

Họ và
tên:

Số báo danh: Mã đề 0201

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 1 to 5.

Question 1. a. Paul: Don't worry. I'll send you the notes after class.

b. Sarah: Thank you! That would be great.

c. Sarah: I'm sorry I missed today's lesson. Could you help me with the notes?

A. b – a – c

B. c – a – b

C. c – b – a

D. b – c – a

Question 2. a. Lan: That's a good idea. I've been trying to eat more vegetables and cut down on sugar lately.

b. Lan: You seem much more energetic these days. Have you changed your routine?

c. Minh: Exactly. Regular exercise and a balanced diet really make a difference.

d. Minh: Yes, I've started going to the gym three times a week and sleeping earlier.

e. Lan: I totally agree. Staying healthy requires both discipline and consistency.

A. b – a – d – c – e

B. d – b – a – e – c

C. e – b – a – d – c

D. b – d – a – c – e

Question 3. Dear Parents,

a. Should you have any questions regarding the revised fee structure, please contact the school office for further clarification.

b. The updated tuition rates will take effect from the beginning of the next academic term in January.

c. We understand that this adjustment may require careful consideration, and we appreciate your continued support.

d. Due to rising operational costs and improvements in educational facilities, the school will be implementing a revised tuition policy.

e. We are writing to inform you of an important update concerning the school's tuition fees.

Yours faithfully,

Greenfield International School

A. d – b – e – a – c

B. e – d – b – a – c

C. d – e – b – c – a

D. e – b – a – d – c

Question 4. a. In the end, I came to see that leaving my comfort zone had been the most valuable part of the experience.

b. These challenges became clear when navigating unfamiliar streets, sampling local dishes and dealing with a different dialect proved more demanding than I had anticipated.

c. Having to handle everything alone, without the support of friends or family, left me feeling slightly uneasy.

d. In retrospect, the journey not only strengthened my independence but also made me more confident in unfamiliar situations.

e. During the summer holiday, I chose to travel alone to a small coastal town, expecting nothing more than a peaceful break.

A. e – b – c – a – d

B. b – c – e – a – d

C. b – e – c – d – a

D. e – c – b – a – d

Question 5. a. Over the past few years, the organisation has struggled with communication gaps and declining employee morale.

b. To enhance collaboration, the company introduced regular team-building workshops and cross-departmental projects.

c. As a result, overall productivity improved, and employees reported higher levels of job satisfaction.

d. These initiatives encouraged staff members to share ideas more openly and develop stronger professional relationships.

e. Recognising these challenges, senior managers decided to implement a comprehensive strategy to strengthen teamwork across the company.

A. e – b – a – c – d

B. a – b – e – d – c

C. e – a – b – c – d

D. a – e – b – d – c

Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 6 to 11.

Airport Delays and Cancellations: What Travellers Should Know

Flight disruptions are becoming more common in the United States. Weather conditions, staffing shortages and technical problems can (6) significant delays or cancellations. Passengers are advised to check airline updates regularly and stay informed about any schedule (7)

Travellers should arrive early at the airport (8) unexpected security procedures may extend waiting times. Airlines are responsible for offering assistance under a (9) des affected passengers.

To reduce inconvenience:

- Keep essential items in a carry-on bag.

- Contact airline staff to (10) a compensation claim if your flight is cancelled for reasons within the airline's control.

- Check the (11) of flights cancelled on your route before making alternative travel plans.



- Question 6.** A. give rise to B. give up on C. give way to D. result from
Question 7. A. settlements B. enclosures C. adjustments D. possessions
Question 8. A. and B. but C. so D. because
Question 9. A. passenger assistance policy B. assistance passenger policy
 C. passenger policy assistance D. policy passenger assistance
Question 10. A. postpone B. replace C. file D. undergo
Question 11. A. number B. rate C. amount D. level

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

As smartphones increasingly dominate online activity, improving mobile usability has become a strategic priority for digital designers. Compared with desktop interfaces, mobile environments present **constraints** due to limited screen space and touch-based interaction. These conditions require layouts that minimise distraction, highlight essential functions and help users complete tasks efficiently without excessive cognitive effort.

A common problem in mobile interface design is visual clutter. When too many buttons, images or text blocks compete for attention, users may struggle to navigate effectively or interpret information accurately. Establishing a clear visual hierarchy, maintaining consistent design patterns and ensuring readable typography allow users to process content more smoothly. Removing **redundant** elements and simplifying structures can significantly enhance clarity while preserving functional balance and interface consistency.

Effective navigation is essential for maintaining usability across mobile platforms. Since small screens cannot accommodate complex menu systems, designers must adopt simplified and logically organised structures. Features such as compact icons, bottom navigation bars and gesture-based commands are widely used to facilitate quicker interaction. However, these solutions must be carefully designed, as poorly labelled or hidden functions may confuse users and reduce overall satisfaction.

Performance and responsiveness also shape user experience. Mobile users often access information in short sessions and expect immediate results. When a page loads slowly or relies heavily on visual effects, users may abandon **it** more quickly, weakening long-term engagement. Technical optimisation, including image compression, efficient coding and adaptive design, supports smoother performance across devices and varying network conditions.

Finally, user testing remains crucial in mobile design. By observing real usage patterns, designers can identify obstacles that theoretical assumptions overlook. They can then adjust layouts and refine navigation flows to align better with user expectations. **In a competitive digital marketplace, usability functions not merely as an enhancement but as a fundamental requirement for sustained growth.**

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

Question 12. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a factor affecting mobile usability?

- A. Hardware storage capacity B. Touch-based interaction
 C. Performance and responsiveness D. Limited screen space

Question 13. The word **constraints** in paragraph 1 can be best replaced by _____.

- A. innovations B. advantages C. adjustments D. limitations

Question 14. The word **redundant** in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

- A. unnecessary B. excessive C. innovative D. essential

Question 15. The word **it** in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. a page B. a technical optimisation
 C. a long-term engagement D. a user behaviour

Question 16. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 5?

- A. In competitive digital markets, usability has become essential rather than simply an additional improvement.
 B. In competitive digital markets, usability can enhance platforms but is not always necessary for growth.
 C. In competitive digital markets, platform success often results from marketing instead of improvements.
 D. In competitive digital markets, sustained growth depends mainly on innovative visual design strategies.

Question 17. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. User testing guarantees error-free interface design.
 B. Hidden or unclear navigation elements may decrease user satisfaction.
 C. Visual effects always strengthen long-term engagement.
 D. Complex menu systems are suitable for small mobile screens.

Question 18. Which paragraph discusses the importance of reducing unnecessary design elements?

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

Question 19. Which paragraph refers to technical strategies for improving system performance?

- A. Paragraph 2 B. Paragraph 5 C. Paragraph 4 D. Paragraph 3

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 20 to 25.

Edinburgh Science Festival

The Edinburgh Science Festival is an annual event (20) _____ celebrates scientific discovery and innovation. Held each spring, the festival offers numerous exhibitions, workshops and interactive activities designed to (21) _____ interest among people of all ages.

Visitors are encouraged to take part in hands-on experiments and discussions (22) _____ by scientists and researchers. Although participants may have little scientific background, the activities are designed to be accessible and engaging.

The festival also highlights the importance of scientific (23) _____ in modern society, especially in addressing global challenges.

Many events rely on collaboration between universities, schools and research organisations.

(24) _____ the festival to receive greater support from schools and local communities, it would have an even wider impact. Some schools already organise regular science-related activities for young people, and (25) _____ schools may follow if more support is available.

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

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Question 20. A. whose | B. who | C. which | D. whom |
| reduce | B. ignore | C. create | D. cancel |
| | D. leading | Question 23. A. literate | B. illiteracy |
| literacy | Question 24. A. Unless | B. Should | C. Had |
| another | B. others | C. other | D. the other |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

While greenwashing has received significant public attention, brownwashing remains less widely recognised. It occurs when companies intentionally minimise or obscure their genuine environmental progress in public communication. (26) _____. As a result, firms may appear less environmentally responsible than they actually are.

One reason for this behaviour is the increasing pressure placed on companies to meet ambitious sustainability targets. (27) _____.

In such situations, organisations may prefer to avoid strong claims altogether rather than draw attention to commitments they may struggle to fulfil. This cautious approach can be particularly common in highly competitive industries.

However, brownwashing can also create unintended consequences, (28) _____. When companies fail to communicate their achievements clearly, stakeholders may struggle to identify which firms are genuinely making progress.

Another concern is that inconsistent communication practices make comparison difficult. (29) _____, those that communicate more clearly may gain an advantage, regardless of their actual environmental performance.

To address these challenges, experts suggest that improving both transparency and consistency is essential. The key issue is (30) _____.

(Adapted from <https://news.umich.edu>)

- Question 26.** A. This may seem counterintuitive, as businesses are generally expected to highlight their achievements
 B. This is often driven by companies' desire to improve their image through environmental communication
 C. In addition, sustainability reporting has become an important tool for corporate communication
 D. For this reason, many firms attempt to expand their environmental campaigns to reach wider audiences

Question 27. A. In many cases, companies that fail to live up to these expectations may face criticism and reputational damage

- B. As a result, companies invest more resources in promoting their environmental achievements to attract support
 C. For example, some organisations prioritise internal improvements before sharing their results publicly
 D. In addition, sustainability reporting helps firms communicate their long-term strategies more clearly to investors

Question 28. A. leaving responsible firms less recognised for their real environmental efforts

- B. reflecting differences in standards across sectors and reporting systems
 C. reinforcing the role of sustainability reporting in corporate communication
 D. making sustainability reporting less common in competitive industries

Question 29. A. Since corporate communication strategies play an important role in shaping public perception

- B. When companies adopt different ways of presenting their environmental results in reports
 C. Because environmental reports are often used to support broader corporate messaging
 D. Although many organisations aim to improve transparency in sustainability communication

Question 30. A. whether companies are communicating accurately or creating misleading impressions selectively

- B. the extent to which environmental policies influence business decisions in competitive markets
 C. how companies can strengthen their reputation through clearer environmental communication
 D. why sustainability reporting has become increasingly important in modern corporate practices

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.

For more than fifteen years, environmental organisations, scientists and Indigenous communities campaigned for

stronger protection of the High Seas – the vast areas of ocean beyond national jurisdiction. These waters, covering nearly half of the planet, had long remained largely unregulated and vulnerable to intensive resource exploitation. In early 2026, **their** efforts **culminated** in the entry into force of the Global Ocean Treaty, creating a new legal framework for international marine governance.

Before the Treaty, less than one percent of the High Seas was fully or highly protected. Industrial fishing fleets operated with minimal restrictions, and proposals for deep-sea mining raised concerns about irreversible ecological damage and long-term habitat degradation. **[I]** By establishing a formal process to designate marine protected areas, the Treaty provides governments with tools to conserve biodiversity on a scale not previously possible in international waters.

Supporters argue that protecting the High Seas is essential not only for marine life but also for climate stability. Oceans absorb vast amounts of carbon dioxide and regulate global temperatures. Moreover, billions of people depend on healthy marine ecosystems for food security and economic livelihoods. **In this context, ocean conservation is increasingly viewed as central to sustainable development rather than a purely environmental objective.**

Nevertheless, adoption of the Treaty did not occur without resistance. **[II]** Some governments were initially reluctant to accept binding obligations that might limit industrial expansion. Negotiations required compromise, and implementation will depend on

continued political will and institutional coordination. Under the agreement, proposals for protected areas must be based on scientific evidence and involve consultation with affected communities, ensuring legitimacy and accountability.

World leaders have committed to protecting 30 percent of the world’s oceans by 2030 – the “30x30” goal. **[III]** Achieving this target will demand consistent monitoring, transparent reporting and meaningful enforcement. Past environmental agreements demonstrate that ambitious pledges alone do not automatically produce measurable results.

