



## UNIT 4: ETHNIC GROUPS OF VIET NAM

### A. VOCAB

| No  | Word/ Phrase            | Type  | IPA                      | Meaning                      |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.  | ethnic                  | (adj) | /ˈeθnɪk/                 | (thuộc) dân tộc              |
| 2.  | ethnic group            | (n)   | /ˈeθnɪk gru:p/           | nhóm dân tộc                 |
| 3.  | minority                | (n)   | /maɪˈnɒrəti/             | thiểu số                     |
| 4.  | bamboo                  | (n)   | /bəmˈbuː/                | cây tre, tre                 |
| 5.  | bamboo house            | (n)   | /bəmˈbuː haʊs/           | nhà tre                      |
| 6.  | stilt house             | (n)   | /stɪlt haʊs/             | nhà sàn                      |
| 7.  | communal                | (adj) | /ˈkɒmjənəl/              | (thuộc) cộng đồng            |
| 8.  | communal house          | (n)   | /ˈkɒmjənəl haʊs/         | nhà rông, nhà cộng đồng      |
| 9.  | post                    | (n)   | /pəʊst/                  | cột, trụ                     |
| 10. | folk                    | (adj) | /fɒk/                    | dân gian                     |
| 11. | folk dance              | (n)   | /fɒk dɑːns/              | điệu múa dân gian            |
| 12. | musical                 | (adj) | /ˈmjuːzɪkl/              | (thuộc) âm nhạc              |
| 13. | musical instrument      | (n)   | /ˈmjuːzɪkl ˈɪnstɹəmənt/  | nhạc cụ                      |
| 14. | traditional             | (adj) | /trəˈdɪʃənəl/            | truyền thống                 |
| 15. | costume                 | (n)   | /ˈkɒstjuːm/              | trang phục                   |
| 16. | sticky-rice             | (n)   | /ˈstɪki raɪs/            | xôi                          |
| 17. | five-colour sticky rice | (n)   | /faɪv ˈkɒlə ˈstɪki raɪs/ | xôi ngũ sắc                  |
| 18. | flute                   | (n)   | /fluːt/                  | ống sáo, sáo                 |
| 19. | bamboo flute            | (n)   | /bəmˈbuː fluːt/          | sáo trúc                     |
| 20. | gong                    | (n)   | /ɡɒŋ/                    | cồng chiêng                  |
| 21. | feature                 | (n)   | /ˈfi:tʃə(r)/             | đặc điểm, nét đặc trưng      |
| 22. | overlook                | (v)   | /ˌəʊvəˈlʊk/              | nhìn ra, nhìn xuống          |
| 23. | terraced                | (adj) | /ˈterəst/                | bậc thang                    |
| 24. | terraced field          | (n)   | /ˈterəst fiːld/          | ruộng bậc thang              |
| 25. | livestock               | (n)   | /ˈlaɪvstɒk/              | vật nuôi, gia súc            |
| 26. | raise                   | (v)   | /reɪz/                   | nuôi (động vật)              |
| 27. | soil                    | (n)   | /sɔɪl/                   | đất                          |
| 28. | enrich                  | (v)   | /ɪnˈrɪtʃ/                | làm giàu, làm phong phú      |
| 29. | staircase               | (n)   | /ˈsteəkeɪs/              | cầu thang                    |
| 30. | weave                   | (v)   | /wiːv/                   | dệt                          |
| 31. | wooden                  | (adj) | /ˈwʊdn/                  | bằng gỗ                      |
| 32. | wooden statue           | (n)   | /ˈwʊdn ˈstætʃuː/         | tượng gỗ                     |
| 33. | peaceful                | (adj) | /ˈpiːsfl/                | yên bình                     |
| 34. | awesome                 | (adj) | /ˈɔːsəm/                 | tuyệt vời, ấn tượng          |
| 35. | unique                  | (adj) | /juːˈniːk/               | độc đáo, độc nhất vô nhị     |
| 36. | highland                | (n)   | /ˈhaɪlənd/               | cao nguyên, vùng cao         |
| 37. | delta                   | (n)   | /ˈdeltə/                 | đồng bằng châu thổ           |
| 38. | close                   | (v)   | /kləʊz/                  | gần gũi                      |
| 39. | natural                 | (adj) | /ˈnætʃrəl/               | (thuộc) tự nhiên             |
| 40. | nature                  | (n)   | /ˈneɪtʃə(r)/             | tự nhiên, thiên nhiên        |
| 41. | culture                 | (n)   | /ˈkʌltʃə(r)/             | văn hóa                      |
| 42. | brochure                | (n)   | /ˈbrɒʃə(r)/              | cuốn sách nhỏ, tập quảng cáo |

|     |                 |     |                    |                       |
|-----|-----------------|-----|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 43. | travel brochure | (n) | /'trævl 'bræʃə(r)/ | tập quảng cáo du lịch |
|-----|-----------------|-----|--------------------|-----------------------|

