**UNIT 4: ETHNIC GROUPS OF VIET NAM**



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**A. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Words | Type | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|  | ethnic | (adj) | /ˈeθnik/ | thuộc dân tộc |
|  | ethnic group |  | /ˈeθnik ɡruːp/ | (nhóm) dân tộc |
|  | minority | (n) | /maɪˈnɒrəti/ | dân tộc thiểu số |
|  | bamboo | (n) | /ˌbæmˈbuː/ | tre, cây tre |
|  | bamboo house |  | /ˌbæmˈbuː haʊs/ | nhà tre |
|  | stilt house |  | / stɪlt haʊs/ | nhà sàn |
|  | communal | (adj) | /kəˈmjuːnl/ | chung, công |
|  | communal house |  | /kəˈmjuːnl haʊs/ | nhà rông, nhà sinh hoạt cộng đồng |
|  | post | (n) | /pəʊst/ | cột, cây cột |
|  | folk | (adj) | /fəʊk/ | thuộc về dân gian, truyền thống |
|  | folk dance |  | /fəʊk dɑːns/ | điệu múa dân gian |
|  | musical | (adj) | /ˈmjuːzɪkl/ | thuộc về âm nhạc |
|  | musical instrument |  | /ˈmjuːzɪkl ˈɪnstrəmənt/ | nhạc cụ |
|  | traditional | (adj) | /trəˈdɪʃənl/ | thuộc về truyền thống, theo truyền thống |
|  | costume | (n) | /ˈkɒstjuːm/ | trang phục |
|  | sticky-rice | (n) | /ˌstɪki ˈraɪs/ | xôi |
|  | five-colour sticky rice |  | / faɪv ˈkʌlə(r)ˌstɪki ˈraɪs/ | xôi ngũ sắc |
|  | flute | (n) | /fluːt/ | sáo |
|  | bamboo flute |  | / ˌbæmˈbuː fluːt/ | sáo ống tre |
|  | gong | (n) | /ɡɒŋ/ | cái cồng, cái chiêng |
|  | feature | (n) | /ˈfiːtʃə(r)/ | nét, đặc điểm |
|  | overlook | (v) | /ˌəʊvəˈlʊk/ | nhìn ra, đối diện |
|  | terraced | (adj) | /ˈterəst/ | có hình bậc thang |
|  | terraced field |  | /ˈterəst fiːld/ | ruộng bậc thang |
|  | livestock | (n) | /ˈlaɪvstɒk/ | gia súc |
|  | raise | (v) | /reɪz/ | chăn nuôi |
|  | soil | (n) | /sɔɪl/ | đất trồng |
|  | enrich | (v) | /ɪnˈrɪtʃ/ | làm phong phú, làm màu mỡ thêm |
|  | staircase | (n) | /ˈsteəkeɪs/ | cầu thang bộ |
|  | weave | (v) | /wiːv/ | dệt, đan, kết lại |
|  | wooden | (adj) | /ˈwʊdn/ | bằng gỗ |
|  | wooden statue |  | /ˈwʊdn ˈstætʃuː/ | tượng gỗ |
|  | peaceful | (adj) | /ˈpiːsfl/ | yên bình |
|  | awesome | (adj) | /ˈɔːsəm/ | đáng kinh ngạc, tuyệt vời |
|  | unique | (adj) | /juˈniːk/ | độc nhất, chỉ có một |
|  | highland | (n) | /ˈhaɪlənd/ | vùng cao nguyên |
|  | delta | (n) | /ˈdeltə/ | vùng châu thổ |
|  | close | (adj) | /kləʊz/ | gần, sát |
|  | natural | (adj) | /ˈnætʃrəl/ | thuộc về thiên nhiên |
|  | nature | (n) | /ˈneɪtʃə(r)/ | thiên nhiên |
|  | culture | (n) | /ˈkʌltʃə(r)/ | văn hoá |
|  | brochure | (n) | /ˈbrəʊʃə(r)/ | tập sách mỏng |
|  | travel brochure |  | /ˈtrævl ˈbrəʊʃə(r)/ | tập sách về du lịch |

* **Notes**

Viet Nam có nhiều dân tộc **(ethnic group)**

**Example:** Kinh ethnic group = dân tộc Kinh

Tay ethnic group = dân tộc Tày

Nung ethnic group = dân tộc Nùng

Ede ethnic group = dân tộc Êđê

Hmong ethnic group = dân tộc Hmong

Khmer ethnic group = dân tộc Khơ – me

Cham ethnic group = dân tộc Chăm

Bhanar ethnic group = dân tộc Ba-na

* **Word form**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Noun** | **Adjective** | **Adverb** |
| **complicate** | complication | complicated |  |
|  | ethnology  ethnologist | ethnic  ethnological | ethnically |
|  | curiousness  curiosity | curious | curiously |
|  | tradition  traditionalism  traditionalist | traditional |  |
|  | speciality | special |  |

**B. GRAMMAR**

**1. Questions** (Một số dạng câu hỏi)

**a. Yes/ No questions** (Câu hỏi Yes/ No) **(Auxiliary verb:** Trợ động từ)

\*\*\* **Auxiliary verb** (Do/ Does/ Did/ Will /...) + S + V?

