In former days, the fact that a bride and groom had only first met just on the day of their engagement or marriage was .

a. surprising b. popular c. uncommon d. strange

3. Which sentence is referred Vietnamese modern marriage?

a. Most young people do not have their marriage based on love.

b. All marriages are arranged by parents and family.

c. Marriage is quite westernization.

d. Couples do not get married at quite young ages.

4. According to the passage, .

a. Oversea Vietnamese people do not like to organize a traditional wedding

b. There is an engagement ceremony which takes place usually half a year or so before the wedding

c. Many of the age-old customs practiced in a traditional Vietnamese wedding do not exist nowadays

d. Vietnamese people never ask a fortune teller the date and time of the marriage ceremony

5. Which does not exist in a Vietnamese wedding party?

a. firecrackers b. guests c. dishes d. gifts

**2. Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.**

Most Americans eat three meals (41) the day: breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Breakfast begins between 7:00 and 8:00 am, lunch between 11:00 am and noon, and dinner between 6:00 and 8:00 pm. On Sundays "brunch" is a (42) of breakfast and lunch, typically beginning at 11:00 am. Students often enjoy a "study break" or evening snack around 10:00 or 11:00 pm. Breakfast and lunch tend to be light meals, with only one (43) . Dinner is the main meal.

(44) breakfast Americans will eat cereal with milk which are often mixed (45) in a bowl, a glass of orange juice, and toasted bread or muffin with jam, butter, or margarine. Another common breakfast meal is scrambled eggs or (46) omelet with potatoes and breakfast meat (bacon or sausage). People who are on (47) eat just a cup of yogurt.

Lunch and dinner are more (48) . When eating at a formal dinner, you may be overwhelmed by the number of utensils. How do you (49) the difference between a salad fork, a butter fork, and a dessert folk? Most Americans do not know the answer (50) . But knowing which folk or spoon to use first is simple: use the outermost utensils first and the utensils closest to the plate last.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a. in  2. a. addition  3. a. course | b. for  b. connection  b. food | c. on  c. combination  c. menu | d. during  d. attachment  d. goods |
| 4. a. For | b. In | c. At | d. With |
| 5. a. each other | b. together | c. one another | d. others |
| 6. a. a | b. an | c. the | d. no article |
| 7. a. holiday | b. engagement | c. diet | d. duty |
| 8. a. vary | b. variety | c. varied | d. variously |
| 9. a. say | b. talk | c. speak | d. tell |
| 10. a. too | b. either | c. so | d. neither |

**V. SPEAKING**

**1. List some good characters of Vietnamese people.**

**2. Describe one of your Vietnamese friend. Does he/ she has the typical characters of a Vietnamese? Report your answer in oral speech and record your talk.**

**VI. WRITING**

**1. List what a foreigner should or shouldn’t do when he/ she is in Vietnam.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Should** | **Shouldn’t** |
| ..........................................................................  ..........................................................................  ..........................................................................  ..........................................................................  .......................................................................... | ........................................................................  ........................................................................  ........................................................................  ........................................................................  ........................................................................ |

**2. One of your American friends is going to visit you and stay with your family for a week. Write him/ her a letter to tell him/ her some tips to help her avoid some embarrassment during his/ her stay in Vietnam. (The ideas in 1 are suggestions for you)**

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**ĐÁP ÁN**

**UNIT 7: CULTURAL DIVERSITY**

**I. PHONETICS**

**1. Pronounce exactly these words. Pay attention to the stress.**

Student‟s answer (Học sinh tự trả lời)

**2. When do these words have the stress on the first syllable? When do they have the stress on the second syllable?**

- They have the stress on the first syllable when they are noun.

- They have the stress on the second syllable when they are verb.

**Noun - stress is on the first syllable Verb - stress is on the second syllable**

present /„prezənt/ present /pre'zənt/

refer /ˈrɪfɜːr/ refer /rɪˈfɜːr/

extract /ˈek.strækt/ extract /ɪkˈstrækt/ increase /ˈɪn.kriːs/ increase /ɪnˈkriːs/ import /ˈɪmpɔːt/ import /ɪmˈpɔːt/

**II. VOCABULARY**

**1. Complete the definition with these words.**

1. presentation 2. honeymoon 3. ancestor 4. mystery 5. culture

6. funeral 7. favourable 8. diversity 9. bridesmaid 10. wedding

**2. Make a phrase with each of these words.**

1. **bride**: The bride is so beautiful in white dress.
2. **guest**: There are more than 200 guests in our wedding.
3. **support**: We need support from our parents in these early days.
4. **reception**: We are very grateful for your reception.
5. **gift**: He usually gives gifts to his girlfriend.
6. **ring**: I like this ring so much. It‟s beautiful.
7. **bridesmaid**: The bridesmaid always accompany the bride in the wedding.
8. **honeymoon**: We would like to have a honeymoon in Paris.

