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UNIT 3: PEOPLE OF VIETNAM

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. ancestor B. diverse C. ethnic D. heritage
2. A. hunt B. custom C. multicultural D. unique
3. A. shawl B. gather C. add D. match

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the other three in each question.

4. A. minority B. majority C. diversity D. curious
5. A. costume B. recognise C. significant D. terraced

II. VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

6. A boy is _____ the buffalo in the rice field.
   A. playing B. fighting C. herding D. running
7. There are not many high buildings to block _____ in our village.
   A. view B. a view C. some views D. the view
8. Terraced fields are often found in _____ area.
   A. mountain B. mountainous C. mountaineer D. mountainful
9. Vietnam is a country of great _____ with 54 ethnic groups.
   A. diversity B. diversed C. diverse D. diversion
10. For Vietnamese people living in the countryside, rice is the main _____ crops.
    A. agriculture B. agricultural C. agribusiness D. agricultures
11. Important decisions of the whole tribal group are often made in the _____ house.
    A.communal B. communication C. communicate D. common
12. Many Vietnamese ethnic minority students are studying at _____ schools.
    A. private B. international C. national D. boarding
13. During Tet holiday, many _____ festivals are held among different ethnic groups in Vietnam.
    A. religion B. religiousity C. religious D. religiously
14. Vietnamese government have made great effort to _____ traditional cultural indentifies of each minority group.
    A. change B. preserve C. collect D. store
15. The Cham has a _____ of wet rice cultivation.
    A. tradition B. traditional C. traditionally D. traditioned

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

16.It is ***risky*** to travel across the mountain at night.

A. safe B. unsafe C. convenient D. inconvenient

17. Nam would like ***to find out*** more about the customs and traditions of Tay people.

A. to see B. to look for C. to learn D. to watch

18. Ancestor worshipping plays a ***significant*** role in Vietnames culture.

A. important B. unimportant C. minor D. active

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

19. The ***majority*** of The Viet live along the Red River and The Mekong Delta.

A. a half B. all C. minority D. none

20. Gong is considered a ***unique*** musical instrument of Tay Nguyen people.

A. rare B. special C. typical D. common

III. GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

21. _____ does Hung Temple Festival take place? – In Phu Tho.

A. What B. Where C. When D. Why

22. _____ do the cattle provide the nomads? – Dairy products, meat and clothing.

A. What B. Where C. When D. Why

23. _____ is this festival held among the ethnic group? – Every month.

A. How B. How often C. When D. Why

24. The Tay is _____ second larrgest ethnic group in Vietnam.

A. a B. an C. the D. 0

25. "Ruou Can" is _____ kind of fermented rice wine produced in Vietnam, especially in _____ mountainous areas like Tay Nguyen or Tay Bac.

A. a – the B. the – a C. a – 0 D. 0 – the

26. _____ space of Gong culture in Vietnam considers Gong a connection between men and _____ supernatural.

A. The – the B. A – a C. An – an D. 0 – 0

27. Vietnam is _____ multi-ethnic country with over 50 distinct groups.

A. the B. a C. 0 D. an

28. _____ vast mountainous in Northern Vietnam takes up _____ third of the country's total land area.

A. the – the B. A – the C. The – a D. A – a

29. The Kinh is _____ majority ethnic group of _____ Vietnam.

A. the – the B. the – 0 C. 0 – a D. 0 – the

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30. _____ changes in _____ Vietnamese culture are explained through myths and folktales.

A. The – the B. The – 0 C. 0 – a D. 0 – the

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each sentence below.

31. **As(A)** for the majority of ethnic groups in **a (B)** Central Highlands, Gongs **are (C)** musical instruments of **sacred (D)** power.

32. **The(A)** Viet **have(B)** **many(C)** **tradition(D)** customs and craft.

33. **How many(A)** month **is(B)** Huong Pagoda Festival **held(C)** **in(D?**

34. Tay people **lives(A)** **mostly(B)** in the **mountainous(C)** **regions(D)** in the North of Vietnam.

35. I'm sure you will have **an** **forgettable(A)** time when you **attend(B)** **traditional(C)** festivals **in(D)** Vietnam.

IV. READING

Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

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.

The Cham people once boasted a flourishing culture early in the history. 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. Many ethnic groups divided their population into social echelons, especially those who lived in mountainous areas.

A number of ethnic minorities had mastered some fanning 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.

(Source: Adapted from Chinh Phu)

	T	F
36. The largest ethnic minorities in Vietnam are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, and Roman.		
37. There is a tribal head in Dao ethnic group.		
38. Some ethnic people live a semi-nomadic life		
39. Many ethnic groups divided their population into social echelons.		
40. There is no difference between beliefs and religions of the Vietnames ethnic minority groups.		

Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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)

41. 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.
42. What is NOT MENTIONED as a function of bamboo?
    A. Making chopsticks
    B. Making agriculture tools
    C. Making bowls
    D. Making roofs
43. 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.
44. 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.
45. 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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

V. WRITING

Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) which is the best question for the underlined part or has the closest meaning to the one provided.

46. In this mountainous area, it often takes the students two hours to go to their boarding school.

A. How much does it take the students in this mountainous area to go to their boarding school?

B. How long does it take the students in this mountainous area to go to their boarding school?

C. How much do the students in this mountainous area go to their boarding school?

D. How long do the students in this mountainous area go to their boarding school?

47. Tet is the most important festival in Vietnam.

A. Which is the most important festival in Vietnam?

B. When is the most important festival in Vietnam?

C. Where is the most important festival in Vietnam?

D. Why is the most important festival in Vietnam?

48. Muong's men often wear round-neck shirts.

A. What does Muong's men often wear?

B. What do Muong's men often wear?

C. Which does Muong's men often wear?

D. Which do Muong's men often wear?

49. How long have you been an ethnologist?

A. When were you an ethnologist?

B. When have you been an ethnologist?

C. When did you become an ethnologist?

D. When are you an ethnologist?

50. Who does this beautiful watch belong to?

A. Whose is this beautiful watch?

B. Whose does this beautiful watch?

C. Which is this watch?

D. Which is the owner of this watch?

_____The end_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS