

Saturday, 9<sup>th</sup> October 2021 - Teacher's name: Ms. Linh - Tel: 096 690 6682

Student's name: ..... Class : 8NK Tel .....

## **Lesson 10 : Final test**

### **A- LISTENING**

**I.- Listen to the conversation between David and Son about David's trip to Sa Pa. Decide whether the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Circle T or F. You will listen TWICE.**

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. David likes Sa Pa very much.                | T | F |
| 2. Ham Rong Mountain has a charming landscape. | T | F |
| 3. Son hasn't come to Cat Cat village.         | T | F |
| 4. Cat Cat villagers make great handicrafts.   | T | F |
| 5. David regretted trekking in the valleys.    | T | F |

**II.- Listen to a talk about teenagers and technology. Fill each of the gaps with no more than TWO words. You will listen TWICE.**

1. Nowadays teenagers can be called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Teenagers like \_\_\_\_\_ friends on the Internet.
3. Teenagers can \_\_\_\_\_ what time to do something.
4. Playing computer games makes teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ less on their lessons in class.
5. The parents of these teenagers are finding ways to \_\_\_\_\_ their children's interest in technology.

### **B- LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

- |                        |                     |                      |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. <u>r</u> ide     | b. exc <u>i</u> te  | c. <u>r</u> idden    | d. beeh <u>i</u> ve |
| 2. a. <u>p</u> asture  | b. <u>v</u> ast     | c. <u>b</u> rave     | d. <u>f</u> arm     |
| 3. a. <u>c</u> attle   | b. <u>c</u> ircular | c. <u>c</u> ountry   | d. <u>c</u> ollect  |
| 4. a. <u>g</u> enerous | b. <u>g</u> er      | c. <u>g</u> rassland | d. <u>g</u> uess    |
| 5. a. work <u>e</u> d  | b. watch <u>e</u> d | c. relax <u>e</u> d  | d. crowd <u>e</u> d |

**II. Choose the word that has different stress pattern.**

- |                 |             |                |                |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a. generous  | b. nomadic  | c. interesting | d. comfortable |
| 2. a. community | b. identify | c. expensive   | d. socialize   |
| 3. a. colourful | b. buffalo  | c. blackberry  | d. convenient  |
| 4. a. active    | b. commune  | c. diverse     | d. Heritage    |
| 5. a. leisure   | b. minority | c. exciting    | d. traditional |

**III. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases from the box.**

|                 |         |              |               |                   |
|-----------------|---------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| terraced fields | costume | stilt houses | heritage site | ethnic minorities |
| unique          | diverse | speciality   | ornaments     | folk dances       |

- The Nung mostly live in \_\_\_\_\_ though they also live in earthen houses.
- Five-colour sticky rice is well-known as a \_\_\_\_\_ of the north-western region of Vietnam.
- The goods in the open-air market are \_\_\_\_\_. You can find almost everything there.
- Thai cloth is well-known for being \_\_\_\_\_, colourful and strong.
- Xoe and Sap* are \_\_\_\_\_ of Thai ethnic minority people.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Nung is not as colorful as that of other ethnic groups.
- My Son sanctuary has been recognized by UNESCO as a world \_\_\_\_\_.
- Thai women retain their traditional clothes including short vests, long black skirts, scarves, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sa Pa is famous for the \_\_\_\_\_ located in the mountainous area.
- \_\_\_\_\_ make up between 10 to 15 percent of the population in Vietnam.

**IV.- Complete the passage with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

Is life better now than it was in the past? Of course in many ways life is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) now. We live in the world which is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) and safer. It is generally (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (healthy) as well, and because of improvements in medical care, both men and women can expect to live (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (long) lives. Our day-to-day existence is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable), but are we (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (happy)?

The rhythm of life is faster, and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (stressful). People are always in a hurry. In the end it is hard to say things were (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (good) or (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) before. As the saying goes 'the grass is always (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (green) on the other side of the fence'.

