### Unit 7. CULTURAL DIVERSITY

**B. GRAMMAR REVIEW**

#### I. INDEFINITE ARTICLES: A/AN

- **A/ An đứng trước** 1 danh từ đếm được số ít bắt đầu bằng 1 nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i).
- **A đứng trước** danh từ đếm được số ít bắt đầu là 1 phụ âm.

##### 1. A/ An được dùng trước:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trạng thái</th>
<th>ví dụ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Danh từ đếm được, số ít</td>
<td>a doctor, a bag, an animal, an hour………</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An: đứng trước nguyên âm hoặc “h” câm</td>
<td>Ex: an animal, an hour………</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trong các câu trúc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so + adj + a/an + noun</td>
<td>Ex: She is so pretty a girl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>such + a/an + noun</td>
<td>- It's such a beautiful picture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as + adj + a/an + noun + as</td>
<td>- She is as pretty a girl as her sister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How + adj + a/an + noun + verb!</td>
<td>- How beautiful a girl you are!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chi một người được đề cập qua tên.</td>
<td>Ex: A Mrs. Blue sent you this letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trước các danh từ trong ngữ đồng vị.</td>
<td>Ex: Nguyen Du, a great poet, wrote that novel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trong các cụm từ chỉ số lượng.</td>
<td>Ex: a pair, a couple, a lot of, a little, a few, a large/great number of………</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

##### 2. A/ An không được dùng:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trạng thái</th>
<th>ví dụ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ONE được sử dụng thay A/An để nhấn mạnh.</td>
<td>Ex: There is a book on the table, but one is not enough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trước danh từ không đếm được.</td>
<td>Ex: Coffee is also a kind of drink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trước các danh từ đếm được số nhiều.</td>
<td>Ex: Dogs are faithful animals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II. DEFINITE ARTICLE: THE

##### 1. THE được dùng trước:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trạng thái</th>
<th>ví dụ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Những vật duy nhất.</td>
<td>Ex: the sun, the moon, the world….</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Các danh từ được xác nhận bởi cụm tính từ hoặc mệnh đề tính từ.</td>
<td>- The house with green fence is hers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The man that we met has just come.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Các danh từ được xác định qua ngữ cảnh hoặc được đề cập trước đó.</td>
<td>Ex: Finally, the writer killed himself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- I have a book and an eraser. The book is now on the table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Các danh từ chỉ sự giải trí.</td>
<td>Ex: the theater, the concert, the church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trước tên các tàu thuyền, máy bay.</td>
<td>Ex: The Titanic was a great ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Các sông, biển, đại dương, dãy núi.</td>
<td>Ex: the Mekong River, the East Sea, the Pacific Ocean, the Himalayas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Một nhóm các đảo hoặc quốc gia.</td>
<td>Ex: the Philippines, the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tình tự dùng như danh từ tập hợp.</td>
<td>Ex: You should help the poor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trong so sánh nhất.</td>
<td>Ex: Nam is the cleverest in his class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tên người ở số nhiều (chỉ gia đình)</td>
<td>Ex: The Blacks, The Blues, the Nams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Các danh từ đại diện cho 1 loài.</td>
<td>Ex: The cat is a lovely home pet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Các trạng tự chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn.</td>
<td>Ex: in the morning, in the street, in the water…..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Số thứ tự.</td>
<td>Ex: the first, the second, the third….</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuỗi thời gian hoặc không gian.</td>
<td>Ex: the next, the following, the last…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

