TEST 1 U7C10

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.

Bridging Worlds: Vietnam's Educational Revolution Through Global Alliances

- Vietnam's comprehensive educational **(1)**_____ is now rapidly transforming through innovative international partnerships. Local schools are actively **(2)**_____ reputable international organizations to enhance their teaching methods.
- Students **(3)**_____ participate in these well-designed global exchange programs consistently gain valuable cross-cultural skills. This impressive paradigm shift in education has **(4)**_____ substantial momentum throughout the country in recent years.
- Prestigious universities **(5)**_____ with esteemed foreign institutions now offer advanced degrees recognized worldwide. A growing **(6)**_____ of motivated Vietnamese students now benefit tremendously from these international connections.
- Join us in this exciting journey to transform education in Vietnam through global partnerships. Together, we can prepare our students for success in an interconnected world.

Question 1:A. systematize **B.** systemic **C.** system **D.** systematically

Question 2:A. getting along with **B.** looking forward to **C.** coming up with **D.** reaching out to

Question 3:A. who **B.** which **C.** whom **D.** whose

Question 4:A. built **B.** gained **C.** acquired **D.** established

Question 5:A. partnering **B.** was partnered **C.** which partnered **D.** partnered

Question 6:A. much **B.** proportion **C.** majority **D.** handful

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.

Opportunity Knocks: International Organizations Opening Doors in Vietnam

- Are you looking for exciting career opportunities? International organizations in Vietnam are hiring now!
- Vietnam's economy is growing rapidly, **(7)**_____ international companies want to be part of this success story. Many talented professionals are working at the drop **(8)**_____ a hat to seize these valuable opportunities.
- Global development agencies offer **(9)**_____ for Vietnamese students. Some organizations focus on technology, while **(10)**_____ specialize in healthcare and education.
- These international partnerships are making a substantial **(11)**_____ to Vietnam's economic landscape. Working with multinational teams can significantly enhance your professional **(12)**_____ in the global marketplace.
- Don't miss this chance to grow your career! Visit our website or contact our office to learn more about available positions and application processes. Join us for an information session on Saturday at the Cultural Center to discover how international organizations can open doors for your future!

Question 7:A. so **B.** and **C.** but **D.** nor

Question 8:A. of **B.** about **C.** to **D.** for

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Question 9:A. career opportunities fantastic **B.** fantastic career opportunities
C. fantastic opportunities career **D.** opportunities career fantastic

Question 10:A. other **B.** another **C.** the others **D.** others

Question 11:A. impression **B.** influence **C.** contribution **D.** investment

Question 12:A. competencies **B.** capabilities **C.** expertise **D.** credentials

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. John: That's interesting! What does Vietnam gain from being in ASEAN?

b. Mai: Did you know that Vietnam joined ASEAN in 1995?

c. Mai: Our country gets more trade opportunities, better education exchanges, and many tourists visit from other ASEAN countries.

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

Question 14:

a. Linh: My teacher told us that international cooperation is important for Vietnam because we can learn new skills from other countries and share our culture with the world.

b. Tom: I read in a newspaper that Vietnam is active in ASEAN meetings, and the leaders often discuss important issues like climate change and trade.

c. Linh: Yes, you're right, and we also joined the World Trade Organization in 2007, which has helped our economy grow a lot since then.

d. Tom: That's really great, and I think Vietnam also works with the World Health Organization because they helped during the COVID-19 pandemic.

e. Linh: I'm doing a school project about Vietnam's role in international groups, and I learned that our country is a member of the United Nations.

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

Question 15:

Dear Kim,

a. When Vietnam joined the Security Council, our leaders worked hard to promote peace in many countries that have problems.

b. Although Vietnam is a small country, we showed that we can help solve global problems when we work with other nations.

c. I hope that you will visit Vietnam someday because I want to show you how our country is growing on the world stage.

d. I am writing because I want to tell you about Vietnam's important role on the UN Security Council, which made our country very proud.

e. My teacher explained that Vietnam spoke about children's safety during wars, which is a big issue that many countries care about.

