

UNIT 8

CELEBRATIONS

I. Getting started

1. celebration	[,seli'breiʃn]	(n)	lễ kỷ niệm, sự kỷ niệm
→ <i>celebrate</i>	[,seli'breit]	(v)	làm lễ kỷ niệm
2. Easter	['i:stə]	(n)	lễ phục sinh
3. Lunar new year		(n)	tết âm lịch
4. Mid- fall Festival		(n)	tết trung thu
5. birthday	['bɜ:θdeɪ]	(n)	sinh nhật
6. wedding	['wedɪŋ]	(n)	lễ cưới, lễ kết hôn

II. Listen and read

1. throughout the year	[θru:'aut]	(adv)	ở khắp nơi, suốt cả năm
2. occur = happen	[ə'kɜ:(r)]	(v)	xảy ra
→ <i>occurrence</i>	[ə'kʌrəns]	(n)	sự kiện, sự cố/ chuyện xảy ra
3. decorate	['dekəreɪt]	(v)	trang trí, trang hoàng
→ <i>decoration</i>	[,dekə'reiʃn]	(n)	sự trang hoàng, đồ trang hoàng
→ <i>decorative</i>	['dekə'reɪtɪv]	(a)	có tính chất trang trí
4. sticky- rice	['stɪki 'raɪs]	(n)	gạo nếp
→ Sticky rice cake		(n)	bánh chưng, bánh tét
5. apart	[ə'pɑ:t]	(adv)	cách nhau, riêng ra
→ <i>live apart</i>			sống cách xa nhau
6. together	[tə'geðə]	(adv)	cùng nhau
7. Passover	['pa:souvə(r)]	(n)	lễ vượt qua (của người Do Thái)
8. Jewish	['dʒu:ɪ]	(a)	thuộc người Do Thái
→ <i>Jewish people</i>			người Do Thái
9. predict	[pri'dɪkt]	(v)	tiên đoán, báo trước
→ <i>prediction</i>	[pri'dɪkʃn]	(n)	sự dự báo, lời dự báo
10. freedom	['fri:dəm]	(n)	sự tự do
→ <i>free</i>	[fri:]	(a,n)	tự do, trả tự do
11. slavery	['sleɪvri]	(n)	sự / chế độ / cảnh nô lệ
→ <i>slave</i>	[sleɪv]	(n)	nô lệ
12. ancient	['eɪnʃənt]	(a)	cổ xưa
13. joyful	['dʒɔɪfʊl]	(a)	vui mừng, hân hoan
→ <i>joyfully</i>	['dʒɔɪfʊl]	(adv)	một cách hân hoan
→ <i>joy</i>	[dʒɔɪ]	(n)	niềm hân hoan
14. receive	[ri'si:v]	(v)	nhận
15. crowd	[kraʊd]	(v)	tụ tập đông đúc, chen chúc
→ <i>be crowded (with)</i>	['kraʊdɪd]	(a)	đông đúc
→ <i>crowdedly</i>		(adv)	một cách đông đúc
16. parade	[pə'reɪd]	(n)	cuộc diễu hành, đoàn rước
17. at around the same time as			vào khoảng thời gian cùng với
18. as long as + clause			miễn là

so long as

III. Speak

1. compliment khen ngợi	['kɒmplɪmənt]	(n,v)	lời khen, lời chúc mừng,
2. congratulate sb (<u>on</u>) → <i>congratulation</i>	[kən'grætʃuleɪt] [kən,grætʃu'leiʃn]	(v) (n)	chúc mừng lời chúc mừng
3. active → <i>activity</i> → <i>activist</i> → <i>action</i> → <i>act</i>	['æktɪv] [æk'tɪvɪti] [ˈæktɪvɪst] [ˈækʃən] [ækt]	(a) (n) (n) (n) (v)	tích cực, linh lợi sự tích cực, sự hoạt động nhà hoạt động hành động hành động
4. charity thiện → <i>charitable</i>	[tʃærɪti] [tʃærɪtəbl]	(n) (a)	lòng / hội / hoạt động từ thiện nhân đức, từ thiện
5. nominate → <i>nomination</i>	['nɒmɪneɪt] [ˌnɒmɪ'neɪʃn]	(v) (n)	đề cử, chỉ định, chọn sự chỉ định, sự bổ nhiệm

