

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA GIỮA KÌ I

UNIT 1: FAMILY LIFE

A. VOCABULARY:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Achievement (n) /ə'tʃi:vmənt/: thành tựu | 41. Support (n,v) /sə'pɔ:t/: sự ủng hộ, hỗ trợ |
| 2. Appreciate (v) /ə'pri:ʃieɪt/: biết ơn, trân trọng | 42. Task (n) /tɑ:sk/: nhiệm vụ |
| 3. Benefit (n) /'benɪfɪt/: lợi ích | 43. Truthful (adj) /'tru:θfl/: trung thực |
| 4. Bond (n) /bɒnd/: sự gắn bó | 44. Value (n) /'vælju:/: giá trị |
| 5. Breadwinner (n) /'bredwɪnə(r)/: trụ cột gia đình | 45. Washing-up (n) /ˌwɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/: việc rửa chén bát |
| 6. Celebrate (v) /'selɪbreɪt/: tổ chức tiệc | |
| 7. Character (n) /'kærəktə(r)/: tính cách | |
| 8. Cheer up (v) /tʃiə(r) ʌp/: làm cho vui lên, cổ vũ | |
| 9. Choice (n) /tʃɔɪs/: lựa chọn | |
| 10. Cook (v) /kʊk/: nấu ăn | |
| 11. Damage (v) /'dæmɪdʒ/: phá hỏng | |
| 12. Difficulty (n) /'dɪfɪkəlti/: vấn đề khó khăn | |
| 13. Discuss (v) /dɪ'skʌs/: thảo luận | |
| 14. Divide (v) /dɪ'vaɪd/: chia | |
| 15. Fair (adj) /feə(r)/: công bằng | |
| 16. Gratitude (n) /'grætɪtju:d/: lòng biết ơn | |
| 17. Grocery (n) /'grəʊsəri/: thực phẩm và tạp hóa | |
| 18. Grow up (v) /grəʊ ʌp/: trưởng thành | |
| 19. Heavy lifting (n) /ˌhevi 'lɪftɪŋ/: mang vác nặng | |
| 20. Homemaker (n) /'həʊmmeɪkə(r)/: người nội trợ | |
| 21. Honest (adj) /'ɒnɪst/: thật thà | |
| 22. Household chore (n) /'haʊshəʊld tʃɔ:(r)/: công việc nhà | |
| 23. Housework (n) /'haʊswɜ:k/: công việc nhà | |
| 24. Instead of (adv) /ɪn'sted əv/: thay cho | |
| 25. Laundry (n) /'ləʊndri/: quần áo, đồ giặt là | |
| 26. Life skill (n) /'laɪf skɪl/: kỹ năng sống | |
| 27. List (n) /lɪst/: danh sách | |
| 28. Manage (v) /'mænɪdʒ/: xoay sở | |
| 29. Manner (n) /'mænə(r)/: tác phong, cách ứng xử | |
| 30. Prepare (v) /prɪ'peə(r)/: chuẩn bị | |
| 31. Put out (v) /pʊt aʊt/: vứt | |
| 32. Raise (v) /reɪz/: nuôi nấng | |
| 33. Respect (n) /rɪ'spekt/: sự tôn trọng | |
| 34. Responsibility (n) /rɪˌspɒnsə'bɪləti/: trách nhiệm | |
| 35. Result (n) /rɪ'zʌlt/: kết quả | |
| 36. Routine (n) /ru:'ti:n/: công việc hằng ngày | |
| 37. Rubbish (n) /'rʌbɪʃ/: rác rưởi | |
| 38. Spotlessly (adv) /'spɒtləsli/: không tì vết | |
| 39. Strengthen (v) /'streŋkθn/: củng cố, làm mạnh | |
| 40. Success (n) /sək'ses/: sự thành công | |

B. GRAMMAR:

I. PRESENT SIMPLE (THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN):

1. Công thức:

Thể khẳng định	S + V ₁ / V _{s/es}
Thể phủ định	S + do not (=don't) / does not (=doesn't) + V ₀
Thể nghi vấn	(Wh-) + do(not) / does(not) + S + V ₀ ?

Cách thêm "s/es" cho động từ:

- Các động từ kết thúc bằng **sh, ch, ss, o, x, z** thì thêm "es":

Vd: wash → washes, go → goes, watch → watches, miss → misses, mix → mixes, buzz → buzzes, ...

- Những động từ tận cùng là *phụ âm* + "y" thì khi sang ngôi he, she, it... "y" đổi thành "i" rồi thêm "es":

Vd: study → studies, fly → flies, cry → cries, ...

Lưu ý: play – plays, pay → pays (động từ tận cùng là *nguyên âm* + "y")

- Riêng động từ "have" biến đổi thành "has".

2. Cách sử dụng:

Dùng để nói về hành động lặp lại theo **thói quen**.

* Một số dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never, every day, once a day / week / month..., twice a day / week / month..., 3 times a day / week / month...

Ví dụ:

- My brother GOES (go) to school *every day*.
- He IS (be) *often* tired.
- We usually GO (go) to the cinema *twice a week*.
- My mom COOKS (cook) *once a day*.
- They *always* PREPARE (prepare) dinner in the evening.

II. PRESENT CONTINUOUS (THÌ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN):

1. Công thức:

Thể khẳng định	S + am/is/are + V-ing
Thể phủ định	S + am/is/are + not + V-ing
Thể nghi vấn	(Wh-) + am/is/are + (not) + S + V-ing ?

Cách thêm đuôi "-ing" cho động từ:

- Những động từ tận cùng là "e" thì ta *bỏ* "e" trước khi thêm đuôi "-ing":

Vd: have → having, write → writing, ...

- Những động từ tận cùng là "ee" thì ta *giữ nguyên* "ee" thêm đuôi "-ing":

Vd: see → seeing, agree → agreeing, ...

- Những động từ *1 âm tiết* hoặc *2 âm tiết* có *trọng âm* rơi vào âm 2 (kết thúc là 1 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm) thì *gấp đôi phụ âm cuối* trước khi thêm đuôi "-ing":

Vd: sit – sitting, prefer – preferring, swim – swimming, begin – beginning... **Lưu ý:** flow – flowing

- Các từ die, lie, tie... biến đổi như sau: die – dying, lie – lying, tie – tying...

2. Cách sử dụng:

Để diễn tả hành động **đang diễn ra** ở hiện tại ngay lúc nói.

* Một số dấu hiệu nhận biết:

now, at the moment, at present, Look!, Listen!, Be careful!, Be quiet!, today, this term, this month,...

Lưu ý: Ta KHÔNG sử dụng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với *động từ chỉ trạng thái (stative verb)*: like, love, hate, need, want, know, agree, understand, feel, seem, smell, hear, see, want, ...

Ví dụ:

- I AM WAITING (wait) for the bus *at the moment*.
- Where ARE you GOING (go) *now*?
- Listen!* Someone IS SINGING (sing).
- I AM FACING (face) difficulties in learning English *this term*.
- She IS LEARNING (learn) English *at present*.

- b. Anna: I think we should talk about how we share housework at home. I feel like I do more cleaning and cooking, and I want us to split it equally. What do you think?
- c. Anna: That sounds great! I like the idea of a list. I can do the laundry and cook dinner a few times a week. Let's make a schedule to keep things organized. This way, we both have time to relax.

A. c – a – b

B. c – b – a

C. b – c – a

D. b – a – c

Question 14:

- a. Lena: Perfect! Let's start with the dinner this Sunday and plan a walk afterward. I think these small moments will really help us feel closer as a family.
- b. Tom: You're right, we've all been so busy. I think we could plan a family dinner once a week. Everyone can help cook, and we can talk about our day.
- c. Lena: That's a great idea! I also think we could do a fun activity together, like playing board games or watching a movie. It would help us relax and connect.
- d. Lena: I've been thinking about how we can make our family bond stronger. We don't spend much time together anymore. Do you have any ideas?
- e. Tom: I like that! Maybe we can also take short walks in the park on weekends. It's a nice way to talk and enjoy some fresh air together.

A. d – b – a – c – e

B. b – a – c – d – e

C. b – c – d – e – a

D. d – b – c – e – a

Question 15:

Hi Sarah,

I hope you're doing well! I'm writing because I have a problem with my dad, and I'd like your advice.

- a. He says I don't help enough at home, but I feel he doesn't understand how busy I am with school.
- b. Do you have any ideas about how I can talk to him? Maybe you've had a similar issue with your parents?
- c. I was thinking about writing him a letter to explain my side or maybe doing extra chores to show I care. What do you think would work best?
- d. I tried talking to him calmly, but he got upset and didn't listen. I want to fix this because I don't like when we're angry with each other.
- e. We had an argument last week because he thinks I spend too much time on my phone.
- Looking forward to hearing from you!

