

- Question 11.** 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 – c – d – b – a

B. e – d – b – a – c

C. e – c – a – d – b

D. e – b – a – c – d

Read the following piece of news 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 12 to 17.

Da Nang International Fireworks Festival (DIFF) 2025

With ten teams worldwide, DIFF 2025 features the largest (12) _____ of participating teams in its history, and is predicted to be the most thrilling (13) _____ so far.

Z121 Vina Pyrotech, a company (14) _____ by Vietnam Ministry of National Defence, is a newcomer this year. With thirty years of experience in fireworks, Z121 Vina Pyrotech is expected to deliver a breathtaking performance. It is among the (15) _____ candidates to win the championship.

From May 31st to July 12th, DIFF 2025 promises a series of spectacular fireworks displays, (16) _____ is hoped to bring spectators a world-class entertainment experience.

Over the past twelve years, the Da Nang International Fireworks Festival has helped the city (17) _____ the reputation as “The City of Fireworks” and become an attractive tourist destination.

(Adapted from <https://www.vietnamnews.vn>)

Question 12. A. number

B. volume

C. level

D. amount

Question 13. A. competitive

B. competition

C. compete

D. competitively

Question 14. A. is managing

B. managing

C. managed

D. has managed

Question 15. A. quick

B. smart

C. top

D. high

Question 16. A. when

B. why

C. which

D. who

Question 17. A. build up

B. go up

C. come up

D. look up

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.

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, (18) _____. Other consumers with no patience to explore a variety of choices (19) _____, 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. (20) _____. 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. (21) _____. 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. (22) _____, 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 18. A. each of which is evaluated and compared with similar products

B. every one of them undergoes evaluations and comparisons with similar products

C. when it is similarly evaluated and compared with other products

D. those with similarities to other products will be evaluated and compared carefully

Question 19. A. fewer choices are deliberately confined to themselves

B. will deliberately confine themselves to a small number of choices

C. be deliberate to confine themselves to a small number of choices

D. being deliberately confined themselves to fewer choices

Question 20. A. By contrast, a consumer-loyal pattern is seen among common brands

B. This is a common pattern among brand-loyal consumers, for example

C. This is a common example of brands with loyalty to a consumer pattern

D. Common brands, by contrast, are a pattern among loyal consumers

Question 21. A. It doesn't matter whether products are unknown, it is typical of purchasers to have holidays costing little

B. In the meantime, holidays costing little are known to be products typically favoured by many purchasers

C. The products cost little, which means they are better known and more favoured by typical holiday purchasers

D. While this is more typical of products costing little, it is by no means unknown among holiday purchasers

Question 22. A. Such impulse purchasing proves to be a valuable trait, though

B. Though such trait of impulse purchasing proves to be valuable

C. So valuable is such purchasing trait that it proves to be impulsive

D. Such trait is so impulsive that it proves to be valuable to purchasers

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 23 to 30.

When several farmers merge plots into a single “project farm”, they use digital tools to make that teamwork far more effective. GPS mapping, drones, and in-field sensors build a live, shared picture of soil types, weather shifts, and plant growth. Because everyone works on the same data, the team can settle seeding dates, determine when to spray, and track machinery in real time. What once depended on guesswork is now driven by verifiable information.

With GPS technology, farmers can accurately map out their fields and create customised planting plans. Seeding machines change their rate on the fly, drones spray pests on targeted zones, and smart spreaders apply fertiliser only where data shows a need. Because inputs go exactly where they help, fields yield more while chemical runoff falls. Trials report considerable savings on seed, fuel, and sprays – benefits the partners split at the season’s end.

Water management is just as precise. Specialised equipment tracks moisture every hour, and forecast apps predict rain, wind, or heatwaves. Automated pumps deliver measured water amounts to thirsty zones and stop when a storm is coming, slashing waste and energy bills. The result is steadier yields in dry years, fewer nutrients washed away, and a smaller water footprint for the whole partnership. Smart irrigation also helps limit weed growth, reducing herbicide use.

The journey from field to market is equally digital. Cloud platforms record harvest weights, storage temperatures, and shipment times the moment they change, while blockchain records freeze each entry so customers can rely on it. Analytic tools browse the records to indicate weak points in the procedure, forecast prices, and suggest better planting plans for the next season to project partners. This makes project farming both profitable and sustainable.

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

Question 23. The word settle in paragraph 1 mostly means _____.

- A. decide B. announce C. expect D. exchange

Question 24. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 1 as information displayed on a live, shared picture?

- A. drones B. soil types C. plant growth D. weather shifts

Question 25. The word their in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. planting plans B. fields C. farmers D. Seeding machines

Question 26. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

- A. As resources are directed to the areas that need them, harvests increase and pollution from excess chemicals declines.
B. There is an increase in chemical wastage and crop output though fewer resources are used for the indicated land area.
C. When chemicals are placed only where they are needed, productivity increases yet more overdue chemicals are released.
D. Precise application of fertilisers and sprays to required areas raises crop output but in turn increases chemical wastage.

Question 27. The word slashing in paragraph 3 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

- A. converting B. disposing C. increasing D. reducing

Question 28. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to paragraph 4?

- A. Buyers have little reliable information on harvest weights and storage temperatures.
B. Farmers regard cloud platforms the best tools to improve the quality of their crops.
C. Analytic tools offer suggestions for better planting plans for the following season.
D. Project partners are unable to forecast prices of crops in the following season.

Question 29. Which paragraph mentions approaches to different weather patterns?

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

Question 30. Which paragraph mentions real-time tracking of produce?

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

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 31 to 40.

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 31. According to paragraph 1, having products claimed as eco-friendly rather than conducting meaningful decarbonisation will _____.

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

Question 32. The word **manipulated** in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

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

Question 33. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2?

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

Question 34. What causes corporate boards to adopt greenwashing?

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

Question 35. What challenge do regulators face in monitoring greenwashing claims?

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

Question 36. The phrase **the practice** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

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

Question 37. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

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

Question 38. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

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

Question 39. Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?

Yet greenwashing is arguably more insidious.

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

Question 40. 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.

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