**FINAL EXAM – AVDB 8**

**Questions 1-10: Listening.**

**Questions 1-5. Please listen to the recording and choose True or False. You will listen ONCE.**

[**[Audio file: [official] AVDB 8 audio - Q1-5]**](https://vanlangunivn.sharepoint.com/%3Au%3A/s/TESTBANK-VNN/EVUT-eqKy5dMgmcvgocnrXMBEZW4ZW0ENiQQ_1kzLNk4tg?e=TTnbnK)

**Question 1**. The conversation particularly focuses on *describing global business and tourism*.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: b

**Question 2**. Rebecca realized that the different cultural backgrounds made her feel differently from the Japanese women at the flower arranging exhibition.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

**Question 3**. As explained by Rebecca, if a person “*grows up inside their own cultures”*, he/she may assume many things about other places.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

**Question 4**. Both speakers agreed that cultural misunderstanding could be easily avoided just by reading books and watching documentaries about other cultures.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: b

**Question 5**. The entire conversation suggests that the more people participate in intercultural interactions, the more they can increase their cultural and self-awareness.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

**Questions 6-10. Please listen to the recording and choose the most accurate answer (a, b, c, or d) to each question. You will listen ONCE.**

[**[Audio file: [official] AVDB 8 audio - Q6-10]**](https://vanlangunivn.sharepoint.com/%3Au%3A/s/TESTBANK-VNN/EU5AWTIsuK1EhVbSug_TD-YBiwvkpHqH2CgnzkA8w2ED8A?e=JjeucH)

**Question 6.** According to the speaker, 558,000 people have passed away because of which natural disasters?

a. earthquakes and droughts

b. droughts and famine

c. hurricanes and typhoons

d. cyclones and famine

ANSWER: b

**Question 7.** What did the speaker mean by “*It is that important to keep in mind that disasters are not natural. They only occur when people lack preparedness or the ability to cope with hazards*”?

a. Disasters are actually natural.

b. Disasters are caused by the humanitarian and economic development.

c. Disasters result in people’s carelessness.

d. Disasters can affect our lives severely unless we prepare for them properly.

ANSWER: d

**Question 8.** The speaker highlighted the role of education in …

a. helping parents and students recover after a disaster strikes

b. protecting the vulnerable students in the learning community

c. equipping people with the crucial disaster preparation skills

d. predicting the causes and consequences of different disasters

ANSWER: c

**Question 9.** How did a lot of Japanese students survive many disasters?

a. They stayed in their schools.

b. There were a few disasters.

c. They went to excellent schools.

d. Their teachers saved them.

ANSWER: a

**Question 10.** Based on the speech, the speaker is most likely to agree with which statement?

a. “People’s carelessness is the only reason why disasters happen.”

b. “Schools should also be responsible for disaster preparedness.”

c. “Japan is the only country that succeeds in disaster preparedness.”

d. “Some schools should not follow UNESCO’s instructions.”

ANSWER: b

**Questions 11-20: Vocabulary (10 multiple choice Qs)**

**Choose the most appropriate option to each question.**

**Question 11. It is said that effective conservation may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lasting benefit to endangered species.**

a. save

b. bring

c. take

d. get

ANSWER: b

**Question 12. My manager always thinks outside the box – she flexibly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ existing ways of doing things when needed, instead of just obeying the rules.**

a. adapts

b. invents

c. follows

d. writes

ANSWER: a

**Question 13. I am good at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the situations before making any decisions.**

a. breaking

b. adapting

c. publishing

d. analyzing

ANSWER: d

**Question 14. The movie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the audience’s attention with the heartbroken old man.**

a. paid

b. grabbed

c. created

d. brought

ANSWER: b

**Question 15. Many international students have reported being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against their backgrounds at school.**

a. praised

b. discriminated

c. insisted

d. complimented

ANSWER: b

**Question 16. Although online campaigns against illegal hunting can raise people’s awareness of critically endangered animals, they cannot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the long-term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of those species.**

a. ensure - survival

b. make - supplies

c. bring - supplies

d. create - survival

ANSWER: a

**Question 17. Many British people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being stereotyped as racists while they are actually open-minded when it comes to cultural awareness.**

a. insist

b. imply

c. offend

d. resent

ANSWER: d

**Question 18. What happened when the helicopters were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the villagers from the disaster zone?**

a. evacuating

b. blocking

c. escaping

d. launching

ANSWER: a

**Question 19.**

***Trang*: Should we choose young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the annual conference or the more experienced ones?**

***Manager*: What is the main topic for this year’s conference again?**

***Trang*: What may happen to the national economy if many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the country after the disasters?**

***Manager*: Let’s go with four representatives, two of whom are our young members.**

a. initiatives – flee

b. delegates – launch

c. initiatives – launch

d. delegates – flee

ANSWER: d

**Question 20.**

***Teacher*: I know all of you are shy but don’t be afraid to be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when you are in the middle of a disaster zone like a destructed building. Do you know why?**

***Students*: Because otherwise, the police may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where we are and cannot evacuate us!**

a. loudly – look over

b. loudness – overlook

c. loudness – look over

d. loud - overlook

ANSWER: d

**Questions 21-30: Grammar**

**Choose the most appropriate option to each question.**

Question 21. Cheetahs are at risk of extinction. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be put under conservation, or else there will be no cheetahs left!

a. would

b. must

c. can

d. might

Answer: B

Question 22. “What shall we do about it?”

What is the meaning of “shall” in this question?

a. suggestion

b. ability

c. certainty

d. necessity

Answer: A

Question 23. “It’s just not possible for her to have adapted so well to the new environment without any assistance.”

Which sentence below is closest in meaning?

a. She must have adapted so well to the new environment without any assistance.

b. She should not have adapted so well to the new environment without any assistance.

c. She might not have adapted so well to the new environment without any assistance.

d. She can’t have adapted so well to the new environment without any assistance.

Answer: D

Question 24. If my high school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problem-based learning, my friends and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more interested in school back then.

a. encourages - will be

b. encouraged – would be

c. had encouraged – would have been

d. had encouraged – would be

Answer: C

Question 25. Sometimes I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ travel the world because I just stay in Vietnam since I was born.

a. can

b. could

c. will

d. would

Answer: B

Question 26. “She already talked to her American teacher last Tuesday” - said Andy.

In reported speech, this sentence can be rewritten as:

a. Andy says that she had already talked to her American teacher last Tuesday.

b. Andy said that she already talked to her American teacher the following Tuesday.

c. Andy said that she had already talked to her American teacher the previous Tuesday.

d. Andy said that she had already talked to her American teacher last Tuesday.

Answer: C

Question 27. The company has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for not practicing gender equality in their hiring policies.

a. accused

b. criticized

c. claimed

d. urged

Answer: B

Question 28. COVID-19 has affected millions of people in the world, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were not vaccinated.

a. that is who

b. none of who

c. most of whom

d. which is who

Answer: C

Question 29. “The countries that deal with earthquakes have many precautions to take.”

Which sentence below is closest in meaning?

a. The countries dealing with earthquakes have many precautions to take.

b. The earthquakes that have been dealt with have many precautions to take.

c. The countries, which have been dealt with by earthquakes, take many precautions.

d. The countries take many precautions that deal with earthquakes.

Answer: A

Question 30. “Because I had known that she was a policewoman, I was not worried.”

Which sentence below is closest in meaning?

a. Knowing that she was a policewoman, I was not worried.

b. I was not worried because I knew she was a policewoman.

c. Having not been worried, I knew she was a policewoman.

d. Having known that she was a policewoman, I was not worried.

Answer: D

**Questions 31-40: Reading**

**Read the article and select the correct responses to the questions.**

“Siew Tian, why don’t you speak up? I know you have something to say, and you’re not saying it,” I gently nudge a junior executive in Indonesia. We have worked together on various projects for several months, so I know what she is capable of. She is smart, her client service is unparalleled, and she constantly strives to learn. Yet, when her CEO enters the room specifically to seek feedback in her area of expertise, I once again watch her shrink from being a bright, outgoing creative professional to a subordinate who speaks in carefully couched, formal terms.

Does Siew Tian have self-esteem issues? Maybe a little. But the real reason here is the cultural phenomenon of how power is used in her region. In many Asian-headquartered corporations, this expression of power stomps flat the multi-level relationships and open communication required for innovation. When businesses fail to address issues of power, they remain vulnerable to failure.

Professor [Geert Hofstede](http://geert-hofstede.com/) calls the phenomenon “[power distance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hofstede%27s_cultural_dimensions_theory#Differences_between_cultures_on_the_values_dimensions).” What makes it particularly relevant in Asia? Power distance is the degree to which less powerful members of institutions and organizations accept that power is distributed unequally. In very high power distance cultures, the lower level person will unfailingly obey or surrender to the higher level person, and feel relatively ok with that as it is the natural order. The higher level person accepts this truth as well — or gives out consequences for failure to comply. In low power distance cultures, everyone expects to be listened to regardless of rank or background, and they will reject leaders whom they perceive as autocratic or patronizing.

