

UNIT 7: Viet Nam and international organisations

I: VOCABULARY

STT	Từ vựng	Loại từ	Nghĩa tiếng Việt
1		Danh từ	Tổ chức
2		Danh từ	Mục tiêu
3		Danh từ	Nghèo đói
4		Danh từ	Chuyên gia
5		Danh từ	Nhà đầu tư
6		Danh từ	Trách nhiệm
7		Danh từ	Phong tục
8		Danh từ	Giá trị
9		Danh từ	Thỏa thuận
10		Danh từ	Chất lượng
11		Danh từ	Hàng hóa
12		Danh từ	Dịch vụ
13		Danh từ	Thương mại
14		Tính từ	Kinh tế
15		Danh từ	Tăng trưởng
16		Danh từ	Cơ hội
17		Danh từ	Khách tham quan
18		Danh từ	Mối quan hệ
19		Danh từ	Nhân viên
20		Danh từ	Nạn đói
21		Danh từ	Tiêu chuẩn
22		Danh từ	Vấn đề
23		Danh từ	Giải pháp
24		Danh từ	Tổ chức Thương mại Thế giới
25		Danh từ	Liên Hợp Quốc
26		Danh từ	Chương trình Phát triển của Liên Hợp Quốc
27		Danh từ	Quỹ Nhi đồng Liên Hợp Quốc
28		Danh từ	Tổ chức Lương thực và Nông nghiệp Liên Hợp Quốc

STT	Từ vựng	Loại từ	Nghĩa tiếng Việt
29		Trạng từ	Ở nước ngoài
30		Động từ	Vào, gia nhập
31		Động từ	Đạt được
32		Động từ	Cải thiện
33		Động từ	Thiết lập
34		Động từ	Vận hành, điều hành
35		Động từ	Thúc đẩy
36		Động từ	Hỗ trợ
37		Động từ	Chào đón
38		Động từ	Nhắm đến, hướng đến
39		Động từ	Cam kết
40		Động từ	Khuyến khích
41		Động từ	Chấp nhận
42		Động từ	Hứa hẹn

II: Collocation

STT	Collocation / Cụm từ	Nghĩa tiếng Việt
1		Thực hiện biện pháp
2		Thành lập tổ chức
3		Nhắm đến, hướng đến
4		Vận hành, điều hành một chương trình
5		Thúc đẩy tăng trưởng kinh tế
6		Hỗ trợ phát triển
7		Chào đón khách tham quan
8		Cam kết với một mục tiêu
9		Khuyến khích sự tham gia
10		Chấp nhận trách nhiệm
11		Hứa hẹn cải thiện
12		Ký kết thỏa thuận
13		Duy trì, tiếp tục
14		Bắt đầu hoạt động

STT	Collocation / Cụm từ	Nghĩa tiếng Việt
15		Đạt được mục tiêu

III. GRAMMAR (Comparative and superlative adjectives)

Loại	Công thức / Quy tắc	Ví dụ	Lưu ý
So sánh hơn (Comparative)	1. Tính từ 1 âm tiết: tính từ + + than	tall → than → cao hơn	Nếu kết thúc bằng -e, chỉ thêm -r: large → larger than
	2. Tính từ 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng y: y → + -..... +	happy → than → hạnh phúc hơn	only change y to i trước khi thêm -er
	3. Tính từ 2 âm tiết trở lên: + tính từ +	beautiful → than → đẹp hơn	Dùng “more” cho tính từ dài hoặc nhiều âm tiết
	4. Tính từ bất quy tắc: good → than ,bad → Than, far → /..... than		Học thuộc các tính từ bất quy tắc
So sánh nhất (Superlative)	1. Tính từ 1 âm tiết: + tính từ +	tall → → cao nhất	Nếu kết thúc bằng -e, chỉ thêm -st: large → the largest
	2. Tính từ 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng y: y → +	happy → → hạnh phúc nhất	Chỉ đổi y → i trước khi thêm -est
	3. Tính từ 2 âm tiết trở lên..... + tính từ	Beautiful-> → đẹp nhất	Dùng “the most” cho tính từ dài hoặc nhiều âm tiết
	4. Tính từ bất quy tắc: good →, bad, far →		Học thuộc các tính từ bất quy tắc
Nhấn mạnh (Comparative) / / + tính từ so sánh		Nhấn mạnh mức độ hơn
Nhấn mạnh (Superlative) / + tính từ so sánh nhất		Nhấn mạnh mức độ nhất
So sánh kép (Double comparison)	tính từ + +		Khi muốn so sánh hai đặc điểm cùng lúc