IV. Listen

1. Auld Lang Syne hát giao thừa)			ngày xưa tươi đẹp (tên bài hát) Xcot – len, hát nửa đêm
2. acquaintance → <i>acquainted</i> (with)	[ə'kweɪntəns] [ə'kweɪntɪd]	(n) (a)	người quen, sự quen biết quen thuộc với ai, cái gì
3. trusty	[ˈtrʌstɪ]	(a)	thật sự, đáng tin cậy
4. kindness → <i>kind</i>	['kaɪndnɪs] [kaɪnd]	(n) (a)	sự tốt bụng, tử tế tử tế, tốt

V. Read

1. memory → <i>memorize</i>	['meməri] ['meməraɪz]	(n) (v)	trí nhớ ghi nhớ
2. lose heart		(exp)	nản lòng, thoái chí
3. describe → <i>description</i> → <i>descriptive</i>	[dɪs'kraɪb] [dɪs'krɪpʃn] [dɪs'krɪptɪv]	(v) (n) (a)	diễn tả, mô tả sự mô tả
4. towards	[tə'wɔːdz]	(prep)	về phía, về hướng
5. groom	[grʊm]	(n)	chú rể # <i>bride</i> : cô dâu
6. hug	[hʌg]	(n)	sự ôm chặt
7. forever	[fə'revə]	(adv)	mãi mãi
8. considerate → <i>consideration</i>	[kən'sɪdərɪt] [kən,sɪdə'reɪʃn]	(a) (n)	chu đáo, ân cần sự ân cần, sự quan tâm
9. generous → <i>generosity</i>	['dʒenərəs] [ˌdʒenərə'sɪti]	(a) (n)	rộng lượng lòng tốt
10. priority	[praɪ'ɔrəti]	(n)	sự ưu thế, quyền ưu tiên
11. humor → <i>sense of humor</i> → <i>humorous</i>	['hju:mə] [ˈhju:mərəs]	(n) (a)	sự hài hước khiếu hài hước có tính hài hước
12. distinguish from	[dɪs'tɪŋɡwɪʃ]	(v)	phân biệt
13. in a word			nói tóm lại

14. terrific	[tə'rifɪk]	(a)	tuyệt vời
15. alive	[ə'laɪv]	(a)	còn sống
16. quality	[ˈkwɒləti]	(n)	đức tính, phẩm chất
17. image	[ˈɪmɪdʒ]	(n)	hình ảnh
→ <i>imaginable</i>	[i'mædʒɪnəbl]	(n)	có thể tưởng tượng được
18. draw- (drew- drawn)		(v)	rút ra

VI. Write

1. image	[ˈɪmɪdʒ]	(n)	hình tượng, hình ảnh
2. enhance	[ɪn'hɑːns]	(v)	tôn lên, nâng lên
3. support	[sə'pɔ:t]	(v)	ủng hộ
4. nationwide	['nei'nwaɪd]	(adv)	toàn quốc # <i>world-wide</i>
khắp thế giới			
5. share	[ʃeə]	(v)	chia sẻ
6. bring sb closer		(v)	mang ai đến gần gũi nhau hơn
7. Father's Day			
(on the third Sunday in June)			
8. Mother's Day			
Mĩ (on the second Sunday in May)			
Anh (on the middle of March)			

GRAMMAR

1. Relative clauses (mệnh đề quan hệ)

- Là mệnh đề phụ.
- Bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước nó
- Đứng ngay sau danh từ nó bổ nghĩa
- Nối với mệnh đề chính bằng các đại từ quan hệ : **who, whom, which, whose, that.**

* **Who** : Thay cho danh từ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ.

Ex: - Viet is a boy **who plays the guitar.** (*Việt là cậu bé chơi guitar*)



Who : thay cho 'boy', làm **chủ ngữ** cho động từ 'plays'

- The boy **who we are looking for** is Tom. (*Cậu trai mà chúng tôi đang tìm là Tom.*)

Who : thay cho 'boy', làm **tân ngữ** cho động từ 'are looking for'

* **Whom** : Thay cho danh từ chỉ người. Có thể được dùng làm tân ngữ thay cho **who** (whom trang trọng hơn who)

Ex: - The boy **whom we are looking for** is Tom. (*Cậu trai mà chúng tôi đang tìm là Tom.*)

* **Which** : Thay cho danh từ chỉ vật hoặc sự việc, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ.

Chủ ngữ : Ex: - My brother works for a company **which** makes cars.

(*Anh trai tôi làm cho một công ty mà chế tạo xe hơi*)

→ **Which** thay cho 'company', làm chủ ngữ cho 'makes'

Tân ngữ : - Have you found the key **which** you lost ?

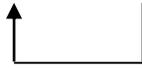
(*Bạn đã tìm thấy chìa khoá mà bạn đã mất chưa?*)

→ **which** thay cho 'key'. Làm tân ngữ cho 'lost'

* **That** : - Thay cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật

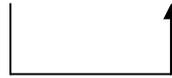
- Có thể được dùng thay cho **who, whom, which** trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

Ex : - The man **who / that** lives next door is very friendly.



(Người đàn ông sống cạnh nhà rất thân thiện)

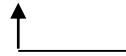
- I don't like stories **which / that** have unhappy endings.



(Tôi không thích những câu chuyện kết thúc không có hậu)

* **Whose**: Được dùng chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật đứng trước. Danh từ sau **whose** không có mạo từ (a, an, the)

Ex: - What's the name of the man **whose** car you borrowed?



(Người đàn ông mà bạn mượn xe tên gì?)

- John found a cat **whose** leg was broken.



(John đã tìm thấy một con mèo bị gãy chân)

Chú ý : **Who(m), which, that** có thể bỏ khi làm **tân ngữ** trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

Ex: - The man (**who/ that**) you saw at the concert is my boss.



(Người mà anh gặp ở buổi hoà nhạc là ông chủ của tôi)

- The cat (**which / that**) I've recently bought is a black cat.



(Con mèo mà tôi mới mua là mèo đen)

...person + **who** + V ...

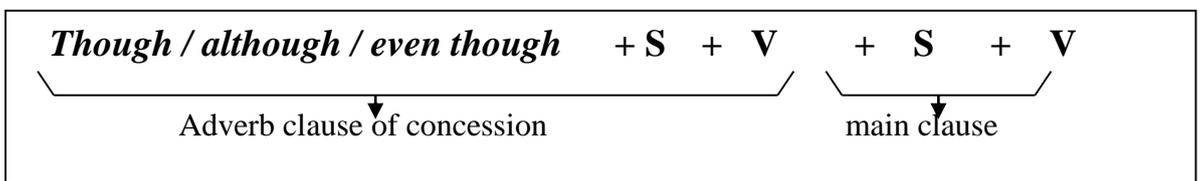
whom + S + V ...

...thing(s) / animal(s) + **which** + V ...

which + S + V ...

2. Adverb clause of concession (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự tương phản.)

- Là mệnh đề phụ chỉ sự tương phản của hai hành động trong câu.
- Bắt đầu bằng các từ : **though, although, even though** (dù, mặc dù, cho dù)



adv clause of concession



Although
Though + S + V...
Even though

=

In spite of
+ N / V-ing
Despite

=> mặc dù

Ex: **Although** it rained heavily, I went to school.

→ **In spite of** the heavy rain, I went to school.

Ex: - **Although** I was tired, I tried to do my homework.

(Mặc dù tôi mệt, tôi cố gắng làm bài tập nhà)

- We found a table, **although** the café was crowded.

(Chúng tôi tìm được một cái bàn mặc dù quán đông)

* **Note** : sau **IN SPITE OF / DESPITE** có thể dùng **THE FACT THAT + clause**

Ex: **In spite of** the fact that it rained heavily, I went to school.

EXERCISE _ UNIT 8 : CELEBRATIONS

I. Listen and decide whether the statements are True or false:

Exercise 1:

1. Vietnamese people usually decorate their house at Tet.
2. Vietnamese family members try to live apart at Tet.
3. Jewish people have a special meal called the Seder at Passover.
4. In many countries, there are parades on the streets at Easter.

Exercise 2:

1. Tet occurs in late February.
2. One of special foods at Tet is sticky rice cake.
3. Passover is celebrated in Israel.
4. Easter day is on Sunday.

