



UNIT 4: ETHNIC GROUPS OF VIET NAM

PART I. THEORY

A. VOCABULARY

No	Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	ethnic	(adj)	/ˈeθnik/	thuộc dân tộc
2.	ethnic group		/ˈeθnik gru:p/	(nhóm) dân tộc
3.	minority	(n)	/maɪˈnɒrəti/	dân tộc thiểu số
4.	bamboo	(n)	/ˌbæmˈbuː/	tre, cây tre
5.	bamboo house		/ˌbæmˈbuː haʊs/	nhà tre
6.	stilt house		/stɪlt haʊs/	nhà sàn
7.	communal	(adj)	/kəˈmjuːnl/	chung, công
8.	communal house		/kəˈmjuːnl haʊs/	nhà rông, nhà sinh hoạt cộng đồng
9.	post	(n)	/pəʊst/	cột, cây cột
10.	folk	(adj)	/fəʊk/	thuộc về dân gian, truyền thống
11.	folk dance		/fəʊk daːns/	điệu múa dân gian
12.	musical	(adj)	/ˈmjuːzɪkl/	thuộc về âm nhạc
13.	musical instrument		/ˈmjuːzɪkl ˈɪnstɹəmənt/	nhạc cụ
14.	traditional	(adj)	/trəˈdɪʃənl/	thuộc về truyền thống, theo truyền thống
15.	costume	(n)	/ˈkɒstjuːm/	trang phục
16.	sticky-rice	(n)	/ˌstɪki ˈraɪs/	xôi
17.	five-colour sticky rice		/faɪv ˈkʌlə(r) ˌstɪki ˈraɪs/	xôi ngũ sắc
18.	flute	(n)	/fluːt/	sáo
19.	bamboo flute		/ˌbæmˈbuː fluːt/	sáo ống tre
20.	gong	(n)	/ɡɒŋ/	cái công, cái chiêng



21.	feature	(n)	/ˈfi:tʃə(r)/	nét, đặc điểm
22.	overlook	(v)	/ˌəʊvəˈlʊk/	nhìn ra, đối diện
23.	terraced	(adj)	/ˈterəst/	có hình bậc thang
24.	terraced field		/ˈterəst fi:ld/	ruộng bậc thang
25.	livestock	(n)	/ˈlaɪvstɒk/	gia súc
26.	raise	(v)	/reɪz/	chăn nuôi
27.	soil	(n)	/sɔɪl/	đất trồng
28.	enrich	(v)	/ɪnˈrɪtʃ/	làm phong phú, làm màu mỡ thêm
29.	staircase	(n)	/ˈsteəkeɪs/	cầu thang bộ
30.	weave	(v)	/wi:v/	dệt, đan, kết lại
31.	wooden	(adj)	/ˈwʊdn/	bằng gỗ
32.	wooden statue		/ˈwʊdn ˈstætʃu:/	tượng gỗ
33.	peaceful	(adj)	/ˈpi:sfl/	yên bình
34.	awesome	(adj)	/ˈɔ:səm/	đáng kinh ngạc, tuyệt vời
35.	unique	(adj)	/juˈni:k/	độc nhất, chỉ có một
36.	highland	(n)	/ˈhaɪlənd/	vùng cao nguyên
37.	delta	(n)	/ˈdeltə/	vùng châu thổ
38.	close	(adj)	/kləʊz/	gần, sát
39.	natural	(adj)	/ˈnætʃrəl/	thuộc về thiên nhiên
40.	nature	(n)	/ˈneɪtʃə(r)/	thiên nhiên
41.	culture	(n)	/ˈkʌltʃə(r)/	văn hoá
42.	brochure	(n)	/ˈbrəʊʃə(r)/	tập sách mỏng
43.	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 nối (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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 một số người people many dolls nhiều búp bê
(Uncountable nouns) Danh từ không đếm được	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Danh từ không đếm được là những danh từ chỉ sự vật, sự việc hay hiện tượng mà chúng ta không thể đếm được. E. money tiền g. 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 từ 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. some một số thông tin g. information a bar of một thanh sô cô la chocolate a glass of water một li nước

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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 thể 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	/ˈkɪndəɡɑ:tɪn/	nhà trẻ
kitchen	/ˈkɪtʃɪn/	phòng bếp
darken	/ˈdɑ:kən/	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	/kənˈklu:ʒn/	kết luận
discard	/dɪˈskɑ:rd/	vứt bỏ

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

accountant	/əˈkaʊntənt/	kế toán
acclaim	/əˈkleɪm/	ngợi ca
accurate	/ˈækjərət/	chính xác



occasion	/ə'keɪʒn/	dịp
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Dấu hiệu 4: “qu” sẽ được phát âm là /k/ trong những từ chứa “qu”.

queue	/kju:/	xếp hàng
quay	/ki:/	cầu tàu
antique	/æn'ti:k/	đồ cổ
technique	/tek'ni:k/	kỹ thuật

