

UNIT 4. ASEAN and Viet Nam

TEST 3

I. Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. depend | B. suggest | C. website | D. relate |
| 2. A. propose | B. program | C. culture | D. nation |
| 3. A. organize | B. equality | C. cooperate | D. donation |
| 4. A. community | B. participate | C. development | D. contribution |
| 5. A. unforgettable | B. relationship | C. successfully | D. encouragement |

II. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences.

- Hartono Dharsono was the first Secretary General _____ ASEAN.
A. on B. of C. from D. in
- She has set herself a lot of _____ to achieve this year.
A. goals B. issues C. attitudes D. beliefs
- Southeast Asian literature is the main _____ of this year's festival.
A. event B. theme C. action D. problem
- There is a relay broadcast and a livestream _____ the Internet.
A. at B. above C. in D. on
- Although there is disagreement on origins of batik, most _____ the colorful cloth reached Java in Indonesia by the 7th century.
A. agree B. disagree C. agreement D. disagreement
- He lacks the necessary _____ skills to manage the business efficiently.
A. lead B. leading C. leader D. leadership
- The director wants everyone to make a _____ towards the discussion.
A. contribute B. contribution C. contributing D. contributed
- Our school did a cultural _____ with a school in England last month.
A. exchange B. change C. interchange D. programme
- You should have asked for help instead of _____ to do it yourself.
A. try B. to try C. trying D. tried
- The main objective of the ASEAN University Network is to strengthen the network of _____ among universities in ASEAN.
A. attention B. cooperation C. stability D. establishment

III. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

host	heads	affecting	pressure	frequently
bloc	issues	annually	relations	Consequently

ASEAN Summit

The organization holds meetings, known as the ASEAN Summit, where (1) _____ of government of each member meet to discuss and resolve regional (2) _____, as well as to conduct other meetings with other countries outside the (3) _____ with the intention of promoting external (4) _____.

The ASEAN leaders' Formal Summit was first held in Bali, Indonesia in 1976. Its third meeting was held in Manila in 1987 and during the meeting, it was decided that the leaders would meet every five years. (5) _____, the fourth meeting was held in Singapore in 1992 where the leaders again agreed to meet more (6) _____, deciding to hold the summit every three years. In 2001, it was decided to meet (7) _____ to address urgent issues (8) _____ the region. Member nations were assigned to be the summit (9) _____ in alphabetical order except in the case of Myanmar which dropped its 2006 hosting rights in 2004 due to the (10) _____ from the United States and the European Union.

IV. Circle the correct verb form.

1. **Eating** / **To eat** a lot of fast food is not good for you.
2. My favourite activity in my free time is **play** / **playing** table tennis.
3. She doesn't want **wasting** / **to waste** time on useless things.
4. He is fed up with **live** / **living** in the city because it's too crowded.
5. They are thinking of **switch** / **switching** from oil to solar power.
6. **Buy** / **Buying** a house in Singapore is very expensive.
7. I think that we should **move** / **moving** to the city.
8. There is little chance of **seeing** / **see** the manager today.
9. You need **to bring** / **bringing** an emergency kit for your long trip tomorrow.
10. He has had experience in **doing** / **to do** the sales livestream on the Internet.

V. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each question.

When Malaysia takes the ASEAN chair next year, it will face a huge challenge. Too few of US know enough about this grouping we call the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. We do not know what it means to be a part of ASEAN and why it is important to US. At the same time, pressure is mounting to reinvent ASEAN to make it more people-centric and less government-centric. The Heat speaks to Global Movement of Moderates CEO Saifuddin Abdullah on why ASEAN should mean more to US than just **acronyms**.

ASEAN people do not feel like they are a part of the community of Southeast Asian nations. This statement, **backed up** by survey findings, is pretty bizarre, and extremely hurtful too, considering that ASEAN is 47 years old today. "Interview 10 persons on the street and you would perhaps get only one of them who knows about ASEAN," says Datuk Saifuddin Abdullah. This CEO of Global Movement of Moderates (GMM) is not running down ASEAN; he's confronting the truth as it impacts the project he has been entrusted with. Here's more, in 2012, the ASEAN Secretariat conducted a survey that showed only 34% of Malaysians had heard of the ASEAN community. This compares with 96% of Laotians. Malaysia chairs ASEAN next year, and GMM is a member of the national steering committee organizing the ASEAN People's Forum (APF), a platform designed to bridge the gap between governments and civil society. Never heard of it? You're forgiven.

