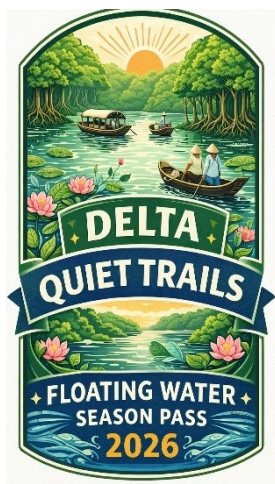


Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.

Delta Quiet Trails: Floating Water Season Pass 2026



Mass tourism can turn a peaceful wetland into a noisy tourist destination in a single weekend. This September–November, choose Delta Quiet Trails, a small-group programme in a protected nature reserve beside a mangrove-lined waterway in the Mekong Delta.

We limit each boat to 12 guests so our guides can manage the route (1) _____ and keep wildlife calm. Every ticket adds \$25,000 to a tropical (2) _____ fund. We also provide you with refill stations, so plastic bottles never pile up. That money helps rangers restore habitats and protect endangered species. Rising sea level already has an impact on local food security, so mangroves (3) _____ an important role in slowing erosion and sheltering young fish.

At the ranger station, we give a 10-minute talk (4) _____ visitors. The talk covers safe bird-watching and why even “harmless” crumbs can break down the food chain.

Your trip ends on a bamboo boardwalk, (5) _____ is famous for its scenic sunset views. Only then can we keep the wilderness truly wild. It is essential (6) _____ online early—spaces run out fast.

Question 1: A. effective B. effectively C. effect D. effectiveness

Question 2: A. biodiversity conservation wetland B. biodiversity wetland conservation
C. wetland biodiversity conservation D. wetland conservation biodiversity

Question 3: A. do B. make C. take D. play

Question 4: A. with B. for C. to D. on

Question 5: A. that B. which C. where D. whose

Question 6: A. book B. booking C. to book D. to booking

Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.

BUTTERFLY STREET: WEEKEND POLLINATOR RESCUE

Turn one small yard into a wildlife corridor

Concrete city? Not quite. Join us to protect urban pollinators and strengthen local food security.

Riverside Vocational School (Gate B) hosts a hands-on session with local rangers. A young ecologist will give a talk on the food chain and easy ways to conserve water and soil. You can choose from a wide (7) _____ of activities: planting native seedlings, building simple insect shelters from raw materials like bamboo, and mapping butterfly habitat along the canal-side walkway.

We provide you with gloves, labels, and a clean-water refill point. By noon we sometimes (8) _____ seed trays, so bring washed yogurt cups or small pots if you can.

How teams work: some students take photos for a “fauna & flora” list; (9) _____ students record shade, temperature, and signs of harmful insecticide use in nearby gardens.

(10) _____ the overuse of insecticide and the loss of wild corners, many pollinators rarely survive to adulthood. Your 20,000đ donation supports habitat (11) _____ in school yards and helps us keep plastic out of the waterway.

All survey results will be shared with the city park office to improve (12) _____ balance in the neighborhood. Make a reservation today—places are limited!

Question 7: A. bunch

B. none

C. variety

D. share

Question 8: A. run out of

B. get off

C. break down

D. look up

Question 9: A. other

B. another

C. others

D. the other

Question 10: A. On account of

B. By means of

C. As opposed to

D. In relation to

Question 11: A. destruction

B. attraction

C. reservation

D. restoration

Question 12: A. ecological

B. scenic

C. fancy

D. continental

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentence to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.

Question 13:

a. Mia: Let's go on a weekday and follow a ranger; it's essential to keep quiet on trails.

b. Liam: Deal. We'll get off early, enjoy the scenic forest scenery, and help conserve the ecosystem there.

c. Liam: I'd like to see Cuc Phuong National Park, but mass tourism may endanger wildlife.

A. a - c - b

B. c - a - b

C. b - a - c

D. c - b - a

Question 14:

a. Mr. Reed: Rangers limit group size. They provide life jackets and explain the food chain—from tiny bacteria to birds—so we don't overuse resources.

b. Hannah: Then we'll follow their rules, avoid littering and pollutants, and help with a small clean-up after we get off the boat.

c. Hannah: Our vocational school wants to visit U Minh Thuong next month during the floating water season.

d. Mr. Reed: Nice choice—it's a wetland nature reserve located in Kien Giang, with scenic waterways; nearby mangroves help when sea level rises.

e. Hannah: I'm worried mass tourism and noisy boats could damage the waterways and scare endangered species. Is it safe for us?

A. c - d - a - e - b

B. c - d - e - a - b

C. d - c - e - a - b

D. c - e - a - d - b

Question 15:

Dear Linh,

How are you these days? Are you busy with your exams at school?

a. He also explained that sunscreen and plastic break down slowly and can harm the ecosystem, helping reduce these impacts.

b. The guide said the coral reef is uniquely colourful and home to many species.

c. After that talk, I stopped fancy souvenirs and chose simple sightseeing that supports conservation.

d. Last weekend, my class visited a marine reserve on a small island near Nha Trang.

e. We went snorkeling, but he reminded us that it is essential to avoid touching wildlife.

Best wishes,

Nam

A. d - e - b - a - c

B. b - d - e - a - c

C. d - b - a - e - c

D. d - b - e - a - c

Question 16:

a. For example, Cuc Phuong National Park, located in northern Vietnam, provides water, shelter, and raw materials for organisms, from tiny bacteria to large mammals, and rangers often give short talks on ecology.

- b.** That's why conservation teams invest in restoration, limit mass tourism, and ask everyone to conserve this wilderness together, starting now.
- c.** In this park, when visitors overuse trails for photos or leave food waste, it breaks down slowly and can change the food chain.
- d.** Many people think an ecosystem is just trees, but it depends on living and non-living things working together.
- e.** This visitor behavior has an effect on biodiversity and on local people who depend on the forest for clean water and food security.

A. a - d - c - e - b

B. d - c - a - e - b

C. d - a - e - c - b

D. d - a - c - e - b

Question 17:

- a.** However, mass tourism can overuse natural resources: fuel spills and plastic break down slowly in wetlands, harming fish, insects, and other fauna.
- b.** During the floating water season in the Mekong Delta, many waterways turn into a scenic tourist destination, and boat tours bring new employment to small villages.
- c.** In places like U Minh Thuong National Park and nearby mangrove areas, bird-watching tours are popular, but rangers describe conservation as essential because the forest is home to rare mammals and endangered birds that need safe habitat to survive.
- d.** Preventing the loss of wildlife and natural scenery, local investors are funding restoration, organizing weekend clean-ups, enforcing hunting bans, and restricting oil drilling and noisy boat traffic in marine and nature reserves.
- e.** This damage weakens the food chain, so even soil and clean water become harder for farms to depend on for food security.

A. a - b - e - c - d

B. b - e - a - c - d

C. b - a - c - e - d

D. b - a - e - c - d

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.

In a tropical coastal delta, a mangrove wetland is home to native flora and fauna and protects villages from rising sea level. The wetland provides living things with shelter, while non-living things such as water and temperature shape survival. If mass tourism keeps expanding without control, the ecosystem **(18)** _____.

The coral reef, **(19)** _____, attracts visitors for snorkeling and scuba diving near the marine reserve. Yet overuse, oil drilling, and careless sightseeing can quickly damage this ecosystem.

During the floating water season, **(20)** _____, conservation teams plant mangroves to restore the shoreline and protect nearby waterways.

Although a nature reserve can conserve biodiversity, it works best when **(21)** _____. Otherwise, the long-term effect on food security may be severe, and **(22)** _____.

Question 18:

- A.** loses balance today, and tourism businesses suffer from fewer visitors tomorrow
- B.** will gradually lose balance, and biodiversity may decline across the wetland
- C.** had lost balance last year, so conservation has already become unnecessary now
- D.** will have lost balance by yesterday, which makes restoration plans completely pointless

Question 19:

- A.** which is famous for unique scenery and diverse marine organisms in shallow water
- B.** which famous for unique scenery and diverse marine organisms in shallow water
- C.** located inland near a vocational school, where sea level changes rarely affect wildlife
- D.** providing raw materials for new resorts, so investors describe it as a perfect destination

Question 20:

- A. working with local fishermen and ecologists
- B. of which they work with local fishermen and ecologists
- C. which having worked with local fishermen last decade
- D. having worked with local fishermen and ecologists

Question 21:

- A. tourists ignore reservation rules, because they want freedom to explore the wilderness alone
- B. visitors follow guidelines, avoid harmful waste, and respect wildlife in protected habitats
- C. local hunters are banned, so tourists can safely collect rare shells as souvenirs
- D. investors launch new resorts, which increases employment and guarantees conservation success

Question 22:

- A. the scenery becomes more scenic, and mass tourism makes the ecosystem uniquely attractive
- B. coral reefs diversify naturally, so damage from oil drilling rarely affects marine mammals
- C. endangered species may disappear, and local communities can run out of natural resources
- D. ecologists invest in tourism marketing, and unemployment disappears across the entire continent

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.

Food chains

Each living thing can be a part of different food chains. Living things can be producers or consumers. Producers make their own food. For example, many plants are in the producers' group as they use energy from the sun, water and nutrients from the soil. Consumers, on the other hand, don't make their own food. Some eat producers or other consumers, such as animals, while others eat both. For example, farm animals like cows, chickens and pigs eat corn, grass, and hay because they cannot make food for themselves like many plants do.

A food chain is the sequence of who eat whom in an ecosystem. For instance, the sun makes energy for the grass, which gets eaten by a zebra, which gets eaten by a lion. Or, the grass gets eaten by a cricket, which gets eaten by a snake, which gets eaten by an owl. These are all examples of food chains.

Food chains show how all living things depend on each other. For example, we as consumers drink fruit juice made from a plant or producer. We also consume dairy products such as milk and cheese, which come from other consumers like cows and sheep. So producers and consumers are interdependent.

There are many food chains in the various habitats on Earth. Animals that eat other animals are called predators, and the animals they eat are called prey. Consumers are divided into three categories: herbivores, omnivores and carnivores. A herbivore only eats plants, an omnivore eats plants and meat, and a carnivore only eats meat.

[Adapted from Global Success Workbok 11]

Question 23: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as an example of a consumer in the first paragraph?

- A. chickens
- B. pigs
- C. cows
- D. sheep

Question 24: The word "sequence" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. progression
- B. disorder
- C. consequence
- D. interruption

Question 25: The word "interdependent" in paragraph 3 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

- A. mutually exclusive
- B. closely connected
- C. financially profitable
- D. heavily relied

Question 26: The word "they" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. many plants
- B. farm animals
- C. nutrients
- D. consumers

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3: "We also consume dairy products such as milk and cheese, which come from other consumers like cows and sheep."?

- A. Dairy products like milk and cheese come from animals such as cows and sheep; we then consume these products.

- B.** Since cows and sheep are consumers that eat producers, they enable humans to consume milk and cheese as dairy products.
- C.** Milk and cheese are dairy foods that humans consume, and cows and sheep are the only consumer animals from which these foods can come.
- D.** Humans produce dairy products like milk and cheese by processing cows and sheep, rather than simply obtaining them from these animals.

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

- A.** A food chain always starts with a consumer and ends with a producer.
- B.** Humans are considered producers because they make fruit juice from plants.
- C.** Herbivores are animals that can eat both plants and other animals in the ecosystem.
- D.** Energy from the sun is the starting point for the food chain involving grass and zebras.

Question 29: Which paragraph contains information about the classification of consumers based on their diet?

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

Question 30: Which paragraph mentions the specific linear flow of energy from a producer to a top predator?

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

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.

The Mekong Delta in southern Vietnam is home to over 1,000 species of wildlife, including rare pangolins and endangered otters thriving in mangrove forests and wetlands. This tropical paradise, famous for its scenic waterways and floating water seasons, attracts 8 million tourists yearly for bird-watching, sightseeing, and scuba diving in marine reserves. However, mass tourism threatens this unique ecosystem, where diverse flora and fauna depend on fragile habitats like coral reefs and rainforests.

Rapid development destroys native vegetation as hotels and farms overuse raw materials, leading to deforestation and soil erosion. Oil drilling and insecticides harm fish populations in the delta, breaking down food chains—tiny bacteria and insects that insects like butterflies rely on disappear, starving larger mammals and birds such as eaglets. Sea levels rise from climate change, flooding nature reserves and national parks, while destructive tourism boats pollute waterways, endangering the survival of continental biodiversity. [I]

Local communities suffer too: unemployment rises as overfishing and habitat loss impact employment in vocational schools training eco-guides. [III] Fancy resorts employ few locals, running out traditional livelihoods like hunting (now banned) or farming. This has a detrimental effect on food security, as wetlands that once provided shelter and essential natural resources now face destruction from invasive overuse.