## B. WORD FORM

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. <b>ethnic</b> (adj): (thuộc) dân tộc<br/>ethnicity (n): sắc tộc</p> <p>2. <b>peace</b> (n): hòa bình, sự yên bình<br/>peaceful (adj): hòa bình, yên bình<br/>peacefully (adv): một cách hòa bình, yên bình</p> <p>3. <b>believe</b> (v): tin, tin tưởng<br/>belief (n): niềm tin, tín ngưỡng<br/>believable (adj): đáng tin<br/>unbelievable (adj): không thể tin được<br/>unbelievably (adv): một cách không thể tin được</p> <p>4. <b>cultivate</b> (v): trồng trọt, canh tác<br/>cultivation (n): sự trồng trọt, sự canh tác<br/>cultivated (adj): được trồng trọt, được canh tác</p> <p>5. <b>tradition</b> (n): truyền thống<br/>traditional (adj): (thuộc) truyền thống<br/>traditionally (adv): một cách truyền thống</p> | <p>6. <b>diversify</b> (v): đa dạng hóa<br/>diversity (n): sự đa dạng<br/>diverse (adj): đa dạng</p> <p>7. <b>minor</b> (adj): nhỏ, thứ yếu<br/>minority (n): thiểu số</p> <p>8. <b>festival</b> (n): lễ hội<br/>festive (adj): (thuộc) lễ hội, vui vẻ<br/>festivities (n, pl): các hoạt động lễ hội</p> <p>9. <b>unique</b> (adj): độc đáo, độc nhất vô nhị<br/>uniqueness (n): sự độc đáo</p> <p>10. <b>modernize</b> (v): hiện đại hóa<br/>modernization (n): sự hiện đại hóa<br/>modern (adj): hiện đại</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## C. GRAMMAR

### 1. Questions

#### a. Cấu trúc câu hỏi Yes/ No

| Be                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Auxiliary verb                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>*** <b>Be</b> (Is/ Am/ Are/ Was/ Were) + S + Adj/ N ...?</p> <p>→ Yes, S + be.<br/>→ No, S + be + not.</p> <p>E.g. Is he from England?<br/>→ Yes, he is<br/>Are they your parents?<br/>→ No, they aren't<br/>Was she at home last night?<br/>→ Yes, she was</p> | <p>*** <b>Auxiliary verb</b> (Do/ Does/ Did/ Will /...) + S + V?</p> <p>→ Yes, S + auxiliary verb<br/>→ No, S + auxiliary verb + not</p> <p>E.g. Do you like playing badminton?<br/>→ Yes, I do<br/>Does she work in a hospital?<br/>→ No, she doesn't<br/>Did he go swimming with his friends?<br/>→ Yes, he did</p> |

#### b. Cấu trúc câu hỏi Wh-question

✚ **Who** hoặc **What**: Câu hỏi chủ ngữ

Đây là câu hỏi khi muốn biết chủ ngữ hay chủ thể của hành động.

**Who/ What + V + ...?**

- **What** dùng để hỏi về sự vật/ sự việc

E.g. What happened to Linda?

→ She had an accident happened last night.

- **Who** dùng để hỏi về người.

E.g. Who lent you money?

→ My friend lent me money.

✚ **Whom** hoặc **What**: Câu hỏi tân ngữ

Đây là các câu hỏi dùng khi muốn biết tân ngữ hay đối tượng tác động của hành động.

**Whom/ What + auxiliary V + S + V?**

- **Whom** dùng để hỏi về người.

E.g. Whom did you give this present to? → I gave it to Mary.

- **What** dùng để hỏi về vật

E.g. What did your brother buy?

→ He bought some toys.

✚ **When, Where, How** và **Why**: Câu hỏi bổ ngữ

**When, Where, How, Why + auxiliary V + S + V?**

Dùng khi muốn biết thời gian (**When**), nơi chốn (**Where**), cách thức (**How**) và lí do (**Why**).

- **When** để hỏi về thời gian:

E.g. When did you go to the zoo?

→ I went to the zoo yesterday.

- **Why** để hỏi về lí do:

E.g. Why did he fail the exam?

→ Because he was lazy.

- **Where** để hỏi về địa điểm:

E.g. Where do you like going?

→ I like going to the park.

- **How** để hỏi về cách thức hoặc phương tiện đi lại:

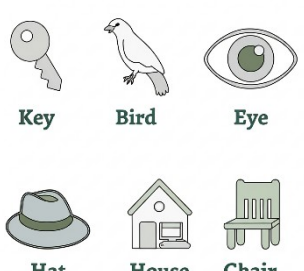
E.g. How did Minh get to school yesterday?

