

UNIT 3: PEOPLES OF VIET NAM

WORKSHEET 3

Match the word or phrase with its definition.

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| 1. shawl (<i>khan pieu</i>) | a. a wheel for raising water to a higher level |
| 2. costume | b. a field that is on the side of a hill and divided into layers that look like steps |
| 3. terraced field | c. local trading site for highlanders to exchange food or hand made products |
| 4. stilt house | d. a traditional dance of a particular area or counted |
| 5. waterwheel | e. a building used for the worship of a god or gods |
| 6. folk dance | f. the largest stilt house in the village where village ceremonies and festivals take place |
| 7. communal house | g. clothes that are typical of a particular place |
| 8. temple | h. a metal disc that makes a loud deep sound when it is hit with a stick |
| 9. gong | i. a house raised on piles over the surface of the soil |
| 10. open-air market | j. a large piece of cloth worn by Thai women or girls over their head |

Choose the correct article (a/an/the/-)

1. Vietnam is *a/an/ the* multiethnic country with 54 ethnic groups.
2. The Viet (Kinh) people account for 87% of *a / the / –* country's population.
3. Chaul Chnam Thmey is *a/ an/ the* celebration of New Year by Khmers.
4. Folk singing of the Bru-Van Kieu is popular, particularly cha chap and sim, *the / a / an* alternating chant between young men and women.
5. Ancestor worship is *the / a / –* most important religious activity among the Bru-Van Kieu.
6. The La Ha grow *the/ – /a* cotton but do not weave.
7. The Rong house of the Xo Dang is *a / an / the* big stilt house with a high roof which looks like *a/an/ the* axe.
8. The young Co Ho women play *an / a / the* active role in marriage.
9. The Ba Na are one of *the / a / an* oldest ethnic minority groups living in *a / – / the* Central Highlands.
10. *The / A / –* right of inheritance in Ede families is only for *the / – / a* daughters.
11. Y Phon lives in the city, but his family still live in *a / the / –* small village in *a / – / the* mountains.
12. *A / The / –* M'Nong live in houses built on *the / – /a* stilts or level with *a/ – /the* ground.

Complete the sentences with *a, an or the*.

1. _____ number of ethnic minorities had mastered some farming techniques.

2. The Kinh or Viet is _____ largest group, accounting for 86 percent of _____ population of Vietnam.
3. The Thai have _____ population of over one million people, account for approximately 1.8% of _____ Vietnamese population.
4. Dao women usually wear _____ long blouse with _____ dress or trousers.
5. Mua sap is _____ folk dance of _____ Muong.
6. The Raglai have _____ musical instrument made of bamboo called _____ *chapi*.
7. S'tieng is _____ ethnic group living mostly in _____ southern provinces of Vietnam.
8. Gathering and hunting still play _____ important role in _____ economy of the Laha.
9. Vietnam has 54 ethnic groups and more than 40 of _____ groups living in _____ highlands.
10. When eating is finished, the Dao have _____ tradition that they never put down the chopsticks on _____ bowl.

Complete the text with *a/an, the* or leave blank (–) for zero article.

The space of gong culture in Central Highlands covers five provinces of Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong and Lam Dong. Masters of this art are (1) _____ ethnic people of Bahna, Sedang, M'nong, Coho, Ede, Giarai...

Gongs appear in (2) _____ most important events of (3) _____ community such as ceremony for babies, weddings, funerals, celebration of new houses, harvests, etc.

Gongs have different sizes with diameter ranging from 20cm to 120cm. (4) _____ set of gongs has 2 to 20 units. A gong orchestra consists of 3, 5 or 6 basic sounds and (5) _____ additional 12 or more sounds. In most groups, gongs are reserved for males. In Ma and M'nong, both males and females can play (6) _____ gongs.

With their plenty, uniqueness and diversity, gongs hold (7) _____ special position in Vietnam's traditional music. That is also a basis leading to (8) _____ recognition of the space of gong culture as (9) _____ Masterpiece of (10) _____ Intangible Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.

IX. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Many ethnic groups managed to live together _____. (peace)
2. How often is the Gong Festival _____? (celebrate)
3. The _____ of people in Vietnam belong to the Kinh people. (major)
4. The _____ house is the place where village ceremonies and festivals take place. (commune)
5. _____ is a traditional folk art of the Miao people. (embroider)
6. Five-coloured sticky rice is a traditional _____ of Tay people. (special)
7. H'mong people live in the northern _____ region of Vietnam. (mountain)
8. The Tai are known for their _____ garments and their houses on stilts. (weave)

9. The _____ you can find in Sapa include the Hmong, Dao, and Tay. (ethnic)
 10. Muong people are _____ more closely related to the Tai people. (culture)

Write questions for the underlined parts

- The chief of the community often tell tales of heroes to the people at the communal house.

- Ethnic people often hold festivals in spring.

- Life in the mountainous areas is quite difficult because of the extreme weather.

- In the remote areas, it may take people half a day to travel from their house to the market.

- Shortage in electricity and fresh water supply makes life in remote areas so difficult.

- The local authorities try to help the ethnic minorities by teaching them effective farming methods.

Read the passage then choose the best option

Elephants need help

The elephant is (1) _____ unique cultural symbol of Tay Nguyen and Dak lak is considered the land of (2) _____ elephants in Vietnam. In the past, Tay Nguyen used to have large (3) _____ of elephants living in the mountains. They helped (4) _____ locals and they lived in harmony with people. However, the elephants in Tay Nguyen are in (5) _____ now. In recent years, climate changes have decreased the area of natural forests. Illegal deforestation has also threatened the elephants. Besides, illegal hunting for tusks, bones and tail hair has killed many of (6) _____ animals, (7) _____ can we protect the elephants? It is important that both the authorities and the local people joined hands to save the elephants from (8) _____.

Read the text then answer the questions

NGOC LU BRONZE DRUM

Dong Son bronze drums are very famous for its cultural value. They are often used as a musical instrument in festivals and rituals. Of about 200 drums discovered, Ngoc Lu bronze drum is considered the most beautiful drum of the Dong Son culture ever found in Vietnam. It is now preserved at the National Museum of Vietnam History in Hanoi.

This drum has a large size and an ancient look with many decorative patterns. These patterns include a multi-ray star (symbolizing the shining sun) and in between the star rays are designs of stylized peacock feathers. Bands of geometrical patterns with small dots surround the star. The band of human figures presents two people pounding rice, some other standing or sitting inside the house, some beating the drum and many others dancing. In between those human patterns are the curved-roof stilted house, bronze drum, bronze bells, weapons, musical instruments and so on. The bands of animal figures include short –bill birds, the long –bill birds and deer.

The Ngoc Lu bronze drum is the most typical one in the bronze drum system of Vietnam, and at the same time it symbolizes the brilliant peak of the Dong Son culture. The drum represents the scientific knowledge and the artistic talent and mind of the ancient Viet.

What are Dong Son bronze drums famous for?

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Which bronze drum is considered the most beautiful drum of the Dong Son culture?

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Where is the Ngoc Lu bronze drum preserved now?

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What decorative patterns are in between the star rays?

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What does the band of animal figures include?

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What does the Ngoc Lu bronze drum symbolize?

.....

Make sentences from the cues given.

1. which ethnic group/ second largest population/ Vietnam?

2. Sap dance/ typical dance/ Muong people/ the north.

3. Most/ ethnic minorities/ Vietnam/ live/ mountainous areas.