Conservation efforts offer hope. [II] Eco-tourism launches like snorkeling tours and pangolin patrols play an important role, providing income while educating visitors. "It is essential for tourists to get off crowded boats and depend on sustainable guides," says ecologist Dr. Lan. "These measures effectively impact the wilderness, helping it recover." [IV] By diversifying attractions—bird-watching instead of mass trips—Vietnam can balance tourism's economic pull with ecological preservation for future generations.

Question 31: Where in paragraph [] does the following sentence belong?

The government declared new protected reserves, investing in restoration projects to conserve endangered species.

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

Question 32: Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A.** The Mekong Delta is becoming a leading destination for mass tourism, generating significant revenue but causing minor environmental issues that are easily fixed.

- B.** The Mekong Delta faces severe ecological threats from tourism and development, but conservation efforts aim to balance economic growth with environmental preservation.
- C.** Local communities in the Mekong Delta are abandoning traditional farming to work exclusively in fancy resorts and vocational schools for eco-tourism training.
- D.** Climate change and oil drilling have permanently destroyed the Mekong Delta's ecosystem, making it impossible for endangered species like otters to survive there.

Question 33: The phrase "**breaking down**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A.** set up the food webs
B. disrupt the food chains
C. keep the food chains intact
D. restore the food balance

Question 34: According to paragraph 2, how does environmental damage affect the food chain in the delta?

- A.** Larger mammals and birds are starving because the tiny bacteria and insects they rely on are disappearing due to pollution.
- B.** The disappearance of small organisms like insects leads to a food shortage for larger species such as eaglets.
- C.** Fish populations are increasing because oil drilling and insecticides have eliminated the predators that usually eat them.
- D.** Butterflies and other insects are thriving because the native vegetation they feed on is being protected by hotels.

Question 35: The word "**detrimental**" in paragraph 3 is opposite in meaning to _____.

- A.** temporary
B. widespread
C. beneficial
D. vulnerable

Question 36: The word "**it**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A.** the wilderness
B. the income
C. the boat
D. the tour

Question 37: Which of the following best summarises the contents of paragraph 3?

- A.** Vocational schools are successfully training all local people to become eco-guides, solving the unemployment problem in the region.
- B.** The decline of local livelihoods and rising unemployment due to environmental degradation pose serious threats to food security.
- C.** Local communities are benefiting greatly from fancy resorts that provide stable jobs and preserve traditional hunting practices.
- D.** Wetlands are being expanded to provide more shelter and natural resources for the local people to increase their food security.

Question 38: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 2 as a threat to the Mekong Delta?

- A.** The overuse of raw materials by hotels and farms causing deforestation.
- B.** Rising sea levels resulting from climate change flooding nature reserves.
- C.** The illegal trading of rare wildlife species in local markets.
- D.** Pollution of waterways caused by destructive tourism boats.

Question 39: Which of the following can best be paraphrased from the sentence: "However, mass tourism threatens this unique ecosystem, where diverse flora and fauna depend on fragile habitats like coral reefs and rainforests."?

- A.** The unique ecosystem, which supports various plants and animals relying on delicate habitats, is currently imperiled by mass tourism.
- B.** Diverse flora and fauna in the unique ecosystem are destroying fragile habitats like coral reefs due to the impact of mass tourism.
- C.** Mass tourism is beneficial to the unique ecosystem because it encourages flora and fauna to depend on fragile habitats.
- D.** Although the ecosystem is unique, it does not depend on fragile habitats like coral reefs and rainforests to survive mass tourism.

Question 40: Which of the following can most likely be inferred from the passage?

- A.** The only way to save the Mekong Delta is to completely ban all tourists from visiting the region to allow nature to recover fully.
- B.** Traditional livelihoods like hunting and farming are the primary cause of environmental destruction and should be permanently eliminated.
- C.** Shifting towards sustainable tourism and diversifying attractions is crucial for the long-term survival of the delta's ecosystem and economy.
- D.** The government's conservation efforts have already fully resolved the issues of pollution and habitat loss in the Mekong Delta.