

GETTING STARTED

Which festival should I see?



1 Listen and read.

Peter: Hey, I'm visiting Viet Nam this spring. I really want to see a festival there.

Duong: Really? Well, how about the Hue Festival?

Peter: What's that? And when is it?

Duong: It's in April. There's lots to see – a grand opening ceremony, an *ao dai* fashion show, a *Dem Phuong Dong* or oriental night show, royal court music performances... and sporting activities like human chess, boat races...

Peter: Sounds great! How about festivals in February or March?

Duong: Well, there's the Tet holiday. Why don't you come for that?

Peter: Are you sure? But it's your family reunion.

Duong: Sure! Come and join the celebration. To welcome Tet, we prepare a five-fruit tray and make jam and *chung* cakes. It's hard to explain on the phone. Just come, you won't regret it.

Peter: Thanks, Duong!

THIS UNIT INCLUDES:

VOCABULARY

Festivals
Festival activities

PRONUNCIATION

Stress of words ending in *-ion* and *-ian*

GRAMMAR

Simple and compound sentences: review
Complex sentences

COMMUNICATION

Talking about festivals in Viet Nam

Duong: Yes,... Then on the 12th day of the first lunar month I'll take you to Bac Ninh Province, which is north of Ha Noi, to see the Lim Festival.

Peter: Slow down, Duong! The 'what' festival?

Duong: Lim – there's traditional *quan ho* singing which is performed on dragon boats, and folk games like swinging on huge bamboo swings, wrestling...



Objectives:

By the end of this unit, students can:

- stress correctly multi-syllable words with *-ion* and *-ian* endings
- use lexical items related to the topic 'Festivals in Viet Nam'
- write compound sentences using conjunctions *and, but, or, yet, so* and conjunctive adverbs *however, nevertheless, moreover, therefore, otherwise*
- write complex sentences using subordinators *because, if, when, while, although, even though*
- read for specific information about festivals
- talk about a festival
- listen for specific information about a festival
- write about a festival they like or have been to

GETTING STARTED

Which festival should I see?

Introduction

Before Ss open their books, review the previous unit by asking them to take part in a small game. Teacher writes "Tet Festival" on the board and asks two groups of five students to come to the board. Group A writes what Vietnamese people should do and group B writes what Vietnamese people shouldn't do during the Tet Festival. Set a time limit. The game stops when the time is up. Each custom or tradition written down is rewarded with one mark. The group with higher marks wins.

Ask Ss to add any names of any other festivals in Viet Nam that they know or have been to. Ask them which of the festivals they would recommend to foreigners and why.

- I** Ask Ss to open their books and look at the picture and the heading **Which festival should I see?** Ask them some questions:

Where are Duong and Peter?

What are they doing?

What might they be talking about?

Ss answer the questions as a class.

a Tick (✓) true (T) or false (F).

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1. Peter will come to Viet Nam in spring. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Peter wants Duong to recommend somewhere to go. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Duong says that Peter should come to Hue and Da Nang. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Peter doesn't want to come to the Hue Festival. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Duong recommends Peter to see the Hue Festival, the Lim Festival, and to celebrate the Tet holiday with his family. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

b Read the conversation again and answer the questions.

- When is the Hue Festival held? What can visitors see there?
- What does Duong's family do to welcome Tet?
- Why does Duong say 'It's hard to explain on the phone'?
- Where and when is the Lim Festival held?
- Why do you think Duong recommends the Lim Festival?

c Can you find the following expressions in the conversation? Try to explain their meaning.

- Why don't you come for that?
- Sounds great!
- You won't regret it.
- Are you sure?

d Work in pairs. Make short conversations with the four expressions in **c**.

Example:



2 Use the words from the box to label the pictures.

ceremony reunion performance carnival procession anniversary



3 Match the words with the pictures of festivals.



- Do Son Buffalo-fighting Festival
- Cow Racing Festival
- Le Mat Snake Festival
- Whale Festival
- Elephant Race Festival



4 Match the festivals in **3** with their descriptions.

Festival	Description
	a. This is held in Don Village, Dak Lak Province. Elephants and their riders race to the sound of drums, gongs and the cheering crowds.
	b. This is held in An Giang Province. Each race includes two pairs of cows, and they are controlled by two young men.
	c. This is a traditional, buffalo-fighting ceremony to worship the Water God in Do Son, Hai Phong City.
	d. This is a festival to worship the whale and pray for the good fortune of the fishermen in Quang Nam.
	e. This festival uses a bamboo snake performance to retell the story of Le Mat Village.

- a** First, play the recording and have Ss work independently. Play the recording once or twice more. Pause the recording at the appropriate places if Ss need help with comprehension. Then allow Ss to share their answers with a classmate before discussing as a class.

