

# UNIT 8: CELEBRATIONS

## • GETTING STARTED - LISTEN AND READ :

1. celebration (n): sự tổ chức lễ → to celebrate (v): tổ chức lễ → celebratory (adj) → celebrity (n): người nổi tiếng
2. icon (n) : biểu tượng
3. to represent **sth**: tiêu biểu cho, tượng trưng cho → representation (n): sự đại diện → representative (adj) → representative (n): người đại diện
4. Easter (n): Lễ Phục Sinh
5. Christmas (n): Giáng sinh
6. Mid-Fall Festival (n): Tết trung thu, Mid-Autumn Festival, Full-moon festival
7. Lunar New Year (n): Tết nguyên đán
8. festival (n): lễ hội → festive (adj)
9. to occur (v): xảy ra = happen, take place → occurrence (n): chuyện xảy ra, sự kiện
10. **It's (a / high) time for someone to do sth** : Đến lúc ai đó phải làm gì

Ex: It's time for him to review his lessons for next exam.

**It's (a / high) time + S + V<sub>2/ed</sub>**

Ex: It's time he reviewed his lessons for next exam.

11. to decorate (v): trang trí → decorator (n): người trang trí  
→ decoration (n): việc trang trí, đồ vật dùng để trang trí  
→ decorative (adj): để trang trí, để trang hoàng, để làm cảnh → decoratively (adv)
12. sticky (adj): dính → sticky rice (n): gạo nếp → sticky rice cake : bánh chưng, bánh tét
13. to live apart : sống xa nhau
14. to be together (adj): tập hợp, sum họp
15. Passover (n): Lễ Quá Hải / Lễ Vượt Qua (của người Do Thái)
16. Jewish (adj): thuộc về, liên quan đến Do Thái → Jew (n): người Do thái = Jewish people
17. freedom (n): sự tự do → free (adj): tự do, rảnh rỗi, miễn phí → freely (adv)  
→ to free **from** (v): trả tự do, giải thoát, phóng thích
18. slavery (n): chế độ nô lệ, ách nô lệ → **to be sold into slavery**  
→ a slave (n): người nô lệ → slaver (n): chủ nô → slave (v): làm việc đầu tắt mặt tối
19. ancient (adj): cổ, cổ xưa → anciently (adv)
20. joyful (adj): vui mừng, hân hoan ≠ joyless (adj) → joyfully (adv) : 1 cách vui mừng  
→ joy / joyfulness (n): niềm vui, niềm hân hoan
21. to receive (v): nhận → receipt (n): biên nhận, biên lai → receivable (adj)
22. as long as = only if : miễn là, với điều kiện là  
Ex: We let him stay at home as long as he finishes the project on time.
23. to **crowd** somewhere : tụ tập, tập trung tại nơi nào → crowd (n): đám đông → crowded (adj)
24. a parade (n): march (n): cuộc diễu hành, cuộc diễu binh, cuộc duyệt binh → parade (v)

## • SPEAK - LISTEN

25. compliment (n): lời khen, lời chúc mừng → **to give a compliment** (n): đưa ra lời khen, khen ngợi
26. → compliment (v): khen ngợi, ca tụng.
27. **to respond TO sth** : đáp lại, trả lời cái gì → response (n)
28. Well done! : làm tốt lắm!
29. That's a great / an excellent ..... : Thật là một ..... tuyệt vời
30. to congratulate (v): chúc mừng → **to congratulate sb ON doing sth** : Chúc mừng ai về việc gì  
→ congratulation (n): lời chúc mừng → Congratulations ! : Xin chúc mừng !  
→ Let me congratulate you on ... / Congratulations on your... : Xin chúc mừng bạn về ...
31. It's nice of you to say so : Bạn thật tốt khi nói thế = That's very kind of you.
32. act (v): hành động → action (n) hành động → activity (n): hoạt động → active (adj): tích cực, lanh lợi ≠ inactive (adj) → actively (adv) → activist (n): nhà hoạt động
33. charity (n): lòng từ thiện, hoạt động từ thiện, hội từ thiện  
→ charitable (adj): nhân đức, từ thiện → charitably (adv)

34. to nominate (v): đề cử, chọn → **to be nominated AS .....** : được bầu chọn, đề cử là ....

