

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.

Our Home, Our Choice: Breaking the Climate Deadlock

- Climate change threatens our shared planet and requires immediate action. The future of our Earth, (1)_____ we all share and must protect diligently, depends on the urgent actions we take today. Climate scientists (2)_____ tirelessly around the world have provided undeniable evidence of alarming global warming trends.
- Rapidly, effectively, and collaboratively, we must address this unprecedented global environmental crisis with (3)_____. Many of our elected political leaders have been (4)_____ extremely important climate decisions for far too long.
- We must reach a broad (5)_____ on immediate climate action strategies before it's catastrophically too late. (6)_____ of the harmful pollution trapped in our atmosphere comes directly from unsustainable human activities. Each small change you make contributes to a greener future. Together, we can protect our home by making sustainable choices every day.
- ❖ Your voice matters in breaking the climate deadlock. Join our movement today and help create a better world for future generations.

Question 1: A. which

B. whose

C. whom

D. who

Question 2: A. which worked

B. working

C. have been worked

D. was

working

Question 3: A. determine

B. determinable

C. determinedly

D. determination

Question 4: A. holding up

B. looking into

C. putting off

D. turning down

Question 5: A. agreement

B. conclusion

C. consensus

D. understanding

Question 6: A. Many

B. Most

C. Some

D. Few

Read of 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.

The Warming Warning: Facts That Change Everything

❖ **Climate Crisis Alert**

- Scientists have recently compiled alarming global temperature data from extensive worldwide research that indicates our planet is at a critical (7)_____ point. The innovative (8)_____ solutions in developed countries can help us address climate change before it's too late.
- Many coastal and island communities are already suffering the severe consequences of rising sea levels, (9)_____ others remain relatively unaffected for now. We need to tackle this growing environmental problem (10)_____ leaps and bounds with immediate action if we want to secure a future for the coming generations.
- Facing unprecedented environmental degradation on a global scale, governments across continents must urgently establish robust (11)_____ frameworks to safeguard our collective future. Some industrialized countries have already adopted carbon-neutral practices with impressive results, but (12)_____ promising approach involves investing directly in carbon capture technologies.

❖ **Act Now**

- The Earth's average temperature has increased by 1.1°C since pre-industrial times
- Arctic sea ice is declining at a rate of 13% per decade
- Sea levels are rising at their fastest rate in 3,000 years
- Extreme weather events are becoming more frequent and severe

❖ Join our community campaign to make a difference. Every action counts!

● **Contact:** climateaction@example.org | www.warmingwarning.org

Question 7: A. turning

B. breaking

C. inflection

D. tipping

Question 8: A. renewable energy technology

B. renewable technology energy

C. energy renewable technology

D. technology energy renewable

Question 9: A. while

B. as

C. but

D. unless

Question 10: A. about

B. forward

C. in

D. at

- Question 11:** A. legislative B. governance C. protective D. regulatory
Question 12: A. others B. another C. the others D. other

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 or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.

Question 13:

- a. Jamie: My brother told me about special computers that can help fix traffic problems in cities.
b. Sam: Really? How can computers make cars move faster? That sounds like magic!
c. Sam: Look at all these cars! I hate being stuck in traffic every day.

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

Question 14:

- a. Minh: I would like to study in Thailand or Singapore, but I don't know how to apply for scholarships when my English is not very good.
b. Sonia: Companies definitely want employees who understand regional markets, and your experience will help Vietnam build stronger connections with other ASEAN countries.
c. Sonia: You should join the ASEAN Student Exchange Program because it offers language support, and many Vietnamese students have successfully participated in it.
d. Minh: I am excited about learning new cultures and making friends from different countries, although I will miss my family and Vietnamese food while I am away.
e. Minh: When I finish my studies abroad, will companies in Vietnam value my international experience, or should I worry about finding a job?

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

Question 15:

Dear Tuan,

- a. Although our city is still growing, we have apps that help people find parking when they visit.
b. My father, who works for the city, says Vietnam shares ideas with other ASEAN countries.
c. When you come next month, I will show you screens at bus stops that display bus times.
d. If you are interested, we can visit the center where they explain how smart cities help people.
e. I am writing about our smart city, which uses solar power for lights.

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

Question 16:

- a. Our planet is changing because humans burn too much oil and coal, which puts harmful gases in the air.
b. When ice at the North Pole melts, it cannot freeze again easily, and animals like polar bears lose their homes.
c. Rainforests, which give us clean air, are being cut down, but they cannot grow back quickly if too many trees are gone.
d. Scientists worry that we are reaching points where we cannot fix the damage, although many people do not understand how serious this is.
e. If we use more clean energy and plant trees, we can help our planet, but we must act before it is too late.

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

Question 17:

- a. We need to change how we live and work, because small actions like using less energy and planting trees can help, even though the problem is very big.
b. Animals and plants are moving to cooler places when their homes become too hot, but some species cannot move fast enough to survive.
c. Farmers face challenges because growing seasons are changing, and they must learn new ways to grow food when rain patterns are not the same as before.
d. Some people who live near oceans worry about rising water, which might force them to move to new homes in the future.
e. Our world is getting warmer, and we can see changes in weather that affect how we live every day.

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

Read the following passage about Aging Populations in ASEAN Societies 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.

(18) _____. The ancestral "cây đa, bến nước, sân đình" lifestyle, which once provided natural community support for elders, has been rapidly transformed by modernization's relentless march. Had traditional multi-generational homes remained viable in today's economic landscape, Vietnam might have avoided its current eldercare dilemma. Digital technologies that connect dispersed families are gaining popularity; (19) _____. The concept of "phụng dưỡng," the sacred duty to care for one's parents, a fundamental principle embedded in Vietnam's Confucian heritage, now competes with global career aspirations of younger generations. Rural elderly face particular challenges as their children migrate to urban centers; consequently, entire villages in some provinces consist predominantly of the elderly and very young. Vietnamese seniors (20) _____; nevertheless, innovative community-based models blending traditional values with modern support systems are emerging in cities like Da Nang and Hue. The "Làng Người Cao Tuổi" concept, which integrates elderly housing with traditional cultural activities and modern healthcare, represents Vietnam's unique approach compared to Thailand's medical tourism-focused senior care or Malaysia's retirement village model. (21) _____ that preserve familial bonds while acknowledging economic realities, creating culturally sensitive approaches to a universal challenge. Government policies now increasingly recognize the need for formal elderly support systems as the dependency ratio shifts dramatically. Recent legislation mandates tax incentives for businesses developing eldercare facilities, while universities have begun offering specialized gerontology programs to address the growing demand for trained professionals. The intergenerational wisdom transfer that once occurred naturally in extended households (22) _____, ensuring Vietnam's rich oral traditions endure despite societal transformations.

Question 18:

- A. Within Malaysia's coastal villages agricultural practices evolve rapidly climate change disrupts traditional fishing methods
- B. In Vietnam's bustling cities and verdant countryside alike, a demographic revolution is silently unfolding
- C. Throughout Indonesia's archipelago communities creating sustainable alternatives while tourists seeking authentic cultural experiences
- D. Across Thailand's ancient temples and modern shopping districts although economic transformation reshapes social hierarchies

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về mệnh đề độc lập - nghĩa của câu

Question 19:

- A. however, these virtual connections cannot replace the physical care needed by frail seniors
- B. although modern technology expanding rapidly traditional values remain important for elderly citizens
- C. furthermore online platforms connect communities traditional gatherings continue preserving important cultural identity
- D. therefore these traditional practices contributing significantly toward sustainable rural development across communities

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về mệnh đề độc lập - nghĩa của câu

Question 20:

- A. operates across rural and urban development zones will creates economic solutions
- B. whose cultural traditions passed down generations without properly documenting ancient knowledge
- C. who worked through war and reconstruction periods often resist institutional care options
- D. farmers had investing in modern agricultural techniques now increases food security

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về MĐQH

Question 21:

- A. How Malaysia develops sustainable tourism programs across its diverse ecological regions become vital for economic diversification
- B. What differentiates Vietnam from Singapore's comprehensive but expensive infrastructure is its search for eldercare solutions
- C. That Indonesia preserving ancient cultural traditions while rapidly modernizing its infrastructure what attracts international investors
- D. Whether Philippines' investment in renewable energy or its commitment to traditional power sources influences regional cooperation

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về mệnh đề danh ngữ

Question 22:

- A. is now being deliberately preserved through cultural programs connecting seniors with schoolchildren
- B. has recently which declined despite economic reforms connecting villages with urban markets
- C. remains threatened by modern innovations that replacing traditional crafts involving elders with youngsters
- D. having transformed into commercial attractions linking international tourists with authentic local experiences

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về cấu trúc câu

Read the following passage about What We Lose When Species Disappear 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 a species vanishes forever, we lose more than just a unique life form; we forfeit substantial economic opportunities and benefits. The accelerating rate of extinction—currently estimated at 1,000 times the natural background rate—poses profound economic challenges alongside ecological ones. While conservation is often framed as an ethical **imperative**, the economic ramifications of biodiversity loss deserve equal consideration, as they affect everything from medicine to agriculture and tourism.