Key: 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

- b** First, ask Ss not to look at the conversation to answer the questions, then have them open their books and check their answers.

Key:

1. In April. They can see a grand opening ceremony, an *ao dai* fashion show, a *Dem Phuong Dong* or oriental night show, royal court music performances ... and sporting activities.
2. Duong's family prepares a five-fruit tray and makes jam and *chung* cakes.
3. Because there are so many interesting things to see and enjoy, it would take too long to describe them.
4. In Bac Ninh, on 12th of the first lunar month.
5. Because it's near Ha Noi, it takes place right after Tet holiday and is full of traditional events.

- c** Ask Ss to look at the conversation again and underline the expressions. Have Ss use the context to try to explain when they may use the expressions. Correct them if necessary.

Key:

1. used as suggestion or to give advice
2. (*It/That*) *sounds* + adj: used to give your first impression of what you hear
3. to stress that it is worth spending time or money doing something
4. to show surprise and to check that something is really OK to do

- d** In pairs, have Ss role-play, practising the expressions in **c**. Call on a few pairs to perform to the class.

- 2** Have Ss work in pairs, matching the words with the pictures. Then check their answers. Afterwards, have Ss repeat the words chorally. Correct their pronunciation if necessary. Ask for translation to check their understanding if necessary.

Key: a. ceremony b. anniversary c. reunion
 d. procession e. carnival f. performance

- 3** Have Ss work independently, match the names of the festivals with the appropriate pictures, then cross-check with a partner. Finally, check Ss' answers.

Key: 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. e

- 4** Ask Ss to work in pairs, matching the descriptions of festivals with their names. Check Ss' answers.

Key: 1. c 2. b 3. e 4. d 5. a

A CLOSER LOOK 1

Vocabulary

1 Match the words to their meanings.

1. to preserve	a. a show
2. to worship	b. an act of special meaning that you do in the same way each time
3. a performance	c. to keep a tradition alive
4. a ritual	d. to remember and celebrate something or someone
5. to commemorate	e. to show respect and love for something or someone

2 Complete the sentences using the words in 1.

- The Giong Festival is held every year to _____ Saint Giong, our traditional hero.
- At Huong Pagoda, we offer Buddha a tray of fruit to _____ him.
- Thanks to technology, we can now _____ our culture for future generations.
- In most festivals in Viet Nam, the _____ often begins with an offering of incense.
- The Le Mat Snake _____ is about the history of the village.



3 Match the nouns with each verb. A noun can go with more than one verb.

a ceremony	a show	a celebration
an anniversary	a hero	good fortune
a ritual	a god	a reunion

- WATCH _____
- HAVE _____
- WORSHIP _____
- PERFORM _____

Pronunciation

Stress in words ending in *-ion* and *-ian*

4 a Look at the table below. What can you notice about these words?

competition	commemoration	procession
preservation	confusion	magician
musician	vegetarian	companion

Remember!

With the words ending in the suffix *-ion* or *-ian*, stress the syllable immediately before the suffix.

Example:

commemo'ration
vege'tarian



b Now listen and repeat the words.

5 Listen and stress the words below. Pay attention to the endings.

1. procession 5. politician

2. companion 6. musician

3. production 7. historian

4. competition 8. librarian

6 Read the following sentences and mark (') the stressed syllable in the underlined words. Then listen and repeat.



- Elephants are good companions of the people in Don Village.
- The elephant races need the participation of young riders.
- The elephant races get the attention of the crowds.
- Vietnamese historians know a lot about festivals in Viet Nam.
- It's a tradition for us to burn incense when we go to the pagoda.

A CLOSER LOOK 1

Introduction

Start with a game. Select two teams of four Ss to come to the front of the class. Set a time limit, and ask Ss to write nouns and verbs related to festivals on the board. They can draw two columns on the board, one for nouns and one for verbs. Then check the answers with the whole class. Decide the winner. Then check if Ss know the meanings of the words. Ask for translation to check their understanding if necessary.

Vocabulary

- 1** Now have Ss open their books and work independently on **1** and **2**. Then, ask them to share their answers with one or more partners. If necessary, ask for translation of some words or phrases in the box to check their understanding. Then check Ss' answers.

Key: 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d

2

Key: 1. commemorate 2. worship 3. preserve 4. ritual 5. performance

- 3** Have Ss work in pairs to match verbs with nouns on a piece of paper then swap the answers with another pair to check. Afterwards, check Ss' answers.

