

VIETNAMESE PROGRAM FOR FOREIGNERS

LEVEL A1

1. General information

- Level: A1
- Type of training: short-term
- Training duration: minimum 3 months
- Total number of lessons: 200 lessons
- + Number of lessons: 180 lessons
- + Number of review and test periods: 20 periods
- Enrollment target: foreigners and overseas Vietnamese

2. Outcome and program content

2.1. General objective

At level A1, learners learn and practice Vietnamese to understand and use simple language structures; know how to use basic words to meet specific communication needs such as: introducing yourself and others; Present information about yourself such as: name, age, place of residence, relatives/friends. Able to communicate simply if the other person speaks slowly, clearly and is willing to cooperate and help. In addition, learners can grasp and apply vocabulary in the right context in the process of developing speaking and writing skills corresponding to level A1.

2.2. Outcome

2.2.1. Listening skill

- Recognize tones, sounds, and rhymes relatively accurately when listening at a slow speed and repeating them.
- Listen and understand simple grammatical structures at a slow speed.
- Able to listen and understand simple questions or instructions given at a slow pace.
- Listen and understand short conversations built from basic structures and words at a slow speed.

2.2.2. Speaking skill

- Can pronounce vowels, consonants, tones and basic rhymes relatively accurately.

- Can speak simple sentences at a slow pace within familiar topics.
- Can give answers when asked at a slow pace.
- Can interact to create a simple conversation within familiar topics if the interlocutor speaks slowly and is willing to help.

2.2.3. Reading skill

- Can spell and read slowly but in complete sentence units.
- Read and understand very short texts with familiar topics such as yourself, family, school, friends...

2.2.4. Writing skill

- Can write phrases and sentences with minimal grammatical structure.
- Can write very short paragraphs (about 3 to 5 simple sentences) on topics introducing yourself, family, school, and friends.

2.3. Content

No	Content	Sample example
Lesson 1	Learners are able to: - Pronounce - Alphabet, letter names and sounds - Vowel system - Consonant system - Tone system	- Letter a, letter b-be, letter c-xe; /a/ sound, /b/ sound, /k/ sound... - 13 single vowels, 3 diphthongs, 2 semi-vowels - 22 consonants - 6 tones
Lesson 2	Learners are able to: - Vietnamese syllable structure - Combine consonants and vowels, tones - Combine consonants, rhymes, and tones	- Initial sound, [filler sound, main sound, final sound (rhyme)], tone - d + a, c + she, ph + o + /ask/... - k + ien, h + oang, b + an + /huyen/...
Lesson 3	Learners are able to:	- /shoulder/ -/vay/, /tall/ - /cau/... - /ha/ - /flower/, /ton/ - /tuan/...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distinguish between long syllables and short syllables - Syllables contain only the main sound and syllables have a middle sound - Syllables contain single vowels and syllables contain double vowels - Syllables rhyme close to each other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - /closed/ - /glass/, /general/ - /bell/... - /on – hug – um/, /uoi – uon – ugh/...
Lesson 4	<p>Learners are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to greet - Personal pronouns 1st person, 2nd person singular plural - Adjective system: <i>is</i> - How to inquire about health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hello, hello, goodbye, see you again, - I, me, grandpa, grandma, brother, sister... - I'm a student, I'm not a teacher... - How are you? I'm fine...
Lesson 5	<p>Learners are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to use polite words: <i>please</i> - <i>sir</i> - How to introduce - How to say full name - Questions with the word system: <i>is</i> - 3rd person singular and plural pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, please... - Please introduce yourself, please introduce... - My name is... - What's your name? You are... right? - He, she, he, she...
Review and test mid-level		
Lesson 6	<p>Learners are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to talk about career 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - His profession? I am... - Are you a teacher? Are you a teacher? - What is your nationality? I am the one...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questions with the word system: <i>is</i> - How to talk about nationality 	
Lesson 7	<p>Learners are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Word type of noun - Demonstrative pronouns: <i>here - there - there - there</i> - Interrogative pronouns: <i>what</i> - Sentences whose predicate is an adjective - Demonstrative adjectives: <i>this - that</i> - Adverbs indicating degree: <i>very - very - too</i> - Interjection: <i>oh</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The, the, the book, the picture, the sheet... - This is a hat. That's the picture. - What is this? What is that? - Big dog. Beautiful flower. - Is this shirt beautiful? - She is very beautiful. - Hey. Grandma.
Lesson 8	<p>Learners are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interrogative pronouns: <i>who</i> - The particle at the end of the sentence: <i>there</i> - Sentences have adjective predicates - Structure: CN + looks + TT - Structure: CN + human + market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who is this? Who is Japanese? - That's my brother. - He's funny. She has low self-esteem. - She looks very pretty. - He is a good man.
Lesson 9	<p>Learners are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cardinal number - Verb: <i>have</i> - Interrogative words about quantity: <i>how many - how many</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numbers from 1-100 - The bedroom has two small wardrobes. - How many people are there in your family? How many students are there in your class? - This is my phone.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possessive word: <i>of</i> - Comparative adverbs: <i>more than - equal to - most</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Today is hotter than yesterday.
Lesson 10	<p>Learners are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sentences whose predicate is a verb - Adverbs expressing time meaning: <i>are - will be</i> - Prepositions of location: <i>in - at</i> - How to talk about the place where the action takes place - Prepositions indicating position: <i>above - below - inside - outside...</i> - The particle at the end of the sentence: <i>huh</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anna learns Vietnamese. We watch TV. - Next year, my brother will go to Vietnam. - I study at the University of Foreign Languages. - Where do you study? - In front of the bank is a hotel. - It's hot today, isn't it?
Review and final exam		

LEVEL A2**1. General information**

- Level: A2
- Type of training: short-term
- Training duration: minimum 3 months
- Total number of lessons: 200 lessons
- + Number of lessons: 180 lessons
- + Number of review and test periods: 20 periods
- Enrollment target: foreigners and overseas Vietnamese

2. Outcome and program content

2.1 General objective

At level A2, learners can grasp vocabulary topics by topic (daily tasks, places, money, goods, shopping, time, weather, means of transportation), how to form words and phrases (noun phrases, verb phrases and adjectives) or language functions (giving an opinion of agreement or disagreement, expressing preferences). In addition, learners can grasp and apply vocabulary in the right context in the process of developing speaking and writing skills corresponding to level A2.

