

UNIT 4: ASEAN AND VIETNAM

A. VOCABULARY

	WORDS/ PHRASES/ COLLOCATIONS/ IDIOMS ...	TRANSCRIPTION	MEANING
1.	Reply TO	rɪ'plaɪ tʊ	Đáp lại
2.	Volunteer (v) (n) Volunteer work	,valən'tɪr ,valən'tɪr wɜrk	Làm cv tình nguyện, tình nguyện viên Công việc tình nguyện
3.	Take part IN = participate IN = get involved IN = get engaged IN	teɪk part ɪn = pɑr'tɪsə ,peɪt ɪn = get ɪn'vɒlvd ɪn = get ɛn'geɪdʒd ɪn	Tham gia
4.	Youth (n) Young (a) Youngster (n)	juθ jʌŋ 'jʌŋstər	Tuổi trẻ Trẻ Giới trẻ
5.	Invite sb to V	ɪn'vaɪt	Mời ai làm gì
6.	Hear about Hear of = know about Hear from	hɪr ə'baʊt hɪr ʌv = nɒʊ ə'baʊt hɪr frɒm	Nghe về Biết ai/cái gì Nhận được hồi âm từ ai
7.	Experience (n) >< inexperience (n)	ɪk'spɪəriəns >< ,ɪnɪk 'spɪəriəns	Trải nghiệm, kinh nghiệm >< sự thiếu kinh nghiệm
8.	Forget (v) Forgettable (a) >< unforgettable (a) Be forgetful OF	fər'ɡet fər'ɡetəbəl >< ʌnfər 'ɡetəbəl bi fər'ɡetfəl ʌv	Quên Có thể quên đi >< k thể quên được Hay quên, đãng trí
9.	Main (a) = major (a)	meɪn = 'meɪdʒər	Chính
10.	Goal (n) = aim (n) = target (n) = objective (n)	ɡoʊl = eɪm = 'tɑrgət = əb'dʒektɪv	Mục đích
11.	Promote (v) = enhance (v) = strengthen (v) = improve (v) = boost (v)	prə'moʊt = ɛn'hæns = 'streŋθən = ɪm'pruv = bʊst	Thúc đẩy (v) = nâng cao (v) = củng cố (v) = cải thiện (v) = tăng cường (v)
12.	Prepare FOR	pri'per fɔr	Chuẩn bị cho
13.	Be qualified FOR >< Be unqualified FOR	bi 'kwɒlə'faɪd fɔr >< bi ʌn'kwɒlɪ'faɪd fɔr	Đủ tiêu chuẩn CHO >< Không đủ tiêu chuẩn CHO
14.	Depend ON = rely ON = count ON = Bank ON	dɪ'pend = rɪ'laɪ = kaʊnt = bæŋk	Phụ thuộc vào = dựa vào
15.	Theme (n)	θim	Chủ điểm
16.	Cover (v)	'kʌvər	Bao phủ, che phủ
17.	Suggest Ving Suggest that S + should V	səg'dʒest	Đề xuất Gợi ý ai làm gì
18.	Find out = figure out	faɪnd aʊt = 'fɪɡjər aʊt	Tìm ra
19.	Select (v) = choose (v)	sə'lekt = tʃuz	Lựa chọn

20. Propose (v) + sb/st Propose TO sb Proposal (n)	prə'pəʊz prə'pəʊzəl	Đề xuất Cầu hôn ai Đề xuất, lời cầu hôn
21. Be related TO = be connected with = be associated with	bi rɪ'leɪtɪd tʊ = bi kə 'nɛktəd wɪð = bi ə'səʊsi ,eɪtəd wɪð	Liên quan đến
22. Community project	kəm'junəti 'prɒdʒekt	Dự án cộng đồng
23. Interview (v) Interviewer (n) Interviewee (n)	'ɪntər,vju 'ɪntər,vjuər ɪntərvju'i	phỏng vấn (v) Người phỏng vấn (n) Người được phỏng vấn (n)
24. Be keen ON = be interested IN = be fond OF	bi kin = bi 'ɪntrəstəd ɪn = bi fənd əv	Thích thú
25. Apply (v) Apply FOR (a job/ scholarship) Apply TO (a course/ a university/ a company) Application (n) Applicant (n) Appliance (n)	ə'plai ,æplə'keɪʃən 'æplɪkənt ə'plaiəns	áp dụng (v) nộp đơn xin việc, học bổng đăng kí 1 khoá học, đăng kí vào trường ĐH, công ty ứng dụng (n), đơn xin việc Người nộp đơn (n) Thiết Bị gia dụng (n)
26. Cultural change	'kʌltʃərəl tʃeɪndʒ	Trao đổi văn hoá
27. Current issue	'kʌrənt 'ɪʃu	Vấn đề hiện tại
28. Contribute TO = make a contribution TO	kən'trɪbjʊt tʊ = meɪk ə ,kəntrə'bjuʃən tʊ	Đóng góp
29. Leadership skill	'lɪdər,ʃɪp skɪl	Kĩ năng lãnh đạo
30. Be able to V >< be unable to V Ability (n) >< inability (n) Enable (v) >< disable (v) Disabled (a) = handicapped (a) Disability (n) = handicap (n)	bi 'eɪbəl >< bi ə'neɪbəl ə'bɪləti >< ə,nei'bɪlɪti ɛ'neɪbəl >< dɪ'seɪbəl dɪ'seɪbəld = 'hændɪ,kæpt ,dɪsə'bɪlɪti = 'hændɪ,kæp	Có thể >< không thể Khả năng >< sự bất tài Làm cho có thể >< làm mất khả năng Khuyết tật Sự khuyết tật
31. Organize (v) Organization (n)	'ɔrgə,naɪz ,ɔrgənə'zeɪʃən	Tổ chức
32. Reach a goal	rɪʃ ə goʊl	Đạt được mục tiêu
33. Share st with sb	ʃər	Chia sẻ điều gì với ai
34. Communicate with sb = interact with	kəm'junə,keɪt = ,ɪntə 'rækt	Giao tiếp với ai
35. Manage teamwork	'mænədʒ 'tɪm,wɜrk	Quản lý nhóm, đội
36. Have an opportunity to V Miss an opportunity Give sb an opportunity	həv ən ,əpər'tunəti mɪs ən ,əpər'tunəti ɡɪv ən ,əpər'tunəti	Có cơ hội Bỏ lỡ cơ hội Cho ai cơ hội
37. Represent (v)	,reprə'zent	Đại diện cho ai

	Representative (n)	,reprə'zentətɪv	Người đại diện
38.	Equality (n) >< inequality (n) Equal (a) >< unequal (a) Gender equality >< gender inequality	ɪ'kwələti >< ,ɪnɪ'kwələti 'i:kwəl >< ə'ni:kwəl 'dʒendər ɪ'kwələti >< 'dʒendər ,ɪnɪ'kwələti	Sự công bằng >< sự không công bằng Công bằng >< không công bằng Sự bình đẳng giới >< sự bất bình đẳng giới
39.	Raise awareness OF Be aware OF = BE conscious OF >< be unaware OF = Be unconscious OF	reɪz ə'wɛrnəs əv Be ə'wɛr əv = bi 'kənʃəs əv >< bi ,ʌnə'wɛr əv = bi ,ʌn 'kənʃəs	Nâng cao nhận thức Biết, có nhận thức về Không biết, k có nhận thức
40.	A variety OF Various (a) Vary (v)	ə və'raɪəti əv 'vɛəriəs 'vɛəri	Nhiều, đa dạng Đa dạng Thay đổi, biến đổi
41.	Make posters	meɪk 'pəʊstəz	Tạo áp phích
42.	Look for = search for	lʊk fɔr = sɜ:tʃ fɔr	Tìm kiếm
43.	Participate (v) Participation (n) Participant (n)	pɑr'tɪsə'peɪt pɑr'tɪsə'peɪʃən pɑr'tɪsəpənt	Tham gia Sự tham gia Người tham gia
44.	Support (v) (n)	sə'pɔrt	Hỗ trợ
45.	Last (v)	læst	Kéo dài
46.	Eye-opening (a) = surprising (a)	aɪ-'əʊpənɪŋ = sər'praɪzɪŋ	Đáng ngạc nhiên
47.	Problem-solving skill	'prɒbləm-'sɒlvɪŋ skɪl	Kỹ năng giải quyết vấn đề
48.	Take place	teɪk pleɪs	Diễn ra
49.	Feature (n) = characteristic (n)	'fi:tʃər = ,kɛrəktə'rɪstɪk	Đặc điểm
50.	Right (n)	raɪt	Quyền
51.	People with disabilities = disabled/ handicapped people	'pi:pəl wɪð dɪsə'bɪlətɪz = dɪ 'seɪbəld/ 'hændɪ,kæpt 'pi:pəl	Người khuyết tật
52.	National (a) International (a)	'næʃənəl ,ɪntər'næʃənəl	Thuộc về quốc gia Quốc tế
53.	Live-streamed	lɪv-'stri:mɪd	Phát trực tiếp
54.	Act FOR sb = on behalf of sb	ækt = ɒn bɪ'hæf əv	Thay mặt cho ai
55.	Official (a) Officially (adv)	ə'fɪʃəl ə'fɪʃəli	Chính thức Một cách chính thức
56.	Another + N số ít Other + N The other + N Others (không có N phía)	ə'nʌðər 'ʌðər ði 'ʌðər 'ʌðəz	1 người/ vật khác Người/ vật khác Người/ vật còn lại Những người hoặc vật khác

	sau) The others (không có N phía sau)	ði 'ʌðərz	Những người/ vật còn lại
57.	Behave (v) Behavior (n)	bɪ'heɪv bɪ'heɪvjər	Cư xử Cách cư xử
58.	Talk show	tɔk ʃoʊ	Toạ đàm
59.	Work expert	wɜrk 'ɛkspərt	Chuyên gia công việc
60.	Confide st TO sb Confide IN sb Confident (a) Confidential (a)	kən'faɪd kən'faɪd ɪn 'kɒnfədənt ,kɒnfə'denʃəl	Chia sẻ điều gì với ai Tâm sự với ai Tự tin Bí mật
61.	Practical skill	'præktəkəl skɪl	Kĩ năng thực hành
62.	Offer solutions TO	'ɔfər sə'lʊʃənz tʊ	Cung cấp giải pháp đối với vấn đề
63.	Make friends with sb	meɪk frɛndz	Kết bạn với ai
64.	Present (v) Presentation (n)	'prezənt ,prezən'teɪʃən	Thuyết trình, thể hiện Bài thuyết trình, sự trình bày
65.	In front of >< behind	ɪn frʌnt ʌv >< bɪ'haɪnd	Trước >< sau
66.	Audience (n) Viewer (n) Spectator (n)	'ɒdiəns 'vjuər 'spektətər	Khán giả (trong khán phòng) Người xem truyền hình Người xem trên khán đài
67.	Disagree with	dɪsə'gri wið	Không đồng ý với ai
68.	Fluent (a) Fluently (adv)	'fluənt 'fluəntli	Trôi chảy Một cách trôi chảy
69.	Put out a call for ideas	pʊt aʊt ə kɔl fər aɪ'diəz	Kêu gọi ý tưởng
70.	Hold a festival	hoʊld ə 'festəvəl	Tổ chức một lễ hội
71.	Host (v) (n)	hoʊst	Đăng cai tổ chức, chủ nhà
72.	Make arrangement FOR Arrange (v)	meɪk ə'reɪndʒmənt fər ə'reɪndʒ	Sắp xếp
73.	Tradition (n) = convention (n) Traditional (a) = conventional (a)	trə'dɪʃən = kən'venʃən trə'dɪʃənəl = kən 'venʃənəl	Truyền thống Thuộc về truyền thống
74.	Bamboo dancing	bæm'bu 'dænsɪŋ	Múa sạp
75.	Tug of war	tʌg əv wɔr	Kéo co
76.	Stilt walking	stɪlt 'wɔkɪŋ	Đi cà kheo
77.	Break the ice	breɪk ði aɪs	Phá vỡ khoảng cách
78.	Create bonds with sb	kri'eɪt bɒndz	Tạo sự gắn kết với ai
79.	Consider sb/st/ Ving Consider sb/st as/ to be ...	kən'sɪdər	Cân nhắc ai, cái gì, làm gì Coi ai/ cái gì là ...
80.	Be beneficial TO = Be advantageous TO	bɪ ,benə'fɪʃəl tʊ = bɪ ,ædvən'teɪdʒəs tʊ	Có lợi đối với

81. Recieve (v) Recipient (n)	Recieve rə'sɪpiənt	Nhận Người nhận
82. Approve OF >< disapprove OF = reject (v) = turn down	ə'pruv ʌv ><disapprove= 'rɪdʒekt=tɜːn daʊn	Chấp thuận >< từ chối
83. Put forward	pʊt 'fɔrwəd	Đề xuất ời cho 1 công việc
84. Briefly	'brɪfli	Một cách ngắn gọn
85. Urge sb to V Urgent (a)	ɜrdʒ 'ɜrdʒənt	Thúc giục ai làm gì Khẩn cấp
86. Training workshop	'treɪnɪŋ 'wɜrkʃɒp	Hội thảo tập huấn
87. Shared (a) Shared value	ʃɛrd ʃɛrd 'vælju	Được chia sẻ, chung Giá trị chung
88. Appreciate (v) Be appreciative OF Appreciation (n) Appreciable (a) = considerable (a)	ə'prɪʃi,eɪt bi ə'prɪʃi,eɪtɪv ə'prɪʃəbəl = kən 'sɪdərəbəl	Coi trọng Coi trọng Sự coi trọng Đáng kể
89. Compliment sb ON sb = pay sb a compliment ON st	'kæmpləmənt = peɪ ə 'kæmpləmənt	Khen ngợi ai
90. Be grateful TO sb FOR st	bi 'greɪtfəl	Biết ơn ai
91. Be pleased to V Be pleased with st	bi plɪzd	Vui, hài lòng
92. Parade (n)	pə'reɪd	Cuộc diễu hành
93. Art performance School performance	art pər'fɔrməns skul pər'fɔrməns	Màn trình diễn nghệ thuật Kết quả học tập
94. Offer st TO sb Offer sb st	'ɔfər	Cung cấp
95. Buddhist monk	'budəst mʌŋk	Thầy sư
96. Show one's respect TO/FOR	ʃoʊ rɪ'spekt tə/fɔr	Thể hiện sự tôn trọng
97. Wish sb st Wish to V Wish + S + V lùi thì	wɪʃ	Chúc ai điều gì Ước làm gì Mong ước ai làm gì
98. Splash sb with water	splæʃ wɪð 'wɔtər	Té nước
99. Folk game	fəʊk geɪm	trò chơi dân gian
100. Wash away	wɒʃ ə'weɪ	Rửa sạch
101. Allow sb to V = permit sb to V Allow Ving = permit Ving	ə'laʊ = 'pɜːmɪt	cho phép
102. Celebrate (v) Celebration (n)	'selə,breɪt ,selə'breɪʃən	ăn mừng (v) Lễ kỷ niệm (n)
103. Follow (V)	'fəloʊ	Theo (V)

104.Lunar calendar	'lunər 'kæləndər	Âm lịch
105.Honour (v) (n)	Honour	Vinh danh, niềm vinh hạnh
106.Ancestor (n) = forefather (n)	'æən,sɛstər = 'fɔː,fəðər	Tổ tiên (n) = tổ tiên (n)
107.Get together with	ɡet tə'ɡeðər wið	Tụ tập, sum họp
108.Prosperty (n) Prosper (v) Prosperous (a)	prə'spɛrəti 'prɒspər 'prɒspərəs	Sự thịnh vượng Phát triển Thịnh vượng
109.For the time to come	fər ðə taɪm tə kʌm	Thời gian tới
110.Decorate (v)	'dekə,ret	Trang trí
111.Firework (n)	'faɪə,wɜːk	Pháo hoa
112.Light - lit - lit	laɪt - lɪt - lɪt	Thắp sáng
113.Scare away	skɛə ə'weɪ	Xua đuổi
114.Bad luck = misfortune (n)	bæd lʌk = mɪs'fɔːtʃən	Sự không may mắn
115.Be awarded FOR Be rewarded FOR	bɪ ə'wɔːrdəd fər bɪ rɪ'wɔːrdɪd fər	Được thưởng vì điều gì
116.Encourage sb to V Discourage sb FROM V	ɛn'kʊrɪdʒ dɪ'skʊrɪdʒ frʌm	Khuyến khích ai làm gì Ngăn cản ai làm gì
117.Conference (n)	'kɒnfərəns	Cuộc hội thảo
118.Focus ON = concentrate ON	'fʊkəs ɒn = 'kɒnsən,treɪt ɒn	Tập trung
119.Local (a) = native (a) = indigenous (a)	'ləʊkəl = 'neɪtɪv = ɪndɛdʒɪnəs	Thuộc về địa phương
120.Regional (a) Region (n)	'rɪdʒənəl 'rɪdʒən	Thuộc về khu vực Vùng, miền
121.Involve sb IN st Be/get involved IN st	ɪn'vɒlv bɪ/ɡet ɪn'vɒlvd	Bao gồm ai vào ... Tham gia
122.Youth competition	juθ ,kɒmpə'tɪʃən	Cuộc thi của giới trẻ

B. GRAMMAR

GERUNDS: DANH ĐỘNG TỪ

Hình thức: Ving – (có chức năng như một danh từ)

Cách dùng:

1. Là chủ ngữ trong câu

Eg: Entering university is a wonderful experience

2. Là 1 tân ngữ sau các (v) sau: avoid, consider, dislike, enjoy, finish, forgive, imagine, involve, practise, suggest, mind, encourage, permit, risk, recommend, regret ...

Eg: My parents suggested studying abroad

1. allow (cho phép)	13. enjoy (thích) = like = feel like	25. practice (luyện tập)
2. avoid (tránh)		26. quit (nghỉ , thôi) = give up
3. admit (thừa nhận)	= love = fancy = prefer	27. recall (nhắc nhở , nhớ)
4. advise (khuyến nhủ)	14. encourage	28. recollect (nhớ ra)

5. appreciate (đánh giá)	15. forbid: cấm	29. recommend (gợi ý)
6. complete (hoàn thành)	16. finish (hoàn thành)	30. regret + Ving (tiếc đã làm gì)
7. consider (xem xét, cân nhắc)	17. imagine (tưởng tượng)	31. risk (liều)
8. continue = go on = keep on = carry on (tiếp tục)	18. involve (bao gồm)	32. stop + Ving: dừng làm gì
9. delay (trì hoãn)	19. include (bao gồm)	33. stop + O +(from) + Ving: ngăn cản
10. deny (từ chối) ≠ give up (từ bỏ)	20. mention (đề cập)	34. spend (sử dụng thời gian)
11. discuss (thảo luận)	21. mind (phiền, ngại)	35. suggest (đề nghị)
12. dislike (không thích) = hate	22. miss (nhớ, bỏ lỡ)	
24. postpone (trì hoãn)	23. permit + Ving: cho phép	

3. Là 1 tân ngữ sau các (v) + (giới từ): agree with, apologise for, concentrate on, depend on, dream of, insist on, rely on, succeed in, focus on, carry on ...

