**UNIT 7: CULTURAL DIVERSITY - KEY**

**A. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| diversity (n): sự đa dạngcultural (adj): thuộc về văn hóawedding (n): lễ cướisimilarity (n): sự tương đồngceremony (n): buổi lễproposal (n): sự cầu hônengagement (n): sự đính hôncomplicated (adj): phức tạpbride (n): cô dâugroom (n): chú rể = bridegroom (n) bridesmaid (n): phù dâubest man (n): phù rể = groomsman (n)unnecessary (adj): không cần thiếtexpense (n): chi phíreception (n): tiệc chiêu đãibig day = wedding day: ngày cướihoneymoon (n): tuần trăng mậtfavourable (adj): thuận lợialtar (n): bàn thờancestor (n): ông bà, tổ tiênsuperstition (n): tín ngưỡng, sự mê tínsuperstitious (adj): mê tín | mystery (n): điều huyền bímysterious (adj): huyền bílegend (n): truyền thuyếtritual (n): lễ nghiprestigious (adj): có uy tínsoul (n): linh hồnventure (n): dự ánfork (n) cái dĩaclover (n): cỏ ba lámagpie (n): chim chích chòesamovar (n): ấm đun trà (của Nga) dumpling (n): bánh bao beetroot (n): củ cải đườngfilling (n): món thịt nhồifigure skating (n): môn trượt băng nghệ thuậtscatter (v): tung, rảiwrestling (n): môn đấu vậtnewly-wed (n): người vừa mới lập gia đìnhdecent (adj): kha kháprosperous (adj): thịnh vượngself-reliance (n): sự tự lực |

**B. GRAMMAR:**

* 1. **COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES**

# Comparative form (So sánh hơn):

1. ***Tính từ ngắn (Short adj/adv)*** : **ADJ + ER + THAN**

**S + V +adj/adv +er + than + noun/pronoun/ clause**

* Tính từ ngắn là từ có một âm tiết hoặc có hai âm tiết và kết thúc bằng “y”.

 *fast ---> faster strong ---> stronger thick ---> thicker lucky ---> luckier
 happy ---> happier dry ---> drier*

## LƯU Ý: nice ---> nicer large ---> larger big ---> bigger hot ---> hotter

Eg: John is **stronger than** his brother. (John khoẻ hơn anh của cậu ấy.)

* Tính từ hoặc trạng từ có 2 âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng ***er / ow / y / le*** được sử dụng như tính từ ngắn.

Eg: You are **cleverer** than Lan

1. ***Tính từ dài (Long adj/adv):* MORE + ADJ + THAN**

**S + V + more + long adj/adv + than + noun/pronoun/ clause noun/pronoun/clause**

* Tính từ dài là từ có hai âm tiết trở lên: *modern, patient, difficult, fluently, beautifully*,…

Eg: This problem is more difficult than we thought. (Vấn đề này khó hơn chúng ta nghĩ.)

**2. Superlative form (So sánh nhất):**

1. ***Tính từ ngắn:* THE + ADJ + EST**

***S + V + the + adj/adv + est***

*cold ---> the coldest lucky ---> the luckiest*

*thick ---> the thickest happy ---> the happiest*

## \* LƯU Ý: nice ---> nicest large ---> largest big ---> the biggest hot ---> the hottest

Eg: Yesterday was the hottest day of the year. (Hôm qua là ngày nóng nhất trong năm.)

1. ***Tính từ dài :* THE + MOST + ADJ**

**S + V + the most + long adj/adv**

Eg: She is the most beautiful girl in the class. (Cô ấy là cô gái đẹp nhất trong lớp.)

## - Tính từ bất qui tắc: So sánh hơn So sánh nhất

*good better the best*

*bad worse the worst*

*far farther / further the farthest / the furthest*

*old older / elder the oldest / the eldest*

*much, many more the most*

*little less the least*

Eg: Her English is better than mine. (Tiếng Anh của cô ta thì tốt hơn tôi.)