Many extinction-related economic losses are readily quantifiable. Approximately 40% of prescription medications derive from natural compounds found in plants, animals, and microorganisms. When species disappear, we lose potential sources of life-saving drugs forever. For instance, the rosy periwinkle, once nearly extinct, yielded treatments for childhood leukemia and Hodgkin's disease, generating billions in **revenue**. Similarly, wild crop relatives provide genes for pest resistance and climate adaptation worth an estimated 115 billion annually to agriculture. Wildlife tourism, which generates over 120 billion yearly worldwide, diminishes as charismatic species decline, devastating local economies that depend on this revenue stream.

Beyond direct commodities, species contribute to ecosystem services with enormous economic value. Pollination by insects, particularly bees, adds approximately 235 billion dollars to global food production annually. Coastal wetlands and mangroves, often cleared for development, provide storm protection services valued at 23,000 per hectare yearly. These ecosystem functions typically go unpriced in markets until their disruption reveals **their** true worth. The decline of vultures in India, for example, led to increased feral dog populations and rabies cases, costing the nation billions in healthcare expenses.

The long-term economic consequences of extinction extend beyond our current accounting methods. Many species hold undiscovered value—from biomimetic design inspiration to genetic information that could revolutionize industries. Economists increasingly advocate incorporating "biodiversity capital" into national accounts to reflect these values accurately. **Progressive policies like biodiversity banking and payment for ecosystem services attempt to align economic incentives with conservation goals.** Ultimately, preserving biodiversity represents not merely an environmental investment but a prudent economic strategy ensuring sustainable prosperity for future generations.

Question 23: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an economic consequence of species extinction?

- A. Loss of potential medicinal compounds
- B. Reduction in agricultural productivity
- C. Decreased revenue from wildlife tourism
- D. Decreased property values in urban areas

Question 24: The word "**imperative**" in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. requirement
- B. obligation
- C. optional
- D. mandate

Question 25: The word "**revenue**" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. profit
- B. income
- C. value
- D. worth

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

- A. markets
- B. ecosystem functions
- C. species
- D. coastal wetlands and mangroves

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Forward-thinking regulations force businesses to prioritize environmental protection over financial gains and market considerations.

- B.** Modern conservation approaches seek to replace traditional economic models with new systems valuing nature's intrinsic ecological worth.
- C.** Innovative policy mechanisms try to create financial motivations that make conservation economically beneficial rather than costly.
- D.** Recent environmental initiatives provide monetary compensation to corporations that have historically damaged natural ecosystems.

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

- A.** The economic value of biodiversity is primarily theoretical, with few concrete examples of species providing measurable financial benefits to society.
- B.** Conservation efforts have successfully reduced the global extinction rate to approximately double the natural background rate in recent decades.
- C.** Most pharmaceutical companies have developed synthetic alternatives that have eliminated their dependence on compounds derived from natural sources.
- D.** The decline of vulture populations in India created unexpected economic costs through increased feral dog numbers and subsequent rabies cases.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer discuss the economic value of services provided by functioning ecosystems?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer mention potential economic solutions to biodiversity loss?

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

Read the following passage about the New Economic Models for Shared Resources 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.

Many urban planners might **bite their tongue** before suggesting that citizens can effectively manage shared resources without government control or privatization. However, the emerging concept of urban commons challenges this traditional thinking by proposing collaborative models where communities collectively manage shared spaces. [I] These models reimagine ownership structures and create sustainable alternatives to conventional economic approaches that often prioritize profit over community welfare. Urban commons recognize that cities contain valuable resources that can be shared more equitably.

Urban commons manifest in various forms across global cities. Community gardens transform vacant lots into productive spaces where residents grow food and build relationships. [II] Co-housing developments combine private living spaces with shared facilities, reducing resource consumption while fostering community bonds. These examples demonstrate how shared resource models can simultaneously address environmental sustainability, economic efficiency, and social cohesion challenges.

Implementing urban commons models isn't without obstacles. Existing regulatory frameworks often favor traditional private property arrangements and may **impede** community management efforts. Determining fair governance structures presents difficulties when diverse stakeholders have competing interests. [III] Financial sustainability remains a significant challenge, as many commons projects struggle to secure consistent funding without compromising **their** core principles. Some critics argue that commons models work only in homogeneous communities, limiting their applicability in diverse urban environments.

Despite these challenges, urban commons represent a promising direction for future city development. [IV] As resource constraints intensify and urban populations grow, the need for innovative sharing models becomes increasingly apparent. **Digital platforms now enable coordination at unprecedented scales, making commons management more feasible.** Progressive cities are beginning to incorporate commons thinking into official policy, creating legal frameworks that support community-managed resources. By balancing individual needs with collective welfare, urban commons offer a middle path between market-dominated approaches and top-down government control.

Question 31: The phrase "**bite their tongue**" in paragraph 1 has the closest meaning to _____.

- A.** hold back **B.** speak out **C.** bite down **D.** talk through

Question 32: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of urban commons in the passage?

- A. Community gardens
- B. Tool libraries
- C. Co-housing developments
- D. Community-owned markets

Question 33: Where in the paragraph does the following sentence best fit?

Tool libraries allow people to borrow rarely used equipment instead of purchasing items that might sit idle.

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

Question 34: Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

- A. Urban commons require extensive digital infrastructure to function effectively and need substantial reforms to existing regulatory frameworks to achieve widespread adoption.
- B. Financial limitations represent the primary barrier to urban commons implementation, necessitating compromises that often undermine their foundational community-based principles.
- C. Governance structures present insurmountable challenges when applied across diverse communities, making urban commons impractical for heterogeneous urban environments.
- D. Urban commons face multiple implementation challenges, including regulatory barriers, governance difficulties, financial sustainability issues, and questions about their broader applicability.

Question 35: The word “**impede**” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. obstruct
- B. hinder
- C. facilitate
- D. restrict

Question 36: The word “**their**” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. urban planners
- B. commons projects
- C. core principles
- D. financial sustainability

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

- A. Advanced digital systems have replaced traditional management methods, allowing communities to automate resource allocation with minimal human oversight.
- B. Technology-based solutions now make it possible to coordinate shared resources among larger groups of people, enhancing the viability of community-managed systems.
- C. Online platforms primarily serve to document common activities, creating accountability measures that were previously impossible in community-based projects.
- D. Digital innovations have fundamentally transformed urban planning by replacing traditional governance models with algorithmic decision-making frameworks.

Question 38: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Progressive cities are beginning to incorporate commons thinking into official policy, creating legal frameworks that support community-managed resources.
- B. The passage argues that government control is necessary for managing urban resources, as community-led initiatives generally lack the structure to succeed long-term.
- C. According to the passage, urban commons have been widely successful in diverse communities, disproving critics who claim these models only work in homogeneous environments.
- D. The text concludes that financial sustainability is the primary barrier to implementing urban commons, outweighing concerns about governance or regulatory frameworks.

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

- A. The primary reason urban commons fail is that traditional property laws make community ownership structures legally impossible in most developed urban environments.
- B. Urban planners have historically favored commons models but lacked the technological infrastructure necessary to implement them effectively until recent digital advances.
- C. Community gardens and tool libraries represent temporary solutions that will eventually be replaced by more sophisticated government-managed sharing programs.
- D. As environmental pressures and population density increase in urban areas, traditional approaches to resource management will likely become increasingly inadequate.

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

- A. Urban planners have historically rejected citizen-led resource management, but digital technologies are forcing a reconsideration as they enable unprecedented coordination capabilities across diverse urban populations.

- B.** The financial challenges of maintaining community-managed spaces represent the primary obstacle to widespread adoption of urban commons models, despite their proven success in homogeneous communities.
- C.** Urban commons challenge traditional resource management by enabling communities to collaboratively manage shared spaces, offering promising alternatives despite regulatory, governance, and financial obstacles.
- D.** Government policies are gradually shifting toward supporting community-managed resources as conventional approaches fail to address growing environmental concerns and increasing population density in major cities.

ĐỀ 2	ĐỀ ÔN TẬP CUỐI HỌC KỲ I NĂM HỌC 2025-2026 MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 11
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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.

The Last Generation That Can Save Everything

- ❖ Are you ready to be part of the generation that makes a difference? Our planet is facing serious challenges, and your actions today will determine our future.
- The comprehensive scientific data, (1)_____ dedicated researchers have meticulously collected over many decades, show alarming trends in global temperatures. Dedicated students (2)_____ tirelessly together for long-term environmental protection have achieved remarkable results in their local communities worldwide.
- A (3)_____ of scientific evidence clearly points to unchecked human activity as the main cause of accelerating climate change. We must act quickly and think creatively together as we systematically (4)_____ these increasingly growing environmental challenges worldwide.
- It's truly time to rise to the historic (5)_____ decisively and become the remarkable generation that ultimately saved our precious planet. Let's not carelessly put off until uncertain tomorrow what we can effectively do today - it's definitely time to boldly (6)_____ and make a meaningful difference!
- ❖ Join our global movement for a sustainable future. Because you are the last generation that can save everything.

