

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

- Question 1:** A. souvenir      B. tipping      C. insulting      D. ignore  
**Question 2:** A. custom      B. consider      C. specialist      D. reflect

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

- Question 3:** A. strengthen      B. respect      C. staple      D. culture  
**Question 4:** A. captivate      B. celebrate      C. confusion      D. element

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**Question 5:** \_\_\_\_\_ most lively and energetic cultural performances take place in \_\_\_\_\_ heart of New York City.

- A. A / the      B. The / a      C. The / Ø      D. The / the

**Question 6:** \_\_\_\_\_ interesting cultural shock for travellers in Spain is \_\_\_\_\_ tradition of siestas in the afternoon.

- A. An / the      B. An / a      C. An / Ø      D. The / Ø

**Question 7:** It is \_\_\_\_\_ unique cultural experience to attend \_\_\_\_\_ Rio de Janeiro Carnival in Brazil.

- A. the / the      B. a / the      C. an / the      D. an / Ø

**Question 8:** He did not \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson about cultural diversity seriously.

- A. make      B. go      C. set      D. take

**Question 9:** She is a cultural \_\_\_\_\_. She is specialised in ethnic minority culture.

- A. specialist      B. richness      C. identity      D. shock

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 10 to 15.**

### **EXPERIENCE VIET NAM: A JOURNEY OF CULTURE AND FLAVOR!**

#### **1. Activities:**

- Watch the Water Puppet Show, a traditional Vietnamese art form.
- Try (10) \_\_\_\_\_ our *Ao Dai* (traditional dress) corner for a unique photo experience.
- Master the art of Vietnamese calligraphy in engaging hands-on sessions.

#### **2. Landmark Showcase:**

- Admire the beauty of Ha Long Bay with our (11) \_\_\_\_\_ model display.
- Discover the charm of (12) \_\_\_\_\_ Hoi An Ancient Town through captivating visual presentations.

#### **3. Contact:**

For more information, reach us at [discovervietnam@gmail.com](mailto:discovervietnam@gmail.com) or visit our booth at Booth 216.

**Question 10:** A. in      B. on      C. of      D. at

**Question 11:** A. detailed      B. detailing      C. detailion      D. detail

**Question 12:** A. an      B. a      C. the      D. Ø

### **DISCOVER THE UK: WHERE TRADITION MEETS INNOVATION!**

#### **1. Activities:**

- Enjoy snippets of Shakespearean brilliance with our mini-theater performances.
- Learn the art of British tea-drinking etiquette in our interactive workshop.
- Dive (13) \_\_\_\_\_ British history and traditions with a live session on royal heritage.

#### **2. Landmark Showcase:**

- Marvel at a miniature model of (14) \_\_\_\_\_ historic Tower of London.
- Explore the mystery of Stonehenge through captivating (15) \_\_\_\_\_ displays.
- Take a virtual tour of Buckingham Palace, the iconic symbol of British royalty.

#### **3. Contact:**

For inquiries, contact us at 51476329 or visit our booth at Booth 85. Join us for an unforgettable journey into the heart of the United Kingdom!

**Question 13:** A. into

B. of

C. down

D. from

**Question 14:** A. a

B. an

C. the

D. Ø

**Question 15:** A. information

B. informationally

C. informational

D. inform

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/ letter in each of the following questions.**

**Question 16:**

- a. Firstly, it's considered impolite to point your feet at someone, especially an older person, as the feet are considered the lowest part of the body.
- b. In conclusion, these cultural taboos reflect the importance placed on harmony, respect, and maintaining social order in Vietnamese society.
- c. Additionally, raising your voice or showing anger in public is seen as breaking social harmony.
- d. In Viet Nam, respecting elders is a cultural norm that holds great significance.
- e. Lastly, discussing personal matters or asking someone's age, salary, or marital status upon first meeting is often seen as intrusive.

