

Read the following advertisement 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 1 to 6.

**JOIN THE FIGHT: PROTECTING VIETNAM'S WILDLIFE WITH ENV!**

Education for Nature Vietnam (ENV) is a (n) (1) \_\_\_\_\_. It was set up in 2000 by a group of young Vietnamese people. It aims (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the illegal wildlife trade in Viet Nam through education. Much of the work of ENV focuses on stopping wildlife trade by (3) \_\_\_\_\_ public awareness through school talks, public events, and social media. It also involves the public by providing a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ phone line so that people can report cases of trading animal parts or arresting animals illegally.

ENV has grown (5) \_\_\_\_\_ one of the biggest environmental organisations in Viet Nam with 30 staff and more than 7500 volunteers around the country. It has succeeded in returning over 300 wild animals (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in captivity to their natural habitats and identifying many cases of wildlife trade in the country.

[Adapted from Workbook 10 - Global Success]

- Question 1:** A. organisation Vietnamese non-governmental  
B. Vietnamese non-governmental organisation  
C. non-governmental Vietnamese organization  
D. Vietnamese organisation non-governmental

- Question 2:** A. to stop                      B. stopping                      C. to stopping                      D. stop  
**Question 3:** A. changing                      B. building                      C. raising                      D. coming  
**Question 4:** A. specialize                      B. specially                      C. speciality                      D. special  
**Question 5:** A. from                      B. down                      C. into                      D. out  
**Question 6:** A. live                      B. living                      C. that was living                      D. lived

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.

**WILDLIFE TRADE ALERT: Documentary Night + Action Pledge**

Some endangered animals disappear (7) \_\_\_\_\_ people buying them as “cute pets” or souvenirs. Illegal wildlife trade puts tortoises, birds, and even polar bears in danger. It also harms habitats and can upset the balance of the ecosystem.

**Event plan (organised by our Eco Club)**

- Watch a short documentary and discuss deforestation, reforestation, and biodiversity loss.
- Do research in pairs: identify one local environmental issue and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ one solvable solution.
- Deliver the presentation and hand in a one-page poster for the Green Wall.

**What we ask you to do**

Please set up a support team to work with a non-governmental organisation on awareness posters. Each team should explain how illegal hunting affects survival in natural habitats, driving a growing (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of species towards extinction. If you feel worried about the topic, talk to a teacher—we will advise you to focus on (11) \_\_\_\_\_ and practical action.

Your poster must include one clear call for students (for example: “Don’t buy wild animals online”). Invite (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to join the event—more supporters mean stronger protection. In spite of the risks, many teens still click “buy now”, so we need to draw attention to the truth.

A ban on wildlife trade can prevent species from dying out, and that’s a positive step for a safer, more (12) \_\_\_\_\_ planet.

- |                                      |                   |                  |                 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Question 7:</b> A. as a result of | B. In response to | C. regardless of | D. by virtue of |
| <b>Question 8:</b> A. bring about    | B. come up with   | C. map out       | D. take part in |
| <b>Question 9:</b> A. level          | B. range          | C. number        | D. few          |
| <b>Question 10:</b> A. assumptions   | B. evidences      | C. facts         | D. rumours      |
| <b>Question 11:</b> A. the other     | B. another        | C. the others    | D. others       |
| <b>Question 12:</b> A. sustainable   | B. resilient      | C. biodiverse    | D. habitable    |

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange of text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.**

**Question 13:**

- a. Ben: You'd better switch off the lights; the windows need opening to save energy and protect the environment.  
 b. Mia: My class keeps leaving lights on after club meetings, and the room feels stuffy.  
 c. Mia: Good idea—I'll remind everyone in our group chat and put a sign by the door.

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

**Question 14:**

- a. Nora: Which part is confusing—the rising sea levels and polar ice melting, or the illegal wildlife trade section?  
 b. Leo: Perfect. I'll set up a shared folder, and we'll deliver the presentation together.  
 c. Leo: I'm worried our mid-term project on global warming is messy. We have facts but no clear solution.  
 d. Nora: Let's do research on a range of sources and come up with one simple cause-effect slide. If numbers turn out confusing, we'll use a diagram and suggest actions: public transport and recycling.  
 e. Leo: Mainly gas emissions from machines and factories. I can't explain how they lead to extreme weather, like floods or heatwaves.

