

## Easy Level (Basic Recall)

- Is “Em” used to refer to someone younger than you? Yes
- Does “Em” refer to an older male? No
- Does “Chị” denote an older female? Yes
- Can you use “Tôi” to refer to yourself regardless of age difference? Yes
- In Vietnamese, is sentence order often “you – verb – other person”? Yes

## Intermediate Level (Application & Comparison)

- If you are younger than the person you’re talking to, should you refer to yourself as “Anh”? No
- If you are older than the listener, would you call yourself “Anh”? Yes
- Does “Cô” refer to a woman older than your parents? No
- Is “Chú” used for an older man who is younger than your parents? Yes
- If you address an elderly woman as “Bà,” are you showing respect for her age? Yes

## Hard Level (Context & Nuance)

- If you call someone “Bác,” does that mean they’re older than your parents? Yes
- Can “Em” be used for someone as old as your grandparents? No
- Would you use “Dì” for an aunt who is younger than your parents? No
- In Vietnamese, does the pronoun choice alone indicate who is speaking to whom without mentioning names? Yes
- Is it possible for “Anh” and “Em” to both appear in one sentence to show relationship direction (e.g., “Anh yêu Em”)? Yes

## Expert Level (Conceptual & Structural Understanding)

- Can the order “other person – verb – you” be used interchangeably with “you – verb – other person” depending on context? Yes
- Do Vietnamese pronouns change depending on social hierarchy rather than just age and gender? Yes
- Can misunderstanding pronoun choice not change the perceived politeness of a sentence? No
- Does the use of family-based pronouns like “Cô,” “Chú,” or “Bác” reflect both respect and social closeness? Yes
- Is mastering pronoun usage essential to achieving natural communication in Vietnamese? Yes