NAME:…… G9-U4-TEST 15-MARKS:……

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. milk	B. palm	C. people	D. fell
2. A. link	B. believe	C. talk	D. collection
3. A. local	B. careful	C. national	D. would
4. A. police	B. calm	C. holiday	D. landscape
5. A. could	B. clean	C. while	D. windmills

II. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D. (Chọn đáp án đúng nhất A, B, C hoặc D.)

1. Rice farming has long been _____ with life in the Vietnamese countryside.
A. associated B. recognized C. practiced D. appeared

2. **In Vietnam's past, many families grew _____, which becomes sticky when cooked.**
A. white rice B. green beans C. glutinous rice D. corn

3. Since vehicles were not common in our village, most children in the past went _____ to school, which means walking.
A. on foot B. on horseback C. by bicycle D. by boat

4. Farmers reliedon a network of canals to bring _____ from the mountains to their rice paddies.
A. bottled water B. well water C. salty water D. running water

5. Many old buildings in Hoi An have been preserved because they represent a valuable part of the town's _____.
A. celebration B. event C. memory D. heritage

6. While visiting Hoi An, we saw many shops selling _____ silk lanterns, some with beautiful hand-painted designs.
A. historic B. ancient C. elderly D. antique

7. In the past, villagers used natural ingredients to color their _____, such as turmeric for yellow and butterfly pea flower for blue.
A. beef noodle soup B. five-color sticky rice C. spring rolls D. pancake

8. Before starting a long journey on a boat, Vietnamese fishermen would perform a specific _____ to wish for good luck and safe passage.
A. habit B. connection C. ritual D. celebration

9. Respect for elders was a _____ tradition in Vietnamese families. Children were expected to listen and learn from their grandparents.
A. temporary B. deep-rooted C. forgotten D. occasional

10. Folk tales and songs were passed down from generation to generation. This helped _____ to the cultural heritage of Vietnam.
A. preserve B. contribute C. occupy D. observe

IV. Match the sentences. (Ghép các câu với nhau.)

1. Grandpa, did you have to walk everywhere?	A. Yes, or ride a bicycle sometimes.
2. These clothes look so different! Did you have washing machines back then?	B. We read books and magazines.
3. This music player uses cassettes!	C. Yes, everyone wore uniforms.
4. Did you have to wear uniforms to school, Grandpa?	D. No, the internet didn't exist yet.
5. Weren't there any grocery stores in your childhood?	E. No, only a few shows played each day.
6. What did you watch for entertainment before TVs?	F. Movies in theaters.
7. Did your family have a landline phone, Dad?	G. No, we grew all our own food.
8. Did you have access to the internet when you were younger?	H. Yes, let me turn it on!
9. Grandpa, did you have a lot of cartoons on TV when you were a kid?	I. No, we washed clothes by hand.
10. What did you do for entertainment before the internet?	J. Yes, landlines were the only way to call people.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
6. _____	7. _____	8. _____	9. _____	10. _____

V. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

Farming was the main way of life for most people in medieval Europe, around 500 to 1500 AD. Families lived on small farms, growing crops and raising animals for food. Life was difficult, with long hours of work and harsh weather conditions.

Most farm families lived in simple one-room houses made of wood and thatch (a straw roofing material). Furniture was scarce, and people slept on straw mattresses on the floor. Food was plain and often scarce. People mainly ate bread, vegetables, and occasionally some meat.

Children helped with chores from a young age. Boys learned to plow fields, plant seeds, and care for animals. Girls helped with cooking, cleaning, and tending to the vegetable garden. Education was not common for farmers. Most people could not read or write.

Despite the hardships, there were also moments of leisure. Feasts were held on special occasions, and people enjoyed games, music, and storytelling. Religion played a central role in people's lives. Most people attended church regularly and believed strongly in God.

1. What was the main occupation of most people in medieval Europe?

A. Farmers B. Merchants C. Knights D. Kings

2. What were houses typically made of in medieval times?

A. Stone and brick B. Wood and thatch C. Metal and glass D. Mud and straw

3. What kind of food did most people eat?

A. A variety of exotic dishes B. Mostly plain food like bread and vegetables

C. Mostly meat and dairy products D. Only fruits and nuts

4. What kind of chores did children help with?

A. Fighting in wars B. Studying and learning

C. Playing games and exploring D. Working in the fields and at home

5. What was education like for most farmers?

A. Most farmers received a good education. B. Only boys were educated.

C. Education was not common, most couldn't read or write. D. Only daughters were educated.

6. How did people spend their leisure time?

A. Mainly working extra hours in the fields. B. Mostly fighting in tournaments.

C. Only praying and attending church. D. Attending feasts, playing games, and enjoying stories

VI. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the overall meaning, using the word in brackets.

1. They built the bridge 100 years ago. (was)

→ The bridge .....

2. My grandparents never had a television in their youth. (have)

→ My grandparents .....

3. My aunt owned the house with the red door. (belonged)

→ The house .....

4. Life was much simpler in the past. (as)

→ Life now .....

5. Learning to ride a bike was difficult. (how)

→ It was .....

6. Because they didn't have cars, they walked everywhere. (so)

→ They didn't .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS