

## PEOPLES OF VIETNAM

## PART 1: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR REVIEW

## A. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
ancestor	(n)	/ˈænsəstə(r)/	ông cha, tổ tiên
basic	(adj)	/ˈbeɪsɪk/	cơ bản
complicated	(adj)	/ˈkɒmplɪkətɪd/	tinh vi, phức tạp
costume	(n)	/ˈkɒstjuːm/	trang phục
curious	(adj)	/ˈkjʊəriəs/	tò mò, ham tìm hiểu
custom	(n)	/ˈkʌstəm/	tập quán, phong tục
diverse	(adj)	/daɪˈvɜːs/	đa dạng
diversity	(n)	/daɪˈvɜːsəti/	sự đa dạng, phong phú
ethnic	(adj)	/ˈeθnɪk/	(thuộc) dân tộc
ethnic minority people	(n)	/ˈeθnɪk maɪˈnɒrəti ˈpiːpl/	người dân tộc thiểu số
gather	(v)	/ˈgæðə(r)/	thu thập, hái lượm, tập hợp
heritage	(n)	/ˈherɪtɪdʒ/	di sản
hunt	(v)	/hʌnt/	săn bắt
insignificant	(adj)	/ɪnsɪɡˈnɪfɪkənt/	không quan trọng
majority	(n)	/məˈdʒɒrəti/	đa số
minority	(n)	/maɪˈnɒrəti/	thiểu số
multicultural	(adj)	/mʌltiˈkʌltʃərəl/	đa văn hóa
recognise	(v)	/ˈrekəɡnaɪz/	công nhận, xác nhận
shawl	(n)	/ʃɔːl/	khăn choàng (khăn piêu)
speciality	(n)	/speʃiˈæləti/	đặc sản
stilt house	(n)	/stɪlt haʊs/	nhà sàn
terraced field	(n)	/ˈterəst fiːld/	ruộng bậc thang

## B. GRAMMAR REVIEW

### I. MẠO TỪ KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH : A/ AN

#### A. Lý thuyết

1. **A** đứng trước một phụ âm hoặc một nguyên âm (**a, e, i, o, u**) có âm là phụ âm.
  - a game (một trò chơi); a boat (một chiếc tàu thủy)
  - a university (một trường đại học); a year (một năm)
  - a European (một người Âu); a one-legged man (một người thọt chân)
2. **An** đứng trước một nguyên âm hoặc một **h** câm.
  - an egg (một quả trứng); an ant (một con kiến)
  - an honour (một niềm vinh dự); an hour (một giờ đồng hồ)
3. **An** cũng đứng trước các mẫu tự đặc biệt đọc như một nguyên âm.
  - an SOS (một tín hiệu cấp cứu); an MSc (một thạc sĩ khoa học), an X-ray (một tia X)
4. **A/An** có hình thức giống nhau ở tất cả các giống.
  - a tiger (một con cọp); a tigress (một con cọp cái)
  - an uncle (một ông chú); an aunt (một bà dì)

#### B. Ví dụ:

1. Trước một danh từ số ít đếm được.
  - We need a computer. (Chúng tôi cần một máy vi tính)
  - He eats an ice-cream. (Anh ta ăn một cây kem)
2. Trước một danh từ làm bổ túc từ (kể cả danh từ chỉ nghề nghiệp)
  - It was a tempest. (Đó là một trận bão dữ dội)
  - She'll be a musician. (Cô ta sẽ là một nhạc sĩ)
  - Peter is an actor. (Peter là một diễn viên)
3. Trong các thành ngữ chỉ số lượng nhất định
  - a lot (nhiều); a couple (một cặp/đôi); a third (một phần ba)
  - a dozen (một tá); a hundred (một trăm); a quarter (một phần tư)
4. Trong các thành ngữ chỉ giá cả, tốc độ, tỉ lệ ...
  - 90 kilometres an hour (chín mươi kilomet/giờ)
  - 4 times a day (bốn lần mỗi ngày)
  - 2 dollars a litre (hai đô la một lít)

(a/an = per (mỗi))



## 5. Trong các thành ngữ chỉ sự cảm thán

- What a pity! (thật đáng tiếc!)
- Such a picturesque hill! (một ngọn đồi thật thơ mộng!)
- What a beautiful painting! (một bức tranh tuyệt vời!)