Your friend,

LK

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

Question 16:

a. Vietnam showed great success during the COVID-19 pandemic, and many countries wanted to learn from our experience.

b. Although Vietnam is not a rich country, we shared medical supplies and sent doctors to help other nations when they needed support.

c. Many health experts from around the world have visited Vietnam because they want to understand how a country with limited resources managed the pandemic so well.

d. Vietnam's doctors and nurses worked very hard, and they used simple but effective methods that didn't cost a lot of money.

e. When the virus first appeared, our government acted quickly by closing borders and tracking sick people, which helped stop the virus from spreading.

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

Question 17:

a. Vietnam has worked hard to improve English skills across the country, and now many young people can speak with foreign visitors.

b. When Vietnamese businesses want to work with international partners, they often hire translators or staff who can speak English, which helps them make good deals.

c. Although language barriers can be difficult, Vietnam has created many programs and apps that help people communicate better when they travel or do business abroad.

d. Vietnamese students study English from primary school through university, but they also learn other languages like Chinese, Korean, and Japanese because these countries are important neighbors.

e. Vietnam's television channels and newspapers sometimes use both Vietnamese and English, which shows that our country wants to connect with the global community while keeping our own culture.

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

Read the following passage about Vietnam's Cultural Preservation Through International Support 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 cultural treasures have been recognized by UNESCO since 1993 **(18)**_____. This recognition has brought international attention and support to Vietnam's preservation efforts. The ancient town of Hoi An, which attracts thousands of tourists every year, **(19)**_____. Local communities work alongside international experts to maintain these sites for future generations while allowing visitors to appreciate their historical significance.

International experts provide technical assistance; Vietnamese authorities implement preservation plans. This partnership has proven successful in addressing the challenges of preservation in a rapidly developing country. Vietnam faces challenges in balancing tourism development and preservation; **(20)**_____. The funding provided through UNESCO and partner organizations has enabled Vietnam to restore ancient buildings, train local craftspeople, and document cultural practices that might otherwise be lost.

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(21)_____, a remarkable achievement for a developing country, demonstrates the nation's commitment to preserving its heritage. If more international support were available, Vietnam could protect even more of its valuable cultural treasures. Schools across Vietnam teach students about these special places so young people understand their importance. By combining traditional knowledge with modern conservation techniques, **(22)**_____.

Question 18:

A. the local businesses are developing partnerships with international trade organizations

B. digital innovations had changing the way communities access healthcare services

C. where sustainable farming techniques will transforms the local agricultural landscape

D. when the Complex of Hue Monuments was first inscribed on the World Heritage List

Question 19:

A. hosted international conferences where participants discussed climate solutions

B. brought economic reforms in 2008 which they affected local farming communities

C. received UNESCO recognition in 1999 for its well-preserved trading port architecture

D. having developed tourist programs since 2010 for its mountain trekking routes

Question 20:

A. however, UNESCO status helps maintain strict protection standards

B. therefore, digital systems help improve agricultural production techniques

C. although, local markets boost regional economic growth potential quickly

D. meanwhile, climate research shows concerning environmental degradation patterns

Question 21:

A. How agricultural communities preserves their ancient knowledge through generations despite modernization trends

B. That digital transformation have changed traditional business models across the Southeast Asian market

C. What sustainable development brings significant economic advantages to regional tourism industries

D. That Vietnam now has eight cultural and natural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List

Question 22:

A. Agricultural techniques evolve continuously while farmers adapt to changing climate patterns

B. Vietnam has created models for heritage preservation that other countries can learn from

C. Renewable energy systems have transformed how local communities approach sustainable development

D. Digital transformation presents challenges for education that traditional systems cannot address

Read the following passage about How Overseas Vietnamese Influence International Relations 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.

The Vietnamese diaspora, comprising over 4.5 million people living abroad, has emerged as a significant force in international relations. Following the Vietnam War, waves of emigrants established communities worldwide, primarily in the United States, Australia, Canada, and France. These overseas Vietnamese, known as Việt Kiều, maintain strong connections to their homeland while integrating into **their** host societies. Their

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transnational networks facilitate a unique bridge between Vietnam and the global community, shaping diplomatic, economic, and cultural exchanges in meaningful ways.

Economically, Việt Kiều contributions have been substantial in fostering Vietnam's development and international economic integration. Remittances from overseas Vietnamese exceed $18 billion annually, constituting approximately 6% of Vietnam's GDP. Beyond financial transfers, diaspora business networks have **bolstered** foreign direct investment and trade partnerships. Many successful entrepreneurs among the diaspora have established ventures that connect Vietnamese products with international markets, enhancing the country's export capacity. Their economic activities have helped transform Vietnam's image from a war-torn nation to an emerging market with global business potential.