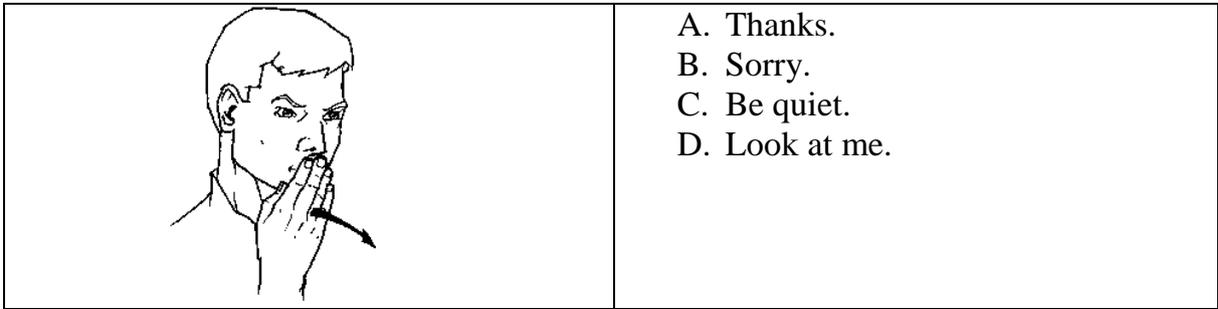
II. Multiple choice:

1. - "I've just passed the final exam." - " _____ "
A. Try harder next time B. Congratulations!
C. Good luck D. It's nice of you to say so
2. He finally won his _____ after twenty years in prison.
A. slavery B. slaver C. free time D. freedom

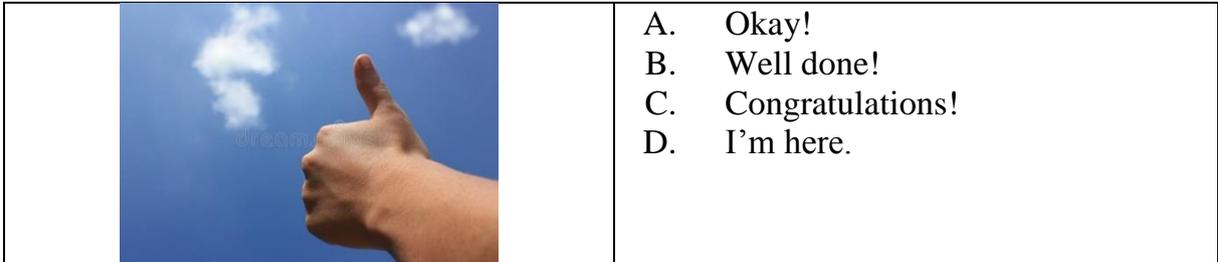
3. This is the boy about _____ I told you.
A. who B. whom C. whose D. when
4. My mother usually holds big parties to _____ our birthdays.
A. congratulate B. celebrate C. souvenir D. welcome
5. How can I distinguish her _____ hersister ?
A. with B. to C. about D. from
6. The father _____ his daughter a hug.
A. gave B. sent C. took D. made
7. We often _____ our house before Tet holiday.
A. build B. buy C. gather D. decorate
8. The man _____ on the bench is my new history teacher.
A. sits B. sat C. sitting D. is sitting
9. Mary is the woman _____ house is the biggest one in the town.
A. who B. whom C. that D. whose
10. Auld Lang Syne is a song which is sung on _____.
A. Easter B. Christmas C. New Year's Day D. New Year's Eve
11. People in Israel are going to celebrate their festival _____ called Passover.
A. which is B. which was C. which are D. in which
12. "You've done it so well" – " _____."
A. Yes, of course I have C. I'm sure I have
B. That's very kind of you D. Yes, certainly I have
13. _____ of the fact that we are very hungry, we can't eat anything.
A. In spite B. despite C. In case D. Although
14. I'm so _____ of my father and love him so much.
A. alike B. proud C. interest D. care
15. "That jacket looks really great on you" – " _____."
A. Well done B. That's great C. Yes, of course D. Thanks
16. My parents do not work today, because it is a(n) _____.
A. off day B. national holiday C. festival D. national day
17. Family members who live _____ try to be together at Tet.
A. away B. separate C. apart D. distant
18. Let me _____ you on your success in the examination.
A. encourage B. congratulate C. celebrate D. distinguish
19. "Would you like some bread?" – " _____ . I'm rather hungry."
A. No, thanks B. Yes, I like C. Yes, please D. No, I wouldn't
20. Last week, I came back to the village _____ I grew up.
A. where B. which C. that D. who