Key: 1. WATCH ... a ceremony, a show 2. HAVE ... (all can fit)
3. WORSHIP ... a god, a hero 4. PERFORM ... a ritual, a ceremony, a show

Pronunciation

Stress in words ending in *-ion* and *-ian*

- 4a** Ask Ss to look at the words in the table. T asks 'What do you notice about the endings? How many syllables does each word have?'. Have Ss answer and sum up:

Key: They are all words with more than two syllables.
They end with the suffix *-ion* or *-ian*

Model stress in different words with the ending *-ion*, and *-ian*. Ask Ss to look at the rules in the **Remember!** box. Discuss this rule with the class and elicit some pronunciations from Ss.

- b** Play the recording and ask Ss to listen and repeat the words, paying attention to the stress on the syllable immediately before the ending *-ion* or *-ian*. Play the recording as many times as necessary.



Audio script:

compe'tition	commemo'ration	pro'cession
preser'vation	confu'sion	ma'gician
mu'sician	vege'tarian	com'panion

- 5** Play the recording and ask Ss to listen and stress the words. Ask them to pay attention to the endings. Ss compare their answers in pairs. T checks.



Audio script: 1. pro'cession 2. com'panion 3. pro'duction 4. compe'tition
5. poli'tician 6. mu'sician 7. his'torian 8. lib'rarian

- 6** First, have Ss work individually to mark the stress patterns. Then ask Ss to work in small groups to read out the sentences. Go around to help Ss. Call some Ss to practise in front of the class. Correct their pronunciation if necessary. Ask Ss to listen and repeat the sentences while listening to the recording.

Key: 1. com'panions 2. partici'pation 3. at'tention 4. his'torians 5. tra'dition

A CLOSER LOOK 2

Grammar

Simple and compound sentences: review

1 Write **S** for simple sentences and **C** for compound sentences.

- _____ 1. I enjoy playing tennis with my friends every weekend.
- _____ 2. I like spring, but I don't like the spring rain.
- _____ 3. I've been to Ha Long twice, and I joined the carnival there once.
- _____ 4. My family and I went to the Nha Trang Sea Festival in 2011.
- _____ 5. I like the Mid-Autumn Festival and look forward to it every year.

2 Connect each pair of sentences with an appropriate conjunction in the box to make compound sentences.

and but or so yet

1. At the Mid-Autumn Festival children carry beautiful lanterns. It's a memorable childhood experience.

2. During Tet, Vietnamese people buy all kinds of sweets. They make *chung* cakes as well.

3. The Hung King's sons offered him many special foods. Lang Lieu just brought him a *chung* cake and a *day* cake.

4. To welcome Tet, we decorate our house with peach blossoms. We can buy a mandarin tree for a longer lasting display.

5. The Huong Pagoda Festival is always crowded. We like to go there to pray for good fortune and happiness.



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3 Connect each pair of sentences with an appropriate conjunctive adverb in the box to make compound sentences.

however nevertheless moreover
therefore otherwise

1. Chu Dong Tu and Giong are both legendary saints. They are worshipped for different things.

2. Tet is the most important festival in Viet Nam. Most Vietnamese return home for Tet.

3. Tet is a time for us to worship our ancestors. It's also a time for family reunion.

4. The Khmer believe they have to float lanterns. They may not get good luck.

5. The Hung King Temple Festival was a local festival. It has become a public holiday in Viet Nam since 2007.

Look out!

In formal language, conjunctive adverbs **however, nevertheless, moreover, therefore, otherwise** go after a semi colon (;) and before a comma (,).

Example:

I like reading; **therefore**, I spend a lot of money on books.



Complex sentences

1. A **complex sentence** includes one independent clause, and one (or more) dependent clause. The dependent clause can go before or after the independent clause.
 - If the dependent clause goes before the independent clause, it is followed by a comma (,).

Example:

While the elephants are racing, people cheer to encourage them.
dependent clause *independent clause*

- If the independent clause goes before the dependent clause, there is no comma.

Example:

People cheer to encourage the elephants while they are racing.

2. A dependent clause begins with a subordinator such as **when, while, because, although/ even though, or if**

A CLOSER LOOK 2

Simple sentences and compound sentences: review

Rules:

A **simple sentence** is one independent clause. Notice that a sentence that has two verbs as in the sentence *I enjoy playing tennis and look forward to it every weekend* or two nouns as in *My mother and I go shopping every weekend* is still a simple sentence because it has only one clause.

A **compound sentence** is two or more independent clauses joined together. Each clause is of equal importance and could stand alone. They can be joined with conjunctions *and, but, or, so, yet* or conjunctive adverbs *however, nevertheless, moreover, therefore, otherwise*.

Grammar

Simple and compound sentences: review

- 1 Ask Ss to work in pairs. Then have Ss answer before checking with the whole class.