## 6. a có thể đứng trước Mr/Mrs/Miss + họ

- a Mr Smith, a Mrs Smith, a Miss Smith

## II. MẠO TỬ XÁC ĐỊNH : THE

The dùng cho cả danh từ đếm được (số ít lẫn số nhiều) và danh từ không đếm được.

The truth (sự thật)

The time (thời gian)

The bicycle (một chiếc xe đạp)

The bicycles (những chiếc xe đạp)

## • Không dùng mạo tử xác định:

## 1. Trước tên quốc gia, tên châu lục, tên núi, tên hồ, tên đường.

Europe (Châu Âu), South America (Nam Mỹ), France (nước Pháp)

## 2. Khi danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ số nhiều dùng theo nghĩa chung nhất, chứ không chỉ riêng trường hợp nào.

- I don't like French beer. (Tôi chẳng thích bia của Pháp.)

- I don't like Mondays. (Tôi chẳng thích những ngày thứ Hai.)

## 3. Trước danh từ trừu tượng, trừ phi danh từ đó chỉ một trường hợp cá biệt.

- Men fear death. (Con người sợ cái chết.)

(But) - The death of the President made his country acephalous.

(Cái chết của vị tổng thống đã khiến cho đất nước ông không có người lãnh đạo).

## 4. Sau sở hữu tính từ hoặc sau danh từ ở sở hữu cách

- My friend, chứ không nói My the friend

- The girl's mother = the mother of the girl (Mẹ của cô gái)

## 5. Trước tên gọi các bữa ăn

- They invited some friends to dinner. (Họ đã mời vài người bạn đến ăn tối)

## 6. Trước các tước hiệu

- President Roosevelt (Tổng thống Roosevelt)

- King Louis XIV of France (Vua Louis XIV của Pháp)

## 7. Trong các trường hợp sau đây:

- Women are always fond of music. (Phụ nữ luôn thích âm nhạc.)

- Come by car/ by bus (Đến bằng xe ô tô/ xe buýt)

- In spring/ in autumn (Vào mùa xuân/mùa thu), last night (đêm qua), next year (năm tới), from beginning to end (từ đầu tới cuối), from left to right (từ trái sang phải).
- Play golf/ chess/ cards/ football/..... (chơi gôn/ đánh cờ/ đánh bài)

## PART 2: EXERCISES

### A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

- |                |               |               |             |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. notice   | B. surface    | C. contact    | D. effect   |
| 2. A. humid    | B. airmail    | C. discuss    | D. pancake  |
| 3. A. area     | B. comfort    | C. market     | D. concern  |
| 4. A. customer | B. delicious  | C. grocery    | D. resident |
| 5. A. organize | B. discussion | C. restaurant | D. neighbor |

II. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- |                          |                         |                    |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>t</u> asty      | B. <u>m</u> all         | C. <u>s</u> tadium | D. <u>ch</u> ange |
| 2. A. <u>g</u> rocery    | B. <u>m</u> onth        | C. <u>c</u> omfort | D. <u>m</u> oney  |
| 3. A. <u>j</u> ust       | B. <u>s</u> ummer       | C. <u>m</u> uch    | D. <u>r</u> uler  |
| 4. A. <u>a</u> round     | B. <u>d</u> elicious    | C. <u>h</u> ouse   | D. <u>g</u> round |
| 5. A. <u>e</u> xhibition | B. <u>n</u> eighborhood | C. <u>h</u> ot     | D. <u>h</u> umid  |

### B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. Is this *a person* / *the person* you told me about?
2. This is *the only cinema* / *an only cinema* in the area.
3. Philip has just bought *the Thames barge* / *a Thames barge*.
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*?
7. *The Prime Minister* / *Prime Minister* will give a speech this afternoon.
8. *The computer* / *Computer* has already changed our lives dramatically.



