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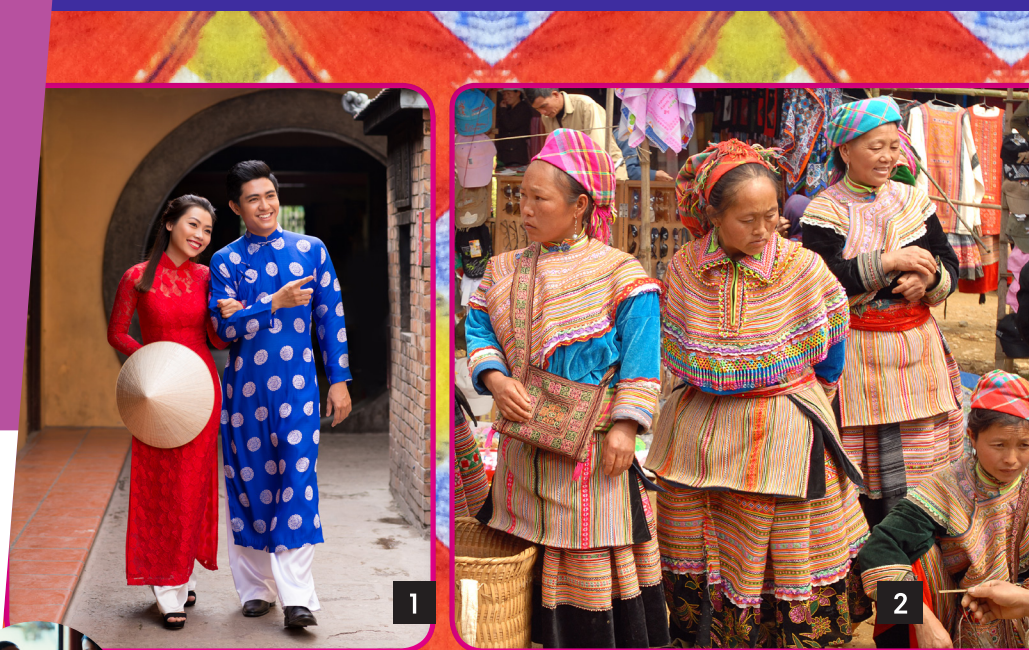
Ethnic groups in Việt Nam

VOCABULARY

Features of ethnic groups | ethnic minority food | giving directions | clarifications

GRAMMAR

Indirect speech | compound sentences (with coordinating conjunctions)



VOCABULARY Features of ethnic groups

I can talk about the main features of ethnic groups in Việt Nam.

- 1 Match the pictures of the different ethnic groups in Việt Nam with their names.

Dao H'mông Kinh Thái Mường Tày

- 2  7.01 Listen and read the dialogue. Answer the questions.

Tom: I saw a TV special about Việt Nam's diverse ethnic minority groups. It said they are about 15% of the population in Việt Nam.

Lan: Yes, that's right. Most of them live by traditional farming practices in mountainous areas.

Tom: It said they are grouped by their language. So, is their language different from Vietnamese?

Lan: Yes, that's correct. Each group will have their own language.

Tom: I see. I really like their traditional costumes.

Lan: Right, they have very colourful costumes. They wear these to keep their ethnic identity. Their culture is also connected to the forests.

Tom: That's interesting. I didn't realize Việt Nam had so much cultural diversity.

- 1 Where do ethnic minority groups in Việt Nam often live?
- 2 What does Tom like about the ethnic minority groups?



- 3** Study the highlighted words in the dialogue in Exercise 2. Complete the Vocabulary box below.

Vocabulary	
Nouns	Adjectives
culture	1 _____
diversity	diverse
ethnicity	2 _____
3 _____	minor
mountain	4 _____
tradition	traditional

- 4** Choose the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

- I find the *culture* / *cultural* of the Red Dao very interesting.
- Việt Nam has 54 *ethnicity* / *ethnic* groups. Do you know them all?
- You will travel through some *mountain* / *mountainous* roads in Lạng Sơn.
- The Tày and Thái people are among *minor* / *minority* groups in Việt Nam that have their own language.
- The *tradition* / *traditional* of making five-coloured sticky rice is still done in certain areas.