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

**Question 15:**

Dear Sam,

Hope you're doing well at school.

- a. During Earth Hour, we'll hold a lights-out activity at the playground, then hand in the project with back-up copies.  
 b. They explain how cutting down trees destroys habitats and upsets the ecosystem's balance.  
 c. We're also making a poster against illegal wildlife trade, because it puts endangered animals, especially tortoises, in danger.  
 d. Our science club is dealing with deforestation near the river, so we did research on a range of short reports.  
 e. To handle this issue, we came up with a reforestation plan and asked a park organiser to advise us where to reforest.

Best,

Linh

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

**Question 16:**

- a. The same pollution can lead to acid rain and dirty waterways that turn into dead zones, so wildlife lose natural habitats and local biodiversity becomes less biodiverse.  
 b. When the temperature keeps rising, heatwaves happen more often; consequently, hospitals see more respiratory diseases, and some schools stop doing outdoor sports.  
 c. In many cities, air pollution has become a serious environmental issue, and people are starting to worry about climate change too.  
 d. This problem is solvable if we cut down private car trips, use public transport, recycle, avoid avoidable rubbish, and call for stricter governmental bans on illegal dumping.

e. Waste gases and emissions from vehicles, machines, and factories build up in the atmosphere, which can be harmful to our respiration and the balance of ecosystems.

A. c - b - e - a - d

B. e - c - b - a - d

C. a - c - a - b - d

D. c - e - b - a - d

**Question 17:**

a. This loss of natural habitats combines with climate change: warmer, less temperate seasons upset the balance, so eggs dry out and survival rates drop.

b. Our organisation worked with an NGO to set up signs, discourage visitors from buying illegal wildlife products, and call on the government to ban the trade.

c. After a short habitat survey, we noticed fewer tortoise inhabitants in the sand dunes, and the ranger said their territories were shrinking because tourists left waste and plants were being cut down.

d. Its success may depend on each supporter turning off lights for Earth Hour, using recycled materials, and sharing the documentary we made, so the message can be delivered widely and the species may not die out.

e. For our community project, we tried to identify one local ecosystem that was in danger and one global issue that affects it.

A. e - a - c - d - b

B. e - c - a - b - d

C. e - c - b - a - d

D. e - d - c - a - b

**Read the following passage 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 18 to 22.**

**Switching to VinFast Electric Vehicles for a Green Lifestyle**

Switching to electric vehicles, like those made by VinFast, (18) \_\_\_\_\_. More eco-friendly than traditional gasoline-powered cars, electric vehicles significantly reduce our carbon footprint and improve air quality. In addition, more energy-efficient, they help conserve natural resources by wasting less energy. If more people start choosing electric vehicles, the environment will benefit greatly.

VinFast, a Vietnamese electric vehicle company, offers a variety of electric cars (19) \_\_\_\_\_. Equipped with advanced technology, (20) \_\_\_\_\_. These vehicles are designed not only for energy efficiency but also for user convenience, such as providing a seamless charging process and incorporating cutting-edge safety features. By focusing on customer needs and sustainability, VinFast has positioned itself as a leader in the global electric vehicle market. (21) \_\_\_\_\_, governments around the world are taking action to support the development of electric cars.

Electric cars also have the advantage of being cheaper to maintain since they don't require frequent oil changes or complex mechanical repairs. In addition, electric cars are much quieter, contributing to less noise pollution in urban areas. (22) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 18:**

A. that was considered to being a vital step in advancing environmental sustainability

B. is considered a vital step in advancing environmental sustainability

C. considering a vital step in advancing environmental sustainability

D. of which is being regarded as a vital step in advancing environmental sustainability

**Question 19:**

A. designing their vehicles with sustainability in mind by focusing on energy efficiency

B. which focus on minimizing environmental harm through innovative designs

C. that aiming to provide sustainable and innovative solutions

D. meet the expectations of environmentally conscious drivers

**Question 20:**

A. VinFast has provided a smooth and efficient driving experience for years

B. these vehicles provide a smooth and efficient driving experience

C. these vehicles to provide a smooth and efficient driving experience

D. are providing a smooth and efficient driving experience

**Question 21:**

- A. People are becoming aware about the environmental impacts of gasoline-powered vehicles
- B. Governments encourage the development of electric cars and reduce emissions globally
- C. As people become more aware of the environmental impacts of gasoline-powered vehicles
- D. Although people become more aware of the impact of gasoline-powered vehicles on the environment