##### 2. THE không được dùng:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trạng thái</th>
<th>ví dụ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trước các danh từ số nhiều nói chung.</td>
<td>Ex: They build houses near the hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danh từ trừu tượng, không đếm được.</td>
<td>Ex: Independence is a happy thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Các danh từ chỉ màu sắc.</td>
<td>Ex: Red and white make pink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Các môn học.</td>
<td>Ex: Math is her worst subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Các vật liệu, kim loại.</td>
<td>Ex: Steel is made from iron.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Các tên nước, châu lục, thành phố. Ex: Hà Nội is the capital of Vietnam.
- Các chức danh, tên người. Ex: Tổng thống Bill Clinton, Ba, Nga.
- Các bữa ăn, món ăn, thức ăn. Ex: Chúng tôi ăn cơm và cá cho bữa tối.
- Các trò chơi, thể thao. Ex: Bóng đá là một môn thể thao phổ biến ở Việt Nam.
- Các loại bệnh. Ex: Chấn thương là một loại bệnh thường gặp.
- Các kỳ nghỉ, lễ hội. Ex: Tết, Giáng sinh, Ngày Tình yêu...
- Các mũi đất (nhô ra biển, hồ, núi) Ex: Cảng Hảo, Hồ Thanh Thủy, Núi Cam, Mount Rushmore....
  *But: the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Lake, the Mount of Olive.....

III. SO SÁNH
1. So sánh hơn
a. Short Adj/Adv: là những từ có 1 âm tiết và những từ có 2 âm tiết kết thúc bằng “y”: early, healthy, happy, pretty, dry, ....

  Form: S + be/V + adj/adv - er + than + O

  Ex: Cô ấy toENGINEY hơn chị.

b. Long Adj/Adv: là những từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên.

  Form: S + be/V + more + adj/adv + than + O

  Ex: Anh ấy giàu hơn em họ.

Note: Trước so sánh hơn có thể có “much”, “far”, “so”, “a little”, “a lot”, “a bit”

Ex:quelle car is far more expensive than that motorbike.

2. So sánh kém

Form: S + be/V + less + adj/adv/noun + than + noun/pronoun

Ex: Những công việc của họ cho họ ít tự do hơn chúng tôi.

3. So sánh nhất
a. Short Adj/Adv:

  Form: S + be/V + the adj/adv - est + ........

  Ex: Vinh là học sinh tốt nhất trong lớp.

b. Long Adj/Adv:

  Form: S + be/V + the most adj/adv +........

  Ex: Diệp là cô gái xinh đẹp nhất trong đội.

Note: Một số Adj, Adv so sánh đặc biệt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adj/Adv</th>
<th>So sánh hơn</th>
<th>So sánh nhất</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good/ well</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>the best: tốt, giỏi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad/ badly</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>the worst: tồi tệ, kém</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much/ many</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>the most: nhiều</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>the least: ít</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>older</td>
<td>the oldest: cũ già</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>elder</td>
<td>the eldest: anh, chị</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>farther</td>
<td>the farthest: khoảng cách</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART 2: EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS
I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.
1. A. pleasant B. health C. healthy D. breathe
2. A. come B. roll C. comb D. grow
3. A. fear B. realize C. pear D. near
4. A. inventor B. president C. adventure D. genetics
5. A. adopt B. front C. column D. borrow

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.
1. A. recommend B. volunteer C. understand D. potential
2. A. study B. reply C. apply D. rely
3. A. suspicion B. telephone C. relation D. direction
4. A. reduction B. popular C. financial D. romantic
5. A. discover B. difficult C. invention D. important

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR
I. Complete the sentences with A, An or The.
1. __________ Vietnamese like to joke around, but their jokes are not easily translated into English.
2. Each person has __________ strong sense of regional cultural identity.
3. Henry was __________ bit of __________ rebel when he was __________ teenager and dyed his hair pink, and he also rebelled his parents' plans for him and left school at __________ age of 16.
4. You may have __________ object that you trust will bring you good luck, but many people object to that belief.
5. Relationships in __________ family are never to be broken and they are to be built up continuously.
6. They are also very friendly, easy-going and have __________ easy smile.
7. To show respect, many Vietnamese people bow their heads to __________ superior or elder.
8. __________ Vietnamese have been described as energetic, sentimental, proud, and hardworking
9. __________ course allows students to progress at their own speed, and they are making much progress in awareness of cultural diversity.
10. There is __________ obvious contrast between __________ cultures of East and West; however, European cultures contrast with that of the USA.