Best,

Emma

A. e – c – d – b – a

B. e – a – d – b – c

C. a – e – c – d – b

D. a – c – e – b – d

Question 16:

- a. My mom, a teacher who loves gardening, often involves us in planting flowers, which brings us closer as we work together.
- b. I live with my parents, my younger sister, and our playful dog, Max, in a warm, cozy house.
- c. My dad, a skilled mechanic, teaches me and my sister, Lily, how to fix small things, making us feel proud and connected.
- d. My family is small but very loving, and we always make time to strengthen our bond.
- e. On weekends, we enjoy family dinners where we share stories, laugh, and plan fun activities like painting with Lily or walking Max in the park.

A. a – c – d – e – b

B. a – d – c – e – b

C. d – b – a – c – e

D. d – a – c – b – e

Question 17:

- a. Ultimately, a strong family bond not only enriches lives but also equips individuals with the confidence to face the challenges of the outside world.
- b. Through shared experiences, such as festive gatherings or quiet evenings spent together, families build memories that strengthen their emotional connection.
- c. Family bonds are the invisible threads that weave individuals into a tapestry of love, support, and understanding, creating a sense of belonging that is vital for personal growth.
- d. Even in times of disagreement, the foundation of trust and mutual respect ensures that conflicts are resolved with care, fostering resilience and unity.
- e. These bonds, nurtured by open communication and shared values, provide a safe haven where each member feels valued and understood.

A. c – b – d – e – a

B. e – c – d – b – a

C. e – d – b – c – a

D. c – b – e – d – a

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.

The Importance of Family

Family plays a vital role in shaping individuals and society. It provides emotional support, which helps people face life's challenges with confidence. (18)_____. For instance, family members offer encouragement during tough times, such as when a person fails an exam or loses a job. This support fosters resilience, enabling individuals to overcome difficulties.

Moreover, family teaches essential values and life skills. (19)_____. Through daily interactions, families create a safe environment where individuals practice communication and problem-solving. For example, sharing household tasks teaches teamwork, while resolving conflicts with siblings builds patience. (20)_____

(21)_____. Shared traditions, stories, and cultural practices connect individuals to their roots. Whether it's celebrating holidays or passing down family recipes, these moments create lasting memories and a sense of pride. Knowing where they come from helps people feel grounded, especially in a fast-changing world.

However, families are not always perfect. (22)_____. Open communication and mutual respect are key to maintaining healthy family bonds. Even when family members live far apart, staying connected through calls or visits keeps the relationship alive.

(Adapted from <https://humancaring.jp>)

Question 18: A. When someone feels loved and understood, they are more likely to develop a strong sense of self-worth
B. When a member are feeling involved and understood, they can develop a strong feeling of themselves.
C. While some members of the family are feeling in love, they may have the ability to develop a strong feeling.

D. While someone feel stable and understood, they have a possibility of having a sense of self-worth

Question 19: A. Parents and siblings guide children in learning respect, responsibility, and kindness.

B. Mothers and fathers can guide children in acknowledging daily routine and table manners.

C. Parents and siblings are unable to guide their children in following social rules and norms.

D. Mothers and fathers prevent their children from knowing what is right and what is wrong.

Question 20: A. Those lessons cheer people up and create hardship outside the family. For example they can be friends.

B. Those classes prepare the members of some outside relationships, such as with lovers or special friends

C. These classes make breadwinners and homemakers take the responsibility for doing the washing up.

D. These lessons prepare people for relationships outside the family, such as with friends or colleagues.

Question 21: A. Strengthening relationships with other members

B. Family also strengthens identity and belonging

C. Family lacks responsibility and daily routines

D. However, each member has their own character

Question 22: A. Breadwinner and homemaker can get along well with each other and bond the relationship.

B. Family members can clean the house spotlessly so that a friendly living environment can be created.

C. No one can help the breadwinners with the heavy lifting, which does not benefit other family members.

D. Disagreements may arise, but working through them can make relationships stronger.

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 23 to 30.

Being the breadwinner is no small feat. You're the one keeping the lights on, the fridge stocked, and the bills paid. It feels good to provide, but let's be honest, it comes with a heavy load. From endless financial worries to juggling work and family, the role can wear you down. Here's a look at what it's really like and some tips to keep you going.

The money pressure is real. As the main earner, you're responsible for covering rent, groceries, school fees, and more. One surprise expense, like a sudden doctor's visit, can throw everything off. It's like you're always one step away from stress overload, wondering if you'll have enough for the future. The constant need to stay financially afloat can make it hard to even think about saving for yourself.

Then there's the work-family tug-of-war. Long hours at the job mean less time at home, and that can strain things with your loved ones. You might miss family dinners or feel guilty for not being there enough. Putting everyone else's needs first often leaves you burned out, with no energy for yourself. **Balancing it all feels like a never-ending tightrope walk.**

But here's the good news: you can make it work. Start by setting a realistic budget to ease the financial stress. You can be **truthful** by talking openly with your family, they'll appreciate knowing what's on your plate. And don't skip self-care! Even a quick walk or a few minutes of quiet can recharge you. Being a breadwinner is tough, but with small steps, you can find balance and keep showing up strong.

(Adapted from Larnie Lopez Bacalando - <https://www.linkedin.com/>)

Question 23: The phrase "**keeping the lights on**" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by _____.

- A. taking the main responsibility B. turning on all the lights
C. cheering everybody up D. being the brightest lighter

Question 24: The word **it** in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. working overtime constantly B. staying positive every day
C. being the main provider D. paying all the expenses

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

- A. The job of juggling everything is extremely tricky
B. It becomes easier to handle multiple jobs daily
C. Life is very exciting when you take new roles
D. Work and family problems are rarely that serious

Question 26: The word **truthful** in paragraph 4 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. decisive B. responsible C. dishonest D. reliable

Question 27: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned?

- A. Ways to ease financial pressure B. Emotional impact of the role
C. How family can help ease stress D. Tools to increase your salary

Question 28: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Surprise expenses can cause serious stress B. Long work hours may affect family life
C. Self-care is not very helpful for adults D. A budget can help ease the burden

Question 29: In which part of the passage does the writer mention the effect on personal energy?

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

Question 30: In which part of the passage does the writer give advice to stay balanced?

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

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.

Vietnamese family values remain a cornerstone of society, even in today's fast-changing world. These values, rooted in tradition, emphasize respect, unity, and mutual support. **[I]** Despite modern influences, families in Vietnam continue to uphold these principles, adapting them to new challenges. This passage explores how Vietnamese family values persist and evolve in the modern era.

Respect for elders is a key aspect of Vietnamese family life. **[II]** Children are taught to honor their parents and grandparents, listening to their advice and caring for them in old age. This respect creates strong family bonds, as younger generations value the wisdom of their elders. For example, many families live in multi-generational households, where grandparents, parents, and children share responsibilities and **support** each other.

Unity and mutual care are also central to Vietnamese families. **[III]** In rural areas, families may pool resources to ensure everyone's well-being, while in cities, younger people send money to support their parents. **This sense of togetherness helps families stay resilient, even as modern life brings new pressures like busy work schedules or urban migration.**

While modernization introduces changes, Vietnamese families adapt without losing their core values. Technology, for instance, allows families to stay connected through video calls, even when living far apart. **[IV]** Younger generations may pursue individual goals, but **they** still prioritize family duties. By blending tradition with modern practices, Vietnamese families maintain their strength. These values, respect, unity, and care, continue to shape a society where family remains the heart of life, guiding people through the challenges of the new era.

(Adapted from <https://vufo.org.vn>)

Question 31: According to paragraph 1, Vietnamese families remain strong because they _____.

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

Họ, tên thí sinh:

Số báo danh:

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 1 to 6.

The App That Brings Families Closer

In today's busy world, staying connected with your loved challenge. That's why FamilyConnect is here to help (1)_____ no matter where life takes you. With features like a shared family group chat, meal planning, and a to-do list for (2)_____, this app organizing family life easier than ever. Parents can track while grandparents can send love and messages with just one tap. planning a weekend getaway or reminding each other about family FamilyConnect (4)_____ everyone on the same page. Built with designed for all generations, this user-friendly app helps create quality family time and improve (5)_____ at home. Don't let distance or busy schedules (6)_____ your family ties, download FamilyConnect today and start enjoying more moments together as one happy family. Stronger families start here.



ones can be a family bonds, calendar, makes (3)_____, Whether it's dinners, love and

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

- Question 1: A. strengthen B. damage C. support D. benefit
Question 2: A. buying groceries B. table manners C. family values D. household chores
Question 3: A. their children's school events B. their school's children events
C. their events' children school D. children's school their events
Question 4: A. keeping B. keep C. keeps D. is keeping
Question 5: A. communicating B. communicative C. communicate D. communication
Question 6: A. weaken B. to weaken C. weakens D. is wakening

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 7 to 12.

The Importance of Family in Our Lives

Family is one of the most important parts of our lives. It gives us love, support, and a place to belong. Whether we live with our parents, grandparents, or siblings, family (7)_____ a big role in shaping who we are.