🡲 Yes, S + auxiliary verb

🡲 No, S + auxiliary verb + not

**Example:** Do you like playing badminton?🡲 Yes, I do

Does she work in a hospital? 🡲 No, she doesn’t.

Did he go swimming with his friends?’ 🡲 Yes, he did.

\*\*\* **Be** (Is/ Am/ Are/ Was/ Were) + S + Adj/ N …?

🡲 Yes, S + be.

🡲 No, S + be + not.

**Example:** Is he from England? 🡲 Yes, he is

Are they your parents? 🡲 No, they aren’t

Was she at home last night? 🡲 Yes, she was.

**b. Wh-questions** (Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi)

Câu hỏi với từ hỏi (Wh-questions) là loại câu hỏi được sử dụng để lấy thông tin. Loại câu hỏi này thường bắt đầu với các từ để hỏi như: who, what, which, when, …

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **What:** cái gì | **Which:** cái nào |
| **Who:** ai | **Whose:** của ai (hỏi về sở hữu) |
| **Why:** tại sao | **Where:** ở đâu |
| **When:** khi nào | **How many/ How much:** bao nhiêu (số lượng) |
| **How much:** bao nhiêu (giá cả) | **How long:** bao lâu |
| **How far:** bao xa |  |

**Wh-questions** + **be** + S + Adj/ N?  
**Wh-questions** + **auxiliary verb** + S + V?

* **Cách dùng các từ hỏi (Wh-question words)**

**+ Who** (ai) dùng để hỏi về người.

Who told you that story? (Ai kể cho bạn nghe chuyện đó vậy?)

**+ What** (gì, nào) dùng để hỏi về sự vật, sự việc hay điều chưa biết.

What will you do this weekend? (Cuối tuần này bạn sẽ làm gì?)

**+ Which** (người nào, cái nào, nơi nào, vật nào) dùng để hỏi về sự lựa chọn.

Which one do you choose, the left or right? (Bạn chọn cái nào, cái bên trái hay bên phải?)

**+ Whose** (của ai) dùng để hỏi về chủ sở hữu

Whose bike is this? (Đây là xe đạp của ai?)

**+ When** (khi nào) dùng để hỏi về thời gian.

When will the meeting start? (Cuộc họp sẽ bắt đầu khi nào?)

**+ Where** (ở đâu) dùng để hỏi về vị trí và địa điểm.

Where is my bag? (Túi xách của tôi đâu rồi?)

**+ Why** (tại sao) dùng để hỏi nguyên nhân và tìm lý do.

Why is the boy crying? (Tại sao thằng bé lại khóc?)

**+ How** (như thế nào, bằng cách nào) dùng để hỏi cách thức, tình trạng.

How do you get there? (Bạn đến đó bằng cách nào?)

**2*.* Countable and uncountable nouns** (Danh từ đếm được và không đếm được)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Cách dùng** |
| **(Countable nouns)**  Danh từ đếm được | - Danh từ đếm được là những danh từ chỉ người hay vật mà chúng ta có thể đếm được.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.g.** | person (người), one person (một người), two persons (hai người) | |  | room (phòng), one room (một phòng), two rooms (hai phòng) |   - Danh từ đếm được có cả hai hình thức số ít và số nhiều. Chúng ta có thể dùng mạo từ **a/an** với danh từ đếm được số ít và các con số hoặc **some, many, a few** với danh từ đếm được số nhiều.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **E.g.** | a pen | một cây bút máy | |  | an apple | một quả táo | |  | two cats | hai con mèo | |  | some people | một ssố người | |  | many dolls | nhiều búp bê | |
| **(Uncountable nouns)**  Danh từ không đếm được | - Danh từ không đếm được là những danh từ chỉ sự vật, sự việc hay hiện tượng mà chúng ta không thể đếm được.  Created by: Mr Thanh (0369904425)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **E.g.** | money | tiền | |  | water | nước | |  | information | thông tin |   - Phần lớn danh từ không đếm được không có hình thức số nhiều, do đó chúng ta không dùng được các con số và mạo tư **a/an** với danh từ không đếm được. Tuy nhiên, chúng ta có thể dùng **some, much, a little** hoặc các cụm từ chỉ sự đo lường trước danh từ không đếm được.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **E.g.** | some information | một số thông tin | |  | a bar of chocolate | một thanh sô cô la | |  | a glass of water | một li nước | |

**C. PRONUNCIATION**

**Sound /k/ and /g/**

**1. Các phát âm âm /k/ và /g/**

**a. Cách phát âm âm /k/**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Bước 1:** Để khẩu hình miệng mở tự nhiên, phần cuống lưỡi nâng lên chạm vào phần ngạc mềm ở trên, chặn luồng hơi đi ra.  **Bước 2:** Nhanh chóng hạ lưỡi xuống để luồng hơi thoát ra, tạo thành âm /k/, dây thanh quản không rung. |  |

- /k/ là một âm vô thanh, nên khi tập phát âm có thế đưa một tờ giấy gần sát miệng để kiểm tra. Nếu dây thanh không rung và giấy bị luồng hơi bật bay là phát âm đúng.