- Question 1:** A. who B. whose C. which D. whom
- Question 2:** A. working B. which worked C. had worked D. was worked
- Question 3:** A. considerable amount B. few number
C. little quantity D. many volumes
- Question 4:** A. addresser B. addressive C. addressment D. address
- Question 5:** A. challenge B. occasion C. moment D. opportunity
- Question 6:** A. carry on B. step up C. break through D. reach out

Read of 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.

Unlock Urban Evolution: The 2025 Revolution Has Begun

- ❖ Are you ready to witness the transformation of our cities? The urban revolution of 2025 is here, and it's changing everything we know about city living!
- ❖ **The Future Is Now**
- In the blink (7)_____ an eye, almost without any visible warning signs, our cities are transforming into sustainable habitats for generations to come. We must act quickly and decisively together as responsible global citizens, (8)_____ we will certainly miss this unprecedented opportunity to reshape our urban landscapes forever. Innovative urban design concepts are revolutionizing how we live, work, and interact with our surroundings. The groundbreaking (9)_____ around high-

density residential zones are already visible in progressive cities worldwide. While some cities have enthusiastically embraced these revolutionary changes with remarkable success and determination, (10)_____ are still hesitating and procrastinating to take the necessary steps toward transformation.

❖ **Join The Movement**

- The 2025 revolution is rapidly (11)_____ momentum through strategic community partnerships and innovative financing models across major metropolitan areas globally. This transformative urban evolution will undoubtedly foster (12)_____ and promote lasting socioeconomic stability in diverse communities facing unprecedented environmental and social challenges worldwide.

❖ **Be Part Of The Change**

- Attend our upcoming Urban Evolution Expo
- Connect with forward-thinking urban planners
- Discover how you can contribute to your city's transformation
- Learn about cutting-edge technologies shaping our urban future
- Register today at www.urbanevolution2025.com

❖ Don't miss your chance to be part of the revolution that will define our urban future!

- Question 7:** A. at B. to C. of D. for
Question 8: A. but B. so C. nor D. or
Question 9: A. sustainable infrastructure developments B. sustainable developments infrastructure
 C. developments sustainable infrastructure D. infrastructure developments sustainable

- Question 10:** A. the others B. other C. others D. another
Question 11: A. acquiring B. gathering C. building D. gaining
Question 12: A. resilience B. sustainability C. innovation D. adaptation

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 or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.

Question 13:

- a. Mai: "Yes! Better roads and cheaper flights help many tourists see Vietnam and other ASEAN countries. Our beautiful country gets more visitors every year!"
 b. Mai: "Look at this new airport map! Vietnam now has more flights to other ASEAN countries."
 c. Jack: "That's great! Can tourists visit Vietnam and Thailand in one easy trip?"
 A. c-a-b B. b-c-a C. a-c-b D. c-b-a

Question 14:

- a. Nurse Siti: "Thank you for having me, Dr. Minh! I'm excited to join this workshop, and I hope to share what Malaysian nurses do when they treat tropical diseases."
 b. Dr. Minh: "That would be very helpful because Vietnam faces similar health challenges, but we don't always have the same medicines that you have in Malaysia."
 c. Dr. Minh: "You are right, and if we continue these partnerships between our countries, we will improve healthcare for everyone in Southeast Asia, which is why these training programs are so important for all of us."
 d. Dr. Minh: "Welcome to Vietnam Hospital, Nurse Siti! Our doctors are learning new skills because we work with hospitals in Thailand and Singapore."
 e. Nurse Siti: "I understand your situation, and I believe that when ASEAN countries share medical knowledge, we can help more patients in our region who cannot afford expensive treatments."
 A. d-e-c-b-a B. a-c-e-d-b C. d-a-b-e-c D. e-b-d-a-c

Question 15:

Dear Professor Chen,

- a. If we want to help these animals, we must tell people about this problem, and I wonder if you could visit our school to teach us more.
 b. When temperatures get warmer, many animals cannot find the food they need to survive in their homes.
 c. I am writing because I learnt about animals that are disappearing from our planet, which makes me very sad.
 d. The zookeeper told us that some animals will die if we do not help them, which is why I want to learn more about saving them.

- e. My class visited the zoo yesterday, and we saw pictures of polar bears who are losing their ice homes because the Earth is getting hotter.

Your student,
LK

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

Question 16:

- a. Sometimes the Earth was very hot, and dinosaurs lived when the world was warmer, but they could not survive when a big rock from space hit our planet.
b. If we learn about how the climate changed before humans existed, we can better understand why today's climate change is different and dangerous, because it is happening much faster than before.
c. Our Earth is very old, and it has seen many changes in temperature through its long history.
d. Long ago, there were times when ice covered much of our planet, which we call ice ages, and animals like woolly mammoths lived during these cold times.
e. Scientists study old rocks and ice, which tell stories about Earth's past climate, and this helps them understand how our planet changes.

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

Question 17:

- a. If we learn to use technology in good ways, we can make our neighborhoods friendlier places, because digital tools can help people from different backgrounds feel like they belong together.
b. Smart benches and bus stops can charge our phones or tell us when the next bus will come, and these small things make our cities feel more welcoming.
c. Many cities now have free internet in parks and libraries, which helps people who do not have computers at home to learn and talk with others.
d. When we use apps to find restaurants or make friends, we become digital citizens, and this changes how we feel about living in our towns.
e. Our cities are changing because computers and phones help us connect with people and places in new ways.

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

Read the following passage about Food as Cultural Ambassador in ASEAN 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.

Vietnamese cuisine has become a powerful tool in cultural diplomacy, creating bridges between Vietnam and other ASEAN nations through its unique flavors and cooking techniques. Had Vietnam not preserved its culinary traditions during periods of foreign influence, the country would have lost an essential part of its cultural identity. That Vietnamese food festivals are regularly organized in major ASEAN cities, (18)_____, demonstrates the country's effective culinary diplomacy strategy. The government has recognized this potential, and significant investments have been made to promote Vietnamese cuisine internationally.

Pho, (19)_____, has become the most recognizable Vietnamese dish abroad and serves as an unofficial ambassador in culinary diplomacy. Street food tours in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi have been integrated into official diplomatic visits, thereby elevating the status of everyday cuisine to diplomatic significance. The ability of Vietnamese cuisine to adapt to local ingredients while maintaining its essential characteristics makes it particularly successful in crossing borders; (20)_____.

The belief that food can create deeper connections than formal agreements, a concept central to Vietnam's soft power strategy, (21)_____. Vietnam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs frequently includes culinary exhibitions and cooking demonstrations in its diplomatic missions, which have significantly enhanced the country's cultural presence in Southeast Asia. (22)_____ where visitors can experience Vietnamese hospitality firsthand. The growing international popularity of cooking classes featuring Vietnamese dishes further illustrates how culinary traditions serve as effective educational tools about Vietnam's heritage and values to ASEAN neighbors and beyond.

Question 18:

- A. presenting international fusion recipes while focusing primarily on high-end culinary techniques
B. showcasing the diversity of regional dishes and attracting thousands of food enthusiasts
C. although they struggle to maintain authentic flavors due to ingredient limitations abroad
D. which create temporary cultural spaces but fail to establish permanent diplomatic connections

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về mệnh đề danh ngữ

Question 19:

- A. which originated from northern Vietnam in the early 20th century
- B. where French colonial influences overshadowed traditional Vietnamese cooking techniques
- C. has evolved beyond central Vietnam since ancient periods
- D. will have disappeared from modern cuisine by 2030

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về MĐQH

Question 20:

- A. unfortunately, this cultural rigidity undermines potential connections while preventing meaningful cross-cultural understanding globally
- B. conversely, these practices remain isolated from international influences and reject necessary cultural compromises
- C. however, this inflexibility reveals the fundamental inability of traditions to evolve with global trends
- D. moreover, this adaptability demonstrates the pragmatic yet principled approach of Vietnamese culture itself

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về mệnh đề độc lập - nghĩa của câu

Question 21:

- A. having contributed substantially to cross-cultural understanding across Southeast Asia
- B. where traditional values merge with modern diplomatic strategic approaches
- C. which continues influencing regional perceptions despite economic cooperation challenges
- D. has proven effective in strengthening Vietnam's position within ASEAN

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về cấu trúc câu

Question 22:

- A. Many Vietnamese restaurants abroad now function as unofficial cultural centers
- B. Foreign cuisines typically dilute authenticity when crossing national borders
- C. Vietnamese cuisine faces adaptation challenges but loses cultural significance
- D. Traditional cooking techniques prevent international recognition of Vietnamese food

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về mệnh đề độc lập - nghĩa của câu

Read the following passage about Knowledge as the First Step to Action 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.

Climate literacy represents the understanding of Earth's climate system and the ability to assess scientifically credible information about climate. As global temperatures continue to rise, fostering widespread climate literacy has become increasingly vital. When individuals comprehend the mechanics of climate change, including **its** causes and implications, they become equipped to make informed decisions. This fundamental knowledge serves as the cornerstone for meaningful climate action, enabling citizens to discern between substantive policies and mere greenwashing.

