

SKILLS

READING

I Read the text and choose the correct answer.

Globalisation is when people from different nations do things together. It makes trade easier and (1) _____ a global marketplace, so we can have cheese from Holland, chocolate from South America and clothes from Asia. The Internet (2) _____ information to flow and cultures to spread. People's lives all around the world are more closely linked than ever before. Travel is quick and easy, and people can communicate from opposite sides of the world in seconds on mobile phones. Globalisation (3) _____ the jobs we do, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the music we listen to and the environment we live in. Today, everyone is a citizen of the world, not simply a member of a local or national (4) _____. This brings new responsibilities. We have to consider how we (5) _____ with people from other parts of the world, and what our obligations are to them. We also have to realise that many problems are global problems and they need global solutions.

(Adapted from Smart Time)

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|------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. creates | B. does | C. buys | D. sells |
| 2. A. encourages | B. allows | C. forces | D. leads |
| 3. A. follows | B. links | C. affects | D. intends |
| 4. A. service | B. product | C. destination | D. community |
| 5. A. keep | B. contact | C. connect | D. get |

II Read the text and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

UNDP has been in Viet Nam since 1977, when there were very limited donors and international presence. Since that time UNDP's role in Viet Nam has developed through the country's many stages of transition, struggle and success.

UNDP provides Viet Nam with important support in the areas such as Poverty Reduction, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Energy and Environment and HIV and AIDS. In addition, it keeps ensuring recent economic growth improves the living standards of all Vietnamese people. UNDP works to encourage human rights and discourage unfair treatment based on gender, wealth, location, ethnicity, health and more.

The role of UNDP has been unique. UNDP was one of the few partners to work closely with Viet Nam in the process of integrating fully into the world economy. In the 1970s and 1980s, UNDP served as a window to the outside world, bringing important technical and economic support and ideas to the country's planning for development.

In more recent years, as Viet Nam's international relationships have grown and deepened, UNDP's role has changed and its projects has focused on the demands of new times. Today, Viet Nam is drawing on UNDP's global reach, expertise, experience and advice, to address its pressing development priorities in an increasingly competitive world.

(Adapted from UNDP Vietnam)



1. UNDP and many other international organisations started working in Viet Nam in 1977. _____
2. UNDP helps Viet Nam to reduce poverty. _____
3. UNDP works to promote gender discrimination. _____
4. UNDP works closely with Viet Nam during its integration into the world economy. _____
5. The role of UNDP in Viet Nam hasn't changed since 1977. _____

III Read the text and choose the best answers.

Countries join international or intergovernmental organisations because they see an advantage in doing so. Before a country decides to join an intergovernmental organisation they must see if the pros **outweigh** the cons. If a country will lose more by joining an organisation then it will not join such organisation.

The pros of joining an intergovernmental organisation vary from country to country and organisation to organisation. The majority of the pros include economic gains, security gains, prominence gains, and political gains. When a country joins an organisation, it becomes friends with the other countries in that organisation. Besides, the economic walls and barriers for the most part fall down, and trade can commence almost freely. Member countries stick together so if one is attacked, the rest come in defense of the defender. If your country joins an organisation with a lot of powerhouse countries then your **prominence** goes up. Your country is no longer a weak, unimportant one, but now a country that has allies with the countries that control world events.

In short, countries join intergovernmental organisations because the benefits outweigh the costs and the pros outweigh the cons. They usually receive more security, more prosperity, and more prominence because of this. They want to be more intertwined with their neighbours and with the super powers of the world so as to prevent war and promote peace. The more organisations a country belongs to, the least likely they will be to be involved in a war.

