

Unit 3 Grade 8

At the Museum of Ethnology

Duong & Nick: Good morning.

Guide: Good morning. Can I help you?

Nick: Yes, we'd like to know something about the cultural groups of Viet Nam.

Duong: Right. Is it true that there are 54 ethnic groups in our country?

Guide: Exactly.

Nick: How interesting! I'm curious about them now. Which group is the largest?

Guide: Well, the Viet (or Kinh) have the largest number of people, accounting for about 86% of the population. 53 others are called 'ethnic minority peoples'.

Nick: And where do they live?

Guide: All over the country. Some groups like the Tay, Hmong, Yao... live mostly in the mountainous regions in the north, and the Cham, Khmer, Ede... live in the Central Highlands and some southern provinces.

Nick: I see. And do they speak their own languages?

Guide: Yes, and they have their own ways of life, and customs and traditions.

Nick: That's awesome! I'd like to find out more about them.

Guide: OK. I'll show you round and tell you some interesting...



I. Read the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. Where are Duong and Nick?

.....

2. What do they want to know?

.....

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

.....

4. Which ethnic group has the largest population?

.....

5. Do the ethnic minority peoples have their own customs and traditions?

.....

II. Use the words and phrases in the box to label each picture.

costume five-coloured sticky rice open-air market stilt house
folk dance musical instrument festival terraced fields



1.

2.

3.

4.



5.

6.

7.

8.

III. Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

heritage site stilt houses terraced fields member ethnic festivals

1 In our country, it is against the law to discriminate against any or religious group.

2 My Son in Quang Nam Province has been recognised by UNESCO as a world .

3. have been popular among many of Viet Nam's ethnic groups for a long time.

4 Lunar January is the time for important in the whole country, especially in the north.

5. The exhibition building of the Museum of Ethnology was designed by the architect Ha Duc Linh, a of the Tay ethnic group.

6. The of Sa Pa have entered in the Top 11 most beautiful terraces in the world, according to Touropia.

IV. Choose the correct answers.

1 Here is a thousand pounds / the thousand pounds I owe you.

2. This is the only cinema/an only cinema in the area.

3. **The Prime Minister / Prime Minister** will give a speech this afternoon.
4. I'm going to **the British Museum /British Museum** this afternoon.
5. Are you going to **church / the church** on Sunday?
6. Do you have **a milk jug/milk jug**?

V. Choose the best answer.

7. The Thai people raise a lot of poultry such as
A. chickens, ducks and buffalos B. chicken, buffalos and cows
C. chicken, ducks and geese D. ducks, geese and cows
8. People often grow other crops on land.
A. burnt – down B. burn – out C. burn – up D. burn – in
9. The typical house type of the ethnic minority peoples is the house.
A. steel B. concrete C. cottage D. stilt
10. In some ethnic groups, women are not to sit on the bed in front of the alter.
A. allowed B. prohibited C. permitted D. both A & C
11. Vietnam has a lot of UNESCO – recognized including both tangible and intangible heritages.
A. heritage site B. heritage place C. heritages sites D. heritages places
12. is the most important festival in Vietnam?
A. Which B. What C. When D. Where

IV. Listen again and complete.

Five-coloured sticky rice is an important dish of many ethnic minorities in the northern mountainous regions. People call the dish five- coloured sticky rice because it has five colours: red, yellow, green, purple and white. The things that create the colours are chemicals but natural roots and leaves. The five colours of the dish five elements of life according to Vietnamese beliefs: yellow is earth, red is fire, green is plants, white is metal, and purple or black is water. People believe that these five elements create between heaven and earth. Five-coloured sticky rice is usually made and enjoyed at Tet, in festivals and ceremonies, on special occasions, and whenever the family has