

IV. Read the passage about the Temple of Literature, and then answer the questions.

The Temple of Literature is about 10 minutes away from Hoan Kiem Lake. It was constructed in 1070 under Ly Thanh Tong's dynasty, first to honor Confucius and nowadays to celebrate the doctorates and high rank scholars of Vietnam. In 1076, Emperor Ly Nhan Tong continued the work and built the Imperial Academy as the first university of Vietnam.

The temple is divided into five courtyards. The first courtyard is from the main gate to Dai Trung Gate. The second is with Khue Van Pavilion. The pavilion symbol is used on all street signs of Ha Noi. The third courtyard is the place where doctorate names were listed on the stone tablets above tortoise backs. The fourth courtyard is dedicated for Confucius and his 72 honoured students, as well as Chu Van An - one of the most famous teachers at the Imperial Academy. The last is also the farthest courtyard is Thai Hoc House, which was used as the Imperial Academy. Thai Hoc House holds a small collection of old-time costumes for students and scholars.

1. Where is the Temple of Literature?

2. When and by whom was it built?

3. How many courtyards are there in the Temple of Literature?

4. Which courtyard has Khue Van Pavilion?

5. What is the Khue Van Pavilion symbol used for?

6. Where can we find stone tablets above tortoise backs with the names of doctors?

7. What is the fourth courtyard dedicated for?

8. Where is the Thai Hoc House?

9. What was used as the Imperial Academy?

10. What does the Thai Hoc House hold nowadays?

V. Read the passage about the royal examinations, and then answer the questions.

The practice of holding royal examinations to select talented people for administration began in 1075. It continued throughout the Le dynasty and up to 1919 when the Nguyen dynasty held the last examination. For more than 300 years, royal examinations had been irregularly, and the number of laureates for each exam was small. In 1434, Emperor Le Thai Tong ordered that examinations should be held regularly, once every three years. From 1442, laureates of a royal examination were awarded the title "*Tien si*" (Doctoral laureate), and one stone tablet was erected for each examination. From 1484 to 1780, 82 stone tablets were erected to record the names of 1304 *Tien si*.

1. When did the practice of holding Royal examinations begin? When did it end?

2. How long did the royal examinations last?

3. Who ordered that the royal examinations should be held regularly? When did it happen?

4. Which title were the laureates of a royal examination awarded?

5. How many stone tablets were erected from 1484 to 1780?

VI. Supply the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. America (discover) _____ by Christopher Columbus.

2. Sydney opera House in Australia (finish) _____ in 1973.
3. The Great Wall in China (build) _____ many centuries ago.
4. The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco (complete) _____ in 1937.
5. Burj Khalifa in Dubai, the highest building in the world, (open) _____ in 2010.
6. A painting by Picasso (sell) _____ for 3 million dollars last year.
7. The Japanese Covered Bridge in Hoi An (build) _____ in the 16th century.
8. The Imperial Academy (consider) _____ the first university in Viet Nam.
9. The site for Huong Pagoda (discover) _____ about 2000 years ago.
10. One-Pillar Pagoda in Ha Noi (complete) _____ in 1049.