**HUYỆN TAM NÔNG**

*Giaoandethitienganh.info*  có rất nhiều tài liệu tiếng anh file word hay, chất lượng, mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản ( chỉ 100k/ năm) để chủ động tự tải tài liệu khi cần!

**ENGLISH 7**

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

**Part 1: Listen 1**

**Section A (8,0 points)**

***Listen to the conversation twice and mark the best answer for each of the following questions. Write your answer on the answer sheet.***

**Question 1**: Duong and Nick are in the……………..

1. stadium **B.** museum **C.** aquarium **D.** mausoleum

**Question 2**: There are about …………. of the Kinh population.

 **A.** 86% **B**. 68% **C.** 16% **D.** 48%

**Question 3**: The H’Mong mainly live in………….

 **A.** highlands **B**. pastures **C.** mountainous regions **D.** meadows

**Question 4**: ………..live in the Central Highlands and some southern provinces.

 **A.** Yao **B**. Tay **C**. H’Mong  **D**. Cham

**Part 2: Listen 2**

***Listen to the conversation twice and decide whether the following sentences are True (T) of False (F). Write your answer on the answer sheet.***

**Question 5**: Five-coloured sticky rice is a traditional dish..

**A**. True **B**. False

**Question 6**: Five-coloured sticky rice is made with chemicals.

**A**. True **B**. False

**Question 7 :** The colours represent the colours of life.

**A.** True  **B**. False

**Question 8 :**The rice is only made when there are guests.

 **A.** True  **B**. False

**Part 3: Pronunciation**

**Question 1**: A. s**ch**ool           B. **ch**emistry   C. **ch**aotic                  D. **ch**ildren

**Question 2.** A. **k**eep            B. **k**now            C. **k**itchen                  D. **k**een

**Question 3.** A. **g**uest             B. ti**g**er      C. a**g**e D. **g**athering

**Question 4.** A. **g**irl              B. villa**g**e          C. **g**ame                  D. **g**arden

**Question 5.** A. re**c**eive           B. stair**c**ase        C. **c**ommunal        D. **c**ulture

**Part 4: Stress**

**Question 1**: A. community B. generation C. competitor D. priority

**Question 2**: A. bicycle B. mechanic C. chemistry D. grocery

**Question 3**: A. terraced B. diverse C. famous D. ethnic

**Question 4**: A. already B. formerly C. finally D. frequently

**Question 5**: A. information B. population C. celebration D. connection

**Part 5: Vocabulary**

**Question 1**: Almost girls on the mountainous region can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothing.

A. weave B. make C. mend D. paint

**Question 2**: They usually hold the community meetings in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. terraced fields B. communal house C. big garden D. village center

**Question 3**: There are fewer Khmer than Kinh in the South of Viet Nam, so they are an ethnic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. people B. traditional culture C. minority group D. place

**Question 4**: Many families raise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside.

A. livestock B. cats and dogs C. buffaloes D. cows

**Question 5**: Almost Kinh people live in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. village B. mountain C. highlands D. lowlands

**Part 6: Grammar**

**Question 1**: Khmer men teach their children how to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fish at an early age.

**A.** catch **B.** do **C.** raise **D.** play

**Question 2**: The elders often pass on their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to young through stories and activities.

**A.** music                **B.** legends                    **C.** rules                **D.** traditions

**Question 3**: The mountain people in the Central Highlands use natural\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to build a Rong house.

**A.** trees       **B.** posts         **C.** leaves **D.** materials

**Question 4**: Minority women often go to the mountains to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_plants for food and medicine.

**A.** see                     **B.** collect                         **C.** look                   **D.** raise

**Question 5**: Many minority groups \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cows and buffaloes for a living.

**A.** feed            **B.** herd        **C.** raise                  **D.** milk

**Part 7: Spoken language**

**Question 1**: A: What do you think about playing traditional games?

 B: \_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It’s a good idea. B. I love going to the mountains.

 C. I’d love to, thank you. D. I think it’s very interesting.

**Question 2**: A: What do you think about life in the countryside?

 B: \_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I like to live in the mountains.
2. I don’t agree with you.

 C. To my way of thinking, there are better services in the city.

 D. Wow, I didn’t know that.

**Question 3**: A: Where do the Khmer live?

 B: \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. It’s a good idea.

B. I think they live in Soc Trang, Tra Vinh and Kien Giang.

C. I think it’s very interesting. D. I think they grow rice and raise cattle.

**Part 8: Closest meaning**

**Question 1**: A tradition is something we do that is special and is **passed down** through the generations.

A. refused B. disagreed C. took D. handled down

**Question 2**: Parents **interpret** facial and vocal expressions as indicators of how a baby is feeling.

A. translate B. understand C. read D. comprehend

**Question 3**: They come **on foot** or on horseback, bringing with them anything they can exchange.

A. walk B. by bike C. cycle D. hike

**Part 9: Opposite meaning**

**Question 1**: A custom is something **accepted**. A tradition is something special and is passed down through the generations.

A. agreed B. refused C. adopted D. approved

**Question 2**: I think they're different, but it's **hard** to explain how.

A. boring B. difficult C. simple D. easy

**Question 3**: After they **finish** their market activities, they gather around a big hot pan of thang co, a famous traditional Hmong food from horse meat.