The notion applies in any sort of community, from countries to companies to communities to families — anywhere there are two people or more. Top-down leadership exists everywhere. What makes power distance in Asian businesses special is that this aspect of the corporate culture is rooted in deeply held values in the larger culture, which makes it much tougher to change.

Take [Malaysia](http://geert-hofstede.com/malaysia.html), for example. It has the highest power distance of any country in the world: a staggering 104 on the Hofstede comparative power distance index. This extreme division of power traces back to a joint legacy of the Malay feudal system and the influence of the British. As a result, Malay culture is very respectful of a complex, nuanced system of titled classes and untitled “commoners,” and tends to grant much power to those at the top of an organization.

While Malaysia is the most extreme example, it is hardly alone in the region. A quick check of the power distance index of other countries in the region reveals high levels as well: see index results for [the Philippines](http://geert-hofstede.com/philippines.html) (very near the top of the chart at 94), [Indonesia](http://geert-hofstede.com/indonesia.html) (a high 78), followed closely by [Singapore](http://geert-hofstede.com/singapore.html) (at 74). By way of contrast, [New Zealand](http://geert-hofstede.com/new-zealand.html) has a very low index of 22, and the cluster of countries in and near Scandinavia are also very low: [Denmark](http://geert-hofstede.com/denmark.html) (18), [Sweden](http://geert-hofstede.com/sweden.html), and [Norway](http://geert-hofstede.com/norway.html) (31 each). The [United States](http://geert-hofstede.com/united-states.html) is somewhere in between at 40.

What effect does power distance have on how corporations actually work? An executive coach who works in Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and the Philippines explains it this way: “Senior-level people get no information, and believe that they have nothing to improve upon, and junior-level people do not bring ideas forward. It’s hard to innovate under these conditions.” Of course, these are generalizations. Within each culture are people of different personalities, backgrounds, and experiences. But whenever I ask if the power distance is playing out in an organization, I always get a resounding yes.

Question 31. What is the best title for this reading?

a. In Asia, power gets in the way

b. Cultural difference in Asia

c. Interpersonal communication in Asia

d. In Asia, corporations take over

Answer: A

Question 32. What happens when Siew meets her CEO?

a. She becomes more outgoing.

b. She becomes more creative.

c. She becomes brighter.

d. She becomes shyer.

Answer: D

Question 33. Why does Siew feel that way when facing with her CEO?

a. Because she does not have too much respect for her CEO.

b. Because she has low self-esteem.

c. Because she gets used to the way power is used in her country.

d. Because she thinks she is a better employee .

Answer: C

Question 34. What happens at a company with high power distance?

a. Employees have equal power with their bosses.

b. Employees have a little less power than their bosses.

c. Employees have more power than their bosses.

d. Employees have a lot less power than their bosses.

Answer: D

Question 35. In which culture can employees reject leaders?

a. High power distance

b. Low power distance

c. Mid power distance

d. Equal power distance

Answer: B

Question 36. Why is power distance in Asian businesses special?

a. It comes from the larger culture.

b. It is not from the larger culture.

c. It has different values.

d. It comes from a different subculture.

Answer: A

Question 37. Malaysia ranks number 1 in the world for having the highest power distance.

a. True

b. False

c. Not given

Answer: A

Question 38. Malaysia has high power distance because of the British influence.

a. True

b. False

c. Not given

Answer: A

Question 39. The United States has lower power distance than Norway.

a. True

b. False

c. Not given

Answer: B

Question 40. The writer believes that corporations who have higher power distance are more likely to encounter problems.

a. True

b. False

c. Not given

Answer: C

**PART 2 - Question 41 – WRITING**

**Question 41: Writing**

Choose  **ONE** of the following questions AND write an essay of at least **140 words** in response.

**1. There seems to be many cases of extreme animal abuse in Vietnam. What can we do to help solve this issue?**

**2. You hear your classmates complain about the lack of creativity in the school’s curriculum. Make a report to the school and recommend possible solutions.**

**3. Write an application letter to apply for the position in the advertisement below.**

|  |
| --- |
| **Spend 3 weeks exploring the history, politics, economy, and culture of Thailand while earning university credit! This class also includes a volunteer experience where you will help the local community build schools and teach basic English to kids in rural areas of Thailand.** **For more details, write and tell us who you are and why you would be a good fit to join this experience.** |