

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.

BLUE-CARBON WEEKEND: Save the Delta, Earn a Real Badge

Sea levels are rising, and the delta's mangroves—home to wildlife and endangered species—are shrinking faster than many visitors realize. When mass tourism crowds narrow waterways, the impact (1) _____ wetlands can be immediate: litter, noise, and boat wakes weaken young roots and push birds away.

This Saturday, join our Blue-Carbon Weekend at a nature reserve located just 40 minutes from the city. You can meet ecologists, learn why it is essential to (2) _____ mangrove habitat for native fauna, and help plant seedlings along safe zones. If you're unsure, try (3) _____ the sunrise water-quality check first; it takes only 20 minutes.

We'll provide gloves, refill stations, and boat passes to participants. Complete the route and earn a (4) _____ recognized by partner vocational schools. Seedlings (5) _____ last year have already improved local scenery and reduced biodiversity (6) _____ in two canals.



- Question 1:** A. for B. on C. with D. to
Question 2: A. conserve B. secure C. uphold D. restore
Question 3: A. to join B. join C. joined D. joining
Question 4: A. blue-carbon community badge B. community badge blue-carbon
C. blue-carbon badge community D. badge blue-carbon community
Question 5: A. planting B. planted C. were planted D. were planting
Question 6: A. lose B. loss C. lost D. losing

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.

GREEN FIX FAIR

Repair • Swap • Reduce E-waste

- (7) _____ rising e-waste, Riverfront Vocational School is launching a free "Repair-to-Restore" day for students, parents, and local workers. The school is located near the main bus station, so you can get there without a car.
- Every year, a huge (8) _____ of e-waste ends up in landfills. To build new phones and laptops, companies mine raw materials. This overuse can destroy forests, harm wetlands, and drive endangered species away from their habitat.
- If we keep replacing things without thinking, we may (9) _____ of key metals and clean water. Repairing and sharing play an important role in conservation: they reduce pollution and lower the impact on wildlife and the food chain.



What happens at the fair

- Join a short talk by an ecologist about tiny organisms and bacteria in an ecosystem—and why plastics cause long-term (10) _____ to waterways.

- Some participants fix a broken charger; **(11)** _____ learn to sort parts for safe recycling.

Your booking fee is small, but it supports training for green jobs and protects **(12)** _____ forest ecosystems beyond our city.

Question 7: **A.** In order to **B.** Regardless of **C.** In place of **D.** In light of

Question 8: **A.** number **B.** little **C.** plenty **D.** quantity

Question 9: **A.** get off **B.** look up **C.** run out **D.** break down

Question 10: **A.** survival **B.** attraction **C.** damage **D.** investment

Question 11: **A.** other **B.** another **C.** the other **D.** others

Question 12: **A.** marine **B.** continental **C.** fancy **D.** tropical

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. Liam: Yeah, mass tourism can have an impact on the ecosystem. Let's pick up what we can and use the refill station at the visitor center.

b. Nora: This trail in Cúc Phương is beautiful, but the plastic bottles really harm wildlife.

c. Nora: Good idea. I'll get off the bus early and join the clean-up walk.

A. a - b - c **B.** b - c - a **C.** b - a - c **D.** c - b - a

Question 14:

a. Ava: It does, yet people still overuse plastic and trample young roots and seedlings.

b. Ben: Then let's follow the ranger's rules, bring refill bottles, and use the new app they introduced to report damage and mark spots for restoration.

c. Ava: That sounds effective. If we help replant and share photos online, it may attract more support for conservation.

d. Ava: Our class is visiting the mangrove wetland in Cần Giỏi, but I'm worried mass tourism will harm it.

e. Ben: Why do you think so? The reserve limits boats on the waterway, doesn't it?

A. d - a - e - b - c **B.** d - e - a - b - c **C.** e - d - a - b - c **D.** d - e - b - a - c

Question 15:

Dear Linh,

I hope you're doing well, and your new semester is going smoothly.