The progression from climate awareness to concrete action follows a distinct trajectory. Initially, individuals assimilate basic information about climate patterns and disruptions. This **rudimentary** understanding gradually evolves into a more nuanced comprehension that often catalyzes a sense of responsibility. Research indicates that environmentally literate citizens are substantially more likely to advocate for climate-friendly policies and adopt sustainable practices in their daily lives. Furthermore, they tend to scrutinize corporate environmental claims more rigorously, thereby exerting pressure on businesses to implement authentic sustainability measures.

Despite its importance, climate literacy faces formidable obstacles in educational systems worldwide. Politicization of climate science has hindered objective teaching in many regions, while curriculum **constraints** often relegate environmental education to peripheral status. Additionally, the rapid evolution of climate science presents challenges for educators who must continuously update their knowledge. The technical complexity of climate data can also intimidate students and teachers alike, fostering reluctance to engage with the subject comprehensively.

Educational institutions must therefore prioritize climate literacy through interdisciplinary approaches that integrate climate knowledge across subjects. Teacher training programs should emphasize climate science fundamentals and effective instructional strategies. **Furthermore, educational resources must present climate information in accessible formats that resonate with diverse learning styles.** By demystifying climate science and connecting it to everyday experiences, educators

can transform abstract concepts into tangible understanding. The path toward climate resilience begins with knowledge—a foundation upon which meaningful action can be built.

Question 23: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a challenge to climate literacy in the passage?

- A. Politicization of climate science is hindering objective teaching
- B. Curriculum constraints relegating environmental education to a peripheral status
- C. Insufficient funding for climate education materials and resources
- D. The technical complexity of climate data is intimidating students and teachers

Question 24: The word “its” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. Climate literacy
- B. Climate change
- C. Earth's climate system
- D. Global temperatures

Question 25: The word “rudimentary” in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. elementary
- B. advanced
- C. basic
- D. primitive

Question 26: The word “constraints” in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. requirements
- B. limitations
- C. developments
- D. expansions

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Climate education resources should prioritize technical accuracy over accessibility to maintain scientific integrity.
- B. Educational materials on climate must follow standardized formats that conform to established academic guidelines.
- C. Teachers must simplify climate science concepts uniformly regardless of students' individual learning preferences.
- D. Climate information should be provided in various accessible formats that effectively connect with different ways of learning.

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

- A. Environmentally literate citizens tend to scrutinize corporate environmental claims more rigorously and adopt sustainable practices.
- B. Climate literacy is equally emphasized across educational systems worldwide despite political differences in various regions.
- C. The technical complexity of climate data is easily understood by most educators without requiring specialized training programs.
- D. Environmental education is most effective when taught as an isolated subject rather than through interdisciplinary approaches.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer discuss how climate knowledge transforms into practical action?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer suggest solutions for improving climate literacy?

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

Read the following passage about the The Emotional Toll of Environmental Awareness 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.

Climate anxiety represents a growing psychological phenomenon as awareness of environmental crises intensifies worldwide. This emotional response manifests as persistent worry about ecological destruction and its consequences for humanity's future. While environmental scientists were once considered a **jack of all trades** in addressing these issues alone, the emotional burden has now spread to the general population. Recent studies indicate that climate anxiety affects individuals across demographics, with young people reporting especially high levels of distress when confronted with predictions of environmental deterioration and insufficient global action.

The symptoms of climate anxiety vary widely among affected individuals. Some experience overwhelming dread when encountering climate news, while others report feelings of helplessness or guilt about **their** carbon footprint. Physical manifestations often include sleep disturbances, concentration difficulties, and heightened stress responses. Many sufferers describe **intrusive** thoughts about environmental collapse that interfere with daily functioning. Additionally, some individuals develop

avoidance behaviors, deliberately disengaging from climate information to protect their mental well-being, which paradoxically may prevent constructive engagement with solutions.

[II] Research suggests certain populations demonstrate greater vulnerability to climate anxiety. Individuals with pre-existing mental health conditions often experience amplified responses to environmental threats. [III] Geographic location plays a significant role as well; residents of regions already experiencing severe climate impacts—such as coastal communities facing sea-level rise or agricultural areas battling persistent drought—show elevated rates of environmental distress. The constant uncertainty surrounding future climate scenarios compounds these feelings.

Addressing climate anxiety requires balanced approaches that acknowledge legitimate concerns while fostering resilience. [III] Mental health professionals increasingly recommend combining awareness with action—participating in community initiatives or adopting sustainable practices can transform helplessness into empowerment. Developing media literacy helps individuals consume environmental information without becoming overwhelmed. **Meanwhile, practicing mindfulness techniques enables people to process difficult emotions constructively.** Importantly, fostering social connections with like-minded individuals creates support networks that validate experiences and share coping strategies. [IV] Through these multifaceted approaches, people can maintain awareness while preserving psychological well-being.

Question 31: The phrase “**jack of all trades**” in paragraph 1 has the closest meaning to _____.

- A. branch out B. zero in C. back down D. fall through

Question 32: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a symptom of climate anxiety in the passage?

- A. Sleep disturbances
B. Feelings of guilt
C. Hallucinations
D. Concentration difficulties

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

- A. Climate anxiety manifests through diverse psychological and physical symptoms, including dread, guilt, sleep problems, and avoidance behaviors that may ironically prevent engagement with solutions.
B. People with climate anxiety typically avoid environmental news and information as a coping mechanism, which researchers have found leads to increased feelings of helplessness and guilt.
C. The physical symptoms of climate anxiety, such as sleep disturbances and concentration problems, are more severe and common than psychological effects like worry or intrusive thoughts.
D. Climate anxiety primarily affects daily functioning through intrusive thoughts about environmental collapse, while other symptoms are generally considered secondary or less significant.

Question 34: The word “**their**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. environmental scientists
B. young people
C. climate researchers
D. individuals with climate anxiety

Question 35: The word “**intrusive**” in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. persistent B. distressing C. voluntary D. recurring

Question 36: Where in the paragraph does the following sentence best fit?

Similarly, those with strong environmental values or professional involvement in climate work frequently report more intense emotional reactions.

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

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

- A. In addition, mindfulness exercises help people eliminate negative emotions arising from environmental concerns.
B. Furthermore, mindfulness training teaches individuals to avoid facing distressing climate-related emotions.
C. Moreover, practicing mindfulness helps people understand climate science while managing emotional reactions.
D. At the same time, engaging in mindfulness practices helps individuals process challenging emotions constructively.

Question 38: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Young people report especially high levels of distress when confronted with predictions of environmental deterioration.
- B. Climate anxiety primarily affects individuals who live in urban areas with high pollution levels and limited green spaces.
- C. Mental health professionals recommend medication as the most effective treatment approach for severe climate anxiety cases.
- D. Avoidance behaviors are encouraged as a healthy coping mechanism to manage overwhelming feelings about climate change.

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

- A. Climate anxiety leads to permanent psychological damage that requires professional intervention in most cases.
- B. Taking environmental action may help reduce feelings of helplessness associated with climate anxiety.
- C. Young people experience climate anxiety primarily because they lack a historical context for environmental changes.
- D. Mindfulness techniques are more effective than community involvement for managing severe climate anxiety symptoms.

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

- A. Climate anxiety is a widespread psychological response affecting primarily young people and environmental scientists due to increasing awareness of global ecological crises and insufficient action from world leaders.
- B. The physical and mental symptoms of climate anxiety create significant barriers to daily functioning, with avoidance behaviors preventing constructive engagement with potential environmental solutions.
- C. Climate anxiety is a growing psychological phenomenon with varied symptoms affecting different populations, requiring balanced approaches that combine awareness, action, and social support to maintain well-being.
- D. Mental health professionals recommend specific techniques for managing climate anxiety, including community engagement, media literacy development, mindfulness practices, and building supportive social networks.

ĐỀ 3	ĐỀ ÔN TẬP CUỐI HỌC KỲ I NĂM HỌC 2025-2026 MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 11
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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.

Cultural Treasures: Vietnam's Contribution to ASEAN's Rich Tapestry

- Vietnam's cultural beauty and traditional artistic heritage magnificently enrich the diverse ASEAN community today. The ancient temples meticulously (1)_____ during the golden Ly Dynasty stand as testimony to Vietnam's architectural brilliance.
- Vietnam, (2)_____ has a rich history spanning thousands of fascinating years, offers unique cultural experiences to visitors from across Southeast Asia. Vietnam has consistently made (3)_____ contributions to the impressive cultural heritage of Southeast Asia.
- Enthusiastic tourists from neighboring ASEAN countries often eagerly (4)_____ trying Vietnam's renowned cuisine during cultural festivals. A (5)_____ of ASEAN members openly acknowledge that Vietnamese traditions have inspired regional artistic expressions.
- From the serene landscapes of Ha Long Bay to the vibrant streets of Hoi An Ancient Town, Vietnam invites you to explore its (6)_____ treasures. Our folk music, traditional dances, and colorful festivals showcase the spirit of a nation proud of its heritage yet embracing the future alongside our ASEAN neighbors.
- ❖ Visit Vietnam – where tradition meets innovation and where every cultural experience tells a story of our shared regional identity!