III. Caution signs- Warnings:

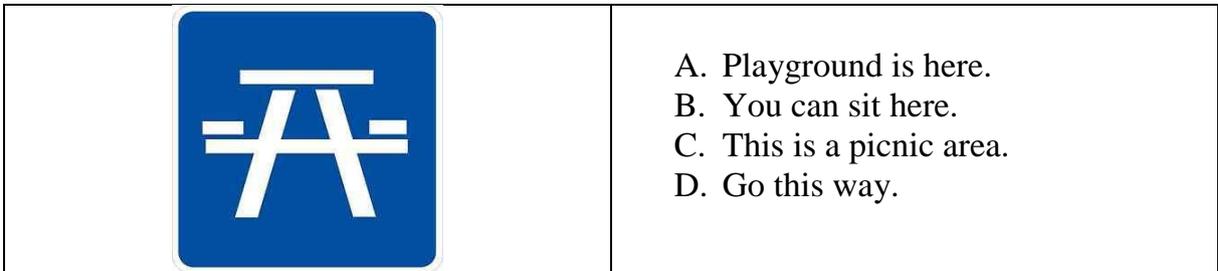
1. What does the man mean?



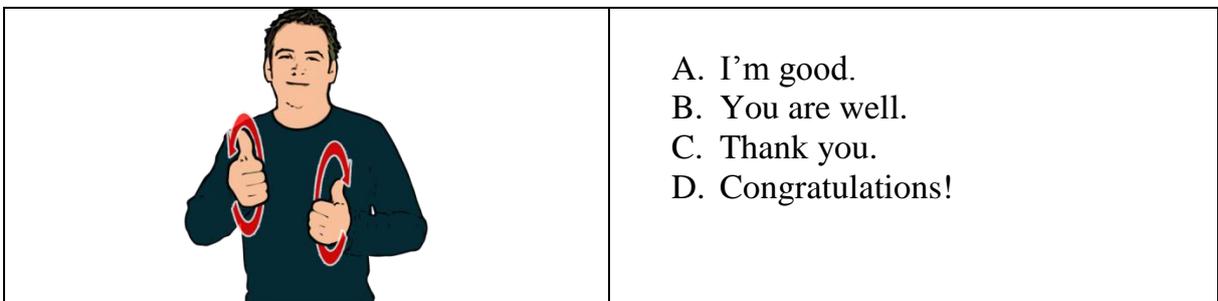
2. What does this gesture mean?



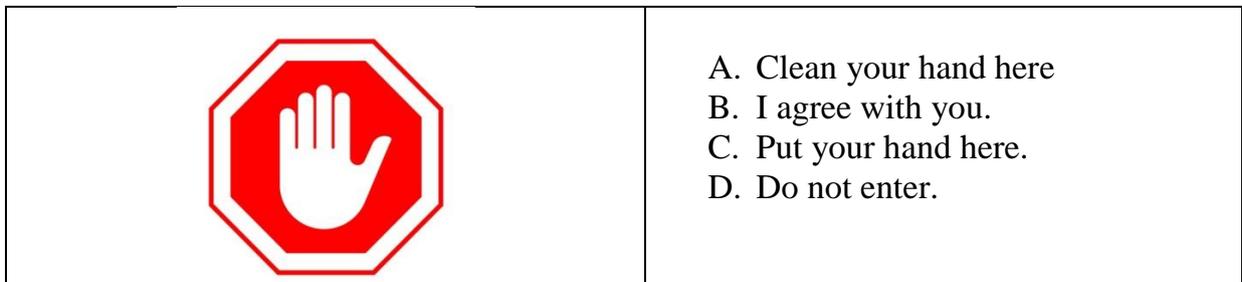
3. What does this sign mean?



4. What does this man mean?



5. What does this sign mean?



6. Where can you see these signs?

	<p>A. At a funeral B. At a birthday party C. At a wedding D. At a restaurant</p>
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7. What festival does this man want to mention?

	<p>A. Easter B. Christmas C. Birthday D. Passover</p>
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8. What does this sign mean?

	<p>A. You can't eat here. B. Chef is not allowed to come here. C. You can find a chef here. D. Restaurant is here.</p>
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9. Where can you see this sign?

	<p>A. At a train station. B. At a bus stop. C. At an airport. D. At a garage.</p>
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10. What does this sign mean?