- 5** Choose the correct phrases from the list given to complete the sentences.

- cultural diversity
- ethnic identity
- ethnic minority groups
- mountainous areas
- traditional (farming) practices
- traditional costumes

- The _____ in Việt Nam have their own languages.
- We travelled through the _____ to get to Sa Pa.
- You will see people wearing their _____ in Bắc Hà Market.
- Parents in villages are trying to pass on their _____ to their children.
- There is a lot of _____ in some parts of Việt Nam.
- Many people in the H'mông group still use _____ to grow rice.

- 6** Look at the pictures in Exercise 1 again. In pairs, tell your partner about one of the ethnic groups in Việt Nam.

The H'mông people of Việt Nam have their own language and food. For example, ...





I can use indirect speech in statements and questions to talk about minority groups.

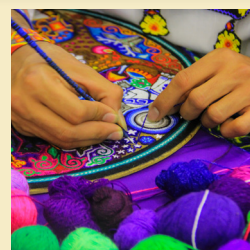
1 7.02 Read and listen to the dialogue. Tick (✓) the true statements.

- Mother:** What are you studying, Thu?
- Thu:** I'm researching the Mường people with Lan and Kiên. My teacher said their way of living was quite different from ours. Lan asked if they lived in our neighbourhood.
- Mother:** No, most of them live in the mountainous regions. They live in stilt houses.
- Thu:** I see. Kiên asked how they earned their living.
- Mother:** Well, I think they farm rice and corn as well as collect mushrooms and honey from the forests.
- Thu:** My teacher told us that they made very beautiful handicrafts.

- 1 ☐ The Mường people live a different life from Thu's family.
- 2 ☐ Lan thinks there are Mường people living in her neighbourhood.
- 3 ☐ Lan and Kiên live in stilt houses in a mountainous area.
- 4 ☐ The Mường people grow corn and rice to earn their living.
- 5 ☐ Thu's family collects honey and mushrooms from the forests.
- 6 ☐ The Mường people make beautiful handicrafts.

2 Complete the examples in the Grammar box using the correct form.

	Grammar	Indirect speech
	Direct speech	Indirect speech
Statements	My teacher told us, 'The Mường people make beautiful handicrafts.'	My teacher told us that the Mường people ¹ _____ beautiful handicrafts.
Yes / No questions	Lan asked, 'Do they live in our neighbourhood?'	Lan asked ² _____ they lived in ³ _____ neighbourhood.
Wh- / How questions	Kiên asked, 'How do they earn their living?'	Kiên asked how they ⁴ _____ their living.



3 Find one mistake in each of the following sentences.

- 1 Mai said some farmers in Việt Nam still use traditional farming practices.
- 2 Đào tells us that her mother wore her traditional costume to Bắc Hà Market.
- 3 My teacher said their traditional costumes are very colourful.
- 4 Peter asked do we had some H'mông handicrafts.
- 5 Thuý said it is difficult to live in the mountainous regions 10 years before.

4 Ms. Nguyễn gave a lecture to her class about the Tày ethnic group. Change them to indirect speech.

- 1 The Tày are the largest ethnic minority group in Việt Nam.
Ms. Nguyễn said _____.
- 2 They mainly live in our northern provinces.
Ms. Nguyễn said _____.
- 3 Do they grow rice and fruit to earn their living?
Students asked _____.
- 4 Who do Tày parents live with?
Students asked _____.
- 5 More children in the Tày group will have a bright future in the next 10 years.
Ms. Nguyễn said _____.

5 Work in groups of three. Student A: Describe an ethnic minority group in Việt Nam. Student B: Report the sentence to student C. Take turns.

- A:** The Mường people live in stilt houses.
B: A said the Mường people lived in stilt houses.





7.3

READING and VOCABULARY

I can identify specific details in a brochure about an ethnic group in Việt Nam.

- 1 What is a travel brochure? What type of information does it have?
- 2 Read the brochure about the Chăm people in Việt Nam. Check if you understand the highlighted words.