[IV] The Global Ocean Treaty therefore represents both a diplomatic achievement and a test of global commitment. Its ultimate impact will depend on whether governments transform negotiated promises into sustained protection for marine ecosystems.

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

Question 31. According to paragraph 1, the coming into force of the Global Ocean Treaty can best be seen as the result of

- A. economic incentives generated by expanding marine industries worldwide
- B. a sudden rise in international disputes over ocean resource exploitation
- C. a rapid shift in government policy triggered by recent scientific discoveries
- D. prolonged and coordinated pressure from environmental and scientific advocates

Question 32. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a reason for protecting the High Seas?

- A. Maintaining planetary climate stability
- B. Supporting coastal economic livelihoods
- C. Preserving global marine biodiversity
- D. Expanding international trade networks

Question 33. The word **their** in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. environmental groups, scientists and Indigenous communities
- B. environmental advocacy organisations
- C. national governments in treaty negotiations
- D. scientific research institutions

Question 34. The word **culminated** in paragraph 1 mostly means _____.

- A. accelerated
- B. initiated
- C. resulted in
- D. complicated

Question 35. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2?

- A. Rising concern over deep-sea mining encouraged stronger international regulation of marine activities.
- B. Some protections in international waters existed, but they remained too limited to prevent ecological damage.
- C. Industrial exploitation in the High Seas revealed regulatory failings that the Treaty was designed to address.
- D. Weak protection and growing exploitation in the High Seas highlighted the need for the Treaty framework.

Question 36. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. Efforts to safeguard marine ecosystems are mainly promoted for environmental reasons, while their developmental role remains uncertain.
- B. The protection of marine ecosystems is increasingly discussed within sustainability debates, yet still treated chiefly as an ecological issue.
- C. Beyond environmental considerations, protecting the oceans is increasingly regarded as integral to long-term social and economic progress.
- D. Policies supporting marine protection are increasingly linked to economic development, though environmental priorities are becoming less central.

Question 37. According to paragraph 4, one challenge during negotiations was that some governments _____.

- A. withdrew from multilateral discussions entirely
- B. rejected community involvement requirements
- C. resisted accepting legally binding obligations
- D. opposed formal scientific consultation processes

Question 38. It can be inferred from the passage that the Treaty’s effectiveness will hinge on _____.

- A. legal adoption automatically producing ecological recovery

- B. preventing economic expansion in marine industries altogether
 C. the 30x30 pledge guaranteeing universal compliance
 D. national priorities aligning with collective enforcement mechanisms

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

“Such hesitation illustrates the tension between environmental ambition and economic calculation.”

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

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

- A. International marine agreements often project ambitious goals but risk remaining symbolic unless backed by rigorous enforcement and political commitment.
 B. Structural challenges in regulating international waters continue to undermine attempts at comprehensive ocean protection, despite diplomatic progress.
 C. The Treaty is a landmark achievement, yet its credibility depends on governments translating negotiated promises into sustained ecological protection.
 D. Efforts to conserve the High Seas reveal persistent tensions between environmental imperatives and economic expansion, complicating global governance.

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

ĐÁP ÁN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	B	D	D	A	C	D	A	C	A	A	D	D	A	A	B	C	C	C

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	D	D	C	A	A	A	B	A	D	D	A	C	D	C	C	D	A	C

SỞ GD - ĐT HÀ TĨNH

KỲ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2026

Bài thi: Ngoại ngữ Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

HƯỚNG DẪN CÁC CÂU VẬN DỤNG CAO

I. Mã đề 0201:

Câu	Hướng dẫn giải
4	Đáp án D: e: Mở bài (giới thiệu chuyến đi). c: Nêu cảm giác ban đầu khi đi một mình (liên kết trực tiếp với e). b: “These challenges” → chỉ những khó khăn ở câu c → phải đứng sau c. a: “In the end” → kết quả/nhận ra sau trải nghiệm. d: “In retrospect” → câu kết, tổng kết ý nghĩa chuyến đi. Trật tự: Bối cảnh → khó khăn → cụ thể hóa → nhận ra → kết luận
5	Đáp án D: a: Nêu vấn đề của công ty (mở bài). e: “these challenges” → quay lại vấn đề ở a → quyết định giải quyết. b: Biện pháp cụ thể (triển khai chiến lược ở e). d: “These initiatives” → chỉ các biện pháp ở b → tác động trực tiếp. c: “As a result” → kết quả cuối cùng (năng suất, hài lòng tăng). Trật tự: Vấn đề → quyết định → hành động → tác động → kết quả
16	Đáp án A: “essential” = <i>fundamental requirement</i> “rather than simply an additional improvement” = <i>not merely an enhancement</i>
17	Đáp án B: Căn cứ vào thông tin trong bài đọc: “However, these solutions must be carefully designed, as poorly labelled <u>or hidden functions</u> may confuse users and <u>reduce overall satisfaction.</u> ” (Paragraph 3)
28	Đáp án A: Câu sau nói <i>stakeholders</i> khó nhận ra doanh nghiệp thực sự có tiến bộ, nên

	chỗ trống phải là hệ quả các công ty có trách nhiệm ít được công nhận hơn
29	Đáp án B: Câu trước nêu vấn đề: cách truyền thông không nhất quán khiến việc so sánh trở nên khó khăn. (<i>inconsistent communication practices</i>) B diễn đạt cụ thể nguyên nhân của sự không nhất quán đó: các công ty trình bày kết quả môi trường theo những cách khác nhau. (<i>different ways of presenting results</i>)
30	Đáp án A: Cả bài tập trung vào hiện tượng brownwashing: doanh nghiệp giảm nhẹ, che mờ hoặc trình bày chọn lọc thông tin về thành tựu môi trường. Câu trước nhấn mạnh cần transparency và consistency. Vì vậy “the key issue” phải là: doanh nghiệp đang truyền đạt chính xác hay đang tạo ra ấn tượng sai lệch một cách chọn lọc.
36	Đáp án C: <i>central to sustainable development ≈ integral to long-term progress</i> <i>not purely environmental ≈ beyond environmental considerations</i>
38	Đáp án D: <i>institutional coordination ≈ collective enforcement mechanisms</i> <i>political will ≈ national priorities aligning</i>
39	Đáp án A: cụm “Such hesitation” nối với ý “did not occur without resistance” và dẫn vào ví dụ cụ thể “Some governments were initially reluctant...”.
40	Đáp án C: Dẫn chứng trong bài: “the entry into force of the Global Ocean Treaty, creating a new legal framework...” “The Global Ocean Treaty therefore represents both a diplomatic achievement and a test of global commitment.” “Its ultimate impact will depend on whether governments transform negotiated promises into sustained protection...”