Eg: He concentrates on preparing for the exam

4. Là tân ngữ sau các cụm từ: can't help, can't stand, feel like, be worth, no use, no good, no point ...

Eg: It's worth taking a gap year before university

1. can't help + Ving (không thể tránh / nhịn được)	6. to be (not) worth + Ving (đáng/ không đáng làm gì)
2. can't stand + Ving (không thể chịu đựng đc) = can't bear + Ving (không thể chịu đựng đc)	7. it's no use = it's no good + Ving: vô ích khi làm gì...
3. would you mind + Ving (có làm phiền...k)	8. there's no point (in) + Ving: không có lý do để...
4. to be/ get used to + Ving (quen với) = to be / get accustomed to + Ving (dần quen với)	9. to have difficulty/ fun / trouble (in) + Ving
5. to be busy + Ving (bận rộn)	10. TO GO + Ving

MỘT SỐ CẤU TRÚC CẦN PHÂN BIỆT, TRÁNH NHẦM LÃN

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1.	Try to do st Try doing st	cố gắng làm gì thử làm gì
2.	Remember to do st Remember doing st	nhớ phải làm gì nhớ đã làm gì
3.	Forget to do st Forget doing st	quên phải làm gì quên đã làm gì
4.	Advise sb to do st Advise doing st	khuyên ai đó làm gì khuyên làm gì
5.	Allow/permit sb to do st Allow/permit doing st	cho phép ai đó làm gì cho phép làm gì
6.	Recommend sb to do st Recommend doing st	đề nghị ai đó làm gì đề nghị làm gì
7.	Encourage sb to do st Encourage doing st	khuyến khích ai đó làm gì khuyến khích làm gì
8.	Mean to do st Mean doing st	dự định làm gì có nghĩa là

9.	Regret to do st Regret doing st	rất lấy làm tiếc khi phải làm gì hối tiếc vì đã làm gì
10.	Go on to do st Go on doing st	tiếp tục làm điều gì sau khi hoàn tất một công việc chỉ sự liên tục của hành động
11.	V(tri giác) + 0 + V(bare) V(tri giác) + 0 + Ving	khi chứng kiến toàn bộ sự việc khi chứng kiến một phần sự việc/ hoặc sự việc đang diễn ra
12.	Stop to do st Stop doing st	dừng lại để làm gì dừng hẳn việc gì
13.	Need to do st Need doing st = need to be done	cần làm gì cần được làm
14.	Used to do st Be/get used to doing st	thường làm gì trong quá khứ quen làm gì
15.	Start/ begin/ like/ prefer + to V Start/ begin/ like/ prefer + Ving	Bắt đầu/ thích làm gì

MỘT SỐ CẤU TRÚC VIẾT LẠI CÂU:

1. It takes/took + sb + thời gian, tiền + to V: mất bao nhiêu thời gian làm gì.

= S + spend + thời gian, tiền + Ving/ on + (n): Ai đó dành bao nhiêu thời gian vào việc gì.

Eg: It **took** me two hours **to do** all my homework: Tôi mất 2 giờ để hoàn thành tất cả các bài tập.

Eg: I **spent** two hours **doing** all my homework: Tôi dành 2 giờ vào việc hoàn thành tất cả các bài tập.

2. S_{vật} + need + Ving = S_{vật} + need + to be V_{pp}: Việc gì cần được làm. (Cấu trúc bị động)

Eg: My homework **needs finishing** by 10p.m

= My homework **needs to be finished** by 10p.m

Bài tập cần được hoàn thành trước 10h

3. Prefer + Ving + to + Ving: thích làm gì hơn làm gì

= Would prefer + to V + rather than V

= Would rather + V + than + V

Eg: I **prefer reading books to watching** TV. Tôi thích đọc sách hơn xem TV

= I would prefer **to read** books rather than **watch** TV.

= I would rather **read** books than **watch** TV.

4. S + be accustomed to + Ving = S + be used to + Ving / N: quen làm gì

5. S + often + Ved/ V2 = S + used to V: thường làm gì trong quá khứ

VD: Nana often cried when she meets with difficulties.

= Nana used to cry when she meets with difficulties

6. S + like sth = S + be + fond of + sth = S + be interested IN/ keen ON st

VD: I like do collecting stamps.

= I'm fond of collecting stamps.

7. Why don't we V ? = Let's + V = S + suggest + Ving = What about Ving = How about Ving

C. EXERCISES

Ex 1. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A. r <u>e</u> ply | B. qu <u>a</u> lify | C. a <u>p</u> ply | D. h <u>o</u> bby |
| 2. A. p <u>r</u> ogram | B. p <u>r</u> om <u>o</u> te | C. p <u>r</u> o <u>p</u> ose | D. p <u>r</u> o <u>c</u> ess |
| 3. A. s <u>u</u> ggest | B. g <u>o</u> al | C. p <u>r</u> o <u>g</u> ram | D. o <u>r</u> ganize |
| 4. A. i <u>s</u> sue | B. e <u>x</u> change | C. c <u>l</u> imate | D. d <u>i</u> ss <u>u</u> ss |
| 5. A. a <u>w</u> are | B. b <u>e</u> h <u>a</u> ve | C. r <u>e</u> l <u>a</u> te | D. e <u>x</u> ch <u>a</u> nge |
| 6. A. m <u>e</u> m <u>b</u> er | B. p <u>r</u> ep <u>a</u> re | C. e <u>v</u> ent | D. g <u>u</u> est |
| 7. A. r <u>e</u> pr <u>e</u> sent | B. s <u>e</u> ction | C. d <u>i</u> ss <u>u</u> ss | D. d <u>i</u> s <u>a</u> bility |
| 8. A. c <u>o</u> n <u>f</u> ident | B. o <u>f</u> f <u>i</u> cially | C. c <u>u</u> rr <u>e</u> nt | D. c <u>u</u> lture |
| 9. A. c <u>o</u> mm <u>u</u> nity | B. p <u>r</u> o <u>p</u> osal | C. c <u>o</u> n <u>t</u> ribute | D. c <u>o</u> n <u>f</u> ident |
| 10. A. h <u>o</u> st | B. r <u>e</u> s <u>p</u> ond | C. c <u>o</u> n <u>f</u> erence | D. w <u>o</u> rks <u>h</u> op |

Ex 2. Circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. volunteer | B. develop | C. experience | D. pollution |
| 2. A. program | B. promote | C. prepare | D. suggest |
| 3. A. poster | B. workshop | C. exchange | D. teamwork |
| 4. A. issue | B. aware | C. welcome | D. gender |
| 5. A. community | B. leadership | C. experience | D. develop |
| 6. A. understand | B. volunteer | C. represent | D. qualify |
| 7. A. exchange | B. equal | C. strengthen | D. offer |
| 8. A. confident | B. practical | C. successful | D. excellent |
| 9. A. member | B. select | C. payment | D. process |
| 10. A. surprise | B. promote | C. apply | D. manage |

Ex 3. Supply the correct verb form

- Would you **mind** (show) _____ me **how** to work the lift.
- I don't **allow** (smoke) _____ in my drawing-room.
- I **can't help** (sneeze) _____; I caught a cold yesterday **from** (sit) _____ in a draught.
- I **have no intention of** (go) _____ to that film; I **couldn't bear** (see) _____ my favorite actress in such dreadful part.
- I **suggest** (telephone) _____ the hospitals **before** (**ask**) _____ the police to look for him.
- He **postponed** (make) _____ a decision until it was too *late* to do anything.
- I distinctly **remember** (pay) _____ him. I gave him 2\$.
- Did you **remember** (give) _____ him the key of the safe? - No, I didn't. I will go and do it now.
- I'll lend you the book when I've **finished** (read) _____ it.
- I always try to **avoid** _____ (borrow) money from my friends.
- Look! It's **started** _____ (rain) again.
- You must tell me the truth. I **insist on** (tell) _____ the truth.
- I **can't stand** (work) _____ with such a rude man.
- Susan **considers** (look) _____ for another job.
- What a mess! This room **needs** (clean) _____ up. We **need** (clean) _____ it up before the company arrives.

16. Jane is looking forward **to** (see) _____ her boyfriend again.
 17. John **admitted** (surprise) _____ by the unexpected birthday party last night.
 18. My boss **spends** two hours a day (travel) _____ to work.
 19. (**Swim**) _____ is my favorite sport.
 20. I **enjoy** (play) _____ tennis with my friends.

Ex 4. Supply the correct verb form

21. Where would you recommend (**go**) _____ for my holiday?
 22. I remember (**meet**) _____ you somewhere before but I'm sorry I forget your name.
 23. In spite **of** (miss) _____ the train, we arrived on time.
 24. The man **denied** (be) _____ at the scene of the accident last night.
 25. I have to work hard these days. I am always **busy** (do) _____ my homework.
 26. I **suggested** (spend) _____ the day in the garden.
 27. Why do you **keep** (look) _____ back? Are you afraid **of** (be) _____ followed?
 28. We must **avoid** (hurt) _____ other people's feeling.
 29. (Learn) _____ a foreign language takes a long time.
 30. Jack **admitted**(steal) _____ the money.
 31. She warned the little boy **against** _____ (play) with matches.
 32. Tom **regrets** (**spend**) _____ too much time (play) _____ computer games.
 33. Students **stopped** (make) _____ noise when the teacher came in.
 34. Would you **mind** (turn) _____ off the radio?
 35. They **postponed** (build) _____ an elementary school for lack of finance.
 36. **It's no use** (advise) _____ him. He never allows anybody to give advice.
 37. Is there anything here **worth** (buy) _____?
 38. The police didn't **permit** (camp) _____ in this wood for security reasons.
 39. She is looking forward **to** (see) _____ her friends.
 40. She **prefers** (eat) _____ **to** (prepare) _____ meals.

Ex 5. Supply the correct verb form

41. He **used** _____ (talk) about the value of a good education when she was younger.
 42. Larry **isn't used to** _____ (wear) a suit and tie everyday.
 43. We **regret** _____ (inform) you that the meeting has been cancelled
 44. We **regret** _____ (lend) him some money. He never paid me back.
 45. At the news agent she **stopped** _____ (buy) a newspaper.
 46. There's too much noise. Can you all **stop** _____ (talk), please?
 47. I **tried** _____ (move) the table, but it was too heavy.
 48. I **tried** _____ (wear) the pair of shoes.
 49. I will **remember** _____ (pick) you up at the airport.
 50. I **remember** _____ (watch) this film before
 51. He's absent-minded. He always **forgets** _____ (lock) the door.
 52. I'll never **forget** _____ (fall) off the horse last year.
 53. We **missed** (watch) _____ a football match last night.
 54. My family is **considering** (take) _____ a trip to the USA next year.
 55. You should **try** (wear) _____ any shirts you want to buy.
 56. There are people **can't help** (laugh) _____ when they see someone slip on a banana skin.

57. He went to bed **without** (lock) _____ the doors.
58. The flowers **need** (water) _____ but you needn't water them now.
59. She apologized to me **for** (be) _____ so impolite last night.
60. Don't **forget** (lock) _____ the door before going to bed

Ex 6. Supply the correct verb form

1. I'm not in a hurry. I don't **mind** _____ (wait) for you.
2. I'll lend you the book when I've **finished** _____ (read) it.
3. My father gave **up** _____ (smoke) three years ago.
4. I always try to **avoid** _____ (borrow) money from my friends.
5. Could you please **stop** _____ (make) so much noise?
6. **Stop** (talk) _____. I am **trying** (finish) _____ a letter.
7. After walking three hours, we **stopped** (rest) _____ and let the others catch up with us.
8. My sister always **enjoys** _____ (listen) to classical music
9. I've put **off** _____ (write) the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
10. My mother **can't stand** _____ (stay) at home without doing anything.
11. When I saw her in that funny hat, I **couldn't help** _____ (laugh).
12. Please, don't **forget** _____ (post) the letter for me today! It's urgent.
13. If you want to improve English, you should **practise** _____ (speak) it more often.
14. The only thing that prevented her **from** _____ (study) law was a lack of time and money.
15. "I must **remember** _____ (phone) the hospital," she thought.
16. Men will have to **get used to** _____ (think) of women as equals, and not just as housewives or pretty faces.
17. You must **remember** _____ (buy) some sugar. We haven't got any now.
18. Sometimes I put **off** _____ (do) my homework.
19. You have to decide where you want to go to school next year. You can't **postpone** _____ (make) that decision much longer
20. I wanted to go to Mexico. Sally **suggested** _____ (go) to Hawaii.
21. Tony **mentioned** _____ (take) the bus to school instead **of** _____ (walk).
22. I **appreciate** _____ (be) able to study in peace and quiet.
23. I **have trouble** _____ (understand) Mrs. Maxwell when she speaks. She talks too fast.
24. I **spent** five hours _____ (do) my homework last night.
25. Would you **mind** _____ (open) the door? Thanks.
26. He **tried** (explain) _____ but she refused to listen
27. The restaurant doesn't allow (smoke) _____ at all.
28. The restaurant doesn't allow people _____ (smoke)
29. His doctor **advised** him (give) _____ up eating fast food
30. His doctor **advised** (give) _____ up eating fast food

Ex 7. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

1. It was his own fault, but I couldn't help _____ sorry for him.
A. feeling B. to feel C. having felt D. to have felt
2. The medical authorities warned everyone not to drink the water without _____ it.

- A. being boiled B. boiling C. having boiled D. having to boil
3. Most people talk too much and don't realize how important_____is.
A. to be listening B. to be listened C. have listened D. listening
4. If you've finished_____the dictionary, I'd like to borrow it.
A. to have used B. to use C. using D. having used
5. Would you mind_____?
A. that I am reading aloud B. explaining it once again, please
C. what causes you a lot of trouble D. to bring the books back by tomorrow
6. On the whole, I enjoy_____our local club, but I think there are far too many rules and regulations to feel completely at ease.
A. attending B. attend C. to attend D. being attended
7. I deeply regret_____to her so severely yesterday. She was badly hurt.
A. to be speaking B. to speak C. speaking D. being spoken
8. Smokers generally do know that smoking is extremely harmful, but it's just that they can't help_____it.
A. doing B. to do C. do D. having done
9. She thanked me for_____her a lot when she was in trouble.
A. helped B. helping C. to help D. help
10. I think_____outside in the open air is much more enjoyable than_____exercise in some stuffy gyms.
A. to walk - done B. walking - doing C. walk - to be doing D. having walked - do
11. She is looking forward to_____you again.
A. meet B. meeting C. met D. be met
12. You can't prevent him from_____alcohol.
A. drink B. to drink C. drinking D. drank
13. In spite of_____extremely tired, I went to school.
A. to be B. be C. being D. am
14. He got good marks at his exams because he spent almost his time _____ his lessons.
A. revise B. revising C. to revise D. to be revised
15. It's no good_____to him, he never answers letters.
A. write B. being written C. writing D. to write
16. The children loved_____the old castle.
A. explore B. exploring C. explored D. to explore
17. Who suggested_____here for the picnic?
A. come B. came C. to come D. coming
18. At last, he admitted_____that box.
A. to open B. open C. to be opened D. opening
19. My girlfriend is afraid of_____out alone when it gets dark.
A. goes B. to go C. going D. go
20. I'm absolutely fed up with_____to the same place for our holidays year after year. Let's consider_____elsewhere this summer, shall we?
A. to go - to go B. having gone - go C. gone - going D. going - going
21. Billy really enjoys_____but unfortunately, his parents don't approve of it and they are making him join the school football team instead
A. to dance B. to be dancing C. dancing D. having danced

22. I don't recall _____ such a dull film as The English Patient before.
 A. to watch B. watching C. to be watching D. to have watched
23. Why doesn't he fancy _____ with us to the pub?
 A. having come B. coming C. to have come D. to come
24. Actually I dislike _____ by train, but I still prefer it to _____ because at least on a train you are still on the ground!
 A. to travel - have flown B. having travelled - being flown
 C. travelling - flying D. travelled - be flying
25. When Grandma came to stay with us, she wasn't accustomed _____ in such a big city, so initially she felt terribly disoriented.
 A. having lived B. living C. to living D. to be living
26. You know there is no point in _____ about the past - after all, you can't change it, can you?
 A. to worry B. having worried C. to be worrying D. worrying
27. The board of director discuss the project, then went on _____ another topic
 A. to discuss B. discuss C. discussing D. discussed
28. Why do you continue _____ there if you don't like your job?
 A. to work B. working C. worked D. both A and B
29. He regrets not _____ to see his grandparents in Paris.
 A. to go B. went C. gone D. going
30. It's no use _____ his opinion.
 A) asking B) to ask C) ask D) asks

Ex 8. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

31. Anyone can _____ used to _____ a life of luxury.
 A. get/ live B. to get/ living C. to get/ to live D. get/ living
32. She should avoid _____ other people's feeling.
 A) hurting B) to hurt C) hurt D) hurts
33. Students stopped _____ noise when the teacher came in.
 A. make B. to make C. making D. made
34. She couldn't bear _____ tears when she saw the film "Romeo and Juliet".
 A. shed B. to shed C. shedding D. sheds
35. Ann likes _____ but she hates _____ up.
 A. cook/ washing B. to cook/ wash C. cooking/ washed D. cooking/ washing
36. I enjoy _____ to classical music
 A. listening B. to listen C. listens D. listen
37. I really regret _____ your feeling when I asked you such a silly question.
 A. hurt B. to hurt C. hurting D. hurts
38. He'll try _____ the same mistake again.
 A. not make B. to not make C. not making D. not to make
39. They postpone _____ an Element School for the lack of finance.
 A. built B. to build C. building D. builds
40. It's no use _____ him. He never allows anybody _____ advice.
 A. advise/ give B. to advise/ to give C. advising/ giving D. advising/ to give

41. Are his ideas worth _____ to?
 A. listen B. to listen C. listening D. listened
42. He always avoids _____ me in the streets.
 A. meet B. to meet C. met D. meeting
43. I dislike _____ in line.- So do I. That's why I prefer _____ at night when there are fewer people.
 A. wait/ shop B. wait/ shopping C. waiting/ shopping D. waiting/ to shop
44. He continued _____ after his illness.
 A. worked B. to work C. to working D. working
45. My watch's hands keeps _____
 A. stopping B. to stop C. stopped D. stop
46. My grandfather is used to _____ up early in the morning.
 A. getting B. to get C. get D. got
47. Don't forget _____ her message when you see her.
 A. give B. to give C. giving D. gave
48. I can't help _____ his opinions.
 A. consider B. to consider C. considering D. considered
49. You should try _____ any shirts you want to buy.
 A. wear B. to wear C. wearing D. wears
50. He used to fall asleep without _____ his shoes off.
 A. take B. to take C. taking D. taken
51. I stopped _____ about her illness and went on _____ you about all her other problems.
 A. to talk/ telling B. to talk/ to tell C. talking/ telling D. talk/ tell
52. You should give up _____ right now if you want _____ longer.
 A. smoke/ lived B. to smoke/ living C. smoking/ to live D. smoked/ live
53. Students stopped _____ noise when the teacher came in.
 A. make B. to make C. making D. made
54. He spends hours _____ to repair his car.
 A. try B. to try C. trying D. tries
55. I remember _____ you somewhere last month.
 A. met B. to meet C. meet D. meeting
56. I like _____ to school by bus, but I hate _____ in the rain and wait for it.
 A) go/ to stand B) to go/ stand C) going/ standing D) went/ stood
57. Does your sister like _____?
 A) cooks B) cooking C) to be cooked D) being cooked
58. This girl can't bear _____ alone.
 A) am B) to be C) being D) been
59. My uncle has given up _____
 A) to smoke B) smoke C) smokes D) smoking
60. Do you mind _____ to John ask him _____ us?
 A) speaking/ to help B) to speak/ help C) speak/ help D) speaks/ to help

Ex 9. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

61. Please stop _____ me in the middle of the sentence.

- A) interrupt B) to interrupt C) interrupting D) interrupts
62. My brother gave up _____ two years ago.
A) smokes B) smoke C) to smoke D) smoking
63. I can't help _____ for her acceptance.
A) to wait B) waiting C) wait D) waited
64. Don't be afraid of _____ that animal.
A) touch B) touches C) touching D) to touch
65. I am accustomed to _____ on my own.
A) living B) to live C) live D) lives
66. They are looking forward to your news.
A) hear B) to hear C) hearing D) heard
67. American women have got used toindependently recently.
A) live B) to live C) living D) lives
68. Those shirts need _____ but you needn't _____ them now.
A. iron/ iron B. to iron/ to iron C. ironing/ iron D. ironed/ to iron
69. They finished _____ and then they wanted _____ out for pleasure.
A. learn/ to go B. to learn/ go C. learnt/ goes D. learning/ to go
70. They postpone _____ an Element School for the lack of finance.
A. built B. to build C. building D. builds
71. It's no use _____ him. He never allows anybody _____ advice.
A. advise/ give B. to advise/ to give C. advising/ giving D. advising/ to give
72. Are his ideas worth _____ to?
A. listen B. to listen C. listening D. listened
73. He always avoids _____ me in the streets.
A. meet B. to meet C. met D. meeting
74. We need to stop _____ at what damage we have done to the nature and try _____ it before it's too late.
A. looking/ to fix B. to look/ to fix C. to look/ fixing D. looking/ fixing
75. We walked for ten kilometers and then we stopped _____ a rest.
A. to have B. have C. having D. has
76. Your hair is too long now. It needs _____.
A. to cut B. cutting C. being cut D. to be cutting
77. I'm sorry that I didn't remember _____ \$100 from you, but I promise _____ you back as soon as I get my salary next week.
A. borrowing – to pay B. to borrow – having paid
C. having borrowed – pay D. to be borrowing – paying
78. My brother likes _____ funny stories.
A. read B. reads C. reading D. have read
79. He was so interested in the football match that he forgot _____ her.
A. phone B. to phone C. phoning D. phoned
80. My brother is fond of _____ stamps.
A. collect B. to collect C. collected D. collecting
81. I suggest _____ the hospital before _____ the police to look for him.
A. call – ask B. to call – to ask C. calling – asking D. to call – asking

82. She _____ in Oxford. Then she moved to London.

- A. gets used to living B. used to living C. used to live D. is used to living

83. He kept _____ for an explanation and she didn't know how _____ him.

- A. asking – to answer B. asking – answering C. to ask – to answer D. to ask – answering

84. The board of director discuss the project, then went on _____ another topic

- A. to discuss B. discuss C. discussing D. discussed

85. He regrets not _____ to see his grandparents in Paris.

- A. to go B. went C. gone D. going

86. She should avoid _____ other people's feeling.

- A) hurting B) to hurt C) hurt D) hurts

87. Students stopped _____ noise when the teacher came in.

- A. make B. to make C. making D. made

88. She couldn't bear _____ tears when she saw the film "Romeo and Juliet".

- A. shed B. to shed C. shedding D. sheds

89. They postpone _____ an Element School for the lack of finance.

- A. built B. to build C. building D. builds

90. It's no use _____ him. He never allows anybody _____ advice.

- A. advise/ give B. to advise/ to give C. advising/ giving D. advising/ to give

Ex 10. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

91. Are his ideas worth to?

- A. listen B. to listen C. listening D. listened

92. He always avoids _____ me in the streets.

- A. meet B. to meet C. met D. meeting

93. My grandfather is used to _____ up early in the morning.

- A. getting B. to get C. get D. got

94. I can't help _____ his opinions.

- A. consider B. to consider C. considering D. considered

95. He is looking forward to _____ this result from this contest.

- A. receive B. receiving C. to receive D. to receiving

96. It's no use _____ those things.

- A. buy B. buying C. to buy D. to be bought

97. After _____, she invited the audience to ask questions.

- A. finish B. finished C. finishing D. to finish

98. Robbins started _____ a few years ago.

- A. to jog B. jogging C. jog D. A and B are correct

99. I suggest _____ some more mathematics puzzles.

- A. do B. to do C. doing D. done

100. My computer needs _____.

- A. repair B. to repair C. repairing D. repaired

101. Alice isn't interested in _____ for a new job

- A. look B. to look C. looks D. looking

102. When Beth got tired, she stopped _____

- A. working B. to work C. work D. works
103. She enjoys _____ with many people
- A. work B. working C. to work D. works
104. They sometimes avoid _____ him
- A. meeting B. meet C. to meet D. meets
105. Would you mind _____ the door? Thanks
- A. opening B. open C. opens D. to open
106. It is no good _____ sorry for yourself.
- A. to feel B. feeling C. feel D. felt
107. Peter regrets _____ Marry's birthday party
- A. not to attend B. not attending C. not to be attending D. not to be attended
108. Could you please stop _____ so much noise?
- a. make B. to make C. made D. making
109. It is pointless to try to make him change his mind
- A. It is a waste of time trying and making him change his mind
- B. It is a waste of time to try and make him change his mind
- C. There is no time to try to make him change his mind
- D. There is no time trying to make him change his mind
110. It's a waste of time trying to explain anything to Tony.
- A. Tony should be given explanation. B. It's not worth trying to explain anything to Tony.
- C. To save time, explain it to Tony. D. It's well worth trying to explain things to Tony.

Ex 11. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts A,B,C or D of each sentence.

- Let's stop to watch so much TV so that we can read or go out instead **D**.
- He postponed to make a decision till it was too late to do anything.
- Don't forget calling me as soon as you arrive here.
- Lan should seriously consider to become a singer. She's a great talent.
- Don't forget calling me as soon as you arrive here.
- I want to travel because I enjoy to meet people and seeing new places
- I didn't use to going swimming when I lived in the countryside.
- Wearing uniforms help students feel equal whether they are rich or poor.
- I enjoyed listening to traditional music and go dancing with my friends.
- She is looking forward to go to Europe after she finishes her studies at the university.
- What about play tennis instead of going to the cinema?
- Stay in bed all day is not good for our health, isn't it?
- The room is so tidy that it need clean without delay.
- My aunt has begun taught English for twenty years.
- Many of my students enjoy to surf the web in their free time.
- We are used to live next door to each other at one time.
- How about to use public buses instead of cars?
- It is believed that in the near future robots will be used to doing things such as cooking
- My father used to giving me some good advice whenever I had a problem
- The doctor advised him to avoid eating fatty foods, having more fresh vegetables and drink much water.

21. My mother still spends 14 hours a day do the housework
22. I didn't feel like to go to work this morning because it was raining hard
23. The tongue is the principal organ of taste, and is crucial for chewing, swallowed, and speaking
24. Because his sickness, he didn't take part in the English competition

Ex 12. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

1. The main goals of the ASEAN Youth Volunteer Program are _____ youth volunteering and helping the development of the ASEAN community
 A. promoting B. reducing C. proposing D. selecting
2. Taking part in the program was an _____ he would never forget
 A. experienced B. inexperienced C. experience D. inexperience
3. To become a volunteer, you must be _____ for the program
 A. qualify B. qualified C. unqualified D. disqualified
4. Participating in this summer camp was an _____ experience for me
 A. forgetful B. forgettable C. forgetfully D. unforgettable
5. You need to _____ a community project related to the theme for the year
 A. reject B. reach C. approve D. propose
6. Ms Pang suggested _____ their website in order to find out the theme
 A. checking B. examining C. inspecting D. investigating
7. Cultural _____ is the best way for young people to understand other countries' values and ideas
 A. change B. exchange C. values D. shock
8. Singapore has made a huge _____ to scholarships for ASEAN's students
 A. decision B. effort C. contribution D. arrangement
9. Students with good _____ skills usually communicate well and manage teamwork effectively
 A. analytical B. critical thinking C. problem-solving D. leadership
10. The current _____ relating to the environment is being discussed now
 A. exchange B. contribution C. knowledge D. issue
11. Being told about cultures from other countries annually is an _____ experience
 A. surprised B. eye-opening C. knowledge D. everyday
12. All participants agree that more opportunities should be given to women so that they can _____ their countries at international events
 A. present B. propose C. represent D. apply
13. We seek ways to strengthen cooperative _____ between our two countries.
 A. organisation B. relation C. experience D. program
- The royal wedding achieved the largest audience ever for a _____ event. Everyone watched it on the Internet
 A. dramatic B. social C. annual D. live-streamed
14. Each deputy should be _____ for one ASEAN community council, supported by a team of competent and able lawyers.
 A. blamed B. capable C. in charge D. responsible
15. Vietnamese athletes compete regionally and internationally and _____ high ranks in many sports.
 A. hold B. keep C. mark D. score
16. Lao PDR stands _____ Lao People's Democratic Republic
 A. by B. for C. on D. with

17. ASEAN ___ of ten Southeast Asian countries, namely: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

A. consists B. contains C. includes D. involves

18. We need to be _____ speakers because every company appreciates the ability to present ideas in front of an audience

A. confide B. confidence C. confident D. confidential

19. Participants have to have community work _____ because this project need practical skills and knowledge

A. skills B. solution C. experience D. confidence

20. The 28th and 29th ASEAN Summits will focus ___ efforts to build the ASEAN Community.

A. at B. for C. in D. on

Ex 13. Fill in the blank with a suitable word given in the box

Volunteer	Issues	Leadership	Represented	Participants
Community	Qualified	Exchange	Proposed	Awareness

- The community is working together to address social _____
- She's extremely well _____ for the volunteering position
- They called on the United State to show greater _____ in the fight against climate change
- The three countries had _____ a plan for him to hand over power to a chosen successor.
- Policies which strengthen friendship between Vietnam and other countries will benefit the wider _____
- The competition attracted over 500 contestants who _____ eight different countries.
- Most conference _____ expressed their support for the idea
- We get together once a month for a mutual _____ of ideas.
- The group is trying to raise public _____ about the importance of creating bonds with other countries.
- She was a _____ for the Red Cross before training as a nurse.

Ex 14. Fill in the blank with a suitable word given in the box

Apply	Eye-opening	Proposal	Development	Hold
Relations	Aims	Live-streamed	Contribution	Present

- Education stimulates the _____ of critical thinking and problem solving skills
- We have tried to _____ our ideas about benefits of being part of ASEAN
- Our school will _____ a welcome party for foreign friends from other Asian countries
- I have decided to _____ for this new job
- _____ with neighbouring countries are under strain at present.
- ASEAN talk show on women in sport _____ at promoting gener equality through sport
- The discussion of these representatives will be _____ via Facebook
- It's an _____ experience; everyone has the opportunity to participate in culural exchange
- His _____ that the system should be changed was approved
- He made a very positive _____ to the success of the project.

Ex 15. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

1. The _____ for a new high-speed railway met with strong opposition. (PROPOSE)
2. The interesting activities are what makes the volunteer work so _____. (FORGET)
3. She is professionally _____ for social worker. (QUALIFY)
4. The women are demanding full _____ with the men of their community (EQUAL)
5. His plan does not offer a real _____ to the problem. (SOLVE)
6. We are just making the final _____ for the festival. (ARRANGE)
7. He was a worthy _____ of the Nobel Prize. (RECEIVE)
8. He'd learned to be _____ in his ability to handle anything life threw at him. (CONFIDE)
9. The measures should help create jobs and _____ the economy. (STRONG)
10. He made a major _____ to peace in the region. (CONTRIBUTE)
11. The leaflet has been produced with the aim of increasing public _____ of the disease. (AWARE)
12. The games is an international sporting event with more than three thousand _____. (PARTICIPATE)
13. The country is crying out for a change in _____. (LEAD)
14. I was voted student _____ for my class. (REPRESENT)
15. This sporting event helps offer the opportunity for people with _____ (DISABLE)
16. In New year festivals, people often wish one another _____ for the year to come (PROSPER)

Ex 16. Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition

1. She usually replies immediately _____ comments on her posts.
2. I was sorry to hear _____ your accident.
3. Have you ever heard _____ Chat GPT which is an AI robot
4. I look forward to hearing _____ you.
5. How many countries took part _____ the last Olympic Games?
6. We encourage students to participate fully _____ the running of the college.
7. The whole class is working hard preparing _____ the exams. Be qualified FOR
8. The community depends _____ the shipping industry for its survival.
9. Scores in the competition were not significantly related _____ gender.
10. He was keen _____ proposing ideas about activities for the welcome event
11. I have decided to apply _____ this new job
12. The rules applied _____ employees and their behaviour at work.
13. The training programme aims _____ raising employees' awareness about human rights
14. The students' participation is contributing hugely _____ the success of this event.
15. The conference is a good place to share information and exchange ideas _____ foreign friends
16. He was eager to communicate _____ other athletics from other Asian countries
17. School Tour Program helps raise awareness _____ ASEAN and promote cultural exchanges
18. The new event which is about discovering ASEAN charm is looking _____ participants
19. It seemed a reasonable solution _____ a difficult problem. Make friends with
20. They're calling _____ all men and boys to join the competition
21. Cooperating with other countries is beneficial _____ all members
22. We put _____ a call for ideas for activities to welcome guests
23. The organizers failed to make the necessary arrangements _____ dealing with so many people.
24. The agreement created the bonds _____ other countries in the association

25. At Tet, people usually light fireworks which can scare _____ bad luck
26. Thai people splash each other with water in this holiday because they believe that water will wash _____ bad luck and ill health.

Ex 17. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)

1. The scholarship is renewed annually and may be stopped if the students have poor academic records or bad behaviours.
A every day B. every month C. every week D. every year
1. Young college and university students participate in helping the poor who have suffered badly in wars or natural disasters.
A. Get involved B. interfere with C. join hands D. come into
2. In Thailand, it's against the law to litter on the pavement. If you are caught, you can be fined up to \$2000 Baht.
A evil B. illegal C. immoral D. wrong
3. 15 The beautiful sights in Sa Pa, Mui Ne and Ha Noi all contribute to the country's magic charm.
A. beauty B. fame C. image D. value
4. Our survey also found that 75 per cent of those quizzed knew three or more of their neighbours.
A. interviewed B. asked C. replied D. examined
5. Viet Nam and Laos will closely cooperate to strengthen the solidarity of ASEAN and enhance the vital role of the group in regional security structure.
A. agreement B. cooperation C. separation D. fellowship
6. Viet Nam is famous for World Heritage Sites like Ha Long Bay and Hoi An Ancient Town.
A. honoured B. popular C. well-known D. unknown
7. The country's continued prosperity is dependent on the opportunities and achievements of all its residents.
A. poverty B. inflation C. insecurity D. Wealth
8. Many people afraid that the victory of US president-elect Donald Trump might affect stability in Asia, more specifically in the ASEAN region.
A. failure B. insecurity C. poverty D. weakness
9. Amanita argued that Indonesia would continue to play a role in maintaining peace and promoting democratisation in ASEAN.
A. assisting B. lessening C. preserving D. upholding

Ex 18. Circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

1. Maria : Mom, I finally won the music contest.

Mother : ...

- A. It's a usual thing B. You must be better next time
C. I'm proud of you D. Do your best!

2. Budi : Sir, I have got an A for my English composition.

Teacher : you deserve it.

- A. Well-done! B. What a pity! C. Pardon me? D. Oh really?

3. Laura and Mary are talking about Mary's room.

Laura: "What a lovely room you have!"

Mary: "_____"

- A. Of course not, It's not costly C. No problem

B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in.

D. Thanks. I think so

4. **Giang:** You're really an excellent student, **Hồng**.

Hồng: _____. I'm still very bad. I think I have to try my best to keep pace with you, **Giang**.

A. Certainly

C. Sure

B. You must be kidding

D. You're welcome

5. **Hạnh:** I don't know what tailor's that can make such a beautiful dress for you, **Hiền**!

Hiền: _____, **Hạnh**. I've finally found a style that suits me so much.

A. Never mind

C. I'm glad you like it

B. Go to the canteen with me

D. Nice to see you

6. **Thành:** I really enjoy your public speaking skills, **Nga**. Your English is really good, too.

Nga: _____, **Thành**. Thank you very much for your sincere compliment. You made me try much harder.

A. It's very kind of you to say so

C. I'm certainly very famous for those things

B. That's not your work

D. Yes, of course. It's me!

7. **Peter:** "Your hair is terrific, **Cindy**!" - **Cindy:** " _____."

A. No way

C. By all means

B. It's kind of you to say so

D. Just a minute

8. **Lina:** Your handwriting is clear and beautiful, **Edo**.

Edo: _____

A. Excuse me

C. Sorry

B. Thanks

D. Yes, please

9. **Mira:** What a great performance, **Ana**!

Ana: _____, **Mira**

A. Thanks for your appreciation

C. You are great

B. Nice job

D. Is that yours?

10. **Sita:** Well done on getting that contract!

A. Thanks, but it wasn't all my work.

C. Thanks for asking.

B. Thanks, but it was all my work.

D. I can't believe that.

11. **Flo:** Hi, **Jay**! Your new shoes are lovely.

Jay: Really?

A. I know. I like it too.

C. They're handmade. Thanks.

B. It's just too much.

D. But I don't like it.

12. **Irma:** Thank you for coming to my birthday party.

Julia: You're welcome. I like this.

Irma: Thank you. Please enjoy it.

A. Don't worry.

C. I will go.

B. Your party is lame.

D. Your party is interesting.

13. **Mr Rohmad:** I heard that you've passed your exams. _____, **Didi**!

Didi: Thank you very much, **Sir**.

A. Wish me luck

C. I'm sorry to hear that

B. Well done

D. Thank you

14. **Indri:** Hi, **Ajeng**. I heard that your daughter scores the highest grades in the class.

Ajeng: Yes, she does.

Indri:

Ajeng: *Thanks.*

Indri: *You must be very proud of her.*

Ajeng: *Of course, I am.*

A. You did a great job!

B. I know you did it well.

C. How clever you are.

D. What an outstanding student she is.

15. Kim : Manager, is there something wrong with my work?

Manager : None.

Kim : Thank you.

A. You do it well.

B. You are fired

C. Hurry up!

D. Your work is all wrong.

16. "I got 8.0 for the ielts, Mom." – B: " _____ "

A. Good for you. Thank you.

B. I'm glad you say so.

C. Well done, son! I'm very proud of you.

D. You can do it.

17. "You have done a really good job." – B: " _____ "

A. Thanks. How nice of you to say so.

B. Thank you. You really deserve it.

C. Thanks. I'm proud of you.

D. Thank you. It's going to be alright.

18. What if I fail the exam tomorrow?" – B: " _____ "

A. It's OK. Thanks.

B. Be confident.

C. Not at all. You can make it.

D. You can do it. Thanks anyway.

19. "She's accepted my proposal." – B: " _____ "

A. Wow! Congratulations.

B. Thanks, but don't worry.

C. What a nice girl!

D. My pleasure.

20. Mr Rohmad: I heard that you passed your exams. ..., Didi!

Didi: Thank you very much, Sir.

A. Well done

B. I'm sorry to hear that

C. Thank you

D. wish me luck

A. Your performance is great

B. That's a nice pair of shoes you have on!

21. Ardo : I must compliment you on your basketball game. You played well, David

David : _____ The opponents play great too.