Key: 1. S 2. C 3. C 4. S 5. S

- 2 Have Ss work individually and check with another S. Finally, T check Ss' answers with the whole class.

Key:

1. At the Mid-Autumn Festival children carry beautiful lanterns, **so** it's a memorable childhood experience.
2. During Tet, Vietnamese people buy all kinds of sweets, **and** they make *chung* cakes as well.
3. The Hung King's sons offered him many special foods, **but** Lang Lieu just brought him a *chung* cake and a *day* cake.
4. To welcome Tet, we decorate our house with peach blossoms, **or** we can buy a mandarin tree for a longer lasting display.
5. The Huong Pagoda festival is always crowded, **yet** we like to go there to pray for good fortune and happiness.

- 3 Ask Ss to look at the rules in the **Look out!** box. Tell them the use of punctuation in formal language when we write a compound sentence using conjunctive adverbs.

Key:

1. Chu Dong Tu and Giong are both legendary saints; **however/ nevertheless**, they are worshipped for different things.
2. Tet is the most important festival in Viet Nam; **therefore**, most Vietnamese return home for Tet.
3. Tet is a time for us to worship our ancestors; **moreover**, it is also a time for family reunion.
4. The Khmer believe they have to float lanterns; **otherwise**, they may not get good luck.
5. The Hung King Temple Festival was a local festival; **nevertheless/ however**, it has become a public holiday in Viet Nam since 2007.

4 Match the dependent clauses with the independent ones to make complex sentences.

Dependent clause	Independent clause
1. When the An invaders came to Viet Nam,	a. it is an essential part of the ceremony to worship the Water God.
2. Because <i>quan ho</i> is the traditional folk song of Bac Ninh,	b. the three-year-old boy grew up very fast and defeated them, legend says.
3. Even though Tien Dung was a daughter of the 18 th Hung King,	c. the crowds encourage them with drums and gongs.
4. If a pair of cows in the Cow Racing Festival go outside the line,	d. only this kind of singing is allowed at the Lim Festival.
5. Although the Buffalo-fighting Festival sounds frightening,	e. she married a poor man, Chu Dong Tu.
6. While the dragon boats at Ghe Ngo are racing,	f. they cannot continue the race.

5 Fill each blank with one suitable subordinator when, while, even though/ although, because or if.

ELEPHANT RACE FESTIVAL



The Elephant Race Festival is held by the Mngong people in spring in Don Village or in the forests near Srepok River, Dak Lak Province. (1) _____ the space must be wide enough for around 10 elephants to race, villagers often choose a large, flat area. (2) _____ the race is held in the forests, the area must be without too many big trees.

The elephants are led to the starting line, and (3) _____ the horn command is given,

the race begins. The elephants are encouraged by the sounds of drums, gongs and the cheering crowds (4) _____ they are racing.



(5) _____ an elephant wins the race, it lifts its trunk above its head and waits for its prize. (6) _____ the prize is small, every rider is proud to be the race winner.

6 Use your own words/ ideas to complete the sentences below. Compare your sentences with a partner.



1. Although I like the Giong Festival, _____.
2. Because it's one of the most famous festivals, _____.
3. If you go to Soc Son, _____.
4. When people go to Huong Pagoda, _____.
5. While people are travelling along Yen Stream, _____.



Complex sentences

- 4 Tell Ss to read the grammar box **Complex sentences** carefully. Go through the grammar point with the class to make sure everybody understands. Explain the meaning of the subordinators, translating if necessary. If time allows, ask Ss to give examples using the grammar point. Then ask Ss to work individually to match the clause and check with one or more partners. Finally, T corrects as a class.

Key: 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. f 5. a 6. c

- 5 Have Ss work individually to add the subordinators. Then check as a class. Discuss the reasons for using each subordinator.

Key:
1. Because 2. If 3. when 4. while 5. When 6. Although/Even though

- 6 Have Ss work in pairs to complete the sentences. Ask Ss to swap their sentences with other pairs and cross-check. Have some Ss read out their answers. If the classroom has a projector, show some answers and check them with the whole class.

Suggested answers:

1. _____, I have never been there.
2. _____, we shouldn't miss it.
3. _____, you should visit Giong Temple.
4. _____, they take a lot of photos.
5. _____, they can enjoy the beautiful scenery of the area.

COMMUNICATION

A Khmer Festival

Extra vocabulary

bamboo archway green rice flakes
coconut clasped hands floating lanterns

1 Look at the pictures. Discuss the following questions with a partner and then write the right words under the pictures.

- What are the things in the pictures?
- Do you know the festival at which they appear?