A. end B. start C. finalize D. conclude

**Part 10:**

**Question 1**: **More** than 117,000 cows **are** **herd** for beef and **other** products.

**A.** herd **B.** More **C.** other **D.** are

**Question 2**: **What** **do** you **play** tennis? - **For** exercise

**A.** For  **B.** What **C.** do  **D.** play

**Question 3**: How **many cup** of coffee **do** you want **to buy?**

**A.** to buy **B.** do **C.** many **D.** cup

**Question 4**: There **are  64** ethnic groups in Vietnam **recognized by** the Vietnamese government.

**A.** are  **B.** recognized  **C.** by  **D.** 64

**Question 5**:  I have very **few** time for **hanging** out **with** my friends **because of** the final exam.

**A.** hanging **B.** with **C.** few **D.** because of

**Part 11: Reading 1**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbers blanks.***

Vietnam is a multiethnic country with 54 ethnic groups. The Viet (Kinh) (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ account for 87% of the country’s population and mainly inhabit the Red River delta, the central coastal delta, the Mekong (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and major cities. The other 53 ethnic minority groups, totaling over 8 million people, are scattered over mountain areas spreading from the North to the South. The main economic activity of most ethnic peoples is wet rice cultivation. A number of ethnic minorities had mastered some farming techniques. They grew (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plants in swamped paddy fields and carried out irrigation. Others go hunting, fishing, collecting and live a semi-nomadic life. Each group has its own culture that is diverse and special. Beliefs and religions of the Vietnamese ethnic minority (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are also different from each other.

 1. A. people B. person C. student D. children

 2. .A. river B. delta C. waterfall D. stream

 3. A. fruit B. vegetables C. rice D. fields

 4. A. society B. group C. teams D. groups

**Part 12: Reading 2**

**GONG CULTURE IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS**

Gong culture in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam has been recognized by UNESCO as a Masterpiece of the Intangible Heritage of Humanity.Gong culture covers five provinces of the Central Highlands : Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, and Lam Dong.The masters of gong culture are the ethnic groups of Bahnar, Sedang, Mnong, Coho, Ede, Giarai… The Gong Festival is held once a year in the Central Highlands. In the festival, artists from these provinces give gong performances, highlighting the gong culture of their own province.

For the ethnic groups of the Central Highlands, gongs are musical instruments of special power. It is believed that every gong is the symbol of a god who grows more powerful as the gong gets older. Therefore, gongs are associated with special occasions in peoples’ lives, such as the building of new houses, funerals, crops praying ceremonies, a new harvest, victory celebrations, ect. The gong sound is a way to communicate with the gods.

**Question** 1: The text tells us about………………

A . the artists of the Central Highlands B. a world culture heritage

C.life in the Central Highlands D. houses of ethnic groups

**Question** 2: How often the Gong Festival celebrated ?

A. every year B. every month

C. on special occasions D. all the year round

**Question** 3: The gongs are……………………..

A. household appliances B. pieces of folk music

C. musical instruments. D. cultural heritages

**Question** 4: The ethnic people in the Central Highlands believe that…………

A. their gongs are beautiful B. gongs are associated with new houses

C. the gong is older than themselves D. their gongs are symbols of gods

**Part 13: Rewrite the sentences**

**Question 1**: There are 54 ethnic groups in Viet nam.

🡪How many……………………………………………………….?

**Question 2**: Ethnic people often hold festivals in spring.

🡪When ……………………………………………………………?

**Part 14: Write a paragraph**

***Write a paragraph (80-100 words ) about the things you can do to help your family,***

 ***Using the outline and the cues given.***

- Daily activities: wash dishes, feed the pets, do the laundry, prepare meals, and take out the garbage

- Weekly activities: sweep and clean the floors, clean bathrooms, wash the motorbikes, and wash the bedding / boys - help the father / mend devices around the house; girls - help the mother the shopping

- Monthly activities: washing the windows, cleaning the refrigerator, cleaning the garage, or growing new plants and flowers in the garden

**------TAPESCRIPT------**

**Audio script PART 1:**

**Duong & Nick:** Good morning.

**Guide:** Good morning. Can I help you?

**Nick:** Yes, we'd like to know something about the cultural groups of Viet Nam.

**Duong:** Right. Is it true that there are 54 ethnic groups in our country?

**Guide:** Exactly.

**Nick:** How interesting! I'm curious about them now. Which group is the largest?

**Guide:** Well, the Viet (or Kinh) have the largest number of people, accounting for about 86% of the population. 53 others are called 'ethnic minority peoples'.

**Nick:** And where do they live?

**Guide:** All over the country. Some groups like the Tay, Hmong, Yao... live mostly in the mountainous regions in the north, and the Cham, Khmer, Ede... live in the Central Highlands and some southern provinces.

**Nick:** I see. And do they speak their own languages?

**Guide:** Yes, and they have their own ways of life, and customs and traditions.

**Nick:** That's awesome! I'd like to find out more about them.

**Guide:** OK. I'll show you round and tell you some interesting...

**Audio script PART 2:**

Five-coloured sticky rice is an important traditional dish of many ethnic minorities in the northern mountainous regions. People call the dish five- coloured sticky rice because it has five colours: red, yellow, green, purple and white. The things that create the colours are not chemicals but natural roots and leaves. The five colours of the dish represent five elements of life according to Vietnamese beliefs: yellow is earth, red is fire, green is plants, white is metal, and purple or black is water. People believe that these five elements create harmony between heaven and earth. Five-coloured sticky rice is usually made and enjoyed at Tet, in festivals and ceremonies, on special occasions, and whenever the family has guests.

**------SPEAKING------**

**TOPI:** **ETHNIC GROUPS OF VIET NAM**

**Part 1: Introduction and interview**

1. How many ethnic groups are there in Viet Nam?

2. Which one has the largest population?

**Part 2:** **Individual long turn**

**Talk about one of the ethnic minority groups in Viet Nam you are most interested in.**

**You should talk about:**

* Where do they mainly live?
* What do they do for a living?
* What are some traditional culture characteristics ?

**Part 3: Two-way Discussion**

1. What do you think about life of the ethnic group?
2. Is music a major form of entertainment among minority peoples?

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