

REVIEW UNIT 6: VIETNAMESE LIFESTYLE: THEN AND NOW- TEST 2**Môn: Tiếng Anh – Lớp 9 Bộ sách: Global Success****Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút****A. LISTENING: (2.0 points)**

PART 1. Listen to the recording about **Vietnamese Lifestyle Then and Now** and Circle A.True or B. False according to what you have just heard . You will listen to the recording **TWICE**. (1.0 point)

(NB) Question 1:

In the past, Vietnamese families were usually large and extended.

- A. True
- B. False

(NB) Question 2:

Children in the past often had their own private rooms.

- A. True
- B. False

(NB) Question 3:

Women, especially grandmothers, were respected for their wisdom but had less power in making decisions.

- A. True
- B. False

(NB) Question 4:

Nowadays, children can express their opinions more freely and parents listen to them.

- A. True
- B. False

(TH) Question 5:

Despite the lifestyle changes, respect for parents and grandparents is no longer important in Vietnamese families.

- A. True
- B. False

PART 2. You will hear the recording about **Vietnamese Family Life: Changes Then and Now** and circle the right answer (A, B, C, or D) for each of the questions

according to what you have just heard. You will listen to the recording **TWICE**. (1.0 point) skill 2

(NB) Question 6:

In the past, how many generations often lived together in Vietnamese families?

- A. One generation
- B. Two generations
- C. Three or four generations
- D. Only parents and children

(NB) Question 7:

Who usually made important decisions in traditional Vietnamese families?

- A. Fathers only
- B. Grandparents
- C. Mothers
- D. Children

(NB) Question 8:

What is more common in Vietnamese cities today?

- A. Extended families
- B. Large rural houses
- C. Nuclear families
- D. Four generations under one roof

(NB) Question 9:

What did families in the past often do in the evenings?

- A. Watch films together
- B. Travel during weekends
- C. Tell stories and talk at home
- D. Go shopping in big malls

(TH) Question 10:

What can we learn from the passage about Vietnamese families?

- A. Family ties are no longer important
- B. Lifestyles have modernized but family bonds remain strong
- C. Children now ignore their parents completely
- D. Women still have very little power in decisions

B. KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGE: (1.6 points)

PART 1: Read the following advertisement/ announcement and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fit each of the numbered blanks (0.8 point)

This weekend, our school is opening an exhibition about Vietnamese culture. Students will be able to (11) _____ real objects such as wooden ploughs, farming tools, and bamboo beds. They can also (12) _____ traditional crafts like making conical hats and pottery.

Many of them decide (13) _____ part in these activities because they want to understand village life in the past. Teachers (14) _____ some artisans to demonstrate the crafts during the exhibition.

(NB) Question 11:

- A. see
- B. seeing
- C. saw
- D. seen

(NB) Question 12:

- A. try
- B. tries
- C. tried
- D. trying

(NB) Question 13:

- A. to take
- B. taking
- C. took
- D. take

(TH) Question 14:

- A. enjoy inviting
- B. enjoy getting
- C. enjoy visiting
- D. enjoy coming

PART 2: Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks (0.8 point)

Next month, our school is holding a Culture Fair about Vietnamese lifestyle in the past and present. Students will (15) _____ traditional crafts such as weaving, making conical hats, and cooking rice over a fire. They can also (16) _____ a mini-show with folk songs and dances.

Many students hope (17) _____ useful skills through these activities. Teachers (18) _____ traditional performances to help students learn about Vietnamese culture.

(NB) Question 15:

- A. practice
- B. practiced
- C. practices
- D. practicing

(NB) Question 16:

- A. watch
- B. watched
- C. watching
- D. to watch

(NB) Question 17:

- A. to gain
- B. gaining
- C. gained
- D. gain

(TH) Question 18:

- A. enjoy watching
- B. enjoy listening
- C. enjoy learning
- D. enjoy coming

C. READING: (3.0 points)

PART 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 19 to 24. (1.2 points) 120 từ.

