

REVIEW UNIT 4 + 5

A. LISTENING

Listen to a man talking about the Kinh ethnic group in Viet Nam. Decide if the statements below are true (T) or false (F).

1. The Kinh's population accounts for 86.2% of Vietnam's population. _____
2. The Kinh people live less in Deltas and urban areas through the country. _____
3. Rules among the villages are similar. _____
4. Villages of the ancient Vietnamese people are surrounded by bamboo groves. _____
5. Ancient Kinh people just smoked water pipes and didn't smoke cigarettes. _____

B. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

6. A. handicraft	B. <u>wild</u> life	C. chop <u>sticks</u>	D. <u>spirit</u>
7. A. <u>display</u>	B. <u>whale</u>	C. <u>carp</u>	D. <u>pray</u>

II. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the others.

8. A. wooden	B. terraced	C. ancestor	D. referee
9. A. contestant	B. dominant	C. spectacular	D. enormous

C. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences

10. _____ does Hoa Ban Festival take place? - In Dien Bien.
A. How B. While C. When D. Where
11. The Cham has a _____ of wet rice cultivation.
A. tradition B. traditional C. traditionally D. traditions
12. The Dao in the Sa Pa area is famous _____ its "love market."
A. for B. in C. under D. by
13. _____ is the Tay's festival held? – Every year.
A. How far B. What time C. How often D. How long
14. Tet is the best time for Vietnamese people paying respects _____ their ancestors.
A. for B. to C. with D. on
15. Among the _____, the Tay people have the largest population.
A. groups B. ethnic minorities C. ethnic culture D. majorities

16. Some Vietnamese schools _____ students wear *ao dai*, the traditional dress of Viet Nam.

A. have B. get C. make D. take

17. Five-colour sticky rice is a _____ in Ha Giang, so you must try it when you travel there.

A. cuisine B. food C. destination D. specialty

18. On the 13th day of the first lunar month, the visitors come to Lim Hill to watch _____ of “quan ho”

A. performances B. features C. ceremonies D. processions

II. Choose the most suitable response to complete each of the following conversations.

19. Ben: “Would you like to go to the Da Lat flower festival with us?” - Bill: “_____”

A. It's all right! B. Of course! C. Thanks. I'd love to. D. It's my pleasure.

20. “Children in my village often fly their kites in dry rice fields.” - “_____”

A. No, thanks. B. That's awesome. C. Exactly what I want. D. How interesting!

III. Mark 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.

21. In my opinion, a custom is something that has become an accepted way of doing things.

A. passed B. objected C. decided D. agreed

22. The Hung King Temple Festival was a local festival; however, it has become a public holiday in Viet Nam since 2007.

A. moreover B. so C. nevertheless D. therefore

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words(s) in each of the following questions.

23. Outdated customs in Vietnam should be eliminated.

A. now B. old C. current D. ancient

24. Ancestor worshipping plays a significant role in Vietnamese culture.

A. important B. special C. rememberable D. unimportant

V. Find the mistakes and correct them.

25. The Tay is the second larger ethnic group in Viet Nam.

A B C D

26. We have a tradition of holding a family reunion on a first day of Tet.

A B C D

VI. Complete the sentences with a, an, the or Ø (zero article).

27. Four-panel traditional dress is _____ traditional costume of Vietnam.

28. This is _____ unique custom of this ethnic group.

VII. Complete the sentence with the question word.

29. _____ do Minority women often go to the mountains?
 30. _____ does the Songkran take place? - On 13 April every year.

VIII. Provide the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

31. Khmer men (teach) _____ their children how to catch fish at an early age.
 32. Each ethnic group has its own traditions and cultures which (be) _____ very unique.

IX. Supply the correct form of the words in capital letters.

33. They hold the rice spirit feast just before planting and _____ rice. (HARVEST)
 34. Visiting another is a type of _____ among mountain peoples. (ENTER)

D. READING

I. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete the passage.

Tet, or Vietnamese New Year, is the most (35) _____ celebration in Vietnamese culture. Tet celebrates the arrival of (36) _____ based on the Chinese calendar, which usually has the date falling in January or February.

Tet is generally celebrated on the same day as Chinese New Year. It (37) _____ from the first day of the first month of the Vietnamese calendar (around late January or early February) until at least the third day. Many Vietnamese prepare for Tet by (38) _____ special holiday foods and cleaning the house. These foods include banh chung, banh day, dried young bamboo soup, sticky rice, spring rolls. Many customs are practiced during Tet, such as visiting a person's house on the first day of the New Year, ancestor worship, wishing New Year's greetings, giving (39) _____ to children and elderly people and opening a shop. Tet is also an occasion for pilgrims and family reunions. They start forgetting about the troubles of the past year and hope for a better upcoming year.

35. A. normal	B. important	C. unusually	D. specially
36. A. spring	B. summer	C. Autumn	D. Winter
37. A. takes off	B. takes in	C. take about	D. takes place
38. A. buying	B. cooking	C. giving	D. selling
39. A. presents	B. food	C. lucky money	D. toys

II. Read the passage and do the following requests.

Viet Nam is a multi-nationality country with 54 ethnic groups. The Viet (Kinh) people account for 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 minority groups, totaling 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 population 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 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.

A. Write T(True) or F (False) in the following sentences.

40. The Kinh people account for 60% of Vietnam's population. _____

41. A lot of ethnic minorities had mastered some farming techniques. _____

B. Answer the questions.

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

43. Did many ethnic minorities live a semi-nomadic life?

E. WRITING

I. Make questions for the underlined words

44. The Ede's harvest festival is usually held in October.
⇒ _____

45. I danced and played gongs in the Ede's Harvest Festival last year?
⇒ _____

46. Yes. Most mountain girls know how to weave clothing.
⇒ _____

II. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

47. You should take off your shoes before going into a Japanese house.
⇒ You had better _____

48. Participating in the gong festival is a memorable memory for us.
⇒ It's a memorable memory _____

III. Arrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

49. have/ They/ festival/ unforgettable/ Hoa Ban/ will/ time/ have/ an/ in.
⇒ _____

50. the Central Highlands/ to/ The mountain people / in/ use/ build/ a Rong house. / natural materials

⇒ _____

Tape script

The Kinh is the main ethnic group in the country, accounting for 86.2% of Vietnam's population. Kinh people allocate along the whole of Vietnam and some other countries. However, the majority is in Deltas and urban areas through the country. Its main language belongs to Viet - Muong language group. Traditionally, Kinh people through thousands of generations lived together in harmony in the village. There are rules in the villages and communes that everyone must strictly follow. Rules among the villages are not always similar. Villages of the ancient Vietnamese people are usually surrounded by bamboo groves. In which, the communal house is a place for meetings and conducting common ritual ceremonies. Ancient Kinh people enjoy the habits of chewing betel, smoking water pipes and cigarettes, drinking tea, and eating ordinary rice.