Loại	Công thức / Quy tắc	Ví dụ	Lưu ý
So sánh bằng (Equal comparison) + tính từ +		Dùng khi hai đối tượng bằng nhau
So sánh ít hơn (Less than) + tính từ +		Khi muốn nói một đặc điểm ít hơn
Câu hỏi với so sánh	How + tính từ + ...?		Hỏi về mức độ so sánh

❖ **Lưu ý tổng quát:**

- ✓ Khi tính từ có 1 âm tiết: thêm -er cho comparative, -est cho superlative.
- ✓ Khi tính từ có 2 âm tiết hoặc nhiều hơn: dùng more / most.
- ✓ Học thuộc tính từ bất quy tắc: good/better/best, bad/worse/worst, far/farther/farthest.
- ✓ Có thể dùng much / a lot / far / by far / easily để nhấn mạnh.
- ✓ So sánh có thể kết hợp với and để so sánh nhiều đặc điểm, hoặc less / as ... as để nói ít hơn hoặc bằng.

IV. PRACTICE EXERCISES

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that best fits the blank in each sentence.

1. Vietnam has become a member of many international _____ which has helped enhance its position on the global stage.
A. associations B. organisations C. coalitions D. institutions
2. A significant development _____ for Vietnam is to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 while maintaining economic growth.
A. target B. plan C. goal D. vision
3. Vietnam has made remarkable progress in reducing _____ rates since implementing the Doi Moi policy in 1986.
A. unemployment B. poverty C. hardship D. inequality
4. International climate change _____ frequently visit Vietnam to advise on strategies for addressing rising sea levels in the Mekong Delta.
A. experts B. consultants C. specialists D. researchers
5. Foreign _____ are increasingly attracted to Vietnam due to its strategic location and improving business environment.
A. entrepreneurs B. corporations C. companies D. investors
6. At the COP26 summit, Vietnam demonstrated its _____ by pledging to phase out coal power and increase renewable energy usage.
A. leadership B. responsibility C. commitment D. ambition

7. It is a Vietnamese _____ to welcome international delegations with traditional performances and elaborate banquets.
 A. protocol B. tradition C. custom D. courtesy
8. Vietnam's cultural _____ of harmony and cooperation are reflected in its approach to international diplomacy and negotiations.
 A. principles B. values C. traditions D. ideals
9. The free trade _____ between Vietnam and the European Union has created new export opportunities for Vietnamese businesses.
 A. partnership B. treaty C. deal D. agreement
10. Vietnamese coffee has gained international recognition for its exceptional _____, especially the distinctive Robusta varieties.
 A. quality B. reputation C. character D. flavor
11. Manufactured _____ from Vietnam are now exported to over 200 countries and territories worldwide.
 A. merchandise B. items C. goods D. products
12. Vietnam is working to improve its tourism _____ standards to attract more international visitors following the pandemic.
 A. accommodation B. service C. industry D. hospitality
13. Regional _____ partnerships have helped Vietnam diversify its export markets and reduce dependence on any single economy.
 A. economic B. commerce C. business D. trade
14. The _____ reforms initiated by Vietnam have been praised by international financial institutions for their pragmatic approach.
 A. economic B. financial C. fiscal D. monetary
15. Despite global challenges, Vietnam has maintained impressive _____ rates, averaging 6-7% annually before the pandemic.
 A. growth B. development C. expansion D. progress
16. Membership in ASEAN has provided Vietnam with numerous _____ to participate in regional integration initiatives.
 A. possibilities B. prospects C. opportunities D. avenues
17. International _____ to Vietnam are often impressed by the rapid modernization alongside well-preserved cultural heritage.
 A. tourists B. visitors C. travelers D. foreigners
18. Vietnam has established diplomatic _____ with over 180 countries based on principles of mutual respect and non-interference.
 A. connections B. relations C. partnerships D. affiliations