	<p>A. Sitting room B. Seat on the plane. C. Be comfortable D. Waiting room</p>
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IV. Guided cloze: Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Reading 1

Winter Carnival

Here in Saranac Lake, New York. It's -5°C and people are (1)_____ their Winter Carnival. The festival takes (2)_____ at the beginning of February each year and lasts 10 days. The local people build an enormous ice palace (3)_____ a home for Sara ,the Snowy Owl, the town mascot. The festival begins with the crowning of the Winter Carnival King and Queen. Lots of fun events follow, including races and treasure hunts. Right now we are watching the (4)_____. There are dozens of colorful floats carrying people in (5)_____ costumes. The whole town comes alive. Tonight we're watching the firework display over the Ice Palace. (6)_____ a "cool" celebration!

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. holding | B. celebrating | C. organizing | D. reaching |
| 2. A. place | B. after | C. part | D. over |
| 3. A. after | B. for | C. like | D. as |
| 4. A. birds | B. firework | C. parade | D. treasure |
| 5. A. fancy | B. colorless | C. black | D. terrifying |
| 6. A. How | B. That | C. Like | D. What |

Reading 2

Day of the Dead (known as *Día de Muertos* in Spanish) is celebrated in Mexico (1)_____ October 31st and November 2nd. On this holiday, Mexicans remember and honor their (2)_____ loved ones. It's not a gloomy or morbid occasion, rather it is a festive and colorful holiday celebrating the lives of those (3)_____ have passed on. Mexicans visit cemeteries, decorate the graves and spend time there, in the presence of their deceased friends and family members. They also make elaborately decorated altars (called *ofrendas*) in their homes to (4)_____ the spirits.

The spirits are greeted with offerings of special foods and things that they enjoyed when they were alive. These are (5)_____ on an altar in the family home. It is believed that the spirits consume the essence and the aroma of the foods that are offered. When the spirits depart, the living (6)_____ the food and share it with their family, friends, and neighbors.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. on | B. in | C. between | D. during |
| 2. A. deceased | B. living | C. alive | D. vital |
| 3. A. when | B. which | C. who | D. whom |
| 4. A. welcome | B. visit | C. invite | D. reach |
| 5. A. taken out | B. laid out | C. put out | D. hung out |
| 6. A. consumed | B. have consume | C. consumes | D. consume |

V. Reading comprehension: Read the following passage. Decide if the statements are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D)

Reading 1

The first Earth Day was in 1970. Gaylord Nelson, after seeing the damage done by a 1969 massive oil spill in Santa Barbara, California, was inspired to organize a national "teach-in" that focused on educating the public about the environment.

Nelson recruited Denis Hayes, a politically active recent graduate of Stanford University, as national coordinator, and persuaded U.S. Rep. Pete McCloskey of California to be co-chairman. With a staff of 85, they were able to rally 20 million

people across the United States on April 22, 1970. Universities held protests, and people gathered in public areas to talk about the environment and find ways to defend the planet.

In 1995, President Bill Clinton awarded Nelson the Presidential Medal of Freedom for being the founder of Earth Day. This is the highest honor given to civilians in the United States.

True or False?

1. The first Earthday was celebrated in the United States.
2. Nelson graduated from Stanford University.
3. Approximately 20 million people across the USA joined the Day.
4. The Presidential Medal of Freedom is the highest civilian honor of the United States.

Questions :

5. *What does Earthday focus on ?*
 - A. Talking about the environment
 - B. Holding public protests against pollution
 - C. Awarding Gaylord Nelson the Presidential Medal of Freedom
 - D. Raising public awareness of pollution
6. *What does the word “ teach-in ” in line 3 mean?*
 - A. a meeting for discussion on a subject of public interest
 - B. Public education
 - C. the environment
 - D. teaching college students

Reading 2

In addition to the United States, Valentine’s Day is celebrated in Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, France and Australia. In Great Britain, Valentine’s Day began to be popularly celebrated around the 17th century. By the middle of the 18th, it was common for friends and lovers of all social classes to exchange small tokens of affection or handwritten notes, and by 1900, printed cards began to replace written letters due to improvements in printing technology. Ready-made cards were an easy way for people to express their emotions in a time when direct expression of one’s feelings was discouraged. Cheaper postage rates also contributed to an increase in the popularity of sending Valentine’s Day greetings.

True or False?

- 1 Valentine’s Day is celebrated in many countries except the United States.
- 2 By the middle of the 18th century handwritten notes were commonly exchanged by friends and lovers.
- 3 Printed cards also first appeared by the middle of the 18th century.
- 4 Ready-made cards were an easy way for people to express their emotions .

