

(NB) Question 7: What might happen to local plants when a new plant grows too fast?

- A. They will grow stronger
- B. They may die out
- C. They will move to new places
- D. They will become flowers

(NB) Question 8: What example does Mr An give to show animals affect the environment?

- A. Lions hunting deer
- B. Birds building nests
- C. Beavers building dams
- D. Elephants destroying trees

(NB) Question 9: What is one of the harms beavers can cause?

- A. Cutting down trees
- B. Flooding homes of other species
- C. Eating local plants
- D. Polluting the rivers

(TH) Question 10: What is Mr An's advice at the end of the conversation?

- A. Use fewer plastic bags when travelling
- B. Don't destroy animal shelters
- C. Stop using water for farming
- D. Avoid bringing non-local plants and animals

B. KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGE (1.6 points)

PART 1: Read the following advertisement/ announcement and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fit each of the numbered blanks (0.8 point)

PROTECT OUR PLANET TOGETHER

Today, many wildlife species are losing their (11) _____ because of deforestation, farming, and urban development. It is our responsibility to take action and (12) _____ the natural balance.

You can start by joining a local green group or volunteering at nature reserves, (13) _____ are areas set up to protect endangered species and biodiversity. These protected areas help save rare animals and allow plants and animals to live safely.

We also need to care for the **ecological balance**, (14) _____ plays an important role in maintaining biodiversity and supporting all life on Earth.

(NB) Question 11.

- A. grasslands B. food chains C. habitats D. reserves

(NB) Question 12.

- A. destroy B. protect C. reduce D. change

(NB) Question 13.

- A. where B. that C. which D. who

(TH) Question 14.

- A. who B. which C. that D. it

PART 2: 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 (0.8 point)

HELP SAVE OUR ENVIRONMENT

Every year, more and more animals and plants lose their homes because of (15) _____. This happens when people cut down forests for farming, roads, or buildings. Without a place to live, many species cannot survive.

Another big problem is (16) _____, which makes the Earth hotter and causes polar ice to melt. It also leads to rising sea levels and extreme weather.

One way to help is by protecting nature reserves, (17) _____ are areas where wild animals and plants can live safely. These places are important for keeping many species from disappearing.

The government is launching a new campaign, (18) _____ main goal is to teach people how to care for the planet and reduce pollution.

(NB) Question 15:

- A. global warming B. food chains C. habitat loss D. grasslands

(NB) Question 16:

- A. habitat loss B. deforestation C. global warming D. ecological balance

(NB) Question 17:

- A. where B. that C. which D. who

(TH) Question 18:

- A. which B. who C. that D. whose

C. READING (3 points)

PART 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 19 to 24. (1.2 points) 196w

The Role of Plants and Animals in the Ecosystem

Plants and animals play an important role in food chains and maintaining ecosystems. Plants are the **primary producers**, which means they produce their own food through photosynthesis and become a food source for other organisms. These green plants feed **wildlife**, including insects, birds, and small animals. In turn, these creatures are eaten by larger animals, continuing the cycle of energy flow.

Wildlife, such as insects and birds, often **feed** on plants, but they also perform essential roles in helping plants reproduce. They carry pollen from one plant to another and assist in **spreading** seeds to new areas. Without them, many plant species would not survive or grow properly.

Plants are also crucial in helping balance the environment. They clean the air, protect the soil, and regulate water cycles. Animals also help maintain natural systems. For example, some animals control pests by eating harmful insects that damage crops and trees.

Together, plants and animals form an **interconnected** system that supports life on Earth. It is important to protect this balance by preserving forests, reducing pollution, and avoiding the destruction of natural habitats. Every action we take to help the environment benefits not just plants and animals, but our future too.

(Adapted from Workbook GLobal)

(NB) Question 19. Plants are the primary _____.

- A. feeders B. producers C. users D. protectors

(NB) Question 20. Many small animals help plants _____.

- A. move B. clean C. protect D. reproduce

(NB) Question 21. Plants help _____ **balance** the environment.

- A. balance B. waste C. destroy D. reduc

TH) Question 22. What does the word “**interconnected**” in the last paragraph most likely mean?

- A. not important B. linked together C. cut off D. separated

(TH) Question 23. What helps plants grow in new places?

- A. The rain
- B. Pollination
- C. Animals that spread seeds
- D. Larger animals that eat them

(TH) Question 24. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Why forests are important
- B. How food chains work
- C. The importance of balancing plants and animals
- D. Ways to stop pollution

PART 2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 25 to 29. (1.0 point)

Landforms and Bodies of Water on Earth

The surface of Earth features many different landforms, which vary in size and shape. These include mountains, valleys, deserts, dunes, and plateaus. Mountains are created by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or tectonic movements. Valleys, which can be either V-shaped or U-shaped, are low areas between mountains and hills. Deserts are dry regions that receive little rainfall and often experience extremely high daytime temperatures. Dunes, made up of sand, are formed by wind or the flow of water. Plateaus are high, flat lands that are separated from the areas around them.

Water bodies such as oceans, seas, rivers, streams, lakes, and glaciers form some of the largest habitats on Earth. These bodies of water are home to marine life and provide many resources for humans. While oceans and seas contain salty water, most rivers and lakes contain fresh water. Glaciers, which are frozen water bodies, cover nearly 10% of the Earth's surface and provide fresh water. Water bodies also supply food, medicines, and energy. In addition, they help maintain biodiversity and support transportation systems across the planet. Both landforms and water bodies play essential roles in shaping life on Earth.

