

Họ, tên thí sinh: .....

Số báo danh: .....

Mã đề: 1131

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 1 to 8.

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 1.** Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 1 as a type of collected real-time data?

- A. soil conditions                      B. data analytics                      C. plant growth                      D. weather patterns

**Question 2.** The word **accelerate** in paragraph 1 can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. speed                      B. require                      C. guide                      D. install

**Question 3.** The word **curb** in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. monitor                      B. increase                      C. limit                      D. reduce

**Question 4.** The word **it** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. zone                      B. week                      C. dryness                      D. equipment

**Question 5.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. Money saved thanks to smart irrigation maintains the economic practicality of projects in dry areas.  
B. Projects in dry regions are feasible because of the huge budget gained from applying smart irrigation.  
C. In places with hot weather, economic projects are possible with money saved from smart irrigation.  
D. Continents with dry climate are the most likely to enjoy financial benefits from smart irrigation projects.

**Question 6.** Which of the following is **TRUE** according to paragraph 4?

- A. Customers tend to find the entries frozen by blockchain records untrustworthy.  
B. Cloud platforms allow processors to predict demand for the following seasons.  
C. With the help of analytic tools, project farmers can anticipate market demand.  
D. The digital trail would stop after the project partners have gathered their harvest.

**Question 7.** Which paragraph mentions real-time tracking of produce?

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

**Question 8.** Which paragraph mentions a preventive measure against biological threats?

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

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 9 to 13.

**Question 9.** a. Marvelli has now become a more dynamic and prosperous city, offering greater opportunities for both residents and investors.

b. These vital improvements have notably boosted Marvelli's economy, fostering the growth of local businesses and attracting foreign investment.

c. To accommodate this growth, city planners have replaced the older terraced housing with modern high-rise buildings and expanded public facilities such as schools and hospitals.

d. Recognising the increasing traffic congestion, the city council has had the main roads widened and an intelligent traffic monitoring system installed to optimise traffic flow.

e. Over the past decade, the city of Marvelli has undergone a considerable transformation, experiencing an upsurge in population and an overload on the existing transport infrastructure.

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

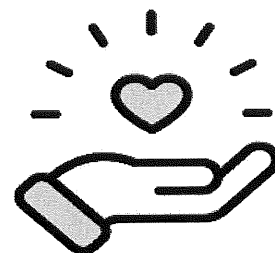
- Question 10.** a. Susan: I exercise regularly by jogging, swimming or doing martial arts. How about you?  
b. Susan: That sounds great! I think daily exercise and a healthy diet are the key to staying healthy.  
c. Louis: I do yoga at home every day, and I follow a low-fat diet.  
d. Louis: You look awesome. What do you do to keep fit?  
e. Louis: Absolutely! Physical well-being is essential for a happy life.
- A. c – a – d – b – e      B. e – a – d – b – c      C. d – a – c – b – e      D. c – b – e – a – d
- Question 11.** a. Mary: Thank you very much for your help!  
b. John: Well, keep straight on to the roundabout, then take the second exit on the left. It's a big building with a red roof on your right.  
c. Mary: Excuse me, could you show me the way to the public library?
- A. a – c – b      B. c – a – b      C. c – b – a      D. a – b – c
- Question 12.** Dear Mr Smith,  
a. In case you have not received your chip-based card, contact our Customer Service at 0123247247.  
b. This will automatically deactivate your magnetic stripe card, which can then be safely destroyed by your cutting it in half.  
c. Your current magnetic stripe card expires on August 31<sup>st</sup>, whether the chip-based one is activated.  
d. Should you have received the chip-based credit card, please use it instantly.  
e. We would like to inform you that due to our operating system conversion, your magnetic stripe credit card has been replaced with a chip-based one, which has been on delivery to you.  
Yours sincerely,  
XYZ Bank
- A. e – d – b – c – a      B. c – e – a – b – d      C. e – a – b – d – c      D. c – e – d – a – b
- Question 13.** a. This occasion, as a result, has made me more grateful to farmers and helped me understand what the saying "no pain, no gain" practically means.  
b. It had, in fact, never occurred to me that farming would be so physically demanding.  
c. I had to do the land ploughing, fertiliser spreading and grass uprooting in the burning summer heat.  
d. Having hands-on experience on a farm for a fortnight really exhausted me, but at the same time made me more appreciative of farming.  
e. Farming was such hard work that it made me sweat all the time and even lose a few kilos.
- A. e – a – d – c – b      B. d – e – b – a – c      C. e – c – a – b – d      D. d – b – c – e – a

**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 14 to 19.**

### 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 (14) \_\_\_\_\_ being active:

- Select a realistic exercise plan.
- Track your progress using a health app (15) \_\_\_\_\_ a paper checklist.
- Take every opportunity to do such strength-building activities as carrying (16) \_\_\_\_\_ and climbing the stairs.
- Invite friends and (17) \_\_\_\_\_ family members to join in, and try (18) \_\_\_\_\_ 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 (19) \_\_\_\_\_ to maintain your motivation.



