

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.

LIGHTS OUT, PLASTICS DOWN: REEF RESET WEEKEND

This summer's marine heatwaves have triggered bleaching alerts across many tropical reefs. Meanwhile, mass tourism and careless anchoring scrape coral gardens that are home to reef fish. Our Reef Reset Weekend turns visitors into helpers. Your fee is a direct (1) _____ in conservation: 70% goes to coral nurseries and mangrove buffers.

On Saturday, rangers will send a tide-and-safety briefing (2) _____ every participant via SMS, and volunteers provide spare gloves to newcomers at the beach. During a guided snorkel, learn why sunscreen and plastic wrappers enter the food chain—and how to stop (3) _____ them on trips. At dusk, we visit a no-anchor zone, reserve (4) _____ in 2024, after scientists reported turtle nesting losses.



Mini demo: "No filter—just facts. The reef looked pale, but our team logged it." — Khoa (16) One more promise: a bottle doesn't (5) _____ down on its own; it breaks into tiny pieces. Everyone receives a (6) _____ starter pack. Ready to travel uniquely—and leave the reef alive?

- Question 1: A. invest B. investment C. investor D. investing
Question 2: A. for B. to C. with D. by
Question 3: A. bring B. to bring C. bringing D. to bringing
Question 4: A. declaring B. declared C. was declare D. declares
Question 5: A. break B. run C. fall D. turn
Question 6: A. reef-safe compact low-waste B. low-waste reef-safe compact
C. compact reef-safe low-waste D. compact low-waste reef-safe

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.

CITY BUTTERFLY RESCUE DAY

A community leaflet from the Green Streets Club

Where: Riverside Vocational School Learning Hub (Gate B). Get off at Bus Stop 12 and follow the "Pollinator Path" signs.

Our schoolyard garden is home to native butterflies and bees, along with tiny insects that keep the ecosystem alive. Ecologists call pollinators "nature's delivery team" because they move pollen from one flower to (7) _____ and help plants survive.

(8) _____ the overuse of insecticide in yards and balcony pots, many butterflies rarely reach adulthood. The chemicals can wash into the waterway after rain and harm bacteria and other living things at the bottom of the food chain.

What you'll do (90 minutes):

- Plant a wide (9) _____ of tropical and native flowers.



- Build simple “insect hotels” from safe raw materials.

We will provide you with seeds, gloves, and refill water. Please **(10)** _____ chemical sprays at home; we’ll show easy natural options. Bring one reusable bottle. If you borrow ours, return it so others can use it next week.

Why it works:

Native shrubs provide butterflies with **(11)** _____ from strong wind and heavy rain, and restored green corners reduce damage during heat waves. Your small action supports local **(12)** _____.

Question 7: **A.** other

B. another

C. the other

D. others

Question 8: **A.** Because of

B. According to

C. Apart from

D. Subject to

Question 9: **A.** piece

B. range

C. dozens

D. majority

Question 10: **A.** break down

B. get off

C. cut down on

D. run out of

Question 11: **A.** shelter

B. scenery

C. destruction

D. investment

Question 12: **A.** biodiversity

B. unemployment

C. continental

D. fancy

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. Emma: Let’s go at dawn, buy tickets via QR code, and join a small bird-watching tour; it’s essential to keep food away.

b. Noah: Good plan. We’ll get off the bus early, stay on the walkway, and help conserve the wetland ecosystem.

c. Noah: Cần Giờ is famous for mangrove scenery, but mass tourism packs weekends, and tourists sometimes feed the monkeys.

A. a – c – b

B. c – a – b

C. b – a – c

D. c – b – a

Question 14:

a. Ava: Okay, I’ll make the reservation online, and after we return to shore, we can help with a clean-up to conserve the ecosystem.

b. Ava: My vocational school is planning a Cù Lao Chàm snorkeling trip. Ben, what rules should we follow?

c. Ava: That sounds good, Ben, but mass tourism worries me—does sunscreen or touching wildlife harm the reef?

d. Ben: It’s a marine reserve, so the boat company limits guests and provides a guide who gives a talk on coral reef rules.

e. Ben: Yes, it can, so it is essential to use reef-safe sunscreen, stay off the reef, and avoid kicking near animals.