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

2 Now listen to an interview between a TV reporter and a man about a festival to check your answers.



3 Listen to the interview again and complete the table below with the answers to the suggested questions.

Where?	1. _____
When?	2. _____
Who is worshipped?	3. _____
What activities?	4. _____
	5. _____
	6. _____

4 Role-play in groups of three. One of you is a reporter; two of you are locals. Do an interview about a local festival. It can be a real or an imaginary festival.



Example:

A: Good morning. Can I ask you some questions about this festival?

B: Yes, of course.

A: What is the festival called?

B: It's _____. It's held in _____.

A: Who do you worship at the festival?

C: We worship _____.

COMMUNICATION

A Khmer Festival

Introduction

Before Ss open their books, ask them if they have been to/seen a festival by the Khmer. T can say *Today, we are going to listen to an interview with a Khmer about a Khmer Festival. What questions might the interviewer ask?*

- 1 Ask Ss to look at the pictures and answer the questions.
- 2 Play the recording and let Ss check their guesses.

Key:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| a 1. bamboo archway | 2. green rice flakes | 3. potatoes | 4. coconuts |
| 5. <i>pia</i> cake | 6. clasped hands | 7. lanterns | 8. dragon boat race |
| b Ooc bom boc festival | | | |



Audio script:

- A:** Good morning. Can I ask you some questions about this festival?
B: Yes, of course.
A: What is the festival called?
B: Ooc bom boc. It's held by our ethnic group in Soc Trang on the 14th and 15th evenings of the 10th lunar month.
A: Who do you worship at the festival?
B: Our Moon God. We thank him for giving us a good harvest and plenty of fish in the rivers.
A: What do you do during the festival?
B: First, we have a worshipping ceremony at home, under the bamboo archway or at the pagoda. When the moon appears, the old pray to the Moon God and the children raise their clasped hands to the moon.
A: Sounds great! So what are the offerings?
B: Green rice flakes, coconuts, potatoes and *pia* cakes.
A: Do you do any other activities after that?
B: Sure. Then we float beautiful paper lanterns on the river, and the next evening, we hold thrilling dragon boat races.

- 3 Ask Ss to work in pairs, making full questions based on the given question words and giving as many answers as possible based on what they can remember from the previous listening. Play the recording again for Ss to answer. If Ss haven't been able to answer all the questions, play the recording another time. Check the answers with the whole class.

Suggested questions:

1. Where is the festival held?
2. When is the festival held?
3. Who do the people worship at the festival?
- 4-6. What activities do people do at the festival?

- Key:** 1. Soc Trang 2. 14th, 15th evenings of the 10th lunar month 3. Moon God
4. have a worshipping ceremony 5. float paper lanterns 6. hold dragon boat races

- 4 Before the role-play begins, give Ss a little time to decide which festival to talk about and assign roles. Note that Ss could also invent a festival. Use the example in 4 and the listening in 3 as models. When everyone has finished, ask some groups to role-play in front of the whole class.

SKILLS 1

Reading

1 Below are pictures from websites about festivals in Viet Nam. Work in groups to answer the following questions.

1. What are the people doing in each picture?
2. Who do people worship at the Hung King Temple Festival?
3. Who do people worship at the Huong Pagoda Festival?

A. HUNG KING TEMPLE FESTIVAL



B. HUONG PAGODA FESTIVAL



2 Now read the information about these festivals to check your ideas.

A The Hung King Temple Festival takes place from the 8th to the 11th day of the third lunar month in Phu Tho. This festival is held to worship the Hung Kings who are the founders and also the first emperors of the nation. The festival features a procession from the foot of the Nghia Linh mountain to the High Temple on top of the mountain. Here, there is a ceremony of offering incense and specialities such as *chung* cakes, *day* cakes and five-fruit trays to the Kings. Moreover, there are also many joyful activities including bamboo swings, lion dances, wrestling and *xoan* singing performances.

B This Buddhist Festival is held annually and lasts for three months from the first to the third lunar month. During the festival, visitors come from all over the country and from overseas to join the procession and make offerings of incense, flowers, fruit and candles to worship Buddha at the pagoda. In addition to the ceremonies, people enjoy activities at this festival such as hiking in the mountains, exploring caves and taking photos of the beautiful scenery.

3 Find words/ phrases in the passages that have similar meaning to these words or phrases.

1. kings
2. includes as an important part of something
3. interesting, full of fun
4. from abroad
5. going for a long walk
6. natural surroundings

4 Read the information again and answer the following questions.

1. When does the Hung King Temple Festival take place?
2. What is included in the offerings to the Hung Kings?
3. Why is it joyful to go to the Hung King Temple Festival?
4. What do people do to worship Buddha at the Huong Pagoda Festival?
5. Which of the activities at the Huong Pagoda Festival do you like most?