→ He went to school by bus.

\*\*\* Đối với "How" ta còn rất nhiều câu hỏi

|                  |                                                     |                                          |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>How much</b>  | Dùng để hỏi <b>số lượng, giá</b> với N không đếm đc | How much water do you need?              |
| <b>How many</b>  | Dùng để hỏi <b>số lượng</b> với N đếm đc            | How many books does she have?            |
| <b>How old</b>   | Dùng để hỏi <b>tuổi</b>                             | How old is your mother?                  |
| <b>How often</b> | Dùng để hỏi về <b>tần suất</b>                      | How often do you go to the cinema?       |
| <b>How long</b>  | Dùng để hỏi về <b>thời lượng</b> của hành động      | How long have you been waiting for me?   |
| <b>How far</b>   | Dùng để hỏi về <b>khoảng cách</b>                   | How far is it from your house to school? |
| <b>How + Adj</b> | Dùng để hỏi về <b>những điều khác</b>               | How large is the yard?                   |

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

| Countable nouns                                                                                                        | Uncountable nouns                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <p>Key Bird Eye Hat House Chair</p> |  <p>Sand Blood Sugar Coffee Flour Milk</p> |

🌟 **Danh từ đếm đ** s)

**Định nghĩa:** Là những danh từ chỉ người, động vật, sự vật, hoặc hiện tượng có thể đếm được bằng số lượng cụ thể (ví dụ: một cái ghế, hai cái ghế). Chúng tồn tại dưới hai hình thái: số ít và số nhiều.

**Đặc điểm:**

- **Số ít:** Thường đi kèm mạo từ "a/an" phía trước (ví dụ: *a chair, an apple*).

- **Số nhiều:** Dùng để chỉ số lượng từ 2 trở lên. Để chuyển từ số ít sang số nhiều, ta thường thêm "-s" hoặc "-es" vào cuối, trừ một số trường hợp bất quy tắc.

**Quy tắc thêm "-es":**

- **Kết thúc bằng "ch, sh, s, x, o":** Thêm "-es" (ví dụ: *one glass → four glasses*).

- **Kết thúc bằng "y":** Đổi "y" thành "i" rồi thêm "-es" (ví dụ: *one family → two families*).

- **Kết thúc bằng "f, fe":** Bỏ "f/fe" và thêm "-ves" (ví dụ: *a knife → knives, wolf → wolves*).

\*\*\* Một số danh từ đếm được bất quy tắc:

| Danh từ số ít | Danh từ số nhiều | Nghĩa     |
|---------------|------------------|-----------|
| woman         | women            | phụ nữ    |
| man           | men              | đàn ông   |
| foot          | feet             | bàn chân  |
| person        | people           | con người |
| child         | children         | trẻ em    |
| tooth         | teeth            | răng      |
| bacterium     | bacteria         | vi khuẩn  |
| mouse         | mice             | con       |

|       |       |              |
|-------|-------|--------------|
|       |       | chuột        |
| goose | geese | con<br>ngỗng |

### 🌟 Danh từ không đếm được (Uncountable Nouns)

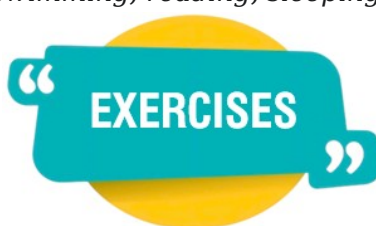
**Định nghĩa:** Là những danh từ chỉ đồ vật, sự vật, hiện tượng không thể đếm được bằng số (ví dụ: bột, nước, lời khuyên). Chúng thường là các danh từ chỉ khái niệm trừu tượng, hiện tượng tự nhiên, vật chất ở thể khí/lỏng/rắn, các loại bệnh, môn học, môn thể thao, hoặc một số danh từ tập hợp.

#### Đặc điểm:

- Thường chỉ có dạng số ít.
- Không thể sử dụng trực tiếp với số đếm.