The APF actually started off life in the 1990s, except it was called the ASEAN People's Assembly (APA). It was held back to back with the ASEAN Summit, which is held twice a year. The APA is the forum where 10 leaders of government engage with 10 leaders of civil society in a half-hour meeting. "It was going well until one year when the chairman decided not to hold the APA, so it was discontinued until 2005 when Malaysia took the chairmanship of ASEAN again and founded the ASEAN People's Forum (APF)," Saifuddin explains. In a perfect world, forums such as the APF or its predecessor APA would have worked perfectly to **bridge the gap** between government and civil society.

However, as Saifuddin points out, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) often do not see eye to eye with their governments. For instance this year, Myanmar is chair of ASEAN and in the APF, three member nations - including Malaysia - decided not to recognize the cso leaders chosen as representatives so the APF did not take place. "This is where the GMM wants to play a role in ensuring that this situation does not arise again," Saifuddin says.

1. According to the passage, in 1990s, APF was called _____.
A. ASEAN People's Assembly B. ASEAN People's Forum
C. Civil Society Organizations D. Global Movement of Moderates
2. The word "**acronyms**" in paragraph 1 probably means _____.
A. abbreviations B. antonyms C. enlargements D. synonyms
3. The phrase "**backed up**" in paragraph 2 has similar meaning to _____.
A. concluded B. introduced C. proved D. supported
4. According to the passage, Datuk Saifuddin Abdullah was CEO of _____.
A. APA B. APF C. CSOs D. GMM

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the APF according to the passage?
- A. APF consists of 20 leaders. B. APF is held every two years.
C. APF is reorganized in 2005. D. APF lasts for 30 minutes.
6. The phrase “**bridge the gap**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. avoid the conflict B. break down the wall
C. build a strong relation D. narrow the difference
7. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Discontinuing APF led to conflict between government and civil society.
B. Laotians show more interest in politics than Malaysians.
C. The APA was held twice a year until 2005.
D. CSOs do not always agree with their governments.
8. Which of the following would serve as the best title for the passage?
A. How important was the ASEAN People’s Forum?
B. Who is going to be the ASEAN chair next year?
C. What does it mean to be a part of ASEAN?
D. Why do GMM play an important role in ASEAN?

VI. Choose the correct responses.

1. You have such beautiful hair!
A. Well done! B. Not at all.
C. Really? You are very beautiful. D. Thank you for your compliment.
2. I love your clock. It looks great in your living room.
A. This is excellent. B. No, I don’t like your living room.
C. Thanks. A friend of mine gave it to me. D. Thank you very much. I’m afraid.
3. You’re so patient with me.
A. Nice work! B. Thanks. Have a nice trip.
C. Sorry, I can’t control my temper. D. Thank you. It’s nice of you to say so.
4. That’s a nice shirt you are wearing!
A. Thank you, I just got it. It was pretty cheap. B. I think so. Your shirt is very nice.
C. Thank you. I am proud of you. D. You’re welcome.
5. Your report on ASEAN was excellent.
A. Thanks. I’m very well. B. Thank you for saying that.
C. Oh, I don’t know. D. You did a really good job!
6. I got 8 for IELTS, Mom.
A. Do you really think so? B. Well done, son! I’m very proud of you.
C. Your son is just a genius. D. Thanks for saying that.

VII. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings, starting with a gerund.

1. It is difficult to apply for ASEAN Scholarships.

2. It is very expensive to switch to solar power.

3. It is not easy to translate documents about ASEAN events.

4. She was so happy to get together with her family during Tet holidays.

5. My dream is to become a good manager in the future.

6. It is necessary for them to talk to each other to resolve conflicts.

7. It is an honor for him to receive ASEAN scholarship.

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8. It is a shortcoming for them to not give details about the ASEAN Student Summer Camp.

VIII. Circle the underlined part A, B, C, or D that needs correction.

1. All the ASEAN countries have a length history.
A B C D
2. Study the literature of every ethnic group is interesting.
A B C D
3. You need to have general knowledge to understanding different cultures.
A B C D
4. Were you success in meeting the president of the company?
A B C D
5. They are not interesting in the current issues of climate change.
A B C D
6. Do you know any require to become a member of the club?
A B C D
7. You did a real good job on your final test.
A B C D
8. I'm very grateful to your kind words.
A B C D
9. That very nice of you to say so.
A B C D
10. Many thank, that's a nice compliment.
A B C D