

ENGLISH 8

UNIT 3: PEOPLES OF VIET NAM

A. TỪ VỰNG:

1. ancestor (n) /'ænsesə(r)/: ông cha, tổ tiên
2. basic (adj) /'beɪsɪk/: cơ bản
3. complicated (adj) /'kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/: tinh vi, phức tạp
4. costume (n) /'kɒstju:m/: trang phục
5. curious (adj) /'kjʊəriəs/: tò mò, muốn tìm hiểu
6. custom (n) /'kʌstəm/: tập quán, phong tục
7. diverse (adj) /daɪ'vɜ:s/: đa dạng
8. diversity (n) /daɪ'vɜ:səti/: sự đa dạng, phong phú
9. ethnic (adj) /'eθnɪk/ (thuộc): dân tộc
10. ethnic group (n) /'eθnɪk gru:p/ (nhóm): dân tộc
11. ethnic minority people (n) /'eθnɪk maɪ'nɒrəti 'pi:pl/: người dân tộc thiểu số
12. gather (v) /'gæðə(r)/: thu thập, hái lượm
13. heritage (n) /'herɪtɪdʒ/: di sản
14. hunt (v) /hʌnt/: săn bắt
15. insignificant (adj) /,ɪnsɪg'nɪfɪkənt/: không quan trọng, không ý nghĩa
16. majority (n) /mə'dʒɔrəti/: đa số
17. minority (n) /maɪ'nɒrəti/: thiểu số
18. multicultural (adj) /,mʌlti'kʌltʃərəl/: đa văn hóa
19. recognise (v) /'rekəɡnaɪz/: công nhận, xác nhận
20. shawl (n) /ʃɔ:l/: khăn quàng
21. speciality (n) /,speʃi'æləti/: đặc sản
22. stilt house (n) /stɪlt haʊs/ nhà sàn
23. terraced field (n) /'terəst fi:ld/: ruộng bậc thang
24. tradition (n) /trə'dɪʃn/: truyền thống
25. unique (adj) /ju'ni:k/: độc nhất, độc đáo
26. waterwheel (n) /'wɔ:təwi:l/: cối xay nước

B. NGỮ PHÁP:

I. Wh- QUESTION WORDS (CÁC TỪ ĐỂ HỎI)

1. Câu hỏi "WH":

Là câu hỏi khi trả lời ta không thể trả lời có hoặc không, hoặc cái này hoặc cái kia như câu trả lời yes/no mà phải trả lời đúng theo yêu cầu của từ để hỏi.

2. Ý nghĩa của các từ để hỏi

- **Who** (*ai*) dùng để hỏi về người

Ví dụ:

Who is the MC of this TV programme? (*Ai là người dẫn chương trình truyền hình này?*)

- **What** (*cái gì*) dùng để hỏi về sự vật, sự việc

Ví dụ:

What is your favourite programme? (*Chương trình nào bạn thích?*)

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

Ví dụ:

When does the film start? (*Khi nào bộ phim bắt đầu?*)

- **Where** (*ở đâu*) dùng để hỏi về địa điểm, nơi chốn

Ví dụ:

Where is my book? (*Quyển sách của tôi đâu?*)

- **Why** (*tại sao*) dùng để hỏi về nguyên nhân và mục đích.

Ví dụ:

Why do you like Tao Quan programme? (*Tại sao bạn thích chương trình Táo Quân?*)

- **How** (*như thế nào, bằng cách nào*) dùng để hỏi về cách thức, điều kiện và chất lượng.

Ví dụ:

How is the game show? (*Trò chơi này thế nào?*)

* Trong đó từ để hỏi “how” có thể kết hợp với 1 tính từ để tạo thành các câu hỏi như:

- **How long** (*dài bao nhiêu, bao lâu*) dùng để hỏi về độ dài của sự vật, hoặc khoảng thời gian.

Ví dụ:

How long does this film last? (*Bộ phim này kéo dài bao lâu?*)

- **How much/ many** (*bao nhiêu*) dùng để hỏi về số lượng.

Ví dụ:

How many hours a day do you watch television? (*Một ngày bạn xem ti vi bao nhiêu tiếng?*)

- **How often** (*bao nhiêu lâu làm 1 lần, có thường xuyên không*) dùng để hỏi về số lần lặp lại hay xuyên của một mức độ thường hành động hay sự việc.

Ví dụ:

How often do you watch the documentary? (*Bạn có thường xuyên xem phim tài liệu không?*)

3. Cấu trúc câu sử dụng từ để hỏi

- Từ để hỏi đóng vai trò là chủ ngữ.

Cấu trúc:

Wh + V + ...?

Ví dụ:

A: Who holds this event? (*Ai là người tổ chức sự kiện này vậy?*)

B: Mr. Tom holds this event. (*Ngài Tom tổ chức sự kiện này.*)

- **Từ để hỏi không đóng vai trò là chủ ngữ**

Cấu trúc:

Wh- + auxiliary verb + S + V+...?