**V.- Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.**

- I went on a trip to the countryside and had my first experience \_\_\_\_\_ farm work.  
a. on                      b. with                      c. for                      d. of
- We usually spend our holiday in the village \_\_\_\_\_ our grandparents live.  
a. what                      b. where                      c. which                      d. when
- I think country life is so boring and \_\_\_\_\_ because you're not close to shops and services.  
a. unhealthy      b. inconvenient      c. comfortable      d. peaceful
- On the farm, uncle Duong showed us how to \_\_\_\_\_ cucumbers.  
a. plough      b. produce      c. pick      d. put up
- Mongolian children start to learn \_\_\_\_\_ before they can walk.  
a. horse riding      b. riding horse      c. ride horse      d. horse ridden
- On the side of the road, a herd boy was herding \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. kites      b. hay      c. cattle      d. blackberries



7. Mongolian children learn to ride when they are \_\_\_\_\_ as three years old.  
a. as young    b. younger    c. younger than    d. so young
8. Does your new stereo play music \_\_\_\_\_ than your old one did?  
a. louder    b. more loudly    c. louder    d. more louder
9. Countryside is not polluted \_\_\_\_\_ you can breathe there fresh air.  
a. although    b. however    c. therefore    d. as
10. 'Children in my village often fly their kites in dry rice fields.' '\_\_\_\_\_',  
a. It's right up my street!    b. That's awesome.    c. Exactly what I want.    d. How interesting!

#### **VI. Write the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football this afternoon. Do you want to play too?
2. Could you meet me at the airport tomorrow? My flight \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at six.
3. Last summer, my friends and I \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) our holiday on a farm.
4. Nick \_\_\_\_\_ (not ride) a buffalo drawn cart before.
5. The cattle \_\_\_\_\_ (graze) on the green pastures right now.
6. Millions of Mongolians \_\_\_\_\_ (be) semi-nomadic herders for thousands of years.
7. My family \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a small town for ten years before moving to Boston.
8. Country life \_\_\_\_\_ (not excite) me at all. It's so boring.
9. Nick would like \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the countryside at the harvest time.
10. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) for 1.5 hours on the weekend to get out to the countryside.

#### **VII. Complete the sentences with a, an or the.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ number of ethnic minorities had mastered some farming techniques.
2. The Kinh or Viet is \_\_\_\_\_ largest group, accounting for 86 percent of \_\_\_\_\_ population of Vietnam.
3. The Thai have \_\_\_\_\_ population of over one million people, account for approximately 1.8% of \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnamese population.
4. Dao women usually wear \_\_\_\_\_ long blouse with \_\_\_\_\_ dress or trousers.
5. Mua sap is \_\_\_\_\_ folk dance of \_\_\_\_\_ Muong.
6. The Raglai have \_\_\_\_\_ musical instrument made of bamboo called \_\_\_\_\_ *chapi*.
7. S'tieng is \_\_\_\_\_ ethnic group living mostly in \_\_\_\_\_ southern provinces of Vietnam.
8. Gathering and hunting still play \_\_\_\_\_ important role in \_\_\_\_\_ economy of the Laha.
9. Vietnam has 54 ethnic groups and more than 40 of \_\_\_\_\_ groups living in \_\_\_\_\_ highlands.
10. When eating is finished, the Dao have \_\_\_\_\_ tradition that they never put down the chopsticks on \_\_\_\_\_ bowl.

**C- READING****I. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks below.**

The Hmong, or Meo, who number about 800,000, are found in villages known as *giao* throughout the highlands of northern Vietnam. The Hmong migrated to Vietnam from the southern China at the beginning of the 19th century.

The Hmong minority group has been subdivided into branches classified by women's costume, dialect and customs. For example, the Hmong of Sa Pa are called Black Hmong because of their predominantly black clothing. The most colourful sub-group are the Flower Hmong, found in large numbers around Bac Ha in Lao Cai province, who wear bright-coloured clothes with embroidery. Corn is the main staple of Hmong people, but rice is often grown on terraces watered with the aid of irrigation. Hemp is grown to be woven into textiles, and cotton is also cultivated in some villages. As skilled artisans, the Hmong produce a variety of items, including handwoven indigo-dyed cloth, paper, silver jewelry, leather goods, baskets and embroidery. The Hmong have no written language. Their legends, songs, folklore and proverbs have been passed down from one generation to the next through the spoken word.

**A. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. The Hmong in Vietnam have a population of 8 million people.
2. They immigrated from China approximately 300 years ago.
3. Black Hmong women wear black clothing.
4. Rice is the most important crop of Hmong people.
5. Hemp is cultivated for textile fiber.
6. The Hmong don't have their own language.