**III. GRAMMAR**

**I. Write the comparative form of the adjective or adverb in brackets. Use than where necessary.**

3. more easily 10. longer than

4. earlier than 11. more useful

5. worse 12. further/farther than

6. more important than 13. more intelligent

7. more carefully 14. busier than

8. more peaceful than 15. more serious than

9. more slowly

**II. Comment on these situations. Write sentences with a comparative and than. Use these adjectives: *big, fast, expensive, long, old, popular, strong, tall, cold, far, had, early, frequently, busy, high*.**

2. Travelling by car is faster than (travelling) by train.

3. Joe did worse than Chris.

4. My friends arrived earlier than I expected.

1. The film is longer than the videotape.
2. The CD is more expensive than the cassette.
3. I ran further than Dave.
4. The castle is older than the church.
5. Harriet is taller than Mike.
6. Claire is more popular than Andrew.
7. Mark‟s car is bigger than Sandra‟s.
8. Petronas Twin Towers is higher than Sears Tower.
9. We were busier than usual at work today./ We were busier at work today than usual.
10. The buses run more frequently than the trains.
11. Matthew is stronger than Daniel.

**III. Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (-est or most) and a preposition (if necessary).**

3. the happiest day of 10. the best players in

4. the most intelligent student in 11. the most famous teams in

5. the most boring speech 12. the quickest of

6. the largest company in 13. the worst experiences of

7. the wettest month of 14. the most valuable painting in

8. the most delicious meal 15. the busiest time of

9. the most carefully of

**IV. Write the sentences from the notes. Use the superlative form of the adjective.**

2. Friday is the busiest day of the week.

3. This watch is one of the most expensive (watches) in the store.

4. This Beatles album is the best (one) they ever made.

5. Alan is the most successful saleman in the company.

6. That was the funniest joke I‟ve ever heard.

7. Mary is the most patient person of my daughters.

8. Ten kilometers is the farthest distance he‟ve ever run.

**V. Complete this story. Put in *a/an* or *the*.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. a | 7. the | 12. the | 7. The |
| 3. the | 8. the | 13. the | 18. An |
| 4. a | 9. a | 14. the | 19. the |
| 5. the | 10. The | 15. a | 20. the |
| 6. The | 11. the | 16. the | 21. the |

**VI. Complete the conversations. Put in *a/ an* or *the*.**

2. the - The - a 9. the – The - a

3. a – the - a 10. a – a – the – a

4. the - the 11. the – a

5. a - the - The 12. the - a - the - the - a - The – a

6. a - the 13. the - a - a - the – the

7. a - the 14. a - the - an – the

8. a - the 15. the - a

**IV. READING**

**1. Read the passage and choose the best answer.**

1. b 2. b 3. d 4. b 5. a

**2. Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| l. d | 2. c | 3. a | 4. a | 5. b |
| 6. b | 7. c | 8. c | 9. d | 10. b |
| **V. SPEAKING** |  |  |  |  |

**1. List some good characters of Vietnamese people.**

**Good characters**: hard-working, intelligent, friendly, economical, patriotic, kind, responsible, helpful, brave, etc

**2. Describe one of your Vietnamese friend. Does he/ she has the typical characters of a Vietnamese? Report your answer in oral speech and record your talk.**

Hello everybody. I am Linda. I am a student at Olympia High School for gifted students. I have lots of friends coming from many countries in the world but the best friend of mine is Linh. She is a Vietnamese girl. She has lot of typical characters of a Vietnamese. She is very hard-working and intelligent. In term of studies, she always finishes all the assignments before deadline. She is good at lots of subjects such as Maths, Vietnamese, English, Literature etc. She is friendly too. She gets on well with both boys and girls. She likes chatting and socializing with us when she finishes her homework. In term of responsibility at home, she is very helpful. She usually helps her mother cook dinner, clean the floor, wash the dishes etc. She teaches her younger brother Maths and English too. In conclusion, I think Mai is a typical Vietnamese girl both at school and at home.

**VI. WRITING**

**1. List what a foreigner should or shouldn’t do when he/ she is in Vietnam.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - Respect the old  - Bring a gift when visiting someone‟s house  - Taking things from the old with both hands | - Chewing and talking at the same time  - Start your meal without inviting the others  - Don‟t wear too short clothes when you visit a pagoda |

**2. One of your American friends is going to visit you and stay with your family for a week. Write him/ her a letter to tell him/ her some tips to help her avoid some embarrassment during his/ her stay in Vietnam. (The ideas in 1 are suggestions for you)**

Ha Noi, December 3nd, 2016 Dear Lyly,

I am very happy to receive your letter and I know that you will visit Viet Nam next week. I am delighted to host you. You will stay with my family during the time you stay here. I will help you to discover the Vietnamese culture and guide you visit Ha Noi as you desire. To help you avoid any embarrassments during your stay in Viet Nam, I strongly recommend you some tips that you need to follow when you are here.

First, you should follow these things:

* Respect the old
* Bring a gift when visiting someone‟s house
* Take things from the old with both hands And here are something you shouldn‟t
* Chew and talk at the same time
* Start your meal without inviting the others
* Wear too short clothes when you visit a pagoda

These are some helpful tips for you to have a comfortable and happy moment when you are in Viet Nam. If you want to know any other things, tell me and I will help you. Sincerely,

Minh Thu