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

know	/nəʊ/	biết
knee	/ni:/	đầu gối
knowledge	/'nɒlɪdʒ/	sự hiểu biết

Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /g/

Dấu hiệu: “g” được đọc là /g/.

gain	/geɪn/	thu được
garden	/'gɑ:rdn/	khu vườn
jungle	/'dʒʌŋɡl/	rừng rậm
negotiate	/nɪ'gəʊʃieɪt/	thương lượng, đàm phán
negative	/'negətɪv/	tiêu cực, phủ định

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

foreign	/'fɒrən/	nước ngoài
design	/dɪ'zaɪn/	thiết kế
campaign	/kæm'peɪn/	chiến dịch
sign	/saɪn/	ký

PART II. LANGUAGE

A. PHONETIC

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

accountant knee column antique

- I didn't have time to read the whole article - just the first _____.
- John works as an _____ for a large corporation.
- My grandmother gave me an _____ clock that's been in our family for generations.
- 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

- The little _____ was so excited to go to the park.
- I accidentally dropped my _____ and it shattered into pieces.
- She packed her _____ and left for her trip to Europe.
- 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. <u>kn</u> ock | B. <u>ke</u> y | C. <u>po</u> cket | D. <u>mi</u> lk |
| 2. A. <u>qu</u> een | B. <u>sq</u> uare | C. <u>qu</u> eue | D. <u>qu</u> ick |
| 3. A. <u>car</u> rot | B. <u>ci</u> ty | C. <u>ca</u> ke | D. <u>cl</u> ass |
| 4. A. <u>ch</u> opstick | B. <u>ch</u> icken | C. <u>ch</u> eck | D. <u>ch</u> aracter |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> ge | B. <u>g</u> ive | C. <u>g</u> arden | D. <u>g</u> uitar |
| 6. A. <u>a</u> ncester | B. <u>g</u> ather | C. <u>b</u> asic | D. <u>a</u> nimal |

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. unforgettable
 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 seven kilometers.
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 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.

- There are lots of **(school/ schools)** for minority children nowadays.
- She doesn't have any **(money/moneys)**.
- We will build a **(boarding school/ boarding schools)** next year.
- (Person/ People)** in the mountains live close to nature.
- There are many **(service/ services)** in the city.
- The Kinh is the largest ethnic **(group/ groups)** in Viet Nam.
- What is **(life/ lives)** in your village like?
- Banh Chung is made from **(sticky rice/ sticky rices)**
- He thinks doing puzzles takes much **(time/ times)**.
- Teens need eight to ten **(hour/ hours)** of sleep a day.

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

- Are they minority people? - Yes, they _____.
- 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:

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:

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.

- Emma has washed the dishes after dinner.
- Oh my god, I put too much salts into the soup.
- My teacher was angry because some students did not do their homeworks.
- It is very dangerous to play with knives.
- It took me around five to six hour to finish my job.
- My daughter likes a cheese very much.
- I asked my professor for a advice on my career.
- On my way to the countryside, I saw some buffalo.
- There is only a few bus on the road today.
- Mr. John has three child, two boys and one girl.

PART III. SKILLS

A. LISTENING

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

- The Cham have lived along the coast of _____ Vietnam for alongtime.
- Betel chewing is very _____ to people's daily life and traditional rituals.
- _____ wear shirts fastened down the center with buttons.
- The _____ of Cham live in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan.
- 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.

- **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.
- **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.
- **Andrew:** "Whose is this book?" - **Alex:** " _____ "
 A. It's a book. B. Thanks. C. It's mine. D. Here you are.
- **Mike:** "I've got?" - **Nick:** " _____ "
 A. Yes, we do. B. That's a good idea. C. You're welcome. D. Not at all.
- **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) _____
h:
Nhi: Oh, I see. You'll give a lecture on ethnic minorities, won't you?
Thanh: Exactly.
h:
Nhi: What have you learned so far?
Thanh: (2) _____
h:
Nhi: Let me help you to revise it.
Thanh: (3) _____
h:
Nhi: Well, where do the Nung live?
Thanh: (4) _____
h:
Nhi: What is the population of the Nung?
Thanh: About 1 million people.
h:
Nhi: Do they live in stilt houses?
Thanh: (5) _____
h:
Nhi: What is their main source of living?
Thanh: It's growing wet rice.
h:
Nhi: How many festivals do they have in a year?
Thanh: (6) _____
h:
Nhi: All correct! You did study hard. Take a rest. Let's go out for a drink.
Thanh: Let's go
h:

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.

①

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 Tum 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 |

②

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.

① 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.

- 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
- A traditional market is a social gathering point for _____.

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

② 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 livestock.
→ _____
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 / people / Viet Nam

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

1. some / group / like / the Tay, Hmong, Dao / live / 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.
→ _____





--- THE END ---