#### Phân loại điển hình:

- **Danh từ chỉ đồ ăn:** *meat, food, rice, water, sugar...*
- **Danh từ chỉ khái niệm trừu tượng:** *fun, help, information, patience, knowledge...*
- **Danh từ chỉ lĩnh vực, môn học:** *Ethics, Mathematics, Music, grammar, History...*
- **Danh từ chỉ hiện tượng tự nhiên:** *snow, thunder, heat, light, wind...*
- **Danh từ chỉ hoạt động:** *walking, swimming, reading, sleeping, cooking...*



### ❖ PHONETIC

**Exercise 1: 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>k</u> ey     | C. <u>p</u> ocket  | D. <u>m</u> ilk      |
| 2. A. <u>q</u> ueen       | B. <u>s</u> quare  | C. <u>q</u> ueue   | D. <u>q</u> uick     |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> arrot      | B. <u>c</u> ity    | C. <u>c</u> ake    | D. <u>c</u> lass     |
| 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> ncessor    | B. <u>g</u> ather  | C. <u>b</u> asic   | D. <u>a</u> nimal    |
| 7. A. <u>i</u> nstruments | B. <u>o</u> thers  | C. <u>p</u> eoples | D. <u>f</u> ields    |

*People: a society (dân tộc)*

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

- |                       |                        |                    |                          |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 8. A. <u>sh</u> owed  | B. <u>c</u> alled      | C. <u>l</u> ived   | D. <u>d</u> iscriminated |
| 9. A. <u>b</u> asic   | B. <u>m</u> inority    | C. <u>c</u> urious | D. <u>c</u> omplicated   |
| 10. <u>r</u> ecognize | A. <u>c</u> omplicated | B. <u>c</u> ostume | C. <u>m</u> ajority D.   |

**Exercise 2: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.**

- |                           |                       |                       |                          |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>co</u> stume     | B. <u>di</u> verse    | C. <u>fe</u> ature    | D. <u>ma</u> rket        |
| 2. A. <u>cu</u> stom      | B. <u>li</u> vestock  | C. <u>hi</u> ghland   | D. <u>ba</u> mbuo        |
| 3. A. <u>di</u> versity   | B. <u>ph</u> armacy   | C. <u>es</u> tablish  | D. <u>re</u> ligious     |
| 4. A. <u>ov</u> erlook    | B. <u>pl</u> antation | C. <u>re</u> ligion   | D. <u>mi</u> nority      |
| 5. A. <u>pe</u> oples     | B. <u>po</u> ultry    | C. <u>pr</u> eserve   | D. <u>wo</u> rship       |
| 6. A. <u>mo</u> untainous | B. <u>pr</u> oduct    | C. <u>li</u> terature | D. <u>un</u> forgettable |
| 7. A. <u>so</u> uthern    | B. <u>hi</u> ghland   | C. <u>cl</u> othing   | D. <u>ex</u> perience    |
| 8. A. <u>fo</u> llowing   | B. <u>in</u> cluding  | C. <u>po</u> ultry    | D. <u>wo</u> rship       |
| 9. A. <u>de</u> licious   | B. <u>sy</u> mbolise  | C. <u>st</u> icky     | D. <u>fe</u> stival      |
| 10. <u>mu</u> seum        | A. <u>co</u> mmunal   | B. <u>fe</u> stivity  | C. <u>ex</u> hibition D. |

### ❖ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

**Exercise 1: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.**

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

- A. communal house      B. folk dance      C. costume      D. musical instrument
2. The dan tinh is a \_\_\_\_\_ of Tay ethnic group.  
A. musical instrument      B. five-colour sticky rice      C. folk dance      D. traditional costume
3. We live in a stilt house that is built on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. high posts      B. highland      C. terraced field      D. communal house
4. The largest and tallest house in a village of ethnic minority group is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stilt house      B. communal house      C. bamboo house      D. wooden statue
5. Ethnic people have to climb a \_\_\_\_\_ to enter their house.  
A. bamboo      B. staircase      C. post      D. terraced field
6. The Kinh use \_\_\_\_\_ to make banh chung and banh tet.  
A. sticky rice      B. wooden statue      C. bamboo      D. livestock
7. My Son sanctuary has been recognized by UNESCO as a world \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ethnic minorities      B. open-air market      C. heritage site      D. terraced field
8. If you go to Sapa, you can distinguish people from different ethnic groups by their \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. costumes      B. livestock      C. highlands      D. staircases
9. *Xoe and Sap* are \_\_\_\_\_ of Thai ethnic minority people.  
A. modern dances      B. jazz dances      C. lion dances      D. folk dances
10. We spent hours in \_\_\_\_\_ house to talk with local people.  
A. terraced      B. close      C. communal      D. awesome
11. She wore a \_\_\_\_\_ costume of bright pink silk.  
A. peaceful      B. ethnic      C. musical      D. traditional
12. You can visit Gia Lai to enjoy the gong \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. special      B. different      C. communal      D. festival
13. Some \_\_\_\_\_ farmers keep ducks and geese in their farms.  
A. feature      B. post      C. soil      D. poultry
14. We can \_\_\_\_\_ the sea from here.  
A. raise      B. overlook      C. enrich      D. weave
15. Viet Nam has 54 ethnic \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. groups      B. levels      C. turkeys      D. fields
16. The Nung mostly live in \_\_\_\_\_ though they also live in earthen houses.  
A. bamboo flute      B. wooden statue      C. stilt houses      D. travel brochure
17. The Lunar New Year festival is important \_\_\_\_\_ the Kinh.  
A. to      B. with      C. for      D. of
18. Sa Pa is famous for the \_\_\_\_\_ located in the mountainous area.  
A. stilt houses      B. heritage site      C. terraced fields      D. wooden statue
19. Lahu, Mang, and Brau are \_\_\_\_\_ minorities in Viet Nam.  
A. traditional      B. ethnic      C. awesome      D. natural
20. The goods in the open-air market are \_\_\_\_\_. You can find almost everything there.  
A. diverse      B. similar      C. unlike      D. like
21. Most ethnic minority peoples are good \_\_\_\_\_ farming techniques.  
A. at      B. for      C. to      D. on
22. The ethnic Khmer live in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Vietnam.  
A. Lowlands      B. Highlands      C. Mekong Delta      D. Red River Delta
23. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ cakes to give away. Would you like one?  
A. a little      B. a few      C. much      D. many
24. I'll make a tuna \_\_\_\_\_ for you.  
A. sandwiches      B. sandwichs      C. sandwiches      D. sandwich
25. Vietnamese people are used to using \_\_\_\_\_ when having meals.  
A. ehopstick      B. chopsticks      C. ehopstickes      D. chopstiekces
26. There's \_\_\_\_\_ milk left in the fridge. It should be enough for our coffee.  
A. a little      B. little      C. a few      D. few
27. How \_\_\_\_\_ ethnic groups in Viet Nam do you know?  
A. much      B. often      C. many      D. tall
28. You can get \_\_\_\_\_ information if you go to the museum with me.  
A. a lot of      B. many      C. a      D. any
29. In our area, \_\_\_\_\_ not much land for growing crops.