Ardo : I know. But you are in your best performance.

David : I tried to do my best.

A. I feel so awful

B. Thanks a lot

C. Congratulations

D. I am afraid

22. Joe : You look very happy, Matt. What's happening?

Matt : Guess what? I got the first place in story telling competition.

Joe : Congratulations on your achievement.

A. I don't believe it.

B. What happened

C. That's too bad

D. Fantastic!

Ex 19. Rewrite the following sentences as long as the meaning is unchanged

1. "Why don't we go to the cinema?"

He suggested _____

2. It takes Thanh 3 hours a day to do her homework

Thanh spends _____

3. I would like to do the laundry every day

I am interested _____

4. It is necessary to check your health every six months

Checking _____

5. Hoa managed to lose weights to keep in shape

Hoa succeeded _____

6. He would rather eat vegetables and fruits than eat meat

He prefers _____

7. My sister expects to meet me next summer in Hanoi.

My sister looks forward _____

8. We want to play football with our close friends at weekends.

We feel like _____

9. Shall we go for a walk?

What about _____

10. It is really quite easy to learn English.

Learning _____

Ex 20. Rewrite the following sentences as long as the meaning is unchanged

1. I don't want to go to the movie tonight.

I don't feel like _____.

2. Could you turn the radio down?

Would you mind _____

3. Will you invite your friends on Sundays?

Do you consider _____

4. He would rather read books than watch television.

He prefers _____

5. "You were driving too fast." "Yes, it's true. Sorry."

She admitted _____

6. "You broke into the shop." "No, I didn't."

The boy denied _____

7. Why don't we participate in the competition?

I suggest _____

8. I wish I hadn't told him the truth.

→ I regret _____

9. I spent years building up my collection.

→ It _____

10. It is very interesting to dance around the campfire

Dancing _____

Ex 21. Rewrite the following sentences as long as the meaning is unchanged

1. We last saw Tom when he moved to Bristol.

We haven't _____

2. She didn't say a word as she left the room.

She left the room without _____

3. I prefer going out for a meal to staying at home.

I'd rather _____

4. I don't normally go into city by car.

I am not used to _____

5. The thick fog made it impossible for me to drive to work.

The thick fog prevented _____

6. It took them 3 years to finish this building.

They spent _____

7. Reading scientific books is one of my interests.

I'm keen _____

8. Shall we organise the party?

What about _____

9. Why don't we plant more trees?

I suggest _____

10. I am very pleased that we shall go camping next weekend

I'm looking _____

Ex 22. Rewrite the following sentences as long as the meaning is unchanged

1. She doesn't want to do her homework

She doesn't feel like _____

2. It's not good idea to go out in the rain

It's better to avoid _____

3. Could you close the window?

Would you mind _____

4. Shall we help him paint the wall?

Do you consider _____

5. Would you please prepare dinner?

Would you mind _____

6. He didn't talk anything when he came in the house.

He came in the house without _____

7. He likes to play tennis than to go swimming.

He prefers _____

8. Doing this work is useless.

It's no _____

9. It is difficult for me to study maths

I have difficulty _____

10. We expect to travel around our country.

We look _____

Ex 23. Listen to the conversation. Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

	TRUE	FALSE
--	------	-------

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mai is writing an essay about the different cultures in the ASEAN countries. 2. The ASEAN region has the largest number of people speaking English in the world 3. About 50 million people speak English in the ASEAN region. 4. The people in the ASEAN region share the same culture. 5. There are over 50 ethnic groups in Viet Nam. | | |
|--|--|--|

Ex 24. Listen to the recording and fill in the blanks

ASG stands for ASIAN School Games. This event is organised every year by an ASEAN member state. The organisation that supports the ASG is the ASEAN School Sports Council (ASSC). ASSC (1) _____ sports activities for school students in ASEAN member states.

The ASG aims to establish and strengthen friendship among ASEAN students. When participating in ASG sports events and (2) _____ exchanges, the ASEAN youth have a chance to learn more about the culture and history of ASEAN and its member states. They also share information and (3) _____, which promotes solidarity and mutual understanding among young people.

The first ASG took place in 2009 in Thailand**d**. Thailand finished on top of the medal table with 72 gold medals. Viet Nam was second with 18 gold medals. The second ASG was (4) _____ in 2010 in Malaysia**a**. Malaysia was first with 45 gold medals, followed by Thailand with 32. Singapore (5) _____ the third ASG in 2011. Thailand won the Games with 29 gold medals. Singapore was second with 26. The fourth ASG was held in 2012 in Indonesia**a**. Thailand dominated the Games again and won 38 gold medals. Indonesia was second with 33 gold medals.

The fifth ASG took place in Viet Nam in 2013. The host dominated the Games and finished on top of the medal table with 50 gold medals. Malaysia was second with 25. None of the teams went home empty-handed**d**
I have more detailed information about each ASG. Just come and talk to me if you are interested**d**

Ex 25. Read the passage and choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an organization of ten Southeast Asian countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, (1) ___ Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. It promotes political, economic, cultural and social cooperation (2) ___ its members. Although ASEAN works for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, it is not a defence organization.

The members of ASEAN cooperate in such fields (3) ___ population control, prevention of drug abuse, (4) ___ research and combating terrorism. Teachers, students and artists of the member nations exchange visits. In addition, the organization develops plans to promote tourism in ASEAN countries and to encourage programs of Southeast Asian studies. It works to (5) ___ trade barriers among the members.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. the | B. a | C. an | D. Ø |
| 2. A. between | B. through | C. among | D. from |
| 3. A. like | B. as | C. alike | D. that |
| 4. A. scientific | B. science | C. scientist | D. scientifically |
| 5. A. increase | B. prevent | C. develop | D. reduce |

Ex 26. Read the passage and choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was (6) ___ on August 8 1967 in Bangkok by the five original member countries, (7) ___, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand**d**. Brunei Darussalam

(8) ___ on January 8, 1984, Vietnam on July 28, 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on July 23, 1997, and Cambodia on April 30, 1999.

As of 2006, the ASEAN region has a population of about 560 million, a total area of 4.5 million square kilometers, a combined gross (9) ___ product of almost US\$ 1,100 billion, and a total trade of about US\$ 1,400 billion.

The ASEAN Declaration states that the aims and purposes of the Association are to (10) ___ economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to promote regional peace.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. established | B. constructed | C. rebuilt | D. decorated |
| 2. A. such | B. like | C. namely | D. as |
| 3. A. took up | B. joined | C. represented | D. involved |
| 4. A. home | B. exotic | C. domestic | D. household |
| 5. A. fetch | B. endeavor | C. poach | D. accelerate |

Ex 27. Read the following passage and mark the letter A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Asia's economic, political and cultural importance is growing (1) _____ a never-before seen rate. Take China, for example: In terms of purchasing power, China is now the largest (2) _____ of the world, having recently (3) _____ over the crown from the long time leader United States. Understanding the fundamental structural changes in the global economy and having studied abroad in Asia is a huge asset on your (4) _____ when competing for jobs.

(5) _____ the increasing importance of the continent, many international with experience in companies are expanding to Asia and need (6) _____ with experience in Asian markets and culture. To get a (7) _____ of the action and business ideas flowing from Asia, visit Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation's (APEC) website.

One of the most important variables behind the miracle of the speed of growth and recovery in the Asian economies is the (8) _____ of education. The competition for top schools and universities starts from a very early (9) _____. The point of education in Asia is to equip people to become productive members of their given societies as (10) _____ as equip the students with the skills and mentality to be (11) _____ to successfully compete against the masses of other applicants. Asian students and schools receive continuously top marks in international rankings. This has been directly (12) _____ in the success stories of several Asian countries.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. at | B. by | C. on | D. with |
| 2. A. economic | B. economical | C. economically | D. economy |
| 3. A. came | B. passed | C. kicked | D. taken |
| 4. A. summary | B. profile | C. resume | D. requirement |
| 5. A. Although | B. Because | C. Despite | D. Due to |
| 6. A. employees | B. employers | C. employment | D. unemployment |
| 7. A. glance | B. glimpse | C. look | D. view |
| 8. A. quality | B. qualification | C. quantity | D. quantification |
| 9. A. age | B. period | C. semester | D. year |
| 10. A. far | B. long | C. much | D. well |
| 11. A. able | B. capable | C. disable | D. unable |
| 12. A. allowed | B. influenced | C. provided | D. reflected |

Ex 28. Read the extract from a short brochure introducing Indonesia. Match the subheadings (A-E) with the paragraphs (1-5)

A. Economy B. Sports C. Area and population D. Culture E. Tourist attractions

_____ (1) Indonesia has about 17,508 islands. It covers a land area of 1,904,569km². With a population of over 237 million people, Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country. The capital city is Jakarta and the official language is Indonesian.

_____ (2) Indonesia's economy is the largest in Southeast Asia. Tourism plays a big role in the economy. In 2013 tourist sector contributed about US\$9 billion. Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, China, Japan are the top five sources of visitors to Indonesia.

_____ (3) Indonesia's sports are mainly male-oriented. The most popular sports are badminton and football. Traditional sports include Sepak Takraw, and Pencak Silat.

_____ (4) Indonesia is a widely diverse nation with over 300 ethnic groups. Its culture is influenced by Chinese, European, Indian and Malay cultures. The influences of Western cultures are seen in science, technology, and modern entertainment.

_____ (5) Indonesia is famous for its islands and beautiful views. The most popular destinations in Indonesia are beaches of Bali, Lombok, wonderful islands of Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan. Museums, monuments and gardens in the capital are also famous tourist attractions.

Ex 29. II. Read and do the tasks below.

ASEAN

A. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, commonly referred to as ASEAN, is a geopolitical and economic organization of 10 countries in Southeast Asia. It was established in Bangkok, Thailand by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Since then, membership has expanded to include Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar and Cambodia.