A. b – d – e – c – a

B. d – b – c – e – a

C. b – d – c – e – a

D. b – c – d – e – a

Question 15:

Dear Minh,

How are you? Is school busy?

a. By addressing the issue, the ranger asked us to keep our voices low and never use flashlights on animals.

b. We also learned that Cat Tien is home to rare mammals, and illegal hunting can make species like the pangolin disappear.

c. On Sunday, my class went on a night walk in Cat Tien National Park, and the wildlife there is sensitive to light.

d. He gave a talk about ecology, explaining how insects, bats, and tiny bacteria help break down leaves in the food chain.

e. After the tour, we uploaded photos to a shared folder and donated to a small restoration project.

Best wishes,

Lan

A. a – c – d – b – e

B. c – d – a – b – e

C. c – a – b – d – e

D. c – a – d – b – e

Question 16:

- a.** At Tram Chim National Park, tourists come for scenic bird-watching, but overuse of boats and insecticide from nearby farms can damage habitat for rare species.
 - b.** That's why rangers limit mass tourism, provide visitors with signs and QR maps, and invest in restoration to conserve the reserve effectively.
 - c.** A wetland ecosystem in the Mekong Delta depends on both living things and non-living things, like water, soil, and sunlight.
 - d.** This harm has an effect on biodiversity and even local food security, because families depend on clean waterways to grow rice and raise fish.
 - e.** Tiny organisms, including bacteria, break down dead plants, which keeps nutrients in the food chain for insects, fish, and birds.
- A.** a - c - e - d - b **B.** c - a - d - e - b **C.** c - e - d - a - b **D.** c - e - a - d - b

Question 17:

- a.** In an effort to cut unemployment in coastal communities without overusing natural resources, some investors are investing in electric boats, launching online reservation systems, and training guides to give talks on eco-friendly ways to enjoy a marine reserve.
 - b.** In these places, such as Phú Quốc and Côn Đảo, tourists come for scuba diving and scenic sightseeing, but careless anchors, plastic, noisy speedboats, and oil drilling can damage reefs and harm wildlife.
 - c.** If these measures are effective, the area can stay a unique tourist destination while conservation and restoration keep endangered species from disappearing.
 - d.** Along Vietnam's coast and islands, mangroves and coral reefs play an important role in protecting villages from storms and sea level rise, and they are home to diverse flora and fauna.
 - e.** When the habitat is destroyed, fish and sea turtles struggle to survive, which affects the food chain and the raw materials people depend on, so food security and life expectancy can drop.
- A.** d - e - b - c - a **B.** b - d - e - a - c **C.** d - b - a - e - c **D.** d - b - e - a - c

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.

U Minh Thượng National Park in Kiên Giang Province is one of the Mekong Delta's most special protected areas **(18)** _____. It is internationally recognised as a Ramsar wetland site and also an ASEAN Heritage Park, showing its value beyond Vietnam.

Inside the park, peat soils and seasonally flooded grasslands create a "natural sponge" that stores water in the rainy season and releases it slowly later. Around 3,000 hectares are peat-swamp forest, **(19)** _____. These wetlands provide shelter and feeding grounds for many species, including waterbirds and other animals that depend on quiet, healthy marshes.

However, this ecosystem is fragile. Hotter, longer dry seasons and low water levels **(20)** _____; climate patterns like El Niño can make the danger worse. When peat dries, it can burn underground and damage the forest for years. Human pressures around the park—such as drainage, pollution, or illegal hunting—can also weaken biodiversity.

Protecting U Minh Thượng means managing water wisely, preventing fires early, and restoring damaged forest areas. **(21)** _____. At the same time, by educating buffer-zone communities and promoting responsible ecotourism, **(22)** _____. With steady protection, this "green lung" of the delta can stay alive for future generations.

[Adapted from <https://rsis.ramsar.org/>]

Question 18:

- A.** because it preserves a rare peat-swamp Melaleuca (cajeput) forest and large wetland habitats
- B.** not only protecting rare wetland forests but also supporting many endangered species
- C.** and protecting rare wetland forests while supporting many endangered plants and animals

D. although it faces severe threats from local communities and complicated climate change patterns

Question 19:

A. that plays a vital role in maintaining the delicate ecosystem balance of the whole region

B. which is important not only for wildlife but also for carbon storage and climate regulation

C. this area is crucial for maintaining the water level and humidity during the dry season

D. making it the largest national park in the region with diverse flora and fauna systems

Question 20:

A. threatened by the changing global climate patterns and serious human interference

B. contributing to the disappearance of many rare species and plants in the protected area

C. increase the risk of forest fires across the park during the dry months

D. to reduce the amount of water available for local agricultural activities and daily use

Question 21:

A. Keeping canals, gates, and water-storage systems working helps maintain humidity in dry months and supports regeneration

B. Since water levels drop significantly during the dry season, draining water out of the forest is necessary to prevent potential flooding

C. Although the forest is gradually recovering, it still requires significant financial investment and support from international organizations to remain sustainable

D. This is because the sensitive peat layer needs to be kept completely dry to prevent underground forest fires effectively

Question 22:

A. the awareness of local people about environmental protection has been significantly improved

B. local authorities can create income and encourage people to protect wildlife

C. environmental pollution in the buffer zone will be completely eliminated in the near future

D. making it difficult for poachers to enter the core zone of the park to hunt animals

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.

Preserving the ecosystem is crucial for the well-being of our planet and future generations. The ecosystem refers to the interconnected network of living organisms and their physical environment. It encompasses various ecosystems, such as forests, oceans, grasslands, and wetlands, each playing a vital role in maintaining the balance of nature. Preserving the ecosystem is essential because it supports biodiversity, regulates climate, provides valuable resources, and offers countless benefits to humans and other species.

Biodiversity, or the variety of life on Earth, is a fundamental component of a healthy ecosystem. Each species, from plants to animals, plays a unique role in maintaining the ecosystem's stability and functionality. By preserving diverse habitats and protecting endangered species, we can ensure the preservation of biodiversity. Furthermore, ecosystems contribute to climate regulation by absorbing carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming. Forests, for example, act as carbon sinks and help mitigate climate change. Preserving these natural habitats is crucial in combating climate change and its associated impacts.

Moreover, preserving the ecosystem also ensures the availability of valuable resources that sustain human life. Ecosystems provide essential services such as clean air, clean water, fertile soil, and natural resources like timber, food, and medicine. By practicing sustainable and responsible use of these resources, we can ensure their availability for future generations. Additionally, a healthy ecosystem offers recreational and aesthetic benefits, providing opportunities for outdoor activities, relaxation, and connection with nature.

Preserving the ecosystem requires collective efforts from individuals, communities, governments, and organizations. It involves adopting sustainable practices, reducing pollution and waste, conserving energy and water, supporting conservation initiatives, and promoting environmental education. By working together, we

can contribute to the preservation of the ecosystem, protect our planet's natural resources, and ensure a sustainable and thriving future for all.

[Adapted from English Reading and Comprehension]

Question 23: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 3 as an essential service or resource provided by ecosystems?

- A.** clean air **B.** fossil fuels **C.** fertile soil **D.** medicine

Question 24: The word "**mitigate**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A.** aggravate **B.** monitor **C.** alleviate **D.** generate

Question 25: The word "**recreational**" in the passage is opposite in meaning to _____.

- A.** leisurely **B.** restorative **C.** entertaining **D.** work-related

Question 26: The word "**their**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A.** future generations **B.** essential services **C.** ecosystems **D.** these resources

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2: "Forests, for example, act as carbon sinks and help mitigate climate change."?

- A.** Climate change can be stopped solely by forests because they sink carbon dioxide into the soil.
B. Forests are destroyed by climate change because they act as sinks for heavy carbon emissions.
C. Acting as absorbers of carbon, forests play an instrumental role in reducing the severity of climate change.
D. To help mitigate climate change, we must turn forests into carbon sinks to produce more greenhouse gases.

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

- A.** The ecosystem refers exclusively to living organisms without including their physical environment.
B. Sustainable usage is key to guaranteeing that valuable resources remain available for the future.
C. Biodiversity is maintained solely by protecting plants as they are the most important species.
D. Governments and organizations are the only entities responsible for preserving the ecosystem.

Question 29: Which paragraph mentions the mental and physical benefits that humans can derive from nature?

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

Question 30: Which paragraph contains information about the specific mechanism of how ecosystems handle greenhouse gases?

- 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.

Invasive species are non-native organisms introduced to new ecosystems, often by human activities like trade or travel. These species lack natural predators in their new habitat, allowing rapid population growth that disrupts local balance. For example, the Burmese python in Florida's Everglades has **decimated** small mammal populations, altering food chains and reducing biodiversity. Such invasions threaten native wildlife by outcompeting them for resources like food and shelter.

