

UNIT 4: TEST 2

Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.

Strategic Crossroads: Vietnam's Pivotal Role in ASEAN's Geopolitical Balance

- Vietnam's (1)_____ approach has transformed remarkably and consistently since joining ASEAN. The (2)_____ document remains absolutely central to ongoing regional security discussions and negotiations.
- Leaders (3)_____ in Hanoi next month will thoroughly address critical regional tensions. Vietnam imparts profound historical wisdom (4)_____ the international diplomatic community.
- When discussing sensitive territorial disputes, Vietnamese diplomats never (5)_____ off the handle unlike some less disciplined counterparts. Vietnam continues (6)_____ carefully maintaining peaceful diplomatic relations while defending its sovereignty.

Question 1: A. diplomat B. diplomatic C. diplomacy D. diplomatist

Question 2: A. strategic policy government B. government policy strategic
C. policy government strategic D. strategic government policy

Question 3: A. being met B. have met C. which met D. meeting

Question 4: A. for B. at C. to D. on

Question 5: A. fly B. run C. go D. blow

Question 6: A. prioritizing B. prioritize C. to prioritize D. to prioritizing

Read of the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.

Vietnam & ASEAN: Partners in Progress

- Vietnam joined ASEAN in 1995, while (7)_____ ambitious Southeast Asian member nations had already established their positions within the organization. As Vietnam celebrates its membership anniversary, the nation continues to (8)_____ impressively among regional competitors as a dynamic economic force in Southeast Asia.
- The (9)_____ framework and strategic diplomatic initiatives between Vietnam and ASEAN have created numerous opportunities for regional development. (10)_____ the latest comprehensive economic research reports, Vietnam's GDP growth remains impressive despite global challenges.
- The prosperity and sustainable socioeconomic advancement of the region depend on continued diplomatic (11)_____ and mutual respect. A (12)_____ of high-quality and internationally competitive Vietnamese exports to ASEAN countries consist of agricultural products and manufactured goods.

Question 7: A. another B. others C. other D. the other

Question 8: A. catch up B. stand out C. show off D. come across

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT- ZAGEN

- Question 9:** A. cooperation B. coordination C. consultation D. collaboration
Question 10: A. As for B. As of C. As to D. As per
Question 11: A. engagement B. dialogue C. participation D. involvement
Question 12: A. plenty B. much C. several D. great deal

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.

Question 13:

- a. Claire: Burnt or golden?
 b. Eli: A bit of both—like my life.
 c. Eli: I made toast this morning.

- A. a-c-b B. b-a-c C. c-a-b D. b-c-a

Question 14:

- a. Jack: I ran to school, but I forgot my backpack.
 b. Jack: You're right, and at least I remembered my lunch.
 c. Olivia: I woke up late because my alarm didn't ring.
 d. Olivia: That's bad luck, although your shoes still match!
 e. Olivia: Let's sit in the back, so the teacher won't see us.

- A. b-a-d-e-c B. e-d-a-c-b C. a-c-b-d-e D. c-a-d-b-e

Question 15:

Dear Minh,

- a. I hope we can meet when I visit Hanoi next month. If you agree, we can talk more about working together.
 b. I think Vietnam will be stronger if we join more ASEAN programs. Because of new trade deals, we have good chances.
 c. The economy is better now, but some farmers need help. If we work together, we can sell more rice to other countries.
 d. I am happy because Vietnam is growing in ASEAN. When I visited Ho Chi Minh City, I saw many new businesses.
 e. My company wants to buy products that come from Vietnam. When you have time, please send me information about your goods.

Your friend,

LK

- A. c-e-d-a-b B. d-c-e-b-a C. b-e-d-c-a D. e-b-c-d-a

Question 16:

- a. Vietnam's economy has improved since joining ASEAN, because Vietnamese businesses can now sell products to nearby countries.
- b. When it became a member, Vietnam began cooperating with neighbors on trade and security, although challenges existed.
- c. The relationship grew stronger after 2000, and Vietnam hosted important meetings while working to resolve regional disputes.
- d. Today, Vietnam supports ASEAN unity and continues to build friendships with all members, so the future looks promising for these important relationships.
- e. Vietnam joined ASEAN in 1995, which ended years of isolation after the war.

A. b-e-a-c-d

B. e-b-c-a-d

C. c-a-b-e-d

D. a-e-c-b-d

Question 17:

- a. Vietnam faces many challenges with water resources, because it is located at the end of the Mekong River where flooding often occurs.
- b. When upstream countries build dams, Vietnam experiences water shortages and increased saltwater intrusion in the delta region.
- c. Vietnamese farmers must adapt their practices when water flows change, and the government is working on better irrigation systems to help them.
- d. International organizations provide support to Vietnam, so local communities can protect their water resources while still developing economically.
- e. Vietnam has joined the Mekong River Commission with Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos, although cooperation remains difficult because China is not a full member.

A. a-b-c-c-d

B. a-d-e-c-b

C. a-e-d-b-c

D. a-c-b-e-d

Read the following passage about Competing and Collaborating in ASEAN and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.

Vietnam's textile industry has grown dramatically since the 1990s, becoming one of the country's most important export sectors. The industry employs over 2.5 million workers, most of (18)_____. Vietnamese textile products are exported to many countries worldwide, especially the United States, Japan, and Europe. If the current growth trends had continued without the pandemic, Vietnam would have become the second-largest textile exporter in the world by 2020.

The government has implemented policies that support both domestic and foreign investment in the textile sector. Vietnam joined ASEAN in 1995, and its textile industry began to benefit from regional integration immediately. Modern factories have been built throughout the country, and advanced technology (19)_____.

Competition within ASEAN is fierce; (20)_____. Thailand and Indonesia produce similar products, but Vietnam offers better value. Vietnamese manufacturers now focus on eco-friendly production methods, (21)_____.

Vietnamese textile companies collaborate with partners from Singapore and Malaysia for design expertise while utilizing local labor advantages. (22)_____. Despite facing challenges from Chinese competitors, Vietnam continues to strengthen its position in global markets through ASEAN partnerships. The future of Vietnam's textile industry looks promising as it adapts to digital transformation and the environmental standards required by international buyers. Recent free trade agreements, including the EVFTA and CPTPP, have opened new opportunities for Vietnamese textiles to reach premium markets with reduced tariffs, further boosting the sector's competitive advantage within ASEAN.

Question 18:

- A. who will compete for scholarships in prestigious universities abroad
- B. had traveled from urban centers during the previous decade
- C. whom are women from rural areas seeking better opportunities
- D. families have owned agricultural land for several generations

Question 19:

- A. which been introduced to reduce environmental pollution drastically in urban areas
- B. having been introduced creating sustainable energy solutions globally since decades
- C. has been introduced to improve production efficiency significantly in recent years
- D. that has introduced for establish international trade partnerships with Asian markets

Question 20:

- A. although, Malaysia has faced significant challenges in agricultural production recently
- B. therefore, Thailand has expanded its tourism industry through digital marketing campaigns
- C. moreover, Singapore has invested heavily in renewable energy technology since last decade
- D. however, Vietnam has managed to establish its position through quality and competitive pricing

Question 21:

- A. reveals their strong opposition to regulatory changes affecting traditional industries
- B. demonstrates that they rejected environmental concerns in favor of profit margins
- C. suggests their preference for maintaining conventional manufacturing techniques indefinitely
- D. showing their clear recognition of sustainability's critical importance in today's market

Question 22:

- A. These competitions have increased regional tensions that threaten diplomatic relations among neighboring states
- B. This cooperation has created a strong regional supply chain that benefits all participating countries

- C. This decision has reduced manufacturing productivity while limiting economic opportunities for rural communities
- D. These investments have primarily benefited foreign corporations despite promises of local development support

Read the following passage about Sharing Experiences with ASEAN Partners and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.

Vietnam has made remarkable progress in rural development over the past two decades through innovative policies and community-based approaches. The National Target Program on New Rural Development, launched in 2010, has improved living standards in remote areas. This program focuses on infrastructure development, agricultural **modernization**, and environmental protection. By investing in irrigation systems and sustainable farming techniques, Vietnam has enhanced productivity while preserving natural resources.

Education and healthcare improvements have been central to Vietnam's rural strategy. The government has established vocational training centers in rural districts, equipping farmers with skills to diversify income sources. These centers offer courses ranging from agricultural techniques to handicraft production. Additionally, mobile healthcare units visit isolated communities, providing medical services to those who previously **lacked** access. This approach has resulted in declining poverty rates throughout rural Vietnam.

Vietnam actively shares its development experiences with other ASEAN nations through regional cooperation. Workshops bring together policymakers and experts to exchange knowledge and best practices. Vietnam's model of combining traditional farming with modern technology has interested neighbors like Cambodia and Laos. **Vietnamese specialists frequently conduct training sessions in neighboring countries, demonstrating sustainable cultivation methods.** This collaboration strengthens regional bonds while addressing shared challenges of climate change.

The success of Vietnam's rural initiatives offers valuable lessons for ASEAN. The emphasis on local participation has fostered ownership among rural residents. The integration of environmental considerations ensures long-term sustainability. As ASEAN pursues community-building goals, Vietnam's experience shows how targeted rural development contributes to regional stability. By adapting these approaches, other members can accelerate **their** own rural transformation journeys.

Question 23: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a focus of Vietnam's National Target Program?

- A. Financial assistance to farmers
- B. Infrastructure development
- C. Agricultural modernization

D. Environmental protection

Question 24: The word “**modernization**” in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. advancement B. development C. traditionalism D. innovation

Question 25: The word “**lacked**” in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. missed B. rejected C. ignored D. overlooked

Question 26: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. Vietnam sends experts abroad to learn new farming techniques from neighboring nations.
B. Agricultural specialists from Vietnam rarely visit other countries to share their knowledge.
C. Neighboring countries regularly invite Vietnamese farmers to observe local growing methods.
D. Experts from Vietnam often teach sustainable farming practices in surrounding countries.