Ví dụ:

A: When do you go to the movie theatre? (*Khi nào bạn đến rạp chiếu phim?*)

B: I go to the movie theatre at about 8 pm. (*Tớ đi tới rạp chiếu phim khoảng 8 giờ tối.*)

II. ARTICLE : A- AN- THE

(MẠO TỪ A/ AN/ THE)

Mạo từ trong tiếng Anh là từ dùng trước danh từ và cho biết danh từ ấy đề cập đến một đối tượng xác định hay không xác định.

1. mạo từ bất định: a, an

A/ An là mạo từ bất định đứng trước danh từ số ít, đếm được.

- **"A" đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu là một phụ âm**

Ví dụ:

a game (*một trò chơi*);

a boat (*một chiếc tàu thủy*)

a dictionary (*một quyển từ điển*)

- **"An" đứng trước một nguyên âm hoặc một âm câm**

Ví dụ:

an egg (*một quả trứng*)

an ant (*một con kiến*)

an apple (*một quả táo*)

a university (*một trường đại học*) ; a year (*một năm*)

a European (*một người Âu*); a one-legged man (*một người thọt chân*)

an honour (*một niềm vinh dự*); an hour (*một giờ đồng hồ*)

*** Trường hợp đặc biệt:**

- **"A" đứng trước những danh từ mà có chữ cái đầu là nguyên âm nhưng phát âm như phụ âm**

Ví dụ:

a university (*một trường đại học*)

a European (*một người Âu*)

- “An” đứng trước danh từ mà có chữ cái đầu là phụ âm nhưng phát âm là âm câm

Ví dụ:

an honour (*một niềm vinh dự*)

an hour (*một giờ đồng hồ*)

2. Mạo từ xác định “the”

"The" là mạo từ xác định dùng cho cả danh từ đếm được (số ít lẫn số nhiều) và danh từ không đếm được.

Cách dùng mạo từ “the”

a. Khi vật thể hay nhóm vật thể là duy nhất hoặc được xem là duy nhất

Ví dụ:

- The sun (*mặt trời*); the sea (*biển cả*)

- The world (*thế giới*); the earth (*quả đất*)

b. Trước một danh từ, với điều kiện danh từ này vừa mới được đề cập trước đó.

Ví dụ:

I saw a beggar. The beggar looked curiously at me.

(*Tôi thấy một người ăn xin. Người ăn xin ấy nhìn tôi với vẻ tò mò*)

c. Trước một danh từ, với điều kiện danh từ này được xác định bằng một cụm từ hoặc một mệnh đề.

Ví dụ:

- The girl in uniform (*Cô gái mặc đồng phục*)

- The mechanic that I met (*Người thợ máy mà tôi đã gặp*)

- The place where I waited for him (*Nơi mà tôi đợi anh ta*)

d. Trước một danh từ chỉ một vật riêng biệt.

Ví dụ:

- My father is working in the garden

(*Cha tôi đang làm việc trong vườn*) [*Vườn nhà tôi*]

Please pass the dictionary

(*Làm ơn đưa quyển từ điển*) [*Từ điển ở trên bàn*]

e. Trước so sánh cực cấp, Trước "first" (thứ nhất), "second" (thứ nhì), "only" (duy nhất)... khi các từ này được dùng như tính từ hay đại từ.

Ví dụ:

- The first day (*Ngày đầu tiên*)

- The best time (*Thời gian thuận tiện nhất*)

- The only way (*Cách duy nhất*)

f. "The" + Danh từ số ít tượng trưng cho một nhóm động vật, một loài hoặc đồ vật.

Ví dụ:

- The whale is in danger of becoming extinct.

(Cá voi đang trong nguy cơ tuyệt chủng)

- The fast food has made life easier for housewives.

(Thức ăn nhanh đã làm cho các bà nội trợ có cuộc sống dễ dàng hơn)

g. "The" có thể dùng Trước một thành viên của một nhóm người nhất định.

Ví dụ:

- The small shopkeeper is finding business increasingly difficult.

(Giới chủ tiệm nhỏ nhận thấy việc buôn bán ngày càng khó khăn)

h. "The" + Danh từ số ít dùng Trước một động từ số ít. Đại từ là "He/ She/ It"

Ví dụ:

- The first-class passenger pays more so that he enjoys some comfort.