9. I haven't been to *an open-air theatre / open-air theatre* before.
10. Here is *a thousand pounds / the a thousand pounds* I owe you.
11. I was *under an impression / under the impression* that you had left.
12. I have to go I'm in *a hurry/ hurry*.
13. I managed to sell the old painting *at a profit / at profit*.
14. I think I prefer the other restaurant *on the whole / on whole*.
15. How many hours do you work, *on average / on the average*, every week?
16. I was *in pain / in a pain* after I twist my ankle.
17. Jack recovered from his accident and is now *out of danger / out of the danger*.
18. Excuse me, but you're *in the way / in a way*.
19. Sue felt seasick on *the cross- channel ferry / a cross- channel ferry*.
20. The burglar hit me on *my back of the neck / the back of my neck*.

## II. Complete each sentence with a, an or the.

1. What's ..... matter? Are you all right?
2. Kate has bought ..... new car.
3. Some people think that ..... moon is made of cheese!
4. I'm collecting money for ..... poor.
5. Brian hasn't found ..... job yet.
6. Can you play ..... guitar?
7. Don't forget to turn off ..... television.
8. There's ..... knife in ..... second drawer.
9. .... art museum is in ..... city center.

## III. Choose the best answers A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. We are looking for \_\_\_\_\_ place to spend \_\_\_\_\_ night.  
A. the-the                      B. a-the                      C. a-a                      D. the-a
2. Please turn off \_\_\_\_\_ lights when you leave \_\_\_\_\_ room.  
A. the-the                      B. a-a                      C. the-a                      D. a-the
3. We are looking for people with \_\_\_\_\_ experience.  
A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. Ø

4. Would you pass me \_\_\_\_\_ salt, please?  
A. a                      B. the                      C. an                      D. Ø
5. Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_ way to \_\_\_\_\_ station?  
A. the-the              B. a-a                      C. the-a                      D. a-the
6. She has read \_\_\_\_\_ interesting book.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. Ø
7. You'll get \_\_\_\_\_ shock if you touch \_\_\_\_\_ live wire with that screwdriver.  
A. an-the              B. Ø-the                      C. a-a                      D. an-the
8. Mr. Smith is \_\_\_\_\_ old customer and \_\_\_\_\_ honest man.  
A. an-the              B. the-an                      C. an-an                      D. the-the
9. \_\_\_\_\_ youngest boy has just started going to \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
A. A - Ø                      B. Ø-the                      C. an- Ø                      D. The- Ø
10. Do you go to \_\_\_\_\_ prison to visit him?  
A. the                      B. a                      C. Ø                      D. an
11. \_\_\_\_\_ eldest boy is at \_\_\_\_\_ college.  
A. a-the                      B. The- Ø                      C. Ø- a                      D. an-x
12. Are you going away next week? - No, \_\_\_\_\_ week after next.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. Ø
13. Would you like to hear \_\_\_\_\_ story about \_\_\_\_\_ English scientist?  
A. an- the                      B. the- the                      C. a- the                      D. a- an
14. There'll always be a conflict between \_\_\_\_\_ old and \_\_\_\_\_ young.  
A. the- the                      B. an- a                      C. an- the                      D. the- a
15. There was \_\_\_\_\_ collision at \_\_\_\_\_ corner.  
A. the-a                      B. an-the                      C. a-the                      D. the-the
16. My mother thinks that this is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive shop.  
A. the                      B. an                      C. a                      D. Ø
17. Like many women, she loves \_\_\_\_\_ parties and \_\_\_\_\_ gifts.  
A. the- a                      B. a- the                      C. a-a                      D. Ø- Ø
18. She works seven days \_\_\_\_\_ week.  
A. a                      B. the                      C. an                      D. Ø



## C. READING

I. Read the following passage and choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions about it.

## HOW TO USE A BICYCLE?

1. Don't ride a bicycle which is not the right size for you.
2. Check a bicycle before using it and make sure that the brakes and steering-wheel work properly and the tyres have enough air in them.
3. When riding a bicycle, always use a cycling track at the side of the road when there is one.
4. Don't ride too fast, especially when going down hills and turning corner.
5. Control the speed of your bicycle with your brakes, but always use them gently.
6. When in a group, always ride in single file.
7. Always keep to the side of the road, do not ride in the middle of the road or weave back and forth on the road.

