

Reading

Passage 1

The Muong are among the ethnic minority groups that have big populations in Vietnam. The Muong share an estimate of 1.3 million people from their six sub-groups, such as Mol, Mual, Moi, Moi Bi, Au Ta and Ao Ta. They are largely concentrated in the provinces of Hoa Binh and Thanh Hoa particularly in mountainous districts. Their language belongs to the Viet-Muong group and they hold many ceremonies year round. The Muong have practiced farming for a long time and wet rice is their main food staple. Most of their family's other income is generated through the exploitation of forest products including mushrooms, dried fungus, ammonium, and sticklac. The men are known for basketry as women are skilled in silk spinning and loom weaving. The Muong have diverse folk arts including folk songs and poems, sorcerer's worshiping songs, tales, proverbs, lullabies, and riddle songs. The gong is the most popular musical instrument along with the flute, the two-string violin, the drum, and the panpipe.

A. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The Muong is one of the largest ethnic minorities in Vietnam.
2. The Muong are also called Mol, Mual, Moi, Mol Bi, Au Ta and Ao Ta.
3. The Muong don't have their own language, so they speak Vietnamese.
4. The Muong live mainly on forest products, such as mushrooms and dried fungus.
5. Muong women are very good at making baskets and loom weaving.
6. The Muong have a rich treasure of folk arts.

B. Answer the questions.

1. What is the population of the Muong?

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2. Where do the Muong mostly live?

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3. What is the main food product of the Muong?

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4. What are the musical instruments of the Muong?

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