(Hành khách đi vé hạng nhất trả tiền nhiều hơn vì thế họ có thể hưởng tiện nghi thoải mái)

e. "The" + Tính từ tượng trưng cho một nhóm người, một tầng lớp trong xã hội

Ví dụ:

- The old *(Người già)*

- The rich and the poor *(Người giàu và người nghèo)*

k. "The" dùng Trước những danh từ riêng chỉ biển, sông, quần đảo, dãy núi, tên gọi số nhiều của các nước, sa mạc, miền

Ví dụ:

- The Pacific *(Thái Bình Dương)*; The Netherlands *(Hà Lan)*

- The Crimea *(Vùng Crimê)*; The Alps *(Dãy Alps)*

l. "The" cũng đứng Trước những tên gọi gồm Danh từ + of + danh từ

Ví dụ:

- The Gulf of Mexico *(Vịnh Mêhicô)*

- The United States of America *(Hiệp chủng quốc Hoa Kỳ)*

Nhưng người ta lại nói:

- South Africa (Nam Phi), North America (Bắc Mỹ), West Germany (Tây Đức), mặc dù The north of Spain (Bắc Tây Ban Nha), The Middle East (Trung Đông); The West (Tây Phương)

m. "The" + họ (ở số nhiều) nghĩa là Gia đình ...

Ví dụ:

The Smiths = *Gia đình nhà Smith (Vợ chồng Smith và các con)*

3. Không dùng mạo từ xác định

a. Trước tên quốc gia, tên châu lục, tên núi, tên hồ, tên đường.

Ví dụ:

Europe *(Châu Âu)*, South America *(Nam Mỹ)*, France *(Pháp Quốc)*, Downing Street *(Phố*

Downing)

b. Khi danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ số nhiều dùng theo nghĩa chung nhất, chứ không chỉ riêng trường hợp nào.

Ví dụ:

- I don't like French beer (*Tôi không thích bia Pháp*)
- I don't like Mondays (*Tôi không thích ngày thứ hai*)

c. Sau tính từ sở hữu (possessive adjective) hoặc sau danh từ ở sở hữu cách (possessive case).

Ví dụ:

- My friend, chứ không nói My the friend
- The girl's mother = the mother of the girl (*Mẹ của cô gái*)

d. Trước tên gọi các bữa ăn.

Ví dụ

- They have lunch at eleven (*Họ ăn cơm trưa lúc 11 giờ*)
- They invited some friends to dinner. (*Họ mời vài người bạn đến ăn tối*)

e. Trước danh từ chỉ phương tiện đi lại:

Ví dụ:

I go to school by bicycle. (*Tôi đi học bằng xe đạp.*)

Our employees are encouraged to go to work by bus.

(*Nhân viên của chúng tôi được khuyến khích đi làm bằng xe buýt.*)

Nói chung, có thể thiếu "The" nếu đi đến các địa điểm đó mà ko nhằm mục đích sử dụng các dịch vụ hay chức năng của nó.

Ví dụ:

I go to school everyday. (*Tôi đến trường hàng ngày*)

They went to the school to see their children's teacher.

(*Họ đến trường để gặp thầy của con họ*)

C. BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG:

①. PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. le <u>isure</u> | B. ple <u>asure</u> | C. en <u>sure</u> | D. meas <u>ure</u> |
| 2. A. comm <u>u</u> nity | B. comput <u>er</u> | C. m <u>u</u> seum | D. cur <u>i</u> ous |
| 3. A. min <u>or</u> ity | B. ethn <u>i</u> c | C. tradit <u>i</u> on | D. relig <u>i</u> on |
| 4. A. recognis <u>e</u> d | B. desigh <u>n</u> ed | C. display <u>e</u> d | D. enter <u>e</u> d |
| 5. A. educat <u>i</u> on | B. quest <u>i</u> on | C. pollut <u>i</u> on | D. collect <u>i</u> on |
| 6. A. school | B. skull | C. scenery | D. sky |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 7. A. <u>vis</u> ited | B. recom <u>me</u> nded | C. <u>w</u> anted | D. <u>h</u> oped |
| 8. A. <u>im</u> portant | B. <u>bo</u> ring | C. <u>mi</u> nor | D. <u>no</u> rthern |
| 9. A. <u>co</u> m <u>mu</u> nity | B. <u>cu</u> stom | C. <u>co</u> st <u>u</u> me | D. <u>mu</u> se <u>u</u> m |
| 10. A. <u>eth</u> nic | B. <u>ga</u> th <u>e</u> r | C. <u>th</u> ough | D. <u>clo</u> th <u>i</u> ng |
| 11. A. <u>va</u> st | B. <u>ca</u> rt | C. <u>cr</u> aft | D. <u>pa</u> ddy |
| 12. A. <u>s</u> carf | B. <u>sc</u> hool | C. <u>sc</u> ience | D. <u>sc</u> are |
| 13. A. <u>ter</u> raced | B. <u>sa</u> tisfied | C. <u>ho</u> ok <u>e</u> d | D. <u>re</u> lax <u>e</u> d |
| 14. A. <u>eth</u> nic | B. <u>un</u> ique | C. <u>ba</u> sic | D. <u>di</u> verse |
| 15. A. <u>s</u> ure | B. <u>so</u> undly | C. <u>si</u> mple | D. <u>st</u> ilt |
| 16. A. <u>stop</u> ped | B. <u>ag</u> reed | C. <u>li</u> st <u>e</u> ned | D. <u>cle</u> an <u>e</u> d |
| 17. A. <u>me</u> at | B. <u>se</u> at | C. <u>gr</u> eat | D. <u>me</u> an |
| 18. A. <u>ca</u> ll | B. <u>la</u> nd | C. <u>fa</u> ll | D. <u>ba</u> ll |
| 19. A. <u>ra</u> th <u>e</u> r | B. <u>th</u> em | C. <u>ne</u> ith <u>e</u> r | D. <u>th</u> ink |
| 20. A. <u>ta</u> sty | B. <u>ma</u> ll | C. <u>sta</u> dium | D. <u>ch</u> an <u>g</u> e |
| 21. A. <u>gro</u> cery | B. <u>mo</u> nth | C. <u>co</u> mfort | D. <u>mo</u> ney |
| 22. A. <u>ju</u> st | B. <u>su</u> mm <u>e</u> r | C. <u>mu</u> ch | D. <u>ru</u> ler |
| 23. A. <u>ar</u> ound | B. <u>de</u> licious | C. <u>ho</u> use | D. <u>gr</u> ound |
| 24. A. <u>ex</u> hib <u>i</u> tion | B. <u>ne</u> igh <u>bo</u> rh <u>oo</u> d | C. <u>h</u> ot | D. <u>hu</u> mid |
| 25. A. <u>w</u> anted | B. <u>pl</u> ay <u>e</u> d | C. <u>st</u> ay <u>e</u> d | D. <u>op</u> en <u>e</u> d |
| 26. A. <u>ea</u> rth | B. <u>th</u> ing | C. <u>th</u> ey | D. <u>th</u> eat <u>r</u> e |
| 27. A. <u>ar</u> ound | B. <u>ab</u> out | C. <u>pr</u> oud | D. <u>w</u> ould |
| 28. A. <u>pr</u> ob <u>le</u> m | B. <u>lo</u> ve | C. <u>ho</u> bb <u>y</u> | D. <u>bo</u> x |
| 29. A. <u>ma</u> rket | B. <u>pa</u> rt | C. <u>ca</u> rd | D. <u>sc</u> are |
| 30. A. <u>sl</u> ip <u>pe</u> ry | B. <u>s</u> ure | C. <u>si</u> mply | D. <u>si</u> ng <u>e</u> r |

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. village | B. enter | C. bamboo | D. expert |
| 2. A. device | B. captain | C. entrance | D. pigeon |
| 3. A. efficient | B. reference | C. precaution | D. facility |
| 4. A. industry | B. character | C. charity | D. pedestrian |
| 5. A. offer | B. refer | C. confer | D. infer |
| 6. A. buffalo | B. recognize | C. convenient | D. cultural |
| 7. A. community | B. identify | C. expensive | D. socialize |
| 8. A. primary | B. practical | C. official | D. tropical |
| 9. A. active | B. commune | C. diverse | D. heritage |
| 10. A. leisure | B. minority | C. exciting | D. traditional |
| 11. A. notice | B. surface | C. contact | D. effect |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 12. A. humid | B. airmail | C. discuss | D. pancake |
| 13. A. area | B. comfort | C. market | D. concern |
| 14. A. customer | B. delicious | C. grocery | D. resident |
| 15. A. organize | B. discussion | C. restaurant | D. neighbor |

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- _____ is a large piece of furniture where you can hang your clothes.
A. Wardrobe B. Refrigerator C. Desk D. Counter
- Alec said to _____ that he was lucky to be alive.
A. he B. his C. himself D. myself
- Children _____ drink milk every day. - It's good for them.
A. must B. ought C. don't have to D. must not
- I think Angela _____ to buy that coat, it's really lovely.
A. must B. ought C. should D. have
- We'll go swimming today _____ it's hot.
A. so B. because C. so that D. then
- Let me _____ your bag.
A. carry B. to carry C. to carrying D. carrying
- I tried _____ her name but I couldn't.
A. remember B. to remember C. remembering D. to remembering
- We live in the room _____ the store.
A. above B. on C. over D. up
- It'll take me an hour to do the household _____.
A. work B. chores C. job D. exercises
- He put too much salt in the food.
A. cook B. cooker C. stove D. oven
- The Gong Festival is held _____ in the Central Highlands.
A. year B. which C. annual D. annually
- _____ does Hoa Ban Festival take place? - In Lai Chau.
A. What B. Where C. When D. How
- It is typical of the cultural life of _____ Thai people.
A. some B. a C. the D. Ø
- do the cattle provide for the nomads? - Dairy products, meat, and clothing.,
A. What B. Where C. Why D. How
- The crops _____ on the weather.
A. depend heavy B. depend heavily

C. affect heavy D. affect heavily

16. Mai studies Maths a little bit _____.

A. bad B. badly C. good D. smartly

17. During the festival, they fly many _____ kites in different shapes and sizes.

A. colour B. colourless C. colourful D. colouring

18. An old woman was _____ the goats up the mountainside.

A. riding B. taking C. herding D. running

19. _____ is the festival celebrated? – Every year.