A. d-a-c-e-b

B. c-b-e-d-a

C. b-d-a-c-e

D. a-d-e-c-d

**Question 17:**

- a. I hope you have a fantastic time exploring Vietnamese cuisine!
- b. Secondly, using both hands to receive or give something is a sign of respect.
- c. First and foremost, it's common to wait for the host to start the meal before you begin eating.
- d. Best regards,
- e. Dear Michael, I hope you're doing well! I am writing to share some dining etiquette tips for your upcoming visit to Viet Nam.
- f. Lastly, don't be surprised if people insist you take more servings - it's a way of expressing hospitality.

A. f-c-d-a-b-e

B. d-a-e-b-c-f

C. e-c-b-f-a-d

D. c-e-a-b-f-d

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 23.**

One of the most obvious effects of globalisation on local cultures is the spread of popular culture. (18) \_\_\_\_\_ global media and the internet, cultural products such as music, films, and television shows (19) \_\_\_\_\_ in even the most remote corners of the world. This has led to the erosion of traditional cultural practices and music. For example, many traditional music styles and instruments are being replaced by Western pop music and electric instruments, and traditional dress is being replaced by Western-style clothing. This can lead to a loss of cultural identity and (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

Another effect of globalisation on local cultures is the erosion of traditional languages. As people (21) \_\_\_\_\_ global media and travel more, they are (22) \_\_\_\_\_ the language of the dominant global culture, often at the expense of their own traditional languages. This can lead to a loss of linguistic diversity. In some cases, it can also lead to the extinction of languages (23) \_\_\_\_\_.

*Adapted from: <https://reflections.live/articles/986/impact-of-globalization-on-local-culture-an-article-by-ayesha-sana-8142-ldimi231.html>*

**Question 18:** A. On the rise with

B. On the rise of

C. With the rise on

D. With the rise of

**Question 19:** A. now are accessible easy

B. are now accessibly easily

C. are now easily accessible

D. now are easy accessibly

**Question 20:** A. a sense of disconnection from one's own heritage

B. a disconnection of sense from one's own heritage

C. a heritage of disconnection from one's own sense

D. a sense of own from one's disconnection heritage

**Question 21:** A. become more exposing to

B. become more exposed to

C. become more exposing on

D. become more exposed on

- Question 22:** A. more likely adopting B. likelier adapting  
C. more likely to adopt D. likelier to adopt
- Question 23:** A. that not being passed down to future generations  
B. not passing down to future generations  
C. that do not pass down to future generations  
D. that are not passed down to future generations

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.**

Dining together with family is an important tradition in many cultures, and for good reason. However, shifting social realities might be painting a newer picture for the future of restaurants. (24) \_\_\_\_\_ an increasing number of individuals choose to live alone, this means that the restaurant business will need to continue to evolve and adapt to allow customers to savour their dining experience, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ translates to more single-serving meals, better food delivery options, or more specialised restaurants and cafes. One thing is certain: the future of diners in Japan (26) \_\_\_\_\_ by the rise of single households.

One of the most (27) \_\_\_\_\_ changes in the dining industry has been the rise of single-serving meals. This has led to a rise (28) \_\_\_\_\_ “lonely meals” or meals that are eaten alone at home or in public spaces like parks and cafes.

*Adapted from: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/new-generation-diners-how-solo-dining-revolutionizing-aisha-stapi%C4%87>*

- Question 24:** A. As B. Despite C. Although D. So  
**Question 25:** A. when B. which C. that D. where  
**Question 26:** A. is shaped B. shapes C. will be shaped D. will shape  
**Question 27:** A. big B. noticeable C. global D. raw  
**Question 28:** A. of B. on C. to D. in

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 29 to 34.**

When the British transport minister presented a watch to a Chinese official, her act was described by BBC as a “cultural **gaffe**”. So why is a “watch” not a good gift in Chinese eyes? And what are the right and wrong choices for gifts to Chinese business associates and friends? The answer lies in the Chinese language.

Giving someone a clock or a watch as a present is traditionally a taboo in Chinese culture due to “giving a clock” and “attending a person’s funeral” having the same pronunciation, regardless of the different written characters. Therefore, avoiding presenting a gift which has “the same pronunciation of any unlucky meaning” is important in building relationships with Chinese people.