- A. there are                      B. it has                      C. it is                      D. there is
30. How \_\_\_\_\_ milk is there in the carton?  
A. many                      B. much                      C. a lot of                      D. few
31. 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
32. 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
33. \_\_\_\_\_ your grandmother like folk \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. Do-music                      B. Do-musics                      C. Does - music                      D. Is - music
34. \_\_\_\_\_ there 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam?  
A. Are                      B. Is                      C. Do                      D. Does
35. \_\_\_\_\_ stilt houses stand on wood, bamboo, and \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. Do-leaf                      B. Does - leaves                      C. Does - leaf                      D. Do - leaves
36. \_\_\_\_\_ do you usually eat lunch? - At noon.  
A. Which                      B. When                      C. What                      D. How
37. \_\_\_\_\_ do you wash clothes? - Every week.  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. What                      D. How often
38. \_\_\_\_\_ does your father work? - At City Hall.  
A. Where                      B. Who                      C. What                      D. How
39. \_\_\_\_\_ usually gets up the earliest in your family?  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. What                      D. How
40. \_\_\_\_\_ do you think of this hotel? - It's pretty good.  
A. Which                      B. Why                      C. What                      D. How
41. \_\_\_\_\_ do you work at that company? - Because it's near my house.  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. Why                      D. Which
42. \_\_\_\_\_ dances the best in your family?  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. What                      D. How
43. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
44. \_\_\_\_\_ can I buy some milk? - At the supermarket.  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. Where                      D. How
45. \_\_\_\_\_ much do you weigh?  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. What                      D. How
46. \_\_\_\_\_ hat is this? - It's my brother's.  
A. Which                      B. Whose                      C. What                      D. How
47. \_\_\_\_\_ do you like your tea? - I like it with cream and sugar.  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. What                      D. How
48. \_\_\_\_\_ picture do you prefer, this one or that one?  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. What                      D. How
49. \_\_\_\_\_ is that woman? - I think she is a teacher.  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. When                      D. How
50. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ language is spoken in Kenya?  
A. which                      B. who                      C. what                      D. how
51. \_\_\_\_\_ is your blood type?  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. What                      D. How
52. \_\_\_\_\_ do you play tennis? - For exercise.  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. Why                      D. How
53. \_\_\_\_\_ can I park my car? - Over there.  
A. Where                      B. Who                      C. What                      D. How
54. \_\_\_\_\_ tall are you?  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. What                      D. How
55. \_\_\_\_\_ do you expect me to do?  
A. Which                      B. Who                      C. What                      D. How
56. \_\_\_\_\_ does it cost to visit this bamboo village?  
A. How many                      B. How much                      C. How often                      D. How

**Exercise 2: Circle the correct words in brackets.**

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

**Exercise 3: Write the correct word to complete the answers.**

1. Are they minority people? - Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Can you go with us this afternoon? - Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Was Mai at home alone yesterday? - No, she \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Did they catch fish in the river? - No, they \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Does it have an open fire in the middle of the house? - Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Will you visit the village of the Ede? - No, we \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Were they weaving clothing at that time? - Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.
8. May I open the book? - No, you \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Should I stay up too late? - No, you \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Do the farmers move to a new place when the soil become poor? - Yes, they do.