**II. ARTICLES: A, AN, THE**

**1. Cách dùng mạo từ** **“the”:**

**The**được dùng khi danh từ chỉ đối tượng được cả người nói lẫn người nghe biết rõ đối tượng nào đó: đối tượng đó là ai, cái gì.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Khi vật thể hay nhóm vật thể là duy nhất hoặc được xem là duy nhất. | Ví dụ: The sun, the world, the earth |
| Trước một danh từ nếu danh từ này vừa được để cập trước đó. | I see a dog. **The dog** is chasing a mouse. |
| Trước một danh từ nếu danh từ này được xác định bằng 1 cụm từ hoặc 1 mệnh đề. | **The doctor** that I met yesterday is my sister. |
| Đặt trước một danh từ chỉ một đồ vật riêng biệt mà người nói và người nghe đều hiểu. | Please pass **the jar** of snack. |
| Trước so sánh nhất, đứng trước ***first, second, only***... | He is **the tallest person** in the world. |
| **The** + danh từ số ít: tượng trưng cho một nhóm đối tượng. | **The fast-food** is more and more prevalent around the world. |
| Đặt “**the**” trước một tính từ để chỉ một nhóm người nhất định. | The old, the poor, the rich. |
| **The** được dùng trước những danh từ riêng chỉ biển, sông, quần đảo, dãy núi, tên gọi của các nước có hình thức số nhiều, sa mạc, miền | The Pacific, The United States , the Alps |
| **The + of + danh từ** | The North of Vietnam, The West of Germany |
| **The + họ (ở dạng số nhiều)** có nghĩa là Gia đình | The Smiths |
| Dùng **“the”**nếu ta nhắc đến một địa điểm nào đó nhưng không được sử dụng với đúng chức năng. | They went to **the school** to see their children. |

**2. Cách dùng mạo từ “an”:**

Mạo từ **an** được dùng trước những từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm (dựa theo cách phát âm, chứ không dựa vào cách viết).

- Ví dụ mạo từ đi kèm với những từ có bắt đầu là **a, e, i, o**: *an apple, an aircraft, an egg, an object*…
- Ví dụ mạo từ đi kèm với những từ có bắt đầu là “**u**”: *an uncle, an umbrella*…
- Ví dụ 1 số từ bắt đầu bằng **âm câm**: *an heir, half an hour*…
 - Ví dụ đặc biệt khi mạo từ đi kèm với **các từ viết tắt**: an S.O.S (một tín hiệu cấp cứu), an MSc (một thạc sỹ khoa học), an X-ray (một tia X).
**3. Cách dùng mạo từ “a”:**
- Chúng ta dùng **a** trước các từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm và một số trường hợp bắt đầu bằng ***u, y, h***.
- Đứng trước một danh từ mở đầu bằng “**uni**…” phải dùng “**a**” (a university/ a uniform/ universal)
- Dùng trước “half” (một nửa) khi nó theo sau một đơn vị nguyên vẹn: a kilo and a half, hay khi nó đi ghép với một danh từ khác để chỉ nửa phần (khi viết có dấu gạch nối): a half – share, a half – day (nửa ngày).
- Dùng với các đơn vị phân số như 1/3: a/one third, 1/5: a /one fifth…
- Dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ giá cả, tốc độ, tỉ lệ: $4 a kilo, 100 kilometers an hour, 2 times a day…
- Dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ số lượng nhất định như: a lot of/ a couple/ a dozen…
- Dùng trước những số đếm nhất định thường là hàng ngàn, hàng trăm như a/one hundred , a/one thousand…

**4. Những trường hợp không dùng mạo từ**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Trước tên quốc gia, châu lục, tên núi, hồ, đường phố(Ngoại trừ những nước theo chế độ Liên bang – gồm nhiều bang **(state)** | Europe, France, Wall Street, Sword Lake |
| Khi danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ số nhiều dùng theo nghĩa chung chung, không chỉ riêng trường hợp nào | I like dogs.Oranges are good for health. |
| Trước danh từ trừu tượng, trừ khi danh từ đó chỉ một trường hợp cá biệt | Men fear death.The death of his father made him completely hopeless. |
| Không dùng **“the”**trước tên gọi các bữa ăn hay tước hiệu | They invited some close friends **to dinner.** (Họ đã mời vài người bạn thân đến ăn tối.)Nhưng: **The wedding dinner** was amazing. (Bữa tiệc cưới thật tuyệt vời.)Ta nói: President Obama (Tổng thống Obama) Chancellor Angela Merkel (Thủ tướng Angela Merkel)… |
| Không dùng **“the”** trong các trường hợp nhắc đến danh từ với nghĩa chung chung khác như chơi thể thao, các mùa trong năm hay phương tiện đi lại… | Come by car/ by bus…In spring/ in Autumn…from beginning to end, from left to right… To play golf/chess/cards (chơi golf, đánh cờ, đánh bài)Go to bed/ hospital/ church/ work/ prison (đi ngủ/ đi nằm viện/ đi lễ nhà thờ/ đi làm/ đi tù) |