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

20. There are no high buildings to block _____ in our village.

A. view B. a view C. some view D. the view

21. Nick would like to know something about the _____ groups of Viet Nam when he visited the Museum of Ethnology.

A. culture B. cultural C. cultured D. culturology

22. He is surprised.....that there are 54 ethnic groups in our country.

A. to understand B. to study C. to know D. find

23. The Viet (or Kinh) have _____ number of people, accounting for about 86% of the population.

A. large B. the large C. the largest D. larger

24. Nick was told that ethnic minority peoples have their own ways _____ life and traditions.

A. of B. on C. in D. at

25. The terraced fields of Sa Pa have entered _____ the Top 11 most beautiful terraces in the world according to Touropia.

A. in B. on C. at D. of

26. Gathering and hunting still play an important role in the _____ of the Laha.

A. economic B. economy C. economical D. economize

27. _____ ethnic group has a large population, the Tay or the Ede?

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

28. Ethnic peoples in the mountains have a simple way of farming. They use basic tools to _____ the farm work.

A. check B. work C. make D. do

29. Many ethnic minority students have to _____ a long way to their schools every day

A. travel B. ride C. pass D. get

30. People _____ some far-away mountainous regions still keep their traditional way of life.

A. on B. in C. of D. at

31. The Gong Festival is held _____ in the Central Highlands.
A. year **B.** yearly **C.** annual **D.** annually
32. _____ does Hoa Ban Festival take place? – In Lai Chau.
A. What **B.** Where **C.** When **D.** How
33. It is typical of the cultural life of _____ Thai people.
A. some **B.** a **C.** the **D.** ∅
34. _____ do the cattle provide for the nomads? – Dairy products, meat and clothing.
A. What **B.** Where **C.** Why **D.** How
35. The crops _____ on the weather.
A. depend heavy **B.** depend heavily **C.** affect heavy **D.** affect heavily
36. Mai studies Maths a little bit _____.
A. bad **B.** badly **C.** good **D.** smartly
37. During the festival, they fly many _____ kites in different shapes and sizes.
A. colour **B.** colourless **C.** colourful **D.** colouring
38. An old woman was _____ the goats up the mountainside.
A. riding **B.** taking **C.** herding **D.** running
39. _____ is the festival celebrated? – Every year.
A. When **B.** How often **C.** How **D.** What
40. There are no high buildings to block _____ in our village.
A. view **B.** a view **C.** some view **D.** the view
41. The Dao in the Sapa area is famous _____ its “love market.”
A. for **B.** in **C.** with **D.** to
42. The Thai live _____ farming on their burnt-over land and wet-rice terraced fields.
A. in **B.** on **C.** out **D.** up
43. The _____ house is a place where villagers gather for festivals and rituals.
A. terraced **B.** splendid **C.** communal **D.** thatched
44. There were lots of interesting folk games, _____ Kenny stayed a little longer to join them.
A. but **B.** because **C.** however **D.** so
45. ‘_____ dress in red and black costume?’ ‘The Dao’
A. What **B.** Which **C.** Who **D.** When
46. What colour is _____ symbol of good luck for the Hoa?
A. a **B.** an **C.** - **D.** some
47. _____ in terraced fields is the main economic activity of ethnic people in Sapa.
A. Fishing **B.** Rice cultivation **C.** Hunting **D.** Gathering
48. _____ ethnic Khmer live in _____ Mekong Delta of Vietnam.

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

49. The Vietnam Museum of Ethnology _____ by the architect Ha Duc Linh, a member of the Tay ethnic group.

A. designed B. has designed C. was designed D. was designing

50. 'I have just taken an elephant ride in Buon Don.' '_____ How interesting!'

A. Certainly. B. Really? C. Terrible. D. Exactly.

3. WORD FORMS

I. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.

1. Nga eats more _____ than Tung does because she likes fast food. **(HEALTHY)**
2. Viet Nam is a _____ country with different peoples, religions and traditions. **(CULTURAL)**
3. Most of the Central Highlands is _____. **(MOUNTAIN)**
4. The _____ houses of many ethnic groups are used to worship the ancestors. **(COMMUNE)**
5. To become friendlier, you should _____ with your workmates. **(SOCIALISATION)**
6. Paul used to be _____ to soft drinks, but now he seldom drinks them. **(ADDICTION)**
7. Like my aunt, I want to become a professional dog _____. **(TRAIN)**
8. I am _____ of her hometown with a lot of paddy fields. **(ENVY)**
9. The cattle are herded to a new pasture by the _____. **(NOMADIC)**
10. Do villagers today dress _____ as in the past? **(TRADITION)**
11. Do you think the ethnic _____ people have their own customs and traditions? **(MINOR)**
12. Which ethnic group has the smallest _____ in Viet Nam. **(POPULATE)**
13. Some ethnic peoples in the mountainous regions still keep their _____ way of farming. **(TRADITION)**
14. Which do you think is more _____, the Tay's or Nung's costume? **(COLOR)**
15. If you go to Sa Pa, you should try some _____ of the local people sold at the market. **(SPECIAL)**
16. Five-coloured sticky rice is a traditional _____ of Tay people. **(SPECIAL)**
17. H'mong people live in the northern _____ region of Vietnam. **(MOUNTAIN)**