**b. Cách phát âm âm /g/**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Bước 1:** Để khẩu hình miệng mở tự nhiên, phần cuống lưỡi nâng lên chạm vào phần ngạc mềm ở trên, chặn luồng hơi đi ra.  **Bước 2:** Sau đó lưỡi nhanh chóng hạ xuống đẩy mạnh luồng hơi thoát ra ngoài và tạo thành âm /g/ với dây thanh quản rung. |  |

**2. So sánh cách phát âm phụ âm /k/ và /g/.**

**Giống nhau:**

-/k/ và /g/ là cặp phụ âm có cùng cấu hình miệng, lưỡi (miệng hơi mở, phần cuống lưỡi nâng lên chạm vào ngạc mềm chặn luồng hơi đi ra).

**Khác nhau:**

-/k/ là phụ âm *vô thanh,* khi phát âm luồng hơi đẩy ra mạnh và không làm dây thanh quản rung.

- /g/ là phụ âm *hữu thanh,* khi phát âm luồng hơi đẩy ra yếu và làm dây thanh quản rung.

**3. Các dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /k/ và /g/**

* **Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /k/**

**Dấu hiệu 1:** “k” được phát âm là /k/ khi đặt ở bất kỳ vị trí đầu một từ, giữa từ và cả cuối từ.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| keep | /ki:p/ | giữ |
| kindergarten | /ˈkɪndəɡɑːtn/ | nhà trẻ |
| kitchen | /ˈkɪtʃɪn/ | phòng bếp |
| darken | /ˈdɑːkən/ | làm tối, làm u ám |
| cooker | /ˈkʊkər/ | nồi cơm |
| lock | /lɒk/ | khoá |
| attack | /əˈtæk/ | cuộc tấn công |

**Dấu hiệu 2:** “c” được phát âm là /k/ khi đặt ở đầu hoặc giữa từ.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| column | /ˈkɒləm/ | cột |
| bacon | /ˈbeɪkən/ | thịt lợn hun khói |
| conclusion | /kənˈkluːʒn/ | kết luận |
| discard | /dɪˈskɑːrd/ | vứt bỏ |

**Dấu hiệu 3:** Khi “cc” theo sau là nguyên âm trừ “e” thì “cc” được phát âm là /k/.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| accountant | /əˈkaʊntənt/ | kể toán |
| acclaim | /əˈkleɪm/ | ngợi ca |
| accurate | /ˈækjərət | chính xác |
| occasion | /əˈkeɪʒn/ | dịp |

**Dấu hiệu 4:** “qu” sẽ được phát âm là /k/ trong những từ chứa “qu”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| queue | /kjuː/ | xếp hàng |
| quay | /kiː/ | cầu tàu |
| antique | /ænˈtiːk/ | đồ cổ |
| technique | /tekˈniːk/ | kỹ thuật |

**Chú ý:** Âm /k/ câm khi từ có cấu tạo K + N.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| know | /nəʊ/ | biết |
| knee | /niː/ | đầu gối |
| knowledge | /ˈnɒlɪdʒ/ | sự hiểu biết |

* **Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /g/**

**Dấu hiệu:** “g” được đọc là /g/.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| gain | /ɡeɪn/ | thu được |
| garden | /ˈɡɑːrdn/ | khu vườn |
| jungle | /ˈdʒʌŋɡl/ | rùng rậm |
| negotiate | /nɪˈɡəʊʃieɪt/ | thương lượng, đàm phán |
| negative | /ˈneɡətɪv/ | tiêu cực, phủ định |

**Chú ý:** “g” câm (không được phát âm) khi G + M, N.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| foreign | /ˈfɒrən/ | nước ngoài |
| design | /dɪˈzaɪn/ | thiết kế |
| campaign | /kæmˈpeɪn/ | chiến dịch |
| sign | /saɪn/ | ký |



**A. PHONETIC**

**Exercise 1: Fill in the blank with a word containing sound /k/.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| accountant | knee | column | antique |

1. I didn't have time to read the whole article - just the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. John works as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for a large corporation.

3. My grandmother gave me an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_clock that's been in our family for generations.

4. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hurts after running in the marathon last weekend.

**Exercise 2: Fill in the blank with a word containing sound /g/.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **frogs** | **bags** | **girl** | **glass** |

1. The little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was so excited to go to the park.

2. I accidentally dropped my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and it shattered into pieces.

3. She packed her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and left for her trip to Europe.

4. We could hear the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_croaking in the pond at night.

**Exercise 3: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

1. A. knock B. key C. pocket D. milk

2. A. queen B. square C. queue D. quick

3. A. carrot B. city C. cake D. class

4. A. chopstick B. chicken C. cheek D. character

5. A. age B. give C. garden D. guitar

6. A. ancester B. gather C. basic D. animal

7. A. instruments B. others C. peoples D. fields

*People: a society (dân tộc)*

*Customs similar to this one are found among* ***peoples*** *of the world.*

8. A. showed B. called C. lived D. discriminated

9. A. basic B. minority C. curious D. complicated

10. A. complicated B. costume C. majority D. recognize

**Exercise 4: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.**

1. A. costume B. diverse C. feature D. market

2. A. custom B. livestock C. highland D. bamboo

3. A. diversity B. pharmacy C. establish D. religious

4. A. overlook B. plantation C. religion D. minority

5. A. peoples B. poultry C. preserve D. worship

6. A. mountainous B. product C. literature D. unforgetable

7. A. southern B. highland C. clothing D. experience

8. A. following B. including C. poultry D. worship

9. A. delicious B. symbolise C. sticky D. festival

10. A. communal B. festivity C. exhibition D. museum

**B. VOCABULARY – GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1: Circle the correct options to complete the sentences.**

1. Bamboo dancing is a popular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Thai people.

A. communal house B. folk dance

2. *The dan tinh* is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Tay ethnic group.