**C. PRONUNCIATION:**

**TRỌNG ÂM CỦA TỪ CÓ HAI ÂM TIẾT VỪA LÀ ĐỘNG TỪ , VỪA LÀ DANH TỪ HOẶC TÍNH TỪ
-** Một số từ 2 âm tiết vừa là động từ, vừa là danh từ (hoặc tính từ). Khi là **danh từ**, trọng âm được nhấn vào **âm tiết thứ nhất**.
Eg: `present (n, adj), `record (n), `increase (n), `contrast (n), `object (n), `perfect (adj)…
- Trọng âm được đặt ở **âm tiết thứ hai** khi chúng là **động từ**.

Eg: pre`sent (v), re`cord (v), in`crease (v), con`trast (v), ob`ject (v), per`fect (v)…
\* **Ngoại lệ**:
- Một số từ có trọng âm đặt ở **âm tiết thứ nhất**: `visit (n, v), `travel (n, v), `copy (n, v), `answer (n, v),
`promise (n, v), `purchase (n, v)…

- Một số từ có trọng âm đặt ở **âm tiết thứ hai**: re`ply (n, v), con`trol (n, v), sur`prise (n, v), parade (n, v)…

**D. PRACTICE**

**I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**1. A. prot***e***st B. w***e***dding **C.** r***e***ception D. succ***e***ss

2. **A.** pre***s***ent B. decrea***s***e C. increa***s***e D. mou***s***e

3. A. compl***i***cated **B**. br***i***degroom C. or***i***ginate D. superst***i***tion

4. A. *c*ountry B. *c*ontrast C. *c*ulture **D**. *c*eremony

5. A. ***ch***ocolate **B**. ***ch***aracteristic C. ***ch***ildren D. ***ch***ange

**II. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress.**

1. A. increase **B**. enter C. prepare D. propose

2. A. happy **B**. perfect C. formal D. married

3. A. couple B. promise **C**. import D. wedding

4. A. export B. decrease **C**. present D. belief

5. A. contrast B. object C. rebel **D**. support

**III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

1. In some Asian countries, the groom and bride \_\_\_\_\_ their wedding rings in front of the altar.

A. change **B.** **exchange**  C. give D. take

2. On the wedding day, the best man is expected to help the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. bride **B**. **groom** C. guest D. bridesmaid

3. In the past, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and engagement ceremonies took place one or two years before the wedding.

A. propose B. proposing **C.** **proposal** D. proposed

4. Superstitions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an important part in the lives of many people in Vietnam.

A. take B. act C. occupy **D**. **play**

5. Vietnam has kept a variety of superstitious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about daily activities.

A. believe B. believing **C**. **beliefs** D. believable

6. Traditionally, most Vietnamese people never \_\_\_\_\_\_ the floor during the first three days of the New Year.

**A**. **sweep**  B. paint C. polish D. resurface

7. Vietnam is a country situated in Asia, where many mysteries and legends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. origin **B**. **originate** C. original D. originally

8. The British usually pay a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to good table manners and are expected to use knives, forks, and spoons properly.

A. money B. care **C**. **attention**  D. compliment

9. People in Mexico \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *Mother's Day* on May 10 by giving their mothers handmade gifts, flowers, clothing and household appliances.

A. open B. memorize **C**. **celebrate**  D. perform

10. The newly-weds will fly to Venice to spend their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

A. vacation **B**. **honeymoon** C. holiday D. marriage

11. After the wedding ceremony at the church, they go to the hotel for the wedding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cake B. ring C. day **D**. **reception**

12. Before the wedding, the groom usually asks his best friend to be his\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the bride may have one or more\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
A. closest man - best maids B. good man — best maids
**C.** **best man – bridesmaids** D. best man – housemaids

13. People from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cultures bring language skills, new ways of thinking, and creative solutions to difficult problems.
**A.** **diverse** B. diversity C. diversify D. diversification
14. English people believe that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house, which will bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the person who has opened it.