Question 27: The word “**their**” in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. Vietnam's approaches
B. Rural initiatives
C. Other ASEAN members
D. Regional communities

Question 28: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Vietnam's rural development model has been formally adopted by all ASEAN countries.
B. Mobile healthcare units provide medical services to previously underserved communities.
C. Vietnam's agricultural programs have eliminated poverty throughout all rural regions.
D. The National Target Program was initially designed by international organizations.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer discuss the health and education aspects of Vietnam's rural development?

- A. Paragraph 2 B. Paragraph 3 C. Paragraph 1 D. Paragraph 4

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer explain how Vietnam's experience can benefit other ASEAN countries?

- A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 3 C. Paragraph 4 D. Paragraph 2

Read the following passage about the Lessons from COVID-19 for ASEAN and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.

Vietnam's response to the COVID-19 pandemic has been widely praised for its effectiveness and efficiency. The government did not **move the goalposts** throughout the crisis, maintaining consistent messaging and clear objectives from the beginning. Early implementation of contact tracing, targeted testing, and strict quarantine measures helped contain the virus before **it** could spread widely. Vietnam's success demonstrates how a developing country with limited resources can achieve remarkable public health

outcomes through decisive leadership and community engagement. The transparency in communication fostered trust among citizens, encouraging widespread compliance with preventive measures.

[I] Public health officials launched comprehensive awareness campaigns across multiple platforms, ensuring citizens understood the importance of preventive measures. [II] Schools quickly transitioned to remote learning while maintaining educational quality. [III] Healthcare workers received specialized training to handle COVID-19 cases, with knowledge shared through regional webinars. [IV] This multifaceted educational approach enabled Vietnam to maintain low infection rates even during global surges. Community volunteers further amplified these educational efforts, reaching vulnerable populations in remote areas.

Vietnam actively collaborated with ASEAN neighbors throughout the pandemic, sharing expertise and resources. Regular virtual meetings between health ministers facilitated coordination of regional responses. Vietnam donated medical supplies to countries facing shortages and offered technical assistance for testing protocols. Vietnamese medical experts conducted online training sessions for healthcare professionals across Southeast Asia. This spirit of cooperation strengthened regional **solidarity** while addressing the shared challenge of COVID-19. The establishment of joint research initiatives has created sustainable partnerships that extend beyond immediate crisis management.

The pandemic experience has transformed Vietnam's approach to public health infrastructure. The government has increased healthcare spending, focusing on upgrading rural facilities and expanding telemedicine services. New research centers dedicated to infectious diseases have been established in major cities. **Vietnam is also developing domestic vaccine production capabilities to reduce dependency on international suppliers.** These investments position Vietnam as a regional leader in pandemic preparedness, offering valuable lessons for other ASEAN members facing similar public health challenges. By prioritizing resilience and adaptability, Vietnam has created a model that balances immediate response with long-term health security goals.

Question 31: The phrase “**move the goalposts**” in paragraph 1 could be replaced by _____.

- A. back down B. change up C. stand by D. take over

Question 32: The word “**it**” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. The government B. The implementation C. The quarantine D. The virus

Question 33: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as part of Vietnam's pandemic response?

- A. Financial subsidies for unemployed citizens
B. Contact tracing
C. Remote learning
D. Quarantine measures

Question 34: Where in paragraph 2 does the following sentence best fit?

Education played a crucial role in Vietnam's pandemic management strategy.

A. [I]

B. [II]

C. [III]

D. [IV]

Question 35: Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

- A. Vietnam received substantial aid from ASEAN nations during the pandemic crisis.
- B. Vietnam's isolation strategy proved more effective than regional cooperation efforts.
- C. Vietnam focused on domestic vaccine production rather than international assistance.
- D. Vietnam strengthened regional bonds through collaborative pandemic response efforts.

Question 36: The word “solidarity” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. cooperation
- B. division
- C. unity
- D. support

Question 37: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Vietnam aims to export vaccines to neighboring countries in Southeast Asia.
- B. Vietnam seeks international partnerships to improve vaccine distribution.
- C. Vietnam works to create vaccines locally to become more self-sufficient.
- D. Vietnam invests in research to develop more effective vaccine formulas.

Question 38: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Vietnam received extensive financial aid from wealthy nations during the pandemic.
- B. Vietnam's healthcare system was already well-prepared before the COVID-19 crisis.
- C. Vietnam closed its borders completely and refused international cooperation efforts.
- D. Vietnam donated medical supplies to countries experiencing shortages of resources.

Question 39: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Vietnam's economy grew faster than other Southeast Asian nations during COVID-19.
- B. Vietnam's pandemic response strengthened its position in regional leadership roles.
- C. Vietnam will become the primary vaccine manufacturer for all ASEAN countries soon.
- D. Vietnam's healthcare system was already world-class before the pandemic occurred.

Question 40: Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. Vietnam's economic strategies during COVID-19 created new regional trade partnerships.
- B. Vietnam's effective pandemic response showcases its leadership and regional cooperation.
- C. Vietnam's healthcare system transformation focuses primarily on vaccine development.
- D. Vietnam's educational reforms during COVID-19 revolutionized Southeast Asian learning.