Speaking

5 a Work in pairs. Your teacher is organising a trip. You have two options: going to Huong Pagoda or going to Hung King Temple. You have to decide the following:

1. Which place do you prefer to go to? Explain your choice.

Example:

I prefer to go to Huong Pagoda because I really want to travel along Yen Stream by boat.
How about you?

2. What things should you take with you? Why?

Example:

I think we should take a bottle of water because we'll need it when we're climbing the mountain.



b Now report your decisions to the class. Which location is more popular and why?

SKILLS 1

Reading

- 1 In small groups, have Ss look at the pictures and answer the questions, but don't check the answers with the class.
- 2 Give Ss two minutes to skim the passages and check their answers in 1. Explain that to skim, they must move their eyes very quickly over the text to get a general idea of the subject.
- 3 Now give Ss one minute to scan the passages to find the words. Explain that to scan they must move their eyes quickly over the text to look for specific information, rather than reading every word. Ask Ss to underline or circle the words they find with a pencil. T may help Ss work out the meanings of these words from the context. Then check with the whole class.

Key: 1. emperors 2. features 3. joyful 4. from overseas 5. hiking 6. scenery

- 4 Set a longer time limit for Ss to read the text again and answer the questions. Ask Ss to note where they found the information that helped them to answer the questions. Ss can compare answers with a partner before discussing them as a class.

Key:

1. The Hung King Temple festival takes place from the 8th to the 11th day of the third lunar month.
2. Incense, specialities such as *chung* cakes, *day* cakes and five-fruit trays.
3. Because there are many joyful activities including bamboo swings, lion dances, wrestling and *xoan* singing performances.
4. People join the procession and make offerings of incense, flowers, fruit and candles.
5. Ss' own answers.

Speaking

- 5a First, ask Ss to work in pairs, choosing one of the two places: *Huong Pagoda* or *Hung King Temple* to go to. Remind Ss to give a reason for their choice like in *Example 1*.
Now, ask Ss to think about what to take with them. Ask them to use the suggestions in the pictures. Encourage them to add any other items they think necessary and give reasons. Go around to help Ss.
- b Ask Ss to report their decisions to the class and decide which location is more popular. Remember to ask Ss to say why the chosen location is more popular.

SKILLS 2

Listening

1 Work in pairs. Describe the picture and answer the questions.

- Who is Saint Giong?
- What did he do for the country?



2 Listen to a tour guide giving information about the Giong Festival and circle the correct answer A, B, or C.

- The Giong Festival is held in _____ District, Ha Noi.
 - Dong Anh
 - Soc Son
 - Dong Da
- This festival is held to commemorate Saint Giong who defeated _____.
 - the An
 - the Ming
 - the Mongols
- The festival is held _____.
 - on the 6th day of the 4th lunar month
 - on the 12th day of the 4th lunar month
 - from the 6th to the 12th of the 4th lunar month

3 Listen to the talk again and write answers to the questions below.

- How different is Saint Giong from other heroes in Viet Nam?
- When do the preparations for the festival begin?
- What kind of ceremony takes place after the procession?
- What happens when night falls?
- How important is this festival?

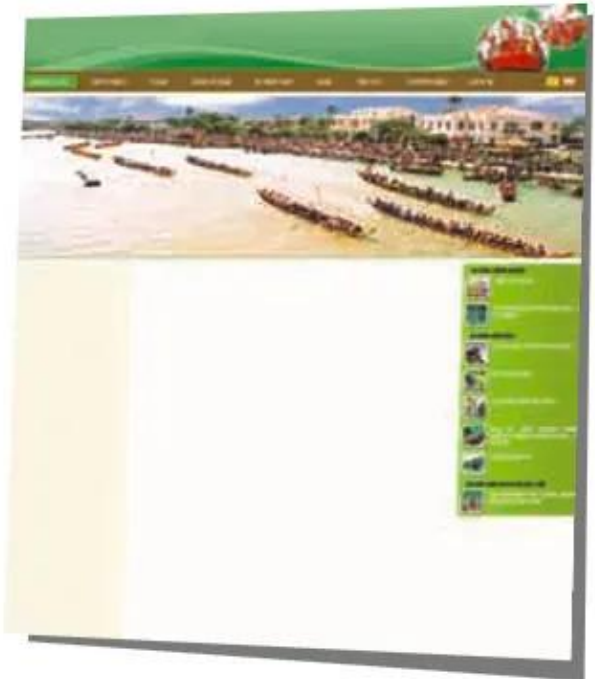
Writing

4 Work in pairs. Discuss with your partner the festival in Viet Nam that you like best. Use the word web below to take notes.