A. loss **B. misfortune** C. success D. truth

15. Superstition suggests that you'll get seven years of bad luck if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a mirror.

**A. break** B. buy C. borrow D. see

**IV. Choose the correct response to each of the following exchanges.**
1. A: “Have you heard? Martin and Lisa have just got engaged?” B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!”
 **A. Really? That’s fantastic** B. Congratulations C. Let’s celebrate D. Good luck
2. A: “What a beautiful wedding dress you are wearing today, Daisy!” B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
 A. I’m sorry to hear that. **B. Thanks, it’s nice of you to say so.**
 C. Don’t mention it. D. Thanks for your gift!
3. A: “What gifts should I bring to a dinner party in Vietnam?” B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
 A. I don’t care B. You should arrive on time C. Dress casually **D. Just some fruits or cakes**
4. A: “Thank you very much for coming to our wedding!” B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
 **A. Our pleasure! Happy wedding!** B. Our pleasure! Good success!
 C. Don’t mention it. Go ahead! D. Don’t mention it. Just my luck!
5. A: “Would you like to stay with us and spend our traditional Tet holidays together?” B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
 A. Oh, lucky you! B. What a shame, I will. **C. What a nice idea! Thanks.** D. How come?

6. A: "Well, Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie have just decided to divorce! Don't you know? B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I couldn’t agree more. B. Oh, thanks!

**C. Really? Are you kidding?**  D. No, not right now.

7. A: "Let’s go and cheer for their happiness today! B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. No, thanks. B. Have a go, please.

**C. That’s a good idea!** D. It’s too late.

8. A: "Why don’t we make a cake for Mom on *Mother's Day*?" B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A. Sure, let’s plan on it.** B. Thanks, I’d love to.

C. To make her happy. D. Great! I’d like some flowers.

9. A: "I’m afraid I can't come to your house-warming party next Saturday." B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. That sounds fun. **B. Oh, what a pity!**

C. That’s ridiculous. D. Oh, what a relief!

10. A: "Thank you very much for the lovely flowers!" B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
**A. You are welcome.**  B. You don't like flowers, do you?

C. Yeah, I didn't buy those flowers. D. It was an excellent choice.

11. A: “Peter and I are going to spend our honeymoon in *Vinpearl Island*!” B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. It's fine for me. B. Oh, thanks. Good luck!

C. Have you decided yet? **D. Oh, really? Have a nice holiday!**

12. A: "I love watching Carnival in *Rio de Janeiro*. What about you? B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. You're welcome. B. Thanks, I will. **C. Me too.** D. Me either.

13. A: "Guess what? Mary’s getting married next week." B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A. Is she really? That’s interesting.** B. What a pity!

C. Congratulations! D. Send my regards to her, will you?

14. A: “Don’t forget to bargain when buying things in an open-air market in Vietnam!” B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I don't agree. **B. Thanks, I will.** C. Why not? D. No way.

15. A: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” B: “You'd better shake hands firmly.”

A. What topics should I talk about when I first meet a Turkish?

B. What gifts should I give to a Turkish?

**C. What should I do when I first meet a Turkish?**

D. What about asking a Turkish about their age?
**V. Put the events below in the order in which they usually occur, and then complete each blank in the text with the correct word from the box.**

..... (**1)**.... A. an engagement … **(3)**…B. a reception ..... **(4)**... C. a honeymoon … **(2)** D. a wedding

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **(6) bride** | **(4) ceremony** | **(2) engagement** | **(1) got engaged** | **(7) groom** |
| **(10) excitement** | **(9) honeymoon** | **(8) newly-weds** | **(5) reception** | **(3) wedding** |

Neil and Carrie dated for three years before they (1) They were both so excited, and they announced their (2) …………………… immediately. They wanted everyone to know they were going to get married! Today is the (3) ………………….. with two parts. First is the (4) …………………. it is the formal service that will make them legally married. Then comes the real celebration: at the
(5) ………………. everyone will eat and dance for hours. Right now Carrie, the (6) ………………….. is putting on her dress. She is so excited! Neil, the (7)………………….. is pretty excited, too, but he’s also really nervous.

