UNIT 3 PEOPLES OF VIET NAM – TEST 1

D/READING: Read the text and choose the correct answer

Gong culture in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam has been recognised by UNESCO as a Masterpiece of the Intangible Heritage of Humanity.

Gong culture covers five provinces of the Central Highlands: Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, and Lam Dong. The masters of gong culture are the ethnic groups of Bahnar, Sedang, Mnong, Coho, Ede,Giarai … The Gong Festival is held annually in the Central Highlands. In the festival, artists from these provinces give gong performances, highlighting the gong culture of their own province.

For the ethnic groups of the Central Highlands, gongs are musical instruments of special power. It is believed that every gong is the symbol of a god who grows more powerful as the gong gets older. Therefore, gongs are associated with special occasions in people's lives, such as the building of new houses, funerals, crop praying ceremonies, a new harvest, victory celebrations, etc. The gong sound is a way to communicate with the gods.

1.The text tells us about _____.

A.a world cultural heritage

B.the artists of the Central Highlands

C.life in the Central Highlands

D.musical instruments of ethnic groups

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2.How often is the Gong Festival celebrated?

A.every month B.every year

C.all the year round D.on special occasions

3.The gongs are _____.

A.a kind of art work B.musical instruments

C.pieces of folk music D.cultural heritages

4.The ethnic peoples in the Central Highlands believe that _____.

A.special powers like their gongs

B.gongs are associated with new houses

C.their gongs are the symbols of gods

D.the gong is older than themselves

5.For people in the Central Highlands, the gong sound is _____.

A.a way to entertain themselves

B.a sound of victory

C.a form of festival

D.a means of communication

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