**Question 22:**

- A. By choosing VinFast electric vehicles, people can make a positive impact on both the environment and their daily lives
- B. Electric cars are popular among drivers who need to travel long distances daily for work or leisure
- C. Many people believe that electric cars will eventually replace public transport in big cities because they offer greater convenience
- D. Some experts claim that the manufacturing process of electric cars is not environmentally friendly

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 23 to 30.**

On 9 July 2016, the first World Saola Day in Ho Chi Minh City highlighted an urgent message: the saola, often called the “Asian unicorn,” may be close to extinction. WWF-Vietnam launched the campaign “Save Saola – our Brothers from the same Motherland” to raise awareness and encourage stronger conservation action. Scientists have recorded saola in the wild only a handful of times since it was discovered in 1992. A rare camera-trap image in 2013 from the Central Annamites gave hope that the species still survives.

The biggest threat to saola today is snaring. Thousands of wire traps are set in forests for other animals, and saola can be caught by accident and die from thirst or starvation. At the same time, habitat loss is growing because of illegal logging and development projects that cut forests into smaller pieces. When forests are **fragmented**, saola lose safe feeding areas near streams and dense vegetation.

Solutions exist, but **they** must be stronger and faster. WWF supported saola protected areas in central Viet Nam, and under the CarBi Project (supported by KfW), these efforts expanded into a network across Viet Nam and Laos covering more than 200,000 hectares. By the end of 2015, forest guards had removed 75,295 snares and **dismantled** 1,000 illegal camps. Experts also call for better cross-border cooperation, demand reduction for wild meat, and even a careful captive-breeding “insurance” plan if needed.

World Saola Day is not only about one animal. WWF leaders say the saola represents what is at stake: forests, wildlife, and clean freshwater for local communities. People can help by sharing reliable information, refusing wildlife products, supporting local patrols, and donating to trusted conservation programmes. **Saving the “Asian unicorn” means protecting a whole ecosystem for the future.**

[Adapted from <https://vietnam.panda.org/en/>]

**Question 23:** According to the passage, all of the following are threats or challenges to the saola EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The risk of being accidentally caught in wire traps set for other species.
- B. The fragmentation of forests due to illegal logging and development.
- C. A significant decrease in the number of camera-trap images since 2013.
- D. The loss of safe feeding areas located near streams and dense plants.

**Question 24:** The word “**fragmented**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. diminished
- B. isolated
- C. divided
- D. destroyed

**Question 25:** The word “**dismantled**” in paragraph 3 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. built
- B. found
- C. watched
- D. stopped

**Question 26:** The word “**they**” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Protected areas
- B. WWF leaders
- C. Conservation solutions
- D. Local communities

**Question 27:** Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence: "Saving the 'Asian unicorn' means protecting a whole ecosystem for the future."?

- A. The survival of the saola is a prerequisite for maintaining the integrity of the entire ecological system.
- B. Future conservation efforts should prioritize the saola as the only way to restore the local environment.
- C. Protecting the saola is equivalent to securing the long-term sustainability of its diverse biological habitat.
- D. By focusing on the saola's extinction, we can prevent the collapse of environmental resources in Asia.

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

- A. The "Save Saola" campaign was primarily designed to track the movements of saolas in the wild.
- B. The CarBi Project successfully established a unified conservation network across two different nations.
- C. Most saolas die because they are the primary targets of professional hunters in the Central Annamites.
- D. Captive-breeding is currently the most effective method used by WWF to increase the saola population.

**Question 29:** In which paragraph does the author discuss the broader implications of wildlife conservation beyond a single species?

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

**Question 30:** In which paragraph are the specific logistical achievements of forest protection personnel mentioned?

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

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 40.**

Around the world, rewilding is moving from niche conservation to public policy. Under the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030), governments and partners are scaling up projects that repair forests, rivers, wetlands and coasts—because degraded ecosystems make floods, heat and biodiversity loss harder to manage. The logic is increasingly pragmatic: healthier landscapes can buffer communities, store carbon, and reduce long-term disaster costs, turning “green spending” into risk management.

