

Life in the Community

READING

Before You Read

Look at the pictures of some kinds of markets in Viet Nam. Match each type of market with the appropriate picture.



a



C

- 1. supermarket
- 2. highland market
- 3. floating market
- 4. countryside market



b



a

Reading Text

Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

MARKETS IN VIET NAM

- A. A market is a trading place, but many markets are not only about buying and selling. They reflect the life of the community. In Viet Nam, a traditional market is a social gathering point for people of all ages and from all walks of life. It is a new and exciting experience for children, a special taste for rural laborers, a trading place for local craftsmen, and a chance for young people to meet. People go to the market not only to buy and sell things but also to eat, drink, play games, and socialize. Bargaining is part of the fun for everyone.
- B. There are different kinds of countryside markets. Fairs used to be held periodically. Vendors brought local products and necessities such as fruit, vegetables, oil, and salt to the fairs four or five a month. In times highlands, people wear their nicest clothes and spend all day long at the market. They buy things, play the flute,

- dance, or sing. This is also a time to meet, make friends, or look for lovers. That is why this kind of gathering is also called "love market." Some countryside markets in the Mekong Delta are held on boats. Most of the goods are sold at a floating market, and trading may continue all day. The most exciting time is in early morning, when boats arrive loaded with up agricultural produce and craftsmen's products.
- C. Nowadays, people can buy all kinds of agricultural and industrial products in markets in small towns and in supermarkets in big cities. Will the supermarket replace the cozy traditional market that has been part of Vietnamese life for centuries? Despite the rapid development of supermarkets in most cities, many people believe that traditional markets will continue to exist as part of the wider culture.

- a) Match each heading with a corresponding paragraph. (There is an extra heading.)
 - 1. Market Diversity

Paragraph A

2. Today's Markets

Paragraph B

3. Functions of Markets

Paragraph C

- 4. Supermarkets
- b) Choose the answer that corresponds to the meaning of each underlined word or phrase.
 - 1. The traditional market bears the characteristics of its community.
 - A. a group of people of the same race
 - B. the society and people in it
 - C. a small area of a town
 - 2. Rural laborers love their land and hate to move.
 - A. of those who work on the land
 - B. connected with a simple way of living
 - C. connected with the countryside
 - 3. People from all walks of life go to the community market.
 - A. people from various parts of the country
 - B. people of different positions in society
 - C. people who often take a walk
 - 4. People in mountainous areas often go to the market to socialize.
 - A. spend time with people in a friendly way
 - B. give help and advice to people
 - C. buy local products
 - 5. At a countryside market, we can buy fresh local produce.
 - A. something made at home
 - B. things grown on a farm
 - C. things made by craftsmen

| A. connected with rural areas | | |
|--|----------|----------------|
| B. connected with the practice of farming | | |
| C. of rivers and lakes | | |
| 7. We can find many <u>floating</u> markets in the Mekong | g Delta. | |
| A. staying or moving on the river | | |
| B. moving suddenly towards a place | | |
| C. always moving around | | |
| 8. The supermarket is not as <u>cozy</u> as the traditional n | narket. | |
| A. cool and fresh | | |
| B. convenient and warm | | |
| | | |
| C. friendly and pleasant The following statements can be true (T) or false (F appropriate boxes. Then correct the false statements. | | k (√) |
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to observe people's activities, take notes, and give a report to the class.

6. Agricultural produce is brought to markets every day.

7.TIENGANH 10(NC)-A



- a) What kind of market do you often go to?
- b) Listen and write the words you hear in the appropriate columns according to the pronunciation of their -ed ending sounds.

| /t/ | /d/ | /rd/ |
|-----|---------|------|
| | changed | |
| | | |
| | - | |
| | | |

c) Listen to Lien and Mrs. Brown, Lien's former English teacher, talking about the changes in Lien's hometown. The following statements can be true (T) or false (F). Check (✓) the appropriate boxes. Then correct the false statements.

Lien's hometown at present as compared with ten years ago

| | Т | F |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. The town is quieter. | | |
| 2. There is more traffic. | | |
| 3. The town is older. | | |
| 4. There are more stores. | | |
| 5. There is a small market. | | |
| 6. There is a floating market. | | |

- d) Listen again and give short answers to the following questions.
 - 1. When did Mrs. Brown first come to Lien's hometown?
 - 2. Why does the town look more beautiful?
 - 3. Why does Mrs. Brown like shopping in a traditional market?

- 4. Where are they going next week?5. How does Mrs. Brown feel about going there?
- e) In pairs, talk about the changes in your neighborhood or town. Are the houses and the roads better or worse than before?



Giving Opinions about Plans

a) Some people in Minh's neighborhood are giving their opinions on the town's plan of building a supermarket in the place of a small market. Discuss and write down the advantages and disadvantages that the plan may bring to the people in the town and on nearby farms.

Useful Expressions

- I agree / disagree with you because ...
- That's a good idea. Moreover, I feel ...
- You may be right. However, I think ...
- Do you think so? I don't think ...
- It may cause ...
- What will happen to ...?
- b) In pairs or in groups of four, use the useful expressions above to talk about the effects of building a supermarket to replace a small traditional market in your neighborhood.