A. a musical instrument. B. five-colour sticky rice.

3. We live in a stilt house that is built on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. high posts B. highland

4. The largest and tallest house in a village of ethnic minority group is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stilt house B. communal house

5. Ethnic people have to climb a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to enter their house.

A. bamboo B. staircase

6. The Kinh use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make banh chung and banh tet.

A. sticky rice B. wooden statue

**Exercise 2: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.**

1. My Son sanctuary has been recognized by UNESCO as a world \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ethnic minorities B. open-air market C. heritage site D. terraced field

2. If you go to Sapa, you can distinguish people from different ethnic groups by their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. costumes B. livestock C. highlands D. staircases

3. *Xoe and Sap* are \_\_\_\_\_ of Thai ethnic minority people.

A. modern dances B. jazz dances C. lion dances D. folk dances

4. We spent hours in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house to talk with local people.

A. terraced B. close C. communal D. awesome

5. She wore a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ costume of bright pink silk.

A. peaceful B. ethnic C. musical D. traditional

6. You can visit Gia Lai to enjoy the gong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. special B. different C. communal D. festival

7. Some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farmers keep ducks and geese in their farms.

A. feature B. post C. soil D. poultry

8. We can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sea from here.

A. raise B. overlook C. enrich D. weave

9. Viet Nam has 54 ethnic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. groups B. levels C. turkeys D. fields

10. The Nung mostly live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ though they also live in earthen houses.

A. bamboo flute B. wooden statue C. stilt houses D. travel brochure

11. The Lunar New Year festival is important \_\_\_\_\_ the Kinh.

A. to B. with C. for D. of

12. Sa Pa is famous for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ located in the mountainous area.

A. stilt houses B. heritage site C. terraced fields D. wooden statue

13. Lahu, Mang, and Brau are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minorities in Viet Nam.

A. traditional B. ethnic C. awesome D. natural

14. The goods in the open-air market are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You can find almost everything there.

A. diverse B. similar C. unlike D. like

15. Most ethnic minority peoples are good \_\_\_\_\_ farming techniques.

A. at B. for C. to D. on

16. The ethnic Khmer live in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Vietnam.

A. Lowlands B. Highlands C. Mekong Delta D. Red River Delta

17. I’ve got \_\_\_\_\_\_ cakes to give away. Would you like one?

A. a little B. a few C. much D. many

18. I’ll make a tuna \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for you.

A. sandwiches B. sandwichs C. sandwiches D. sandwich

19. Vietnamese people are used to using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when having meals.

A. ehopstick B. chopsticks C. ehopstickes D. chopstiekces

20. There's \_\_\_\_\_\_ milk left in the fridge. It should be enough for our coffee.

A. a little B. little C. a few D. few

21. How \_\_\_\_\_\_ ethnic groups in Viet Nam do you know?

A. much B. often C. many D. tall

22. You can get \_\_\_\_\_\_ information if you go to the museum with me.

A. a lot of B. many C. a D. any

23. In our area, \_\_\_\_\_\_ not much land for growing crops.

A. there are B. it has C. it is D. there is

24. How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milk is there in the carton?

A. many B. much C. a lot of D. few

25. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about ethnic minority groups in Viet Nam?

A. a few books B. a lot of books C. any books D. any book

26. We are going to cook Vietnamese food including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. fried rices / beef noodle soup B. fried rice / beef noodle soups

C. fried rice/ beef noodle soup D. fried rices / beef noodle soups

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your grandmother like folk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. Do-music B. Do-musics C. Does – music D. Is – music

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_ there 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam?

A. Are B. Is C. Do D. Does

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_ stilt houses stand on wood, bamboo, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. Do-leaf B. Does - leaves C. Does – leaf D. Do – leaves

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_ do you usually eat lunch? - At noon.

A. Which B. When C. What D. How

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_ do you wash clothes? - Every week.

A. Which B. Who C. What D. How often

32. \_\_\_\_\_\_ does your father work? - At City Hall.

A. Where B. Who C. What D. How

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_ usually gets up the earliest in your family?

A. Which B. Who C. What D. How

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_ do you think of this hotel? - It's pretty good.

A. Which B. Why C. What D. How

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_ do you work at that company? - Because it’s near my house.

A. Which B. Who C. Why D. Which

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_ dances the best in your family?

A. Which B. Who C. What D. How

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is it from the centre to the Museum of Ethnology? ~ It’s about senven kimoleters.

A. How long B. How far C. How often D. How much

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_ can I buy some milk? - At the supermarket.