7.03

The Chăm ethnic group

The Chăm are an ethnic group in Việt Nam with their own **unique** culture and traditional practices that are different from other ethnic groups.

Chăm people

The first Chăm people to arrive in Việt Nam were fishermen from India. Over time, their culture mixed with Malay and Chinese cultures. Today, the Chăm live in the southern part of Việt Nam and in Cambodia. Generally speaking, they get along well with their neighbours. Many Chăm people today are either Muslim or Hindu.



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Chăm culture

Chăm culture is a special mixture of Indian, Malay, and Chinese cultures. It is easy to see this in the **unique architecture** of their ancient temples.

Chăm marriage

At the age of 15, Chăm girls participate in a traditional **ceremony** to show they are old enough to find a husband and they are **ready** for marriage.

Chăm festival

Kate is an important Chăm festival held in central Việt Nam. The Muslim Chăm celebrate typical Islamic holidays like Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr.

Chăm food

Chăm meals often include rice, soup, vegetables and grilled meat. Saraman is a Chăm curry with beef, goat, or lamb and curry paste.

- 3 Read the brochure again and decide if the following statements are true (T), false (F), or not given (NG).

- 1 ☐ The culture of the Chăm is similar to the Tày and the H'mông.
- 2 ☐ The Chăm originally came from Cambodia.
- 3 ☐ Chăm culture is made from a diverse mixture of cultures.
- 4 ☐ Many Chăm people now live in Cambodia.
- 5 ☐ Most Chăm people today are Buddhists.
- 6 ☐ Kate is the name of a Chăm festival.
- 7 ☐ The Chăm Kingdom was very powerful hundreds of years ago.



- 4 **WORD FRIENDS** Complete the sentences with the Word Friends from below.

get along with mix (...) with
participate in ready for

- 1 I can't wait to _____ the next Tết Festival in Lạng Sơn Province.
- 2 To prepare saraman curry, you have to _____ the goat meat _____ the spices.
- 3 The ethnic minority groups in my country generally _____ each other.
- 4 I hope they are _____ their wedding next week.

- 5 **ROLE-PLAY** Student A is a tourist guide. Student B is a foreign visitor who wants to know about the Chăm ethnic group. Ask and answer questions, using the information in the brochure.

And
YOU



GRAMMAR Compound sentences (with coordinating conjunctions)

I can use compound sentences to talk about traditional costumes of an ethnic group.

- 1 Work in pairs. Which ethnic group are these people?



- 2 7.04 Listen and read the text and answer the questions.

My travel blog

The Dao people are an ethnic group in Việt Nam, **and** they are known for their unique costumes. The Red Dao women often wear costumes with a long sash wrapped three or four times around the back, **so** they may look bigger than they actually are.

The Dao Lù Gang wear undershirts embroidered with silver star patterns, **but** they are covered up by their colourful scarves.

- What do the Dao ethnic group wear?
- How are the costumes of the Red Dao and the Dao Lù Gang different?

- 3 Study the Grammar box. Match the sentences to make compound sentences. Then decide which coordination conjunction to use.

Grammar Compound sentences

We can join two simple sentences to create a compound sentence, using a coordinating conjunction. Here is a list of coordinating conjunctions:

F for	B but
A and	O or
N nor	Y yet
	S so

S + V, (coordinating conjunction) S + V

Remember the comma before the coordinating conjunction!

I love our national costume, **so** I wear it every Monday.

Sentence 1

- There are different groups of Dao people,
- They plant some crops,
- The farming methods of the Dao are simple,
- The eldest male Dao family member is responsible for the children's education,
- You can identify the Dao by their headscarves,
- The Dao have many different types of musical instruments,

Sentence 2

- they are starting to adapt more technology.
- their culture is similar.
- they also raise cows and buffalos.
- music is an important part of their festivals and entertainment.
- he teaches them to write their language.
- you can identify them by their houses.