2.2. Outcome

2.2.1. *Listening skill*

- Understand clear, slow and standard dialogue on topics directly related to the individual (such as self, family, geography and career)
- Can grasp main ideas in short, simple dialogues.

2.2.2. *Speaking skill*

- Can communicate in simple, everyday tasks requiring the direct and simple exchange of information on familiar topics and activities.
- Can carry out short conversations, maintain the conversation comfortably.
- Can use phrases and sentences to describe familiar daily activities and topics such as family, friends, living conditions, education level, and current job.

2.2.3. *Reading skill*

- Understand short, simple texts containing common words and common expressions.

- Can search for specific, predictable information in common documents such as advertisements, leaflets, tables, and short descriptions.

2.2.4. Writing skill

- Apply simple phrases and sentences to write notes and messages related to necessary practical issues as well as know how to link simple phrases and sentences with basic connecting words.

- Write personal letters, short descriptions such as thank you letters or paragraphs describing daily activities or certain events in the present, past and personal experiences.

- Understand the basic functions of sentence components such as pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, tenses and forms of verbs in sentences, sentence structures expressing purpose, cause and effect; Types of relative clauses in sentences of Vietnamese grammar.

2.3 Program content

No	Content	Sample example
Lesson 1	Learners are able to: - Use the structure Subject + know + noun + verb + clause - Use Adverbs expressing the meaning of time "have been" - Use the particle at the end of the sentence "please" - Distinguish between "heh" and "yeah" - Use the structure: Subject + has + verb + yet? And: Subject + verb + be	- I know how to play basketball. - Do you know how to speak Vietnamese? - I worked in Korea for 2 years. - Let's eat out tonight! - Have you had breakfast? - David can sing Vietnamese. - What foreign languages do you know?/What foreign languages do you speak?
Lesson 2	Learners are able to: - How to use the words "any", "all" - Distinguishing between "finished" and "done" - How to use the word "let"	- Now, please open your books. - Let's start working. - I have done all my homework. - He has finished breakfast. - Study hard. - Hello kids, how are you?

	- Distinguishing between “these” and “the”	
Lesson 3	Learners are able to: - Use verbs of motion: go, come, go out, enter, up, down, to, over, about, again... - Use the structure to ask about the purpose of the action - Use structure expressing condition-result relationship: "If...then..." - How to talk about actions that took place in the past close to the time of saying "just, just, just now" - How to use “each, every”	- I went to visit Ha Long Bay. - Mr. Kazu will go to Vietnam next Monday. - Tomorrow, I will go to Ho Chi Minh City for work - We went to Vietnam to learn Vietnamese and research Vietnamese culture. - If I had money, I would help many people in need. - Mr. Minh just went to America yesterday. - She just had breakfast. - Everyone works hard to have a better life. - Every day he jogs 2 laps around Hoan Kiem Lake.
Lesson 4	Learners are able to: - How to use the word “go” - How to ask about price - How to use “....(is) okay?” - How to use the word “give” - How to use the word “Come on” - Identify types of Vietnamese currency - Adjectives indicating colors in Vietnamese - How to use the word "give", distinguish between the word "give" - preposition and "give" used in imperative sentences.	- Tomorrow I go to Saigon. - You go. - Go study your lesson. - How much does a cup of salted coffee cost? - Mom, can I play games for a while? - Give me two bowls of rare beef pho. - Coffee or tea, which drink do you like better? - I like white, I don't like black very much. - He bought me two very good books. - Show me the blue shirt, okay? - Students practice asking and answering about colors.

Lesson 5	<p>Learners are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to ask about age - How to ask about marriage and family - Use structure: Subject + adjective + out/up/going/back Structure: Subject + more and more/more and more + adjective/verb Texture: "...more....more..." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How old are you? / How old are you? - Are you married?/ married/ married yet? - How many people are there in your family? - How many children do you have? - She got fat. - After 2 months in Vietnam, she turned a lot darker. - I'm getting fatter and fatter. - Vietnam is increasingly developing. - The more he lives in Vietnam, the more he loves Vietnam.
Review and test mid-level		
Lesson 6	<p>Learners are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to use the word "please" - How to ask for directions - Can use: Adverbs of place: "here, there, there" Pair of words indicating distance in space or time "fromto..." Prepositions indicating ways and means: "by" Vocabulary about traffic signs and means of transport Directional words: "coming, going out, entering, going up, down...." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please tell me where the Marriott hotel is? - Please help me find the way to the University of Foreign Languages. - Dear, where is the foreign language dormitory? - We study Vietnamese from 8 o'clock to 11 o'clock. - I usually go to school by taxi. - Make conversations based on the structures learned - I went to the 5th floor to meet Ms. Minh. - Why are you late to school? - Why does he learn Vietnamese? - Because he wanted to work in Vietnam, he learned Vietnamese. - Because it rained heavily, he missed school.

	<p>Interrogative words are used to ask about the cause of an action: “Why/ why/ why”?”</p> <p>The structure represents cause and effect in a compound sentence: “Because...so....”</p> <p>Verbs to create imperative sentences: “To....”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Let her say why she's late for work. - Let him go.
Lesson 7	<p>Learners are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to ask and answer about time - How to ask and answer about the time the action occurred - How to talk about the time of day - Ask about the time the action happens: "when, when, when". - Ask about the amount of time the action takes place: "how long". - How to use the word “ah” at the end of a sentence. - Distinguish between "hour" and "hour". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What time is it? - It's 9 a.m. now. - What time do you go to bed? What time do you go to bed? - I usually go to bed at 12 o'clock at night. - I really like autumn mornings in Hanoi. - When will you go to Ho Chi Minh City? - When did you come to Vietnam? - How long have you been in Vietnam? - How long have you been in Vietnam? - How long will you be in Vietnam? - You don't like eating beef noodle soup? - I go to bed at 11 p.m. - Traveling by plane from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City takes about 2 hours.
Lesson 8	<p>Learners are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask about the days of week; days of the month - Distinguish between “how many” and “how much” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What day is today? - Today is Thursday. - What day is today? - Today is the 10th. - What day is tomorrow? - Tomorrow is the 11th.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to talk about the months of the year - How to use the preposition “in” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is this month? - This month is November. - What month is your birthday? - What do you usually do on your days off? - On weekend evenings, Hanoi's Old Quarter is very crowded.
Lesson 9	<p>Learners are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to talk about the seasons of the year - How to use the word "which" - Can use: <p>Structure: Subject + about + verb</p> <p>Vocabulary about seasons and weather characteristics of each season</p> <p>Structure: Subject + should + verb”</p> <p>Adverbs express the continuity of action: "still, still, still, still, still"</p> <p>Structure “Just...just”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What kind of season is this? - This season is autumn. - How is the weather in autumn? - Autumn is cool and dry. - You should exercise. - You shouldn't smoke. - My grandparents are still healthy. - It keeps raining all the time. - It's 1 a.m. and he's still working. - This dish is cheap but very delicious. - I just like eating Vietnamese food. - Only he likes to live alone.
Lesson 10	<p>Learners are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to make phone calls - How to speak politely when you want the listener to do something. - Can use: <p>Structure: “Please allow...+ give...+ verb...”</p> <p>Adverb expressing distance in space or time</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hello. Can I talk to Mr. Tuan, please? - Please let me see Ms. Nhung. - Hello. I'm Hien, an employee of ACB company, listen. - Please help me carry this suitcase. - Can you tell me where the Foreign Language dormitory is? - Please excuse me from class tomorrow morning.

	<p>The structure talks about actions and events that will definitely happen: "No matter what... anyway"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- My house is 10 km from school.- He returns home once every 3 months- My company is about 2km from here.- She went to work 30 minutes ago.- It's going to rain anyway.- He doesn't wear a helmet when riding a motorbike. Either way, he will be fined by the police.
Review and final exam		

LEVEL B1

1. General information

- Level: B1
- Type of training: short-term
- Training duration: minimum 3 months
- Total number of lessons: 200 lessons
- + Number of lessons: 180 lessons
- + Number of review and test periods: 20 periods
- Enrollment target: foreigners and overseas Vietnamese

2. Outcome and program content

2.1 General objective

- At level B1, learners need to understand the main ideas of a standard, clear paragraph or speech on familiar topics in work, school, and entertainment. Able to handle a number of situations that may arise when arriving at a destination using Vietnamese; Can write simple paragraphs related to familiar or personally interesting topics. In addition, learners can describe experiences, events, dreams, hopes, ambitions, and desires; Can briefly present reasons, explain your opinions and plans.

2.2. Outcome

2.2.1. Listening skill

- Listen and understand simple factual information on familiar topics related to daily life and work, information in short speeches presented clearly in a familiar voice.
- Identify main ideas in clearly presented speeches on common topics in life, work, school, and entertainment (including short and simple stories).

2.2.2. Speaking skill

- Communicate relatively confidently about familiar issues. Can participate in conversations on familiar topics without preparation, express personal opinions and exchange information on topics related to personal interests, studies, work or life daily, travel and current events.

- Present opinions and express thoughts on a number of cultural topics such as movies, books and music
- Can use simple language to handle situations that arise in everyday life.

2.2.3. Reading skill

- Can read and understand texts containing clear information on topics related to fields that individuals love and are interested in.
- Can read relatively independently; active vocabulary during reading but have difficulty understanding text when encountering many new words, phrases or idioms.

2.2.4. Writing skill

- Can write simple, connected paragraphs and articles on familiar topics or fields of interest in a certain logical order.
- Know how to synthesize information from a number of different sources (newspapers, stories).
- Can write short essays that develop relatively appropriate arguments; State the main ideas clearly and provide appropriate illustrations.
- Can write transactional letters expressing feelings, attitudes, presenting personal opinions, responding and commenting on other people's opinions.

2.3. Content

Post	Topic	Content	Sample example
Lesson 1	Preparing to go to Vietnam	Learners are able to use: - Verb: need - From pushing: What about? - From pushing: Well then - From pushing: must - Structure: CN + self/take + DT	- I need to buy basic Vietnamese books. - I need you. - I have to take a test tomorrow. - What about you, are you busy tomorrow? - It's stopped raining . - Then let's go. - It's raining heavily. Then stay home, don't go. - I have to study Vietnamese hard.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I have to go to school on time. - I cook for myself. - I cook. - I cook for myself.
Lesson 2	Hotel	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepositions of time: in - Sample help CN + Phone + help/support/for... Let + ĐTNX + ĐT + help/give... Sun + please + V + help/help + ... (please) - Pair of words: From...to - Structure: CN+ medium + TT + medium + TT - Structure: CN + neither + TT + nor + TT - Structure: Sun + any + DT/TT Sun + any... also + ĐT/TT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'm in class. - I was in Vietnam for 6 months. - How long were you in Vietnam? - I cook for him. - Let me help you cook. -Please help me cook! - Let me change some money from Yen to Vietnamese Dong. - He is both handsome and smart. - He's neither handsome nor smart. - Every classroom has air conditioning. - Every student is smart.
Lesson 3	Restaurant	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pair of words: Come on... that/that DT + which + DT+ - CN + ĐT + which + CN + ĐT - Adverb: Immediately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Like father, like son. - Whoever does it. - If you like any food, eat it. - If you love someone, marry that person. - After studying, we immediately went home.

		<p>Phone + immediately = immediately + phone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structure: DT+anything is fine - Structure: Not only + DT/TT + but also + DT/TT (also) Not only + DT/TT + but also + DT/TT (also) - Structure: CN + medium + DT + medium + TT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After finishing school, we went home immediately. - What wine do you drink? Any wine will do. - When are you leaving? Anytime. - Who do you choose? Anyone can. - Where do you want to visit? Anywhere. - He is not only smart but also handsome. - She is not only good at English but also good at Vietnamese. - She studies while listening to music.
Lesson 4	Services	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conjunction: good, or - Structure: CN + DT + finished - Adverb: new - Structure: Both... and - Structure: Ever/ Anytime/ Anytime + always... Whenever/ Whenever/ Whenever + Sunday + also ... Not/yet/not + Ever/ Whenever/When 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you drink tea or coffee? - I will go to Bac Ninh today or tomorrow. - Have you finished studying yet? I have finished studying. I haven't finished studying yet. - I just ate rice. - I will return to Korea next Saturday. - Both Vietnamese and English are not difficult. - I read both Vietnamese and English newspapers. - She always goes to school on time. - She always goes to school on time. - She never goes to school on time.

Lesson 5	Rent	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structure: Each + DT + one + DT - Structure: If... then... - Structure: Besides...also... - Structure: Because...so...so - Structure: CN + must + DT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each person has a job. - Each class has an air conditioner. - Bring an umbrella, use it in case it rains. - If I'm late, I won't be able to meet her. - Besides learning English, I also study Vietnamese. - Because she worked hard, she did well in the exam, so she was praised by the teacher. - Because his house is near school, he doesn't have to go to school far, so he never goes to school late. - There was no taxi, so I had to walk home. - There was no rice left, so I had to eat pho.
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Review and test mid-level

Lesson 6	Please study	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ages ago long ago - Structure: CN + have + DT+ ever/ever? - The word “also” - Structure: Not...just because...but because - Texture: Both... also... - Structure: Industry + value + DT/TT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have you been in Vietnam for a long time? - Have you been in Vietnam for a long time? - Have you ever been to Vietnam? - Have you ever eaten bun cha? - Have you ever been sick? - Let's eat pho! - That's OK. - Let me help you!
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			<p>I can do it alone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She studies well not only because she is smart but also because she works hard. - He traveled to Nha Trang, and she also traveled to Nha Trang. - He is a lovely person. - What a sad story!
Lesson 7	Get used to life in Vietnam	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adverbs express frequency Always > often > sometimes > rarely > never - Preposition: to/to - Phrase: Surely/ Probably - Structure: According + Pronoun/DT/DT phrase - Preposition: with - From: take - Emphatic adverb: main - Structure: The reason... is because... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sometimes /rarely/rarely I call my parents. - I sometimes/rarely/rarely call my parents. - He cares about/about me. - She must be/ She must be very rich. - She must be/must be very rich. - In my opinion, she is very charming. - According to the weather forecast, it will be sunny tomorrow. - According to the director, I should study Vietnamese hard. - The teacher told us. - I contacted the company. - Director works with employees. - Last night, I had dinner with her. - His parents are proud of him. - He is happy to meet his lover. - She is my lover.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She said it was he who made this report. - The reason I was late was because my car broke down. - The reason I haven't been to Vietnam is because I don't have a visa yet.
Lesson 8	Habits – interests – aspirations	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to talk about habits - How to talk about hobbies - Texture: like...more - How to talk about aspirations - When A then B - Structure: Anyway... well - Structure: CN + becomes + DT CN + become + TT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are your habits? - My habit is to get up early. - I often/always get up early. - What are your hobbies?/What do you like? My hobby is watching movies. I like watching movie. - I like autumn more than summer. - I like eating rice more than eating pho. - What is your wish?/ What do you want/hope for? - My aspiration is to become a teacher. - I want her to call me. - I hope my parents are always healthy. - When I watch movies, he studies. - While I was sleeping, the earthquake happened. - She's sick anyway. - She must be sick. - He wants to become a doctor. - The weather becomes cooler.

Lesson 9	Friendship	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to describe people - Negative structure: CN + yes + DT + nothing - From: It seems/It seems - Words indicating indefinite quantity Some > a few > several > three + N - Phrase: Not often - Structure: CN + DT + thanks to... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How does she look? She looks beautiful and tall. - Do you know she's getting married? No, I don't know anything. - It seemed like she didn't recognize me. - It seems she didn't recognize me. - I have some pens. - She rarely smiles. - She doesn't smile often. - She speaks Vietnamese well because she studies hard.
Lesson 10	Receiving guests	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some sentence patterns used when receiving guests - Some samples used in meals - Prepositions of manner: by - Structure: Phone + more (more) - Texture: Even.... also - Conjunction: Do - Structure: When A then B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please come into the house. - Please sit down. - Please drink water. - Please allow me to come to class a little late. - Please have a meal. - Invite her to dinner. - Please allow me to eat / I've had enough. - Please eat a little more. - Thank. I've eaten enough/I'm full. - Vietnamese people eat rice with chopsticks.

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- I will study for another 3 months.- Please eat a little more.- The weather changed, we all got sick, even the doctor got sick.- Vietnamese food is very easy to cook, even foreigners can make it.- This spring roll dish was made by me.- He has a stomach ache from drinking a lot of alcohol.- When spring comes, cherry blossoms bloom.- When he learns Vietnamese well, he can find a job. |
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Review and final exam

LEVEL B2

1. General information

- Level: B2
- Type of training: short-term
- Training duration: minimum 3 months
- Total number of lessons: 200 lessons
- + Number of lessons: 180 lessons
- + Number of review and test periods: 20 periods
- Enrollment target: foreigners and overseas Vietnamese

2. Outcome and program content

2.1 General objectives

At level B2, learners need to understand the main ideas of relatively complex texts on different topics, concrete and abstract topics in the field of expertise, and be able to communicate relatively fluently, is natural with Vietnamese people and can write long, clear, detailed texts on many different topics. In addition, learners can express their opinion on an issue and point out the advantages and disadvantages of different options.

2.2. Outcome

2.2.1. Listening skill

- Listen and understand live or recorded speech on familiar and unfamiliar topics in personal, social, academic or professional life when delivered clearly and in a standard accent.
- Understand the main ideas of complex speeches in both content and language. Can follow long, relatively complex arguments on familiar topics when the speech is clearly structured.
- Listen and understand speeches using standard language, live or broadcast on radio and television, on various topics commonly encountered in personal life, society, science and education. education and training. Only having difficulty when there is interference, noise, incomplete spoken text structure or difficult idioms are used in the text, affecting listening comprehension.
- Can follow extended speech and discussions on logical, familiar, and clearly structured topics.

2.2.2. Speaking skill

- Speak quite fluently, naturally and effectively on many general topics, academic, professional or entertainment topics, etc. Language is quite accurate and fluent.
- Communicate relatively coherently, naturally, control grammar quite well, without too many signs of being limited in what you want to say.
- Can present the meaning of an event or personal experience, explain and defend his or her point of view clearly with appropriate arguments. Initially communicate relatively independently on argumentative topics and connect ideas during the communication process.

2.2.3. Reading skill

- Read and understand and find information in texts that have arguments and are of appropriate length.
- Can read relatively independently.
- Has a large vocabulary that actively serves the reading process, but still has difficulty with idioms.

2.2.4. Writing skill

- Write detailed, clear articles on many different topics of interest. Know how to synthesize, evaluate information and make arguments from a number of different sources.
- Can comment, discuss and contrast different viewpoints and main topics. Can summarize extracts from sources such as news, interviews, or documents containing opinions, debates or discussions. Can summarize the plot or sequence of events in a film or play.
- Have enough vocabulary to be able to describe clearly, express opinions and develop arguments; Demonstrate the ability to use several complex sentence types to express yourself.
- Good grammar control, sometimes there are minor errors in sentence structure that can be corrected. Does not make mistakes that cause misunderstandings.
- Can write a clear, easy-to-understand paragraph. Can use writing and punctuation relatively accurately but still shows signs of mother tongue influence.

2.3. Content

Post	Topic	Content	Sample example
Lesson 1	Health care	Learners are able to use: - Structure: remember + Phone - Prepositions of time: before - during - after - Conjunction: lest - Structure: don't + phone - Structure: one way + TT - Structure: although/however...but	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remember to eat on time. - I remember to do my homework. - Before meals, I drink water. - Before eating, I drink water. - You should study hard or you will get bad grades. - Study hard or you will get bad grades. - You should study hard or you will get bad grades. - Don't go, it's raining heavily. - Don't be sad, tomorrow will be better. - Don't drink alcohol, it's not good for your health. - She talks happily. - Even though she's very busy, she still comes to visit me. - Even though it rained heavily, I still went to school.
Lesson 2	Visit	Learners are able to use: - Structure: ...support + TT - From: otherwise - Nonverbal: yes - Auxiliary: here - From: to be – to be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I listen to music to relieve sadness. - If you study, you'll fail the exam. - Can you translate this article? Okay. - We're back. - He was praised by his teacher. - I am shouted by mom.

		- Structure: Phone + follow	- She brought her child to school.
Lesson 3	Garment shopping	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some verbs used with costumes - Structure: CN + DT + trial/ CN + trial + DT - Structure: Can't + Phone + go anywhere - Structure: No (yes) + DT/DT phrase/Pronoun + TT/DT + like... No (there is) + DT/DT phrase/Pronoun + TT/DT + Trt+ like - Structure: Do...so 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wear: get dressed - Wear/put on: shoes, socks, gloves - Wear: wear a hat or hat - Wearing: bracelets, rings, glasses, watches, belts, - Take off: clothes, shoes, socks, watches, belts... - Remove/remove: glasses, belts, watches, shoes... - Try on the shirt. - Try wearing a shirt. - Can I try writing with this pen? - Can you try it and see if it's delicious? - Can you try it and see if it tastes good? - You speak Vietnamese very well! Can't fault it anymore. - The road is too crowded! Can't go anywhere anymore. - There is no one in my class as beautiful as her. - There is no house as beautiful as this house. - There is no place in Vietnam as beautiful as Ha Long Bay. - No one runs as fast as him.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Because I work hard, I study well. - Because I work hard, I study well. - Because I work hard, I study well.
Lesson 4	Sightseeing	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphatic adverb: these - Emphatic adverb: yes - Emphatic adverbs: until - until - Adjectives of content: high - low - short - long - Adverb: each other - Comparison words: like 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 6 people in my family. - She wrote 2 pages. - This tower is 200 meters high. - He didn't come home until 2 a.m. - Swimming pool is 2 m deep. - That house is 30 meters high. - They always care about helping each other in life. - Crowded like ants.
Lesson 5	Entertainment	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preposition expressing purpose: to give - Conjunction: yes - Adverb: new - Concluding words: Just...is/then... - Adverb: to – to the point - Phrase: something - Preposition: about 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I have to take this medicine to relieve my headache. - I like watching movies, not watching plays. - After 10 years, I just returned to Hanoi. - Every time the weather changes, she gets a headache. - She reads books so engrossedly that she forgets to eat. - I will return to Vietnam someday. - We came here to study Vietnamese culture.
Review and test mid-level			
Lesson 6	Sport	<p>Learners are able to use:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She's not beautiful at all.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structure: fried/sausage + DT/TT + what is it - Verb: dare - Verb: determine - Structure: Whenever...is/then... - Preposition: with – for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She dared to fight back against the robbers. - I plan to go to Hue next week. - Whenever there is football, the atmosphere here becomes more exciting. - For me, she is the best person.
Lesson 7	Traffic	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structure: DT + Pronoun + with - Structure: CN + same + DT - Structure: CN + DT + same + DT/ Pronoun - Adverbs: floating – floating - Structure: Already...again... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Let me go! - We studied together at the University of Foreign Languages - Hanoi National University. - Mary cooks with us. - This article is so difficult, I can't translate it. - It was raining and cold.
Lesson 8	Living in Vietnam	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Question: What is this/that? - The particle at the end of the sentence: which - Auxiliary: stop - Relative pronoun: which - Structure: ...where...there (there) – how much...that much... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Honey, what is that? Looks so beautiful, right? - You're taking medicine, you should abstain from alcohol! - Okay, no need to read anymore, just do Math. - Okay, I'll go with you. - I only have 100 thousand. - The book I borrowed from you yesterday was very good.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structure: not intended (not to)... but to... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wherever there is population, there is a market. - The cake is so delicious, I can eat as much as I buy. - He spends as much as he can, and can't save anything. - They come to Vietnam not to travel but to study culture.
Lesson 9	Big cities	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pronouns: Both - all - entire - entire - From: If only – wish - Phrase: That's it - (then) that's it - (then) that's it - Structure: Thanks to...that (should) - From: Should have - should have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All foreign students will receive a reduced entrance fee. - If only/I wish I could travel with you next week. - She was late because her car broke down. - That's so. - Thanks to the doctor's dedicated treatment, my father was cured. - I was supposed to go to Vietnam yesterday but because of bad weather the flight was postponed.
Lesson 10	Education	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structure: point + DT/ Pronoun + new + DT Only + DT + can be + DT + MD - Structure: impossible + Phone... - Word indicating purpose: that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only study hard to be good. - Only my mother can do this. - She texted so much, I couldn't help but reply. - Take my pen and write. - This area is quite low, if it rains too much, it will inevitably flood.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structure: unavoidable + DT/MD - Structure: cannot + DT + but (if) + not + DT - Structure: cannot + DT + but (if) + missing + DT - Structure: need (should) + DT + but (but) + don't need (should) + DT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We couldn't go to Sapa if she didn't go with us. - Humans cannot live without air. - You should go by car, not by motorbike, it's very far from here to there
Review and final exam			

LEVEL C1

1. General information

- Level: C1
- Type of training: short-term
- Training duration: minimum 3 months
- Total number of lessons: 200 lessons
- + Number of lessons: 180 lessons
- + Number of review and test periods: 20 periods
- Enrollment target: foreigners and overseas Vietnamese

2. Outcome and program content

2.1 General objective

- At level C1, learners can recognize and grasp the main content, even the implications, in long, difficult texts in specialized and non-specialized fields. Can express fluently and naturally, without difficulty in using words to achieve effective communication. Relatively rich vocabulary including both common words and jargon. In addition, learners can write texts with clear and specific arguments and evidence on many topics related to life, science or within their own expertise. Use flexible and diverse words with many different expressions, especially use idioms and proverbs relatively accurately.

2.2. Outcome

2.2.1. Listening skill

- Listen and understand everyday conversations between Vietnamese people.
- Listen and follow the content of professional seminars related to your major.
- Listen and understand information on mass media.
- Recognize stress patterns and their role in current utterances.
- Recognize word and phrase boundaries; Recognize shortened forms of words and phrases.
- Discover sentence components and distinguish between sentence components.

2.2.2. Reading skill

- Understand long, complex texts, even texts with content outside of one's major under repeated reading conditions.
- Ability to read and find information like Vietnamese people.
- Understand difficult and complex instructions related to narrow expertise or outside of one's own expertise, although occasionally needing to use a dictionary.
- Summarize long, difficult texts.
- Recognize the structure and find the main idea of the text.
- Find arguments and implications in the text.
- Find the logical order of problems in the text or can infer from the text.

2.2.3. Speaking skill

- Present a problem fluently and naturally, almost without difficulty.
- Use vocabulary and grammatical structures flexibly and directly without needing lengthy explanations. Especially able to use idioms or colloquial expressions quite fluently.
- Use arguments in communication to explain or defend your opinion.
- Clearly present complex issues.
- Control your emotions well when speaking, showing naturalness and confidence.
- Pronunciation accurately and fluently; Show intonation in speech.
- Demonstrate proficiency and fluency when using language in a variety of situations, including unforeseen situations.
- Master the language in developing arguments, demonstrating fluency, especially handling modal expressions well in Vietnamese.

2.2.4. Writing skill

- Write a structured article with three opening and closing parts on complex topics; Expand and strengthen personal views on a certain content.
- Has a natural writing style, expressing personal impressions.
- Can write reports and essays with specific arguments and evidence.
- Summarize long and difficult texts.
- Use language appropriate to specific text styles.
- Express yourself naturally according to Vietnamese thinking.

2.3. Content

Post	Content		
	Vocabulary	Grammar	<i>Cultural points (idioms, proverbs and familiar expressions)</i>
Lesson 1	Vocabulary about journalism	Learners are able to use: - Each, each - These, the - All, all, entire, entire	- Breaking news - Tabloid - Smoothly
Lesson 2	Vocabulary about tourism	Learners are able to use: - Phrase group: Look, look, watch, look, see, watch, witness, observe, monitor, supervise - Group of words: invite, advise, order, force, tell, request, suggest	- Thirst and dry throat - Foreign students - Talkative
lesson 3	Words about the life of the elderly	Learners are able to use: - Too much, too much - So - To, to, to, end - From A to B	- Blurred vision and slow legs - Close to the earth, far from the sky - Toi
Lesson 4	Words about the legend of Sword Lake	Learners are able to use: - Even, even, to the point, to the point - It turns out, it turns out, it turns out, it turns out like that - Sentence + that	- Fly without wings - Tears quickly - Bui tai