Question 1: A. have built

B. was built

C. which built

D. built

Question 2: A. whom

B. who

C. whose

D. which

- Question 3:** A. substantial B. significant C. notable D. considerable
Question 4: A. take part in B. get excited about C. look forward to D. sign up for
Question 5: A. considerable amount B. significant majority
 C. handful number D. large quantity

Question 6: A. timelessor B. timeless C. timelessness D. timelessly

Read of 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.

ASEAN Harmony: Vietnam's Cultural Symphony

❖ Discover the New Vietnam: Where Tradition Meets Innovation

- Vietnam has been prominently (7)_____ the spotlight recently for its dynamic and evolving cultural renaissance within ASEAN. The digital art exhibitions beautifully showcase Vietnam's rich heritage, (8)_____ they also creatively incorporate modern elements from across Southeast Asia.
- The innovative (9)_____ thoroughly transport curious visitors through Vietnam's remarkable cultural journey. While many international tourists eagerly explore Vietnam's famous landmarks, (10)_____ rapidly growing trend is immersive community-based tourism in ethnic minority villages.
- Vietnam's contemporary artists are consistently making significant (11)_____ in the competitive regional creative scene with their thoughtful fusion of traditional and modern elements. The country has confidently embarked on (12)_____ cultural initiatives to strategically strengthen bonds with its diverse ASEAN neighbors.

❖ Experience Vietnam 2.0

- Immerse yourself in Vietnam's evolving cultural landscape through augmented reality exhibitions, interactive digital museums, and fusion performances that blend ancient traditions with contemporary expressions.

❖ Upcoming Cultural Experiences:

- ✓ Tech-powered traditional puppet shows
- ✓ Eco-cultural tourism adventures
- ✓ Vietnamese fusion gastronomy workshops
- ✓ Cross-cultural digital art collaborations

❖ Connect with Us:

- ✓ Scan the QR code to access our interactive cultural map and virtual tour experiences!

● **Instagram:** @VietnamCulturalSymphony

● **TikTok:** @VNCulture

● **Join the conversation:** #ASEANharmony #VietnamNow #CulturalFusion

Question 7: A. for B. in C. at D. about

Question 8: A. yet B. so C. nor D. and

Question 9: A. reality experiences virtual B. virtual experiences reality
 C. virtual reality experiences D. experiences virtual reality

Question 10: A. others B. the others C. other D. another

Question 11: A. breakthroughs B. advancements C. contributions D. innovations

Question 12: A. ambitious B. innovative C. extensive D. collaborative

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 or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.

Question 13:

- a. Mai: Did you know that poor countries suffer more from climate change, even though rich countries make most of the pollution?
- b. Tom: That's not fair! I think everyone should help fix the problem, but rich countries should do more because they caused more damage.
- c. Mai: Yes, and we need to think about future children, too. The choices we make today will change the world they live in tomorrow.

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

Question 14:

- a. Lin: Companies cut trees to make paper products or to clear land for farms, but when forests disappear, the Earth gets warmer because trees help cool our planet.

- b. Lin: We can plant trees in our communities, use less paper, and support companies that protect forests, because even small actions make a difference when many people work together.
- c. Amir: I understand the problem now, so what can regular people like us do to help save forests?
- d. Lin: I'm really worried about our forests because they are disappearing so quickly, and many animals are losing their homes.
- e. Amir: Why are so many trees being cut down, and who is responsible for this problem?
- A. e-b-a-d-c B. d-e-a-c-b C. d-e-b-c-a D. c-d-a-e-b

Question 15:

Dear Sam,

- a. If you want to see how our amazing house works, you should visit us next month when all the cool features will be installed.
- b. We chose this house because it can grow with our family, which means we won't need to move when we have another baby.
- c. My children have beds that fold into the wall during the day, so their bedroom becomes a playroom where they can have fun.
- d. When my parents visit us, we can pull out special walls that make the living room bigger, which everyone loves.
- e. I am writing to tell you about my new flexible home that changes when our family needs more or less space.

Best wishes,

LK

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

Question 16:

- a. Scientists are working hard to create new green technologies, which can help us fight climate change before it's too late.
- b. Solar panels and wind turbines make clean electricity, and they don't produce harmful gases that warm our planet.
- c. Electric cars are becoming more popular because they don't need gasoline, and they can be charged using renewable energy from the sun or wind.
- d. Smart homes have special systems that save energy when you're not using it, which helps reduce the amount of electricity we need.
- e. Although these technologies are still improving, they give us hope that we can solve climate problems if we work together and make changes in our daily lives.

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

Question 17:

- a. Students from Vietnam can study in Thailand or Malaysia for a few months, and students from these countries also come to Vietnamese schools to make new friends.
- b. Traditional music and dance performances are popular when artists from Cambodia or Indonesia visit Vietnam, because these shows help people understand the beautiful cultures of their neighbors.
- c. Vietnam has many cultural exchange programs with other ASEAN countries, which help people learn about different traditions and ways of life.
- d. Although people in ASEAN countries speak different languages, these cultural exchanges bring them closer together and help them feel like one big family in Southeast Asia.
- e. Vietnamese chefs travel to Singapore and the Philippines to teach cooking classes, while chefs from these countries come to Vietnam to share their special recipes.

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

Read the following passage about What Arctic Melting Means for Humanity 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 Arctic, which has been described as Earth's air conditioner, is warming at more than twice the rate of the rest of the planet, leading to rapid ice melt that threatens global climate stability. Scientists have monitored these changes for decades, documenting the shrinking sea ice extent and thinning ice sheets across Greenland and northern regions. Their research reveals alarming trends: Summer sea ice could completely disappear by mid-century, (18)_____. Had we taken serious climate action decades ago, the current rate of Arctic ice loss might have been significantly reduced. Rising sea levels threaten

coastal communities worldwide; (19) _____. Indigenous communities in the Arctic already face immediate challenges as their traditional ways of life become increasingly difficult to maintain on thinning ice. The melting permafrost releases ancient methane deposits into the atmosphere; consequently, this accelerates the greenhouse effect in a dangerous feedback loop. According to scientific consensus, (20) _____ that our climate system is in crisis. While these changes present new economic opportunities like shortened shipping routes and access to resources, they come with profound ecological costs. Nations must balance potential short-term gains against long-term environmental stability. International cooperation, (21) _____, is essential to address these challenges, requiring binding agreements that limit emissions and protect vulnerable polar regions. The fate of the Arctic will ultimately determine the future habitability of our planet, making its protection not merely an environmental concern but a fundamental human imperative. (22) _____.

Question 18:

- A. having caused political tensions between developing nations regarding resource allocations
- B. that researchers documented using satellite imagery from multiple space agencies
- C. which promotes economic growth through technological innovation across continents today
- D. changing not only Arctic ecosystems but also global weather patterns as well

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về cấu trúc câu

Question 19:

- A. moreover, millions of people could be displaced in the coming decades
- B. therefore, technological innovation provides solutions for sustainable economic growth
- C. however, governments have invested heavily, but results remain inconclusive
- D. although scientists collected substantial data, policy changes appear unnecessarily restrictive

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về mệnh đề độc lập - nghĩa của câu

Question 20:

- A. whether educational reforms address fundamental societal inequalities remains a contentious debate topic
- B. that the Arctic is melting at an unprecedented rate is a clear warning sign
- C. that digital technologies are transforming global economic systems represents a paradigm shift
- D. what researchers discover about neurological development could revolutionize our cognitive enhancement approaches

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về mệnh đề danh ngữ

Question 21:

- A. researchers had documented cultural phenomena with extensive fieldwork and interdisciplinary methods
- B. which demands commitment from all nations with clear accountability and measurable targets
- C. who despite advocating educational reforms continue implementing controversial economic policies without sufficient consultation
- D. will have revolutionized business operations through advanced technologies and automated systems

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về MĐQH

Question 22:

- A. Although cultural heritage attracts tourists, economic benefits remain largely untapped
- B. Market trends fluctuate rapidly, and investors seek stable financial opportunities
- C. Each technology transforms industrial processes through innovative digital platforms
- D. Every degree matters in our fight to preserve this critical region

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về mệnh đề độc lập - nghĩa của câu

Read the following passage about How Climate Change Cascades Through Systems 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.

Climate change operates as a profound catalyst, triggering **cascading** effects that reverberate throughout interconnected global systems. Unlike isolated environmental issues, rising temperatures instigate a complex chain reaction, disrupting ecological balance and human societies alike. This domino effect amplifies the challenges we face, transforming climate change from a singular threat into a multifaceted crisis that demands a comprehensive understanding and coordinated response strategies.

The ecological consequences manifest most visibly in sensitive biomes like coral reefs and Arctic regions. As ocean temperatures rise, coral bleaching devastates marine ecosystems, eliminating crucial habitats for countless species. Similarly, the Arctic's accelerating ice melt disrupts traditional migration patterns and diminishes hunting grounds, forcing wildlife to adapt or perish. These disruptions **propagate** through food webs, diminishing biodiversity and undermining ecosystem resilience. The cumulative impact extends far beyond the immediately affected species, potentially triggering ecological collapse in regions particularly vulnerable to climate fluctuations.