Tomorrow morning the (8) ………………….. are going to Tahiti for a seven-day (9) …………………… After all the stress and (10) ………………………. of the wedding, they’ll need a vacation!

## Cultural Note:

## The word “honeymoon” comes from an old Irish tradition. Newly-weds drank wine made from honey for the first month (or moon) after being married. They believed that by doing this, they would have a son within the first year of marriage.

## VI. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

## 1. The …… proposal … ceremony is one of the three stages of a Vietnamese traditional wedding. (propose)2. Before a wedding ceremony, there must be an … engagement ceremony. (engage)3. As a rule of thumb, a number of superstitious people choose a … favorable / favorite …date before starting something. (favour)4. It is believed that meeting a black cat is lucky, but it is …unlucky .. to walk under a ladder or break a mirror. (luck)5. Working as a volunteer provides you with opportunities to know more about cultural … diversity… (diverse)6. If you want to get on well with your colleagues, you should pay … attention… to some common features of their cultures. (attend)

##  7. It cannot be denied that superstitious …… beliefs… exist many cultures. (believe)

## VII. Read the passage about superstitions around the world, and then answer the questions.

***Superstitions Around the World***

 In Brazil, it's bad luck to let your wallet or purse hit the floor, as it means you will lose money.

 In China, the number 4 is incredibly unlucky, as the Chinese pronunciation of the number is similar to that of the word "death".

 In Denmark, they save broken dishes all year long to throw at the houses of friends and family on New Year's Eve. It's believed that the larger the amount of porcelain, the more good luck the recipients will have in the New Year.

 In Egypt, it's viewed as frightfully bad luck to open and close scissors without cutting anything, and even worse to leave them open. However, the Egyptian also believe that scissors under a pillow can cure a person of their nightmares.

 In India, they have very specific rules about tidying. You must not trim your nails on Tuesday and Saturday (or at night), nor can you cut or wash your hair on Thursday and Saturday. It is generally believed that trimming nails at night leads to sweeping, which could then lead to the loss of small valuables. Thursday may have historically been a day off for barbers, and Saturday is the day of Saturn (Planet Shani), a respected celestial body to the ancient Hindus.

 In Vietnam, many foods are avoided by students hoping to do well in school or on exams. Bananas, for example, are avoided by students because they are slippery, and the Vietnamese word for "slip" sounds exactly the same as the Vietnamese word for "fail".

 In South Korea, it is believed that running a fan in a closed room while sleeping will kill you.

 In Turkey, it’s bad form to chew gum at night, as the Turkish believe that after dark, the gum essentially becomes the flesh of dead people.

*1. Why is it bad luck to let your wallet or purse hit the floor?****Because it means you will lose money.****2. In which country do some superstitions come from the similar pronunciation of words?****It is in China.****3. In which country are some superstitions related to a certain type of sweets?****It is in Turkey.****4. In Egypt, which good luck and bad luck do scissors bring to you?****Opening and closing scissors without cutting anything, or leaving them open brings you bad luck, but scissors under a pillow can cure a person of their nightmares.*** *5. In which country do some superstitions have religious reasons?****It is in India.*** *6. On which day cannot people in India have their hair cut?*
***It is on Thursday.***
*7. In which country may people use the device - automatic shut-off timers?****It is in South Korea.*** *8. What will people do with broken dishes in Denmark? What do they believe?****In Denmark, they save broken dishes all year long to throw at the houses of friends and family on New Year's Eve. It's believed that the larger the amount of porcelain, the more good luck the recipients will have in the New Year.***

**VIII. Read the following passage. Put a circle round the letter of the correct word to use in each blank.**

Janet got married to Pedro last Saturday, and we went to the wedding, which (1) …… place in a lovely little church in the country. Janet, the (2) ……, wore a beautiful white dress; it had a long train made of silk, and it was carried by a young (3) ……, who was the daughter of her elder sister. At the start, her husband-to-be, the (4) ……, was waiting for her at the front of the church. She walked down the aisle to the front with her father, and after the
(5) ……, she came back down again with her husband.