II. Mã đề 0203:

Câu	Hướng dẫn giải
3	Đáp án B: Câu sau nói <i>stakeholders</i> khó nhận ra doanh nghiệp thực sự có tiến bộ, nên chỗ trống phải là hệ quả các công ty có trách nhiệm ít được công nhận hơn
4	Đáp án B: Câu trước nêu vấn đề: cách truyền thông không nhất quán khiến việc so sánh trở nên khó khăn. (<i>inconsistent communication practices</i>) B diễn đạt cụ thể nguyên nhân của sự không nhất quán đó: các công ty trình bày kết quả môi trường theo những cách khác nhau. (<i>different ways of presenting results</i>)
5	Đáp án D: Cả bài tập trung vào hiện tượng brownwashing: doanh nghiệp giảm nhẹ, che mờ hoặc trình bày chọn lọc thông tin về thành tựu môi trường. Câu trước nhấn mạnh cần transparency và consistency. Vì vậy “the key issue” phải là: doanh nghiệp đang truyền đạt chính xác hay đang tạo ra ấn tượng sai lệch một cách chọn lọc.
15	Đáp án D: e: Mở bài (giới thiệu chuyến đi). c: Nêu cảm giác ban đầu khi đi một mình (liên kết trực tiếp với e). b: “These challenges” → chỉ những khó khăn ở câu c → phải đứng sau c. a: “In the end” → kết quả/nhận ra sau trải nghiệm. d: “In retrospect” → câu kết, tổng kết ý nghĩa chuyến đi. Trật tự: Bối cảnh → khó khăn → cụ thể hóa → nhận ra → kết luận
16	Đáp án C: a: Nêu vấn đề của công ty (mở bài). e: “these challenges” → quay lại vấn đề ở a → quyết định giải quyết. b: Biện pháp cụ thể (triển khai chiến lược ở e). d: “These initiatives” → chỉ các biện pháp ở b → tác động trực tiếp. c: “As a result” → kết quả cuối cùng (năng suất, hài lòng tăng). Trật tự: Vấn đề → quyết định → hành động → tác động → kết quả

28	Đáp án A: <i>central to sustainable development ≈ integral to long-term progress</i> <i>not purely environmental ≈ beyond environmental considerations</i>
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32	Đáp án A: Dẫn chứng trong bài: “the entry into force of the Global Ocean Treaty, creating a new legal framework...” “The Global Ocean Treaty therefore represents both a diplomatic achievement and a test of global commitment.” “Its ultimate impact will depend on whether governments transform negotiated promises into sustained protection...”
37	Đáp án C: “essential” = <i>fundamental requirement</i> “rather than simply an additional improvement” = <i>not merely an enhancement</i>
38	Đáp án C: Căn cứ vào thông tin trong bài đọc: “However, these solutions must be carefully designed, as poorly labelled <u>or hidden functions</u> may confuse users and <u>reduce overall satisfaction</u> .” (Paragraph 3)

III. Mã đề 0205:

Câu	Hướng dẫn giải
11	Đáp án B: “essential” = <i>fundamental requirement</i> “rather than simply an additional improvement” = <i>not merely an enhancement</i>
12	Đáp án D: Căn cứ vào thông tin trong bài đọc: “However, these solutions must be carefully designed, as poorly labelled <u>or hidden functions</u> may confuse users and <u>reduce overall satisfaction</u> .” (Paragraph 3)
18	Đáp án B: e: Mở bài (giới thiệu chuyên đi). c: Nêu cảm giác ban đầu khi đi một mình (liên kết trực tiếp với e). b: “These challenges” → chỉ những khó khăn ở câu c → phải đứng sau c. a: “In the end” → kết quả/nhận ra sau trải nghiệm. d: “In retrospect” → câu kết, tổng kết ý nghĩa chuyên đi. Trật tự: Bối cảnh → khó khăn → cụ thể hóa → nhận ra → kết luận
19	Đáp án B: a: Nêu vấn đề của công ty (mở bài). e: “these challenges” → quay lại vấn đề ở a → quyết định giải quyết. b: Biện pháp cụ thể (triển khai chiến lược ở e). d: “These initiatives” → chỉ các biện pháp ở b → tác động trực tiếp. c: “As a result” → kết quả cuối cùng (năng suất, hài lòng tăng). Trật tự: Vấn đề → quyết định → hành động → tác động → kết quả
22	Đáp án A: Câu sau nói <i>stakeholders</i> khó nhận ra doanh nghiệp thực sự có tiến bộ, nên chỗ trống phải là hệ quả <i>các công ty có trách nhiệm ít được công nhận hơn</i>
23	Đáp án C: Câu trước nêu vấn đề: cách truyền thông không nhất quán khiến việc so sánh trở nên khó khăn. (<i>inconsistent communication practices</i>) C diễn đạt cụ thể nguyên nhân của sự không nhất quán đó: các công ty trình bày kết quả môi trường theo những cách khác nhau. (<i>different ways of presenting results</i>)
24	Đáp án D: Cả bài tập trung vào hiện tượng brownwashing: doanh nghiệp giảm nhẹ, che mờ hoặc trình bày chọn lọc thông tin về thành tựu môi trường. Câu trước nhấn mạnh cần transparency và consistency. Vì vậy “the key issue” phải là: doanh nghiệp đang truyền đạt chính xác hay đang tạo ra ấn tượng sai lệch một cách chọn lọc.