**Exercise 4: 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 5: 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 6: 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 7: Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.**

1. Viet Nam is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ diverse countries in South East Asia. **(ethnic)**
2. The Pa Then believe that the god of fire brings them \_\_\_\_\_ and prosperity. **(peaceful)**
3. Festivals characterize customs and \_\_\_\_\_ of a community. **(believe)**
4. The Tay practice rice \_\_\_\_\_ in submerged fields. **(cultivate)**
5. The Tay community practice \_\_\_\_\_ religious beliefs including ancestor worship. **(tradition)**
6. The population of Viet Nam contains a rich \_\_\_\_\_ of ethnic groups. **(diverse)**
7. Ethnic \_\_\_\_\_ make up about 15 percent of Vietnam's population. **(minor)**
8. A number of celebrities will be flying in to take part in the \_\_\_\_\_. **(festival)**
9. Each time I returned I was struck by the \_\_\_\_\_ of Sa Pa and its people. **(unique)**
10. The government carried out a programme to \_\_\_\_\_ the health service in remote and rural areas. **(modern)**

**❖ COMMUNICATION**

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

1. - **Mike:** Hello, I'm from Australia. Can I ask you something about the ethnic groups of Viet Nam?  
- **Nick:** "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Good.                      B. Really.                      C. Sure.                      D. Thanks.
2. - **Tom:** "How about going out for dinner?"  
- **Jane:** "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. It's a good idea.                      B. Well done.                      C. Yes, we do.                      D. You're welcome.
3. - **Andrew:** "Whose is this book?"  
- **Alex:** "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. It's a book.                      B. Thanks.                      C. It's mine.                      D. Here you are.
4. - **Mike:** "I've got?"  
- **Nick:** "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Yes, we do.                      B. That's a good idea.                      C. You're welcome.                      D. Not at all.
5. - **Jenny:** "Will you take up making pottery in the future?"  
- **Dane:** "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Not at all.                      B. I'm not sure.                      C. Really.                      D. Good

**Exercise 2: Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to arrange the following sentences into a meaningful conversation.**

1.  
a. **Ally:** Wow, it's beautiful and smells delicious!  
b. **Ally:** Look, Brian! This sticky rice is so colorful!  
c. **Brian:** That's five-colour sticky rice, Ally. It's special for festivals.  
A. a-b-c                      B. b-a-c                      C. b-c-a                      D. c-b-a
2.  
a. **Ally:** Oh, I see! So it's an important place for the community.  
b. **Brian:** That's a communal house, Ally. People meet there for village events.  
c. **Ally:** Look, Brian! What's that building?  
A. a-b-c                      B. c-a-b                      C. b-c-a                      D. c-b-a
3.  
a. It looks like giant stairs! How do they make them so flat?

- b. Wow, Brian! Look at those beautiful fields on the mountain.  
 c. They carve them into the hills. It's very clever.  
 d. It must be hard work, but the view is amazing!  
 e. Those are terraced fields, Ally. Farmers grow rice there.

A. b-e-a-c-d      B. b-a-e-c-d      C. e-b-a-c-d      D. a-b-c-d-e

### ❖ READING

**Exercise 1: Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for these questions.**



#### CREATIVE WRITING CONTEST

Language: English

Topic: A country trip



1.
  - A. You must not use a mobile phone here.
  - B. You must not use a camera here.
  - C. Dogs can't be entered.
  - D. You can't come into.
2.
  - A. A candidate has to write about a country in English.
  - B. A candidate has to write about trip to the country.
  - C. A candidate has to write about a country friend.
  - D. A candidate has to talk about a country picnic.
3.
  - A. Recycle bottles and cans only.
  - B. Recycle paper only.
  - C. Reduce bottles only.
  - D. Reduce paper only.
4.
  - A. You must cut down the trees.
  - B. You can cut down the trees.
  - C. You mustn't cut down the trees.
  - D. You should cut down the trees.
5.
  - A. You should not make this place tidy.
  - B. Putting unused things into the garbage dump is necessary.
  - C. Recycling is very important to protect the environment.
  - D. You shouldn't throw your garbage here.