A. Which B. Who C. Where D. How

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_ much do you weigh?

A. Which B. Who C. What D. How

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_ hat is this? - It's my brother's.

A. Which B. Whose C. What D. How

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_ do you like your tea? - I like it with cream and sugar.

A. Which B. Who C. What D. How

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_ picture do you prefer, this one or that one?

A. Which B. Who C. What D. How

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is that woman? - I think she is a teacher.

A. Which B. Who C. When D. How

44. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_ language is spoken in Kenya?

A. which B. who C. what D. how

45. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is your blood type?

A. Which B. Who C. What D. How

46. \_\_\_\_\_\_ do you play tennis? - For exercise.

A. Which B. Who C. Why D. How

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_ can I park my car? - Over there.

A. Where B. Who C. What D. How

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_ tall are you?

A. Which B. Who C. What D. How

49. \_\_\_\_\_\_ do you expect me to do?

A. Which B. Who C. What D. How

50. \_\_\_\_\_\_ does it cost to visit this bamboo village?

A. How many B. How much C. How often D. How

**Exercise 3: Circle the correct words in brackets.**

1. There are lots of **(school/ schools)** for minority children nowadays.

2. She doesn’t have any **(money/moneys).**

3. We will build a **(boarding school/ boarding schools)** next year.

4. **(Person/ People)** in the mountains live close to nature.

5. There are many **(service/ services)** in the city.

6. The Kinh is the largest ethnic **(group/ groups)** in Viet Nam.

7. What is **(life/ lives)** in your village like?

8. Banh Chung is made from **(sticky rice/ sticky rices)**

9. He thinks doing puzzles takes much **(time/ times).**

10. Teens need eight to ten **(hour/ hours)** of sleep a day.

**Exercise 4: Write the correct word to complete the answers.**

1. Are they minority people? – Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Can you go with us this afternoon? – Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Was Mai at home alone yesterday? – No, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Did they catch fish in the river? – No, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Does it have an open fire in the middle of the house? – Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Will you visit the village of the Ede? – No, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Were they weaving clothing at that time? – Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. May I open the book? – No, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Should I stay up too late? – No, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Do the farmers move to a new place when the soil become poor? – Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 5: Put the words in brackets into the plural form where necessary.**

1. Minority groups have their own musical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(instrument) like** dan tinh and gong.

2. The King use sticky \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(rice)** to make Banh Chung.

3. My grandmother used to teach me many folk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(song)**.

4. The staircase of a Muong’s stilt house has an odd number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(step)** such as 5, 7 or 9.

5. A big stilt house stands on high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(post).**

6. The Lahu build their houses from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(wood)** and wild banana \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(leaf).**

7. Most minority \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(woman)** weave clothes and do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(housework)**.

8. In the mountains, there is not much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(land)** for growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(crop).**

9. The number of minority \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(child)** going to school is going up.

10. People in the mountains live close to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(nature).**

**Exercise 6:** [**Choose 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:**](https://lazi.vn/edu/exercise/948150/choose-the-letter-a-b-c-or-d-to-indicate-the-words-closest-in-meaning-to-the-underlined-words-in-each-of-the-following-sentences)

1. Some ethnic peoples in the mountainous regions still keep their **traditional** way of farming.

A. social B. modern C. conventional D. successful

2. Gathering and hunting still play an **important** role in the economy of the Laha.

A. significant B. major C. simple D. developed

3. Sa Pa is **famous** for the terraced fields located in the mountainous area.

A. peaceful B. well-known C. musical D. traditional

4. The Rong House is where community activities **take place**, such as meetings, wedding ceremonies, or prayer ceremonies.

A. enrich B. travel C. happen D. weave

5. Many ethnic minority children in **remote** or mountainous areas are studying at boarding schools.

A. divided B. modern C. abutting D. solitary

**Exercise 7:** [**Choose 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 sentences:**](https://lazi.vn/edu/exercise/948150/choose-the-letter-a-b-c-or-d-to-indicate-the-words-closest-in-meaning-to-the-underlined-words-in-each-of-the-following-sentences)

1. The Kinh have the largest number of people, about 86% of the population. 53 percent of others are called ethnic **minority** people.

A. smallest B. much C. majority D. little

2. Ethnic peoples in the mountains have a **simple** way of farming.

A. minor B. complicated C. poor D. modern

3. Saint Giong is **different** from other heroes in Viet Nam.

A. strong B. same C. great D. giant

4. It is **important** to keep good traditions

A. complicated B. significant C. insignificant D. elaborate

5. Thai cloth is well-known for being **unique**, colourful and strong.

A. rare B. special C. typical D. common

**Exercise 8: Underline and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.**

1. Emma has washed the dishs after dinner.

2. Oh my god, I put too much salts into the soup.

3. My teacher was angry because some students did not do their homeworks.

4. It is very dangerous to play with knifes.

5. It took me around five to six hour to finish my job.

6. My daughter likes a cheese very much.

7. I asked my professor for a advice on my career.

8. On my way to the countryside, I saw some buffalo.

9. There is only a few bus on the road today.

10. Mr. John has three child, two boys and one girl.

****

**A. LISTENING**

**Exercise 1:** **Listen and complete the text. (Track 08)**

1. The Cham have lived along the coast of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Vietnam for alongtime.

2. Betel chewing is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to people’s daily life and traditional rituals.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wear shirts fastened down the center with buttons.