Why Family Matters:

- ✓ **Shared Values:** We learn (8)_____ like honesty, respect, and kindness from our family.
- ✓ **Life Lessons:** Our parents and elders (9)_____ us important lessons and life skills.
- ✓ **Celebration and Fun:** Families come together to (10)_____ birthdays, holidays, and achievements.

How to Build Strong Family Bonds:

- Spend quality time together, like eating meals or playing games.
- Help each other (11)_____ daily tasks and challenges.
- Support and (12)_____ each other's opinions and differences.

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

- Question 7: A. plays B. has C. gives D. takes
Question 8: A. gratitude B. values C. manners D. rubbish
Question 9: A. teach B. are teaching C. is teaching D. teaches
Question 10: A. hold B. celebrate C. organize D. host
Question 11: A. with B. about C. toward D. for
Question 12: A. look forward to B. get on with C. give up on D. stand up for

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. Son: That's a great idea! I can also make a birthday card for her.
b. Son: Dad, Mom's birthday is this weekend. Should we do something special for her?
c. Father: Yes, definitely. I was thinking we could cook her favorite meal and buy her a nice gift.
A. b – c – a B. c – b – a C. b – a – c D. a – b – c

- Question 14: a. Daughter: I agree. It will also give us more time to relax together.

b. Mother: That would be wonderful. It's important that we all share the chores to keep the house clean.

c. Mother: That's very responsible of you! You could start by doing the dishes after dinner and helping with the laundry on weekends.

d. Daughter: Mom, I feel like I should help more around the house. What can I do to help?

e. Daughter: That sounds fair. I can also vacuum the living room twice a week.

A. d – b – a – e – c

B. d – b – a – c – e

C. a – b – c – d – e

D. d – c – e – b – a

Question 15: Hi Emily,

I hope you're doing well. I wanted to share something personal with you because trust you.

a. Lately, I've been feeling a bit sad because my parents are not getting along. They argue a lot, and it's making things really difficult at home.

b. Thanks for listening. I hope we can meet this weekend, maybe talking in person would help.

c. It's hard to concentrate at school, and I don't really feel like talking to anyone about it. I just needed to tell someone, and I thought of you.

d. Have you ever been through something like this? If you have any advice, I'd really appreciate it.

e. I'm not sure what's going to happen, but I'm scared they might separate.

Take care,

Anna

A. e – a – c – d – b

B. a – e – c – d – b

C. e – d – a – c – b

D. a – d – c – e – b

Question 16: a. This not only reduces stress for parents but also teaches children how to work as part of a team.

b. When children take part in tasks like washing dishes, doing laundry, or sweeping the floor, they learn responsibility and important life skills.

c. Although housework may not always be enjoyable, it brings the family closer and builds respect for one another.

d. In a family, it is important that everyone helps with household chores so the home stays clean and organized.

e. Doing chores together can also be a great time for family members to talk, share stories, and strengthen their bond.

A. b – d – a – c – e

B. d – e – b – a – c

C. d – b – a – e – c

D. b – a – d – c – e

Question 17: a. Many individuals, especially teenagers, spend excessive time on social media or online games, which reduces opportunities for meaningful face-to-face interactions at home.

b. As a result, family members may begin to live parallel lives under the same roof, with limited communication and a weakening sense of closeness.

c. Although the Internet provides access to information and entertainment, its overuse can replace valuable shared activities such as family meals or conversations.

d. The increasing use of the Internet has significantly impacted on the quality of family connections, often leading to emotional distance among members.

e. Therefore, while digital technology offers convenience, it also poses a serious threat to the emotional bonds within families if not managed properly.

A. b – c – d – a – e

B. d – a – b – c – e

C. d – b – a – c – e

D. b – d – a – e – c

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.

How Sharing Household Chores Builds Stronger Families

Have you ever thought about how cleaning the house together can make your family closer? Sharing chores with parents, siblings, and children is not just about a tidy home. **(18)**_____. Let's look at why doing tasks like cooking, cleaning, or laundry together is good for your family.

First, sharing chores teaches responsibility to everyone in the household. (19)_____. These tasks help children understand how to manage time and be dependable, which is useful for school and later in life. Parents show kids that every family member helps, making teamwork a big part of family life.

Second, doing chores together reduces stress for the whole family. If only one person, like a parent, does all the work, they feel very tired. (20)_____. This gives more time for fun family activities, like watching movies or playing games. When everyone helps, the home feels calm and happy.

(21)_____. When siblings clean a room or parents and kids cook a meal, they talk and work as a team. These moments create happy memories, like laughing about a spill or feeling proud of a clean house. These build love and trust in the family.

Next time you see dirty dishes, ask your loved ones to help. (22)_____. Try it and see how your household is getting happier!

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

- Question 18:** A. It helps create love, teaches important skills, and makes everyone happy
B. It is helping with creating lovers, important life skills, and family bonds
C. People say it can support doing housework, homework and health check
D. People will not be willing to help their family members with housework
- Question 19:** A. When children are helping with basic tasks like doing the dishes or ironing clothes, they are learning.
B. While children are supported by their parents, they are knowing how to wash dishes or fold clothes
C. While kids supports their parents in doing household chores, they learns how to respect their parents
D. When kids help with simple jobs like washing dishes or folding clothes, they learn to do their part.
- Question 20:** A. But then every member of the house gives a hand, they always feel proud
B. But when everyone in the household joins in, the work becomes easier
C. So when family members help together, the work becomes much harder
D. So if all family members are easier, they can help together in cleaning
- Question 21:** A. Finally, chores bring family members closer together
B. Thirdly, family members are closer together by chores
C. Overall, they are happier when sharing the homework
D. In general, everyone hates doing and sharing housework
- Question 22:** A. Being the homemaker is the most stressful experience, but it can benefit other family members
B. Taking the responsibilities for doing housework together can worsen the situation in your family
C. Joining hands in doing household chores can keep the house spotlessly and improve stress
D. Sharing chores keeps the house clean, teaches skills, lowers stress, and makes your family stronger

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 23 to 30.

Why a Strong Parent Child Bond Is Important

Parents, your connection with your child shapes their world. A warm, loving relationship makes children feel safe and ready to explore. Research shows that responding to a baby's cries or sharing a smile builds trust. This trust is the core of **a strong bond**. It helps children feel secure as they try new things, like crawling across the floor or meeting new friends.

You can help your child feel confident with small actions. Praising them when they draw a picture or listening to their stories shows they are valued. This boosts their self-esteem. However, praise alone is not enough. Setting clear rules is also important. When you combine love with gentle guidance, children learn to manage their feelings and act **responsibly**. This prepares **them** for life's challenges.

As children grow, the bond needs to stay strong. Spending time together, like playing games or reading stories, keeps the connection alive. Talking openly matters too. **When children feel they can share their thoughts, they develop strong social skills and emotional intelligence**. These skills help them build friendships and handle life's difficulties.

In short, a strong parent-child relationship is a gift for life. It takes time and effort, but the results are worth it. Happy, confident children grow into strong adults. So, keep cuddling, listening, and guiding. Your love today helps your child shine tomorrow.

(Adapted from <https://raisingchildren.net.au>)

- Question 23:** The phrase "**a strong bond**" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by _____.

- A. a toxic connection
- C. a positive agreement

- B. a bizarre connection
- D. a healthy relationship

Question 24: The word **them** in paragraph 2 refers to_____.

- A. children
- B. feelings
- C. challenges
- D. rules

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

- A. Sharing feelings builds their life skills
- B. Open minds can lead to success
- C. Children should avoid being shy
- D. Speaking less helps them think

Question 26: The word **responsibly** in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to_____.

- A. carelessly
- B. helpfully
- C. beneficially
- D. strongly

Question 27: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned?

- A. The need for clear rules
- B. The power of open talks
- C. The use of daily praise
- D. The role of punishment

Question 28: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Children grow stronger with support
- B. Parents should listen to children
- C. Rules help guide children's actions
- D. Bonding ends when kids grow up

Question 29: In which part of the passage does the writer mention the benefit of sharing smiles?

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

Question 30: In which part of the passage does the writer give advice on staying connected?

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

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.

Families today face many challenges that affect their structure and relationships. Divorce, blended families, and family violence are significant issues that change how families function. These challenges, while difficult, shape the dynamics of family life and require understanding and support. This passage explores these issues and their impact on families, drawing on reliable information. [I]

Divorce is a common challenge that affects many families. When parents separate, children often experience emotional stress and changes in their daily lives. For example, **they** may move to a new home or split time between parents. Divorce can also create financial difficulties, as one household becomes two. However, with good communication and support, families can adapt. [II]

Blended families, formed when parents remarry and combine households, bring their own challenges. Children may struggle to accept a new stepparent or stepsiblings, leading to conflicts. Building trust and creating new family traditions takes time and effort. Successful blended families often rely on open communication and patience. **By setting clear rules and showing respect, these families can form strong bonds and create a supportive environment.** [III]

Family violence, a serious issue, harms relationships and safety. It includes physical, emotional, or verbal abuse and affects all family members. Children in violent homes may feel scared or develop long-term emotional problems. Addressing family violence requires professional help, such as counseling or legal support. Communities and schools can also provide safe spaces and resources to help families heal and rebuild. Understanding these challenges helps society support families in creating healthier, happier lives. [IV]

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

Question 31: According to paragraph 1, the passage mainly focuses on _____.