18. The Tai are known for their _____ garments and **(WEAVE)** their houses on stilts.
19. The _____ you can find in Sapa include the **(ETHNIC)** Hmong, Dao, and Tay.
20. Muong people are _____ more closely related to the **(CULTURE)** Tai people.

4. VERB FORMS

I. Write the correct form of the verbs.

1. YMoan is a famous singer for **(sing)**_____songs about the Central Highlands ethnic people.
2. There are always cultural **(differ)**_____in every country in all over the world.
3. Maya, an ethnic girl, always wants to **(become)**_____an English teacher in the near future.
4. He hates **(go)**_____out in winter because it is really cold.
5. While people in Hanoi love **(drink)**_____lemon tea, people in Ho Chi Minh city like **(drink)**_____coffee.
6. Long prefers **(buy)**_____a self-woven scarf to shoes.
7. Do you mind **(close)**_____the windows because it is too cold?
8. Would you like to **(eat)**_____some coconut candies?
9. Do you like **(go)**_____to Da Nang with my team?
10. Many people say that Vietnamese coffee is **(strong)**_____than others.

II. Complete the following sentences with the correct form (*ing-form or to-infinitive*) of the verbs in brackets.

1. He delayed **(tell)**_____her the news, waiting for the right moment.
2. I demand **(see)**_____the manager.
3. My father offered **(take)**_____us to the airport.
4. I haven't missed **(smoke)**_____like I expected to.
5. We've had to postpone **(go)**_____to France because the children are ill.
6. I hate **(interrupt)**_____, but it's time we left.
7. She admitted to **(have)**_____stolen the car.
8. Katie chose **(say)**_____away from work that day.
9. Hurry up! We're waiting **(go)**_____
10. I don't appreciate **(be)**_____treated like a second-class citizen.

III. Use the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

Last year, I (**1.go**) _____ mountain climbing for the first time. It was exciting and terrifying at the same time. We (**2.move**) _____ slowly and carefully, and it (**3.take**) _____ three days to get to the top. When we climbed onto the summit, we (**4.find**) _____ another group of climbers. They (**5.arrive**) _____ several hours ahead of us. They (**6.have**) _____ dinner and listening to Beethoven. We (**7.laugh**) _____ and they (**8.invite**) _____ us to join them. The climb (**9.be**) _____, to say the least, an unforgettable experience.

5. CORRECTION

I. Find ONE mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. We've listed lots of better things to do instead of watch TV.
A B C D
2. The clothing of one group is quite differently from that of other groups.
A B C D
3. When you play game online, be careful when you make friends to strangers.
A B C D
4. She goes to the dance club with her friends every evening Sunday.
A B C D
5. Han lives in an cottage house in Cuc Phuong national park.
A B C D
6. Playing team sports gives you much fun than individual sports.
A B C D
7. They found the games more difficulty to win than they had expected.
A B C D
8. Wonderful family days out are some of most special memories
A B C D
9. Co Tu people love to share with guests about their live and tradition.
A B C D
10. Do you know that an average person check Facebook over 30 hours a week?
A B C D
11. Most ethnic groups live in rural areas, growing rice and practising slash-and-burn farm.
A B C D

6. READING

I. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Ruou can, also known as tube wine in English, is a unique drink that can be found in the mountainous regions of Central Vietnam like Tay Nguyen. It's made from rice and other herbs. The recipe differs in various ethnic minorities groups depending on what is available in their surroundings. The ingredients are kept in a ceramic jar for a month. Using a thin bamboo straw, people drink *ruou can* directly from the jar. This drink is commonly served during a special celebration such as weddings, New Year festivals.... People often gather around the wine jar and drink together while singing and dancing. It's considered an honour in many ethnic groups to be offered this kind of rice wine.