4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Cham live in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan.

5. Cham women take the initiative in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2: Listen again and write T (true)/ F(false) for each statement.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Statements** | **T** | **F** |
| 1. | The Cham don’t possess a rich culture. |  |  |
| 2. | The Cham often eat fish, meat and bulb vegetables with rice. |  |  |
| 3. | Rice and can wines are Cham’s unfavourite drinks. |  |  |
| 4. | Cham women wear long-sleeved pullover blouses. |  |  |
| 5. | The children are named after the family name of the father. |  |  |

**B. SPEAKING**

**Exercise 1: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best completes each of the following exchanges.**

1. **- Mike:** Hello, I’m from Australia. Can I ask you something about the ethnic groups of Viet Nam?

**- Nick:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Good. B. Really. C. Sure. D. Thanks.

2. **- Tom:** "How about going out for dinner?" **- Jane:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. It’s a good idea. B. Well done. C. Yes, we do. D. You’re welcome.

3. **- Andrew:** "Whose is this book?" **- Alex:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. It’s a book. B. Thanks. C. It’s mine. D. Here you are.

4.  **- Mike:** "I’ve got?" **- Nick:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, we do. B. That’s a good idea. C. You’re welcome. D. Not at all.

5. **- Jenny:** "Will you take up making pottery in the future?" **- Dane:** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Not at all. B. I’m not sure. C. Really. D. Good

**Exercise 2: Complete the dialogue with the appropriate phrases or sentences (A - F).**

**A.** Yes. But they also live in earthen houses, and half stilt- half earth houses.

**B.** Hi, Nhi! I’m reading about Nung people.

**C.** A lot. And I must learn by heart.

**D.** They mostly live in the northern provinces.

**E.** They celebrate many festivals in a year, but” Lung Tung” is the most famous one.

**F.** Ok, thanks. Look at this note and ask me about this ethnic group.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Nhi:** | Hi, Thanh! What are you reading? |
| **Thanh:** | (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Nhi:** | Oh, I see. You’ll give a lecture on ethnic minorities, won’t you? |
| **Thanh:** | Exactly. |
| **Nhi:** | What have you learned so far? |
| **Thanh:** | (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Nhi:** | Let me help you to revise it. |
| **Thanh:** | (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Nhi:** | Well, where do the Nung live? |
| **Thanh:** | (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Nhi:** | What is the population of the Nung? |
| **Thanh:** | About 1 million people. |
| **Nhi:** | Do they live in stilt houses? |
| **Thanh:** | (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Nhi:** | What is their main source of living? |
| **Thanh:** | It’s growing wet rice. |
| **Nhi:** | How many festivals do they have in a year? |
| **Thanh:** | (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Nhi:** | All correct! You did study hard. Take a rest. Let’s go out for a drink. |
| **Thanh:** | Let’s go |

**C. READING**

**Exercise 1: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

**➀**

**Communal House (*Rong* House)**

The Rong House can only be found in villages to the north of the Central Highlands, especially in Gia Lai and Kon Turn provinces. It is a large, imposing, beautifully decorated stilt house built (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the middle of the village. It is where community activities take place, meetings, wedding ceremonies, or praying ceremonies. It is also the place for reception of guests. The Rong House of each ethnic group has its own architectural style, design, and decor. Yet there are shared (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the village, it is often the biggest house roofed with yellow-dried thatch leaves and having 8 big wood columns. The rafters are decorated with patterns of bright colours, depicting religious scenes, legendary stories about ancient heroes, stylized animals, and other familiar things of the village life. The most distinction of the decor of the Rong House is the (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the brilliant God of Sun. The Rong House is a (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the culture of Central Highlanders, an age-old and stable culture. The bigger the house, the wealthier the village is. It is a (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the whole village.

1. A. on B. at C. in D. under

2. A. designs B. cultures C. customs D. features

3. A. painting B. photo C. image D. portrait

4. A. signal B. symbol C. sign D. scene

5. A. design B. respect C. proud D. pride

**➁**

Viet Nam is a multi-nationality country with 54 ethnic (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Viet (Kinh) people account (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 87% of the country’s population and mainly inhabit the Red River delta, the central coastal delta, the Mekong delta and major cities. The other 53 ethnic (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups, totalling over 8 million people, are scattered over mountain areas (covering two-thirds of the country’s territory) spreading from the North to the South. Among ethnic minorities, the largest ones are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, and Nung with a (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of around 1 million each, while the smallest are Brau, Roman, Odu with several hundred people each.

A number of ethnic minorities had mastered some farming techniques. They grew rice plants in swamped paddy fields and carried out irrigation. Others (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hunting, fishing, collecting and lived a semi-nomadic life. Each group has its own culture, diverse and special. Beliefs and religions of the Vietnamese ethnic minority groups were also disparate from each other.

