



Name: _____

Class: _____

SS2 | Big Wide World

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.