(Adapted from Workbook GLocal)

(TH) Question 25: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Deserts are the hottest places on Earth.
- B. Landforms and water bodies are essential to Earth and life.

- C. Most rivers contain salty water.
- D. Oceans are the only habitats for marine life.

(NB) Question 26: What are plateaus?

- A. Low areas between hills
- B. Sandy deserts
- C. Flat areas at high elevations
- D. Deep ocean trenches

(NB) Question 27: What type of water do rivers usually contain?

- A. Salty water
- B. Frozen water
- C. Warm water
- D. Fresh water

(NB) Question 28: Which of the following covers about 10% of the Earth's surface?

- A. Mountains
- B. Glaciers
- C. Deserts
- D. Valleys

(TH) Question 29: Why are oceans and seas not used for drinking water?

- A. They are too deep
- B. They contain salty water
- C. They are home to marine life
- D. They are frozen

PART 3. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 30 to 33. (0.8 point) 180-200w

Types of Forests Around the World

There are three main types of forests in the world: tropical forests, temperate forests, and boreal forests. Each type plays a vital role in supporting life and protecting the environment.

Tropical forests, also called rainforests, are found in regions near the equator, such as Africa, South America, and Southeast Asia. (30), they remain the most diverse and vibrant ecosystems on Earth. These forests receive a large amount of rainfall and sunlight throughout the year.

(31), these forests are home to thousands of plant species and hundreds of animal species including monkeys, jaguars, frogs, and butterflies.

Temperate forests are located in parts of North America, Europe, and East Asia. They experience four seasons and support trees like oak, maple, and birch. In autumn, leaves in these forests change color and fall.

Boreal forests, or taiga, are found in northern countries like Canada, Russia, and Norway. These forests are filled with evergreen trees and animals like wolves, foxes, and bears.

In all types of forests, animals help plants reproduce by (32) seeds and (33) pollen from one tree to another. Forests also help clean the air, protect the soil, and balance the environment. They are essential to life on Earth and must be preserved.

(Adapted from Workbook GLocal)

(TH) Question 30. *(mệnh đề)*

- A. Because forests grow near the equator,
- B. When forests are exposed to sunlight,
- C. Although forests are under threat,
- D. If forests continue to shrink,

(TH) Question 31. *(mệnh đề)*

- A. Since they receive sunlight and rainfall regularly,
- B. Unless they grow in cold climates,
- C. While they produce little oxygen,
- D. After they lose their green leaves,

(TH) Question 32. *(cụm từ)*

- A. spreading
- B. remove
- C. dropped
- D. disappear

(TH) Question 33. *(cụm từ)*

- A. flying away
- B. pollinating
- C. delivering
- D. carrying

D. WRITING (1.4 points)

PART 1 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 34 to 35. (0.4 point)

(TH) Question 34:

- a. **Mi:** Why don't you give it a go? You will like it once you get started.
- b. **Tom:** OK, I'll think about that. Maybe I'll read a few pages this weekend.
- c. **Mi:** Have you read this book about the Solar System? It's really interesting.
- d. **Tom:** I'm not really into science books. I prefer adventure stories.
- e. **Tom:** Not yet. I don't feel like reading it right now.
- f. **Mi:** It's written in a fun and simple way.

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

(TH) Question 35:

- a. **Lan:** How would you feel about contributing to the wildlife fund in our community?
- b. **Lan:** Yes, your contribution would really help us out.
- c. **Resident:** Please give me more information about how I can help regularly.
- d. **Resident:** Contribute to a fund? I didn't know there was one here.
- e. **Lan:** We're raising money to build shelters for endangered animals.
- f. **Resident:** Alright. I'll make a contribution.

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

(VD) PART 2 .Writing a paragraph of 100 to 120 words about what Mr An said in the conversation. You should mention: (1.0 point)

1. **How plants affect the environment**
2. **How animals affect the environment**
3. **What people should do to protect nature**

USEFUL LANGUAGE:

- help or harm the environment
- spread seeds / pollinate flowers
- destroy natural habitats
- build dams and ponds
- use pesticides
- stop deforestation
- preserve natural habitats

OUTLINE FOR YOUR PARAGRAPH:**Introduction:**

Mr An talked about how plants and animals affect the environment and what we can do to protect it.

Body:

- Plants can make the environment more beautiful, spread seeds, and pollinate flowers.
- But some new plants grow too fast and take resources from local plants.
- Animals like beavers can help the environment by building ponds, but they can also cause floods.

Conclusion:

We should protect the environment by not cutting down forests, avoiding harmful chemicals, and saving natural habitats.

SAMPLE ANSWER:

Mr An talked about how living things affect the environment. First, plants can help by making areas more beautiful and spreading seeds, but they can also harm local plants by growing too fast and taking their resources. Next, animals can help or hurt the environment. Beavers, for example, build ponds that are useful for some animals, but their dams can flood other habitats. Finally, Mr An said that people should protect nature by not cutting down trees, not using pesticides, and keeping natural places safe. If we do these things, we can help animals and plants live in balance and protect the Earth for the future.

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THE END.