Human communities, especially those with limited resources, bear disproportionate socioeconomic burdens from these environmental changes. Agricultural productivity falters as unpredictable weather patterns intensify, jeopardizing food security for millions. Coastal communities face mounting threats from rising sea levels and increasingly violent storms, sometimes compelling entire populations to abandon **their** homes and relocate elsewhere. The economic toll manifests through property damage, reduced agricultural yields, and escalating healthcare costs related to climate-sensitive diseases. These compounding challenges exacerbate existing inequalities, perpetuating cycles of vulnerability.

Addressing these cascading effects requires integrated approaches that acknowledge system interconnections. **Innovative mitigation strategies must complement adaptation measures to build resilience across ecological and social dimensions.** Recent technological advancements offer promising tools, from renewable energy systems to climate-smart agriculture techniques. However, effective implementation hinges on international cooperation and policy coherence. By recognizing climate change as a systemic challenge rather than a collection of isolated problems, we can develop more effective interventions that address both immediate impacts and long-term vulnerabilities.

Question 23: According to the passage, all of the following are mentioned as consequences of climate change EXCEPT.

- A. Coral bleaching
- B. Agricultural productivity decline
- C. Increased volcanic activity
- D. Rising sea levels

Question 24: The word “**cascading**” in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. isolated
- B. flowing
- C. sequential
- D. expanding

Question 25: The word “**propagate**” in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. terminate
- B. originate
- C. accelerate
- D. spread

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

- A. rising sea levels
- B. violent storms
- C. mounting threats
- D. entire populations

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Resilient ecosystems require technological solutions that prioritize prevention over adjustment to ongoing environmental transformations.
- B. Social adaptations to climate change must precede ecological interventions to ensure effective resilience in vulnerable communities.
- C. Creative approaches to reducing climate impacts should work alongside adaptive responses to strengthen both ecosystems and communities against change.
- D. Advanced technology for climate restoration should replace traditional coping mechanisms across all affected geographical regions.

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

- A. Communities with limited resources experience disproportionate socioeconomic burdens from the environmental changes caused by climate change.
- B. Technological advancements alone are sufficient to address climate change impacts without requiring international cooperation or policy coherence.
- C. All coastal regions globally will become completely uninhabitable within decades due to rising sea levels and increasingly destructive storm patterns.
- D. Climate change primarily affects ecological systems while human societies remain relatively insulated from its direct socioeconomic consequences.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer mention that climate change disrupts ecosystems through interconnected effects?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer mention what is necessary to address climate change effectively?

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

Read the following passage about the A Blueprint for ASEAN Nations 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.

Vietnam has emerged as a frontrunner in renewable energy development within Southeast Asia, demonstrating how to nip potential energy crises in the bud through strategic planning and implementation. With its rapid economic growth increasing electricity demand by 10% annually, Vietnam has pivoted from predominantly coal-dependent power generation toward substantial investments in solar and wind energy. This transition offers valuable lessons for neighboring ASEAN countries facing similar energy security challenges and climate commitments under the Paris Agreement.

The Vietnamese government has implemented comprehensive policy frameworks that catalyze renewable energy adoption. [I] Feed-in tariffs introduced in 2017 sparked unprecedented growth in solar capacity, which surged from negligible levels to over 16,500MW by 2020. Similarly, wind power installations have expanded significantly along Vietnam's 3,000 km coastline, harnessing abundant natural resources. These developments have attracted substantial foreign investment, creating jobs while reducing carbon emissions. [II] Furthermore, Vietnam's Power Development Plan 8 aims to increase renewable energy's share in the power mix to 32% by 2030, showcasing its commitment to sustainable development.

Despite progress, Vietnam and other ASEAN nations face substantial hurdles in **their** energy transitions. Grid infrastructure limitations constrain the integration of **intermittent** renewable sources, occasionally forcing solar plant curtailment during peak production periods. Financing remains challenging, particularly for smaller projects that struggle to secure favorable terms from risk-averse lenders. Additionally, regulatory uncertainty deters some potential investors who require stable policy environments for long-term commitments. [III] However, these challenges present opportunities for regional cooperation through shared technology transfer, coordinated grid expansion, and harmonized regulatory frameworks.

The path Vietnam has charted illuminates possibilities beyond individual national boundaries. As renewable energy costs continue to decline, the economic case grows stronger alongside the environmental imperative. By prioritizing policy consistency, infrastructure development, and regional integration, [IV] The ripple effects of these innovations extend throughout Southeast Asia, potentially establishing the region as an unexpected leader in global energy transition while simultaneously addressing energy security, climate obligations, and economic development goals.

Question 31: The phrase "nip something in the bud" in paragraph 1 has the closest meaning to

- A. break down B. head off C. carry on D. look into

Question 32: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a challenge facing Vietnam's renewable energy transition?

- A. Limited domestic manufacturing capacity for renewable components
B. Grid infrastructure limitations constraining renewable energy integration
C. Financing difficulties, especially for smaller projects
D. Regulatory uncertainty deterring potential investors

Question 33: Where in the paragraph does the following sentence best fit?

Vietnam demonstrates how developing economies can balance growth imperatives with environmental sustainability.

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

Question 34: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

- A. Vietnam will achieve 32% renewable energy usage by 2030, showcasing its leadership position in Southeast Asian sustainability efforts.
B. The sustainability goals require Vietnam to increase renewable energy capacity to 32% by 2030 under its development framework.

C. Vietnam's commitment to sustainability is evident in Plan 8, which targets renewable sources comprising 32% of energy by 2030.

D. Vietnam's Plan 8 promotes environmental protection by shifting 32% of coal-based energy production to renewable sources by 2030.

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

A. Despite challenges in infrastructure, financing, and regulation, Vietnam's renewable energy transition offers opportunities for regional cooperation and shared solutions.

B. Vietnam's renewable energy sector requires significant foreign investment to overcome technical limitations and ensure sustainable growth beyond current capacities.

C. Regulatory uncertainty and financial constraints prevent Vietnam from achieving its renewable energy goals despite substantial natural resource advantages.

D. ASEAN nations must prioritize grid expansion and technology transfer before renewable energy can replace traditional power generation methods.

Question 36: The word “**their**” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. Vietnam's renewable energy projects

B. Vietnam and other ASEAN nations

C. Regional cooperation initiatives

D. Energy security challenges

Question 37: The word “**intermittent**” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

A. fluctuating

B. sporadic

C. variable

D. consistent

Question 38: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Vietnam has achieved complete energy independence through its strategic pivot away from fossil fuel dependency.

B. ASEAN countries have uniformly adopted Vietnam's renewable energy policies due to their proven success.

C. Vietnam's Power Development Plan 8 aims to increase renewable energy's share in the power mix to 32% by 2030.

D. Foreign investment in Vietnam's renewable sector has declined as domestic financing has become more available.

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

A. Developing economies can follow Vietnam's model to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability goals.

B. Vietnam will eliminate all coal-dependent power generation by 2030 as part of its comprehensive sustainability strategy.

C. Regional cooperation in Southeast Asia has already solved most grid infrastructure limitations facing renewable energy.

D. Foreign investors now prefer smaller renewable projects in Vietnam due to their higher long-term financial returns.

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

A. Vietnam's successful transition to renewable energy has eliminated all challenges in achieving energy security while simultaneously exceeding its climate commitments under the Paris Agreement.

B. Vietnam's renewable energy transition shows how developing economies can balance growth with sustainability, providing a model for regional cooperation despite infrastructure and financing challenges.

C. Southeast Asia's collaborative approach to renewable energy implementation has positioned the region ahead of global competitors, primarily through shared technology and synchronized regulatory frameworks.

D. Vietnam's dependence on international investment for renewable energy development creates significant economic vulnerabilities despite the environmental benefits of reduced carbon emissions.

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.

Digital Frontiers: Vietnam Powering ASEAN's Technological Evolution

- Vietnam's digital ecosystem is rapidly evolving with exceptional strategic (1)_____ into a powerful catalyst for regional innovation. The Vietnamese tech sector, (2)_____ has grown at an impressive rate of 25% annually since the early 2010s, attracts investors from around the globe.
- Tech professionals (3)_____ in Vietnam's elite universities and specialized research institutions contribute significantly to cutting-edge developments across ASEAN. Our nation has risen to the (4)_____ of fostering digital innovation with remarkable determination and perseverance despite facing numerous obstacles along the way.
- Forward-thinking companies are (5)_____ sophisticated operational headquarters in Vietnam to tap into our expanding talent pool. A (6)_____ of groundbreaking and internationally recognized technological advancements emerging from Vietnam demonstrates our commitment to shaping ASEAN's digital future.
- ❖ From AI-driven healthcare solutions to revolutionary fintech platforms, Vietnam is pioneering technologies that address real-world challenges across Southeast Asia.
- ❖ Explore how our vibrant startup ecosystem, robust digital infrastructure, and skilled workforce make Vietnam the perfect partner for your technological ventures in the region!

