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 B. only about buying things

C. only about selling 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

❷ Bamboo is engraved in Vietnamese culture and daily life, providing protection, and representing resilience. Bamboo can be manipulated in any shape or form to assist in the simplest or most complex of functions. Here in Vietnam, and

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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.

❶

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:

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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. _____

❷

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.

▯ _____

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