→ nomination (n): sự đề cử → nominee (n): người được đề cử

35. Auld Lang Syne : Ngày xưa tươi đẹp = The good old days

36. acquaintance (n): người quen, sự quen biết → acquaint (v) = get acquainted **with**: làm quen

37. trust (v) (n): tin tưởng → trusty (adj): đáng tin cậy = reliable (adj)

→ truthful (adj) = honest (adj): chân thật → truthfully (adv)

#### • READ :

38. excite (v) → excitement (n) → excited / exciting (adj): hào hứng → excitedly / excitingly (adv)

39. **It's an occasion for someone to do sth**: Một dịp để ai đó làm gì

40. to express (v): bày tỏ, biểu lộ, diễn đạt, phát biểu ý kiến

→ expression (n): sự bày tỏ, sự biểu lộ (tình cảm...), sự diễn đạt (ý nghĩ..)

41. feeling (n): cảm xúc, tình cảm, cảm giác → feel (v) → feel (n): tiếp xúc

→ **to express one's feelings TO someone** : bày tỏ tình cảm của ai với ai

Ex: He expresses his feeling to his girlfriend on Valentine Day.

42. memory (n): ký ức, trí nhớ → memorial (adj) (n): thuộc tưởng niệm / đài tưởng niệm

→ to memorize (v): ghi nhớ

→ memorable (adj): đáng nhớ → memorization (n): sự học thuộc lòng, ghi nhớ

43. to lose heart (exp): nản lòng; thoái chí

44. to describe (v): diễn tả, mô tả

→ description (n): sự diễn tả, sự mô tả → descriptive (adj) → descriptively (adv)

45. to guess (v): đoán → guessing (n)

46. tear (n): nước mắt, lệ → **with tears in someone's eyes** : nước mắt rưng rưng

→ tear-tore-torn (v): xé

47. towards (prep): về phía, về hướng

48. hug (n): sự ôm chặt, sự ghi chặt → to hug (v): ôm ấp, ôm chặt

→ **to give sb a hug** : ôm ai

49. groom = bridegroom (n): chú rể # bride (n): cô dâu

50. moment (n): khoảnh khắc, lúc → at the moment

51. considerate (adj): ân cần, chu đáo → considerateness (n): sự ân cần, sự chu đáo

→ **It's considerate of sb to do sth** : người nào đó thật chu đáo làm gì

→ considerately (adv): 1 cách chu đáo ≠ inconsiderate (adj)

→ considerable (adj): đáng kể, to tát → considerably (adv) → consideration (n): sự xem xét, chú ý

52. generous (adj): rộng lượng, hào phóng → generously (adv)

→ generosity (n): sự rộng lượng, sự hào phóng, lòng tốt

53. priority (n): quyền ưu tiên, sự ưu thế → prior (adj)

→ prioritize (v): ưu tiên hóa → prioritization (n): việc ưu tiên hóa, đưa lên hàng đầu

54. humor (n): sự hài hước → sense of humor : khiếu hài hước, óc hài hước

→ humorous (adj): hài hước, khôi hài → humorously (adv) → humourist (n): người có óc khôi hài

→ humourless (adj): không hài hước → humourlessly (adv)

55. to distinguish (v): phân biệt

→ **to distinguish sb / sth FROM sb/sth**: phân biệt ai/cái gì với ai/cái gì

→ **to distinguish BETWEEN sb/sth AND sb/sth** : phân biệt giữa ai/cái gì và ai/cái gì

→ distinct (adj): dễ phân biệt → distinguished (adj): lỗi lạc, xuất sắc

→ distinctive (adj): đặc biệt → distinction (n): sự phân biệt

56. In a word (exp): nói tóm lại

57. terrific (adj): xuất sắc, tuyệt vời → terrifically (adv)

58. image (n): hình tượng, hình ảnh

59. alive (adj): còn sống, đang sống # dead (adj): chết

60. **to draw sth FROM sth** : rút ra được điều gì từ cái gì

#### • WRITE

61. to enhance (v): tôn lên, nâng cao → enhancement (n): sự tôn lên, sự nâng cao

62. to support (v): ủng hộ → support (n): sự ủng hộ → supporter (n): người ủng hộ

