

TA10. U7. Vietnam and international organizations. Reading 1

Text 1: Vietnam's Role in International Peacekeeping

Vietnam has actively participated in peacekeeping missions under the United Nations. Its aim is to promote world peace and strengthen international relations. By sending troops to join peacekeeping forces, Vietnam has shown its commitment to global security. In addition, Vietnam supports non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working towards poverty reduction and humanitarian relief.

To further this mission, Vietnam has signed agreements to enter various international organizations. These agreements encourage various exchanges of expertise, allowing countries to learn from one another. Experts highlight that Vietnam's contribution is essential in maintaining peace, particularly in regional conflicts. Vietnam's respect for cultural differences and its ability to get on well with other nations have earned it a strong reputation globally.

Vietnam also invests in improving the quality of peace missions by providing better training and technical support. This focus ensures that the teams are well-prepared to handle complex situations. By promoting mutual understanding and cooperation, Vietnam helps minimize harm caused by conflicts, ensuring a more stable world.

1. What is Vietnam's aim in participating in peacekeeping missions?
 - a) To gain power
 - b) To promote world peace
 - c) To look down on other nations
 - d) To focus on local issues
2. Which organization does Vietnam participate in for peacekeeping?
 - a) WTO
 - b) UNESCO
 - c) United Nations
 - d) APEC
3. What type of agreements has Vietnam signed?
 - a) Trade agreements
 - b) Peacekeeping agreements
 - c) Environmental agreements
 - d) Education agreements
4. What is Vietnam's contribution to reducing harm in conflicts?
 - a) Financial investment
 - b) Providing cultural training
 - c) Promoting mutual understanding
 - d) Building factories
5. Why are experts important in peacekeeping?
 - a) They encourage conflict
 - b) They offer essential technical knowledge

- c) They trade with local farmers
- d) They reduce cultural differences
- 6. How does Vietnam show respect for other cultures?
 - a) By looking down on others
 - b) By learning from other countries
 - c) By ignoring cultural differences
 - d) By refusing international agreements
- 7. What kind of support does Vietnam provide for peacekeeping missions?
 - a) Financial support only
 - b) Training and technical support
 - c) Agricultural products
 - d) Career advice
- 8. What do non-governmental organizations focus on in Vietnam?
 - a) Trade development
 - b) Poverty reduction
 - c) Environmental pollution
 - d) Job market expansion
- 9. How does Vietnam encourage various exchanges?
 - a) By avoiding international meetings
 - b) By promoting expert interactions
 - c) By rejecting foreign investors
 - d) By ignoring global trends
- 10. What is Vietnam's regional focus in peacekeeping?
 - a) Poverty reduction
 - b) Cultural exchange
 - c) Conflict resolution
 - d) Job creation

Text 2: Vietnam and Economic Growth

Vietnam's economy has seen remarkable growth in recent years. The government's aim is to create a competitive environment to attract foreign investors. By improving economic policies and providing incentives, Vietnam has become a leading destination for businesses. Its success lies in balancing domestic production and imported goods, ensuring the quality of local industries.

The country's investment in the job market has also led to reduced poverty and improved living standards. Experts believe Vietnam's ability to commit to long-term plans has been key to its progress. Additionally, Vietnam works closely with international organizations to promote trade and regional development.

One challenge for Vietnam is maintaining its economic stability while protecting the environment. To address this, the government has encouraged technical innovation in agricultural products and logistics. By focusing on environmental protection, Vietnam ensures sustainable growth that benefits both the local population and global stakeholders.

1. What is Vietnam's aim in improving the economy?
 - a) To become a competitive destination
 - b) To focus only on exports
 - c) To avoid foreign investors
 - d) To reduce trade agreements
2. Who are Vietnam's key partners in economic growth?
 - a) Non-profit organizations
 - b) Foreign investors
 - c) Local farmers
 - d) Peacekeeping organizations
3. What has Vietnam invested in to reduce poverty?
 - a) Imported goods
 - b) Agricultural products
 - c) The job market
 - d) Vaccination programs
4. Why is quality important in local industries?
 - a) It increases competition
 - b) It improves exports
 - c) It prevents foreign investment
 - d) It supports global stakeholders
5. What balance has Vietnam achieved?
 - a) Between education and poverty
 - b) Between imported goods and domestic production
 - c) Between job creation and environmental policies
 - d) Between peacekeeping and economic policies
6. What is one challenge Vietnam faces?
 - a) Reducing agricultural production
 - b) Improving economic stability while protecting the environment
 - c) Increasing local poverty
 - d) Decreasing foreign trade
7. What role does technical innovation play in Vietnam's growth?
 - a) It replaces imported goods
 - b) It promotes environmental sustainability
 - c) It reduces the job market
 - d) It stops poverty reduction
8. Why is trade important for Vietnam?
 - a) It reduces regional development
 - b) It promotes international relations
 - c) It eliminates the need for foreign investors
 - d) It replaces local industries
9. How does Vietnam support regional development?
 - a) By avoiding foreign investment

- b) By improving agricultural exports
 - c) By promoting international trade
 - d) By reducing imported goods
10. What is Vietnam's focus in economic policies?
- a) Financial provider incentives
 - b) Long-term stability
 - c) Competitive job markets
 - d) Immediate growth only

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