Afterwards, people (6) …… photos outside the church, and all the guests were invited to a (7) …… in a hotel nearby, where we all had a meal. During the meal, the (8) …… man, who was Pedro's oldest friend, made a lovely (9) ……, and told everyone about how they had met, what it was like when they first started going out, and what Pedro had said when he had (10) …… . Then a few hours later, they set off on their honeymoon, which they were going to spend in Bali.

1. A. found B. held **C. took** D. stood

2. A. lady B. groom C. maid **D. bride**

3. **A. bridesmaid** B. bridegroom C. bride D. groom

4. A. male B. man **C. groom** D. bride

5. **A. ceremony** B. party C. celebration D. custom

6. A. made B. did C. shot **D. took**

7. **A. reception** B. meeting C. greeting D. date

8. A. first **B. best** C. top D. greatest

9. A. talk B. lecture C. story **D. speech**

10. **A. proposed** B. engaged C. suggested D. intended

**IX. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

 Marriage is an ancient religious and legal practice celebrated around the world. However, wedding customs vary from country to country.

 **The Wedding Dress**. In many countries, it is customary for the bride to wear a white dress as a symbol of purity. The tradition of wearing a special white dress only for the wedding ceremony started around 150 years ago. Before that, most women could not afford to buy a dress that they would only wear once. Now, bridal dresses can be bought in a variety of styles. In some Asian countries and in the Middle East, colours of joy and happiness like red or orange other than white are worn by the bride or used as part of the wedding ceremony,

 **The Wedding Rings**. In many cultures, couples exchange rings, usually made of gold or silver and worn on the third finger of the left or right hand, during the marriage ceremony. The circular shape of the ring is symbolic of the couple’s **eternal union**. In Brazil, it is traditional to have the rings engraved with the bride’s name on the groom’s ring, and vice versa.

 **Flowers**. Flowers play an important role in most weddings. Roses are said to be the flowers of love, and because they usually bloom in June, **this** has become the most popular month for weddings in many countries. After the wedding ceremony, in many countries the bride throws her bouquet into a crowd of well-wishers – usually her single female friends. The person who catches this bouquet will be the next one to marry.

 **Gifts**. In Chinese cultures, wedding guests give gifts of money to the newly-weds in small red envelopes. Money is also an appropriate gift at Korean and Japanese wedding. In many Western countries, for example in the U.K, wedding guests give the bride and groom household items they may need for their new home. In Russia, rather than receiving gifts, the bride and groom provide gifts to their guests instead.

 With the continued internationalization of the modern world, wedding customs that originated in one part of the world are crossing national boundaries and have been incorporated into marriage ceremonies in other countries.

1. *Which of the following is the best title of the passage*?

A. Wedding ceremonies **B**. Wedding customs

C. Wedding day D. Wedding history

2. *The tradition of wearing a special dress only on one’s wedding day is* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. about 150 years ago B. over a century ago

C. less than 100 years ago D. less than 200 years ago

3. *In some cultures, the bride wears a white dress as a traditional symbol of* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. modesty B. secrecy **C**. purity D. security

4.*1n some Asian and Middle Eastern countries, which colour is NOT considered to be suitable for a wedding*?
A. red B. orange **C**. white D. blue

5. *The phrase* “**eternal union**” *in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. never-ending relationship B. lovely relationship

C. temporary relationship D. healthy relationship

6. *The word* “**this**” *in paragraph 4 refers to which of the following*?

A. role B. love **C**. June D. rose

7. *According to the passage, in which country would the wedding guests give the bride and groom money as a present*?

A. Brazil B. the U.K **C**. China D. Russia

8. *Which of the following information is TRUE according to the passage*?

