

Họ, tên thí sinh: .....

Số báo danh: .....

Mã đề: 1115

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a cohesive and coherent exchange or text in each of the following questions from 1 to 5.

**Question 1.** a. The developments demonstrate a clear modernisation of the city of Paragon, transforming it from a primarily residential locality into a more diverse and economically vibrant area.  
b. This shift was further evidenced by the industrialisation of the surrounding agricultural land, with the appearance of some plants and factories.  
c. Residential areas were noticeably transformed, with the replacement of established terraced housing with new dwellings and the relocation of the original park.  
d. Simultaneously, a significant expansion of commercial infrastructure took place, most prominently with the construction of a large supermarket and an accompanying car park where housing once stood.  
e. Between 2000 and 2015, the outskirts of Paragon city underwent a dramatic reshaping, indicating a move towards urban regeneration and increased commercial activity.

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

**Question 2.** a. I had to burn the midnight oil to make engaging lesson plans, expecting to capture my students' attention.  
b. The reality, however, was not what I had expected when I completely failed to keep the class under control despite shouting loudly.  
c. This valuable experience was indeed memorable and made me more confident in my career of choice.  
d. Working as an intern at a local high school encouraged me to pursue a teaching career, a demanding yet rewarding one.  
e. Instead of giving up, I reflected on what I had done and made improvements in the following lessons.

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

**Question 3.** a. David: I used to, but now I use social media and news apps.  
b. Lisa: Same here! It's more convenient, but I think traditional newspapers have their own charm.  
c. Lisa: Do you still read newspapers?  
d. Lisa: I believe each type has its own value that we can make full use of.  
e. David: You're right. They fill us with nostalgia that's hard to replace.

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

**Question 4.** a. Tom: Then, text me when you're home.  
b. Tom: It's getting late. Would you like me to give you a lift home?  
c. Mary: Thanks, but I'm going to walk to the supermarket and then take a bus home.

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

**Question 5.** Dear Ms Smith,  
a. This has been pre-approved, but you need to have this letter and your identification card produced at the nearest branch to apply.  
b. The offer is exclusive and expires on December 31<sup>st</sup>.  
c. Your application will be processed, and your card will be issued within 48 hours for immediate use.  
d. It is our honour to offer you credit facilities of \$6000, affordable with the monthly instalment of \$99.  
e. Should you require further details, please call 0123888888, or visit any of our branches.

Yours sincerely,  
ABC Bank

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

Read the following announcement 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 6 to 11.

#### Vietnam International Art Exhibition 2025 – A Landmark Cultural Event

Taking place from July 25<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> at the International Centre for Exhibition in Hanoi, the Vietnam International Art Exhibition 2025 will showcase over 100 famous galleries (6) \_\_\_\_\_ are derived from global art capitals alongside Vietnam's (7) \_\_\_\_\_ art institutions.

Visitors will gain exposure to a wide (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of oil paintings, sculptures, digital art, and mixed media, blending traditional and contemporary styles. The event will also feature live art demonstrations and insightful discussions (9) \_\_\_\_\_ by famous artists and curators, offering a deeper understanding of modern artistic trends.

This exhibition is a unique opportunity for (10) \_\_\_\_\_, investors, and art enthusiasts to discover emerging talents and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ some artworks. Don't miss this incredible celebration of artistic expression!

For more information, visit <https://vniae.com/>.

(Adapted from <https://english.vov.vn>)

- |              |               |               |                 |              |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Question 6.  | A. which      | B. whom       | C. whose        | D. who       |
| Question 7.  | A. flying     | B. leading    | C. heading      | D. rating    |
| Question 8.  | A. number     | B. range      | C. amount       | D. deal      |
| Question 9.  | A. held       | B. holding    | C. be holding   | D. have held |
| Question 10. | A. collectors | B. collective | C. collectively | D. collect   |
| Question 11. | A. get up     | B. pick up    | C. fill up      | D. come up   |

Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 12 to 19.