Once established, invasive species spread aggressively through waterways, soil, or air, exploiting gaps left by declining locals. Plants like kudzu in the southern U.S. smother trees and crops, blocking sunlight and preventing regeneration. Over time, fast-growing invaders can **crowd out** native plants, shrinking habitats for insects and birds. Aquatic invaders, such as zebra mussels in the Great Lakes, clog water intake pipes and filter out plankton, starving fish populations. These disruptions cascade through ecosystems, weakening resilience to other stresses like disease.

Human actions accelerate invasions via global shipping, pet releases, and climate shifts that expand suitable habitats. Economic costs run into billions annually from control efforts and lost agriculture. **Early detection is challenging, as symptoms like unexplained wildlife declines often appear late.** Governments and organizations now use monitoring tech, like DNA tracking in water samples, to identify threats sooner.

[I] Combating invasives requires international cooperation, public awareness, and prevention strategies. [II] "Clean, drain, dry" campaigns for boats help stop aquatic spread, while breeding sterile hybrids controls populations humanely. [III] By addressing invasions proactively, ecosystems can regain stability and support the diverse life they sustain. [IV]

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

Restoring native vegetation rebuilds habitats, fostering recovery.

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

Question 32: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as a factor contributing to the spread of invasive species?

- A. Global shipping and international trade activities. B. The intentional or accidental release of exotic pets.
C. Natural migration patterns of native animal species. D. Shifts in the climate that expand suitable habitats.

Question 33: The word "**decimated**" in paragraph 1 is opposite in meaning to _____.

- A. depleted B. reduced C. weakened D. repopulate

Question 34: The word "**crowd out**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. push out B. take over C. break down D. build up

Question 35: The word "**they**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. diverse lives B. invasions C. ecosystems D. strategies

Question 36: According to paragraph 2, what is a specific consequence of the zebra mussel invasion in the Great Lakes?

- A. They prevent the regeneration of trees by blocking essential sunlight.
B. They cause food shortages for fish by removing plankton from the water.
C. They lead to unexplained wildlife declines that are very easy to detect.
D. They spread aggressively through the air to exploit gaps in soil nutrients.

Question 37: Which of the following best summarises the content of paragraph 2?

- A. Kudzu plants in the southern United States are more dangerous than aquatic invaders because they can block sunlight and destroy local crops.
B. Established invasive species aggressively exploit ecological gaps, leading to a chain of disruptions that diminish the overall resilience of the environment.
C. The Great Lakes have become the most vulnerable ecosystem due to zebra mussels which clog intake pipes and filter out all available plankton for fish.
D. Regeneration of native trees and crops is almost impossible once invasive species begin to spread through waterways and soil without any natural predators.

Question 38: Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence: "Early detection is challenging, as symptoms like unexplained wildlife declines often appear late."?

- A. Identifying invasive species early is difficult because signs of their impact, such as falling wildlife numbers, are not usually visible until it is too late.
B. Challenges in early detection are mainly caused by the fact that wildlife declines are unexplained and happen before the invasive species are established.
C. Identifying threats at an initial stage is difficult because indicators such as the mysterious decrease in native animals typically manifest only after significant delay.
D. Because symptoms of invasions appear late, scientists find it nearly impossible to use DNA tracking or monitoring technology to save declining wildlife.

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

- A. Using DNA tracking in water samples is the only effective way for governments to completely eliminate the economic costs caused by invasive species.

- B.** Successful management of invasive species depends on a multifaceted approach that combines advanced technology, international policy, and public education.
- C.** Native ecosystems would be able to regain their stability naturally without any human intervention if climate shifts were stopped immediately by governments.
- D.** Breeding sterile hybrids is the most expensive method of population control and is therefore rarely used by international organizations to protect the environment.

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

- A.** Invasive species are primarily spread through global trade and can be easily controlled if countries invest billions of dollars in monitoring technology and DNA tracking.
- B.** Invasive species pose significant ecological and economic threats by disrupting natural balances, necessitating a comprehensive strategy of prevention, technology, and habitat restoration.
- C.** The impact of the Burmese python and zebra mussels shows that aquatic invaders are the main cause of declining biodiversity and agricultural loss in modern ecosystems.
- D.** International cooperation is required to stop "clean, drain, dry" campaigns from failing, as these are the only ways to restore native vegetation and rebuild fragile habitats.