- 1-**b** (**but**); 2-____ (____); 3-____ (____);
4-____ (____); 5-____ (____); 6-____ (____);

- 4 Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

- Their costumes are very colourful, _____ they wear silver jewellery.
a and b or c yet d so
- The Dao generally follow Taoism, Buddhism, and Confucianism, _____ they also worship their ancestors.
a for b and c nor d but
- They worship different gods for rain, rice, and crops, _____ they have many rituals about farming.
a nor b but c yet d so
- The elders look at the birthdates of people wanting to marry, _____ the Dao are superstitious people.
a for b but c or d yet

- 5 Work in pairs. Talk about the traditional Vietnamese áo dài. Use the following ideas.

- When do people wear the áo dài?
- What does the áo dài look like?
- What colour of the áo dài do people wear? Why?





7.5

LISTENING and VOCABULARY Food customs

I can identify main points and specific details in a monologue about food customs in Việt Nam.

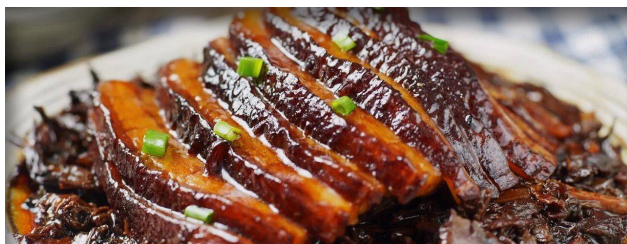
1 Ethnic minority food quiz: Which ethnic group eats these foods?

- 1 *thắng cố*
- 2 grilled moss
- 3 *khâu nhục*
- 4 smoked buffalo meat
- 5 five-colour sticky rice

2 Work in pairs. Look at the picture. Ask and answer:

- 1 What is the name of this dish?
- 2 Where do people often eat this dish?
- 3 Which of the following words can be used to describe this dish?

crunchy	salty	sour
spicy	sweet	yellow



3 7.05 Listen to a H'mông man talking about how he cooks *khâu nhục*. What does he mention in his talk?

- 1 ingredients
- 2 country of origin
- 3 steps to cook
- 4 tastes
- 5 time required to cook it
- 6 places to buy it

4 7.06 Listen again. Fill in the summary chart below with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

Khâu nhục is popular in ¹ _____ province but originally came from ² _____. It is served on ³ _____ days. It symbolizes will power because it takes a ⁴ _____ to prepare. You prepare it by marinating the ⁵ _____ in ingredients and fry it. Then you soak it and ⁶ _____ it for up to six hours. You serve it with a ⁷ _____ salad.



5 Use the words below to fill in the blanks.

Word Friends

special dishes	pork belly
wooden steamer	bamboo shoots
banana-flower salad	

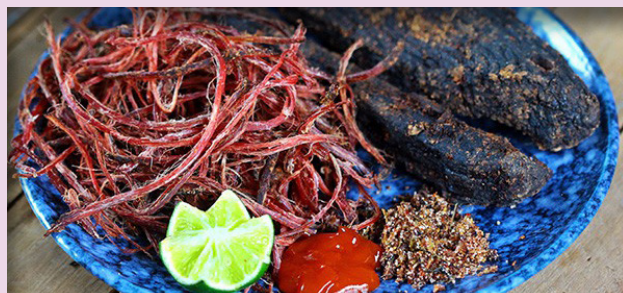
- 1 We gathered some _____ in the forests to sell at the market.
- 2 My grandmother always prepares _____ for Tết.
- 3 The _____ is one of the best parts of the pig because it is full of flavour.
- 4 Please use the _____ to prepare the *khâu nhục*.
- 5 I will buy some _____ at the market. This is a traditional vegetable in my town.

6 Work in pairs. Student A reads Text 1 and student B reads Text 2 on page 102. Then ask and answer the questions.

And
YOU

Text 1 – *Thắng cố*

The H'mông people eat *thắng cố*. They make it from horse meat. They start by cleaning the horse meat. After that, they add many spices from the forest. Next, they stew it in a big pot for several hours. Finally, they eat it with chilies, pepper, and corn liquor.