A. Nowadays, every bride can afford to buy a wedding dress to wear only once.

B. It is believed that any person who catches the bride’s bouquet will be the next to marry.

C. It is customary to write the groom’s name on the bride’s wedding ring.

#### D. Thanks to globalization, one country’s wedding customs may be added to other countries.****X. Complete the sentences with a/ an or the.****

1. This morning I bought…**a**….newspaper and ...**a.**..magazine. ..**The**…newspaper is in my bag but I don’t know where I put…**the** ...magazine.
2. I saw …**an**…accident this morning. …**a**…car crashed into …**a**...tree. …**The**……driver of …**a**…car wasn’t hurt but …**the**..car was badly damaged.
3. There are two cars parked outside:…**a**…..blue one and …**a**….grey one. …**the**…..blue one belongs to my neighbors. I don’t know who …**the**... owner of…**the.**..grey one is.
4. My friends live in…**an**….old house in…**a**…small village. There is …**a**….beautiful garden behind …**the**…..house. I would like to have…**a**…garden like this.
5. This house is very nice. Has it got …**a**….garden?
6. It’s a beautiful day. Let’s sit in…**the**…..garden.
7. Can you recommend …**a**…..good restaurant?
8. We had dinner in…**the**….most expensive restaurant in town.
9. There isn’t …**an**…….airport near where I live. …**the**….nearest airport is 70 miles away.
10. “Are you going away next week?” - “No, … **the**…..week after next.”
**XI. Choose the best answer.**1. They are looking for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place to spend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ night.
A. the/ the         **B. a/ the**         C. a/ a         D. the/ a
2. Please turn off \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fan when you come out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ room.
**A. the/ the**         B. a/ a         C. the/ a         D. a/ the
3. They are looking for some groups of people with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_experience.
A. the         B. a         C. an         **D. x**
4. Would you pass me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sugar, please?
A. a         **B. the**         C. an         D. x
5. Could you show me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_airport?
**A. the/ the**         B. a/ a         C. the/ a         D. a/ the
6. He has watch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_amazing film.
A. a         **B. an**         C. the         D. x
7. We’ll get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shock if he touches \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live animal.
A. an/ the         **B. x/ the**         C. a/ a         D. an/ the
8. Laura is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ old member and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ honest woman.
A. An/ the         B. the/ an         **C. an/ an**         D. the/ the
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ youngest girl has started going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school.
A. A/ x         B. x/ the         C. An/ x         **D. The/ x**
10. Do you go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ park?
**A. the**         B. a         C. x         D. an
**XII. Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the following sentences.**1. He is (clever) …… **the cleverest** ………………. student in my group.
2. She can’t stay (long) …… **longer** ……………….than 30 minutes.
3. It’s (good) …… **the best** ………………. holiday I’ve had.
4. Well, the place looks (clean) …… **cleaner** ……………….now.
5. The red shirt is better but it’s (expensive) ……… **more expensive** ……………. than the white one.
6. It’s the (large)……… **largest**……………. company in the country
7. Being a firefighter is (dangerous) ……… **more dangerous** ……………. than being a builder.
8. They live in a (big) ……… **big** ……. house, but Fred lives in a (big) ………**bigger** ……. one.
9. This is (exciting) ……… **the most exciting** ……………. film I’ve ever seen.
10. He runs (fast)…… **the fastest** …………….of all.
11. My Tam is one of (popular) ……… **the most popular** ……………. singers in my country.
12. Which planet is (close) ……… **the closest** ……………. to the Sun?
13. French is considered to be (difficult) ……… **more difficult** …….than English, but Chinese is the (difficult)  …… **the most difficult** …….language..
14. The weather this summer is even (hot) ………… **hotter** …………. than last summer.
15. Your accent is (bad) ……… **worse** …………..than mine.
16. Hot dogs are (good) ……… **better** …………….than hamburgers.
**XIII. Rewrite these sentences so that their meanings stay the same.**1. This is the most delicious cake I’ve ever tasted.
=> ***I’ve*** never tasted a more delicious cake than this one.
2. I’ve never met any more dependable person than George.
=> ***George is*** the most dependable person I’ve ever met.
3. There isn’t anybody as kind-hearted as your mother.
=> ***Your mother is*** more kind-hearted than anyone.
4. There is no better teacher in this school than Mr John.
=> ***Mr John is*** the best teacher in this school.
5. No one in my class is taller than Peter.
=> ***Peter*** is the tallest in my class.
6. This is the first time I have ever met such a pretty girl.
=> ***She is*** the prettiest girl I have ever met.
**XIV. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**1. People believe that if they (A) borrow money at (**B**) a beginning of the year, they will have to be in (C) debt for (D) the rest of that year.
2. (A) In traditional Indian families, (B) the parents used (**C**) to arranging the marriage (D) for their children.
3. It (A) is common for (**B**) Japanese to adapt foreign customs (C) and make (D) them their own.
4. In Vietnam, (A) at (B) the dinner table, you should serve the adults (**C**) the first and (D) then the children.
5. If you make (**A**) the wish, then (B) blow out all (C) the candles (D) on your birthday cake in one breath, your wish will be granted.
6. No one is (**A**) the happiest than (B) the bride and groom (C) on the day of (D) their wedding.
7. On (**A**) first day of the Lunar New Year, (B) Vietnamese people go (C) the pagoda to pray for (D) the best luck of the year.
8. For American people, success means (A) ending their care in (**B**) the highest and more prosperous position (C) than when they began (D) it.
9. Superstitions (A) exist everywhere (B) on this planet; however, Vietnam and Asia (C) alike can be (**D**) the more superstitious than other continents.
10. Wedding (**A**) consists the (B) proposal ceremony, the (C) engagement ceremony and the (D) wedding ceremony.