School Life During Wartime

When the war broke out, many children were evacuated from the cities to the countryside for safety. Schools in urban areas were destroyed by bombs, so classes had to be held in any available place, including warehouses, temples, and even local houses. Despite these difficulties, education never stopped. Teachers and students were determined to continue learning, even under dangerous conditions.

The very first lesson that many children learned was not about maths or literature, but about survival. They were taught how to dig tunnels and build bunkers from soil and straw

to protect themselves from bombings. To ensure safety, schools often arranged classes in different locations, and each place had a trench nearby. Teachers and students also built embankments around their classrooms to provide extra protection.

Besides studying, children were encouraged to contribute to the country's resistance. They joined a campaign called the "Small Plan," which included planting trees, raising animals, or collecting scrap metal and waste paper for recycling. These small but meaningful actions helped strengthen the community's spirit during wartime. Although life was extremely hard, children at that time grew up with **resilience**, responsibility, and love for their homeland.

(Adapted from Futurelang 9)

(NB) Question 19: When the war broke out, many children were evacuated to _____.

- A. cities
- B. warehouses
- C. the countryside
- D. temples

(NB) Question 20: Classes during wartime were sometimes held in _____.

- A. warehouses, temples, and local houses
- B. modern schools in big cities
- C. underground tunnels only
- D. new government buildings

(NB) Question 21: The "Small Plan" encouraged children to do all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. planting trees
- B. raising animals
- C. collecting scrap metal
- D. studying abroad

(TH) Question 22: The word "**resilience**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. weakness
- B. strength
- C. laziness
- D. politeness

(TH) Question 23: What was the first lesson many children learned during wartime?

- A. Maths and literature
- B. How to survive

- C. History and geography
- D. Singing and drawing

(TH) Question 24: What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Education completely stopped during the war.
- B. Children at that time had no responsibility.
- C. Life was hard, but children still learned and contributed to the country.
- D. Students only focused on farming instead of studying.

PART 2. Read the following conversation and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 25 to 29. (1.0 point)

Vietnamese Lifestyles: Past and Present

From the 20th to the 21st century, Vietnamese lifestyle has changed remarkably. A century ago, most people lived in rural areas and worked mainly in agriculture. Farming was the backbone of life, with rice cultivation being the dominant occupation. Today, however, far fewer people depend on agriculture. Many are employed in manufacturing, services, and especially tourism, which plays an increasingly important role in the economy. Viet Nam, once seen as a purely agricultural country, is now transforming into a more modern and diverse society.

Despite these changes, similarities between past and present remain. Vietnamese people continue to value family ties, traditions, and respect for elders. The warmth and hospitality of Vietnamese families are still strongly felt today, especially in the way they welcome foreigners. Moreover, the determination and collective spirit of the Vietnamese have not disappeared. People still work together with dedication and optimism to build a better future for the country.

In conclusion, while lifestyles in Viet Nam have become more modern and varied compared to the past, the core values of friendliness, resilience, and respect remain unchanged. These values are the true strength and identity of the Vietnamese people.

(Adapted from Futurelang 9)

(TH) Question 25: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The role of tourism in Viet Nam
- B. The importance of agriculture in the past

- C. The changes and continuities in Vietnamese lifestyles
- D. The development of modern industries

(NB) Question 26: What was the main occupation of Vietnamese people a century ago?

- A. Farming
- B. Tourism
- C. Manufacturing
- D. Teaching

(NB) Question 27: Which sector now plays an increasingly important role in the Vietnamese economy?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Tourism
- C. Handicrafts
- D. Construction

(NB) Question 28: What traditional value do Vietnamese people still keep today?

- A. Expanding cities
- B. Family ties and respect for elders
- C. Using modern technology
- D. Living in extended families

(TH) Question 29: What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The Vietnamese people balance tradition and modern life
- B. Modernisation has replaced all traditions
- C. People today no longer value hospitality
- D. Agriculture remains the only main occupation

PART 3. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 30 to 33. (0.8 point)

Vietnamese cities have changed remarkably over the years. In the past, cities such as Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City were much smaller and quieter. Streets were narrow, traffic was light, and most people used bicycles as their main means of transport. (30) _____, cars and motorbikes were rare, and houses were simple, usually one or two stories high. There were also fewer tall buildings, shopping areas, and entertainment places.