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

- Question 14.** A. to      B. in      C. of      D. at  
**Question 15.** A. nor      B. but      C. or      D. so  
**Question 16.** A. heavy grocery bags      B. heavy bags grocery  
C. bags grocery heavy      D. bags heavy grocery  
**Question 17.** A. another      B. the others      C. other      D. others  
**Question 18.** A. engaging      B. comparing      C. replacing      D. contrasting  
**Question 19.** A. values      B. legends      C. marvels      D. wonders

**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 are living through a boom in greenwashing – the strategic use of comforting environmental claims to disguise business-as-usual pollution. Picture a chief executive whose company emits millions of tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. Genuine decarbonisation would require bruising boardroom discussions, huge capital outlays, and a complete redesign of the firm's model. Far easier is to hire a creative agency to plaster products with labels such as "carbon-neutral" or "net-zero," calming critics, investors, and even eco-conscious children while emissions continue unsolved.

This tactic meets consumers at every turn. Airline websites promise guilt-free flights, petrol pumps boast zero-impact fuel, and even supermarket bacon is marketed as net-zero. [1] Advertising trickery is ancient, yet today's greenwashing – the practice of deliberately covering ongoing pollution in eco-friendly language – has flourished only

recently. The expression surfaced in the 1980s amid oil spills and growing climate science, but the real explosion has come as public anxiety over global heating and biodiversity loss has intensified. Faced with mounting scrutiny, many boards prefer **glossy** PR to structural reform. Such corporate sleight of hand has become so pervasive that regulators in Europe and the United States are scrambling to tighten rules on environmental claims, yet enforcement still lags behind marketing creativity. [II] The fossil-fuel sector exemplifies the issue. After decades covertly sowing doubt about climate science, oil and gas giants have grasped that direct denial is reputationally toxic. **They** have therefore swapped their denial tactics for a “green” paint-sprayer, trumpeting token investments in renewables while expanding drilling.

Why does this matter? Greenwashing and climate denial share a core objective: to postpone the emission cuts urgently required to avert climate breakdown. [III] Whereas denial invites opposition, greenwashing lulls the public into believing problems are already solved. Under this collective illusion, pressure on high-emitting firms evaporates and the radical decisions needed to transform energy, transport, and food systems are delayed indefinitely. [IV] Greenwashing thus acts as a soothing lullaby, leading society toward ecological ruin with a tune of comforting half-truths. **Exposing this deception is essential if clichés are to be replaced by real, measurable emission cuts.**

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

**Question 20.** According to paragraph 1, genuine decarbonisation \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. physically injures those involved
- B. involves hiring an expert agency
- C. is costly and demanding
- D. is overlooked by corporations

**Question 21.** Which of the following best summarises paragraph 1?

- A. The great pressure to soothe environmental claims urges high-emitting corporations to adopt greenwashing wisely.
- B. The exponential growth of greenwashing is attributable to the environmental benefits the strategy brings to major emitters.
- C. Large-emission enterprises prefer “net-zero” or “carbon-neutral” tags on their offerings over genuine decarbonisation.
- D. Chief executives’ opinions are divided on whether or not genuine decarbonisation should be consistently implemented.

**Question 22.** Which of the following is **NOT** stated as an example of greenwashed products or services?

- A. zero-impact fuel
- B. guilt-free flights
- C. non-degradable electronics
- D. net-zero bacon

**Question 23.** The word **glossy** in paragraph 2 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. costly but ineffective
- B. expensive but essential
- C. confusing but engaging
- D. appealing but superficial

**Question 24.** The word **They** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. regulators in Europe
- B. rules on environmental claims
- C. the United States
- D. oil and gas giants

**Question 25.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. No sooner had empty resolutions minimised emissions than the plain truth about greenwashing was elucidated.
- B. Were it not for genuine efforts to reduce emissions, rhetoric about greenwashing could not be brought to light.
- C. Genuine efforts to reduce emissions cannot take the place of rhetoric without greenwashing being uncovered.
- D. Not until genuine efforts to cut down on emissions are recognised could the truth about greenwashing be concealed.

