

A rustic wooden sign with the word 'WELCOME' in white, block letters is mounted on a teal-painted wooden plank wall. The sign is made of a single piece of weathered wood with rough, torn edges. It is held in place by two small, light-colored twine knots on either side. Above the sign, a thin, light-colored wooden stick is tied in a V-shape, with a small dark knot at the top. To the right of the sign, a vibrant red rose with green leaves is placed against the teal background. The teal paint on the wall is distressed, showing the underlying wood grain and some darker spots.

WELCOME

# Reading 2

Lecturer: Le Thi Hanh, M.A





# 1. Tài liệu chính:

[1] Haugnes, N. & Maher, B. (2009). *Northstar 2- Reading and Writing: Students' book*. Longman: Pearson.

## - Tài liệu tham khảo:

[2] Falla, T. & Davies, P. A. (2008). *Intermediate Solutions: Students' book*. Oxford: OUP.

[3] Burgmeier, A. (2009). *Inside Reading 1*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

[4] Wilson, J. J., & Clare, A. (2006). *Intermediate Total English: Student's book*.

[5] Zwier, L J. (2009). *Inside Reading 2*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. Harlow: Pearson.



**Tài liệu tham khảo:**

[6] Website for PET practice tests:

- a. <http://www.flo-joe.co.uk/pet/students/tests/>
- b. [http://www.examenglish.com/PET/pet\\_listening.html](http://www.examenglish.com/PET/pet_listening.html).
- c. <http://www.englishclub.com>
- d. <http://www.bbc.co.uk>
- e. <http://www.voanews>