On the cultural and diplomatic fronts, overseas Vietnamese serve as unofficial ambassadors, promoting Vietnamese heritage and interests abroad. Through cultural festivals, academic exchanges, and community organizations, they enhance understanding of Vietnamese culture among foreign populations. Many Việt Kiều have achieved prominence in politics, arts, and academia in their adopted countries, leveraging their positions to advocate for improved diplomatic relations with Vietnam. Their dual cultural competency allows them to interpret complex **bilateral** issues, sometimes mediating tensions between Vietnam and their host nations.

Despite their significance, diaspora networks face challenges in maintaining influence across generations. As younger Việt Kiều become more integrated into their host societies, their connections to Vietnam may diminish. Additionally, political differences between some diaspora groups and the Vietnamese government occasionally create tensions that complicate collaborative efforts. **Nevertheless, technological advancements have facilitated communication across borders, enabling sustained engagement.** As Vietnam continues its global integration, the diaspora remains a pivotal resource in the country's foreign relations strategy, providing perspectives that formal diplomatic channels sometimes lack.

Question 23: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a contribution of the Vietnamese diaspora?

A. Providing military training to Vietnamese officials

B. Sending remittances to Vietnam

C. Promoting Vietnamese culture abroad

D. Facilitating business connections

Question 24: The word "**their**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. international relations **B.** communities worldwide

C. Việt Kiều **D.** host countries

Question 25: The word "**bolstered**" in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

A. maintained **B.** weakened **C.** expanded **D.** regulated

Question 26: The word "**bilateral**" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

A. diplomatic **B.** international **C.** political **D.** binational

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

A. Modern technology has made cross-border interactions easier, allowing for continuous connections to be maintained.

B. Despite geographical separation, electronic media has temporarily solved communication problems for diaspora groups.

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C. New digital platforms have replaced traditional forms of contact, changing how people maintain cultural identities.

D. Technical innovations have reduced the impact of distance, though long-term engagement remains quite challenging.

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

A. The Vietnamese diaspora has minimal influence on Vietnam's economic development and international image.

B. Most Việt Kiều maintain strong political alignment with the current Vietnamese government policies.

C. Many Việt Kiều have achieved prominence in politics, arts, and academia in their adopted countries.

D. Technological barriers have prevented the diaspora from maintaining cultural connections with Vietnam.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer mention the challenge the Vietnamese diaspora faces?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer mention the economic impact of the Vietnamese diaspora?

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

Read the following passage about the Vietnam's Female Leaders in International Organizations 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.

Over the past decade, Vietnamese women have increasingly proven they can **cut the mustard** in international diplomacy, breaking glass ceilings and reshaping traditional perceptions. While historically underrepresented in foreign affairs, female diplomats from Vietnam now serve in prestigious positions at multilateral organizations including the United Nations, ASEAN, and various international economic forums. Their rise reflects Vietnam's commitment to gender equality and recognition of women's unique diplomatic capabilities. Studies show that women often bring distinctive communication styles and conflict resolution approaches that complement traditional diplomatic practices.

Vietnam's diplomatic landscape has been transformed by **trailblazers** like Ambassador Nguyen Phuong Nga, who served as Vietnam's first female Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Similarly, Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Quoc Dung has championed gender inclusivity within ASEAN frameworks. These leaders have skillfully navigated complex geopolitical tensions while advancing Vietnam's strategic interests abroad. **Their** accomplishments have created pathways for younger female diplomats, with the percentage of women in Vietnam's foreign service increasing from 25% in 2010 to over 40% today. Most importantly, their presence has brought diverse perspectives to international negotiations.

[I] Cultural biases regarding women's roles sometimes persist in diplomatic circles, particularly in negotiations with countries where gender equality remains limited. **[II]** Work-family balance presents unique challenges for female diplomats with international postings requiring frequent relocation. **[III]** Additionally, women often need to demonstrate exceptional competence to receive equal recognition as their male counterparts. **[IV]** The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has implemented mentorship programs and flexible working arrangements to address these challenges, yet systemic inequalities remain embedded in diplomatic institutions worldwide.

