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EXAM FOCUS 13:

CUSTOM

**ALL-ROUND
VOCAB
LIST**

**SELECTION
2026!!!**



SUPER ENGLISH FORCE ★ SINCE 1998



CUSTOM 傳統

⊙ritual⊙tradition⊙culture⊙superstition⊙religion⊙festivals⊙

- **long-established customary practices** (歷史悠久的傳統習俗)
- **explore social manners and customs** (探索社會禮儀與習俗)
- **patterns of behaviour within a community** (社區中的行為模式)
- **maintain and preserve traditional heritage** (維護和保護傳統文化遺產)
- **be highly respected within the community** (在社區中受到高度尊敬)
- **mythical and historical stories** (神話與歷史故事)
- **religious beliefs and rituals** (宗教信仰與儀式)
- **symbolic meanings of traditional Chinese heritage**
(中國傳統文化遺產的象徵意義)
- **a time-honoured cultural tradition** (歷史悠久的文化傳統)
- **be steeped in tradition** (充滿傳統色彩)
- **be handed down from generation to generation** (世代相傳)
- **festival celebrations** (節日慶祝活動)
- **a symbol of family reunion and harmonious gatherings**
(家庭和諧團聚的象徵)
- **the spirit of the festival** (節日精神)
- **share festive delicacies with family and friends**
(與家人朋友分享節日美食)
- **gift-giving culture in Asian societies** (亞洲社會的送禮文化)
- **a meaningful way to express gratitude and respect**
(表達感激與尊重的有意義方式)
- **perform prayers** (進行祈禱)
 - **burn incense** (燒香)



- **bow in respect** (鞠躬致敬)
- **shake fortune sticks and seek divine guidance** (求籤問卜)
- **offer sacrifices to ancestors or deities** (向祖先或神明獻祭)
- **serve tea as a sign of respect** (奉茶表示敬意)
- **practise fortune-telling** (算命)
- **believe in supernatural forces** (相信超自然力量)
- **post red festive signs and paste door couplets** (貼揮春與對聯)
- **carry traditional bridal sedan chairs in ceremonies** (婚禮儀式中抬花轎)
- **break with tradition** (打破傳統)
- **adapt traditional customs to modern values**
(讓傳統習俗適應現代價值觀)
- **modern interpretations of traditional food** (傳統食品的現代演繹)
- **excessive commercialisation of festivals** (節日過度商業化)
- **luxury packaging and overconsumption** (奢華包裝與過度消費)
- **an outdated social expectation** (過時的社會期望)
- **strike a balance between tradition and sustainability**
(在傳統與可持續之間取得平衡)
- **promote eco-friendly celebration practices** (推廣環保節日慶祝方式)
- **celebrate festivals in a meaningful yet responsible way**
(以有意義且負責任的方式慶祝節日)
- **experience authentic local culture** (體驗真實的本地文化)
- **a cultural experience beyond ordinary sightseeing**
(超越普通觀光的文化體驗)
- **an ancient practice rooted in Chinese culture**
(植根于中國文化的古老傳統)
- **a valuable part of traditional Chinese lifestyle**
(中國傳統生活方式的重要組成部分)



Festivals

Halloween (萬聖節)	Lunar New Year (農曆新年/春節)
Christmas (耶誕節)	Mid-Autumn Festival (中秋節)
Dragon Boat Festival (端午節)	Lantern Festival (元宵節)
Ching Ming Festival / Clear Bright Festival (清明節)	
Chung Yeung Festival / Double Ninth Festival (重陽節)	
Hungry Ghost Festival (中元節/鬼節)	Valentine's Day (情人節)
Thanksgiving Day (感恩節)	National Day (國慶日)

Religion

Christianity (基督教)	Catholicism (天主教)
Buddhism (佛教)	Taoism (道教)
Islam (伊斯蘭教)	Muslim (回教)
Confucianism (儒家思想/儒教)	Voodoo (巫毒教)

International Cuisine Culture

Japanese: sushi (壽司) / sashimi (刺身)
 Thai: Tom Yum Goong (冬陰功湯) / durian (榴槤)
 Spanish: tapas (塔帕斯) / ham (西班牙火腿)
 Indian: curry (咖喱) / naan (印度烤餅)
 British: fish and chips (炸魚薯條) / steak (牛排)
 Singaporean: Bak Kut Teh (肉骨茶) / Hainanese chicken rice (海南雞飯)
 Malaysian: laksa (叻沙) / satay (沙爹)
 Italian: spaghetti & pasta (義大利面) / pizza (披薩)
 Vietnamese: spring rolls (越南春捲) / pho soup (越南河粉)
 German: beer (啤酒) / sausages (香腸)
 Korean: kimchi (泡菜) / Korean BBQ (韓式烤肉)
 Chinese: Peking duck (北京烤鴨) / roasted suckling pig (烤乳豬)
 Hong Kong: dim sum (點心) / hot pot (火鍋)
 Belgian: chocolate (巧克力) / waffle (華夫餅)
 American: hamburger (漢堡包) / doughnut (甜甜圈)
 French: red wine (紅酒) / foie gras (鵝肝)



🗨 Expression Formula x Exam Focus 🗨

2012 Set 1.2

Part A Group Interaction

This article appeared in a newspaper on the Mainland:

Mooncake giving – a time-honoured or outdated tradition?

For centuries, mooncakes were the symbol of China's Mid-Autumn Festival, but in recent years they have become associated with excessive packaging and high calories.

In 2009 alone, China produced 250,000 tons of mooncakes, and wrapping paper consumed more than 6,000 trees, according to the People's Daily website. However, regulations introduced by the Chinese government appear to have exerted a major influence on the mooncake market. 'Mooncakes have less wrapping compared to last year and more are in recyclable paper boxes rather than metal ones,' said a Walmart salesperson in Beijing.

While luxury boxes may not be as prominent this year, there is not much change to the Mid-Autumn 'gift culture' at the core of the excess. 'It has become a custom we tiredly follow,' said one customer, referring to the practice of sending expensive mooncakes to superiors and important friends. Until the Chinese start to question the time-honoured but outdated gift-sending mentality and encourage better packaging and recycling standards, Mid-Autumn Festival will continue to be a time of wasteful over-consumption.

Your group is discussing the tradition of giving mooncakes. You may want to talk about:

- whether the tradition of giving mooncakes is wasteful
- whether traditional mooncakes should be replaced with non-traditional versions
- how the festival can be celebrated in a more environmentally-friendly way
- anything else you think is important



