

Vietnamese cultural identity is a rich and intricate tapestry that reflects the nation's long and storied history. Rooted in over a thousand years of civilization, Vietnam's cultural identity is a fusion of **indigenous** traditions and external influences, shaped by its geographical location and historical interactions.

First and foremost, at the heart of Vietnamese culture is a deep **reverence** for family and community. Confucian values emphasizing respect for elders, filial piety, and social harmony have played a pivotal role in shaping Vietnamese society. These values are reflected in the close-knit family structures, hierarchical relationships, and communal rituals that are integral to daily life.

Secondly, Vietnamese cuisine is celebrated worldwide for its exquisite flavors and diversity. With its emphasis on fresh ingredients, fragrant herbs, and balanced flavors, Vietnamese food tells a story of the country's agricultural heritage and regional variations. Iconic dishes like pho, banh mi, and spring rolls have become global favorites, representing the culinary artistry deeply ingrained in Vietnamese culture. Also, Vietnam's artistic expressions are equally captivating. Traditional art forms like water puppetry, silk painting, and folk music continue to thrive alongside contemporary artistic movements. **Áo dài, a graceful traditional dress, exemplifies the fusion of elegance and modesty in Vietnamese fashion, symbolizing cultural pride and identity.**

Today, in the face of modernization and globalization, Vietnamese cultural identity remains resilient. While adapting to the challenges of the 21st century, the Vietnamese people continue to honor their traditions, celebrate **their** unique cultural expressions, and pass on their heritage to future generations, ensuring that their cultural identity remains vibrant and enduring.

(Adapted from *Saigoneer*)

Question 1: The word "indigenous" in paragraph 1 is opposite in meaning to.....

Question 11: The word "indigenous" in paragraph 1 is opposite in meaning to.....

Question 2: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as Confucian values emphasizing respect for?

A. filial piety **B. social harmony** **C. individualism** **D. elders**

Question 3: The word "reverence" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by.....

A. admiration **B. disrespect** **C. indifference** **D. criticism**

Question 4: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

A. The áo dài, known for its elegance and modesty, represents a blend of Vietnamese fashion that embodies cultural identity and pride.

B. As a traditional dress, the áo dài reflects the combination of sophistication and simplicity in Vietnamese fashion, representing the nation's cultural values.

C. The graceful áo dài, a traditional Vietnamese attire, signifies the blend of elegance and restraint, illustrating the

D. Known as a traditional dress, the áo dài beautifully combines elegance with modesty, serving as a symbol of Vietnam's cultural identity and pride.

Question 5: The word "Their" in paragraph 4 refers to

Question 3: The word **Then** in paragraph 4 refers to.....

A. Vietnamese cuisine B. Vietnamese people C. Traditional art forms
heritage D. Agricultural

Question 6: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

Question 6: Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. Vietnamese cultural identity is static and unchanging.
- B. Modernization has completely erased Vietnamese traditions.
- C. Vietnamese cuisine has gained international recognition.
- D. Water puppetry is no longer practiced in Vietnam.

Question 7: In which paragraph does the writer mention a present concession relationship?

A. Paragraph 1 **B. Paragraph 2** **C. Paragraph 3** **D. Paragraph 4**

Question 8: In which paragraph does the writer state that Vietnamese cultural identity is influenced by both internal and external factors?

A. Paragraph 1 **B. Paragraph 2** **C. Paragraph 3** **D. Paragraph 4**

[I] Water is one of the most essential resources on our planet, **vital** for all forms of life. However, increasing demand and pollution are putting immense pressure on our freshwater supplies. [II] According to recent studies, nearly 2 billion people worldwide live in countries experiencing **high water stress**, leading to a decline in the availability of this precious resource. This situation not only affects drinking water but also agriculture, sanitation, and energy production.

The primary causes of water scarcity include population growth, urbanization, and climate change. As cities expand, the demand for water increases significantly. Moreover, agricultural practices that rely heavily on water are