5 Now use the notes to write an article about this festival for the school website. Remember to add any necessary connectors below to make compound and complex sentences.

when while because
and but so
first then moreover



SKILLS 2

Introduction

Write the word 'hero' on the board as the centre of a word web. Ask volunteers to come up and add any words or phrases to the word-web connected with the topic of 'heroes'. Accept all ideas and don't correct anything. Then tell Ss they are going to listen to a passage about a Vietnamese hero and open the books.

Listening

- 1 Ask Ss to work in pairs, describing the picture and then answer the questions.
- 2 Tell Ss that they are going to listen to a tour guide giving information about the Giong Festival. Ask them to read the questions carefully and try to predict the answers based on what they know. Remind them to pay attention to keywords in the options. Play the recording and ask Ss to circle the right answers. Check their answers with the whole class.

Key: 1. B 2. A 3. C

- 3 Have Ss underline keywords in the questions. Play the recording. Ask them to write answers on a piece of paper. If necessary, play the recording again for Ss to check the answers. Then select Ss to read out their answers to the class. Elicit any corrections from the class as you write their answers on the board.

Key: 1. He is a mythical hero, who grew from a three-year-old child into a giant overnight.
2. The preparations begin one month before the festival.
3. A religious ceremony
4. There is a *cheo* play performance.
5. This festival shows the love for our motherland and the preservation of our cultural heritage.



Audio script:

The Giong Festival is celebrated every year in Phu Linh Commune, Soc Son District, Ha Noi. This festival commemorates the hero, Saint Giong. He is considered a mythical hero because he grew from a three-year-old child into a giant overnight. He is worshipped for defending the country from foreign invaders - the An.

Although this festival is held from the 6th to the 12th day of the 4th lunar month, people start preparing traditional clothing for the procession and for various festival performances one month beforehand. During the festival, the procession starts at the Mother Temple and goes to Thuong Temple where a religious ceremony is performed. When night falls, a *cheo* play is performed. Then the festivities end with a thanksgiving procession on the 12th.

This festival shows our love for the motherland and the preservation of our cultural heritage.

Writing

- 4 Set a time limit for Ss to brainstorm ideas and write their notes. Move around, helping Ss with ideas where necessary.
- 5 Ask Ss to refer back to the reading passages in **Skills 1** for useful language and ideas, and note some necessary expressions and language as well as connectors they may need on the board.
Ask Ss to work individually to write a first draft. Display all or some of the articles on the wall/ board. Other Ss and T give comments. Ss edit and revise the articles as homework.

LOOKING BACK

Vocabulary

1 Rearrange the letters to label the pictures.



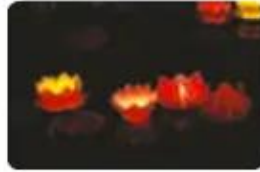
1. icnesen



2. ofernfigs



3. pary



4. lnerants



5. csrwod



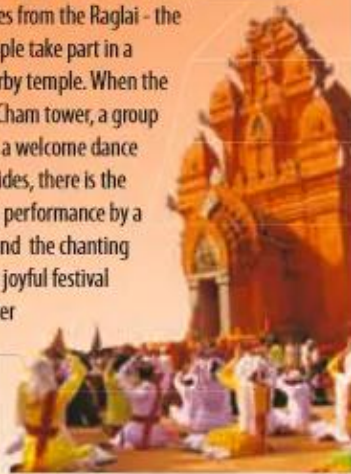
6. cehergin

2 Complete the text about the Kate Festival with the words in the box.

commemorates performances ancient
 procession ethnic ritual
 respect perform

The Kate Festival is held by the Cham (1) group in Ninh Thuan in the central part of Viet Nam. This festival (2) their heroes - the Gods Po Klong Garai and Po Rome and shows their (3) to these Gods.

At the festival, the Cham people have to do a (4) to welcome the costumes from the Raglai - the (5) Cham. People take part in a (6) to the nearby temple. When the procession arrives at the Cham tower, a group of dancers (7) a welcome dance in front of the tower. Besides, there is the *Poh Bang* (door opening) performance by a magician in the temple and the chanting of a hymn. This is a really joyful festival which features many other activities like (8) of the Ginang drum and the Saranai flute and the Apsara dance.



Grammar

3 Choose the correct answer.

1. *When/ If* you are Vietnamese, you should know the story of *chung* cakes and *day* cakes.
2. *Even though/ When* the *New Year's Eve* is late at night, children stay awake to welcome the New Year and to watch the firework display.
3. Children like the Mid-Autumn Festival *because/ although* they are given many sweets and toys.
4. *While/ If* children are waiting for the moon to rise, they sing, dance and listen to the story of *Hang Nga* and *Cuoi*.
5. *Because/ When* you come to the Lim Festival, you can enjoy the singing of the most skilled *lien anh* and *lien chi*.

