

Saturday, 25th September 2021 - Teacher's name: Ms. Linh - Tel: 096 690 6682

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Homework – Lesson 6 : Listening and writing.

I. Fill in each blank of the passage with the correct word/phrase from the box.

a tour	ethnic groups	little bridges	information
research	cultural heritage	stilt house	display area

Vietnam Museum of Ethnology in Ha Noi offers an insight into the 54 different ethnic groups of Viet Nam in an effort to preserve (1)_____.

The museum is full of (2)_____ about traditional Vietnamese ways of life of all the Vietnamese(3)_____.

The display hall shows everyday objects representing each ethnic group, a (4)_____ center, a library and an auditorium. Its indoor exhibition area provides you (5)_____ which includes the Viet, Muong, Tay , Thai, H'Mong, Yao, Khmer, Cham, and Hoa ethnic groups.

The outdoor (6)_____ presents a variety of Vietnamese homes including a Tay(7)_____ and a Viet house, each separated by a small stream, and reached (8)_____. The museum is suitable for children, and all documents and signs are translated into English and French.

II. Complete the passage with the words given in the box.

ethnic	for	villages	dress	valleys
home	at	with	provide	their

The villages surrounding Sa Pa are (1)_____ to several of Vietnam's 54 ethnic minority groups, each with their own distinctive (2)_____, customs and dialects. These tribes can all be seen (3)_____ the weekend market in Sa Pa town to trade (4)_____ one another. Apart from its fascinating (5)_____ diversity, Sa Pa is also famous (6)_____ its trekking. With Vietnam's highest peak. Mt. Fansipan (3,143m) only 9km away the (7)_____ and mountain (8)_____ the perfect backdrop for some great treks. Some of the (9)_____ now have local stays where you can stay overnight with a family in (10)_____ traditional home.

III. Fill in each blank with a, an, or the to complete the following passage.

Ethnic Groups

Vietnam is (1)_____ multi-nationality country with 54 ethnic groups. The Viet (Kinh) people account for 87% of (2)_____ country's population and mainly (3)_____ Red River Delta, (4)_____ central coastal delta, (5)_____ Mekong Delta and major cities. (6)_____ other 53 ethnic minority groups, totaling over 8 million people, are scattered over mountain areas spreading from the North to the South.

(7)_____ 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 (8) _____ semi-nomadic life. Each group has its own culture, diverse and special.

However, (9) _____ evident gap in the material and moral life has indeed still existed between peoples living in the deltas and those living in mountain areas as well as among ethnic minorities themselves. (10) _____ Vietnamese government has worked out specific policies and special treatments in order to help mountains people catching up with lowland people, and made great efforts to develop and preserve traditional cultural identities of each ethnic minority group.

IV. Fill in each blank with *a*, *an*, or *the* to complete the following passage.

(1) _____ Lo Lo ethnic group can be divided into Flower Lo Lo and Black Lo Lo. Living in Lung Cu since ancient times, the Lo Lo people have made many efforts in making (2) _____ homeland suitable for farming. (3) _____ Lo Lo folkloric culture is very rich and unique, demonstrated with dances, songs, legends. (4) _____ Lo Localendar divides a year into 11 month, each corresponding to (5) _____ animal's name. Decorations on their turbans, shirts, skirts and trousers are particularly colourful.

(6) _____ ancient bronze drums are very important. (7) _____ head of each family is entitled to keep the drums which are used only during funerals or festivals to maintain rhythms for dances. The Lo To people are among (8) _____ few ethnic groups in Vietnam who still use bronze drums, (9) _____ traditional musical instrument closely associated with (10) _____ legend about the Flood.

V. Read the passage, and make questions for the underlined words of the following answers.

In 2006, the house of a local family in Dong Van District, Ha Giang Province was chosen for the background of the film “ The Story of Pao”. From distance, the house looks beautiful as a painting. Bushes of wild but beautiful flowers in blossom on the right and an old leaning cherry blossom tree at the gate create a romantic scene for the house. The film is about the life of a Hmong girl named Pao. She was raised by her stepmother because her real mother left her when she was little. One day, her stepmother died in an accident, and she began to look for her birth mother.

1. _____ ?

The house was chosen for the background of the film in 2006.

2. _____ ?

The house is in Dong Van District, Ha Giang Province.

3. _____ ?

The film is about the life of a Hmong girl named Pao.

4. _____ ?

She was raised by her stepmother because her real mother left her when she was little.

5. _____ ?

She began to look for her birth mother when her stepmother died in an accident.