

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG
KHOA: NGOẠI NGỮ

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN
Học kỳ 1, năm học 2022 - 2023

Mã học phần: DNN0200

Tên học phần: Văn Hoá Xã Hội Mỹ

Mã nhóm lớp học phần: 221_DNN0200_01

Thời gian làm bài (phút/ngày): 60 phút

Hình thức thi: **Tự luận**

Được sử dụng tài liệu: Có

Không

Giảng viên nộp đề thi, đáp án bao gồm cả **Lần 1 và Lần 2 trước ngày 06/11/2022.**

Cách thức nộp bài phần tự luận (Giảng viên ghi rõ yêu cầu):

Format nội dung đáp án đề thi:

- Font: Times New Roman

- Size: 13

Câu 1 (2.5 điểm):

- The term "Melting pot" is used to describe the mixing of different races and cultures in America.

- Generations of immigrants have melted together: they have abandoned their cultures to become totally assimilated into American society. For example: The dominant culture (of Northern Europe) has been altered by new immigrants settling in America

- The mosaic salad bowl concept suggests that the integration of the many different cultures of United States residents combine like a salad, with people of different cultures living in harmony, like the lettuce, tomatoes and carrots in a salad.

- Some people are inclined to see the United States as a 'salad bowl' where the various groups have remained somewhat distinct and different from one another, creating a richly diverse country. For example: in Florida and the Southwest, Spanish and Latin American settlements were established centuries ago, there is still a special pride in maintaining their cultural traditions and the use of the Spanish language.

Câu 2 (2.5 điểm):

- The American Civil War, fought between 1861 and 1865, was a war between the Northern United States (often called the Union) and a group of Southern "rebel" states (often called the Confederacy). The main reasons for this war include:

+ **Sectionalism:** resulted from the different economies, social structure, customs and political values of the North and South.

+ **Slavery:** divided the US into 2 sections - the southern states, in which black slavery became the basis of the economy, and the northern states, which chose to make slavery against the law.

+ **The election of Abraham Lincoln:** this was the final trigger for secession since Lincoln was Republican opposed slavery. Southern leaders feared that Lincoln would stop the expansion of slavery and put it on a course toward extinction.

- After 4 years of warfare, mostly within the Southern States, the Confederacy collapsed, slavery was abolished, and four million black slaves were freed. However, it didn't end the discrimination against black people - they continued to endure the devastating effects of racism, especially in the South.

Câu 3 (2.5 điểm):

- **The South:** is the fourth-largest continent.

+ Wet climate produces thick mixed forest and stands of mangrove trees

+ Rich soil, ideal for agriculture, attracted Europeans some of whom built large plantations

+ South America's primary mountain system, the Andes, is also the world's longest.

+ Some parts of the continent are now industrialized, with modern cities, but the people in rural areas still follow an agricultural way and farming plays an important role in the South's economy.

+ It is the cradle of music such as: blue, jazz, break dance, ...

- The Northeast:

+ The Northeast region has broad valleys, rolling hills, and low mountains

+ The Appalachian Mountains are one of the oldest mountain ranges in the world, and it makes some areas quite rugged.

+ Some of the resources of the Northeast come from underground, like granite, marble, and coal.

+ The land in the lower part of the Northeast region is good for farming, but the upper part of the region does not have much fertile land. The soil in that part is very rocky

+ The Northeast region has lots of forests, and logging is an important industry there

+ The Northeast is the center of commerce and fishing since colonial times

Câu 4 (2.5 điểm):

The American people are:

- **The Native Americans** are the first people on the American continent who came from Asia. Native American is also known as American Indians, Indians, Indigenous Americans, and other terms.

- **The immigrants:**

+ The British settled the Eastern part of North America at the beginning in the 1600s

+ The African-Americans: from 1620 to 1820, the largest group of people to come to the US (8 million).

+ Immigrants from Northern and Western Europe: beginning in the 1820s, the number of immigrants coming to the US began to increase rapidly. For the first half-century, most immigrants were from Germany, the UK, Ireland, Sweden, and Norway

+ Hispanic-Americans: Hispanics are people of Spanish or Spanish-American origin.

+ Asian- Americans: in the 19th century, laws limited Asian immigration. The Chinese and Japanese come to California and meet with widespread discrimination.

All of these above show the motto "E Pluribus Unum" (from many, one). In fact, as the nation's population has grown the motto has taken on meaning as well, reflecting the country's melting pot nature - out of many people, one American person.

Ngày biên soạn: 19/10/2022

Giảng viên biên soạn đề thi: Đinh Huỳnh Mai Tú

Ngày kiểm duyệt: Ngày 1/11/2022

Trưởng Bộ môn kiểm duyệt đề thi: Nguyễn Hải Long

Sau khi kiểm duyệt đề thi, **Trưởng (Phó) Khoa/Bộ môn** gửi về Trung tâm Khảo thí qua email: khaothivanlang@gmail.com bao gồm file word và file pdf (được đặt password trên 1 file nén/lần gửi) và nhắn tin password + họ tên GV gửi qua Số điện thoại Thầy Phan Nhật Linh (**0918.01.03.09**).