19. Vietnamese diplomatic _____ are actively participating in various UN peacekeeping missions around the world.
 A. officials B. administrators C. executives D. officers
20. International organizations like the World Food Programme have supported Vietnam's efforts to eliminate _____ in remote mountainous regions.
 A. hunger B. famine C. deprivation D. scarcity
21. Vietnamese exports must meet increasingly stringent international _____ regarding food safety and environmental protection.
 A. benchmarks B. criteria C. standards D. guidelines
22. The South China Sea dispute remains a complex _____ that Vietnam seeks to resolve through dialogue and international law.
 A. challenge B. issue C. concern D. matter
23. Vietnam has proposed innovative _____ to regional challenges during its chairmanship of ASEAN and non-permanent membership on the UN Security Council.
 A. remedies B. approaches C. strategies D. solutions
24. Since joining the WTO in 2007, Vietnam has implemented numerous reforms to _____ its economy with global markets.
 A. integrate B. incorporate C. assimilate D. merge
25. Vietnam has actively contributed to UN _____ operations in South Sudan and other conflict-affected regions.
 A. humanitarian B. stabilization C. peacekeeping D. diplomatic
26. The UNDP has partnered with Vietnam on various projects to _____ sustainable development in vulnerable coastal communities.
 A. encourage B. promote C. advance D. foster
27. UNICEF works closely with Vietnamese _____ to improve education access for children in ethnic minority regions.
 A. officials B. administrators C. regulators D. authorities
28. The FAO has recognized Vietnam's achievements in agricultural _____ and food security despite climate challenges.
 A. creativity B. advancement C. innovation D. transformation
29. Studying _____ has become increasingly popular among Vietnamese students seeking international qualifications and experiences.
 A. abroad B. overseas C. internationally D. globally
30. Foreign companies must _____ into joint ventures with local partners in certain sectors when investing in Vietnam.
 A. access B. penetrate C. join D. enter

31. Vietnam has managed to _____ impressive development outcomes while navigating complex geopolitical dynamics in Southeast Asia.
- A. accomplish B. achieve C. attain D. realize
32. International cooperation has led to _____ healthcare systems and medical facilities throughout Vietnam's provinces.
- A. improved B. superior C. better D. enhanced
33. The government has _____ ambitious targets for renewable energy development with support from international partners.
- A. set B. established C. determined D. fixed
34. Vietnamese women entrepreneurs _____ successful businesses that export traditional handicrafts to international markets.
- A. operate B. function C. perform D. run
35. Vietnam works to _____ its cultural heritage internationally through exhibitions, performances, and tourism initiatives.
- A. advertise B. promote C. market D. publicize
36. International organizations _____ Vietnam's efforts to preserve biodiversity in areas like the Central Highlands.
- A. assist B. back C. support D. endorse
37. Vietnam always makes international delegates feel _____ by showcasing its hospitality and rich cultural traditions.
- A. welcome B. embrace C. receive D. accept
38. A key _____ of Vietnam's foreign policy is to maintain peaceful relations with all countries while protecting national sovereignty.
- A. intend B. seek C. strive D. aim
39. Vietnam has _____ to implementing the UN Sustainable Development Goals across all sectors by 2030.
- A. pledge B. commit C. devote D. dedicate
40. Educational exchanges _____ greater understanding between Vietnamese students and their international counterparts.
- A. motivate B. inspire C. encourage D. stimulate
41. Vietnam had to _____ certain economic reforms as conditions for joining various international trade agreements.
- A. approve B. receive C. admit D. accept
42. The Vietnamese government has kept its _____ to gradually open more sectors to foreign investment as part of its international commitments.
- A. promise B. guarantee C. pledge D. assure