Today, Vietnamese cities look completely different. They are much bigger, busier, and more modern. Tall skyscrapers, shopping malls, and large roads have replaced many old houses and small alleys. Motorbikes and cars dominate the streets, (31) _____ metro systems and buses provide more options for public transportation.

Entertainment choices have also expanded, (32) _____ cinemas, restaurants, cafés, and parks becoming popular gathering places. At night, the cities are bright with lights and full of activities.

Although life in modern cities is more convenient and offers many opportunities, some people still miss the simplicity and quiet lifestyle of the past. The contrast between then and now shows how much Vietnam has developed (33) _____ keeping its cultural identity.

(Adapted from <https://hoclieu.vn/> 9)

(TH) Question 30:

- A. For that reason, people preferred walking everywhere
- B. At that time, there were not many vehicles on the streets
- C. Nowadays, traffic jams happen almost every day
- D. The government encouraged people to use bicycles in the city

(TH) Question 31:

- A. while new metro systems were being introduced
- B. because old vehicles were not used anymore
- C. and large bus stations were quickly completed
- D. although car parks were also being expanded

(TH) Question 32:

- A. such as
- B. together with
- C. as well as
- D. along with

(TH) Question 33:

- A. in addition to
- B. instead of
- C. without
- D. while still

D. WRITING: (1.4 point)

PART 1 Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 34 to 35. (0.4 point)

(TH) Question 34:

- a. Lan: Thanks, I'll make sure to return it by tomorrow.

- b. Hoa: Don't worry, I promise to lend you my English book.
c. Lan: I forgot my English book at home. Can you help me?
d. Hoa: Of course, I'll bring it for you after class.

- A. c – b – d – a
B. c – d – b – a
C. b – c – a – d
D. a – c – b – d

(TH) Question 35:

- a. Nam: Great! I won't be late again.
b. Mother: Please promise me you'll come home earlier next time.
c. Nam: I'm sorry for coming back late today.
d. Mother: Okay, but remember your promise.

- A. c – d – b – a
B. b – c – a – d
C. c – b – a – d
D. b – a – c – d

(VD) PART 2. Write an email (100 – 120 words) to your penfriend about the family changes in Viet Nam. You might use the following suggestions. (1.0 point)

USEFUL LANGUAGE

- **Opening:**

- It's nice to hear from you again.
- Thanks for your email. I'm writing to tell you about ...
- I'd like to share with you some changes in ...

- **Talking about changes:**

- In the past, Vietnamese families usually ...
- Families used to live with ...
- Nowadays, most families ...
- Parents now ... / Children now ...

- Life has become more ... (modern / comfortable / democratic).

- **Closing:**

- That's all for now. Write back soon!
- Hope you will visit Viet Nam one day to see these changes.
- All the best, / Best wishes,

OUTLINE

From: (your email)

To: (your friend's email)

Subject: Family changes in Viet Nam

Opening: Greeting + introduce the purpose of writing.

Body: Describe 2–3 big changes in Vietnamese families (extended → nuclear, roles of parents and children, lifestyle changes).

Closing: Express feelings + ask your friend to reply.

WRITING EXAMPLE

From: hoa@fastmail.com

To: mary@quickmail.com

Subject: Family changes in Viet Nam

Hello Mary,

It's nice to hear from you again. I'd like to tell you about some family changes in Viet Nam over the past decades. In the past, Vietnamese families were usually large, with three or four generations living together under one roof. Grandparents made most decisions, and children had little independence.

Nowadays, things are different. Most families are nuclear, with only parents and children. Men and women share housework, and children are encouraged to express their opinions. Parents respect their children's privacy and give them more independence. Despite these changes, family values such as respect for the elderly and love among family members remain very important.

That's all for now. Write back soon and tell me about families in your country.

All the best,
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