#### **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.....

A stadium **B.** museum

C. aquarium **D.** mausoleum

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

**B**. 68%

**C.** 16%

**D.** 48%

**Question 3**: The H'Mong mainly live in......

**A.** highlands

**B**. pastures

C. mountainous regions D. meadows

A. Yao

**B**. Tav

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

**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.

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

A. True

**B**. False

#### **Part 3: Pronunciation**

<b>Question 1</b> : A. s <b>ch</b> ool	B. <b>ch</b> emistry	C. <u>ch</u> aotic	D. <b>ch</b> ildren
Question 2. A. keep	B. <u>k</u> now	C. <b>k</b> itchen	D. <u>k</u> een
Question 3. A. guest	B. ti <b>g</b> er	C. <mark>age</mark>	D. <b>g</b> athering
Question 4. A. girl	B. villa <b>g</b> e	C. <b>g</b> ame	D. <b>g</b> arden
Question 5. A. receive	B. stair <b>c</b> ase	C. <b>c</b> ommunal	D. <b>c</b> ulture

Part 4: Stress

Question 1: A. co	ommunity	B. generation	C. competitor	D. priority
Question 2: A. b	icycle	B. mechanic	C. chemistry	D. grocery
Question 3: A. te	rraced	B. diverse	C. famous	D. ethnic
Question 4: A. al	<b>lready</b>	B. formerly	C. finally	D. frequently
Question 5: A. in	formation	B. population	C. celebratio	n D. connection
Part 5: Vocabula	nry			
<b>Question 1</b> : Almo	ost girls on	the mountainor	us region can	clothing.
A. weave	B. make		C. mend	D. paint
Question 2: They	usually ho	old the commun	ity meetings in the	
A. terraced fields	B. comm	unal house	C. big garden	D. village center
Question 3: There an ethnic		r Khmer than K	inh in the South of	Viet Nam, so they are
A. people	B. traditi	onal culture	C. minority group	D. place
Question 4: Many	y families	raise	_ in the countryside	-
A. livestock	B. cats an	nd dogs	C. buffaloes	D. cows
Question 5: Almo	ost Kinh pe	eople live in the	·	
A. village	B. moun	tain	C. highlands	D. lowlands
Part 6: Gramma Question 1: Khm		ch their childrei	n how to	_fish at an early age.
A. catch	<b>B.</b> do		C. raise	<b>D.</b> play
Question 2: The eactivities.	elders ofter	n pass on their _	to your	ng through stories and
A. music	B. legend	ds	C. rules	<b>D.</b> traditions
Question 3: The natural	_	people in the Celld a Rong house	ntral Highlands use	

A. trees	<b>B.</b> posts	C. leaves	<b>D.</b> materials
Question 4: 1 and medicine	Minority women often go	to the mountains to	plants for food
A. see	B. collect	C. look	<b>D.</b> raise
Question 5:	Many minority groups	cows and buf	faloes for a living.
A. feed	<b>B.</b> herd	C. raise	<b>D.</b> milk
Part 7: Spok	ken language		
Question 1:	A: What do you think abou	ut playing traditional	games?
]	B:		
A. It's a go C. I'd love	ood idea. B. I lo to, thank you. D. I th	ove going to the mounink it's very interestir	
Question 2:	A: What do you think abou	ut life in the countrysi	de?
]	B:		
B. I don't	live in the mountains. agree with you. vay of thinking, there are b	petter services in the c	<mark>ity.</mark>
D. Wow, I	didn't know that.		
Question 3:	A: Where do the Khmer li	ve?	
I	B:		
A. It's a good	d idea.		
B. I think the	y live in Soc Trang, Tra V	inh and Kien Giang.	
C I think it's	s very interesting D I thin	nk 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	
<b>Question 2</b> : Pababy is feeling.	arents interpret facial	and vocal expression	ns as indicators of how a	
A. translate	B. understand	C. read	D. comprehend	
<b>Question 3</b> : The can exchange.	ey come on foot or on	horseback, bringing v	vith them anything they	
A. walk	B. by bike	C. cycle	D. hike	
Part 9: Opposi	te meaning			
	custom is something <u>ac</u> rough the generations.	<b>cepted</b> . A tradition is	s something special and is	
A. agreed	B. refused	C. adopted	D. approved	
Question 2: I th	nink they're different, b	ut it's <u><b>hard</b></u> to explain	how.	
A. boring	B. difficult	C. simple	D. easy	
Question 3: After they <u>finish</u> 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 <u>are</u> <u>l</u>	herd for beef and other	products.	
A. herd	<b>B.</b> More	C. other	D. are	
Question 2: What do you play tennis? - For exercise				
<b>A.</b> For	B. What	C. do	<b>D.</b> play	
<b>Question 3</b> : How	many cup of coffee do	you want to buy?		
<b>A.</b> to buy	<b>B.</b> do	C. many	D. cup	
Question 4: There	e are 64 ethnic groups in	Vietnam <u>recognized</u> by	the Vietnamese government	
A. are	B. recognized	<b>C.</b> by	<b>D.</b> 64	
Question 5: I have very <u>few</u> time for <u>hanging</u> out <u>with</u> my friends <u>because of</u> the final exam.				
A. hanging	<b>B.</b> with	C. few	<b>D.</b> 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 multi-	ethnic country with	54 ethnic groups.	The Viet (Kinh) (1)
acc	ount for 87% of the c	ountry's population	and mainly inhabit the
Red River delta, the	e central coastal delta	a, the Mekong (2)	and
major cities. The other	er 53 ethnic minority	groups, totaling over	er 8 million people, are
scattered over moun	tain areas spreading	from the North to	the South. The main
economic activity of	most ethnic peoples i	s wet rice cultivation	on. A number of ethnic
minorities had maste	red some farming tec	chniques. They grev	v (3)
plants in swamped pa	addy fields and carried	d out irrigation. Oth	ers 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 ea	ich other.	
1. A. people	B. person	C. student	D. children
2A. 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			
Α	the artists of the Central Highlands	B a world culture heritag	

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 C. musical instruments.	<ul><li>B. pieces of folk music</li><li>D. cultural heritages</li></ul>		
Question 4: The ethnic people in the Centra	l Highlands believe that		
A. their gongs are beautiful C. the gong is older than themselves Part 13: Rewrite the sentences	B. gongs are associated with new houses  D. their gongs are symbols of gods		
<b>Question 1</b> : There are <u>54</u> ethnic groups in V	iet nam.		
→How many?			
Question 2: Ethnic people often hold festivals in spring.			
→When?			
Part 14: Write a paragraph			
<ul> <li>Write a paragraph (80-100 words) about the things you can do to help your family,</li> <li>Using the outline and the cues given.</li> <li>Daily activities: wash dishes, feed the pets, do the laundry, prepare meals, and take</li> </ul>			
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			

### **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?

# 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?

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