Lesson 5	Vocabulary about food and cooking	Learners are able to use: - Some types of sentences are required - Sentence + already/ the already - Whether.....	- Eat like a cat - Soft hunger - Eat a bowl of porridge and run three miles
Lesson 6	Vocabulary about women	Learners are able to use: - Structural group: not only...but also; was...again; not just... but also; not only...but also - Okay, okay - Adjectives indicating quantity - A as long as B	- Squeeze your mouth and squeeze your mouth - The rooster raises the chicks - Long straw fire near sharp also - Stay there
Lesson 7	Vocabulary about education	Learners are able to use: - All, all -where - Adjective + what - How could... be possible?	- One nine one ten - Study well but fate decides - Rote
Lesson 8	Economic vocabulary	- Just, new, have, every - Not... much - Just...already - Is called	- Grandma's, grandma's - Two empty hands - Heels should have a new powder tank
Review and test mid-level			
Lesson 9	Vocabulary about science in general	Learners are able to use: - A or B - If A doesn't work then B	- Be quick and furious - Blameless

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which + adjective - Come on... there; what...that; everyone... that person/ that person; where...there; how much...that much - Verb + lose/gain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Like going to the market
Lesson 10	Words about health and illness	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group of words indicating purpose - Let, that, give, equal - Temporarily, follow, note, pass, carefully 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Busy making up for it - The baby tore it apart - Quack - Thoughtful
Lesson 11	Vocabulary about sports	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Someone, something, someone, somewhere - Doubt, suspect, think - Afraid, shy, dare - Should have, should have, should have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lose another adhesive glue presentation - Strong as elephant - Pick holes
Lesson 12	Vocabulary about art in general	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some types of comparisons - Urging, pleading, reminding, correcting, instructing - A is also B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Like casting - Down drum, trumpet backwards - Best seller - Itchy eyes, itchy ears
Lesson 13	Vocabulary about labor and employment	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ...well...true but - ...(only) one thing (is)... - ...or something... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If you drown, you can catch the stake - Mouth and mouth support limbs

		- out, in	- Back to the garden
Lesson 14	Vocabulary about exhibitions	Learners are able to use: - Some ways to say affirmatively - Sentence + is + adjective - Go through, go through, get over - Capital, each, whole + verb/adjective	- Expensive like hot cakes - I don't know which cat bites which one - Fisher Price - Reasonable price
Lesson 15	Vocabulary about Vietnamese folk paintings	Learners are able to use: - Why not - What is A and B? - ...What - ...Right - Number of words indicating quantity is incorrect	- One job will make you live, many jobs will make you die - Plug in the neck plug - Set things
Lesson 16	Vocabulary about natural disasters and the environment	Learners are able to use: - It seems, it seems, it seems, it seems - Trot, accidentally, bravely, calmly - No wonder	- Say one thing and do another - Here and there tomorrow - Deserved - Disappeared
Lesson 17	Words about Hung Temple Festival	Learners are able to use: - Some models of conditional sentences - Do/ cause, cause/ cause - Cause/ cause - Lead to	- Out of breath - Black number - One day's journey to learn one's wisdom - Paradoxical
Review and final exam			

LEVEL C2

1. General information

- Level: C2
- Type of training: short-term
- Training duration: minimum 3 months
- Total number of lessons: 200 lessons
- + Number of lessons: 180 lessons
- + Number of review and test periods: 20 periods
- Enrollment target: foreigners and overseas Vietnamese

2. Outcome and program content

2.1 General objective

At level C2, learners need to understand long, difficult texts in writing and speaking styles easily. Can summarize and note information from many sources and then arrange and re-express it fluently and naturally, especially expressing pragmatic meanings in their writing style; Consistent control of words while expressing, wide vocabulary on many different topics including both general and academic topics. In addition, learners can express themselves naturally, diversely and flexibly in contexts, including unpredictable ones.

2.2. Outcome

2.2.1. *Listening skill*

- Follow and understand specialized lectures or presentations using a variety of oral expressions and jargon.
- Understand complex problems, even problems in specialized fields or fields other than one's own.
- Listen and understand easily at the normal speaking speed of Vietnamese people in communication contexts or on the media.
- Identify which part represents the main idea of the text and which content is important.
- Take notes of important information in communications.

2.2.2. Reading skill

- Understand texts of different styles with complex, specialized content.
- Distinguish between literal and figurative meanings in text.
- Read, get information and reason like a Vietnamese person with an education level of high school or higher.
- Recognize the structure of the reading text; Identify major and minor ideas to understand the specific content of the entire article.
- Identify viewpoints and attitudes that are hidden in the reading.
- Evaluate the text after reading it.

2.2.3. Speaking skill

- Use language structures well, understand the meanings of familiar idioms and proverbs.
- Communicate easily, change tone and speaking flexibly like Vietnamese, with few hesitations.
- Describe information in detail and fluently; Explain and defend personal views through convincing arguments.
- Use modal means to express nuances of meaning accurately and reasonably.
- Understand and grasp the cultural - social and linguistic - differences of Vietnamese people.
- Proficient in applying idioms and proverbs, clearly distinguishing levels of meaning.

2.2.4. Writing skill

- Write essays with clear layout, coherent logic, appropriate writing, and fluent expressions about fields, even fields outside of personal expertise.
- Write reports or essays on specialized issues with sharp arguments.
- Take notes, text messages, and fill out forms at the same level as Vietnamese people with high school education or higher.
- Summarize information from many different sources to write an article in summary form with strong, clear arguments.
- Fluently apply expressions of different writing styles in Vietnamese.
- There are no spelling errors while writing.
- Know how to present the form of different text styles.