Questions to ask about Text 2

- 1 Which ethnic group makes smoked buffalo meat?
- 2 When do people eat smoked buffalo meat?
- 3 What do they eat with it?
- 4 How long are the strips of meat?
- 5 What spices do they marinate with it?
- 6 How many hours do they cook it on a stove?



7.6

SPEAKING Giving directions

I can give instructions about how to get to a place in a remote area in Việt Nam.



1 Work in pairs. Look at the photo. Ask and answer:

- 1 What is the name of this place?
- 2 What do you know about this place?

2 **7.07** Listen and read the conversation between a travel agent and a tourist about how to get to Mù Cang Chải from Hà Nội. Order the steps (1–6) mentioned in the dialogue.

● ● ●
ENVIRONMENT CLUB

T=Tourist TA=Travel agent

T: Is it difficult to get to Mù Cang Chải?

TA: Not really, but it is nearly 320 km from here so it will take some time.

T: Can I go by bus?

TA: Sure, but it's better to take a car. It will take longer, but you will see a lot great things.

T: Oh, I see. How do I get there?

TA: Stop off at Tú Lệ overnight. Then go to the Cao Phạ Valley.

T: So, do I spend the night in the Cao Phạ Valley?

TA: No, spend the night in Tú Lệ.

T: I got it. Is there much to see in the Cao Phạ Valley?

TA: Check out Ch�ế Cu Nha. It's a great place to take photos.

T: Would you mind repeating that?

TA: Yes, take some photos when you get to Ch�ế Cu Nha.

T: I see. Please continue.

TA: Pass the Cao Phạ Valley, go about 5 km, then pass Kim Cross, and turn right.

T: Wow. That will take some time.

TA: Yes, but it will be worth it. There are very few tourists there, so it's quite nice.

- a _____ See Ch�ế Cu Nha
- b _____ Go to Kim Cross
- c _____ Drive to Tú Lệ.
- d _____ Go to the Cao Phạ Valley
- e _____ Turn right at Kim Cross
- f _____ Leave Hà Nội.

3 Tick (✓) the phrases you can find from the dialogue in Exercise 2.

Speaking

Giving directions

- ☐ Stop off at Tú Lệ overnight.
- ☐ Go up / down the road.
- ☐ Check out at Ch�ế Cu Nha.
- ☐ Turn right / left.
- ☐ Pass the Cao Phạ Valley.

Clarifying ideas

- ☐ So, do I spend the night in the Cao Phạ Valley?
- ☐ Would you mind repeating that?
- ☐ If I understand you correctly, I would ...

4a Complete the dialogue with words and expressions from the Speaking box.

- A: How do I go to the town market?
- B: ¹ _____ the road until you get to the large intersection, then ² _____ left.
- A: ³ _____ mean I go to the first intersection?
- B: No, go to the big one, then turn left.
- A: I see. Then what do I do?
- B: Then ⁴ _____ the police station and go another 500 meters. It's on your left side.
- A: ⁵ _____, is it next to the police station?
- B: No, it's 500 meters past the police station.
- A: Right. Thanks. I got it now.

4b Which numbers in the dialogue above are used for clarification?

5 Work in pairs. Student A is a tourist, and student B is a travel agent. Student B gives instructions on how to travel from Hà Nội to Sa Pa. Use the information below.

Transport: overnight train and bus / taxi

Duration: 8 hours **Arrival time:** 6.00 a.m.

Transport: Coach **Duration:** 5–6 hours

Arrival time: Any time





7.7

WRITING A formal email

I can write an email to express interest in being a volunteer to help build a school for minority children.

1 CLASS VOTE Which of the following volunteer activities have you done or will you do?

- 1 clean a neighbourhood
- 2 help build something
- 3 help children in an orphanage
- 4 plant trees
- 5 teach children
- 6 work with the elderly

2 Read Minh's email about joining a community project to help minority children. Answer the following questions:

Dear Mr. Brown,



I read with great interest that Saigonchildren is looking for volunteers. I volunteered last year in Lào Cai helping ethnic minority children

learn to read and write. I am looking to volunteer this summer as well. I am particularly interested in your organization because it builds schools for disadvantaged children, and this is something that I would like to do.