The concept of project farming, where farmers come together to collaborate on large-scale agricultural projects, has gained significant traction, and modern technology keeps this collaboration on track. Advanced technologies such as GPS, sensors, drones, and data analytics are used to optimise agricultural practices. Additionally, the collected real-time data on soil conditions, weather patterns, and plant growth enables farmers to **accelerate** the decision-making process that maximises productivity while minimising resource wastage.

GPS technology allows farmers to precisely map out their fields and create customised planting plans. This ensures that seeds are sown at optimal locations based on soil characteristics and previous yield data. By avoiding areas with poor fertility, farmers can increase their overall crop yield. Camera traps provide advance warnings of insects, so farmers do not have to treat the whole field. This, therefore, helps **curb** chemical runoff and save money for every party involved in the project.

Technology also plays a vital role in optimising irrigation practices for sustainable agriculture. Specialised equipment reports dryness hour by hour, and weather apps forecast rain for the week ahead. Automated valves give each zone exactly the water **it** needs and pause when clouds are approaching. This cuts pumping costs and protects groundwater while keeping the crop healthy. **On dry continents, such savings keep projects economically viable.**

The digital trail does not stop at the farm gate. Cloud platforms let project farmers, processors, and truck drivers input harvest weights, storage temperatures, and delivery times the moment they change, while blockchain records freeze each entry so customers can trust it. Analytic tools combine seasons of records to forecast demand, spot price opportunities, and mark weak points in the workflow. This allows project farmers to anticipate market demand, exploit resource allocation, and plan for potential challenges.

(Adapted from <https://www.consumersearch.com>)

- Question 12.** Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 1 as a type of collected real-time data?  
 A. weather patterns      B. soil conditions      C. data analytics      D. plant growth
- Question 13.** The word **accelerate** in paragraph 1 can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. guide      B. install      C. require      D. speed
- Question 14.** The word **curb** in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. increase      B. limit      C. monitor      D. reduce
- Question 15.** The word **it** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. zone      B. week      C. dryness      D. equipment
- Question 16.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?  
 A. Projects in dry regions are feasible because of the huge budget gained from applying smart irrigation.  
 B. In places with hot weather, economic projects are possible with money saved from smart irrigation.  
 C. Money saved thanks to smart irrigation maintains the economic practicality of projects in dry areas.  
 D. Continents with dry climate are the most likely to enjoy financial benefits from smart irrigation projects.
- Question 17.** Which of the following is **TRUE** according to paragraph 4?  
 A. Cloud platforms allow processors to predict demand for the following seasons.  
 B. Customers tend to find the entries frozen by blockchain records untrustworthy.  
 C. The digital trail would stop after the project partners have gathered their harvest.  
 D. With the help of analytic tools, project farmers can anticipate market demand.
- Question 18.** Which paragraph mentions real-time tracking of produce?  
 A. Paragraph 1      B. Paragraph 3      C. Paragraph 2      D. Paragraph 4
- Question 19.** Which paragraph mentions a preventive measure against biological threats?  
 A. Paragraph 4      B. Paragraph 2      C. Paragraph 3      D. Paragraph 1

Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 20 to 29.

We seem to be entering a boom era for greenwashing – the tactic of covering routine pollution in eco-friendly language. **[I]** Picture running a high-emitting corporation: meaningful decarbonisation would demand painful negotiations, huge capital outlays, and a full redesign of the business model. Hiring an expert agency to splash “carbon-neutral” or “net-zero” across products is far easier, buying time while emissions remain untouched.

Consumers meet this sleight of hand everywhere. Airlines sell “carbon-neutral” flights, filling stations boast about “net-zero” fuel, and breakfast bacon is re-labelled as planet-safe. Advertising spin is old, yet today it is **manipulated** to conceal ongoing environmental damage. Social media influencers and glossy sustainability reports amplify these claims, broadcasting the narrative far beyond traditional marketing channels.

The term greenwashing emerged in the 1980s, an era of oil spills and growing climate science, but **the practice** has exploded only recently. **[II]** Intensifying public anxiety over global heating and ecosystem collapse has placed companies under sharp scrutiny; many boards therefore choose eye-catching PR over the tougher route of restructuring supply chains, energy sources, and product lines. Regulators on both sides of the Atlantic are struggling to police false eco-claims, yet enforcement still lags behind corporate ingenuity. Investors, eager to protect short-term

returns, frequently applaud these surface-level initiatives, reinforcing the cycle. [III] No sector illustrates the issue better than oil and gas. Having realised that denying climate science now backfires, the industry has swapped denial for “green” paint. Press releases trumpet potential renewable ventures while drilling plans expand unabated.