How are your teachers and friends?

a. Seeing that food chain made me realize it is essential for visitors to stay on trails and avoid litter.

b. A ranger gave a talk about pangolins and bats, explaining how hunting makes them disappear.

c. We decided to raise funds to help restore habitats and support the rescue centre's conservation work.

d. Last Sunday, our class went to Cúc Phương National Park, a tropical forest area, which is home to rare mammals.

e. He also showed us tiny insects and bacteria that break down non-living things in the forest.

Best regards,

Mai

A. d - e - b - a - c **B.** d - b - e - a - c **C.** b - d - e - a - c **D.** d - b - a - e - c

Question 16:

a. In my town, mass tourism has increased boat traffic, and plastic waste under the sea can break down into tiny pieces that wildlife mistake for food.

b. Coastal ecosystems where mangroves meet coral reefs are under pressure in many tourist destinations, especially near nature reserves.

- c.** That's why it is essential to invest in conservation, limit snorkeling areas, and restore mangroves through volunteer days and an online reservation system.
- d.** They are home to diverse fauna and flora, and mangroves provide shelter for young fish that later inhabit the reef.
- e.** This has a harmful effect on the food chain, and rising sea level also floods wetlands, so some native species are becoming rare.

A. d - b - a - e - c

B. b - a - d - e - c

C. b - d - a - c - e

D. b - d - a - e - c

Question 17:

- a.** To handle both problems, several provinces have launched phone-based reporting and drone surveys, and they invest in marine reserves, while parks train vocational-school students for restoration jobs.
- b.** In those same waters at popular tourist destinations, scuba diving and snorkeling guides now spot invasive lionfish on coral reefs; they hunt small native species, so the food chain starts to break down.
- c.** Across the tropics, ecosystems are changing quickly, and many ecologists link this to climate stress and human overuse of natural resources, from forests to seas.
- d.** One clear example is coastal wetlands, where rising sea level, oil drilling, and destructive building can damage mangroves and reefs that provide wildlife with shelter.
- e.** This isn't the only threat: on farms near river deltas, sudden locust swarms threaten food security and push people to use insecticide, which may harm harmless butterflies.

A. c - b - d - e - a

B. c - d - e - b - a

C. c - d - b - e - a

D. d - c - b - e - a

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.

What is an ecosystem?

An ecosystem is an area where living things, such as plants and animals, as well as non-living things, like weather and landscapes, work together to provide suitable living conditions. As living and non-living things depend on one another, **(18)** _____. This also means that damage to one part of the ecosystem will lead to serious consequences for other parts.

While large national parks or nature reserves **(19)** _____, an ecosystem (and even ecosystems) could be found in very small areas, such as a garden or a pond. In a pond, for instance, animals such as frogs and fish live together with water plants, and depend on each other as well as on the water, humidity, and temperature to survive and grow. Large areas **(20)** _____. Examples of biomes include oceans, rainforests, and deserts.

Having appeared on Earth, **(21)** _____. However, we have also taken over many ecosystems and destroyed many of them. For example, many of the Amazon rainforests have been cut down, leading to loss of balance in the ecosystem. **(22)** _____. For instance, ...

[Adapted from Global Success Workbook 11]

Question 18:

- A.** any change to a member of the ecosystem may lead to changes to other elements
- B.** it is impossible for them to exist separately in such a complex environment
- C.** they can function independently without influencing their surrounding environment
- D.** the survival of one species does not necessarily impact the existence of others

Question 19

- A.** where play an essential role in preserving the biodiversity
- B.** often come to mind when people think of an ecosystem
- C.** attracted millions of tourists who love nature and wildlife every year
- D.** is generally considered the only places where ecosystems exist

Question 20:

- A.** with many species living together are often referred to as communities

- B.** which cover a significant part of the Earth's surface are vital
- C.** consisting of specific flora and fauna are referred to as populations
- D.** where different ecosystems can be found are called biomes

Question 21:

- A.** people greatly changed the planet's ecosystems, both positively and negatively
- B.** nature has continuously evolved to adapt to the changing global climate
- C.** humans have interacted with as well as depended on different ecosystems
- D.** the relationship between humans and nature has become increasingly complex

Question 22:

- A.** As we are part of the ecosystem, we also suffer from the damage we are causing to it
- B.** Consequently, many rare species are facing the threat of extinction due to habitat loss
- C.** Therefore, governments must implement strict laws to protect the environment immediately
- D.** Although we try to protect them, natural disasters still cause significant damage to us

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.