30	Đáp án A: <i>central to sustainable development ≈ integral to long-term progress</i> <i>not purely environmental ≈ beyond environmental considerations</i>
32	Đáp án C: <i>institutional coordination ≈ collective enforcement mechanisms</i> <i>political will ≈ national priorities aligning</i>
33	Đáp án A: cụm “Such hesitation” nối với ý “did not occur without resistance” và dẫn vào ví dụ cụ thể “Some governments were initially reluctant...”.
34	Đáp án D: Dẫn chứng trong bài: “the entry into force of the Global Ocean Treaty, creating a new legal framework...” “The Global Ocean Treaty therefore represents both a diplomatic achievement and a test of global commitment.” “Its ultimate impact will depend on whether governments transform negotiated promises into sustained protection...”

III. Mã đề 0207:

Câu	Hướng dẫn giải
10	Đáp án B: e: Mở bài (giới thiệu chuyến đi). c: Nêu cảm giác ban đầu khi đi một mình (liên kết trực tiếp với e). b: “These challenges” → chỉ những khó khăn ở câu c → phải đứng sau c. a: “In the end” → kết quả/nhận ra sau trải nghiệm. d: “In retrospect” → câu kết, tổng kết ý nghĩa chuyến đi. Trật tự: Bối cảnh → khó khăn → cụ thể hóa → nhận ra → kết luận
11	Đáp án D: a: Nêu vấn đề của công ty (mở bài). e: “these challenges” → quay lại vấn đề ở a → quyết định giải quyết. b: Biện pháp cụ thể (triển khai chiến lược ở e). d: “These initiatives” → chỉ các biện pháp ở b → tác động trực tiếp. c: “As a result” → kết quả cuối cùng (năng suất, hài lòng tăng). Trật tự: Vấn đề → quyết định → hành động → tác động → kết quả
17	Đáp án D: <i>central to sustainable development ≈ integral to long-term progress</i> <i>not purely environmental ≈ beyond environmental considerations</i>
19	Đáp án C: <i>institutional coordination ≈ collective enforcement mechanisms</i> <i>political will ≈ national priorities aligning</i>
20	Đáp án A: cụm “Such hesitation” nối với ý “did not occur without resistance” và dẫn vào ví dụ cụ thể “Some governments were initially reluctant...”.
21	Đáp án D: Dẫn chứng trong bài: “the entry into force of the Global Ocean Treaty, creating a new legal framework...” “The Global Ocean Treaty therefore represents both a diplomatic achievement and a test of global commitment.” “Its ultimate impact will depend on whether governments transform negotiated promises into sustained protection...”
24	Đáp án B: Câu sau nói <i>stakeholders</i> khó nhận ra doanh nghiệp thực sự có tiến bộ, nên chỗ trống phải là hệ quả <i>các công ty có trách nhiệm ít được công nhận hơn</i>
25	Đáp án A: Câu trước nêu vấn đề: cách truyền thông không nhất quán khiến việc so sánh trở nên khó khăn. (<i>inconsistent communication practices</i>) A diễn đạt cụ thể nguyên nhân của sự không nhất quán đó: các công ty trình bày kết quả môi trường theo những cách khác nhau. (<i>different ways of presenting results</i>)
26	Đáp án B: Cả bài tập trung vào hiện tượng brownwashing: doanh nghiệp giảm nhẹ, che mờ hoặc trình bày chọn lọc thông tin về thành tựu môi trường. Câu trước nhấn mạnh cần transparency và consistency. Vì vậy “the key issue” phải là: doanh nghiệp đang truyền đạt chính xác hay đang tạo

	ra ấn tượng sai lệch một cách chọn lọc.
37	Đáp án C “detailed instructions” = “very specific orders” “didn’t believe in them” = “lack of trust”
38	Đáp án D: Dựa vào thông tin ở đoạn 4 “hierarchichal” + “authority figures” + “guide the process”

SỞ GD&ĐT HÀ TĨNH
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề thi có 4 trang)

KỲ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP THPT 2026
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 50 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Số báo danh: Mã đề 0202

Họ và
tên:

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 1 to 10.

After more than fifteen years of negotiations and public campaigning, the Global Ocean Treaty entered into force in early 2026. For the first time, areas of the ocean beyond national jurisdiction are subject to an international framework intended to facilitate large-scale marine conservation. Environmental organisations view the agreement as a decisive shift, addressing decades of fragmented governance and limited oversight in the High Seas, where economic interests have often taken priority over ecological concerns.

Less than one percent of these waters is currently fully or highly protected. This regulatory gap has enabled industrial fishing and potential deep-sea mining activities to proceed with relatively few **constraints**. [I] The Treaty introduces a procedure allowing governments to designate marine protected areas in international waters. If applied ambitiously, **such measures** could safeguard over one-third of the global ocean, forming an unprecedented network of protected ecosystems.

The agreement’s relevance extends beyond biodiversity. Oceans absorb a significant share of global carbon emissions and help stabilise the planet’s climate systems, acting as a buffer against more extreme warming trends. Nearly half of Earth’s biodiversity exists beneath the waves, and billions depend on marine ecosystems for food security and economic stability. **Protecting the High Seas is therefore closely linked to both environmental balance and human welfare.**

[II] However, legal recognition alone does not ensure ecological recovery. Implementation will rely on political resolve, credible scientific assessment and cooperation among states. Proposals for protected zones must be supported by evidence-based evaluations and developed in consultation with affected communities. In the absence of effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, conservation commitments may lack practical impact.

Governments have pledged to protect 30 percent of the world’s oceans by 2030 – a target commonly known as “30x30.”

[III] Achieving this ambition requires identifying ecologically critical regions and limiting extractive activities accordingly. The first Conference of the Parties (COP) will influence how obligations are interpreted and applied in practice.

[IV] The Treaty signals progress in international environmental diplomacy. Whether it ultimately reshapes ocean governance will depend on the extent to which states convert formal commitments into sustained action.