Why does this matter? Greenwashing and climate denial share a core objective: to postpone the deep emission cuts claimed by scientists as urgent this decade. [IV] Whereas denial disputes the crisis, greenwashing misleads the public into believing problems are solved, thereby eroding consumer advocacy of genuine environmental actions and stalling regulatory reforms. In effect, it acts as a soothing lullaby, guiding society ever closer to ecological breakdown while fostering a false sense of progress. **Exposing the facade – and insisting on verifiable, measurable carbon reductions – is essential if rhetoric is to give way to real action.**

(Adapted from <https://www.greenpeace.org.uk>)

**Question 20.** According to paragraph 1, having products claimed as eco-friendly rather than conducting meaningful decarbonisation will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lead to delays without solving the current emission problem
- B. bring about a full redesign of the business model of a company
- C. cause physical injuries to those involved in the negotiation
- D. involve spending a huge amount of money paying the agency

**Question 21.** The word **manipulated** in paragraph 2 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hastily produced
- B. purposely adjusted
- C. randomly deployed
- D. legally regulated

**Question 22.** Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2?

- A. Sustainability buzzwords now fill every sector, with their reach being amplified by influencers and polished reports.
- B. Social media influencers and impressive reports have a role to play in the dissemination of deceptive environmental claims.
- C. The stories about greenwashing reach a much wider audience due to the joint effort of social media and traditional marketing channels.
- D. Commercials for everyday products and services, ranging from holiday bookings to petrol pumps and bacon packs, are prevalent on unconventional marketing channels.

**Question 23.** What causes corporate boards to adopt greenwashing?

- A. Public belief that carbon reductions are unnecessary
- B. Increasing public concern about environmental issues
- C. Public pressure on corporations to opt for PR campaigns
- D. Growing public interest in the development of climate science

**Question 24.** What challenge do regulators face in monitoring greenwashing claims?

- A. Conflicting laws on both sides of the Atlantic
- B. Enforcement that falls behind corporate creativity
- C. Insufficient public support
- D. A lack of clear terminology

**Question 25.** The phrase **the practice** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. climate science
- B. global heating
- C. greenwashing
- D. scrutiny

**Question 26.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. To make way for meaningful activities in reality, it is vital to expose the public to proper and specific measures to reduce emissions.
- B. Greenwashing is, in fact, a fallacy and therefore should be replaced by feasible actions which are encouraged through public movements.
- C. The real solution to the issue of carbon is to verify and measure carbon reductions rather than just raise public awareness through campaigns.
- D. For empty slogans to be realised into moves, revelations about greenwashing and practical measures to reduce carbon are required.

**Question 27.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Regulators are effectively utilising the tools and resources to verify most environmental claims, tackling the wide spread of eco-labels.
- B. The shift from denying climate science to applying “green” paint reflects high-emitting industries’ genuine commitment to renewables.
- C. Investors who value long-term environmental impact put pressure on companies to implement substantial structural reforms.
- D. Greenwashing brings corporations benefits in terms of finance and reputation without having to reform their core operations.

**Question 28.** Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?

**Yet greenwashing is arguably more insidious.**

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

**Question 29.** Which of the following best summarises the passage?

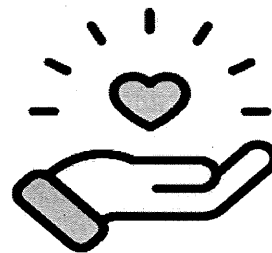
- A. Greenwashing is surging as firms cover ongoing pollution in eco-friendly rhetoric, distracting the public and postponing the deep emission cuts scientists deem urgent.
- B. Once a prevalent strategy of corporations in response to public scrutiny, climate denial is losing its effectiveness and has to be replaced by greenwashing.
- C. Instead of investing in meaningful decarbonisation, major emitters have a tendency to opt for denying the claim of “carbon-neutral” or “net-zero” on their product lines.
- D. High-emitting sectors follow the trend of greenwashing, boasting about promising renewable ventures in press releases while quietly going on damaging the environment.