1. What does the writer call *ruou can* in the passage?
 - A. Tune wine.
 - B. A kind of rice wine.
 - C. A and B are correct
 - D. A and B are incorrect.
2. What are the ingredients of *ruou can*?
 - A. Medical herbs.
 - B. Some kinds of rice.
 - C. Rice and some local plants.
 - D. Rice and woody plants.
3. Which of the following is TRUE about the recipe of *ruou can*?
 - A. This kind of wine is made in one month.
 - B. The ingredients are kept in a jar made of metal.
 - C. The recipe of *ruou can* in every area is the same.
 - D. People have to buy ingredients from other regions to make *ruou can*.
4. According to the writer, when do mountainous residents drink *ruou can*?
 - A. Before singing and dancing.
 - B. Every one month.
 - C. When they climb to a mountain.
 - D. When they celebrate special events.
5. Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?
 - A. People drink *ruou can* from the same jar.
 - B. *Ruou can* is sold around the country.
 - C. *Ruou can* is usually made in mountainous regions.
 - D. Being served *ruou can* is an honour.

II. Read the text and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

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, it is the highlands in the north of Viet Nam, you can see people wear their nicest clothes and spend 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 market 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

III. Read the conversation and answer the questions.

Mary: Hi, Hoa

Hoa: 'Hi, Mary.

Mary: Where did you go last Sunday, Hoa?

Hoa: I went to Sa, Pa with my family.

Mary: Really? Where is it?

Hoa: It's in Lao Cai. Province, it's in the north of Viet Nam.

Mary: How did you go there?

Hoa: We went by car. It took us only 3 hours to get there. We went by new road from Ha Noi to Lao Cai. It's really good road.

Mary: What did you do there?

Hoa: We visited the villages where the minority people live, the beautiful scenery there and at last we visited Sa Pa Market.

Mary: What is the market like?

Hoa: , Oh, it is an open-air market. Local people in colourful clothing are smiling as they sell their local products. The goods there are diverse.

Mary: That sounds really interesting.

Hoa: You can also buy a nice costume of the ethnic group.

Mary: I'd like to go there one day.

Questions:

1. Where did Hoa go last Sunday?

2. How long does it take Hoa to go to Lao Cai by car?

3. What did Hoa do in Sa Pa?

4. What can people buy at Sa Pa Market?

5. When would Mary like to go there?

7. WRITING

I. Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. I went to the cinema with my cousins.

2. I stayed in New Zealand for six months.

3. She called the firemen because her cat stuck in a tree.

4. I bought two kilos of oranges.

5. John wrote about his grandparents.

6. I watched a very good film on TV last night.

7. She made some coffee for her mother.

8. Susan gave the money to her brother.

9. We went to school by bus.

10. I was tired yesterday evening because I worked very hard.

II. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. Your village is so beautiful!

What _____

2. How long is it since you built this stilt house?

When _____

3. Living in a big city is more convenient than living in a village.

It's _____

4. Where does he live?

What _____

5. Although the villagers are quite poor, they live a happy and healthy way.

In spite of _____

6. What did the local people say?

Could you tell me _____

7. Romantic films interest me more than war films.

I find _____

8. A lot of people take the train from Oxford to London every day.

A lot of people travel _____

9. How about asking the local people for help?

Why _____

10. Is there an ancestral altar in the La Chi's largest apartment?

Does _____

III. Reorder the words to make sentences.

1. country/ with/ Vietnam/ 54/ is/ multiethnic/ a/ groups/ ethnic.

2. minorities/ make/ population/ Ethnic/ up/ 15 percent/ of/ the/ of/ about/ Vietnam 3

3. Most/ live/ of/ ethnic/ in/ minorities/ the/ the/ areas/ in/ north/ the/ mountainous.

4. Vietnam/ Tay/ second/ the/ largest/ are/ the/ ethnic/ in/ group.
-
5. are/ The/ known/ Nung/ including/ music and poetry/ for/ folk-art/ richness/ traditions/ their/ of.
-
6. people/ a/ The/ Dao/ language/ speak/ Hmong-Dao/ of/ language system.
-
7. not/ as/ The/ Nung/ costume/ is/ colourful/ of/ the/ as/ that/ of/ ethnic/ other/ groups.
-
- 8, The/ Ede/ built/ on/ live/ in/ stilts/ in/ wooden/ villages/ longhouses/ as/ *buon*/ known.
-

IV. Write a short paragraph about how to cook traditional dish you know.

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ANSWER KEYS

UNIT 3: PEOPLES OF VIET NAM

1. PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

| | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 7. D | 13. B | 19. D | 25. A |
| 2. D | 8. C | 14. D | 20. B | 26. C |
| 3. A | 9. B | 15. A | 21. A | 27. D |
| 4. A | 10. A | 16. A | 22. D | 28. B |
| 5. B | 11. D | 17. C | 23. B | 29. D |
| 6. C | 12. C | 18. B | 24. A | 30. B |

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 4. D | 7. D | 10. A | 13. D |
| 2. A | 5. A | 8. C | 11. D | 14. B |
| 3. B | 6. C | 9. C | 12. C | 15. A |