B. ASEAN has a population of about 600 million which makes up about 9% of the world's population. It has an area of 4.46 million square kilometers, accounting for 3% of the total land area of the earth, and its territorial waters cover an area about three times larger than its land mass does.

C. The region's principal aims include the acceleration of economic growth, social progress, and cultural development among its members, as well as the promotion of regional peace. With these targets, 'One Vision, One Identity, One Community' is chosen as the bloc's motto.

D. In terms of economy, if ASEAN were a single country, it would already be the eighth largest economy in the world, with a combined GDP of \$2.4 trillion in 2013. The Governments of ASEAN countries have paid special attention to trade. With regard to external trade, ASEAN as a whole represents the EU's third largest trading partner outside Europe (after the US and China) with more than €246 billion of trade in goods and services in 2014. It has been estimated that a free trade area will be established in the ASEAN region by 2020. The ASEAN leaders have also adopted the ASEAN Vision 2020, which aims at forging closer economic integration within the region. The Hanoi Plan of Action, adopted in 1998, serves as the first in a series of planned actions leading up to the realization of the ASEAN Vision.

E. In addition, ASEAN is a region of diverse cultures. Therefore, ASEAN cooperation not only covers economic growth but also in a variety of areas, including education, culture and sports activities. Student exchange programs within the regional countries are encouraged. Regional sport competitions, such as the Southeast Asian Games, the ASEAN Para Games, the ASEAN Schools Games and the ASEAN Football Championship are held with the aim of strengthening friendship among ASEAN members.

Task 1. Write A, B, C, D or E next to the statement which contains the information from the paragraph.

1. ASEAN's sea area is about three times larger than its land area. _____

2. In addition to economy, ASEAN countries cooperate in a variety of aspects. _____
3. ASEAN organization consists of 10 countries in Southeast Asia. _____
4. Maintaining regional peace is one of the bloc's principal aims. _____
5. A free trade area is estimated to be formed within ASEAN by 2020. _____

Task 2. Decide whether the following statements are True, False or Not Given.

	True	False	Not given
6. ASEAN was founded in Bangkok, Thailand by Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand			
7. ASEAN covers an area of over four million square kilometers.			
8. The bloc's motto is: 'One Vision, One Diversity, One Community.'			
9. ASEAN is the EU's third largest trading partner outside Europe.			
10. ASEAN Schools Games is a sporting event held every year by an ASEAN state member.			

Ex 30. Decide whether the following statements are True, False or Not given.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was formed in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand to promote political and economic cooperation and regional stability. Brunei joined in 1984, shortly after its independence from the United Kingdom, and Vietnam joined ASEAN as its seventh member in 1995. Laos and Myanmar were admitted into full membership in July 1997 as ASEAN celebrated its 30th anniversary. Cambodia became ASEAN's tenth member in 1999.

The ASEAN Declaration in 1967, considered ASEAN's founding document, formalized the principles of peace and cooperation to which ASEAN is dedicated. The ASEAN Charter entered into force on 15 December 2008. With the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter, ASEAN established its legal identity as an international organization and took a major step in its community-building process.

Every year following the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM), ASEAN holds its Post-Ministerial Conference (PMC) to which the Secretary of State is invited. In 1994, ASEAN took the lead in establishing the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which now has 27 members and meets each year at the ministerial level just after the PMC.

1. ASEAN was formed in 1967 by four countries: Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand

- A. True B. False C. Not given

2. Vietnam joined ASEAN in 1995 after Brunei 11 years.

- A. True B. False C. Not given

3. ASEAN celebrated its 30 anniversary in 1997 when Laos and Cambodia became full memberships.

- A. True B. False C. Not given

4. ASEAN charter helped this organization become an international organization in 2008.

- A. True B. False C. Not given

5. Every year ASEAN has 3 meetings with the attendance of 27 members.

- A. True B. False C. Not given

Ex 31. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The 22nd Southeast Asian Games were held in Vietnam from the 5th to 13th December, 2003. Although it was the first time Vietnam hosted such a big sports event, the Games were a great success. The Games really became a festival that impressed sports enthusiasts with its spirit: solidarity, co-operation for peace and development.

Athletes from 11 participating countries competed in 32 sports, and 444 gold medals were won. Some teams such as table tennis, badminton, karate, volleyball, basketball and wrestling were composed of top competitors in the region. Many Games records were close to international levels. Vietnam won 158 gold medals to finish at the top of the Southeast Asian Games medal standings. Thailand ranked second with 90 golds, and Indonesia was third with only 55 golds. Singapore and Vietnam were the two nations which had participants who were presented with the Most Outstanding Athlete titles in the Swimming and Shooting events. The Vietnamese Women's Football team successfully defended the SEA Games **title**. Vietnam and Thailand played in the Men's Football Final. The Thai Team won the gold medal. In other sports such as karate, athletics, bodybuilding and wushu, the young and energetic Vietnamese athletes performed excellently and won a lot of gold medals.

Vietnam's first place finish was not surprising. Firstly, to prepare for the 22nd SEA Games, Vietnam carried out an **intensive** programme for its athletes, which included training in facilities, both home and abroad. Secondly, with the strong support of their countrymen, the Vietnamese athletes competed in high spirits. The country's success has proved that Vietnam can organise sporting events on an international level. A plan has been proposed for Vietnam to host the Asia Sports Games at some point in the future.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that.....
 - A. Vietnam can organise sporting events better than other countries
 - B. Vietnam had already planned for the next Sea Games in the future
 - C. Vietnam prepared its athletes well for the 22nd SEA Games
 - D. Vietnam protected its first place in SEA Games competition
2. The word "**title**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to.....
 - A. power B. label C. headline D. trophy
3. According to the passage, what is NOT true about the 22nd Southeast Asian Games?
 - A. There were 11 countries participating in.
 - B. Many athletes had broken the world records.
 - C. Indonesia ranked higher than Singapore.
 - D. Vietnamese Women's Football team won gold medal.
4. The word "**intensive**" in paragraph 3 has OPPOSITE meaning to.....
 - A. delicate B. flexible C. sensitive D. vigorous
5. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?
 - A. To explain the reasons why 22nd Sea Games was organised in Vietnam.
 - B. To express the writer's love and how much he is proud of the country's success.
 - C. To introduce top competitors in the region and their ranking in the Games.
 - D. To show Vietnamese's ability in organising international sporting events.

Ex 32. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

When Malaysia takes the ASEAN chair next year, it will face a huge challenge. Too few of us know enough about this grouping we call the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. We do not know what it means to be a part of ASEAN and why it is important to us. At the same time, pressure is mounting to reinvent ASEAN to make it more

people-centric and less government-centric. The Head, Saifuddin Abdullah, CEO, speaks to Global Movement of Moderates Foundation on why ASEAN should mean more to us than just **acronyms**.

ASEAN people do not feel like they are a part of the community of Southeast Asian nations. This statement, **backed up** by survey findings, is pretty bizarre, and extremely hurtful too, considering that ASEAN is 47 years old today. "Interview 10 persons on the street and you would perhaps get only one of them who knows about ASEAN," says Datuk Saifuddin Abdullah. This CEO of Global Movement of Moderates (GMM) is not running down ASEAN; he's confronting the truth as it impacts the project he has been entrusted with. Here's more, in 2012, the ASEAN Secretariat conducted a survey that showed only 34% of Malaysians had heard of the ASEAN community. This compares with 96% of Laotians. Malaysia chairs ASEAN next year, and GMM is a member of the national steering committee organising the ASEAN People's Forum (APF), a platform designed to bridge the gap between governments and civil society. Never heard of it? You're forgiven.

The APF actually started off life in the 1990s, except it was called the ASEAN People's Assembly (APA). It was held back to back with the ASEAN Summit, which is held twice a year. The APA is the forum where 10 leaders of government engage with 10 leaders of civil society in a half-hour meeting. "It was going well until one year when the chairman decided not to hold the APA, so it was discontinued until 2005 when Malaysia took the chairmanship of ASEAN again and founded the ASEAN People's Forum (APF)," Saifuddin explains. In a perfect world, forums such as the APF or its predecessor APA would have worked perfectly to **bridge the gap** between government and civil society.

However, as Saifuddin points out, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) often do not see eye to eye with their governments. For instance this year, Myanmar is chair of ASEAN and in the APF, three member nations - including Malaysia - decided not to recognise the CSO leaders chosen as representatives so the APF did not take place. "This is where the GMM wants to play a role in ensuring that this situation does not arise again," Saifuddin says.

1. According to the passage, in 1990s, APF was called.....
 A. ASEAN People's Assembly B. ASEAN People's Forum
 C. Civil Society Organisations D. Global Movement of Moderates
2. The word "**acronyms**" in paragraph 1 probably means.....
 A. abbreviations B. antonyms C. enlargements D. synonyms
3. The phrase "**backed up**" in paragraph 2 has similar meaning to.....
 A. concluded B. introduced C. proved D. Supported
4. According to the passage, Datuk Saifuddin Abdullah was CEO of.....
 A. APA B. APF C. CSOs D. GMM
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the APF according to the passage?
 A. APF consists of 20 leaders. B. APF is held every two years.
 C. APF is reorganised in 2005. D. APF lasts for 30 minutes.
6. The phrase "**bridge the gap**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to.....
 A. avoid the conflict B. break down the wall
 C. build a strong relation D. narrow the difference
7. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. Discontinuing APF led to conflict between government and civil society.
 B. Laotians show more interest in politics than Malaysians.
 C. The APA was held twice a year until 2005.
 D. CSOs do not always agree with their governments.
8. Which of the following would serve as the best title for the passage?

- A. How important was the ASEAN People's Forum?
- B. Who is going to be the ASEAN chair next year?
- C. What does it mean to be a part of ASEAN?
- D. Why do GMM play an important role in ASEAN?