**UNIT 7: CULTURAL DIVERSITY(2)**

***(Week 3: 06/04-11/04)***

1. **PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM** (35 câu x 0,2 điểm)

 **Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. employment B. secondary C. eliminate D. women

2**.**A. bridesmaid B. season C. sandwich D. proposal

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. woman B. agree C. topic D. equal

4. A. propose B. standard C. research D. engage

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

5. ………..are surprisingly widespread, including a fear of Friday the 13th and a belief in good-luck charms

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Superstitions | B. Superstitious | C. Traditions | D. Custom |

6.In Vietnam, guests often give money as a wedding present to the couple on their wedding day.

A. newly-marry B. new-married C. newly-married D. new-marry

7. Affected by the Western cultures, Vietnamese young people's attitudes towards love and …………have dramatically changed.

A. married B. marrying C. marry D. marriage

8. It is thought that ……………..marriage values are important basis of limiting divorce rates.

A. traditional B. traditionally C. tradition D. traditions

9. I never listen to ................. radio . In fact I haven’t got .............. radio.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. a / a | B. a / the | C. the / the | D. the / a |

10. Brian has been working ................... since he was promoted

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. much harder | B. as harder | C. more hardly | D. far hardly |

11. London is home to people of many………….. cultures.

A. diversification B. diversity C. diversify D. diverse

12. Halley was excited to be his friend’s .................... in his wedding.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. close man | B. closest man | C. best man | D. better man |

13. After ....................... lunch, we went for a walk by ..................... sea

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. the / the | B. φ / φ | C. φ / the | D. the / φ |

14. Today’s top sports people receive a lot .................. money than in the past.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. much | B. many | C. more | D. most |

15. Pain killers are much .................. now than in the past.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. effective | B. more effective | C. most effective | D. the more effective |

16. That was probably .................... enjoyable meal I’ve ever had

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. least | B. less | C. the less | D. the least |

17. Mount Everest is ................ mountain on the earth.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. the tallest | B. the taller | C. tall | D. tallest |

 **Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.**

18. The bride is accompanied by the **groom** during the wedding ceremony.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. bridegroom | B. bridesmaid | C. broom | D. bride |

19. During Vietnamese New Year, many people believe that the first person who visits their home on the first day of the New Year will **affect** their life.

 A. improve B. help C. influence D. make

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

20. Success has always meant providing their families with a **decent** standard of living.

 A. high B. good C. acceptable D. low

21. After a long time trying to **give up** smoking, my father got rid of this bad habit.

 A. continue B. stop C. prevent D.enrol

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of thefollowing exchanges****.*

**22. James:** "What a pretty dress! I've never seen such a perfect thing on you."

**Linda:** "Thank you "

A. Never mind B. Help yourself

C. Please say it again D. That's a nice compliment

**23. Nam:** “Would you like to stay with us and spend our traditional Tet holidays together”

**Peter:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. What a nice idea! Thanks B. Oh, lucky you!

C. What a shame, I will D. How come?

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

 One custom that gives insight into people’s history and values is the way they greet one another. There is a wide range of greetings around the world. These range from the common handshake to other strange rituals found in some countries. Let’s take a look at how the simple action of greeting someone differs greatly from place to place.

 In the United States and Canada, for example, a simple handshake or nod is the norm. The handshake has an interesting origin: it started long ago as a way of showing people that you weren’t carrying a weapon. Shaking the person’s right hand while looking him or her in the eye is the usual **method**. Handshakes are also common in other parts of the world, including Britain and Russia. In Russia, males grasp other men’s hands very strongly during the handshake. Handshakes are also how most people in New Zealand greet each other. However, the native Maori people of that country display more physical contact: they press their noses together in a sign of trust and closeness.

 In other countries, such as France and Belgium, hugging and kissing are more common when two people meet. In those cultures, people kiss each other on the cheeks. The number of times varies depending on the particular country. In Saudi Arabia, men might hug and kiss each other (but not a woman) on the cheek. Men will also shake hands with other men there. In some Eastern countries, including Korea and Japan, bowing is the traditional greeting. In Japan, the deeper the bow, the deeper the respect shown. The strangest custom, though, is likely in Tibet. People there opt to stick out their tongue to greet others.

**24**. What is this reading mainly about ?

 A. The importance of handshakes all around the world

 B. The origins and histories of various greetings

 C. The strangest types of greetings on Earth.

D. The wide range of greeting customs in the world

**25.** Which of the following sentence is TRUE ?

 A. People in Russia, but not England, shake hands

B. The number of times people kiss on the cheek varies

 C. In the past, people nodded if they weren’t carrying a weapon

 D. You shouldn’t look at people when shaking their hands in the United States

**26.** How do most people in New Zealand greet each other ?

 A. With a handshake B. By pressing noses together

 C. With a kiss on the cheek D. By sticking cut their tongue

**27**. Which type of country is NOT mentioned in the reading ?

 A. A North American country B. A European country

C. A South American country D. An Asian country

**28.**Which of the following is closest meaning to the word**“method”** ?

 A. technique B. way C. mean D. part

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

Do you avoid walking under ladders ? Do black cats make you (29) ............... ? Some people are very superstitous. They carry a lucky charm such as a rabbit’s foot everywhere they go. Why is a rabbit lucky ?

Because it’s born with its eyes open, of course!

 Where do superstitions come from ? Long ago, people didn’t have the scientific knowledge we do today. To reduce their fear about unexplainable events, people came up with rituals. They passed their beliefs down from generation to generation. Some superstitions are timeless. Floors in buildings still go from the 12th to the 14th floor, even though nobody can agree (30) ................. the number 13 is unlucky.

 Superstitous people think they can turn bad luck (31) .................. . They “knock on wood” to avoid jinxing themselves. For example, if you say “I’ve never broken a limb” you should immediately search for a table to knock on to avoid a reversal of luck. You may break your leg tomorrow if you don’t.

 Many superstitions are related to money. For example, if you give money away on Mondays, you’ll give money away all week long. If you leave your purse on the floor, you’ll go broke. Gamblers are notoriously superstitious. If you’re in a casino, never get up to use the washroom. You’re lucky streak will go down the toilet.

 Superstitions (32) ............... from culture to culture. A superstitious African mother won’t cut her baby’s hair before her child’s first birthday! In Mexico, a bride must not wear pearls on her wedding day. Pearls symbolize tears and an unhappy marriage.

 Are you superstitious ? How would you (33) ................. if someone opened an umbrella in your living room ?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 29.A. nerve | B. nervous | C. nervously | D. nervousness |
| 30.A. why | B. how | C. what | D. when |
| 31.A. on | B. up | C. off | D. away |
| 32.A. move | B. different | C. diverse | D. differ |
| 33.A. react | B. reacting | C. reacted | D. reaction |

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needscorrection in each of the following questions***.*

34. She teaches the students to have respect for different races and appreciate a diversity of other cultures.

 A B C D

35. Prevention is more cheaper and more effective than any kind of treatment.

A B C D

1. **PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (6 câu x 0,5 điểm)**

**Using comparative and superlative to rewrite these sentences**

**Question 1.** No one in my class is as intelligent as him.

🡪 He ………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**Question 2.** I have never read a better book than this one.

🡪 This is ……………………………………………………………………………………………….

**Question 3.** He does not play tennis as well as Jack.

🡪 Jack can ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Question 4.** The black dress is more expensive than the white one.
🡪The white dress …………………………………………………………………………………………….

**Question 5.** I did not spend as much money as you.

🡪 You spent ………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**Question 6.** No lake in the world is larger than Lake Titicaca.

🡪Lake Titicaca………………………………………………………………………………………………..