1. Coasts are areas where the land meets the sea. Human activities in coastal areas have affected many of the natural environmental processes there. This has led to a wide range of issues, including a loss of biodiversity, high levels of pollution, erosion, and rising sea levels due to climate change.
2. However, human activities can also strongly influence the propensity of landforms to erode. For example, the construction of coastal structures can lead to changes in coastal sediment transport pathways, resulting in erosion in some areas and accretion in others.
3. Land uses in coastal areas include tourism, industry, fishing, trade and transport. There are many different groups of people who have an interest in how coastal areas are managed.
4. Human interference has affected pollution levels, marine life, and erosion rates, which in turn has altered the normal routine of the beaches. Beach life is changing as human impact continues. Tourists leave behind trash such as cups, straws, bottles, cans, and cigarettes.
5. Human activities along the coast have both positive and negative impacts on the natural environment. As people migrate to the coast for residences, business, and recreation, they interact with the natural coastal environment. The coast is a highly dynamic environment, where changes can occur rapidly. If people make the effort, they can control the nature and magnitude of these changes. The most important of these changes occur on the beach and typically are related to erosion of the beach. Beach erosion is widespread and causes significant problems for both the use of and protection by beaches. Various structures such as seawalls, groins, and breakwaters have been constructed to help protect beaches from erosion. These structures frequently lead to a greater number of difficulties than the issues they are intended to resolve

[Adapted from SBT C21 Smart 11]

Question 23: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a land use in coastal areas?

- A.** Trade and transport **B.** Housing and recreation **C.** Scientific research **D.** Fishing

Question 24: The word “**dynamic**” in paragraph 5 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A.** compact **B.** biodegradable **C.** terrestrial **D.** static

Question 25: The word “**there**” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A.** the sea **B.** the land **C.** human activities **D.** coastal areas

Question 26: The word “**propensity**” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by _____.

- A.** resistance **B.** creature **C.** behavior **D.** tendency

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 5?

- A.** These structures are always helpful in solving erosion problems.

B. These structures completely solve the problems they were built for.

C. These structures cause more problems than they solve.

D. These structures have no impact on coastal erosion at all.

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

A. Human actions never contribute to pollution levels along the coast.

B. Beach erosion is a minor issue and rarely affects human activities.

C. Coastal constructions can change how sediment is transported.

D. Seawalls always solve the erosion problem they are meant to address.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer illustrate a conditional relationship?

A. Paragraph 2

B. Paragraph 3

C. Paragraph 4

D. Paragraph 5

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer describe how human activities have disturbed the natural behavior of beaches?

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.

Extinction happens when a species disappears completely from Earth. This can happen when animals and plants cannot survive changes in their environment. Today, many species are in danger because of human activities. Some well-known animals, like the Sumatran rhino, the vaquita porpoise, and the Yangtze giant softshell turtle, have only a few individuals left. When species disappear, nature becomes weaker because every species is part of the natural balance.

One of the biggest causes of extinction is habitat loss. [I] Forests are cut down for farming, buildings, and roads, so animals lose their homes. [II] In Vietnam, rare animals such as the Cat Ba langur and the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey suffer because their forest areas are getting smaller. [III] People kill animals for ivory, rhino horns, or to sell them as pets. [IV] Climate change makes the problem worse by changing weather patterns and destroying habitats through storms and rising temperatures.

