

KIỂM TRA HK 1 MÔN TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8 – ĐỀ 4

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. tr <u>i</u> ck | B. st <u>i</u> cker | C. socia <u>i</u> ze | D. <u>i</u> mprove |
| 2. A. me <u>l</u> ody | B. re <u>c</u> reation | C. r <u>e</u> ly | D. che <u>m</u> istry |

II/ Choose the word whose main stress is placed different from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. apricot | B. broccoli | C. socialize | D. successful |
| 2. A. virtual | B. improving | C. physical | D. harmfully |
| 3. A. effect | B. adore | C. addicted | D. harmful |

III/ Multiple choice.

- Many ethnic groups have their own languages, and some even havelanguage
A. speaking B. writing C. written D. spoken
- The Kinh have the largest number of people,for about 80% of the population
A. calculating B. getting C. accounting D. making.
- Our family customs and traditions make us feel a sense of
A. humor B. loving C. unique D. belonging
- The Lao are not one of..... many Thai- speaking peoples
A. the B. a C. an D. Ø
- People in some far-away mountain regions stilltheir traditional ways of life
A. keep B. have kept C. kept D. keeps
- Ethnic peoples in the mountainous usetools to do their farm work.
A. basic B. base C. based D. basing
- The Yao haverich culture of folk literature and art, with tales, songs and poems.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
- The Thai grow other crops onland.
A. burn-out B. burning-out C. burnt-out D. burn out
- Thai cloth is well- knownbeing unique, colourful and strong.
A. for B. with C. of D. about
- We call birds, chickens, ducks.....
A. cattle B. animal C. poultry D. poultries
- People call the dish five- coloured sticky riceit has five colours: red, yellow, green, purple and white.
A. because of B. because C. so D. therefore
- The five colours of the dish represent five elements of life according to Vietnamese
.....
A. believe B. belief C. beliefs D. believes
-Mekong Delta is famous for its fascinating floating markets.
A. the B. a C. an D. Ø
- “My dad enjoys doing DIY. He made this dining table set”
A. How interesting! B. That’s awesome! C. Exactly D. Thank you.
- Cham Museumsculptures featuring the cultural and spiritual life of the Cham people.
A. comprises B. consists of C. preserves D. protect
- A custom is something that has become an way of doing things.
A. acceptable B. accepted C. accepting D. accept
- Something special and passed down through the generations is called
A. tradition B. custom C. costume D. traditional
- Both tradition and custom refer to doing something that develops time.
A. in B. on C. over D. for
- According to tradition we pass anything over somebody’s head.
A. have to B. don’t have to C. should D. shouldn’t.
- It’s the for guests not to give a handkerchief, anything black, yellow flowers or chrysanthemums when they are invited for dinner or lunch in Viet Nam.
A. occasion B. custom C. tradition D. costume.
- have to follow the tradition not touching someone’s head in Viet Nam.
A. about B. on C. of D. with

22. My family has the custom of passing dishes with hands.
A. both B. one C. only right hand D. only left hand.
23. When you are finished eating, rest your chopsticksof your rice bowl.
A. on top D. behind C. beside D. in front

II. Reading

Complete each blank in the following passage with the correct word/ phrase from the box.

use designs colors slope stream tribe takes image

Cat Cat Village – Sa Pa

Cat Cat Village is located on the Muong Hoa Valley, this is the village of Hmong hill (1)..... It's not far from Sa Pa Town, about 3 km and it (2)..... you 45 minutes to walk here. The village is on the (3)..... of the hill and easy walking, rice and corn are grown here. Visiting Cat Cat Village, we can have a chance to visit a big waterfall on the (4)..... and the old Hydro-electric Power Station built by the French here. We can also see the (5)..... of young women sitting by looms with colourful pieces of brocade decorated with designs of flowers and birds. When these pieces of brocade are finished, they are dyed and embroidered with beautiful (6)..... It is interesting that Hmong women (7)..... plants and leaves to dye these brocade fabrics. And then they roll a round and smooth section of wood covered with wax on fabrics to polish them, making their (8)..... durable.

Read the passage and answer the questions.

The dragon dance and the lion dance was originated from China, and it has been introduced to many parts of the world. The dragon dance and lion dance are also popular in some traditional festivals in Vietnam. Dragons symbolize wisdom, power and wealth, and they are believed to bring good luck to people. The origin of the dragon dance can be dated back to the Han Dynasty (206 BC – 220 AD). It was then used in a ceremony for worshipping ancestors and praying for rain, and it gradually developed into an entertainment activity. By the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and the Song Dynasty (960-1279), it had become a common ceremonial activity in festival like Chinese New Year.

The dragon body is woven in a round shape of thin bamboo strips, segment-by-segment, and covered with a huge red cloth with dragon scales decorating it. The whole dragon is usually up to 30 meters in length – and people hold rods every 1 to 2 meters to raise the dragon segments.

1. The dragon dance came from China. _____
2. People think that the dragon dance is associated with luck. _____
3. The dragon dance was firstly performed for entertainment. _____
3. People performed the dragon dance to pray for less rain. _____
4. The whole dragon is usually much more than 30 meters in high. _____

Answer the questions

1. Where was the dragon dance originated from?
2. What do dragons symbolize?
3. When was dragon dance used?
4. How is dragon body woven?
5. Had dragon dance only common in Mid Autumn Festival?

IV/ Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

1. I enjoy making crafts.
I am.....
2. It's twenty years since I met you.
I haven't
3. The Eagle team performed more successfully than the Lion team.
⇒ The Lion team didn't
4. In the countryside, the children play more freely than in the city.
⇒ In the city, children
5. Our gers are now better equipped than in the past .
⇒ In the past, our gers weren't
6. A sports car goes faster than an ordinary car.
⇒ An ordinary car goes
7. It is usually easier for a city dweller to earn money than a countryside dweller.
→ (easily)
8. We really wanted to join the buffalo fighting festival. We missed it.

→ (however)

9. The younger brother was disappointed with his elder brother, so he left home.

→ (because)

10. I had to hand in the project to my teacher on time.

→ (obliged)