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The stories of Vietnam's female diplomats reflect a remarkable journey of resilience and innovation. When Ambassador Ton Nu Thi Ninh masterfully negotiated Vietnam's entry into the WTO, she shattered perceptions about women's capabilities in high-stakes diplomacy. **Today, a new generation of Vietnamese women leverages both traditional values and global perspectives in climate summits and pandemic response coordination.** Their diplomatic finesse combines empathy with strategic vision, often resolving deadlocks where conventional approaches fail. As these pioneering women continue reshaping international relations, they create not just a more inclusive diplomatic corps for Vietnam, but a more collaborative model for global governance itself.

Question 31: The phrase "**cut the mustard**" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by _____.

A. stand out **B.** step up **C.** live up to **D.** break through

Question 32: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a challenge for Vietnamese female diplomats?

A. Limited access to educational opportunities

B. Cultural biases regarding women's roles

C. Work-family balance difficulties

D. Need to demonstrate exceptional competence

Question 33: Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2?

A. Vietnamese diplomatic pioneers have established strategic relationships with international organizations through calculated negotiations and skillful representation in high-profile multilateral forums since 2010.

B. Female diplomatic trailblazers have transformed Vietnam's foreign service landscape by creating pathways for younger women, increasing female representation significantly, and bringing diverse perspectives to international negotiations.

C. Vietnam's foreign ministry has implemented institutional reforms that prioritize diplomatic innovation while strategically positioning representatives in key organizations to advance national interests across global platforms.

D. Vietnamese diplomats have successfully navigated complex geopolitical environments while building strategic partnerships, resulting in enhanced international standing and representation in prestigious global institutions.

Question 34: The word "**trailblazers**" in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

A. pioneers **B.** innovators **C.** visionaries **D.** followers

Question 35: The word "**Their**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. International organizations promoting gender equality

B. All Vietnamese women working in diplomatic services

C. Vietnamese diplomatic leaders

D. Ministry officials responsible for foreign policy development

Question 36: Where in paragraph 3 does the following sentence best fit?

Despite significant progress, Vietnamese women in diplomacy continue facing structural barriers.

A. [I] **B. [II]** **C. [III]** **D. [IV]**

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

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A. Vietnamese diplomats have recently focused exclusively on international standards while setting aside cultural approaches in climate and health crisis management.

B. Modern Vietnamese women are trained primarily in traditional diplomatic methods before being assigned to international climate conferences or health emergency teams.

C. Female representatives from Vietnam are gradually replacing traditional diplomatic practices with modern global strategies in environmental and healthcare forums.

D. Contemporary female Vietnamese diplomats combine their cultural heritage with international viewpoints when addressing climate challenges and coordinating pandemic responses.

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

A. Vietnamese female diplomats have achieved equal recognition in all foreign nations, with cultural barriers completely eliminated through systematic policy reforms since 2015.

B. The representation of women in Vietnam's diplomatic service has grown substantially, increasing from twenty-five percent to over forty percent between 2010 and present day.

C. Ambassador Ton Nu Thi Ninh was appointed as Vietnam's first female Foreign Minister after successfully leading negotiations for ASEAN membership in the early 2000s.

D. Deputy Minister Nguyen Quoc Dung established mandatory quotas requiring fifty percent female representation across all international diplomatic missions by 2022.

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

A. Women's diplomatic approaches have proven effective in resolving situations where traditional negotiation methods have reached impasses in international relations.

B. Vietnamese female diplomats will likely comprise the majority of the nation's foreign service representatives within the next decade based on current growth trends.

C. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has mandated specific recruitment quotas to ensure balanced gender representation across all diplomatic missions abroad.

D. Ambassador Ton Nu Thi Ninh's negotiation strategies have been formally adopted as standard diplomatic protocol throughout Southeast Asian nations.

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

A. The passage chronicles Vietnam's diplomatic reform policies since 2010, focusing primarily on institutional changes that have enabled women to participate in international affairs despite persistent cultural resistance.

B. The passage examines how Vietnamese female diplomats strategically employ traditional values to advance national interests in multilateral organizations while overcoming personal challenges of international assignments.

C. The passage highlights the significant progress and ongoing challenges of Vietnamese women in diplomacy, showcasing how they combine traditional and global perspectives to create more inclusive international relations.

D. The passage documents statistical improvements in female diplomatic representation across Southeast Asia, comparing Vietnam's gender equality initiatives with neighboring countries' diplomatic frameworks.

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