Prompts

| Arguments for | Arguments against | |
|---|--|--|
| A clean / cool place for shopping No bargaining Time saving Wide choice of products Clean and safe products | Vendors' loss of business Local farmers' lack of chance to sell products Lack of cozy atmosphere | |

Example

- A: It's a good idea to build a supermarket here.
- B: I agree with you. If there is a supermarket, we will have a nice, cool place for shopping. You know, the ground at the market in my neighborhood is always wet. And if it rains, it is very muddy.
- C: Well, I think it is comfortable walking around in a cool place while doing the shopping.
- D: You all may be right. But er..., then the farmers on nearby farms don't have a place to sell their produce...
- c) Tell your partner(s) whether you like shopping in a small traditional market or in a large modern supermarket. Give reasons for your preference.



Giving Directions

During his short stay in the States with his uncle, Minh was invited to Jack's house in a small town. As Minh didn't know the way around, Jack wrote Minh a letter in which he gave directions for Minh to get to the place.

a) Read Jack's letter, the map, and the useful expressions below.

Useful Expressions

- Turn right/ left on X Street.
- Go straight ahead for two blocks, then turn left.
- Walk past the ..., then look on your right/ left.
- It's opposite the ... You can't miss it.
- · Keep walking until you reach ...
- It's right behind the ...
- It's just around the corner.

104 Park Road

Rochester IL 61256

March 15, 20_

Dear Minh

It's great to have you here with us next weekend. Since this is the first time you come to my hometown, you may have some difficulty finding the way to my house. I'll give you some directions with the map enclosed.

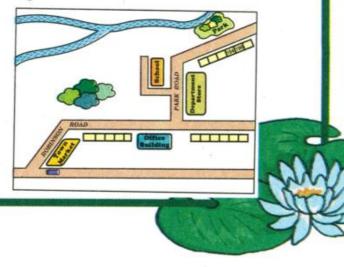
After you get off the bus near Town Market, walk into Robinson Road. Keep walking past the market and the office building. When you reach Park Road, turn left and walk past the school on your left and the mall on your right.

My house is toward the end of Park Road, opposite a small park.

It'll take you about fifteen minutes to walk to my house from the bus stop. If you have any trouble getting to my place, call me at this phone number: 501 21405.

Well, see you on the weekend.

Jack



b) Write a letter to a new friend of yours to invite him/her to your home for the weekend. Give him/her directions and include a map so that he/she can get to your house easily.



Word Study

Prepositions of Directions



- Go straight ahead and then turn right into Park Road.
- My house is toward Park Road.

Complete the exchanges below with the words or phrases from the box.

| across | in front of | to | as far as | above | next |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | e me. Is there a | | | | |
| B: Go str | aight ahead. It' | s on the | e left, | _ to the suj | permarke |
| 2. A: Did y | ou go very far t | to find | a restaurant ye | sterday? | |
| <i>B:</i> No. I j | just walked | 7 | the bridge. | | |
| 3. <i>A:</i> I'm lo | oking for a Jap | anese r | estaurant. | | |
| B: Don't | you see it? It's | right _ | у | ou. | |
| 4. A: Where | e can I find a he | otel wit | h a beautiful v | iew, sir? | |
| B: Well, | the Hoa Sen is | situated | d high | the b | ay. |
| 5. A: How f | ar is the airpor | t from l | nere, miss? | | |
| 5 | straight on for miss it. | two mi | les. It's | your | right. Yo |
| 6. A: Excus | e me! Is there | a post o | office around he | ere? | |
| B: Yes. It | t's | _ the st | reet from the s | upermarket | |

Grammar

a) Conditional Sentences: Type 1



If we *have* a supermarket here, we *will have* a nice, cool place for shopping.

Work with a partner. Complete the exchanges below using the appropriate form of the verbs in parentheses.

| 1. A: I don't think we can catch the bus. |
|--|
| B: Well, if we (hurry), we (catch) one. |
| A: Are you going to the new mall? B: I (go) if I (finish) this work in the afternoon. |
| 3. A: Why did you quit your job? |
| B: I wanted to find another one. I (have) more free time if I (work) on a different job. |
| 4. A: Linda never saves her money.B: Really? |
| A: You know, if she (have) some money, she (spend) it all on clothes. |
| 5. A: I don't like this neighborhood. B: Why not? |
| A: The ground here is very low. If it (rain), the place (be) flooded. |
| b) Because of, In Spite of / Despite |
| Examples |
| Because of the heavy rain, the place is flooded. |
| Despite/In spite of the rapid development of supermarkets traditional markets may continue to exist. |
| Work with a partner, fill in the blanks with because of or in spite of despite. |
| We don't like to take a walk on this street hideous litter on the sidewalk. |
| 2 her poor health, Ann works very hard for the exam. |
| My mother didn't buy anything the big sales at the shopping mall. |
| There have been a lot of accidents on this road the dangerous potholes on it. |

| 5. | the multilane highways, traffic jams seldom occur in |
|----|---|
| | this part of the town. |
| 6. | his successful business, he encourages his children to work hard and earn their own living. |
| 7. | Mrs. Brown is very happy her son's success in the exam |
| 8. | his low income, Mr. Ba tried to send his four children to university. |

- c) Combine these pairs of sentences, using because of or in spite of. The first one has been done for you.
 - I couldn't go to the park yesterday afternoon. It rained heavily.
 I couldn't go to the park yesterday afternoon because of the heavy rain.
 - The people in our community lead a happy life. They lack modern conveniences.
 - 3. There was a car crash last night. The road was slippery.
 - The inhabitants here don't want to leave their village. They love their beautiful age-old tradition.
 - 5. They're going to build a casino in this area. The townspeople protest.
 - 6. The children were swimming for hours. The water was cold.