I am attaching my resume about my education and work experience.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Trần Thị Minh.

- 1 What did Minh do last year?
- 2 Why does Minh want to volunteer at Saigonchildren?

3 Study the Writing box to learn useful expressions for writing to express an interest in volunteering. Underline these phrases in Exercise 2.

Writing

Expressing interests

I read with (great) interest that ...

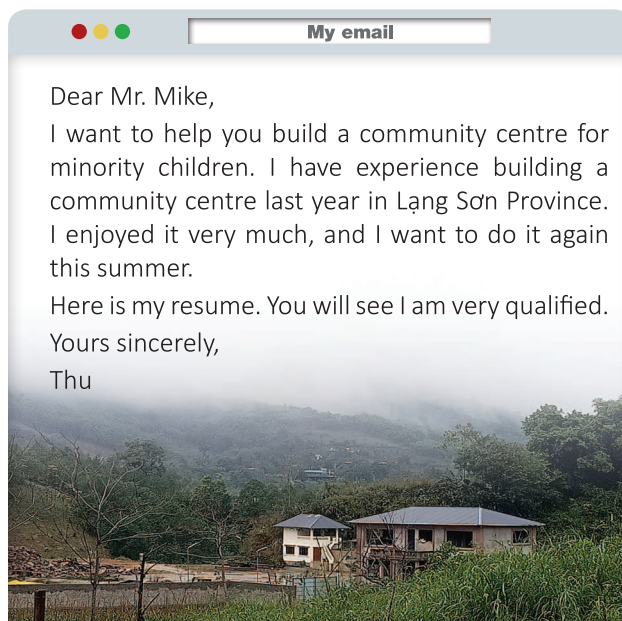
I am (particularly) interested in ...

Offering voluntary support

I am looking to / for ...

I am attaching my resume about my ...

4 Thu wrote a letter to Mr. Mike to express interest in helping him build a community centre. Rewrite the letter with the expressions from the Writing box.



5 WRITING TIME Saigonchildren is an organization that builds schools for children in disadvantaged areas. Write an email (80–100 words) to express your interest in volunteering to help with one of their projects.

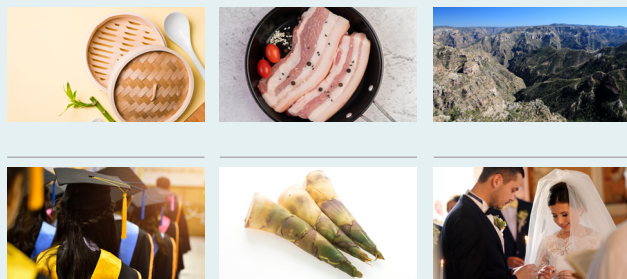


GLOSSARY Ethnic minority groups | Traditions

adj: adjective	adv: adverb	n: noun	np: noun phrase	v: verb	vp: verb phrase	pp: preposition phrase
architecture	/ˈɑːkətektʃə/	n	ngành kiến trúc	marriage	/ˈmæɪdʒ/	n hôn nhân
bamboo shoots	/ˌbæmˈbuː ʃuːts/	np	măng	minority	/maɪˈnɒrəti/	n thiểu số
banana-flower salad	/bəˈnaːnə ˈflaʊə ˈsæləd/	np	nộm hoa chuối	mountainous	/ˈmaʊntɪnəs/	adj thuộc về miền núi
celebrate	/ˈseləbreɪt/	v	kỉ niệm	Muslim	/ˈmʊzɪm/	n người theo đạo Hồi
ceremony	/ˈserəməni/	n	buổi lễ	pass	/pɑːs/	v đi qua
crunchy	/ˈkrʌntʃi/	adj	giòn	pork belly	/pɔːk ˈbeli/	np thịt ba chỉ
cultural diversity	/ˈkʌltʃərəl daɪˈvɜːsəti/	np	đa dạng văn hoá	sour	/saʊə/	adj chua
culture	/ˈkʌltʃə/	n	văn hoá	special dish	/ˈspeʃəl dɪʃ/	np món ăn đặc biệt
embroider	/ɪmˈbrɔɪdə/	v	thêu	stilt house	/stɪlt haʊs/	np nhà sàn
ethnic	/ˈeθnɪk/	adj	(thuộc) dân tộc	stop off at	/stɒp ɒf ət/	vp dừng lại ở
ethnic diversity	/ˈeθnɪk daɪˈvɜːsəti/	np	bản sắc dân tộc	tradition	/trəˈdɪʃən/	n truyền thống
Hindu	/ˈhɪnduː/	n	người theo đạo Hindu	undershirt	/ˈʌndəʃɜːt/	n áo lót
				unique	/juːˈniːk/	adj độc nhất
				wooden steamer	/ˈwʊdn ˈstiːmə/	np nồi hấp gỗ