- A. how families rebuild after conflicts
- B. problems that modern families face
- C. raising children in large houses
- D. changes in extended family size

Question 32: Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2?

- A. Divorce affects families in many ways
- B. Parents never talk to each other again
- C. Children always forget their parents
- D. Families usually ignore these issues

Question 33: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a result of divorce?

- A. Less money for family needs
- B. Moving between two houses
- C. Conflict with close relatives
- D. Emotional stress for children

Question 34: The phrase "**Blended families**" in paragraph 3 mostly means _____.

- A. a family with children from previous relationships living together.
- B. a family with two parents and their children living together in a house.
- C. a family that includes parents, children, grandparents and other relatives

D. a family where one parent raises the children alone without support.

Question 35: The word “they” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. changes B. families C. parents D. children

Question 36: Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence in paragraph 2?

- A. Clear guidance from grandparents and mutual respect help families develop close relationships and a nurturing a happy home.
B. Strong family bonds and a negative environment can grow from clear guidelines and respectful behavior within family members.
C. When families set clear rules and treat each other with respect, they can build strong connections and a caring atmosphere.
D. Families that establish social rules and show respect can worsen their relationships and prevent a supportive setting.

Question 37: According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about family violence?

- A. It often needs legal or expert help B. It usually ends with some support
C. It never affects responsible adults D. It may help bring families together

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

- A. With proper help and support, many families can recover and become stronger after experiencing serious challenges.
B. All families that go through difficult times will eventually break apart and lose their emotional connection forever.
C. Children from blended families are always happy to welcome new stepparents and quickly build strong relationships.
D. Professional help is rarely needed because most families can fix their problems without any outside assistance.

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

“Parents who cooperate and focus on their children’s needs help reduce the negative effects of being separated.”

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

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

- A. Although modern families face serious issues such as divorce, blended families, and violence, they can overcome them with patience and proper support.
B. Family problems like divorce or conflict are not very common, and most families manage to avoid these issues without much difficulty.
C. Families dealing with challenges such as separation or abuse usually break apart quickly and cannot recover from emotional stress.
D. Children in blended families hardly adjust to new family members, and support is needed for them to feel safe or secure.

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

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu;

- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

UNIT 2: HUMANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

A. VOCABULARY:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. Achieve	(v)	/ə'tʃi:v/	đạt được
2. Action	(n)	/'ækʃn/	hành động
3. Activity	(n)	/æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động
4. Adopt	(v)	/ə'dɒpt/	theo, chọn theo
5. Advice	(n)	/əd'vaɪs/	lời khuyên
6. Aim	(n)	/eɪm/	mục tiêu

7. Appliance	(n)	/ə'plaɪəns/	thiết bị, dụng cụ
8. Atmosphere	(n)	/'ætməsfɪə(r)/	bầu không khí
9. Attend	(v)	/'ætməsfɪə(r)/	tham dự
10. Area	(n)	/'eəriə/	khu vực
11. Awareness	(n)	/ə'weənəs/	nhận thức
12. Base on	(v)	/beɪs ɒn/	dựa trên
13. Be able to	(v)	/bi 'eɪbl tu/	có thể
14. Be proud of	(v)	/bi praʊd əv/	tự hào về
15. Be responsible for	(v)	/bi rɪ'spɒnsəbl fə(r)/	chịu trách nhiệm
16. Bottle	(n)	/'bɒtl/	chai, lọ
17. Bin	(n)	/bɪn/	cái thùng
18. Break down	(v)	/breɪk daʊn/	chia nhỏ
19. Calculate	(v)	/'kælkjuleɪt/	tính toán
20. Carbon footprint	(n)	/kɑːbən 'fʊtprɪnt/	dấu chân cacbon
21. Ceremony	(n)	/'serəməni/	lễ kỉ niệm
22. Change	(n)	/tʃeɪndʒ/	sự thay đổi
23. Chemical	(n)	/'kemɪkl/	hóa chất
24. Clean up	(v)	/kliːn ʌp/	dọn dẹp
25. Club	(n)	/klʌb/	câu lạc bộ
26. Collect	(v)	/kə'lekt/	sưu tầm
27. Create	(v)	/kri'eɪt/	tạo ra
28. Cut down on	(v)	/kʌt daʊn ɒn/	cắt giảm
29. Damage	(n)	/'dæmɪdʒ/	tổn hại, thiệt hại
30. Dangerous	(adj)	/'deɪndʒərəs/	nguy hiểm
31. Device	(n)	/di'vaɪs/	thiết bị
32. Difference	(n)	/'dɪfrəns/	sự khác biệt
33. Dirty	(adj)	/'dɜːti/	dơ bẩn
34. Eco-friendly	(adj)	/iːkəʊ 'frendli/	thân thiện môi trường
35. Electrical	(adj)	/ɪ'lektrɪkl/	thuộc về điện
36. Electricity	(n)	/ɪˌlek'trɪsəti/	điện
37. Emission	(n)	/ɪ'mɪʃn/	sự thải ra
38. Encourage	(v)	/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/	khuyến khích
39. Energy	(n)	/'enədʒi/	năng lượng
40. Environment	(n)	/ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/	môi trường
41. Environmental	(adj)	/ɪnˌvaɪrən'mentl/	thuộc về môi trường
42. Estimate	(v)	/'estɪmeɪt/	ước tính
43. Exhibition	(n)	/ˌeksɪ'bɪʃn/	buổi triển lãm
44. Explosion	(n)	/ɪk'spləʊʒn/	vụ nổ
45. Garbage can	(n)	/'gɑːbɪdʒ kæn/	thùng rác
46. Global	(adj)	/'gləʊbl/	toàn cầu
47. Habit	(n)	/'hæbɪt/	thói quen
48. Harm	(v)	/hɑːm/	gây hại
49. Harmful	(adj)	/'hɑːmfl/	độc hại
50. Improve	(v)	/ɪm'pruːv/	cải thiện
51. Issue	(n)	/'ɪʃuː/	vấn đề
52. Item	(n)	/'aɪtəm/	vật dụng
53. Join	(v)	/dʒɔɪn/	tham gia
54. Lead	(v)	/liːd/	dẫn đến
55. Lifestyle	(n)	/'laɪfstɑɪl/	lối sống, cách sống
56. Litter	(v)	/'lɪtə(r)/	xả rác

57. Material	(n)	/məˈtɪəriəl/	nguyên liệu
58. Method	(n)	/ˈmeθəd/	phương pháp
59. Natural	(adj)	/ˈnætʃrəl/	tự nhiên
60. Natural resources	(n)	/ˈnætʃrəl riˈsɔːsɪz/	nguồn tài nguyên thiên nhiên
61. Neighborhood	(n)	/ˈneɪbəhʊd/	khu xóm
62. Organic	(adj)	/ɔːˈɡænik/	hữu cơ
63. Organize	(v)	/ˈɔːɡənaɪz/	tổ chức
64. Personal	(adj)	/ˈpɜːsənl/	cá nhân
65. Pick up	(v)	/pɪk ʌp/	nhặt
66. Polluted	(adj)	/pəˈluː.tɪd/	bị ô nhiễm
67. Pollution	(n)	/pəˈluːʃn/	sự ô nhiễm
68. Produce	(v)	/prəˈdjuːs/	sản xuất ra
69. Product	(n)	/ˈprɒdʌkt/	sản phẩm
70. Protect	(v)	/prəˈtekt/	bảo vệ
71. Provide	(v)	/prəˈvaɪd/	cung cấp
72. Public transport	(n)	/ˌpʌblɪk ˈtrænsپɔːt/	phương tiện công cộng
73. Raise	(v)	/reɪz/	làm gia tăng
74. Raw	(adj)	/rɔː/	thô, chưa qua chế biến
75. Recycle	(v)	/ˌriːˈsaɪkl/	tái chế
76. Reduce	(v)	/rɪˈdjuːs/	làm giảm
77. Refillable	(adj)	/ˌriːˈfɪləbl/	có thể làm đầy lại
78. Reusable	(adj)	/ˌriːˈjuːzəbl/	có thể tái sử dụng
79. Set up	(v)	/set ʌp/	thành lập
80. Shade	(n)	/ʃeɪd/	bóng râm
81. Situation	(n)	/ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃn/	tình huống
82. Suggestion	(n)	/səˈdʒestʃən/	lời đề nghị
83. Sustainable	(adj)	/səˈsteɪnəbl/	bền vững
84. Take part in	(v)	/teɪk pɑːt ɪn/	tham gia
85. Temperature	(n)	/ˈtemprətʃə(r)/	hiệt độ
86. Trash = rubbish = waste	(n)	/træʃ/ ˈrʌbɪʃ/ ˈweɪst/	rác thải
87. Turn off	(v)	/ˈtɜːn ɒf/	tắt
88. Waste	(v)	/weɪst/	lãng phí