1. Self – study(the first 04 sessions)
2. Google meeting(the last 04 sessions)



# Đánh giá kết quả học tập

**Final Test**

**TỰ LUẬN** (Ngày 11/03)

# ✓ SCHEDULE

DAY 1

DAY 2

DAY 3

DAY 4

DAY 5

DAY 6

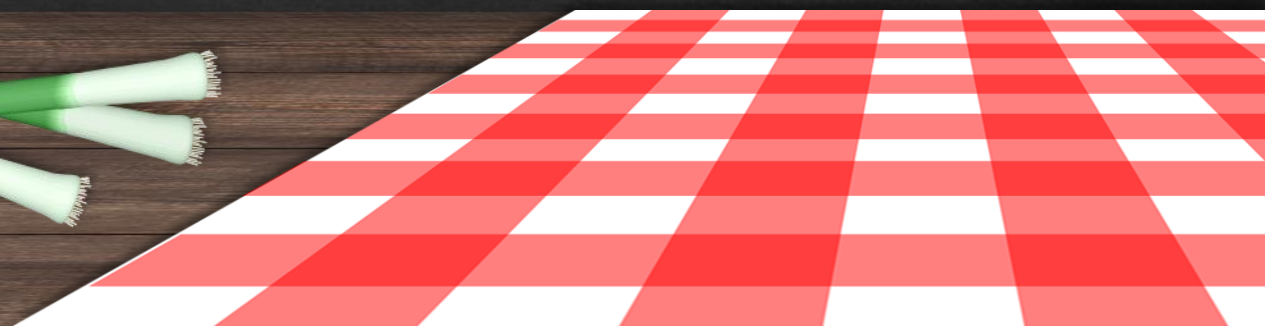
DAY 7

DAY 8



UNIT 8

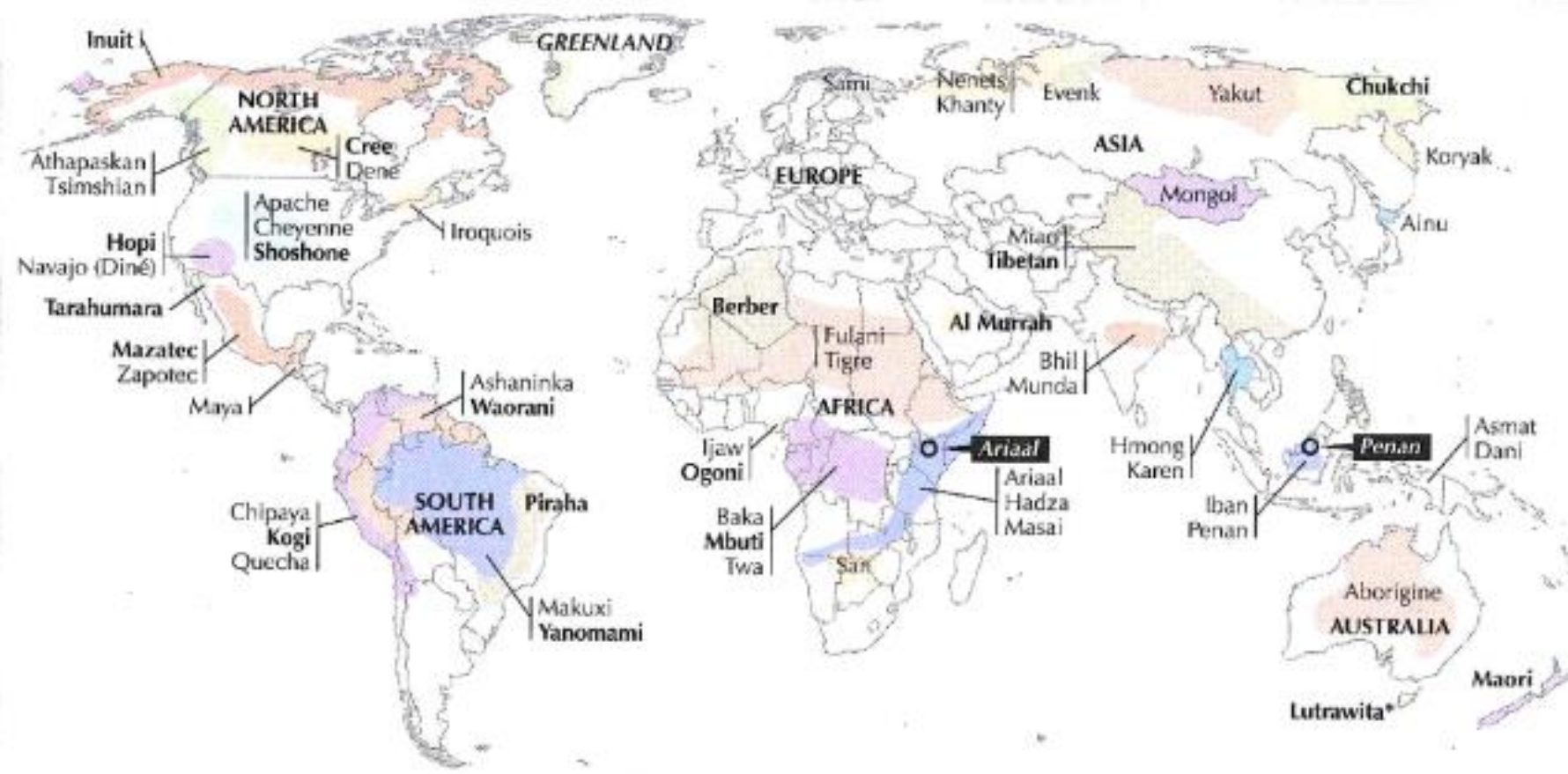
# ENDANGERED Cultures



## READING ONE WILL INDIGENOUS CULTURES SURVIVE?

## VOCABULARY

- 1 There are about 5,000 indigenous cultures in the world today. This map lists a few of them. The names in boldface refer to the indigenous cultures mentioned in this unit.