#VietnamTech #ASEANDigitalFuture #InnovationHub

Question 1: A. vision B. visual C. visionary D. visionarily

Question 2: A. when B. which C. whom D. who

Question 3: A. which trained B. have trained C. trained D. training

Question 4: A. occasion B. responsibility C. forefront D. challenge

Question 5: A. setting up B. rolling out C. putting down D. bringing in

Question 6: A. multitude B. abundance C. wealth D. handful

Read of 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.

Nature's SOS: Decoding Earth's Desperate Signals

❖ **Wake Up Call from Our Planet!**

- Many young people today are at the forefront of environmental activism, bringing (7)_____ and innovative approaches to addressing our environmental challenges across continents. Earth's delicate climate system is completely out (8)_____ whack right now due to continuous human activities that release too much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every single day.
- (9)_____ we choose sustainable options in our daily lives, we help reduce pollution and protect natural habitats for future generations to enjoy and cherish. Most animal populations are declining rapidly across tropical regions, but (10)_____ important concern for environmentalists is the dramatic loss of plant diversity that maintains ecosystem balance in many biomes.
- The latest comprehensive United Nations report (11)_____ light on how quickly and alarmingly our precious natural resources are being depleted worldwide without adequate replacement strategies. Dedicated scientists have been diligently (12)_____ tabs on global temperature changes and atmospheric conditions that signal serious climate disruption for decades now.

❖ **Warning Signs We Can't Ignore:**

- ✓ Global temperatures rising faster than any time in history
- ✓ Island nations threatened by rising oceans
- ✓ Widespread extinction of plant and animal species
- ✓ Water scarcity affecting billions of people
- ✓ Extreme weather becoming the "new normal"
- ✓ Air pollution reaching dangerous levels in major cities

❖ **Your Generation Can Make a Difference!**

- ✓ Start an eco-club at your school
- ✓ Choose locally-grown food when possible
- ✓ Say no to single-use plastics
- ✓ Save electricity by unplugging devices
- ✓ Share what you learn with friends and family
- ✓ Participate in community clean-up events

- ✓ Your actions today shape tomorrow's planet!
- **Connect with other teen eco-warriors:** www.youthforearth.org
- **TikTok/Instagram:** @young_planet_defenders

Question 7: A. solutions climate fresh B. fresh solutions climate
C. fresh climate solutions D. climate solutions fresh

Question 8: A. for B. in C. of D. to

Question 9: A. Unless B. Whenever C. Although D. In spite of

Question 10: A. the others B. other C. others D. another

Question 11: A. throws B. sheds C. casts D. brings

Question 12: A. holding B. keeping C. taking D. maintaining

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 or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.

Question 13:

- a. Tom: Yes, it's amazing! These vertical farms use less water than regular farms and can grow food for thousands of people right where they live.
- b. Maya: Look at those vegetables growing on the side of that tall building—is that really a farm in the middle of our city?
- c. Maya: Wow, I want to learn how to grow some tomatoes on my balcony too—maybe one day my building can help feed our neighborhood!

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

Question 14:

- a. Minh: That sounds good for big companies, but will it help normal people like my family who have a small shop in Hanoi?
- b. Professor Tran: Yes, it will help small businesses too, because when our banking system improves, you can get loans more easily, and customers from other countries might buy from your family's shop online.
- c. Professor Tran: Vietnam's banks need to connect with other ASEAN countries because this helps our businesses grow, and it makes it easier for people to send money across borders.
- d. Minh: I read that Vietnam's banks are working with other countries in Southeast Asia, but I don't understand why this is important for our economy.
- e. Minh: I hope our banks become stronger and safer while they work with other ASEAN countries, because my parents want to save money for my university education.

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

Question 15:

Dear Tom,

- a. Could you visit our school to explain why this happens, since you study ecology and know how humans have broken nature's calendar?
- b. When I was a child, we always had snow in winter, but now my little sister, who is seven, has never built a real snowman.
- c. I'm writing because our town's cherry trees bloomed in February when they should sleep until April, which worries me a lot.
- d. The birds that usually come in spring have arrived too early, while the insects they eat are not ready yet, which creates a big problem.
- e. My grandfather, who has farmed for fifty years, says that when seasons change like this, we lose many crops because plants get confused.

Your friend,

LK

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

Question 16:

- a. Some people move because their farms cannot grow food anymore, while others escape when the sea levels rise and cover their coastal towns.
- b. We must help these families who have lost everything, and countries around the world should work together because this problem affects all of us.
- c. The number of climate refugees grows each year, and scientists believe that millions more will need to move as our planet gets warmer.

- d. When climate refugees arrive in new places, they often face difficult challenges because they need jobs, homes, and schools for their children.
 e. Many families must leave their homes when floods or storms destroy their villages, and they become climate refugees who need new places to live.
 A. e-a-d-c-b B. a-c-d-e-b C. a-e-c-d-b D. c-e-d-a-b

Question 17:

- a. Modern cities are adding special sensors and cameras that can check if people are healthy, and these tools help keep everyone safer in busy places.
 b. Some smart benches can measure your heart rate when you sit down, while special streetlights can detect air pollution that might make people sick.
 c. Older people and children benefit most from these caring cities, because the systems can quickly call for help if someone falls or feels unwell.
 d. Building these health systems costs a lot of money, but city leaders believe it is worth it since fewer people will need to go to hospitals.
 e. When technology watches over public health in this way, our cities become not just places where we live and work but partners who care about our well-being.
 A. a-e-d-c-b B. a-b-c-d-e C. a-c-b-e-d D. a-b-d-c-e

Read the following passage about Protecting Digital ASEAN 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.

Vietnam has rapidly transformed its digital security posture over the past five years, and its comprehensive cybersecurity framework now serves as a reference model for developing economies throughout Southeast Asia. The government's Strategic Cybersecurity Roadmap 2025-2030, (18)_____, establishes clear pathways for both public and private sectors. Vietnam actively participates in cross-border threat intelligence networks while simultaneously developing localized security solutions tailored to regional challenges.

Should Vietnam continue its current trajectory of cybersecurity investment, neighboring countries will likely adopt similar policy frameworks within the next decade. The specialized task forces that combat ransomware and advanced persistent threats have successfully neutralized several major attack campaigns targeting critical ASEAN infrastructure. Vietnam recognizes that digital sovereignty, as a cornerstone principle in its approach, (19)_____. Vietnam has implemented mandatory security certifications for all government technology vendors; moreover, these standards are gradually being extended to private sector companies operating in high-risk industries.

Vietnam's national Computer Emergency Response Team conducts regular vulnerability assessments across critical sectors; (20)_____. Blockchain-based authentication systems are being deployed to secure government-to-citizen digital services against identity theft and fraud. Vietnam leads ASEAN in establishing cybersecurity educational programs that combine technical training with ethics and international law components. (21)_____, fintech innovations, and Internet of Things deployments.

Vietnam envisions becoming a regional cybersecurity hub by 2030, providing both expertise and technological solutions that address the unique threat landscape of Southeast Asian digital economies. Recent partnerships with global technology leaders (22)_____ and quantum-resistant encryption. As digital transformation accelerates across ASEAN, Vietnam's evolving cybersecurity framework demonstrates how middle-income countries can build resilient digital ecosystems that protect critical assets while enabling innovation.

Question 18:

- A. promotes educational curriculum development through collaborative teaching methodologies
 B. which emphasized cultural heritage preservation throughout historical documentation processes
 C. has integrated sustainable agricultural practices across diverse ecological farming systems
 D. which emphasizes indigenous technology development alongside international cooperation

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về MĐQH

Question 19:

- A. integrates traditional knowledge with scientific research methodologies advancing medical treatments across various disciplines
 B. explores artistic expression through digital media platforms enabling global cultural exchanges between diverse communities

C. combines environmental conservation with sustainable development initiatives focusing on renewable energy implementation

D. balances security requirements with international data sharing agreements necessary for trade and cooperation

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về mệnh đề danh ngữ

Question 20:

A. nevertheless, renewable energy projects are gaining widespread acceptance despite initial installation costs and regulatory challenges

B. therefore, modern educational institutions have developed innovative approaches to language acquisition utilizing digital immersion technologies

C. meanwhile, traditional farming methods continue to preserve cultural heritage through sustainable agricultural practices across rural communities

D. however, smaller businesses still struggle to implement appropriate protection measures due to resource constraints

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về mệnh đề độc lập - nghĩa của câu

Question 21:

A. The medical research consistently demonstrates improving patient outcomes following early intervention treatment protocols

B. The literary movement substantially influenced developing artistic expressions through revolutionary modernist techniques

C. The framework particularly emphasizes protecting emerging digital infrastructure supporting smart cities

D. The conservation efforts primarily focus on restoring endangered ecosystems within tropical rainforest regions

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về mệnh đề độc lập - nghĩa của câu

Question 22:

A. have facilitated knowledge transfer and capacity building in emerging fields like AI-powered threat detection

B. which promoted sustainable agriculture and organic farming methods across rural communities in developing nations

C. that developed educational curriculum and traditional arts programs across diverse multicultural learning environments

D. having transformed cultural heritage preservation and tourism development through innovative digital storytelling techniques

Giải Thích: Kiến thức về cấu trúc câu

Read the following passage about Vietnam's Military Modernization within ASEAN Defense Cooperation 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.