63. nationwide (adj,adv): toàn quốc, trên khắp cả nước

## • LANGUAGE FOCUS

64. culture (n): nền văn hóa  
 → cultural (adj): thuộc về, liên quan đến văn hóa → cultural house : nhà văn hóa → culturally (adv)
65. lap (n): đồi
66. to satisfy (v): làm hài lòng = to please → **to be satisfied WITH sb/sth**: hài lòng về ai/cái gì  
 → satisfying (adj) → satisfyingly (adv) → satisfied (adj): hài lòng → satisfaction (n)  
 → satisfactory (adj): có thể chấp nhận được → satisfactorily (adv)
67. to prepare (v): chuẩn bị  
 → preparation (n): sự chuẩn bị → preparatory (adj)
68. Relative clauses : Mệnh đề quan hệ
69. Adverb Clause of concession : Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ  
 → Even though / Although / Though : Mặc dù
70. due to = because of: do, vì
71. The weather bureau: Cục thời tiết
72. to predict (v): dự đoán → prediction (n): sự dự đoán → predictive (adj): có khả năng tiên đoán, dự báo → predictable (adj): có thể tiên đoán, dự báo trước → predictably (adv)  
 → predictor (n): vật dự báo → predictability (n): khả năng dự báo
73. **to help sb WITH sth**: giúp ai việc gì  
 Ex: He helps me with my homework.  
**to help sb do / to do sth** : giúp ai làm gì  
 Ex: He helps me do/to do my homework.  
**to help do sth** : giúp làm gì  
 Ex: He helps do my homework.
74. jumper (n): áo tròng qua đầu
75. to compose : sáng tác, soạn thảo → composer (n): người sáng tác → composition (n): tác phẩm (bản nhạc, bài thơ...)
76. pride (v): tự hào → pride (n) → take pride in = be proud of → proudly (adv)

## GRAMMAR

### I/ Relative clauses: (Mệnh đề quan hệ)

Mệnh đề quan hệ luôn được đặt ngay sau danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ mà nó muốn làm rõ nghĩa.

#### • Defining (Xác định)

1/ **Who**: được dùng làm **chủ ngữ** trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay cho danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ chỉ người

Ex: Mai is the girl. She plays the guitar.

→ Mai is the girl who plays the guitar.

2/ **Whom**: được dùng làm **túc từ** trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay cho danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ chỉ người.

Ex: The boy is Tom. We are looking for him.

→ The boy whom we are looking for him is Tom.

3/ **Which**: được dùng làm **chủ ngữ** hoặc **túc từ** trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay cho danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ chỉ vật.

Ex: He can do the exercises. They are difficult.

→ He can do the exercises which are difficult.

4/ **Whose**: được dùng chỉ sự **sở hữu** trong mệnh đề quan hệ, thay cho danh từ hoặc ngữ danh từ người hay vật.

Ex: What's the name of the man? You borrowed his car.

→ What's the name of the man whose car you borrowed?

## II/ Adverb clauses of concession:

- But / however / though / although / even though + Clause (S + V)

Ex: Although it rains, he still goes to school on time.

S V

Even though she is rich, she always spends her money economically.

Though they practiced so often, they couldn't win that game.

- Despite/ In spite of + Noun phrase (Adjective + Noun / V-ing...)

Ex: Despite the rain, he still goes to school on time.

**Noun phrase**

In spite of her richness, she always spends her money economically.

**Noun phrase**

Despite practicing so often, they couldn't win that game.

**V-ing**

## SỬA BÀI SGK

### GETTING STARTED

- (1) Easter
- (2) Wedding
- (3) Birthday
- (4) Christmas Day
- (5) Mid-Fall Festival
- (6) Lunar New Year

### LISTEN AND READ

Celebrations	When?	Activities	Food	Country
Tet	late January or early February	family reunion/ cleaning and decorating homes/ enjoying special food	sticky rice cakes	Vietnam - China
Passover	late March or early April	Festival	Special meal called Seder	Israel
Easter	late March or early April	people crowded the street to watch parades	chocolate, sugar eggs	many countries

### SPEAK

GIVE A COMPLIMENT	RESPOND TO A COMPLIMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Well done.</li><li>- That's a great/ an excellent ...</li><li>- Let me congratulate you on .../</li><li>- Congratulations on your ...</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Thanks.</li><li>- It's nice of you to say so.</li><li>- That's very kind of you.</li></ul>

### Example:

a) **Mai:** Well done, Trang.

**Trang:** Thanks.

b) **Mother:** Let me congratulate you on your cake!