2

Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <u>  c  </u> 1. survive    | a. the beginning or origin of something; the connection with a place  |
| <u>     </u> 2. roots      | b. unusual, the only one of its type                                  |
| <u>     </u> 3. holy       | <del>c. to continue to live in spite of difficulties or illness</del> |
| <u>     </u> 4. adapt      | d. members of your family who lived a long time ago                   |
| <u>     </u> 5. nomadic    | e. to change your behavior or ideas to fit a new situation            |
| <u>     </u> 6. ancestors  | f. traveling from place to place                                      |
| <u>     </u> 7. destroy    | g. connected to a god and religion                                    |
| <u>     </u> 8. unique     | h. at risk of disappearing  |
| <u>     </u> 9. endangered | i. to damage something so badly that it cannot be fixed               |



## PREVIEW

Before you read, look at the title of the magazine article. Why is it difficult for indigenous cultures to survive? Write three reasons you think the article might mention.

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Now read the article, "Will Indigenous Cultures Survive?"



# WILL INDIGENOUS CULTURES SURVIVE?

By Alex Knight

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2 About 370 million people, or 5 percent of the world's population, belong to indigenous cultures. These cultures have deep **roots** in their histories, languages, and the places they live. Most of these cultures have lived the same way for thousands of years.



2 Circle the answer that best completes each main idea from the article.

1. Most indigenous cultures \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. are changing with modern times
  - b. live the way they lived for thousands of years

3 Change is an important part of any living culture. To **survive**, most indigenous cultures are learning to change in small ways. These small changes help them live with the bigger changes happening in the larger world. However, recent changes in the world are too big and are happening too fast. Most indigenous cultures can no longer **adapt** to them. For example, in Brazil, a gold rush<sup>2</sup> brought diseases to the *Yanomami* in the 1990s. Now one-quarter of them are dead. In Ecuador, the *Cofan* homeland is full of chemicals from oil companies. The Cofan can no longer drink the water or grow food there. In India, over 250,000 indigenous people had to leave their homes in the Narmada River valley because the government built a dam<sup>3</sup> on the river.

4 What happens to the people from these cultures? Where do they go? Usually they have to move away from the lands of their **ancestors**. Often they move to the poor areas outside of large cities. They have to learn a new way of living and thinking. Their children will know little about the culture they came from.

5 There are about 4,000 cultures with their own **unique** languages alive today. Some scientists predict that by 2100, 90 percent of these will disappear. When a language disappears, the voice of a culture disappears. There are many indigenous people who are working hard to stop this from happening to their culture. They are fighting against governments who want them to become part of the modern world. They are fighting against oil and logging companies<sup>4</sup> who want their land.

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2. Indigenous cultures are disappearing because \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. big changes are happening too fast
  - b. their governments don't want them to adapt to the modern world



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3. Indigenous cultures are fighting against \_\_\_\_\_ to keep their cultures. me from.

- a. governments and big businesses
- b. other indigenous cultures

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4. In order to survive, indigenous cultures must \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. listen to their governments
- b. decide how to adapt

5. For indigenous cultures to survive, the rest of the world must let them \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. have schools
- b. choose how to change

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The article gives many examples to support general ideas. List the examples below each statement.

1. Three examples of the ways indigenous cultures understand the world and live their lives:

a. The Kogi Indian child goes to live in a dark house for 18 years.

b. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Three examples of changes that indigenous cultures cannot adapt to, and their results:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ (result: \_\_\_\_\_)
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ (result: \_\_\_\_\_)
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ (result: \_\_\_\_\_)

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3. One example of an indigenous group that is fighting to keep its culture:

4. One example of something that will hurt the Ariaal way of life:

5. One example of something from modern Kenyan culture that the Ariaal want:

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## READING TWO THE PENAN

## READ

- 1 Look at the boldfaced words and phrases in the reading and think about the questions.
  1. Which words do you know the meaning of?
  2. Can you use any of these words in a sentence?
- 2 Now read the article about a visit to an indigenous people from Malaysia: the Penan.

## THE PENAN: PEOPLE OF THE FOREST





A photograph of a brown paper envelope with its flap open, revealing a white card inside. The card has the words 'Thank you' written in a blue, cursive script. The envelope and card are set against a white background, with several green leaves and stems scattered around them. The entire image is framed by a dark brown, wavy-edged border on the left and a solid orange vertical bar on the right.

Thank  
you