B. GRAMMAR:

I. FUTURE SIMPLE (TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN) & NEAR FUTURE (TƯƠNG LAI GẦN):

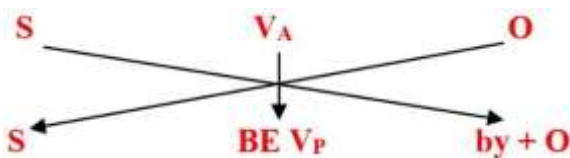
TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN		TƯƠNG LAI GẦN	
Công thức:		Công thức:	
Khẳng định:	S + will + V0	Khẳng định:	S + am/is/are + going to + V0
Phủ định:	S + will + not + V0	Phủ định:	S + am/is/are + not + going to + V0
Nghi vấn:	(Wh) + will (not) + V0	Nghi vấn:	(Wh) + am/is/are (+not) + S + going to + V0
Lưu ý: Will = shall = 'll; Will not = won't			

CÁCH PHÂN BIỆT “TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN” VÀ “TƯƠNG LAI GẦN”

Dự định và quyết định	Diễn tả dự định, hành động (sẽ làm gì đó) ngay trong lúc nói Ví dụ: a. Please lend me your money! I WILL BRING it back soon. b. The floor looks dirty. I WILL HELP you to clean it.	Diễn tả ý định, kế hoạch đã dự tính trước . Ví dụ: a. Oh, really? IS she GOING TO HAVE a birthday party? b. I'm so excited! We ARE GOING TO MOVE to a bigger house next month.
Dự đoán	Diễn tả dự đoán không có cơ sở, bằng chứng. Ví dụ: a. I think our team WILL WIN the competition. b. I think my sister WILL PASS the exam	Diễn tả dự đoán có cơ sở, bằng chứng ở hiện tại. Ví dụ: a. Look at these dark clouds! I think it IS GOING TO RAIN . b. I'm not feeling well, I think I AM GOING TO FANT .

II. PASSIVE VOICE (THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG):

* Muốn hiện



Passive:

chuyển một câu từ thể chủ động sang thể bị động, ta thực hiện những bước sau:

Active:

- 1) Lấy *tân ngữ* của câu chủ động (active) làm *chủ ngữ* của câu bị động (passive).
- 2) Đổi động từ chủ động (VA) thành động từ bị động (VP) (theo công thức).
- 3) Chủ ngữ của câu chủ động chuyển thành tân ngữ của câu bị động và đứng trước nó là giới từ *by*. (BY+O).

Lưu ý: Chủ ngữ là **I, you, we, they, he, she, it, one, people, someone, somebody, nobody, no one** thường được *bỏ đi* khi chuyển sang câu bị động.

CÔNG THỨC BIẾN ĐỔI TỪ CÂU CHỦ ĐỘNG SANG CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG CỦA CÁC THÌ		
TENSES (các thì)	ACTIVE VOICE (chủ động)	PASSIVE VOICE (bị động)
Simple present (Thì hiện tại đơn)	S + V_{s/es} Vd: They LEARN English.	S + am/is/are + V3/ed + (by + O) □ English IS LEARNED (by them).
Present Continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)	S + am/is/ are + V-ing Vd: We ARE PLANTING trees.	S + am/is/are + being + V3/ed + (by + O) □ Trees ARE BEING PLANTED (by us).
Present Perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)	S + have/has + Ved/3 Vd: Students HAVE CLEANED up the class.	S + have/has + been + V3/ed + (by + O) □ The class HAS BEEN CLEANED up by students.
Simple past (Thì quá khứ đơn)	S + V_{2/Ved} Vd: I DID my homework yesterday.	S + was/were + V3/ed + (by + O) □ My homework WAS DONE (by me) yesterday..
Past Continuous (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)	S + was/were + V-ing Vd: I WAS DRIVING a car at this time yesterday.	S + was/were + being + V3/ed + (by + O) □ A car WAS BEING DRIVEN (by me) at this time yesterday.
Past Perfect (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)	S + had + Ved/3 Vd: Dung HAD DONE the task before I came.	S + had been + V3/ed + (by + O) □ The task HAD BEEN DONE by Dung before I came.
Simple future (Thì tương lai đơn)	S + will + V₀ Vd: Tuan WILL WATER the flowers.	S + will + be + V3/ed (by + O) □ The flowers WILL BE WATERED by Tuan
Near future (Thì tương lai gần)	S + am/is/are + going to + V₀ Vd: Our teacher IS GOING TO MOVE the tables.	S + am/is/are + going to + be + V3/ed + (by + O) □ The tables ARE GOING TO BE MOVED by our teacher.

C. TESTS

NGUYỄN MINH PHÁT-VÕ MINH NHÍ

BỘ TEST BÁM SÁT TỪNG UNIT GLOBAL 10
(ĐỊNH HƯỚNG ĐỀ THI THPT QG MỚI NHẤT)

TEST 1 UNIT 2

(Đề thi có 06 trang)

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH

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

Họ, tên thí sinh:

Số báo danh:

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 1 to 6.

Plastic waste is one of the biggest problems for our planet, and bottles (1)_____ away every day. To help reduce this damage, the Bottle has been created from recycled materials. It's (2)_____ for many buying (3)_____ plastic, you are going to enjoy a bottle that protects the also saves you money. The (4)_____ of each bottle is powered by clean quality is checked carefully before it is delivered. In addition, for every you buy, one tree will be planted in your name, and the location will be online. This way, you can see how your choice is helping nature. If you choose the EcoSmart Bottle today, you (5)_____ a small change that can (6)_____ a big impact on the future of our planet.



millions of EcoSmart Water years. Instead of environment and energy, and the EcoSmart Bottle shared with you

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

Question 1: A. are thrown

B. throw

C. threw

D. were thrown

Question 2: A. strong safe and can be reused

B. can be reused, strong, and safe

C. can be reused, and strong, safe

D. strong, safe, and can be reused

Question 3: A. single-use

B. eco-friendly

C. energy-efficient

D. waste-free

- Question 4:** A. product B. production C. produce D. productive
Question 5: A. will be made B. are going to make C. will make D. is going to make
Question 6: A. give B. take C. left D. make

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 7 to 12.

Protect Our Environment – Act Today!

The environment is one of our greatest treasures, and protecting it is our duty. If we do not act now, future generations will suffer the consequences.

The Problem

- Climate change is already visible. Summers are getting hotter, and storms are stronger.
- This is clear proof that we (7)_____ face more serious problems if nothing changes.

Sustainable Choices

- Organic food is healthier and kinder to the soil and water (8)_____ no harmful chemicals are used.
- By buying (9)_____ products, we make sure resources are protected for the next generation.

Everyday Actions

- We can lower our (10)_____ by walking, cycling, or using public transport.
- At home, lights can be turned (11)_____ when not needed, and plastic bottles should be recycled.

Positive Changes

-  People are planting trees in many cities to clean the air and give shade.
-  Renewable energy, such as solar power, (12)_____ more often to replace fossil fuels.

Call to Action

Together, these small but powerful steps show that positive change is possible. Let's care for our earth, our future depends on it!

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

- Question 7:** A. are going to B. will C. will be D. are going to be
Question 8: A. despite B. due to C. although D. because
Question 9: A. sustainability B. sustainable C. sustainably D. sustain
Question 10: A. refillable bottles B. organic products
 C. public transport D. carbon footprint
Question 11: A. off B. up C. on D. down
Question 12: A. is using B. is being used C. are used D. are using

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. Mark: I think they don't care enough. But if they used the bins, the school would stay much cleaner.
 b. Anna: You're right. Next time, I'll remind them to put their rubbish in the bins
 c. Anna: Mark, why do some students throw garbage on the ground instead of using the bins at school?

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

- Question 14:** a. Tom: Nice! I think if everyone followed these habits, we could protect the environment and cut down on bills.
 b. Lisa: Yes, I always turn off the lights when I leave a room. That helps reduce electricity use.
 c. Tom: That's a good idea. I also unplug chargers when I don't need them, because they still use power if they stay plugged in.
 d. Tom: Do you try to save energy at home?
 e. Lisa: Exactly. In my house, we also use energy-saving light bulbs. They last longer and save money.

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

- Question 15:** Hi David,
 I hope you are doing well. I'm writing to tell you about the cleaning day that the school is going to organize next Saturday.

