

WEEK 24
UNIT 8: CELEBRATIONS (Các ngày lễ)
PERIOD 46: READ

A. Vocabulary

1. express	v	Bày tỏ
→ express feelings	v	Bày tỏ tình cảm
2. memory	N	Ký ức, trí nhớ
→ memorize	V	Ghi nhớ
3. to the one who ...		Gửi đến người mì ...
4. lose heart	Exp	Nản lòng, thoái chí
5. describe	V	Điễn tả, mô tả
→ description	n	Sự diễn tả, sự mô tả
6. towards	adv	Về phía, về hướng
7. groom = bridegroom	N	Chú rể
8. hug = give me a hug	v/ N	Ôm ấp, ôm chặt, Sự ôm chặt, sự ghì chặt
9. forever	Adv	Mãi mãi, luôn luôn
10. considerate (towards)	Adj	Chu đáo, ân cần, hay quan tâm
→ considerable sum of money		Lượng tiền đáng kể
-> consideration	N	Sự ân cần, sự quan tâm
11. terrific	adj	Tuyệt vời
12. not only ... but also = not only ... but ... as well		Không những ... mà còn ...
13. generous	Adj	Rộng lượng, rộng rãi
-> generosity	N	Lòng tốt, tính hào hiệp
14. priority	N	Sự ưu thế, quyền ưu tiên
15. humor	N	Sự hài hước
-> sense of humor		Khiếu hài hước

16. distinguish ... from	V	Phân biệt, làm cho khác biệt
→ distinguished guest	n	Thượng khách, quý khách
17. In a word	Exp	Nói tóm lại

B. GRAMMAR

Types of relative clauses (Các loại mệnh đề quan hệ)

1. Defining relative clause (mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)

→ là mệnh đề **cần thiết** để làm rõ nghĩa của danh từ đứng trước nó.

→ Không dùng dấu phẩy trước và sau nó.

E.g. I don't know the girl whom you met yesterday.

(cần làm rõ cô gái nào? cô gái mà bạn đã gặp ngày hôm qua)

2. Non-defining relative clause (mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)

→ là mệnh đề **không cần thiết** phải làm rõ nghĩa của danh từ đứng trước nó, bản thân nó đã rõ.

→ **Phải dùng dấu phẩy trước và sau nó.**

E.g. Mr. Pike, who is my neighbor, is very helpful.

(Ông Pike mình đã biết tên rồi, không cần làm rõ)

* Các dấu hiệu nhận biết nó thuộc loại mệnh đề quan hệ KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH:

1. Proper noun (danh từ riêng)

E.g. Nam, whom you met a week ago, is my friend.

2. This / that / these / those + N:

E.g. This bulding, which was built 10 years ago, is a Youth Culture House.

3. my / your / our / their/ her / his .. + N:

E.g. My brother, who lives in HCM city, is a doctor.

Note: không dùng **THAT** trong mệnh đề **KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (là mệnh đề có dấu phẩy)**

I. Rewrite

1. The boy is Jane's brother. He sat beside you at the party last night.

→ The boy who sat beside you at the party last night is Jane's brother.

2. Mr. Lam is Nam's father. He plays chess very well.

→ Mr. Lam, who plays chess very well, is Nam's father.

3. Anna is my best friend. She is a good student.

→ Anna, who is a good student, is my best friend.

4. The woman lived here before us. She is a pianist.

→ The woman who lived here before us is a pianist.

5. Ann is very friendly. She lives next door.

→ Ann, who lives next door, is very friendly.

6. The teacher taught in our school last year. He is very nice.

→ The teacher **who taught in our school last year is very nice.**

7. The woman works in the factory. She is Lan's mother.

→ The woman **who works in the factory** is Lan's mother.

8. The little girl ate sweets the whole way. I sat next to her on the coach.

→ The little girl whom I sat next to on the coach at

9. The postcard was from Jane. It came this morning.

→ The postcard which came this morning was from Jane.

10. Tulip computers are very good. They are made in Holland.

II Choose the correct answer

1. What I like best about my uncle is his _____ of humor.
A. telling B. jokes C. character D. **sense**

2. You gave me a _____, and the feeling that you never wanted to let me go.
A. gifts B. sense C. **hug** D. necessity

3. It was hard to distinguish her _____ her classmates.
A. for B. **from** C. to D. with

4. The people _____ live next door keep having all night parties.
A. whose B. whom C. which D. **who**

5. People _____ live in the glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
A. whose B. whom C. which D. who

6. The paint was still slightly _____.
A. stick B. **sticky** C. tick D. stocky

III. Read the passage, then decide if the statements that follow are True or False:

Art and culture in Vietnam are rich in beauty and symbolism. The love of beauty **pervades** (tỏa khắp) people's lives in various ways, as it has done for thousands of years. Vietnamese people celebrate beauty and symbolism most happily in their popular festivals. Festivals are often held to honor God and national heroes, and to celebrate love. **The most important festival in Vietnam marks the Lunar New Year, called Tet.** Tet is a **Chinese word**, which means a new meteorological (khí tượng) period of the year. It is believed that the passing from one period to another can cause natural disturbances (rối loạn) like heat, rain, or mist (sương mù) that must be exorcised (trù tà, xua đuổi) in rituals (nghi lễ) and festivals. Though many Tets are celebrated each year, the primary **Tet takes place at some time in the end of January or the first part of February**, about halfway between winter and spring. **It is a celebration of unity, renewal (sự thay mới, đổi mới), and peace.** **After twelve months, both the farmers and the rice paddies need and enjoy a rest** and so, in part, Tet is about seasonal communion (giao mùa) with nature. Tet also expresses the communion of family members and

villages. **At this time of the year, people try to return home to be with extended family** and close friends, eat special foods, and exchange good wishes and small gifts. **Tet also means the unity of all citizens (= all people).**

1. Lunar New Year is important festival in Vietnam. **True**
2. All the people who live apart try to be together at Tet. **True**
3. Tet is a celebration of unity, renewal, and peace. **True**
4. Tet is a time for the farmers and the rice paddies to enjoy a rest after **twenty months**. **False**
5. Tet is a _____ word, which means a new meteorological period of the year.
A. **Chinese** B. Vietnamese C. Japanese D. English
6. Lunar New Year is a festival which occurs in late January or early _____.
A. February B. **January** C. March D. December

IV. Homework

- **Learn Vocabulary by heart and do the exercises above.**
THE END.