

Question 11: A. neurotoxic B. embryotoxic C. genotoxic D. reprotoxic

Question 12: A. another B. others C. other D. the others

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. Anna: Yes! My Vietnamese friend said their government talks to other countries online now. No need to fly everywhere for meetings!
- b. Anna: Look! Vietnam has a new app for tourists. It's in English!
- c. Ben: Wow, that's smart! My phone can translate Vietnamese signs too. Vietnam uses technology very well.

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

Question 14:

- a. Tom: Yes, exactly! You should bring your trash home because there are no bins in the forest. Nature must stay clean!
- b. Lisa: I understand now, so I'll be careful and quiet. Wild animals get scared when people make noise!
- c. Lisa: I want to visit the forest, but I don't know the rules. Can you help me?
- d. Lisa: I can take photos when I see animals, but I shouldn't go too close. Is that right?
- e. Tom: Sure! You must stay on the path, and you can't pick flowers or leaves. The plants need to grow there!

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

Question 15:

Dear Mike,

- a. I hope you're well because I need your advice about studying. When I open my laptop, I always see YouTube videos instead of homework.
- b. Yesterday, I deleted TikTok because it took all my attention away. I watched videos for three hours before I remembered my English essay!
- c. Our teacher explained that attention is valuable like money these days. If we waste it on games, we won't have energy for learning.
- d. I'm starting a new plan where I study for 25 minutes without distractions. After I finish each session, I can check messages for five minutes.
- e. My parents bought me a new desk, although it doesn't help much. I still look at my phone while I'm trying to study math.

Best wishes,

AL

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

Question 16:

- a. Da Nang became a smart city after Korean companies brought new technology there. The city now has better traffic lights, and people can pay digitally.
- b. Vietnam is building new cities, and many countries are helping with these projects. Japan helps design trains, while Singapore shares ideas about green parks.
- c. These partnerships are important because Vietnam learns from other countries' experiences. If cities share knowledge together, they can solve problems faster than working alone.
- d. Ho Chi Minh City is working with Dutch experts because they know about water management. When it rains heavily, the city often has flooding problems.
- e. Hanoi wants to be modern, but it also needs to keep its old culture. French architects help because they understand both traditional and new styles.

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

Question 17:

- a. Good teachers make us feel safe while we learn difficult things. If students feel stressed or scared, their brains cannot focus on new information.
- b. Study groups are helpful because everyone shares different ideas about the same topic. After we discuss problems together, we can solve them more easily.
- c. Our brain learns better when we study with other people, and scientists now understand why. We remember things more because emotions help create memories.

- d. When you explain something to a friend, your brain works harder than when studying alone. You understand better because you must use simple words first.
 - e. Children who play together learn faster than children who always play alone. Although computers are useful tools, we still need real friends for learning.
- A. c-b-a-d-e B. c-a-d-e-b C. c-d-a-b-e D. c-e-d-b-a

Read the following passage about How Light Pollution Threatens Our Stars 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 fast disappearance of stars from our night sky is becoming a serious environmental problem that needs immediate action. According to Globe at Night's research project, artificial lights have been increasing quickly; (18)_____. Had governments created better lighting rules earlier, this natural heritage might have been saved for our children. The study, which collected data from thousands of volunteers worldwide, showed that people on the ground often notice what satellites cannot see. Modern LED streetlights send out blue light sideways, creating a growing bubble of brightness over cities. (19)_____. Professional astronomers find it harder to observe space, as too much light disturbs their telescope work and research activities. Additionally, local communities lose their traditional ways of finding directions and cultural stories when stars disappear from sight.

The research results offer practical ways to reduce this problem effectively. Cities could install covered lights (20)_____. Also, warmer-colored bulbs would decrease harmful effects on both human health and animal behavior patterns clearly. Education programs must teach people about this issue; (21)_____. The night sky, a natural resource belonging to everyone, needs protection through community work and smart policies. (22)_____, unfortunately, is that many people will never see the amazing dark sky full of stars that inspired old civilizations and still makes humans curious about space today.

Question 18:

- A. as a result, people may notice the Moon more clearly in many large cities
- B. therefore, future generations may see many fewer stars above them
- C. consequently, the night sky will look different, even though the number of stars remains the same
- D. herefore, scientists can now measure light pollution more accurately than ever before

Question 19:

- A. Having increased sky glow over cities, the new LED lighting makes it difficult to see faint stars at night
- B. Urban areas where LED streetlights are widely installed often experience brighter nights than before
- C. It's explained that this problem harms nocturnal animals and damages systems everywhere
- D. The blue light, which spreads across the sky above cities, disrupts natural nighttime behavior in many species

Question 20:

- A. that are pointed downward instead of letting light spread upward without control
- B. that point downward instead of letting light spread upward without control
- C. that have pointed downward instead of letting light spread upward without control
- D. that point upward instead of letting light spread upward without control

Question 21:

- A. as a result, citizens will not only understand the issue but also support effective policies
- B. otherwise, citizens may demand brighter streets, even when the sky becomes harder to protect
- C. therefore, citizens will understand light pollution's serious problems better than before
- D. otherwise, citizens will not understand light pollution's serious problems

Question 22:

- A. What happens when towns are working together on better lighting methods
- B. What will happen if towns work together on better lighting methods
- C. What will happen without towns working together on better lighting methods
- D. Why many people will never see the dark sky that inspired earlier civilizations

Read the following passage about The Growing Threat of Medical Deepfakes 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.