Questions :

- 5 *Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?*

- A. Valentine's Day has been popularly celebrated since the 17th century.
- B. Printed cards were common in use due to improvements in printing technology .
- C. Valentine's Day customs spread throughout the English-speaking world in the 19th century.
- D. The popularity of sending Valentine's Day greetings increased when the postage rates became cheaper.

6 What is the best title of the passage?

- A. History of Valentine's Day
- B. Valentine's Day
- C. Saint Valentine
- D. Valentine's Day Greetings

VI. Word forms:

1. Our neighbors are very _____. They never care about other folks. (consider)
2. Do you know the reason for _____ Mother's day? (celebrate)
3. Speech _____ human beings from the animals (distinguish)
4. Tuan has been nominated as the most effective _____ in the town charity program (active)
5. We think that Mother's Day should be celebrated _____ (nation)
6. She looked with _____ at the result of her work (proud)
7. They were _____ to learn that their son had not been injured in the accident. (joy)
8. We find advertising on television sometimes very _____ (effect)
9. People sang Auld Lang Syne _____ on New Year's Eve (joy)
10. Thu Ha is not _____ with her preparations for Tet (satisfy)
11. Children's Day _____ in Japan for hundreds of years. (celebrate)
12. It's still not possible to accurately predict the _____ of earthquakes. (occur)
13. She was invited by him to various _____ events. (festival)
14. He was surprised to find his name on the list of _____. (nominate)
15. She was involved in many _____ organizations. (charity)
16. Her friends take advantage of her _____. (generous)
17. That's not a _____ good idea. (terrific)
18. The young have little _____ with real-life tragedy. (acquaint)
19. His latest film is _____ as a 'romantic comedy'. (describe)
20. I'm sure these problems can be _____ resolved. (satisfy)

VII. Rearrangement:

1. live apart/ family members/ try to be/ who/ together at Tet
→ Family members _____.
2. celebration/ is/ the Lunar New Year holiday/ for Vietnamese people/ the most important.
→ The Lunar New Year holiday _____.
3. freedom/ people/ on this festival, / from slavery/ celebrate
→ On _____.
4. in/ all Jewish people/ is celebrated/ Israel/ this festival/ and by
→ This festival _____.
5. which/ a joyful festival/ is/ in many countries/ Easter/ is celebrated
→ Easter _____.
6. young children/ or sugar eggs/ chocolate/ on/ receive/ Easter Day,
→ On _____.
7. as/ the town charity program/ Tuan/ the most effective activist/ has been nominated/ in
→ Tuan _____.
8. a hug, / wanted to let/ you gave me/ and the feeling/ that you never/ me go.

→ You gave me _____.

9. tell you/ is/ in the world/ I must/ the best person/ my dad

→ I must _____.

10. distinguishes him/ his/ others/ sense of humor/ from

→ His _____.

VIII. Transformation

1. They played well , but they didn't win the match.

→ Though _____.

2. She was hungry, but she didn't want to eat fast food.

→ Although _____.

3. I enjoyed the film. The story was silly.

→ Even though _____.

4. Although I worked until midnight. I didn't feel tired.

→ Despite _____.

5. Though it was raining, we enjoyed our holiday.

→ In spite of _____.

6. Remember to treat him well even though you don't like him

→ In spite of _____.

7. Nobody took notice of Jack though his clothes were strange.

→ Despite Jack's _____.

8. His tiredness after a long trip didn't prevent him from finishing his work

→ Although he _____.

9. The policeman was friendly. He gave me directions.

→ The policeman _____.

10. The information helped me a lot. I found it on the Internet.

→ The information _____.

11. I bought some pens. They are in different colors.

→ I bought some pens whose _____.

12. He talked to the girl. Her kite was caught in the tree.

→ He talked _____.

13. They showed me the place. They work there.

→ They _____.

14. This important book consists of list of endangered animals

→ This book, _____.

15. Neil Armstrong first walked on the moon in the 60s of the last century

→ The first man to _____.

16. I myself made a birthday card for my Dad. He loved the card very much.

→ My dad _____.

17. Singapore has reputation for its cleanliness.

→ Singapore is _____.

18. There has been a day which celebrates children in Vietnam for hundreds of years.

→ Children's Day _____.

19. Congratulations! You scored a wonderful goal" Linda told Owen.

→ Linda congratulated _____.

20. Keeping fish is one of my interests.

→ I am