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

Question 1. According to paragraph 1, the Global Ocean Treaty represents a turning point mainly because it _____.

- A. places environmental organisations in charge of ocean conservation
- B. establishes a global system to better govern activities in the High Seas
- C. replaces fragmented national regulations with a single global law
- D. removes economic interests from decision-making in international waters

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

- A. Industrial fishing has already been effectively controlled in most international marine areas.
- B. International waters are already widely protected under existing global conservation frameworks.
- C. Deep-sea mining has become the dominant economic activity across international waters.
- D. The Treaty aims to address regulatory gaps that allowed extensive exploitation of international waters.

Question 3. Which of the following is **NOT** stated in the passage as a function of the oceans?

- A. Producing renewable marine energy
- B. Regulating planetary climate systems
- C. Absorbing global carbon emissions
- D. Supporting marine biodiversity worldwide

Question 4. The word **constraints** in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

- A. opportunities
- B. advantages
- C. restrictions
- D. expansions

Question 5. The phrase **such measures** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. industrial fishing operations
- B. extractive marine industries
- C. regulatory gaps in governance
- D. the creation of marine protected areas

Question 6. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. Safeguarding international waters contributes to ecological and human stability.
- B. Human welfare depends only on economic development.
- C. Climate stability can be achieved without marine conservation efforts.
- D. Ocean protection is primarily a wildlife conservation concern.

Question 7. According to paragraph 4, successful implementation of the Treaty requires _____.

- A. cooperation among states, credible scientific assessment, and sustained political commitment
- B. automatic enforcement mechanisms established through binding international legal frameworks
- C. substantial financial investment from multinational corporations involved in marine industries
- D. immediate ecological recovery across protected international marine ecosystems worldwide

Question 8. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. the Treaty's practical impact may differ depending on how governments prioritise national interests
- B. effective marine conservation requires limiting all economic activities in the High Seas
- C. the 30x30 target establishes a shared framework that promotes uniform implementation among states
- D. formal legal recognition by itself is sufficient to ensure ecological recovery in international waters

Question 9. Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?

“At the same time, disagreements over how far economic activities should be restricted in order to meet this target may make such decisions harder to make.”

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

Question 10. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. The governance of the High Seas continues to face structural challenges that complicate effective international regulation.
- B. International marine agreements often appear ambitious, yet their practical impact may remain limited without enforcement.
- C. The Global Ocean Treaty represents diplomatic progress, but its long-term impact depends on sustained political commitment.
- D. Ocean protection efforts frequently encounter resistance when economic interests and development priorities are at stake. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 11 to 15.*

Consumers are often encouraged to support businesses that present themselves as environmentally responsible. Public discussion has largely focused on greenwashing, in which companies exaggerate their environmental achievements in order to gain public approval. Yet researchers have also identified a contrasting practice known as brownwashing. (11) . At first, this seems surprising, because companies usually benefit from appearing responsible and forward-looking.

(12) _____. Some businesses fear that strong green claims may attract criticism, closer scrutiny, or expectations they may not be able to meet later. This can be especially true when profits are uncertain, competition is intense, or environmental targets are difficult to maintain over time. Silence may therefore appear safer than praise. In such situations, (13) __, firms may choose modest language or avoid discussing their environmental record in detail.

Brownwashing can create problems for consumers, investors, and policymakers. (14) _____, distinguishing genuine progress from weak environmental performance becomes more difficult. This reduces trust in sustainability reporting and may prevent responsible firms from receiving the recognition they deserve. At the same time, (15) _____.

Environmental progress is often gradual and difficult to measure accurately, so careful wording may sometimes be reasonable. The real issue is whether a company is communicating cautiously or intentionally withholding favourable information.

(Adapted from <https://news.umich.edu>)

- Question 11.** A. Environmental achievements may occasionally be described in cautious or restrained language
- B. The term refers to deliberately understating real environmental progress in company reports
- C. Some firms emphasise long-term environmental goals rather than current measurable progress
- D. Some companies frame sustainability strategies mainly as commitments for future improvement

Question 12. A. Environmental communication has become increasingly important in modern strategy

- B. However, emphasising environmental success is not always risk-free for companies
- C. For example, some firms highlight sustainability claims to improve public perception
- D. In addition, environmental reporting has become an important tool for transparency

Question 13. A. although environmental transparency is increasingly promoted by advocacy groups

- B. if publicising environmental success is likely to bring unwanted attention or pressure
- C. because consumers increasingly expect clear evidence of sustainability commitments

D. unless investors demand more detailed information about environmental performance

Question 14. A. Supported by independent verification and consistent environmental reporting standards across industries

B. Driven by the need to improve transparency in corporate sustainability communication practices overall

C. By deliberately downplaying or omitting genuine environmental achievements in company reports

D. By presenting environmental data in a cautious and generally balanced manner across formal reports

Question 15. A. environmental reports may provide only partial insight into long-term sustainability outcomes

B. not every cautious statement about environmental progress should be considered deceptive

C. companies sometimes avoid strong environmental claims because legal risks may arise

D. some cautious statements about environmental progress are intended to mislead consumers

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 16 to 23.

As mobile devices have become the primary means through which many users access digital content, ensuring effective mobile usability has become a central concern for designers. Unlike desktop interfaces, mobile screens are significantly smaller and rely heavily on touch interaction rather than precise cursor control. This limitation requires designers to prioritise simplicity, clarity and intuitive navigation structures that reduce cognitive load and guide users efficiently across digital platforms.

One of the most common challenges in mobile design is overcrowding. When too many elements compete for attention on a limited screen, users may struggle to locate essential features quickly and accurately. Clear visual hierarchy, consistent layout patterns and readable typography can significantly enhance usability by directing attention to the most important content. Designers are therefore encouraged to eliminate unnecessary elements while maintaining functional balance and aesthetic consistency.