Scientists and conservation groups use the IUCN Red List to measure how close species are to extinction. Thousands of species are now endangered, including many that only live in Southeast Asia. Researchers use surveys and cameras in forests to check animal populations. If nothing is done, these losses can damage ecosystems and reduce vital ecosystem services for humans, such as pollination, clean water, and food supplies.

To protect wildlife, countries need to clamp down on poaching and provide better protection for forests and nature reserves. Reforestation can also help rebuild habitats. Education is important so people stop buying wildlife products. Some species can be saved through breeding programs, where animals are raised safely and later returned to the wild. If people work together, we can slow down extinction and protect nature for future generations.

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

Hunting and illegal wildlife trade also reduce animal numbers.

A. [I]

B. [II]

C. [III]

D. [IV]

Question 32: The word "vital" in paragraph 3 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

A. crucial

B. efficient

C. urgent

D. optional

Question 33: The word "their" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. forest areas

B. rare animals

C. human activities

D. weather patterns

Question 34: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 2 as a factor that reduces the number of animals?

A. The destruction of forests to make room for agricultural activities and infrastructure.

B. The killing of animals to obtain high-value body parts like horns or ivory tusks.

C. The impact of climate change on weather patterns and the stability of environments.

D. The introduction of invasive species that compete with native vegetation for survival.

Question 35: Which of the following best summarises the content of paragraph 2?

A. Vietnam is the only country facing severe deforestation due to the rapid expansion of farming, road construction, and the illegal ivory trade.

B. Changing weather patterns caused by climate change are the most dangerous factor that leads to the complete disappearance of the Cat Ba langur.

C. Various human-driven factors, including habitat destruction and illegal exploitation, are severely compromising the survival of numerous wildlife species globally.

D. The depletion of animal populations is mainly caused by local people in rural areas who hunt rare species to sell them as domestic pets.

Question 36: The phrase "**clamp down on**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. crack down on

B. turn a blind eye to

C. put up with

D. let ... slide

Question 37: According to paragraph 3, what is a potential consequence if endangered species are not protected?

A. Scientists will no longer be able to use the IUCN Red List to monitor the populations of rare animals in Southeast Asia.

B. The degradation of ecosystems will lead to a significant decrease in the essential services that nature provides to humanity.

C. Humans will have to find artificial ways to replace all food supplies and clean water sources that are currently provided by nature.

D. Camera surveys in the forests will become the only method available for researchers to check the stability of the natural balance.

Question 38: Which of the following can best paraphrase the sentence: "Some species can be saved through breeding programs, where animals are raised safely and later returned to the wild."?

A. Breeding programs are designed to keep animals in safe captivity forever to prevent them from facing any danger in the natural world.

B. Raising animals in controlled, secure environments before releasing them back into their natural habitats can help prevent the loss of certain species.

C. Returning animals to the wild after they have been raised safely is the only effective way to ensure that breeding programs can be successful.

D. To save endangered species, we must ensure that they are raised safely in programs that prohibit any future contact with their original wild habitats.

Question 39: Which of the following can most likely be inferred from the passage?

A. Without the existence of the IUCN Red List, it would be impossible for any country to develop effective laws against poaching and forest destruction.

B. Protecting wildlife is a task that should be handled solely by governments through the implementation of strict laws and reforestation projects.

C. Addressing the extinction crisis requires a multifaceted approach that combines legal, scientific, educational, and practical environmental measures.

D. The extinction of species in Vietnam is more severe than in other regions because the Cat Ba langur and Tonkin snub-nosed monkey are unique.

Question 40: Which of the following best summarises the passage?

A. The primary focus of global conservation is on identifying endangered species in Southeast Asia to protect human food supplies and clean water resources.

B. Human activities like hunting and illegal wildlife trade are the only factors leading to the rapid extinction of rare animals such as the Sumatran rhino.

- C.** Extinction caused by human-led environmental changes poses a threat to natural balance, requiring urgent collective actions and diverse conservation strategies.
- D.** Scientific researchers are currently using advanced camera technology and the IUCN Red List to ensure that no more species will disappear from the Earth.