Gifts are presented with two hands in China. The receiving person may decline the gift at first (or even up to three times). It is part of the custom for Chinese to do so as **they** consider themselves not worthy of the gift. However, do not withdraw the gift as your persistent trying will persuade the Chinese into accepting your gift. If presenting organisational gifts, it is done during a toast or at the end of a meal, just prior to departure. In modern time China, sometimes a business meeting is planned on short notice and can be quite short. In this case, organisational gifts are exchanged after the first speaker of meeting parties or just before the end of the meeting.

*Adapted from: <https://www.reginacoeli.com/blog/presenting-gifts,-the-dos-and-donts-of-chinese-culture.html>*

- Question 29:** What would be the best title for the passage?  
A. Unlucky Meanings in Chinese Gift Exchange  
B. Cultural Mistakes with Gift-giving  
C. Chinese Gift-Giving Etiquette  
D. Gift-Giving in Chinese Parties

**Question 30:** The word “**gaffe**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. root                      B. feature                      C. order                      D. mistake

**Question 31:** Why is a “watch” considered an inappropriate gift in Chinese culture?

- A. because it is too expensive  
B. due to its association with funerals in Chinese language  
C. Chinese people prefer digital clocks  
D. it is not mentioned in the passage

**Question 32:** The word “**they**” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chinese                      B. gifts                      C. hands                      D. parties

**Question 33** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. People need to give gifts with two hands in China.  
B. A business meeting can sometimes be short.  
C. People in China can exchange gifts at the end of a meeting.  
D. The receiving person will accept the gift right away.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 34 to 40.**

Although Spain is widely **credited** with popularising the term “*siesta*” the idea of taking siestas seems to have roots in Islamic Law. Siesta rests are specifically mentioned in the Koran.

But it’s worth mentioning that there is a strong Spanish connection to *siestas*. The word *siesta* is actually a Spanish word. It comes from the Latin word “**hora sexto**,” which means “the sixth hour.”

Many people believe “the sixth hour” is a reference to noontime since noon is situated about six hours after dawn. That’s why *siesta* is now defined as “a midday or afternoon nap or rest.”

There are several different theories about why *siestas* have become so popular in Spain over the years. **They** range from practical theories to theories that are **relatively** dark in nature.

One of the dark theories suggests that people in Spain started taking *siestas* back in the 1930s at the height of the Spanish Civil War. According to the theory, *siestas* were a necessity because of the economic conditions at the time.

During the Spanish Civil War, most of those living in Spain were forced to deal with poverty. To make ends meet, they had to work two or three jobs at a time in order to generate enough income to support their families.

*Siestas* provided people with a break from their work. Many of them would work all morning long, take *siestas*, and then get back to work in the afternoon before working a night shift as well.

*Adapted from: <https://barcelonaexclusiveprivatetours.com/blog/a-brief-history-of-the-spanish-siesta>*

**Question 34:** Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Origin of Siestas  
B. Spain’s Influence on the Global Siesta Tradition”  
C. Practical and Cultural Perspectives on Siestas in Spain  
D. Siesta in Spain Nowadays

**Question 35:** The word “**credited**” in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. referred                      B. removed                      C. celebrated                      D. captivated

**Question 36:** What does the Latin term “**hora sexto**” mean, and why is it relevant to siestas?

- A. It means noon, and it is related to the sixth hour after dawn.  
B. It means midnight, and it marks the end of the day.  
C. It means the third hour, and it refers to mid-morning.  
D. It means dusk, and it relates to the end of the workday.

**Question 37:** The word “**They**” in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. siesta                      B. people                      C. years                      D. theories

**Question 38:** The word “**relatively**” in paragraph 4 is opposite in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hardly                      B. extremely                      C. manually                      D. rudely

**Question 39:** Why did siestas become popular in Spain during the 1930s?

- A. Siestas were a way to escape the crazy heat of Spanish afternoons.
- B. Siestas were a response to the economic conditions during the Spanish civil War.
- C. Siestas became fashionable due to the influence of the upper class.
- D. Siestas were promoted by the government as a cultural practice.

**Question 40:** It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Siestas were entirely originated and popularised by Spain.
- B. Most theories about siestas were not true.
- C. People in Spain had to work many shifts during the Spanish civil War.
- D. Spanish people were not allowed to have a break at work during the Spanish Civil War.