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 30 to 35.

### How to Live Your Life Actively?

If you are not naturally sporty, and finding ways to fit more activity into your daily life, here are several tips to help you make a routine (30) \_\_\_\_\_ being active:

- Select a realistic exercise plan.
- Track your progress using a health app (31) \_\_\_\_\_ a paper checklist.
- Take every opportunity to do such strength-building activities as carrying (32) \_\_\_\_\_ and climbing the stairs.
- Invite friends and (33) \_\_\_\_\_ family members to join in, and try (34) \_\_\_\_\_ everyone's competitive side with challenges like seeing who can do the most steps or cover the most distance in a day.
- Reward yourself with a treat like a favourite TV show if your plan works (35) \_\_\_\_\_ to maintain your motivation.



(Adapted from <https://www.nhs.uk>)

- |                                    |                       |                |               |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Question 30. A. to                 | B. in                 | C. at          | D. of         |
| Question 31. A. or                 | B. nor                | C. but         | D. so         |
| Question 32. A. bags grocery heavy | B. bags heavy grocery | C. another     | D. the others |
| C. heavy grocery bags              | D. heavy bags grocery | C. contrasting | D. replacing  |
| Question 33. A. others             | B. other              | C. marvels     | D. values     |
| Question 34. A. engaging           | B. comparing          |                |               |
| Question 35. A. wonders            | B. legends            |                |               |

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 36 to 40.

The process of sorting through the various holidays on offer and determining which is the best for you is inevitably complex and individual personality traits will determine the eventual decision. Some people undertake a process of extensive problem solving, in which information is sought about a series of products, (36) \_\_\_\_\_. Other consumers with no patience to explore a variety of choices (37) \_\_\_\_\_, for the sake of their convenience rather than trying to guarantee that they buy the best possible product. This is known as limited problem solving.

Many consumers engage in routinised response behaviour, in which choices change relatively little over time. (38) \_\_\_\_\_. Also, some holidaymakers who have been content with a particular company or destination in the past may opt for the same experience again.

Finally, some consumers will buy on impulse. (39) \_\_\_\_\_. It is, in fact, a pattern of behaviour that is becoming increasingly prevalent – to the dismay of the operators, who then have less scope for forward planning and reduced opportunities to gain from investing deposits in the short term. (40) \_\_\_\_\_, where 'distressed stock' needs to be cleared at short notice and this can be stimulated by late availability offers particularly.

(Adapted from *The business of tourism*)

- Question 36. A. those with similarities to other products will be evaluated and compared carefully  
B. each of which is evaluated and compared with similar products  
C. when it is similarly evaluated and compared with other products  
D. every one of them undergoes evaluations and comparisons with similar products
- Question 37. A. being deliberately confined themselves to fewer choices  
B. be deliberate to confine themselves to a small number of choices  
C. will deliberately confine themselves to a small number of choices  
D. fewer choices are deliberately confined to themselves
- Question 38. A. Common brands, by contrast, are a pattern among loyal consumers  
B. This is a common example of brands with loyalty to a consumer pattern  
C. This is a common pattern among brand-loyal consumers, for example  
D. By contrast, a consumer-loyal pattern is seen among common brands
- Question 39. A. It doesn't matter whether products are unknown, it is typical of purchasers to have holidays costing little  
B. While this is more typical of products costing little, it is by no means unknown among holiday purchasers  
C. The products cost little, which means they are better known and more favoured by typical holiday purchasers  
D. In the meantime, holidays costing little are known to be products typically favoured by many purchasers
- Question 40. A. So valuable is such purchasing trait that it proves to be impulsive  
B. Though such trait of impulse purchasing proves to be valuable  
C. Such impulse purchasing proves to be a valuable trait, though  
D. Such trait is so impulsive that it proves to be valuable to purchasers

----- THE END -----

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu;
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.