Adapted from: *https://www.sachmem.vn/*

1. A. groups B. team C. minorities D. majorities

2. A. in B. for C. of D. at

3. A. large B. majority C. small D. minority

4. A. religion B. inhabitants C. population D. people

5. A. did B. went C. made D. used

**Exercise 2: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

**➀** In Viet Nam, a market is a trading place, but many markets are not only about buying and selling things. They reflect the life of the community. A traditional market is a social gathering point for people of all ages and it is a new and exciting experience for children, a trading place for local craftsmen, and a chance for young people to meet. People go to the traditional market not only to buy and sell things but also to eat, drink, play games, and socialize. For example, if you go to Sa Pa Market, which is the highlands in the north of Viet Nam, you can see people wearing their nicest clothes and spending all day long at the market. They buy things, play the flute, dance, and sing. This is also a time to meet, make friends or look for lovers. That is why this kind of gathering is also called "Love Market”. Some other countryside markets in the Mekong Delta are held on boats. Most of the goods are sold at a floating market. The most exciting time is in the early morning when boats arrive loaded up with agricultural products.

1. In Viet Nam, all markets are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. only trading places B. only about buying things

C. only about selling things D. not only about buying and selling things

2. A traditional market is a social gathering point for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. young people B. people of all ages C. local craftsmen D. children

3. What can people do at the traditional market?

A. Sell and buy things only.

B. Buy and sell things, eat, drink and play games.

C. Buy things and eat.

D. Buy and sell things, eat, drink, play games and socialize.

4. What do the ethnic people who go to Sa Pa Market do?

A. They wear their nicest clothes, buy things, play the flute, dance and sing.

B. They ride on a horse and sing.

C. They drink a lot of wine and dance.

D. They buy the nicest clothes at the market and look for lovers.

5. Some of the markets in the Mekong Delta are held \_\_\_\_\_ are called floating markets.

A. along the roads B. on the paddy fields

C. on boats D. in the morning

**➁** Bamboo is engraved in Vietnamese culture and daily life, providing protection, and representing resiliency. Bamboo can be manipulated in any shape or form to assist in the simplest or most complex of functions. Here in Vietnam, and especially in the countryside, bamboo is used for everything- from chopsticks, to chairs, to agricultural tools, to roofs, to instruments and to home decorations.

Bamboo is embedded even in Vietnamese dance culture! A series of bamboo sticks are set up in a line, with people holding them in place on either side. Dancers move in and out of the sticks, trying to time their dancing so as not to get caught between the bamboo sticks. Performers typically dance hand in hand, slowly making their way sideways along the bamboo line and even the best of dancers always tend to get stuck a few times, resulting in bunches of giggles and loads of smiles.

(Source: Adapted from We Have Kids)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Bamboo dance is part of Vietnamese traditional art.

B. Bamboo is a part of Vietnam culture and daily life.

C. Bamboo dance is very easy to learn.

D. It is fun to do bamboo dance.

2. What is NOT MENTIONED as a function of bamboo?

A. Making chopsticks B. Making agriculture tools

C. Making bowls D. Making roofs

3. According to the passage, to perform the bamboo dance, dancers should

A. try not to get caught by the bamboo sticks. B. move in and out of the bamboo sticks quickly.

C. Both A and B are correct. D. Both A and B are incorrect.

4. Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. We can make many things from bamboo.

B. Bamboo dancers use their hands on the floor to dance.

C. The best bamboo dancers can still get stuck a few times.

D. Bamboo appears a lot in Vietnam daily life.

5. Which explanation has the closest meaning to the word “hand in hand” in the passage?

A. Holding each other’s hand B. Clapping each other’s hand

C. Shaking each other’s hand D. Waving each other’s hand

**Exercise 3: Read the text again and answer the questions.**

Hoa Binh and Thanh Hoa are two main provinces where there are more than 1.4 million Muong people living. They speak the Muong language which belongs to the Mon - Khmer group. However, some of them also know the Kinh language. They cultivate mainly wet rice on terraced land, watered by small brooks. They also make handicrafts and exploit forest products such as mushrooms, dried fungus, and ammonium to improve their living condition.

Men dress in Indigo pajamas and women wear skirts with many colorful patterns knitted on. The Muong build their houses on stilts with 4-roof architecture, which are about six feet off the ground. They are wooden houses in the shade of big trees, huddling against the mountain, and looking out on their vast rice fields. Therefore, it is convenient for their living and farming. The Muong follow traditional religious animism, which means that they believe that non-living objects have spirits. They build altars in their houses to worship ancestral spirits and other supernatural spirits. One of their most important festivals is the “Going to the Fields” ceremony.

1. Which province do the Muong live in Viet Nam?

🡪

2. Which language group does the Muong language belong to?

🡪

3. What do they do to earn their living?

🡪

4. Why are their houses convenient for their living and farming?

🡪

5. How do the Muong believe in animism?

🡪

6. What is one of their most important festivals?

🡪

**Exercise 4: Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True(T) or False(F).**

Among ethnic minorities in Vietnam, the largest ones are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, and Nung with a population of around 1 million each, while the smallest are Brau, Roman, Odu with several hundred people each.

The Cham people once boasted a flourishing culture early in the history. The Tay, Nung, and Khmer ethnic groups had reached high levels of development with the presence of various social classes. The Muong, Mong, Dao, Thai ethnic groups gathered under the rule of local tribal heads. Many ethnic groups divided their population into social echelons, especially those who lived in mountainous areas.