**Exercise 2: Read the following advertisement/ notice/ flyer/ announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks**

❶

#### Discover Vietnam's Rich Culture!

Vietnam is a beautiful country with many interesting ethnic groups. Did you know there are 54 different groups? Each group has its own special traditions, clothes, and music. Come and learn about them! You can see colourful festivals and hear unique sounds, like the (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Travel with us to discover the amazing diversity (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam. Experience the friendly people and rich history. Start (3) \_\_\_\_\_ your adventure today and make (4) \_\_\_\_\_ memories!

- |                    |                 |               |                  |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. ethnic group | B. bamboo flute | C. Rong house | D. wooden statue |
| 2. A. of           | B. in           | C. on         | D. at            |
| 3. A. to plan      | B. planning     | C. plan       | D. plans         |
| 4. A. any          | B. an           | C. many       | D. a             |

❷

#### Play Traditional Games!

Do you want to have (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and learn English? Join our exciting new class: "Play Traditional Games!" We'll explore fun Vietnamese games like Marbles and Mandarin Square Capturing. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ are these games? They are (3) \_\_\_\_\_! Learn new words, practice speaking, and make new friends. Come and play (4) \_\_\_\_\_ us! Sign up today!

- |              |                |              |             |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. bad    | B. fun         | C. sad       | D. angry    |
| 2. A. Why    | B. Who         | C. What      | D. Where    |
| 3. A. wonder | B. wonderfully | C. wonderful | D. wondered |

4. A. at

B. on

C. in

D. with

**Exercise 3: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

❶

### 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 (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of the decor of the Rong House is the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the brilliant God of Sun. The Rong House is a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the culture of Central Highlanders, an age-old and stable culture. The bigger the house, the wealthier the village is. It is a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the whole village.

- |                     |                |                |               |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. on            | B. at          | C. in          | D. under      |
| 2. A. designs       | B. cultures    | C. customs     | D. features   |
| 3. A. distinguished | B. distinction | C. distinctive | D. distinctly |
| 4. A. painting      | B. photo       | C. image       | D. portrait   |
| 5. A. signal        | B. symbol      | C. sign        | D. scene      |
| 6. A. design        | B. respect     | C. proud       | D. pride      |

❷ 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. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ 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       |
| 6. A. Some     | B. Each        | C. Lots of    | D. Any        |

**Exercise 4: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

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

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

- A. only trading places  
C. only about selling things
- B. only about buying 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

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 5: Four phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. Choose the correct answer to complete the text. Write only the letter A-D in each blank.**

- ① 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. (1) \_\_\_\_\_. 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. (2) \_\_\_\_\_. They are wooden houses in the shade of big trees, huddling against the mountain, and looking out on

their vast rice fields. (3) \_\_\_\_\_. 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. (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

Missing Sentences/Phrases:

- A. One of their most important festivals is the "Going to the Fields" ceremony.
- B. However, some of them also know the Kinh language.
- C. Therefore, it is convenient for their living and farming.
- D. The Muong build their houses on stilts with 4-roof architecture, which are about six feet off the ground.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_

②

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. (1) \_\_\_\_\_. 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. (2) \_\_\_\_\_

A number of ethnic minorities had mastered some farming techniques. (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Others went hunting, fishing, collecting and lived a semi-nomadic life. (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Beliefs and religions of the Vietnamese ethnic minority groups were also disparate from each other.

- A. They grew rice plants in swamped paddy fields and carried out irrigation.
- B. Each group has its own culture, diverse and special.
- C. The Cham people once boasted a flourishing culture early in the history.
- D. Many ethnic groups divided their population into social echelons, especially those who lived in mountainous areas.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_

### ❖ 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: 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 3: Make questions for the underlined words.**

1. They mainly lives in the mountains.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
2. These musical instruments are the Jarai's.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
3. The weather is sunny and hot.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
4. My sister often does the housework on Saturdays.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mai is so sad because her mom is ill.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
6. Children should listen to their teachers.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
7. I choose the pink skirt.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
8. His unfaithfulness made her so angry.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
9. My brother drives very fast.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
10. Mary and Kate are in the gym.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
11. Of 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam, the Kinh is the largest?  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

12. This dish is called five-coloured sticky rice because it has five colours: red, yellow, green, purple and white.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
13. There are 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
14. The H'Mong people wear a V-shaped front collar T-shirt.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
15. The Dao live mainly in the northern mountain provinces of Cao Bang, Ha Giang, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Lai Chau and Tuyen Quang and the midland provinces of Phu Tho, Vinh Phuc, and Hoa Binh.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
16. The Dao ethnic group has a total population of nearly 1 million people.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
17. I once saw a bamboo house on high posts in a travel brochure.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
18. If you go by car, the distance between Ha Noi and Ha Giang is 104 km.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
19. The Ede's harvest festival is usually held in October.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
20. The Thai hold ceremonies to worship their ancestors annually.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4: 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 5: Choose (A, B, C, or D) to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.**

❶

Dear Linh,

- a. But there are also 53 other groups, like the Tay, Thai, Muong, and Hmong.  
b. I learned something interesting today!  
c. They often live in mountain areas and have their own unique cultures, languages, and traditions.  
d. Vietnam has many different ethnic groups.  
e. The largest group is the Kinh people, who live mostly in cities and lowlands.  
f. For example, some groups have special clothes and festivals.  
g. It's wonderful that Vietnam is home to so many diverse communities!