[I] Europe is pushing the shift into law. The EU’s Nature Restoration Regulation sets an objective to **put measures in place** to restore at least 20% of the EU’s land and sea areas by 2030, with broader targets toward 2050. In parallel, rewilding groups are restoring natural processes rather than planting single-species forests. **One visible route is “natural grazing”: moving or reintroducing large herbivores to shape habitats, reduce fire risk in some areas, and support wildlife-friendly tourism—an approach designed to be scalable across regions.**

[II] As beavers rebound, Zurich has relied on advice lines and field teams to handle flooded paths, fallen trees, and damaged banks—helping residents prevent conflict instead of calling for blanket removal. [III] Federal and local guidance frames beavers as ecosystem engineers that can slow water, create wetlands, and boost biodiversity, even while officials still manage risks where necessary.

In Viet Nam, rewilding is taking a coastal-and-river direction. Mangroves are being restored because **they** protect shorelines and absorb carbon; international programmes highlight how coastal provinces in the Mekong Delta are linking restoration with livelihoods and more resilient aquaculture. [IV] Inland, species recovery also appears on the map: Cat Tien National Park’s efforts to re-establish Siamese crocodiles are documented as a “rewilding” success story, showing how long-term protection and partnerships can bring native wildlife back.

**Question 31:** Where in paragraph [ ] does the following sentence best fit?

Switzerland offers a different, street-level picture: coexistence.

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

**Question 32:** The phrase " **put measures in place** " in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. carry out measures
- B. call off the plan
- C. draw up measures
- D. lay down rules

**Question 33:** The word "**they**" in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Shorelines
- B. Livelihoods
- C. Mangroves
- D. Programmes

**Question 34:** According to the passage, all of the following are mentioned as benefits of "natural grazing" EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The enhancement of tourism activities that are beneficial to local wildlife.
- B. The immediate replacement of all single-species forests with natural vegetation.
- C. The reduction of potential fire hazards in specific geographical locations.
- D. The modification of habitats through the reintroduction of large herbivores.

**Question 35:** Which of the following best summarises the main idea of paragraph 3?

- A. The federal government of Switzerland has successfully removed all beavers to prevent flooding.
- B. Local residents in Zurich are being encouraged to manage biodiversity risks without official help.
- C. Zurich demonstrates a model of peaceful coexistence between human infrastructure and native species.
- D. Beavers are considered the primary cause of environmental damage in urban areas of Switzerland.

**Question 36:** The word "pragmatic" in paragraph 1 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. practical
- B. realistic
- C. sensible
- D. visionary

**Question 37:** According to paragraph 4, what is the primary characteristic of the rewilding strategy currently implemented in the Mekong Delta?

- A. It focuses exclusively on the recovery of endangered crocodiles in inland national parks.
- B. It integrates environmental restoration efforts with the economic sustainability of local people.
- C. It prioritizes the construction of artificial barriers to protect shorelines from rising sea levels.
- D. It relies solely on international funding without the participation of provincial governments.

**Question 38:** Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence: "One visible route is 'natural grazing': moving or reintroducing large herbivores to shape habitats, reduce fire risk in some areas, and support wildlife-friendly tourism"?

- A. Moving large herbivores is the only effective way to prevent forest fires and attract more international tourists.
- B. A prominent strategy involves using large plant-eating animals to influence environments, decrease fire threats, and promote sustainable travel.
- C. Natural grazing is a new approach that focuses on training herbivores to protect habitats from the negative impacts of tourism.
- D. Large herbivores are being reintroduced primarily to provide food sources for other native species and shape the local economy.

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

- A. Global rewilding efforts are no longer dependent on government policies but are driven by niche groups.
- B. The EU's Nature Restoration Regulation will likely prohibit all human activities in 20% of its land area.
- C. Rewilding is increasingly viewed as a cost-effective strategy for disaster prevention rather than just a moral duty.
- D. Vietnam and Switzerland have adopted identical methods for managing the return of endangered large predators.

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

- A. The transition of rewilding from a minor conservation concept to an essential component of international environmental laws.
- B. A detailed comparison between European restoration regulations and the specific species recovery projects in Southeast Asia.
- C. The challenges of managing human-wildlife conflicts in urban areas versus the restoration of mangroves in coastal regions.
- D. The global shift toward rewilding as a multifaceted approach to ecological restoration, disaster mitigation, and sustainable development.