Navigation plays a particularly critical role in mobile usability. Because users cannot depend on large, multi-level menus, navigation systems must be **streamlined** and logically organised. Common solutions include simplified menu icons, fixed

navigation bars and gesture-based controls that enable faster interaction. However, these tools must be implemented carefully, as hidden or unclear functions may frustrate users and reduce overall satisfaction.

Another crucial factor is performance speed. Mobile users typically expect immediate access to information, especially when browsing on the move. Slow loading times, heavy graphics or excessive animations can negatively affect engagement and increase **abandonment** rates. Optimising images, reducing background processes and ensuring responsive design across various devices are practical strategies that enhance user experience and long-term engagement. Ultimately, successful mobile usability depends on understanding real user behaviour. By testing prototypes and analysing feedback, designers can identify obstacles and refine navigation systems accordingly. **They** can then adjust interface elements to better meet user expectations. **In today's mobile-driven environment, usability is no longer optional but essential for maintaining competitiveness and user loyalty.**

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

Question 16. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a way to improve mobile usability?

A. Testing prototypes with users

B. Optimising performance speed

C. Expanding multi-level navigation systems

D. Maintaining clear visual hierarchy

Question 17. The word **streamlined** in paragraph 3 can be best replaced by _____.

A. decorated

B. expanded

C. accelerated

D. simplified

Question 18. The word **abandonment** in paragraph 4 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

A. withdrawal

B. hesitation

C. engagement

D. delay

Question 19. The word **They** in paragraph 5 refers to _____.

A. navigation systems

B. mobile users

C. designers

D. digital platforms

Question 20. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 5?

A. User loyalty depends mainly on aesthetic presentation.

B. Visual appeal is more important than functionality.

C. Designers may treat usability as a secondary design concern.

D. Usability has become indispensable for competitive success in mobile markets.

Question 21. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

A. Performance speed has little impact on engagement.

B. Hidden navigation features may decrease user satisfaction.

C. Mobile users prefer complex menu systems.

D. Desktop interfaces function identically to mobile platforms.

Question 22. Which paragraph mentions reducing cognitive strain during interaction?

A. Paragraph 2

B. Paragraph 1

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

Question 23. Which paragraph refers to strategies aimed at preventing user disengagement?

A. Paragraph 4

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 5

D. Paragraph 3

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 24 to 28.

Question 24. a. Helen: No, it's been extended until Friday.

b. Jason: That's great news. Thanks for telling me.

c. Jason: Hi Helen, do you know if the project deadline is still tomorrow?

A. c – a – b

B. c – b – a

C. b – a – c

D. b – c – a

Question 25. a. Tom: That's impressive! I think small daily actions can make a big difference to the environment.

b. Anna: I try to reduce plastic waste by bringing my own shopping bags and water bottle.

c. Tom: Absolutely. Protecting the environment should be everyone's responsibility.

d. Tom: You're always involved in environmental activities. What do you usually do?

e. Anna: I agree. If more people changed their habits, we could reduce pollution significantly.

A. c – b – a – e – d

B. d – b – a – e – c

C. a – b – d – e – c

D. d – a – b – e – c

Question 26. Dear Ms Brown,

a. If you have already checked in online, please log in again to select a new departure time.

b. Your original flight on September 15th at 10:30 a.m. has been rescheduled to 2:45 p.m. on the same day.

c. We apologise for any inconvenience this change may cause and appreciate your understanding.

d. Should this new schedule be unsuitable, you may request a full refund or choose an alternative flight at no additional cost.

e. We are writing to inform you that due to operational adjustments, your upcoming flight has been affected. Kind regards,

Skyline Airways

A. b – a – e – d – c

B. e – b – d – a – c

C. b – e – a – d – c

D. e – d – b – a – c

Question 27. a. Gradually, through these demanding tasks and the interactions I had with the people we were helping, I began to realise that even relatively small contributions could have a meaningful impact on the well-being of an entire community.

b. During the summer break, I decided to sign up for a weekend volunteering programme at a local shelter, assuming that the experience would mainly involve simple tasks and would not require much effort or preparation.

c. However, once the programme actually began, preparing meals, organising donated clothes, and cleaning the facilities proved far more physically and emotionally demanding than I had originally expected.

d. Reflecting on the experience afterwards, I realised that those challenging moments had strengthened my sense of responsibility and significantly changed the way I viewed community service.

e. At the beginning, I underestimated how much time, patience, and teamwork would be required to complete even the most routine activities effectively.

A. b – e – c – a – d

B. e – c – d – b – a

C. b – c – e – d – a

D. e – c – b – a – d

Question 28. a. As a result, the country has reduced its dependence on fossil fuels and strengthened its long-term energy security.

b. To address these concerns, the government has invested heavily in solar farms, wind power projects and modern energy storage systems.

c. Over the past decade, the nation has faced increasing pressure to cut carbon emissions and modernise its outdated power infrastructure.

d. These strategic initiatives have not only lowered greenhouse gas emissions but also created thousands of new jobs in the clean energy sector.

e. Recognising the urgency of climate change, policymakers have introduced a series of reforms to accelerate the transition to renewable energy sources.

A. c – e – d – b – a

B. e – b – c – a – d

C. c – e – b – d – a

D. e – c – b – a – d

Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 29 to 34.

Exercise and Alcohol: Understanding the Facts

Many people believe that regular exercise can (29) _____ the harmful effects of alcohol. Although physical activity improves fitness and heart health, it does not remove the risks (30) _____ drinking.

Studies show that exercise may support cardiovascular function, (31) _____ alcohol _____ the liver and other vital organs. Being active does not “cancel out” excessive drinking.

To protect long-term health:

- Adopt a (32) _____ combining physical activity with responsible drinking.
- Maintain discipline and awareness.
- Review your drinking patterns and exercise habits by tracking the (33) _____ of units of alcohol you consume each week.

• Take a balanced approach in order to (34) _____ the overall risk of alcohol-related diseases, rather than expecting exercise alone to cancel out the effects of drinking.