Vietnam's defense transformation has entered an unprecedented phase, characterized by technological leapfrogging rather than conventional **incremental** development. Since 2020, Hanoi has pivoted toward what defense analysts term "asymmetric capabilities"—specialized systems designed to counterbalance larger military forces through strategic innovation rather than matching them in size. This approach encompasses advanced coastal defense missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and sophisticated electronic warfare systems. Concurrently, Vietnam has deepened its engagement in ASEAN's Experts' Working Group on Cybersecurity, spearheading initiatives to combat transnational digital threats that transcend traditional security paradigms.

Vietnam's defense industry has evolved from primarily maintenance-focused to increasingly indigenous production capabilities. The country has established defense technology innovation hubs in Hanoi, Da Nang, and Ho Chi Minh City, cultivating partnerships between military research institutes and civilian universities. These collaborations have yielded notable advancements in secure communications networks, maritime surveillance systems, and battlefield management software. What distinguishes Vietnam's approach is **its** emphasis on dual-use technologies that serve both military modernization and broader economic development goals, thereby maximizing resource utilization while enhancing overall technological self-reliance.

Within ASEAN's defense architecture, Vietnam has pioneered multilateral capacity-building programs focused on emerging security challenges. The country hosted the **inaugural** ASEAN Maritime Security Field Training Exercise in 2023, which introduced innovative multi-domain response scenarios. Vietnam also contributed substantially to establishing the ASEAN Center for Military Medicine, reflecting its commitment to non-traditional security cooperation. Particularly noteworthy has been Vietnam's diplomatic finesse in advocating for an "ASEAN-centric" approach to regional security while simultaneously cultivating strategic partnerships with powers beyond Southeast Asia.

The trajectory of Vietnam's military modernization illustrates a delicate equilibrium between sovereign defense imperatives and collective security arrangements. **Vietnam's integration of advanced intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) platforms exemplifies this balance—enhancing national situational awareness while supporting ASEAN's shared maritime domain awareness initiatives.** Despite resource constraints, Vietnam has prioritized capabilities that bolster both national defense and regional stability. This calibrated approach positions Vietnam as an increasingly influential security actor whose defense modernization complements rather than contradicts ASEAN's vision of cooperative security in an increasingly contested region.

Question 23: Which of the following aspects of Vietnam's military modernization is NOT MENTIONED in the passage?

- A. Electronic warfare systems
- B. Advanced missile defense shields
- C. Unmanned aerial vehicles
- D. Secure communications networks

Question 24: The word “**incremental**” in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. systematic
- B. gradual
- C. revolutionary
- D. sequential

Question 25: The word “**its**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. Vietnam's approach
- B. Vietnam's defense industry
- C. The country
- D. These collaborations

Question 26: The word “**inaugural**” in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. first
- B. comprehensive
- C. annual
- D. diplomatic

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Vietnam utilizes sophisticated surveillance technologies primarily for national security while occasionally sharing selected data with ASEAN partners as diplomatic gestures.
- B. Vietnam has developed advanced monitoring systems that surpass ASEAN standards, positioning itself as the technical leader in regional maritime surveillance operations.
- C. Vietnam's investment in surveillance technology demonstrates its focus on military modernization while maintaining traditional security protocols with neighboring countries.
- D. Vietnam's implementation of monitoring platforms serves both its national defense requirements and contributes to collaborative maritime awareness efforts across ASEAN.

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

- A. Vietnam has abandoned traditional defense systems entirely in favor of developing exclusively cyber and electronic warfare capabilities since its transformation began.
- B. Vietnam hosted the inaugural ASEAN Maritime Security Field Training Exercise in 2023, which introduced innovative multi-domain response scenarios.
- C. Vietnam's defense industry remains primarily focused on maintenance operations while importing all advanced technology from international strategic partners.
- D. Vietnam has established itself as the dominant military power in ASEAN through massive defense spending that exceeds all other regional countries combined.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer mention Vietnam's development of indigenous defense production capabilities?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer mention what characterizes Vietnam's current approach to military modernization?

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

Read the following passage about the Climate Security Challenges 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.

As climate change intensifies, nations increasingly **vie for** dwindling resources in a world where weather patterns have become unpredictable weapons of disruption. This emerging security paradigm transforms traditional threat assessments as militaries worldwide recognize that environmental shifts can trigger conflicts as effectively as conventional warfare. Climate security challenges extend beyond immediate disasters like hurricanes or floods; they encompass food shortages, mass migration, and competition for habitable land. Weather-related threats have governments on edge, pushing defense strategists to broaden their understanding of national security to include environmental factors that were once considered merely acts of God.

[I] In regions experiencing prolonged drought, agricultural failure leads to food insecurity, economic collapse, and political instability. The Lake Chad Basin exemplifies this dynamic, where water scarcity has contributed to regional conflict and provided fertile recruiting grounds for extremist groups. [II] Similarly, rising sea levels threaten to displace millions from coastal communities, creating migration pressures that strain international relations. Military installations themselves face existential threats, with numerous naval bases vulnerable to intensifying storms and rising waters. These challenges demand innovative responses that bridge environmental science and security planning.

Nations have begun incorporating climate security into **their** defense strategies, albeit with varying degrees of commitment. The United States Department of Defense now classifies climate change as a "threat multiplier" that exacerbates existing conflicts and creates new security challenges. [III] Similarly, the European Union has established specialized climate security units to develop adaptive strategies. Developing nations, often most vulnerable to climate impacts despite contributing least to global emissions, increasingly advocate for climate justice in international forums. Multinational organizations like NATO have created dedicated environmental security committees, recognizing that collective action represents the most effective response to **transboundary** threats.

The weaponization of weather presents an unprecedented challenge requiring collaborative solutions. Unlike conventional security threats, climate disruptions recognize no borders and cannot be deterred through traditional military means. [IV] Forward-thinking security frameworks must integrate climate science, diplomatic initiatives, and humanitarian planning to address these emerging risks. **The nations that adapt most effectively will develop resilience not only against direct climate impacts but also against the secondary security challenges they create.** As climate change accelerates, security planning must evolve from reactive crisis management to proactive threat reduction focused on environmental stabilization.

Question 31: The phrase "**vie for**" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. look into B. break down C. hold off D. compete for

Question 32: According to the passage, all of the following are described as climate security challenges EXCEPT?

- A. Food shortages
B. Mass migration
C. Nuclear proliferation
D. Competition for habitable land

Question 33: Where in the paragraph does the following sentence best fit?

Climate-induced security threats manifest in numerous ways across the globe.

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

Question 34: Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

- A. International organizations have taken the lead in climate security while individual nations remain largely uncommitted to addressing these emerging environmental challenges.
B. Nations and international bodies are integrating climate security into defense strategies with varying levels of commitment and different institutional approaches.
C. Developing countries bear the greatest burden of climate impacts and are demanding compensation from wealthy nations that have contributed most to global emissions.
D. Military establishments worldwide have uniformly recognized climate change as their top security priority and reallocated resources accordingly.

Question 35: The word "**their**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. defense strategists

- B. nations
- C. military installations
- D. climate security units

Question 36: The word “transboundary” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. domestic
- B. international
- C. widespread
- D. collaborative

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

- A. Countries will primarily focus on military solutions to climate disasters as traditional security approaches become ineffective in a changing environment.
- B. Nations that invest heavily in climate adaptation technology will gain strategic advantages over their neighbors in responding to environmental threats.
- C. The most adaptable countries will effectively withstand immediate environmental disasters but struggle with the social disruptions that follow them.
- D. Countries that best adjust to changing conditions will build protection against both immediate climate effects and the resulting security challenges they create.

Question 38: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Traditional military approaches provide effective solutions to climate-related security threats across national boundaries.
- B. The European Union has rejected specialized climate security initiatives in favor of conventional defense strategies.
- C. Developing nations often face the most severe climate impacts despite contributing the least to global emissions.
- D. Weather patterns have become more predictable, allowing nations to prepare effectively for environmental disasters.

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

- A. Nations that invest primarily in military technology will be best positioned to address the security challenges created by unpredictable climate patterns.
- B. International cooperation will be more crucial for addressing climate security challenges than for managing traditional security threats.
- C. The weaponization of weather patterns has become a deliberate strategy employed by powerful nations to gain an advantage over vulnerable countries.
- D. Military organizations like NATO have been reluctant to acknowledge climate change as a legitimate security concern until recent catastrophic events.

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

- A. Climate change creates complex security challenges requiring nations to redefine defense strategies beyond traditional military approaches toward collaborative solutions.
- B. Developing nations face disproportionate climate impacts and are advocating for climate justice while developed countries fail to acknowledge their responsibility.
- C. Weather patterns have become weapons of disruption in modern warfare, with powerful nations exploiting environmental changes for strategic advantage.
- D. Military organizations worldwide are establishing specialized units to address environmental threats while maintaining conventional defense capabilities.