II. Choose the correct words in brackets to complete the sentences.
1. In the past, the proposal and engagement ceremonies took place one or two years __________ before / after the wedding.
2. There is a wedding __________ proposal / reception for all guests after the wedding ceremony.
3. My cousin's __________ marriage / wedding is next Sunday.
4. The __________ groom / bride can have as many bridesmaids as she wants.
5. There will be about 100 __________ grooms / guests at my cousin's wedding.
6. My brother got __________ engaged / married to one of his friends from college and started saving for the big day.
7. On the wedding day, the best man is expected to help the __________ groom / bride.

V. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.
1. To the Chinese, 8 is a lucky number, ____ the Vietnamese believe 9 brings luck, and the 1 and 8 of 18, adding up to 9, are considered success.
   A. despite B. but C. while D. and
2. Many people believe that the first person who visits their home on the first day of the New Year will ____ their life.
   A. change B. afford C. effect D. affect
3. That year, things were going a lot better for the Pilgrims, thanks to ____ help of Squanto and Samoset.
   A. an B. the C. a D. x
4. In the Netherlands, singing at the dinner table means you are singing to the devil for your dinner – which means bad luck.
   A. x - the - the  B. the - the - a  C. x - a - the  D. the - the - the

5. In Spain, it is believed to be bad luck to enter the room with your left foot.
   A. a  B. an  C. the  D. x

6. Cultural diversity makes the United States a much more interesting place in which to live for all of its inhabitants.
   A. much better  B. more  C. many more  D. much more

7. In every culture, there are basic standards for social interaction such as personal space distance, eye contact, amount of body language displayed in public.
   A. reaction  B. interaction  C. relationship  D. relation

8. They invited these friends and their families to a special meal. It was the first Thanksgiving dinner with turkey, fish, green beans, and soup.
   A. a - a  B. a - the  C. a - x  D. the - a

9. Today, Australia is one of the most culturally diverse countries in the world.
   A. the more culturally  B. the most culturally  C. most cultural  D. the most cultural

10. UN World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development on May 21st is a chance to celebrate the cultural diversity of people around us, and find out more about what we have in common.
    A. as usual  B. as normal  C. in common  D. alike

C. READING

I. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>range</th>
<th>cultures</th>
<th>first</th>
<th>added</th>
<th>contributed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>benefited</td>
<td>dishes</td>
<td>developed</td>
<td>way</td>
<td>alive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cultural diversity means a range of different societies or people of different origins, religions and traditions all living and interacting together. Britain has benefited from diversity throughout its long history and is currently one of the most culturally diverse countries in the world.

The food they eat, the music they listen to, and the clothes they wear have all been influenced by different cultures coming into Britain. Ethnic food, for example, is part of an average British diet. One of Britain's favourite dishes is Indian curry. Britons have enjoyed curry for a surprisingly long time - the first curry went on an English menu in 1773.

Even the English language has added words from the languages spoken by Anglo-Saxons, Scandinavian Vikings and Norman French invaders. New words were contributed from the languages of other immigrants over the years.

Valuing the diverse culture is all about understanding and respecting the beliefs of others and their way of life, as we would expect someone to respect ours. It is about supporting individuals in keeping their cultural traditions and appreciating the fact that all these different traditions will enrich British life both today and in the future.

People from all over the world have contributed to the Britain and they continue to do so.

II. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

VIETNAMESE WEDDING CUSTOMS

The wedding consists of several first including asking permission to receive the bride, the procession to the groom's house, the ancestor ceremony, and the banquet party.

In the morning, the groom's mother and a few close relatives would walk to the bride's house with a present of betel to ask permission to receive the second at her house. The date and time of the ceremony is usually determined by a Buddhist monk or fortune teller.

In the procession to receive the bride, the groom and his family often carry decorated lacquer boxes covered in red cloth to represent his third and which include various fourth for the bride's family. There are either 6 or 8 boxes, but never 7 because it is bad fifth.
After paying their (6) ____ to their ancestors, the bride and groom will serve tea to their parents who will then give them advice regarding (7) ____ and family. During the candle ceremony, the bride and groom's families union is celebrated and the mother-in-law of the bride will open the boxes filled with jewelry and dress her new daughter-in-law in the jewelry.