- a. All students will be asked to take part, and different areas of the school are going to be cleaned by groups of volunteers.
 - b. Are you going to join us? I believe it will be a good chance to work together and make a positive change.
 - c. After that, the classrooms will be organized, and broken chairs are going to be repaired. I think this is a great idea, because the school will look nicer and everyone will feel proud of it.
 - d. I'm going to bring gloves, garbage bags, and some extra water bottles. I think you will need a hat, because it may be sunny. Don't worry, lunch will be provided by the school, so we don't need to prepare food.
 - e. First, the playground will be cleaned, and the old posters are going to be taken down from the walls. Please let me know soon, because the list of volunteers is going to be sent to the teacher tomorrow.
- Best wishes,
Emma

A. e – c – d – b – a

B. e – a – d – b – c

C. a – e – c – d – b

D. a – c – e – b – d

Question 16:

- a. Using renewable bottles is an effective way to reduce plastic waste, which is a serious problem in many places today.
- b. If more families and schools encourage this habit, the environment will be protected and our living spaces will become much cleaner.
- c. This habit is also going to save people money, because they will not need to buy new bottles every day.
- d. Since these bottles can be used many times, fewer single-use bottles will be produced and thrown away.
- e. In addition, renewable bottles are practical, as they are easy to carry and can keep drinks cool for hours.

A. a – c – d – e – b

B. a – d – c – e – b

C. d – b – a – c – e

D. d – a – c – b – e

Question 17:

- a. If individuals, businesses, and governments work together to reduce emissions through renewable energy, sustainable production, and responsible consumption, the overall carbon footprint can be significantly reduced, leading to a healthier planet.
- b. It includes emissions from transportation, energy use, manufacturing, food production, and waste, all of which contribute in different ways to global warming.
- c. A carbon footprint is the total amount of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide, that are emitted directly or indirectly by human activities, making it a key indicator of our impact on the environment.
- d. Understanding this concept is important, as it shows how everyday choices, such as the way we travel, the products we buy, or the food we eat, are closely linked to climate change.
- e. Because industrial processes and large-scale consumption account for the biggest share, the carbon footprint of modern societies is much higher than in the past.

A. c – d – b – e – a

B. e – c – d – b – a

C. e – d – b – c – a

D. c – b – e – d – a

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.

Oil spills are one of the most serious environmental accidents, because they pollute water, soil, and air, and also endanger human health. When oil spreads quickly, (18)_____. For this reason, having an effective tool to respond immediately is very important for both companies and communities.

The Oil Spill Kit in a mobile box (19)_____. It provides a complete set of tools that allow workers to control and clean oil spills in a safe and efficient way. Since the box is mobile and has wheels, it can easily be moved to different locations such as factories, ports, warehouses, and transport areas. This mobility makes it very useful in urgent situations.

Inside the kit, there are oil absorbent powders, absorbent pads, and absorbent socks. (20)_____. Importantly, the absorbed oil will not be released again, which prevents secondary pollution. This means that harmful gases and fire risks are also reduced.

The kit also includes protective gloves, safety glasses, and masks to ensure that workers stay safe while cleaning. If needed, the contents can be adjusted based on different requirements, and new supplies will be delivered quickly after use. Therefore, based on those reasons, (21)_____ for industries that deal with oil and fuel.

In conclusion, this product is not only environmentally friendly but also practical and reliable. It supports fast response, reduces pollution, and protects both people and the environment. Because of these qualities, (22)_____.

(Adapted from <https://toancaugroup.com.vn>)

- Question 18:** A. it can destroy organic products, perish sustainable resources, and emit adoption
B. it can preserve natural surroundings, protect rare animals, and ease global issues
C. it can benefit the environment, support ocean creatures, and reduce plastic waste
D. it can damage ecosystems, kill marine life, and create long-term waste problems
- Question 19:** A. been considered as a helpful supporter for environmental accidents
B. being used as an urgent action for such unexpected accidents
C. has created a practical resolution to severe environmental problems
D. has been designed as a practical solution to deal with such incidents
- Question 20:** A. These appliances are specifically designed as special chemicals to stop oil from getting estimated.
B. These materials are made to absorb oil quickly and to stop it from spreading over a wide area.
C. These oil emissions are the result of leaking tanks that were poorly made by scientists.
D. These sustainable resources are going to be used by humans to adopt a greener lifestyle.
- Question 21:** A. the Oil Spill Kit is going to be an essential part of any emergency plan
B. this special kit will be an indispensable part of an urgent backup plan
C. the Oil Spill Kit is going to be selected as a piece of important information
D. this special kit will be opted for an important part in the backup plan
- Question 22:** A. the Oil Spill Kit will be fundamental to keeping peace across the dynamic world.
B. the Oil Spill Kit is going to be considered as a vital solution to global encouragement
C. the Oil Spill Kit plays an important role in sustainable environmental management.
D. the Oil Spill Kit has a crucial part in reducing the use of public transport

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 23 to 30.

The 3R model, which stands for Reduce – Reuse – Recycle, is considered one of the most effective methods for protecting the environment. In today’s world, pollution and the overuse of natural resources are becoming serious problems. For this reason, many countries have **adopted** the 3R approach as a solution. Its main purpose is to reduce waste, make better use of products, and transform discarded materials into useful items. This model is not only simple to understand but also practical to apply in daily life.

The first step of the model is Reduce, which means limiting the amount of waste produced. People can do this by buying fewer unnecessary items, choosing products with less packaging, and using energy efficiently. The second step is Reuse. Instead of throwing things away after one use, people can reuse bottles, bags, or clothes, or find new purposes for them. This helps to extend the life of objects. The final step is Recycle, which refers to processing waste materials into new products. Recycling not only saves **raw materials** but also reduces the need for landfill space.

When combined, these three steps bring many benefits to both society and the environment. Firstly, **they** help to reduce pollution, making the air, soil, and water cleaner. Secondly, they support the economy by saving costs and creating opportunities in the recycling industry. **Furthermore, the 3R model encourages people to think more carefully about their daily choices and take responsibility for protecting nature.** In the long term, these actions can also create jobs and improve community well-being.

In summary, the 3R model offers a clear and practical way to move towards sustainable development. Each of its steps—reducing, reusing, and recycling—plays an important role, but they are most effective when practiced together. If individuals, communities, and governments apply this model consistently, the pressure on natural resources will decrease, and future generations will enjoy a cleaner and healthier environment. Therefore, adopting the 3R principles should be seen as a shared duty for everyone.

(Adapted from <https://mdi.vn>)

- Question 23:** The phrase “**raw materials**” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by _____.
A. basic natural resources
B. processed chemical waste
C. electrical home devices
D. important digital files

Question 24: The word **they** in paragraph 3 refers to_____.

- A. steps B. benefits C. society D. environment

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

- A. The model advises people to change their behavior and protect the environment.
B. The model explains how pollution can damage the community and local economy.
C. The model describes the different natural resources that humans often overuse.
D. The model warns that individuals should avoid contact with unsafe materials.

Question 26: The word **adopted** in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to_____.

- A. opted B. chosen C. estimated D. ignored

Question 27: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the benefits of the 3R model?

- A. It helps reduce pollution and makes the environment cleaner.
B. It creates opportunities in the recycling industry and saves costs.
C. It improves community well-being and provides new job chances.
D. It reduces stress and encourages old people to live longer lives.

Question 28: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Reusing products such as bottles or clothes can extend their usefulness.
B. Recycling can reduce the need for landfill space and save raw materials.
C. Reusing items is described as a main cause of destroying forests and natural land.
D. Reducing waste means buying fewer unnecessary products and using energy well.

Question 29: In which part of the passage does the writer mention the purpose of the 3R model?

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

Question 30: In which part of the passage does the writer explain the 3R model?

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

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.

A carbon footprint represents the total amount of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (NO₂), produced by human activities. **[I]** By understanding and measuring our carbon footprint, we can take meaningful steps to reduce **its** negative impact on the environment and human health.

Human activities, such as driving cars, using electricity, and consuming goods, generate direct and indirect emissions. Direct emissions come from burning fuel, like gasoline in vehicles, while indirect emissions arise from producing items like food or clothing. **[II] A larger carbon footprint indicates a greater environmental impact**, which can harm ecosystems and exacerbate climate-related issues.

The effects of a large carbon footprint extend beyond the environment to human health. Greenhouse gases increase air pollution, leading to respiratory problems like asthma or chronic lung diseases. **[III]** Fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) from industrial and transportation emissions can penetrate deep into the lungs, causing inflammation and raising the risk of heart and lung conditions.

To reduce our carbon footprint, individuals and industries can adopt sustainable practices. For instance, using renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind power, lowers **emissions**. In daily life, choosing public transportation, recycling, and supporting eco-friendly products can make a difference. **[IV]** In the tourism sector, promoting green travel options, like eco-tourism or community-based tourism, helps minimize environmental damage while supporting local economies.