4 Use your own words/ Ideas to complete the sentences below. Compare your sentences with a partner.

1. When the Lim Festival begins, _____
2. Because we have many festivals in January, _____
3. If you go to the Hue Festival, _____
4. Although sticky rice is very tasty, _____
5. While we are boiling chung cakes, _____

Communication

5 Put the following things and activities in the correct columns.

mooncakes lion dance floating lanterns
 family reunion visiting relatives kumquat
 welcome-the-moon party firework displays
 the first-footer *Hang Nga* and *Cuoi* stories

New Year Festival	Mid-Autumn Festival

LOOKING BACK

Encourage Ss not to refer back to the unit pages. Instead they can use what they have learnt during the unit to help them answer the questions.

Ss should record their result for each exercise to finish the **self-assessment** at the end of the unit and identify areas to review.

Vocabulary

- 1** Ask Ss to work individually, then compare their answers with a partner. Ask some Ss to write their answers on the board.

1. incense 2. offerings 3. pray 4. lanterns 5. crowds 6. cheering

- 2** Ask Ss to work individually, then check answers with a partner. Check Ss' answers. Ask some Ss to write answers on the board.

1. ethnic 2. commemorates 3. respect 4. ritual
5. ancient 6. procession 7. perform 8. performances

Grammar

For **3** and **4**, ask Ss to do them individually first. Then Ss check their answers with a partner before discussing the answers as a class. However, tell Ss to keep a record of their original answers so that they can use that information in their self-assessment.

- 3** Key: 1. If 2. Even though 3. because 4. While 5. When

- 4** Suggested answers:

1. **When** the Lim festival begins, people come to see the *quan ho* singing performance.
2. **Because** we have many festivals in January, we call it the month of fun and joy.
3. **If** you go to the Hue festival, you can enjoy an *ao dai* fashion show.
4. **Although** sticky rice is very tasty, it's hard to eat it every day.
5. **While** we are boiling *chung* cakes, we often listen to our grandparents' stories.

Communication

- 5** First, ask Ss to do the task individually to sort the words and phrases for the two festivals. Then check their answers as a class.

Key:

New Year Festival	Mid-Autumn Festival
family reunion	mooncakes
visiting relatives	lion dance
firework displays	floating lanterns
kumquat	welcome-the-moon party
the first-footer	<i>Hang Nga</i> and <i>Cuoi</i> stories

- 6** Work in pairs, find out which festival your partner prefers. Which three things or activities does your partner like best in the festival he/ she chooses? Why?

Example:



Finished! Now I can ...	✓	✓✓	✓✓✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> talk about festivals in Viet Nam and the reasons they are held use compound and complex sentences to talk about festivals stress and pronounce correctly multi-syllable words ending in <i>-ion</i> and <i>-ian</i> write about a festival I like 			

PROJECT

TALENT SHOW



- 1** Look at the pictures. Ask and answer the questions.

1. What kind of singing are the people in the pictures performing?
2. When/ Where do they perform these songs?
3. Can you sing any of these?

- 2** Plan your performance.

1. Work in groups.
2. Choose a song that is often performed in a festival.
3. Search for information about the song.
 - What is the song?
 - Where and when is it often performed?
 - What special instrument is needed for the performance?
 - Is there anything special about the song?
4. Present the information to the whole class.
5. Perform the song.
6. Vote for the best performance.

- 6 Ask Ss to interview each other about the 3 activities that they like best and give reasons. Encourage them to give as many reasons as possible.

Finished!

Finally, ask Ss to complete the **self-assessment**. Identify any difficulties and weak areas and provide further practice.

PROJECT TALENT SHOW

- 1 First, ask Ss to work in groups. Ask and answer the questions.

Suggested answers:

1. *Chau van* singing, *xoan* singing, *quan ho* singing and *don ca tai tu* singing.
 2. - *Chau van* is often performed in competitions or religious ceremonies in the north of Viet Nam.
 - *Xoan* is often performed in the Hung King Temple Festival or in other local festivals in Phu Tho Province.
 - *Quan ho* is often performed in the Lim Festival, Bac Ninh Province and local festivals.
 - *Don ca tai tu* is often performed in the south of Viet Nam, normally in weddings, birthday anniversaries, and local festivals.
- 2 Ask Ss to work in bigger groups to do the project. Based on the result of Ss' answers to question 3, rearrange the groups so that Ss who know how to sing these songs are distributed evenly among the groups. Ss read the instructions in the book. Answer Ss' questions if there are any. Ss will probably need to do some research outside of class before making presentations and performances. Start the next lesson with the talent show. Have Ss perform, then ask the whole class to vote for the best performance.