VOCABULARY IN ACTION

1 Match the pictures 1-6 with the words from the glossary. Write the words in the blanks.



2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words given.

- _____ is one of the most important customs in our village. MARRY
- We will join the Tết _____ in Sa Pa this coming New Year. CELEBRATE
- There are plenty of ethnic _____ groups to see in the northern part of Việt Nam. MINOR
- Our country has plenty of cultural _____. DIVERSE
- There is an interesting _____ food exhibit this Sunday. Do you want to join me? CULTURE
- The Nùng people still follow their _____ ceremonies when they get married. TRADITION

PRONUNCIATION Stress in words ending in *-al*, *-phy*, *-gy*, *-ty*, and *-cy*.
The stress falls on the third syllable from the last.

3 **7.08** Listen and repeat.

cultural
biology
emergency
photography
certainly

4 **7.09** Listen and circle the stressed syllable.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 com/ <u>mu</u> /ni/ty | 5 mi/ <u>nor</u> /i/ty |
| 2 <u>cul</u> /tu/ral | 6 <u>tech</u> /no/lo/gi/cal |
| 3 <u>di</u> /ver/si/ty | 7 tra/di/tion/ <u>a</u> |
| 4 i/ <u>den</u> /ti/ty | 8 ty/pi/ <u>cal</u> |

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer about an ethnic group that you know well. Use the words ending in *-al*, *-phy*, *-gy*, *-ty*, and *-cy*.

Revision

VOCABULARY

1 Choose the correct word to complete the Word Friends.

- My grandmother is preparing a special _____ for the celebration of her ethnic minority group.
a food b dish c tradition
- She doesn't get _____ with her neighbours. They sometimes have fights over little things.
a along b in c by
- I want to participate _____ the marriage ceremony tomorrow.
a in b on c at
- Are you ready _____ our trip to Lạng Sơn?
a to b up c for
- A: How do I go to the market?
B: Go _____ the street and you will see it on your left.
a down b around c by

GRAMMAR

2 Combine the two given sentences to make a compound sentence. Add a coordinating conjunction.

- Over a million Nùng people live in Việt Nam. Some live in China.
_____.
- They grow rice on the sides of mountains. They live in those areas.
_____.
- Many of the women make handicrafts from bamboo. They weave beautiful clothes.
_____.
- They live in the river areas. They don't fish.
_____.



3 Re-arrange the words to make indirect speech statements and questions.

- Our / cooked / special dishes / for Tết / teacher / told us that / the H'mông people /
_____.
- their villages / the Nùng / welcomed many tourists / Mr. Lam / said / to /
_____.
- in Sa Pa / asked us / where / we stayed / Miss Phạm
_____.
- asked me / cultural show / My brother / I / wanted to see / if / a minority /
_____.

LISTENING

4 7.10 Listen to a teacher talking about five-coloured sticky rice. Circle what he mentions in the talk.

- ingredients
- ethnic minority group that the dish belongs to
- time required to prepare
- places to buy it
- steps to cook
- tastes



SPEAKING

5 Work in pairs. Use the information you know about an ethnic minority group in Việt Nam and give a short one-minute presentation about the group.

*Today, I'm going to tell you about the H'mông.
They live in ...
They celebrate ...
They wear ...
They live by ...*