By taking small but consistent actions, we can collectively reduce our carbon footprint. These efforts not only protect the planet but also ensure a healthier, more sustainable future for generations to come. Everyone has a role to play in this global responsibility.

(Adapted from <https://vuphong.vn>)

Question 31: According to paragraph 4, individuals can reduce their carbon footprint by _____.

- A. burning less gasoline in personal vehicles and purchasing public transport
B. consuming more goods and eco-friendly services with careful planning
C. choosing public transport, recycling, and supporting eco-friendly services
D. funding eco-tourism and community projects that protect global climate

Question 32: Which of the following best summarises paragraph 1?

- A. The paragraph defines carbon footprints as greenhouse gases created by human activities and explains their impact.
B. The paragraph shows how humans adapt to climate change while producing different greenhouse gases in the

atmosphere.

- C. The paragraph compares various energy sources with carbon footprints and their effects on human lifestyle choices.
- D. The paragraph highlights renewable energy options while limiting carbon footprints in order to stop global warming.

Question 33: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of human activity that creates emissions?

- A. Driving personal cars on highways
- B. Using electricity for daily living
- C. Consuming different kinds of goods
- D. Taking planes for business trips

Question 34: The word “**emissions**” in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

- A. releases of gases
- B. sources of water
- C. uses of energy
- D. results of pollution

Question 35: The word “**its**” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. the environment
- B. human health
- C. carbon footprint
- D. human activity

Question 36: Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence in paragraph 2?

- A. Producing more gases causes stronger damage to ecosystems.
- B. Using clean energy reduces harmful effects on the climate.
- C. More carbon emissions mean less danger to human health.
- D. Bigger footprints show fewer connections with the environment.

Question 37: According to the passage, fine particulate matter can _____.

- A. protect people from asthma and lung disease
- B. provoke swelling and harm human lungs
- C. inflame human heart and ruin our lungs
- D. reduce the risks of chronic lung conditions

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

- A. Renewable energy sources make air pollution much worse.
- B. Eco-tourism produces more gases than industrial factories.
- C. Human actions strongly influence climate and human health.
- D. Recycling has little effect on reducing environmental damage.

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

“These gases trap heat in the atmosphere, contributing to global warming and climate change.” A. [IV] B. [III] C. [II] D. [I]

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

- A. The passage explains the definition of carbon footprints and their negative impacts with suggesting theoretical solutions.
- B. The passage describes how carbon footprints affect ecosystems and human health but ignores renewable energy options.
- C. The passage discusses human activities that create carbon footprints and mentions future goals of human sustainability.
- D. The passage presents the meaning, causes, effects, and solutions of carbon footprints for a sustainable global future.

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

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

NGUYỄN MINH PHÁT-VÕ MINH NHÍ

BỘ TEST BÁM SÁT TỪNG UNIT GLOBAL 10
(ĐỊNH HƯỚNG ĐỀ THI THPT QG MỚI NHẤT)

TEST 2 UNIT 2

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH

(Đề thi có 06 trang)

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

Họ, tên thí sinh:

Số báo danh:

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 1 to 6.

Are you looking for an eco-friendly way to keep your home bright and modern? Our new (1)_____ lamp is the perfect choice for people who care (2)_____ the environment. This lamp is made from recycled (3)_____, so it helps reduce waste and protect nature. When you turn it on, you will immediately notice how little energy it uses. The proof is clear: your next bill (4)_____ lower because the lamp saves up to 60% of electricity and protect electricity. Compared to normal ones. In addition, the packaging (5)_____ to be 100% recyclable, so nothing will be wasted. Every lamp (6)_____ before it is sent to your home, so quality is always guaranteed. Choose this product today!



modern?
and protect
The proof is
electricity
recyclable,
quality is

(Adapted from <https://giaoon123.com/vip/minhphat>)

- Question 1:** A. electrical B. electricity C. electric D. electrically
Question 2: A. about B. for C. to D. of
Question 3: A. appliances B. materials C. resources D. chemicals
Question 4: A. is B. are going to be C. will be D. is going to be
Question 5: A. is designing B. is designed C. was designed D. will design
Question 6: A. will be checked carefully B. will check carefully C. will carefully be checked D. will carefully check

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 7 to 12.

Go Green, Save Our Future

Our planet needs your help. Together, we (7)_____ this.

- **Use public transport**
 - Buses and trains reduce traffic and save energy.
 - If you (8)_____ your fuel use every month, you will see how much money and pollution you can save.
- **Save energy at home**
 - (9)_____ lights when they are not needed.
 - Unplug electrical devices to reduce waste.
- **Recycle your waste**
 - Paper, plastic, and glass should not go to the landfill.
 - They should be collected and (10)_____.
- **Plant trees and support green spaces**
 - Trees clean the air and give us fresh oxygen.
 - A small tree today will become a great (11)_____ for future generations.

Protecting the environment is (12)_____ a choice but also a responsibility. Together we will build a cleaner, greener world.

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

- Question 7:** A. are going to change B. will change C. can be changed D. should change
Question 8: A. aware B. encourage C. calculate D. estimate
Question 9: A. Switch off B. Cut down C. Throw away D. Run out
Question 10: A. was reused B. is reused C. reuse D. reused
Question 11: A. reward B. gift C. award D. prize
Question 12: A. if only B. even more C. not only D. more than

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. Ben: Yes, I did. It makes the classroom dirty and goes against the rules.
b. Anna: Did you see some of our classmates throwing trash on the floor after lunch?
c. Anna: We should remind them to use the bin so the classroom stays clean.
A. c – a – b B. c – b – a
C. b – c – a D. b – a – c
- Question 14:** a. Emma: I think if more people listened to her message, we could really protect our future.
b. Liam: Yes, I know her. She speaks a lot about climate change and asks leaders to take action.
c. Emma: I admire her because she shows that even young people can make a big difference.
d. Emma: Have you heard about Greta Thunberg, the young environmentalist from Sweden?

e. Liam: That's true. She inspires many students to think about the planet and change their habits.

A. d – b – a – c – e

B. b – a – c – d – e

C. b – c – d – e – a

D. d – b – c – e – a

Question 15: Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to make a formal complaint about a serious problem in my neighborhood.

a. My name is Nguyen Minh Phat, and I live at 25 CBD Street. For several weeks, my neighbour has been burning his garbage almost every evening in his backyard.

b. Burning garbage also pollutes the environment and creates unnecessary risks, especially during the dry season when fires can spread easily.

c. The smoke spreads quickly and makes the air dirty. It smells very strong, and sometimes I cannot even open my windows.

d. I kindly ask the local authority to take action to stop this behaviour. I believe it would be helpful if an officer could visit and explain to my neighbour why this is harmful and against the rules.

e. This situation is not only unpleasant but also dangerous for our health. My children have started coughing more often, and I am worried it may get worse.

Thank you very much for your attention. I hope you can solve this problem soon, as it is affecting many families in our area.

Yours faithfully,

Minh Phat

A. e – c – a – b – d

B. e – a – d – c – b

C. a – e – c – d – b

D. a – c – e – b – d

Question 16: a. Organic food is becoming more popular because many people want to live a healthier lifestyle.

b. As a result, organic food is now seen as not only a personal choice but also a way to care for the planet.

c. It is produced without harmful chemicals, so it is considered safer for both consumers and the environment.

d. Although the price is often higher than normal food, many families are willing to pay more because they value quality and natural taste.

e. Buying organic products also supports farmers who use sustainable methods to protect the soil and water.

A. a – c – d – e – b

B. a – e – c – d – b

C. d – e – a – c – b

D. d – a – c – e – b

Question 17: a. Consequently, addressing industrial emissions requires a holistic approach that combines technological innovation, regulatory enforcement, and societal awareness to protect both human health and ecological systems.

b. Although cleaner technologies and renewable energy alternatives are available, their implementation is often hindered by economic barriers and insufficient political commitment.

c. This makes strong governmental regulation and international cooperation essential, as effective policies can encourage industries to adopt sustainable practices while holding them accountable for environmental damage.

d. These pollutants not only intensify climate change but also degrade air quality, leading to long-term health risks such as asthma, lung cancer, and other chronic illnesses in densely populated areas.

e. Industrial emissions represent a critical threat to global sustainability because they release vast amounts of greenhouse gases and harmful pollutants into the atmosphere.

A. c – b – d – e – a

B. e – c – d – b – a

C. e – d – b – c – a

D. c – b – e – d – a

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.

Organic farming is very good for the environment and our planet. It reduces nitrogen pollution because synthetic fertilisers are banned in organic systems. (18)_____. Healthy soils work like nature's filter, helping to clean underground water by neutralising or filtering pollutants. In addition, organic soils store more carbon. Our soils hold more carbon than the atmosphere and all plants combined, so building soil health helps fight climate change.