2.3. Content

Post	Content		
	<i>Vocabulary</i>	<i>Grammar</i>	<i>Cultural point</i>
Lesson 1	Vocabulary about Vietnamese geography	Learners are able to use: - Most, most, mainly, most - Includes, includes, includes - About A + sentence	- Geographical factors affect regional cultural factors in Vietnam. - Compare the geographic location of Vietnam and your country.
Lesson 2	Words about Hanoi	Learners are able to use: - Especially, especially - I believe, think, think, consider that - A is located/located along/deeply....	- Learn about the cultural characteristics of Hanoi, demonstrating the typical Northern culture. - Compare the capital Hanoi with the capital of your country.
lesson 3	Vocabulary about markets	Learners are able to use: - No A can replace it - Words with ordinal meaning: first, first, first, one is - A is called/ is considered to be/ is considered to be/ is also called	- Market in Vietnamese culture. - Compare markets in Vietnam and markets/supermarkets in your country.
Lesson 4	Words about rivers and lakes	Learners are able to use: - A is the remainder/part of..... - A named B - A makes a living/relying on his job	- Characteristics of lakes in Hanoi, creating unique

			<p>characteristics for Hanoi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce a famous lake in your country.
Lesson 5	Vocabulary about cyclo transport	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's definitely not a coincidence... - A is a.....attached to..... - Indispensable, indispensable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cyclo is closely associated with the life and culture of Vietnamese people. - Introducing a means of transport that deeply represents the culture of your country.
Lesson 6	Vocabulary about pho	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No, not yet, no, never, never, never - Words with additional meanings: in addition, moreover, besides, in addition - From mood: ah, uh, right, okay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role of pho in Hanoi and Vietnam culinary culture. - Presentation of the selected dish as a culinary symbol of your country.
Lesson 7	Words about Ho Chi Minh Museum	<p>Learners are able to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Words indicating indefinite quantities: hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, millions, billions - Words with concluding meaning: therefore, therefore, therefore, in general, generally - Structure of expressing opinion: According to....., from the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President Ho Chi Minh and Vietnam. - Talk about a historical figure with great influence in your country.

		perspective of....., the opinion of.....	
Lesson 8	Words about Lunar New Year	Learners are able to use: - More and more, more and more, more...more - A means/ can be understood as/ means that/ that is - A (have) suitable for/suitable for/suitable for	- Tet in the life and culture of Vietnamese people. - The difference between Vietnamese Tet and Tet/the most important day of the year in your country.
Lesson 9	Words about Mid-Autumn Festival	Learners are able to use: - Words with opposing meanings: however, on the contrary, on the contrary, in opposition to - This is an opportunity/opportunity/test/challenge for A - Better/not better....better	Mid-Autumn Festival in the life of some countries in Asia such as China, Korea, Taiwan...
Lesson 10	Words about Ha Long Bay	Learners are able to use: - A really is/ really is - Words with estimated meanings go with number words: near, less, more, above, below (nearly 10 trees, more than 2 hours...) - Words: thing, thing, event, thing (cold, war...)	- World natural heritage of Ha Long Bay and economic development of Quang Ninh as well as Vietnam. - Talk about a world natural/cultural heritage or natural/national

			heritage in your country.
Review and test mid-level			
Lesson 11	Words about Nha Trang's people and sea	Learners are able to use: - A is not.....like B but still..... - Except, except, besides, not to mention - Words: so, so, it turns out, actually	- Marine tourism contributes to the economic development of a country. - The balance between developing marine tourism and preserving the marine ecosystem.
Lesson 12	Words about Sa Pa land	Learners are able to use: - Way A to the west/east... is - A can still keep/keep/preserve..... - Nominate/ elect/ to + who + do	Develop tourism in Sa Pa to improve the lives of ethnic minorities.
Lesson 13	Vocabulary about tourism	Learners are able to use: - At least, most, highest, lowest... - Words: afraid, afraid, afraid, afraid - Adjectives indicating absolute characteristics: red, clear, bright, blue...	Tourism is a smokeless industry in many countries.
Lesson 14	Words about daily meals	Learners are able to use: - From time immemorial, from time immemorial, from time immemorial... - Don't say...but say...; may be lacking.....but indispensable.... - A is useful/harmful to/to.....	- Rules on the rice tray of ancient Vietnamese people. - Compare the eating habits of Vietnamese

			people and people in your country.
Lesson 15	Words about family	Learners are able to use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occupies space/has proportion.... - A + verb + complement + not much/ not a little/ not long... - Adjective phrases include: adjective + noun: quick-witted, skillful, gray-haired, pale-faced... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The nuclear family is increasingly dominant in modern society. - Differences in family organization between Vietnamese people and people in your country.
Lesson 16	Vocabulary about the roles of women and men in society	Learners are able to use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Words indicating high levels of quality: extreme, excessive, excessive - Words with similar meanings: similar to, similar to, - Meanings of the word "which" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equality of women and men in modern society. - The meaning of the idiom "Men build houses, women build homes."
Lesson 17	Words about the elderly in the new century	Learners are able to use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combinations with the "chemical" factor: aging, industrialization, rejuvenation - Phrases indicating indefinite time: That time, that time, that day, that day, which day... - A is for/for... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The difference in thinking and thinking between the elderly of previous generations and the elderly in modern society. - Compare the lives of the elderly in Vietnam and in your country.

Lesson 18	Words about Hanoi draft beer	Learners are able to use: - No one doesn't know, nowhere doesn't exist, nothing is impossible - Immediately, immediately, immediately - It's just, it's just, it's just because	- Draft beer in the lives of Hanoi people.
Lesson 19	Words about sidewalk shops	Learners are able to use: - Of course, it turns out, it turns out - Equal, like, similar, similar, different, similar, different, equal, the same - Okay, done, over	Cultural space is shown through the sidewalk shops of Hanoi people.
Lesson 20	Vocabulary about human resources	Learners are able to use: - Unforeseeable, unspeakable, not worth much - Negative expression: there is... where,what is it....	Developing high- quality human resources in Vietnam in the context of international integration.
Review and final exam			