**Question 26.** According to the passage, the adoption of “green” paint by fossil-fuel companies is mentioned as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a specific example of greenwashing
- B. a particular way to dispute the claims about environmental crisis
- C. a prompt response to public demand for eco-friendly products
- D. a typical application of climate science

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

- A. The perceived action created by greenwashing has stressed the urgency for meaningful regulatory and corporate changes to address climate change.
- B. Increased public concern about environmental issues, coupled with their complacency with “eco-friendly” labelled products, contributes to the rise of greenwashing.
- C. Regulators have the necessary tools and resources to verify most environmental claims, which enables them to prevent misleading messages from reaching everyday consumers.
- D. The profits that high-emitting firms reap from running a “green” marketing campaign provide them with resources to reinvest in renewable ventures.

**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 has now been pervading everyday products and services, raising customers’ awareness of the urgent need to maintain sustainable developments.
- B. Greenwashing has significantly grown in its scale and sophistication since its emergence, attracting considerable attention of both the general public and policymakers worldwide.
- C. A new wave of greenwashing allows corporations to hide ongoing pollution behind reassuring eco-labels, diverting scrutiny from the rapid emission cuts considered vital by scientists.
- D. Major emitters have opted for open climate denials in preference to more sophisticated greenwashing to preserve profits and reputation instead of reforming their core operations.

**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 30 to 34.**

All holidays involve some element of risk, whether in the form of illness, bad weather, being unable to get what we want if we delay booking, or (30) \_\_\_\_\_. We ask ourselves what risks we would run if we went there, if there is a high likelihood of their occurrence, if the risks are avoidable and how significant the consequences would be.

Some tourists, of course, relish a degree of risk, as this gives an edge of excitement to the holiday, (31) \_\_\_\_\_. Others, however, are risk averse and will studiously avoid risk wherever possible. Clearly, the significance of the risk will be a key factor. (32) \_\_\_\_\_. The risk averse will book early, choose to return to the same resort and hotel they have visited, knowing its reliability, or book a package tour rather than travel independently.

(33) \_\_\_\_\_. There is evidence that much of the continuing reluctance shown by some tourists to seek information and make bookings through Internet providers can be attributed to, in part, the lack of face-to-face contact with a trusted – and, hopefully, expert – travel agent and, in part, (34) \_\_\_\_\_ in favour of the information provider.

(Adapted from *The business of tourism*)

- Question 30.** A. being uncertain about the product until seeing it directly  
B. what are the products we will be certainly seeing directly  
C. until we certainly see its products directly  
D. for a certain product to be seen directly
- Question 31.** A. and tourism itself does not present any barriers or risks  
B. so the presence of risk is not in itself a barrier to tourism  
C. but do not present any risks and barriers to tourism itself  
D. if the barrier of tourism itself is not in the presence of risk
- Question 32.** A. As a result, there will be much less concern about the risk of poor weather than about the risk of crime  
B. People, by contrast, will be far less concerned about the risk of crime than about that of poor weather  
C. Similarly, the concern about the risk of poor weather will be much greater than that about the risk of crime  
D. As earlier mentioned, the risk of crime will be of much greater concern to people than that of poor weather
- Question 33.** A. Customers also book their holidays by choosing the methods without risky factors  
B. Also, the factors and methods customers choose to book their holidays are risky  
C. Holidays are also booked after customers choose factors and methods without risk  
D. Risk is also a factor in the methods chosen by customers to book their holidays
- Question 34.** A. the suspicion that information received through the Internet will be biased  
B. the biased information received through the Internet will be suspicious  
C. thanks to the biased information received through the Internet with the suspicion  
D. due to the Internet, through which biased and suspicious information is received

**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 35 to 40.**

### 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 (35) \_\_\_\_\_ are derived from global art capitals alongside Vietnam's (36) \_\_\_\_\_ art institutions.

Visitors will gain exposure to a wide (37) \_\_\_\_\_ 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 (38) \_\_\_\_\_ by famous artists and curators, offering a deeper understanding of modern artistic trends.

This exhibition is a unique opportunity for (39) \_\_\_\_\_, investors, and art enthusiasts to discover emerging talents and (40) \_\_\_\_\_ some artworks. Don't miss this incredible celebration of artistic expression!

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

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

- |                                     |              |               |               |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Question 35.</b> A. whom         | B. which     | C. whose      | D. who        |
| <b>Question 36.</b> A. heading      | B. flying    | C. leading    | D. rating     |
| <b>Question 37.</b> A. amount       | B. range     | C. number     | D. deal       |
| <b>Question 38.</b> A. be holding   | B. have held | C. holding    | D. held       |
| <b>Question 39.</b> A. collectively | B. collect   | C. collective | D. collectors |
| <b>Question 40.</b> A. come up      | B. get up    | C. pick up    | D. fill up    |

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

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