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.A | 11.D | 21.B | 31.D | 41.C |
| 2.C | 12.B | 22.C | 32.B | 42.D |
| 3.A | 13.C | 23.C | 33.C | 43.C |
| 4.B | 14.A | 24.A | 34.A | 44.D |
| 5.B | 15.B | 25.A | 35.B | 45.A |
| 6.A | 16.B | 26.B | 36.B | 46.A |
| 7.B | 17.C | 27.C | 37.C | 47.B |
| 8.A | 18.C | 28.D | 38.C | 48.A |
| 9.B | 19.B | 29.A | 39.B | 49.C |
| 10.A | 20.D | 30.B | 40.D | 50.D |

3. WORD FORMS

I. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. unhealthily | 6. addicted | 11. minority | 16. speciality/ specialty |
| 2. multicultural | 7. trainer | 12. Population | 17. mountainous |
| 3. mountainous | 8. envious | 13. Traditional | 18. Woven |
| 4. communal | 9. nomads | 14. colourful | 19. ethnicities |

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 5. socialise | 10. traditionally | 15. Specialties | 20. culturally |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|

4. VERB FORMS

I. Write the correct form of the verbs.

| | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1. singing | 2. differences | 3. become | 4. going | 5. drinking/ drinking |
| 6. buying | 7. closing | 8. eat | 9. going | 10. stronger |

II. Complete the following sentences with the correct form (*ing-form or to-infinitive*) of the verbs in brackets.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. telling | 2. to see | 3. to take | 4. smoking | 5. going |
| 6. to interrupt | 7. having | 8. to say | 9. to go | 10. being |

III. Use the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

| | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. went | 2. moved | 3. took | 4. found | 5. arrived |
| 6. were having | 7. laughed | 8. invited | 9. was | |

5. CORRECTION

I. Find ONE mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. D (watching) | 6. C (more) | 11. D (slash-and-burn farming) |
| 2. C (different from) | 7. A (difficult) | 12. B (an ethnic) |
| 3. D (with) | 8. D (of the most) | 13. D (northern) |
| 4. D (Sunday evening) | 9. C (life) | 14. A (Young) |
| 5. B (a) | 10. B (checks) | 15. B (to preserve) |

II. There are five mistakes in this passage. Find and correct them.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Children love toplay computer games. Some people say that many of them are addicted to game. If you become <u>addicting</u>, all you can think about is computer games and you cannot spend a day without playing. Of course, playing games on the computer is great way to <u>spending</u> time and have fun. But there are also bad sides to it as well.</p> <p>First of all, you do not get enough exercise because you do not have to move your body much when <u>play</u> games. Second, your eyesight becomes <u>badly</u> because your eyes are fixed on the computer screen for too long. This is why it is not hard to find children wearing glasses around these days. Third, you do not get to spend much time with your family because you are spending all of your time in front of the computer.</p> <p>Playing computer games is not such a bad thing. But too much playing can cause problems. How <u>much</u> hours do you spend in front of the computer ?Why not take this opportunity to cut</p> | <p>1.addicting -> addicted</p> <p>2. spending ->spend</p> <p>3. play->playing</p> <p>4. badly -> bad</p> <p>5. much->many</p> |
|---|--|

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| down on computer games. | |
|-------------------------|--|

6. READING

I. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.C | 2.C | 3.A | 4.D | 5.B |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

II. Read the text and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.D | 2.B | 3.D | 4.A | 5.C |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

III. Read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. She went to Sa Pa
2. It took her only three hours
3. She visited the villages where the minority people live, the beautiful scenery there and at last she visited Sa Pa Market.
4. People can buy local products and nice costumes of the ethnic group.
5. She would like to go there one day

7. WRITING

I. Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. Who did you go to the cinema with?
2. How long did you stay in New Zealand?
3. Why did she call the firemen?
4. How many kilos of oranges did you buy?
5. Whom did John write about?
6. What did you do last night?
7. What did she make for her mother?
8. Whom did Susan give the money to?
9. How did you go to school?
10. Why were you tired yesterday evening?

II. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. What a beautiful village!
2. When did you build this stilt house?
3. It's more convenient to live in a big city than to live in a village.
4. What is his address?
5. In spite of being poor/ their poverty, the villagers live a happy and healthy way.
6. Could you tell me what the local people said?
7. I find romantic films more interesting than war films.
8. A lot of people travel from Oxford to London by train every day.
9. Why don't we ask the local people for help? /
Why not ask the local people for help?

10. Does the La Chi's largest apartment have an ancestral altar?

III. Reorder the words to make sentences.

1. Vietnam is a multiethnic country with 54 ethnic groups.
2. Ethnic minorities make up about 15 percent of the population of Vietnam.
3. Most of the ethnic minorities live in the mountainous areas in the north.
4. The Tay are the second largest ethnic group in Vietnam.
5. The Nung are known for their richness of folk-art traditions including music and poetry.
6. The Dao people speak a language of Hmong-Dao language system.
7. The costume of the Nung is not as colourful as that of other ethnic groups.
8. The Ede live in wooden longhouses built on stilts in villages known as *buon*.