1. You should ride a bicycle which is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. higher than you are                      C. your right size  
 B. with high seat                              D. your favorite
2. Which part of a bicycle is used for changing direction?  
 A. The front wheel                              C. The tyres  
 B. The back wheel                              D. The steering wheel
3. When is the most dangerous to ride fast?  
 A. When riding along the roads              C. When going down hills  
 B. When turning corner                      D. B and C are right
4. Which part of a bicycle do you use to control the speed?  
 A. The brake                                      C. The chains  
 B. The lights                                      D. None of the above
5. When you are in a hurry you can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. ride in the middle of the road              B. weave back and forth  
 C. ride dangerously                              D. ride in a cycling track quickly

**II. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

**COMMUNAL HOUSE (RONG HOUSE)**

The Rong House can only be (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in villages to the north of the Central Highlands, especially in Gia Lai and Kon Tum provinces. It is a large, imposing, beautifully decorated stilt house built (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the middle of the village. It is where community activities (3) \_\_\_\_\_, meetings, wedding ceremonies, or playing ceremonies. It is also the place for reception of guests. The Rong house of each ethnic group has its own architectural style, design, and decor. Yet there are shared (4) \_\_\_\_\_. In the village, it is often (5) \_\_\_\_\_ house roofed with yellow-dried thatch leaves and having 8 big wood columns. The rafters are decorated with patterns of bright colour, depicting religious scenes, legendary stories about ancient heroes, stylized animals, and other familiar things of the village life. The most distinction of the decor of the Rong House is the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the brilliant God of Sun. The Rong House is a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the culture of Central Highlanders, an age-old and stable culture. The bigger the house, the wealthier the village is. It is a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of the whole village.

- |                |             |               |                |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. found    | B. find     | C. to find    | D. finding     |
| 2. A. on       | B. in       | C. at         | D. under       |
| 3. A. happens  | B. take on  | C. take place | D. occurs      |
| 4. A. features | B. cultures | C. customs    | D. designs     |
| 5. A. a big    | B. a bigger | C. biggest    | D. the biggest |
| 6. A. portrait | B. photo    | C. image      | D. painting    |
| 7. A. signal   | B. sign     | C. symbol     | D. scene       |
| 8. A. design   | B. pride    | C. proud      | D. respect     |

**III. Read the following text, and fill in the blanks with the suitable words given.**

built                  that                  houses                  which  
located              history              opened              year

Duong Lam Village is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in Duong Lam Commune at a 45 km distance from Ha Noi. It is the birthplace of two kings in the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of Vietnam, Phung Hung (or Bo Cai Dai Vuong) and Ngo Quyen, who (3) \_\_\_\_\_



up the long-term self-control and independence period of Viet Nam after Bach Dang Victory in the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ 938.

All houses, gates, village gates and wells are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of laterite creating an architectural complex, a unique village (6) \_\_\_\_\_ is typical for villages in the midlands in the North of Vietnam.

At present, there are still nearly old 200 (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and many other historical monuments such as Phung Hung Temple, Ngo Quyen Royal Tomb, Mong Phu Communal House, Ho Gam Hill at (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Phung Hung killed tigers to rescue villagers and the temple at which the diplomat Giang Van Minh is worshiped.

#### D. WRITING

##### I. Complete the with the correct answer, using the given words.

*start    decided    tired    looked on    sky    mountain    shouted*  
*nobody    into    down    in    arrived    above    stopped*

Terence Magee likes walking in the mountains. Last week, he was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ holiday with his family (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Scotland. One afternoon, he was on his way (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a mountain when he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at a chairlift. There was (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on it. But Mr Magee was (6) \_\_\_\_\_, so he jumped (7) \_\_\_\_\_ one of the chairs and the chairlift lifted him up into the (8) \_\_\_\_\_. A few seconds later, the lift (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Mr Magee waited, but the lift didn't (10) \_\_\_\_\_ again.

He (11) \_\_\_\_\_ down. He was about fifteen metres (12) \_\_\_\_\_ the ground, so he (13) \_\_\_\_\_ that it wasn't a good idea to jump down. He waved and (14) \_\_\_\_\_, but it was no good. There was nobody on the (15) \_\_\_\_\_. Soon it was dark and it was very cold.

##### II. Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Your work is better than mine

→ My work \_\_\_\_\_

2. Dick is the youngest in the family.

→ Nobody \_\_\_\_\_