

## UNIT 6 – LESSON 5

**Exercise 1: Choose the word that has different sound in the underlined part**

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|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>l</u> iterature | B. s <u>i</u> lent  | C. w <u>i</u> nter | D. <u>i</u> nvide   |
| 2. A. <u>t</u> emple     | B. <u>t</u> ent     | C. <u>l</u> end    | D. b <u>e</u> cause |
| 3. A. clo <u>th</u> es   | B. w <u>i</u> th    | C. <u>th</u> ink   | D. too <u>th</u>    |
| 4. A. want <u>e</u> d    | B. need <u>e</u> d  | C. act <u>e</u> d  | D. stop <u>p</u> ed |
| 5. A. <u>c</u> ube       | B. <u>u</u> mbrella | C. <u>t</u> una    | D. <u>p</u> pil     |
| 6. A. <u>a</u> dvice     | B. <u>a</u> bout    | C. g <u>a</u> rden | D. cam <u>e</u> ra  |
| 7. A. <u>ch</u> orus     | B. <u>ch</u> alk    | C. <u>ch</u> icken | D. <u>ch</u> ease   |

**Exercise 2: Fill in the missing prepositions (in, on at, in, on, at, with, by, into, to, of):**

1. I shall meet you \_\_\_\_\_ the corner \_\_\_\_\_ the street.
2. I always come \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ foot.
3. It never snows here \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
4. The country looks beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ spring.
5. I can see you \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
6. I live \_\_\_\_\_ the country, but she lives \_\_\_\_\_ the seaside.
7. Have you got any money \_\_\_\_\_ you?
8. He always come \_\_\_\_\_ bus.
9. I don't like getting up \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
10. He had learned the whole poem \_\_\_\_\_ heart.
11. This book is \_\_\_\_\_ Dickens.
12. Is Miss Smith \_\_\_\_\_ home?
13. I have breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ 7:30 every morning.
14. Can you translate that \_\_\_\_\_ German?
15. My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ May 5th.

**Exercise 3: Fill in the blank with a word/ phrase in the box.**

pavilion	constructed	courtyard	divided
celebrate	university	examination	teacher

The Temple of Literature is about 10 minutes away from Hoan Kiem lake. It was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1070 under Ly Thanh Tong's dynasty, first to honor Confucius and nowadays to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the doctorates and high rank scholars of Vietnam. In 1076, King Ly Nhan Tong continued the work and built Quoc Tu Giam as the first (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of Vietnam.

The temple is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ into five court yard, each with its own significance and history. The first courtyard stretches from the main gate to Dai Trung gate; the second stands out with Khue Van Cac (5) \_\_\_\_\_. If you notice well, you will find the

pavilion symbol on all street signs of Hanoi. The third (6)\_\_\_\_\_ is where doctor names was listed on a tombstone above tortoise backs. The fourth courtyard is dedicated for Confucius and his 72 honoured students, as well as Chu Van An - a famous (7)\_\_\_\_\_ known for his devotion to teaching. The last and also furthest courtyard is Thai Hoc house, which used to be Quoc Tu Giam - the first university of Vietnam. Thai Hoc house holds a small collection of old time costumes for students and mandarins, as well as explaining the process of taking and passing the national (8)\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 4: Read the passage and then answer the questions.**

The organization of instruction and learning at the Imperial Academy began in 1076 under the Ly dynasty and was further developed in the 15th century under the Le dynasty. The academy was headed by a rector (Tể tửu) and a vice-rector (Tư nghiệp). The professors of the academy held different titles; Giáo thụ, Trực giảng, Trợ giáo and Bác sĩ.

Many students lived and studied at the Temple. Most students (Giám sinh) had passed the regional exam (Huong Examination - Thi Hương) before enrolling at the academy. During the course of study at the academy, the students focused on discussion of literature and wrote poetry as well. The students learned Chinese, Chinese philosophy, and Chinese history. They had textbooks printed on paper which were in both Chinese and Vietnamese.

The students enrolled for three to seven years. They had minor tests each month and four major tests per year. Success in the exams, certified by the Ministry of Rites qualified them to sit the national exam (Hoi Examination - Thi Hội). Success at the Hội Examination qualified the student to sit the royal exam, the Dinh Examination (Thi Đình), held at court. At this exam, the monarch himself posed the questions, responded to the candidate's answer and then ranked those who passed into different grades. The Imperial Academy was the largest centre in the country.

1. When did the instruction and learning at the Imperial Academy begin?

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2. Who headed the Imperial Academy?

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3. What did the students learn?

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4. How long did the students learn?

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5. How many major tests were there at the Imperial Academy in a year?

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6. Who posed the questions at the Dinh Examination?

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