1. This passage mainly discusses _____.
 - A. different international organisations around the world
 - B. reasons why countries join international organisations
 - C. solutions to stop wars between countries in the world
2. The word **outweigh** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. to be greater than
 - B. to be less important than
 - C. to have the same weight as



3. Which of the following is true about joining an international organisation?
 - A. All member countries have the same benefits and responsibilities.
 - B. The richer countries have fewer benefits than the poor countries.
 - C. The benefits are different, depending on the member countries and the organisations.
4. The word **prominence** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. the state of being important
 - B. the weak position of a member country
 - C. the promotion process
5. Which of the following is NOT listed as a benefit of joining intergovernmental organisations?
 - A. Member countries become stronger and richer.
 - B. Member countries allow their people to settle down wherever they want.
 - C. Member countries are better known in the region and the world.

SPEAKING

IV Choose the best option to complete each of the following conversation exchanges.

1. Tom: Mai, there's an exhibition showing UNDP's activities. Do you feel like seeing it?

Mai: Yes, _____. Where shall we meet?

- A. I'd like it
- B. I love it
- C. I like it
- D. I'd love to

2. Kevin: Hi Lan. Would you like to join me for this week's charity walk?

Lan: _____

- A. Oh, do you like walking for charity? How often do you walk?
- B. I like to do things to help other people, including walking.
- C. Ah, that sounds good, but I'm really busy this week. Next time, perhaps?
- D. That's so terrible! I really don't like doing anything for charity.

V Complete the dialogue, using the phrases from the box.

- A. but I want to watch
- B. I'm very interested in
- C. do you feel like watching

Tam: Ann, (1) _____ a video about the United Nations now? We still have an hour before our next lesson.

Ann: That's interesting, (2) _____ something about children's lives.

Tam: Oh, would you like to watch a documentary about UNICEF's activities in Viet Nam?

Ann: Yes, I'd love to. (3) _____ its activities.

Tam: OK, I've found this one. Let's watch it together.



WRITING

VI Choose the sentence that has the closest meaning to the given sentence.

1. Viet Nam has become a more active participant in the UN peacekeeping activities.
 - A. Viet Nam has participated more actively in the UN peacekeeping activities.
 - B. The UN peacekeeping activities have activated Viet Nam to participate.
 - C. Viet Nam's participants have activated the UN's peacekeeping activities.
 - D. The UN peacekeeping participants are more active in Viet Nam.
2. The United Nations is the largest international organisation.
 - A. Only few international organisations are larger than the United Nations.
 - B. No international organisation is larger than the United Nations.
 - C. The United Nations is second to another international organisation.
 - D. The United Nations is as large as many other international organisations.
3. No other trade organisation in the world is larger than WTO.
 - A. WTO is the largest international organisation in the world.
 - B. WTO is larger than all international organisations in the world.
 - C. WTO is the largest trade organisation in the world.
 - D. WTO is the largest trade organisation in the region.
4. We pay our employees the highest salary in the region.
 - A. Not many other companies pay their employees as much as we do.
 - B. Other companies pay their employees higher salaries than we do.
 - C. We are only second to another company in paying employees high salaries.
 - D. No one in the region pays their employees higher than we do.

5. *We are now in a more competitive market than in the past.*
 - A. In the past, the market was not as competitive as it is now.
 - B. The market in the past was more competitive than the market nowadays.
 - C. The market in the past was the most competitive.
 - D. The present market is less competitive than the past market.
6. *Some imported goods are cheaper than locally produced goods.*
 - A. A number of imported goods are more expensive than locally produced goods.
 - B. Locally produced goods are more expensive than some imported goods.
 - C. Locally produced goods are not as expensive as imported goods.
 - D. Imported goods are not as cheap as locally produced goods.
7. *As our organisation gets bigger, we will need more volunteers.*
 - A. We need more volunteers, so our organisation will get bigger.
 - B. Our organisation gets bigger because we will need more volunteers.
 - C. Our organisation gets bigger, but we will need more volunteers.
 - D. We will need more volunteers because our organisation gets bigger.

VII *Write a paragraph (about 100 - 120 words) about benefits for Viet Nam when participating in the United Nations' peacekeeping activities. You can use the suggested ideas.*

Benefits for Viet Nam when participating in the UN's peacekeeping activities:

- * Viet Nam has become better-known in the world.
- * Viet Nam's troops have learnt valuable skills in internationally joint activities.