Organic farmers use compost, manure, and crop rotations to nourish the soil. Because more and more organic farms are being created each year, (19)_____. This method supports healthy ecosystems and sustains

soil life by increasing microorganisms and nutrient cycles. The role of organic farming in protecting the environment is also strengthened by its limits on pesticide use. (20)_____, which supports pollinators and wildlife.

Moreover, water pollution risk is lowered, because nitrogen fertilisers that can create ocean dead zones are banned in organic systems. (21)_____. In this way, habitats like hedgerows and ponds are protected or created, which helps insects, birds, and other wildlife thrive.

A clear result is that environmental damage is reduced. Overall, organic methods support carbon storage, cleaner water, healthier soils, and more wildlife. The environment (22)_____.

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

- Question 18:** A. This issue is going to be addressed in the near future due to severe water pollution
B. The careful calculation proves that air, rivers, soils, and seas are estimated every day
C. The encouragement is actually beneficial for both human beings and plants.
D. This ban helps prevent dangerous pollution in our air, rivers, soils, and seas.
- Question 19:** A. many parts of the country would be protected from harmful chemicals
B. chemical pollution are going to be cut down to zero cases a year
C. it will decrease the amount of chemical pollution in your country
D. it is going to reduce chemical pollution in many parts of the country
- Question 20:** A. Harmful chemicals are going to be the number one threat to human beings.
B. Fewer pesticides are used, and only a small number of natural ones are allowed
C. Some chemicals are being used, and some of them allow by the government
D. The number of pesticides that are used and permit is controlled by the local
- Question 21:** A. By working with nature rather than against it, organic farming respects ecosystems and biodiversity
B. When we cooperate with natural resources, organic farmers will benefit from respecting ecosystems
C. Despite being respected by farmers, organic farming is going to become one with natural surroundings
D. Although some people are against nature, organic farming still respects hardworking farmers
- Question 22:** A. is going to be ruined and followed principles.
B. encourages people to follow organic principles.
C. benefits when organic principles are followed.
D. will be followed by some organic principles.

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 23 to 30.

WHAT IS BLUE CARBON?

Blue carbon refers to the carbon captured by coastal and marine ecosystems, such as salt marshes, mangrove forests, and seagrass meadows. These ecosystems work as natural carbon sinks because they **absorb** carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Although **they** cover smaller areas than land forests, they are able to capture carbon much more quickly. By reducing the amount of carbon in the air, blue carbon ecosystems play an important role in slowing climate change.

The way these ecosystems store carbon is highly effective. Salt marshes, mangroves, and seagrass beds trap carbon in plants above the ground as well as in soil and sediment below. Most of the carbon remains underground, where it decomposes very slowly. **In some cases, this storage has lasted for thousands of years.** Because of this ability, these habitats serve as long-term carbon sinks that protect the planet for many generations.

However, the benefits of blue carbon ecosystems are threatened. When coastal habitats are damaged or destroyed, their ability to trap carbon is lost. Even more serious is the fact that the carbon stored in the soil may be released back into the atmosphere. This process can transform these areas from **carbon sinks** into sources of greenhouse gases. Protecting and restoring these habitats is therefore essential, both for fighting climate change and for providing other services, such as storm protection, healthy fisheries, and recreational spaces.

Many organizations are working to support blue carbon through conservation and restoration. One important step has been the creation of guidelines that allow salt marsh restoration to take part in international carbon markets. In addition, scientists and environmental groups provide research, workshops, and technical support to increase awareness and action. These efforts show that blue carbon is not only a natural process but also a practical solution that connects climate action with the protection of coastal environments.

(Adapted from <https://oceanservice.noaa.gov>)

Question 23: The phrase “**carbon sinks**” in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by _____.

A. natural storage systems

B. harmful energy sources

C. important climate rules

D. useful coastal methods

Question 24: The word they in paragraph 1 refers to_____.

A. salt marsh habitats

B. coastal ecosystems

C. seagrass meadows

D. mangrove forests

Question 25: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

A. In certain situations, the captured carbon can stay underground for many generations.

B. In some conditions, the captured carbon usually escapes quickly after being collected.

C. In rare examples, the captured carbon often disappears after only a few short decades.

D. In natural cases, the captured carbon may break down and vanish in a short period.

Question 26: The word absorb in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to_____.

A. refill

B. adopt

C. estimate

D. emit

Question 27: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the benefits of blue carbon ecosystems?

A. They help slow climate change by storing carbon.

B. They provide protection from storms and waves.

C. They create healthy fisheries and food supplies.

D. They decrease coastal traffic and marine services.

Question 28: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Most carbon in these habitats is stored below ground in sediments.

B. If destroyed, these ecosystems can release carbon back into the air.

C. Blue carbon ecosystems cover wider areas than forests on land.

D. Many groups are trying to restore and protect coastal habitats.

Question 29: In which part of the passage does the writer mention the danger of turning sinks into sources?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

Question 30: In which part of the passage does the writer mention the link to carbon markets?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

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.

One of the biggest challenges in the world today is reducing greenhouse gas emissions. To address this problem, governments and organisations have created a system called carbon credits. [I] A carbon credit is a permit that allows the holder to release one tonne of carbon dioxide or the same amount of another greenhouse gas into the atmosphere. This system is designed to make companies more responsible for the pollution they produce.

Carbon credits are mainly used in what is known as the carbon market. In this market, companies that release less pollution than they are allowed can sell their extra credits to other companies. At the same time, companies that emit more than their limit can buy these credits to cover their excess emissions. [II]

There are two types of carbon markets: compliance markets and voluntary markets. Compliance markets are controlled by laws and regulations. For example, a government may set a cap, or maximum level, of emissions for certain industries. Companies must then follow the rules or buy credits to avoid penalties. In contrast, voluntary markets are not driven by law but by choice. [III] Many companies take part in them because they want to show social responsibility, improve their public image, or meet internal sustainability goals.

For carbon credits to be effective, they must meet strict standards. A valid project that produces credits should show additionality, which means the project would not have happened without the carbon credit system. It must also be measurable, permanent, and independently verified. International organisations such as the Gold Standard or the Verified Carbon Standard are responsible for checking that these conditions are met. Without these guarantees, credits may not truly reduce emissions, and the system could lose trust. [IV]

In conclusion, carbon credits provide a useful tool for fighting climate change. By turning emissions into tradable units, they encourage companies to cut pollution and invest in cleaner solutions. However, the success of this system depends on strong rules and reliable verification. Only when these conditions are met can carbon credits make a real contribution to protecting the environment.

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

Question 31: According to paragraph 1, a carbon credit is _____.

A. a permit that allows the holder to release one tonne of greenhouse gases

B. a plan that helps governments reduce pollution from private businesses

- C. a method that measures the footprint created by human daily activities
- D. a policy that forces companies to recycle and save natural resources

Question 32: Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2?

- A. Companies that pollute less than the limit can sell extra credits to other companies.
- B. Businesses that exceed their allowance must buy credits from firms with lower emissions.
- C. The carbon market operates by balancing pollution levels through buying and selling credits.
- D. Organisations use carbon trading as a way to cover excess emissions and remain compliant.

Question 33: According to paragraph 3, which of the following is NOT a reason for joining voluntary markets?

- A. To show responsibility for protecting the environment and society
- B. To improve reputation and public image among business partners
- C. To follow strict laws created by governments and authorities
- D. To achieve internal sustainability targets set by the company

Question 34: The phrase “sustainability goals” in paragraph 3 can be replaced by _____.

- A. global issues
- B. electrical estimation
- C. energy achievements
- D. green objectives

Question 35: The word “their” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. market
- B. pollution
- C. credits
- D. companies

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

- A. Governments may establish emission caps, meaning limits on how much pollution industries are prevented from producing.
- B. Authorities can introduce legal caps, which are maximum emission levels companies in certain industries must follow.
- C. Local people may create emission caps, referring to the highest levels of pollution allowed for specific industries.
- D. Governments might impose strict emission caps, describing the minimum pollution levels permitted in various industries.

Question 37: According to paragraph 4, international organisations such as the Gold Standard _____.

- A. provide training to help companies lower their carbon footprints
- B. check that carbon credit projects follow necessary conditions
- C. create new laws to punish industries that break regulations
- D. build factories that use renewable energy for the environment

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

- A. The carbon credit system can lose trust without strong standards.
- B. The carbon credit system is effective without outside verification.
- C. The carbon credit system can replace renewable energy solutions.
- D. The carbon credit system is not connected with climate change.

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

“In this way, the market encourages businesses to find cheaper and cleaner ways to operate, while still giving them flexibility in how they meet their targets.”

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

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

- A. Carbon credits act as non-tradable permits encouraging companies to reduce emissions and invest responsibly.
- B. Emission trading systems motivate businesses to limit pollution while replacing international verification standards.
- C. Carbon credit markets balance industrial emissions through regulation, voluntary action, and strong verification rules.
- D. Trading carbon credits helps firms meet environmental goals while ensuring projects follow only local conditions.