**Huyen:** Very kind of you, Mum!

c) **Friends:** That's an excellent nomination!

**Tuan:** It's nice of you to say so.

- d) **You:** That's a great picture!  
**Hoa:** Thanks.

**Now think of situations in which you can complement your friends and get responses**

**Situation 1:** You see your friend who are wearing a new shirt. You compliment him on it.

**You:** Your new shirt is very pretty, Long.

**Long:** Thanks. My mother made it for me on my birthday.

**Situation 2:** Your friend invites you to the new house his parents have just bought. You compliment on it.

**You:** What a nice house you have!

**Nam:** Really? That's nice of you to say so.

**Situation 3:** You see your friend with his new hairstyle. You compliment on it.

**You:** Hi, Mai. I almost didn't recognize you with your hairstyle. It looks great!

**Mai:** Do you really like it? Thanks.

**Situation 4:** You see your friend going on a new bicycle. You compliment on it.

**You:** You know, I do like your new bicycle, Phong, especially its color.

**Phong:** Thanks. I'm glad you like it.

**READ**

**Answer.**

1. Who do you think Rita sends this card to?  
=> I think Rita sends this card to her father.
2. Is Jane's father alive or dead? How do you know this?  
=> Her father is possibly dead. The ideas that may tell me about that are: ... how much you are missed and loved, .... I now have children, Dad.
3. What quality makes Bob's father different from others?  
=> His sense of humor makes / distinguishes Bob's father different from others.
4. What image of a father can you draw from three passages?  
=> From three passages, we can see a father is a man who is always considerate and generous to his children and who has a strong and everlasting influence on them, too. Therefore, a father can be a teacher, a friend, a caretaker, or an ideal to his children.

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**1. Join the sentences. Use relative clauses.**

Example:

Tet is a festival. Tet occurs in late January or early February.

=> *Tet is a festival which occurs in late January or early February.*

- a. Auld Lang Syne is a song which is sung on New Year's Eve.
- b. This watch is a gift, which was given to me by my aunt on my 14<sup>th</sup> birthday.
- c. My friend Tom, who sings Western folk songs very well, can compose songs.
- d. We often go to the town cultural house, which always opens on public holidays.
- e. I like reading books which tell about different people and their cultures.
- f. The roses which my Dad gave my Mum on her birthday were very sweet and beautiful.  
On my mom's birthday, my dad gave her roses, which were very sweet and beautiful.
- g. Judy liked the full-moon festival which is celebrated in mid-fall very much.
- h. Tomorrow I'll go to the airport to meet my friends, who come to stay with us during the Christmas.

**2. Describe each of the people in the pictures. Use relative clauses.**

*Suggested answer:*

**My family.**

- I'm the boy who is wearing a white T-shirt and blue trousers.

- The woman who is sitting in the armchair is my Mum.
- My Dad is the man who is standing behind Linda.
- The girl, who is giving my Mum a present, is my younger sister Linda.

**My Aunt's family.**

- My aunt Judy is the woman who is holding Jack.
- The woman who is on the right of my aunt is my grandmother.
- The man who is at the back of the picture is my uncle John.

**3. Join the sentences. Use the words in bracket.**

Example:

- a. Thu Ha is not satisfied with her preparations for Tet. Thu Ha has decorated her house and made plenty of cakes. (*even though*)

=> *Thu Ha is not satisfied with her preparations for Tet even though she has decorated her house and made plenty of cakes.*

- b. Although we don't have a Mother's Day in Viet Nam, Dad and I have special gifts and parties for my mom every year on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March.
- c. Even though we live in Nam Dinh, we went to Ha Noi to watch the parade on National Day last year.
- d. Many tourists enjoy festivals in Viet Nam though they do not understand Vietnamese culture very much.
- e. Even though in Australia Christmas season is in summer, the Australians enjoy Christmas as much as people in European countries do.
- f. Although Jim came to the show late due to the traffic jam, he could see the main part of the show.

**4. Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences. Use the correct.**

- a. Although Mrs. Thoa was tired, she helped Tuan with his homework.
- b. Even though Liz has an exam tomorrow, she watches TV.
- c. It rained yesterday although the weather bureau had predicted there would be fine weather.
- d. Ba ate a lot of food though he wasn't very hungry.
- e. Even though the keyboard wasn't working well, Mary tried to finish the letter.