A number of ethnic minorities had mastered some farming techniques. They grew rice plants in swamped paddy fields and carried out irrigation. Others went hunting, fishing, collecting and lived a semi-nomadic life. Each group has its own culture, diverse and special. Beliefs and religions of the Vietnamese ethnic minority groups were also disparate from each other.

*(Source: Adapted from Chinh Phu)*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statements** | **T** | **F** |
| 1. The largest ethnic minorities in Vietnam are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, and Roman. |  |  |
| 2. There is a tribal head in Dao ethnic group. |  |  |
| 3. Some ethnic people live a semi-nomadic life |  |  |
| 4. Many ethnic groups divided their population into social echelons. |  |  |
| 5. There is no difference between beliefs and religions of the Vietnamese ethnic minority groups. |  |  |

**D. WRITING**

**Exercise 1: Change the following sentences into Yes/ No questions.**

1. He is a farmer.

🡪

2. They use simple farming techniques.

🡪

3. I will read a documentary about ethnic groups of Viet Nam.

🡪

4. Nga plays the piano very well.

🡪

5. Women play an important role in a Jarai family.

🡪

6. She should do exercises regularly.

🡪

7. My father cooked noodles for me last night.

🡪

8. You may go out with your friends tonight.

🡪

9. We grow vegetables and raise livestocks.

🡪

10. Nam and his friends were in a stilt house last week.

🡪

11. The local people walk to the market every day.

🡪

12. Artists from the Central Highlands will give Cong performances in the festival.

🡪

13. The Hoa Ban Festival takes place in Lai Chau.

🡪

14. It is three kilometres from the village to the nearest river.

🡪

15. I have been to Sapa several times.

🡪

16. The girls with a shawl on their heads are members of the Thai

🡪

17. We can find terraced fields in the northern mountainous regions.

🡪

18. They built their houses on stilts to prevent flooding from tides or storms.

🡪

19. The Tay are the earliest known minority in Viet Nam.

🡪

20. The population of the Tay ethnic group is about 1.7 million.

🡪

**Exercise 2: Make up sentences using the words and phrases given.**

**E.g:** Which / group / has / largest /number *I* people / Viet Nam

🡪 *Which group has the largest number of people in Viet Nam?*

1. some / group/ like / the Tay, Hmong, Dao /live I mostly/ mountainous/regions / north/.

🡪

2. “ethnic minority peoples”/ speak/ own languages/ have / own / life/ customs / and, / traditions/.

🡪

3. our country / government/ always / take care / people's life / especially the ethnic groups'/.

🡪

4. the Muong / Hoa Binh and Thanh Hoa / well-known /their / rich folk literature /traditional songs/.

🡪

5. many / ethnic minority children / in/ remote or mountainous areas / studying / at/ boarding schools/.

🡪

**Exercise 3: Write questions and answers from the given words.**

1. Which soup/ you/ like? - I / like/ chicken soup.

🡪

2. Where/ Ann/ usually go/ the evening? - She/ usually/ go/ the cinema.

🡪

3. Who/ Carol and Bill / visit/ Sundays? - They/ visit/ their grandparents.

🡪

4. What/ David/ usually drink/ breakfast? - He/ usually/ drink/ coffee.

🡪

5. When/ you/ watch TV? - I/ watch TV/ the evening.

🡪

6. Why/ Rachel/ stay/ in bed? - She/ stay/ in bed/ because/ she/ be/ sick.

🡪

7. How/ you/ go/ office? - I/ go/ office/ bicycle.

🡪

8. Whose laptop/ your sister/ carry? - She/ carry/ mine.

🡪

**Exercise 4: Make questions for the underlined words.**

1. They mainly lives in the mountains.

🡪

2. These musical instruments are the Jarai’s.

🡪

3. The weather is sunny and hot.

🡪

4. My sister often does the housework on Saturdays.

🡪

5. Mai is so sad because her mom is ill.

🡪

6. Children should listen to their teachers.

🡪

7. I choose the pink skirt.

🡪

8. His unfaithfulness made her so angry.

🡪

9. My brother drives very fast.

🡪

10. Mary and Kate are in the gym.

🡪

11. Of 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam, the Kinh is the largest?

🡪

12. This dish is called five-coloured sticky rice because it has five colours: red, yellow, green, purple and white.

🡪

13. There are 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam.

🡪

14. The H’Mong people wear a V-shaped front collar T-shirt.

🡪

15. The Dao live mainly in the northern mountain provinces of Cao Bang, Ha Giang, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Lai Chau and Tuyen Quang and the midland provinces of Phu Tho, Vinh Phuc. and Hoa Binh.

🡪

16. The Dao ethnic group has a total population of nearly 1 million people.

🡪

17. I once saw a bamboo house on high posts in a travel brochure.

🡪

18. If you go by car, the distance between Ha Noi and Ha Giang is 104 km.

🡪

19. The Ede’s harvest festival is usually held in October.

🡪

20. The Thai hold ceremonies to worship their ancestors annually.

🡪

**Exercise 5: Write a paragraph (80 – 100 words) about the things you do to help your family**

--- THE END ---