Question 29. A. overlook

B. offset

C. excuse

D. postpone **Question 30.**

A. posed by

B. focused on

C. divided into

D. aimed at **Question 31.**

A. unless

B. so

C. because

D. but



Question 32. A. healthy plan lifestyle

B. lifestyle plan healthy

C. healthy lifestyle plan

D. lifestyle healthy plan

Question 33. A. rate

B. number

C. amount

D. level

Question 34. A. eliminate

B. minimise

C. dismiss

D. withstand

Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 35 to 40.

Earth Day 2026 – Our Power, Our Planet

Earth Day 2026 will take place on April 22nd under the theme “Our Power, Our Planet.” The campaign brings together

individuals and organisations (35) _____ are committed to promoting renewable energy and sustainable development.

Participants may join one workshop on renewable energy and (36) _____ on waste reduction, depending on their interests.

By taking part in these events, they can make a meaningful (37) _____ to raising public awareness. Long-term sustainability depends on cooperation across different sectors.

The campaign also highlights clean energy solutions (38) _____ by scientists and environmental organisations. By working together, individuals can play a vital role in (39) _____ a greener future.

(40) _____ communities actively support these initiatives, they will help accelerate global climate action.

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

Question 35. A. who

B. that

C. which

D. whose **Question 36.** A.

another

B. other

C. others

D. the other **Question 37.** A. contribute

B.

contributor

C. contribution

D. contributory **Question 38.** A. developing

B. develop

C. have

developed

D. developed **Question 39.** A. making

B. taking

C. building

D. giving

Question 40. A. Were

B. Had

C. Should

D. Unless

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

ĐÁP ÁN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	A	C	D	A	A	A	A	C	B	B	B	C	B	C	D	C	C	D

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	A	A	B	B	A	C	B	A	D	C	B	B	B	A	C	D	C	C

HƯỚNG DẪN CÁC CÂU VẬN DỤNG CAO

I. Mã đề 0202:

Câu	Hướng dẫn giải
6	<p>Đáp án A: Câu gạch chân nhấn mạnh rằng việc bảo vệ High Seas không chỉ có ý nghĩa về môi trường mà còn liên quan trực tiếp đến đời sống con người. Vì vậy, A diễn đạt đúng ý: bảo vệ vùng biển quốc tế góp phần vào ổn định sinh thái và phúc lợi con người.</p> <p>Key words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • environmental balance → ecological stability • human welfare → human stability / well-being • protecting the High Seas → safeguarding international waters
8	<p>Đáp án A: Dẫn chứng trong bài:</p> <p>“legal recognition alone does not ensure ecological recovery.”</p> <p>“Implementation will rely on political resolve... and cooperation among states.”</p> <p>Bài đọc cho biết:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legal recognition alone does not ensure ecological recovery • việc thực hiện còn phụ thuộc vào political resolve, cooperation among states, monitoring and enforcement <p>Từ đó suy ra tác động thực tế của Hiệp ước có thể khác nhau tùy cách các chính phủ ưu tiên lợi ích quốc gia và thực thi cam kết.</p>

9	Đáp án A: “this target” chỉ mục tiêu 30x30
10	Đáp án C: Bài nhấn mạnh Hiệp ước là tiến bộ ngoại giao, nhưng hiệu quả lâu dài phụ thuộc vào cam kết chính trị bền vững, nên chọn C.
13	Đáp án B: Câu trước nói: <i>“Silence may therefore appear safer than praise.”</i> Nghĩa là khi việc công bố thành tựu môi trường có thể khiến doanh nghiệp bị chú ý, chỉ trích hoặc chịu áp lực, họ sẽ chọn cách nói giảm hoặc không nói nhiều. Vì vậy B là phù hợp nhất.
14	Đáp án C: Câu sau chỗ trống nói: <i>“distinguishing genuine progress from weak environmental performance becomes more difficult”</i> Điều này chỉ xảy ra khi doanh nghiệp cố tình hạ thấp hoặc che bớt những thành tựu môi trường thật sự trong báo cáo. Vì vậy C nổi ý hợp lý nhất.
15	Đáp án B: Câu sau chỗ trống nói: <i>“careful wording may sometimes be reasonable”</i> Điều đó cho thấy tác giả muốn nhấn mạnh rằng không phải mọi phát biểu thận trọng về tiến bộ môi trường đều mang tính đánh lừa. Vì vậy B là phù hợp nhất.
20	Đáp án D: Câu gạch chân viết: <i>“usability is no longer optional but essential for maintaining competitiveness and user loyalty.”</i> Ý chính là: usability không còn là yếu tố phụ, mà đã trở thành điều bắt buộc để doanh nghiệp giữ sức cạnh tranh và lòng trung thành của người dùng. Vì vậy D là phương án paraphrase đúng nhất. Key words: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no longer optional → indispensable / essential • maintaining competitiveness → competitive success • user loyalty → user retention / loyalty • mobile-driven environment → mobile markets
21	Đáp án B: bài nêu rõ các chức năng ẩn/không rõ ràng có thể làm giảm mức độ hài lòng của người dùng.
27	Đáp án A b mở đoạn: giới thiệu việc đăng kí tham gia chương trình tình nguyện. e nối tiếp hợp lí vì nói về ấn tượng ban đầu : đánh giá thấp mức độ công việc. c có từ “ However ”, nên phải đứng sau phần nói về kì vọng ban đầu để nêu sự trái ngược khi chương trình bắt đầu. a dùng “ Gradually ”, thể hiện nhận thức dần thay đổi sau khi trải qua các công việc đó. d là câu kết vì có “ Reflecting on the experience afterwards ”, tổng kết bài học rút ra.
28	Đáp án C: c mở đoạn: nêu vấn đề/ch áp lực mà quốc gia phải đối mặt. e theo sau vì nói policymakers nhận ra tính cấp bách và đưa ra cải cách. b có cụm “ To address these concerns ”, nên phải đứng sau câu nêu các mối lo ngại ở c/e. d có cụm “ These strategic initiatives ”, chỉ các biện pháp đầu tư ở câu b . a mở đầu bằng “ As a result ”, nên là câu cuối nêu kết quả tổng quát.