



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

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## SS2 | Big Wide World

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### 1. Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

**culture • climate • landscape • continent • groundwater • coast • festival • environment**

1. Asia is the largest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
2. Tết is an important Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Mekong Delta has a flat \_\_\_\_\_ with many rivers and canals.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ in southern Vietnam is generally hot and humid.
5. Food, celebrations and traditions are all part of a country's \_\_\_\_\_.
6. People pump \_\_\_\_\_ from deep under the ground for homes and farms.
7. Salt water can travel inland from the \_\_\_\_\_ during the dry season.
8. Climate change can have serious effects on the natural \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2. Grammar | Relative clauses

Choose who, which or where. Type ONE word in each gap.

1. Holi is a festival \_\_\_\_\_ people celebrate with coloured powder.
2. The Mekong Delta is a region \_\_\_\_\_ millions of people live.
3. People \_\_\_\_\_ live near the coast can be affected by salt-water intrusion.
4. Coral reefs, \_\_\_\_\_ are home to many sea animals, are affected by warmer oceans.
5. Tết is a celebration \_\_\_\_\_ is very important in Vietnamese culture.
6. Farmers \_\_\_\_\_ use river water need fresh water for their crops.
7. Antarctica is a continent \_\_\_\_\_ has an extremely cold climate.
8. Cần Thơ is a city \_\_\_\_\_ you can see many rivers and canals.

### 3. Reading | Farming with Salt Water



Salt-water intrusion is a serious problem for farmers in some parts of the Mekong Delta. During the dry season, there is less fresh water in the rivers. Salt water from the sea can then move farther inland. This makes it difficult to grow rice because rice needs fresh water.

However, some farmers have found a different way to use their land. Instead of fighting the salt water all year, they use a rice–shrimp farming system.

During the rainy season, there is more fresh water. Farmers use this time to grow rice. Later, during the dry season, the water becomes saltier. This is not good for rice, but it can be suitable for shrimp. Farmers can then use the same land to raise shrimp.

This system does not stop salt-water intrusion. Instead, farmers change what they produce when the water changes. This can help them continue farming in areas where having fresh water all year is becoming more difficult.

Rice–shrimp farming is already used in several coastal areas of the Mekong Delta. It is one example of how people can adapt to environmental change instead of depending on only one type of farming.

**1. Why is salt-water intrusion a problem for rice farmers?**

- A. Rice needs fresh water.
- B. Shrimp eat the rice.
- C. There is too much rain.

**2. When do farmers grow rice in this system?**

- A. During the dry season.
- B. During the rainy season.
- C. When the water is very salty.

**3. Why can farmers raise shrimp during the dry season?**

- A. Shrimp can live in saltier water.
- B. Shrimp only live without water.
- C. The land becomes colder.

**4. What is special about the rice–shrimp system?**

- A. Farmers need two different farms.
- B. Farmers use the same land at different times of the year.
- C. Farmers stop using the land during the dry season.

**5. What is the main idea of the text?**

- A. Farmers can change how they farm to live with salt-water intrusion.
- B. Salt-water intrusion can be completely stopped by farming shrimp.
- C. Rice farming is disappearing from the Mekong Delta.

#### 4. Writing | Tell me about where you live

Write 50–70 words about the place where you live. Include:

- where it is;
- what the landscape and climate are like;
- one festival or part of the culture you like;
- one environmental problem the area may face.