**XV. Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions**.

*1.* *The American are less formal in addressing their bosses than the South Korean*.

A. The South Korean are less formal in addressing their bosses than the American.

B. Both the American and the South Korean have the same formal in addressing their bosses.

C. The South Korean are more informal in addressing their bosses and the American.

**D. The South Korean are more formal in addressing their bosses than the American.**

*2.* *Nothing is more precious than happiness and health.*

**A. Happiness and health are the most precious things.**

B. Happiness is more precious than health.
C. Health is more precious than happiness.

D. Happiness and health are more and more precious.

*3.* *I've never seen such a nice bouquet of wedding flowers*.

A. This bouquet of wedding flowers is the nicest that I've ever made.

**B. This is the nicest bouquet of wedding flowers that I've ever seen.**

C. I’ve never seen the nicest bouquet of wedding flowers so far.

D. Nothing seen is nicer than this bouquet of wedding flowers.

4. *Ice-hockey is one of the most popular sports in Russia*.

A. Russia, ice-hockey is more popular than any other sports.

B. In Russia, no sport is more popular than ice-hockey.

C. In Russia, no sport is less popular than ice-hockey.

**D. In Russia, one of the most popular sports is ice-hockey.**

*5.* *Tet holiday is the most interesting Vietnamese traditional festival that he’s ever attended.*

A. Tet holiday is more interesting than the Vietnamese traditional festival that he's ever attended.

**B. He has never attended a more interesting Vietnamese traditional festival than Tet holiday.**

C. He has attended many interesting Vietnamese traditional festival including Tet holiday.

D. Tet holiday is one of the most interesting Vietnamese traditional festival he’s ever attended.

*6. There are more superstitious beliefs in Eastern countries than in Western ones.*
A. Western countries don’t have fewer superstitious beliefs than Eastern ones.
**B. Eastern countries have more superstitious beliefs than Western ones.**
C. Eastern and Western countries have many more superstitious beliefs.
D. More superstitious beliefs exist in Western countries than in Eastern ones.
*7.* *Pho (rice noodles) is believed to be the most typical food in Vietnam*.
**A. It is believed that Pho (rice noodles) is the most typical food in Vietnam.**
B. A more typical food than *Pho* (rice noodles) is believed in Vietnam.
C. I believe that Vietnam has the most typical food like *Pho* (rice noodles).
D. No food in Vietnam is less typical than *Pho* (rice noodles).
*8.* *I have never read a better book about cultural diversity.*
A. This book is a good book about cultural diversity I have ever read.
**B. This is the best book about cultural diversity I have ever read.**
C. This book is as good as the one about cultural diversity I have ever read.
D. The book about cultural diversity I have ever read isn’t better than this one.
*9.* *Money is more important than prestige to some Americans*.
A. Some Americans like prestige more than money.
**B. Money is of greater importance to some Americans than prestige.**
C. Money and prestige are of equal importance to some Americans.
D. Money is less preferable to some Americans than prestige.
*10.* *There were more guests at my cousin's wedding than expected*.
A. We didn’t expect fewer guests to attend my cousin’s wedding.
B. We expected to receive more guests at my cousin's wedding,
C. Fewer guests came to my cousin’s wedding than we expected.
**D.** **More guests came to my cousin's wedding than we expected.**