Your friend,

An

- A. b-d-e-a-c-f-g      B. b-d-a-e-c-f-g      C. d-b-e-a-c-f-g      D. b-e-d-a-c-f-g

❷

- a. In addition, these instruments are often made from natural materials found in the mountains, such as bamboo or wood.  
b. Last but not least, the music from these instruments is an important part of their festivals and daily life, helping them to share stories and traditions.  
c. Musical instruments from Vietnam's ethnic groups are very special.  
d. For example, the J'rai ethnic group plays the T'rung, which is a big xylophone made of bamboo tubes.  
2

- e. To begin with, each group has its own unique instruments, like the Hmong people's kèn lá, a small leaf they use to make sound.
- f. In conclusion, these musical instruments are a beautiful part of Vietnam's cultural heritage.
- A. c-e-a-d-b-f      B. c-a-e-d-b-f      C. e-a-d-b-f-c      D. c-e-a-b-d-f

**Exercise 6: Choose (A, B, C, or D) to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

❶

**Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.**

Dear Minh,

I hope you are well. I'm glad to know that you are going to participate in the Water Festival next week. I want to give you some advice to get the best experience. \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Lastly, don't forget to have fun! You should be ready to get wet and enjoy water games, but always remember to play safely and respect others.
- b. Secondly, you should protect your belongings such as phones and wallets by keeping them in a waterproof bag. In this way, you can keep your things safe and dry during the festival activities.
- c. Firstly, make sure to wear clothes that you don't mind getting wet. Other people will throw water at you, so wearing comfortable and quick-drying clothes will help you enjoy the festival more.

- A. a - b - c      B. c - b - a      C. b - c - a      D. a - c - b

**Choose the sentence that can END the text most appropriately.**

- A. I hope you find this advice helpful for your trip.
- B. This festival is always a great time for everyone.
- C. So, remember to bring a lot of water with you.
- D. You should try to make new friends there.

❷

(1) \_\_\_\_\_, they connect us to our history and our family's story. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ By sharing these traditions with the younger generation, we make sure they don't get lost.

**Choose the TOPIC SENTENCE that can BEGIN the text most appropriately.**

- A. Celebrating holidays makes people happy and brings families closer.
- B. Traditions are a way to remember who we are and where we came from.
- C. Keeping traditions alive is very important for our communities.
- D. People should always follow their family's old customs.

**Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.**

- a. In my opinion, we should continue to celebrate old traditions, like special holidays or family customs, because they bring people together and create a strong sense of belonging.
- b. In the end, traditions help us feel connected and proud of our heritage.
- c. It's a way to remember who we are and where we came from.

- A. a-c-b      B. c-a-b      C. b-c-a      D. a-b-c

❖ **LISTENING**

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

1. The Cham have lived along the coast of \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam for a long time.
2. Betel chewing is very \_\_\_\_\_ to people's daily life and traditional rituals.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ wear shirts fastened down the center with buttons.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Cham live in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan.
5. Cham women take the initiative in \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

**Audio scripts**

**The Cham**

The Cham, who have lived along the coast of central Vietnam for a longtime, possess a rich culture. Let's discover some interesting things about the Cham.

**Diet:** The Cham eat rice cooked in large and small earthen pots. It is often accompanied by fish, meat and bulb vegetables, which are obtained from hunting, gathering, husbandry and agricultural production. Popular drinks are rice and *can* (pipe) wines. Betel chewing is very important to people's daily life and traditional rituals.

**Clothing:** Both men and women wear long one-piece sarongs or cloth wrappers. Men wear shirts fastened down the center with buttons, while women wear long-sleeved pullover blouses. The main color of their daily dress is cotton white. Nowadays, the Cham dress like the Viet in other parts of central Vietnam, with long-sleeved blouses which is only worn by elderly women.

**Lifestyle:** The majority of Cham live in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan. They build their houses on the ground, with the rooms being arranged according to a particular order the sitting room, rooms for the parents, children, and married women, the kitchen and warehouse (including the granary), and the nuptial room of the youngest daughter.

**Marriage:** Cham women take the initiative in marriages. The couple lives with the wife's family, and children are named after the family name of the mother. Wedding gifts are prepared by the bride's family. Monogamy is a principle of all marriages.

--- THE END ---