NEWSTAR
Excellence in English Communication

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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. ride b. excite c. ridden d. beehive
2. a. pasture b. vast c. brave d. farm
3. a. cattle b. circular c. country d. collect
4. a. generous b. ger c. grassland d. guess
5. a. worked b. watched c. relaxed d. crowded

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

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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

1. The Nung mostly live in _____ though they also live in earthen houses.
2. Five-colour sticky rice is well-known as a _____ of the north-western region of Vietnam.
3. The goods in the open-air market are _____. You can find almost everything there.
4. Thai cloth is well-known for being _____, colourful and strong.
5. *Xoe and Sap* are _____ of Thai ethnic minority people.
6. The _____ of the Nung is not as colorful as that of other ethnic groups.
7. My Son sanctuary has been recognized by UNESCO as a world _____.
8. Thai women retain their traditional clothes including short vests, long black skirts, scarves, and _____.
9. Sa Pa is famous for the _____ located in the mountainous area.
10. _____ 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 theother side of the fence'.

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

1. I went on a trip to the countryside and had my first experience _____ farm work.
   a.on b. with c. for d. of
2. We usually spend our holiday in the village _____ our grandparents live.
   a.what b. where c. which d. when
3. 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
4. On the farm, uncle Duong showed us how to _____ cucumbers.
   a. plough b.produce c. pick d. put up
5. Mongolian children start to learn _____ before they can walk.
   a. horse riding b.riding horse c. ride horse d. horse ridden
6. On the side of the road, a herd boy was herding _____.
   a. kites b.hay c. cattle d. blackberries

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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. loudlier 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 forapproximately 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 provincesof 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C- READING

I. Read the test 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 jewellry, 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.

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