Finally, the groom officially asks for permission to take his new bride (8) ____ and they make their way back to his house. During the (9) ____, there is usually a 10-course meal and the bride and groom make their (10) ____ to each table to express their gratitude and also get money as presents.

I. Complete the sentences with a suitable comparative or superlative.

1. In my opinion, Spanish is (easy) __________________________ foreign language to learn.
2. Dogs are intelligent but not (intelligent) __________________________ chimpanzees.
3. They say it's (good) __________________________ to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.
4. Even (carefully) __________________________ prepared plans can go wrong.
5. England isn't (mountainous country) __________________________ Scotland.
6. Reykjavik is the world's (northern) __________________________ capital city.
7. Your composition is full of mistakes because you didn't spend half (time) __________________________ on it you should have!
8. Don't worry, you'll be OK with Gary, he's (careful driver) __________________________ you could wish to have.
9. In the Alto Adige region of Italy, German dialect is spoken much (frequently) __________________________ Italian.
10. Sumo wrestlers must be (heavy) __________________________ athletes in the world.

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the superlative form of the adjectives given.

1. Russia is bigger than any other country in the world. (big)
   _____________________________________________________________
2. Many people believe that no sea in the world is warmer than the Red Sea. (warm)
   _____________________________________________________________
3. The Nile is longer than any other river in the world. (long)
   _____________________________________________________________
4. No ocean in the world is deeper than the Pacific. (deep)
   _____________________________________________________________
5. Mount Everest is higher than every mountain in the world. (high)
   _____________________________________________________________

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. inventor B. lecture C. examine D. second
2. A. doctor B. provide C. adopt D. sponsor
3. A. biology B. invention C. discovery D. digestion
4. A. discovered B. studied C. invented D. entered
5. A. carry  B. rabies  C. cat  D. battle

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.
1. A. swallow  B. survive  C. digest  D. finish
2. A. product  B. satisfy  C. pleasure  D. however
3. A. happiness  B. compose  C. company  D. consist
4. A. manage  B. recognize  C. argue  D. discriminate

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.
1. There are some things Americans would change, and ____ thing people would change is their education.
   A. the biggest  B. a big  C. the  D. a bigger
2. ____ people from England who went to live in North America nearly 400 years ago were called Pilgrims.
   A. a  B. x  C. an  D. the
3. In our tradition, when people mention "matter of betel and areca” they are talking about ____ issue.
   A. unmarried  B. married  C. marry  D. marriage
4. Cultural diversity makes our country ____ by making it a ____ place in which to live.
   A. rich - more interesting  B. richest - most interesting
   C. richer - most interesting  D. richer - more interesting
5. These people wanted to start ____ new life in ____ new country, but they faced a lot of difficulties because they didn't know anything about the new land.
   A. a – a  B. X - X  C. a - the  D. the - a
6. Nations where there is much cultural diversity can also sometimes be known as a ____.
   A. multi-ethnic society  B. multidimensional problem
   C. multicultural society  D. cultural uniformity
7. In Portugal, walking backwards will bring bad luck, because it paves ____ way for ____ devil to enter.
   A. the - the  B. a - the  C. a - a  D. the - a
8. The Pilgrims didn't know how to grow ____ food or build ____ homes, so a lot of them became very ill.
   A. a - a  B. X - X  C. a - the  D. the - a
9. To many ____ street vendors, the success of their day is determined by how it starts and by their first customer.
   A. superstitiously  B. supernatural  C. superstition  D. superstitious
10. In Russia, there is ____ belief that unmarried people should avoid sitting at ____ corner of ____ table because they will find difficulties finding their life partner and will not get married.
    A. a - the - the  B. the - the - the  C. a - a - a  D. a - a - the
11. On one spring day, ____ Pilgrims met two native Americans, Squanto and Samoset, who could speak English.
    A. an  B. the  C. a  D. x
12. One Chinese legend has it that the Jade Emperor asked for twelve representatives of the animal species on Earth to be brought to his ____ kingdom.
    A. heavenly  B. sky  C. heaven  D. space
13. Before the wedding, the groom usually asks his best friend to be his ____ , and the bride may have one or more ____.
    A. best man - bridesmaids  B. best man - housemaids
    C. closest man best maids  D. good man - best maids
14. Squanto and Samoset became ____ friends with the Pilgrims and gave them a lot of ____ advice about how to grow food and build homes to make their lives easier.
    A. a - a  B. X - X  C. a - the  D. the - a
15. However, another version says the ____ of the 12 animals in the Chinese horoscope was decided thousands of years ago by Buddha, who called for a New Year's meeting of animals.
    A. site  B. pan  C. order  D. position
16. They had ____ food and ____ warm homes for the winter, so they wanted to say thank you to their native American friends.
A. a - a  B. x - x  C. a - the  D. the - a
17. People from _____ cultures bring language skills, new ways of thinking, and creative solutions to difficult problems.
   A. diversify  B. diversification  C. diverse  D. diversity
18. No one knows the real origins of the Chinese _____ representing the cycles of the lunar year.
   A. horoscope  B. cycle  C. stars  D. space