V: GRAMMAR PRACTICE EXERCISES

1. Vietnam's role in ASEAN has become _____ (important) over the last decade.
A. more important B. importanter C. most important D. important more
2. The World Bank considers Vietnam one of _____ (successful) developing economies in Southeast Asia.
A. more successful B. the most successful
B. successfuller D. successful more
3. Among ASEAN countries, Vietnam has _____ (good) diplomatic relations with its neighbors.
A. more good B. gooder C. better D. the goodest
4. The United Nations provides _____ (much) technical assistance to Vietnam than it did in the 1990s.
A. much more B. more much C. mucher D. the much
5. Vietnam's membership in the WTO has made its economy _____ (competitive) than before.
A. competitiver B. more competitive
C. most competitive D. competitive more
6. Hanoi is _____ (busy) diplomatic hub now compared to twenty years ago.
A. a busier B. more busy C. busyer D. the busy
7. UNESCO has recognized Vietnam as having some of _____ (beautiful) heritage sites in the region.
A. the most beautiful B. more beautiful
C. beautifuler D. beautiful most
8. Vietnam's contributions to UN peacekeeping missions are _____ (significant) than ever before.
A. significanter B. more significant
C. the significant D. significant more
9. The country's environmental policies are becoming _____ (strict) due to international agreements.
A. more strict B. stricter C. strictest D. stricker
10. Among the ASEAN nations, Vietnam has one of _____ (high) economic growth rates.
A. higher B. more high C. high most D. the highest
11. International trade has made Vietnamese products _____ (accessible) to global markets.
A. most accessible B. more accessible C. accessibler D. accessible more
12. Vietnam's diplomatic corps is now _____ (well-trained) than in previous generations.
A. more well-trained B. weller-trained
C. trained better D. better-trained
13. The COVID-19 response in Vietnam was _____ (effective) than in many wealthier nations.
A. more effective B. effectiver C. most effective D. effective more
14. UNICEF considers Vietnam's childhood vaccination program one of _____ (good) in Southeast Asia.
A. better B. gooder C. most good D. the best
15. Vietnam's position in international rankings has become _____ (favorable) since joining more global organizations.

44. International organizations consider Vietnam's poverty reduction programs among _____ (successful) in the world.
- A. more successful
B. successfuller
C. successful most
D. the most successful
45. Vietnam's cultural heritage is _____ (well-preserved) due to UNESCO support.
- A. more well-preserved
B. weller-preserved
C. better-preserved
D. preserved better
46. The country's diplomatic stance on territorial issues has become _____ (firm) over time.
- A. firmer
B. more firm
C. firmest
D. firm more
47. Vietnam's renewable energy sector is developing _____ (fast) than its fossil fuel industry.
- A. fastest
B. faster
C. more fast
D. fast more
48. Among developing nations, Vietnam has one of _____ (low) income inequality rates.
- A. lower
B. the lowest
C. more low
D. low most
49. The OECD considers Vietnam's tax reforms _____ (progressive) than those of similar economies.
- A. progressiver
B. more progressive
C. most progressive
D. progressive more
50. Vietnam's contributions to global food security are becoming _____ (important) as climate change intensifies.
- A. more important
B. importanter
C. most important
D. important more

LISTENING 1

1. Vietnam has diplomatic relations with more than 200 countries around the world.
2. Vietnam follows a foreign policy of "multilateralization and diversification."
3. Vietnam prefers military solutions to resolve disputes in the South China Sea.
4. Vietnam's economic diplomacy has focused on securing free trade agreements with other countries.
5. Ambassador Nguyen served as Vietnam's representative to the United Nations for five years.
6. Vietnam takes sides with either the United States or China in its diplomatic approach.

LISTENING 2

1. Vietnam has been a member of more than 100 international organizations.
2. Vietnam has served as the chair of ASEAN on multiple occasions.
3. Vietnam prioritizes military development over climate change initiatives in its international agenda.
4. Dr. Chen believes Vietnam has made little progress in international engagement over the past two decades.
5. Vietnam aims to increase its involvement in UN peacekeeping missions in the future.
6. One of the challenges Vietnam faces internationally is navigating complex geopolitical relationships in Asia.

LISTENING 3

1. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Vietnam donated medical supplies to over _____ nations.
2. At COP26 in Glasgow, Vietnam pledged to achieve _____ by 2050.
3. Vietnam hosted its first _____ in 2022 to discuss cybersecurity and digital trade.
4. For South China Sea disputes, Vietnam has worked to _____ the issue through multilateral forums.
5. Vietnam is positioning itself as a vital link for companies looking to _____ their supply chains.
6. Vietnamese _____ are gaining international recognition, enhancing the country's cultural diplomacy.