IV. Fill in the gap with "a" or "the" to complete the passage.
(1) __________ wedding is the ceremony where (2) ________ couple gets married. On their wedding day, (3) ________ bride and groom may exchange wedding gifts or rings. Before the wedding, the groom usually asks his brother, best friend or father to be his best man. (4) ________ best man helps the groom get ready for (5) ________ ceremony and makes sure nothing goes wrong at the wedding. The bride may have one or more bridesmaids. The bridesmaid keeps (6) ________ bride calm, helps her get ready and looks after her dress. After the wedding ceremony, there is usually (7) ________ reception for the guests. Traditionally, the bride and groom go on their honeymoon immediately after (8) ________ wedding reception. Nowadays, (9) ________ majority of couples wait for a few days before they leave on honeymoon.

VI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.
JAPANESE WEDDING CUSTOMS

The Japanese (1) _____ of “san-san-kudo”, the three-by-three exchange is rich with (2) _____. It is performed by the bride and groom and both sets of cups. The first 3 represent three couples, the bride and (3) _____, and their parents. The second 3 represent three human weaknesses: hatred, passion, and ignorance. “Ku” or 9 is a lucky number in Japanese cultural, and “do” means escape from the three weaknesses.

Another highlight of this ceremony is a rosary with 21 beads that represent the couple, their families and the Buddha all joined on one string to symbolize the (4) _____ of the families. Part of the ceremony involves honoring the parents with (5) _____ of flowers, a toast, or a letter expressing their (6) _____ and gratitude.

The crane is a symbol of longevity and prosperity and so 1,001 gold origami cranes are folded to bring (7) _____, good fortune, longevity, and peace to the marriage.

The bride traditionally wears two outfits: the shiro, which is a white kimono worn for the (8) _____ and the uchikake kimono which is a patterned brocade worn at the reception.

Plenty of courses are served during the reception, but never in a multiple of four because the number four sounds like the word for (9) _____. Additionally, the different foods served all have special meanings, for example lobster might be several because red is a (10) _____ color or clams served with both shells symbolize the couple's union.

1. A. bride  B. ritual  C. law  D. difference
2. A. meaning  B. regulation  C. multiple  D. note
3. A. condition  B. culture  C. relation  D. groom
4. A. location  B. shell  C. union  D. gratitude
5. A. wraps  B. proves  C. offers  D. improves
6. A. love  B. make  C. hate  D. life
7. A. nervous  B. sad  C. luck  D. bad
8. A. inclusion  B. ceremony  C. approach  D. creation
9. A. life  B. depth  C. wedding  D. death
10. A. trouble  B. problem  C. confliction  D. lucky