A recent investigation by Full Fact, a fact-checking organization, has revealed a disturbing trend involving artificial intelligence technology. Hundreds of fabricated videos featuring genuine physicians have

appeared across social media platforms, including TikTok, Facebook, X, and YouTube. These deceptive recordings manipulate authentic footage of respected healthcare professionals, altering their facial expressions and voices to make them appear to **endorse** unverified nutritional products from Wellness Nest, an American supplement manufacturer targeting primarily menopausal women.

The victims of this digital fraud include prominent figures such as Professor David Taylor-Robinson from Liverpool University and Duncan Selbie, formerly of Public Health England. Their likenesses were exploited without permission in numerous fraudulent recordings, some containing inappropriate language or discriminatory remarks. These sophisticated forgeries demonstrate how advanced technology can damage professional reputations while spreading dangerous medical misinformation. The perpetrators specifically chose well-known experts to lend credibility to **their** false claims about probiotics and Himalayan minerals.

Wellness Nest has denied involvement in creating or distributing these synthetic videos, attributing them to unauthorized marketers operating independently. Despite receiving complaints, social media companies showed **sluggish** response times, with TikTok taking several weeks to remove flagged content. This delayed action highlights the inadequate moderation systems currently protecting users from harmful, fabricated materials. Platform administrators seem overwhelmed by the volume and sophistication of modern digital deception techniques.

Health officials and lawmakers are demanding stricter regulations governing artificial content creation and stronger penalties for identity theft. **They argue that impersonating medical practitioners offline would result in criminal prosecution, yet online perpetrators often escape consequences.** Experts emphasize promoting verified clinical resources while establishing robust authentication systems. This crisis demonstrates urgent needs for comprehensive legislation addressing emerging technological threats to public health information integrity.

Question 23: According to the passage, all of the following platforms hosted deepfake videos EXCEPT _____.

- A. Instagram
- B. TikTok
- C. Facebook
- D. X

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

- A. promote
- B. advocate
- C. condemn
- D. maintain

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

- A. well-known experts
- B. Professor David Taylor-Robinson and Duncan Selbie
- C. the victims
- D. the perpetrators

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

- A. immediate
- B. responsive
- C. tardy
- D. efficient

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

- A. Physical impersonation of doctors leads to legal charges, while digital fraudsters frequently avoid punishment for similar crimes.
- B. Medical professionals face prosecution for offline misconduct, whereas online imposters rarely receive penalties for their deceptive practices.
- C. Criminal charges apply to those who pretend to be doctors offline, but internet regulations protect digital perpetrators.
- D. Offline medical fraud results in serious legal action, though online platforms prevent authorities from prosecuting digital criminals.

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

- A. Wellness Nest admitted creating the fraudulent videos to promote their nutritional supplement products effectively.
- B. Social media platforms immediately removed all fabricated videos within hours of receiving official complaints.
- C. The fake videos exclusively targeted elderly men suffering from various chronic cardiovascular health conditions.
- D. TikTok required several weeks to remove flagged content despite receiving complaints about fraudulent videos.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer mention what made the forgeries particularly harmful?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer mention what experts emphasize as important alongside establishing authentication systems?

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

Read the following passage about the The Rise of Loud Budgeting: A New Financial Transparency Movement 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.

In recent years, social media has changed how people handle their money through a trend called "loud budgeting." The idea became popular after influencers started sharing their financial journeys online. [I] This approach means openly talking about financial goals, spending limits, and money problems on platforms like TikTok. Unlike older generations who kept money matters private, today's young adults are breaking the mold by discussing their budgets publicly. Instead of trying to **keep up with the Joneses** through overspending, these people proudly share their financial limits and saving plans with their online friends.

The open nature of loud budgeting brings many benefits for those who try it. Making public promises creates ways to stay responsible that help people stick to **their** money goals. When someone tells others about their savings target online, they feel they must achieve it. Also, this openness removes the mystery around managing personal finances. [II] Community members share useful tips, celebrate successes together, and offer emotional support during hard times. The shared knowledge from these exchanges makes budgeting less scary and easier for beginners to understand.

However, sharing financial information online has real risks that users should think about carefully. Too much sharing might lead to **scrutiny**, unwanted advice, or safety problems. Some people may feel more worried when their money troubles become public. [III] Privacy issues also appear when detailed financial information stays on the internet forever. Critics say this trend could cause showing off, where people care more about getting likes than actually improving their finances.

Despite these problems, loud budgeting shows an important change in how people talk about money. **This movement reveals younger generations' wish for real connections and shared support when dealing with money stress.** By making conversations about financial struggles and wins normal, loud budgeting helps reduce money shame while creating helpful communities. [IV] As this trend grows, it might completely change how society thinks about personal finance learning and helping each other with money matters.

<https://primaryfinances.com/al>

Question 31: The phrase "**keep up with the Joneses**" in paragraph 1 has the closest meaning to _____.

- A. save up for B. cut back on C. show off to D. get by with

Question 32: According to the passage, which statement is NOT mentioned as a benefit of a loud budget?

- A. It helps people get professional financial advice from experts
B. It creates accountability that helps people stick to their money goals
C. It provides emotional support from community members during hard times
D. It makes budgeting less scary and easier for beginners to understand

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

This approach particularly appeals to digitally connected young adults worldwide.

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

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

- A. influencers B. community members C. online friends D. people

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

- A. Online financial sharing poses risks, including privacy issues, increased anxiety, unwanted scrutiny, and superficial focus on social approval over real improvement.
B. Public budgeting discussions offer community support and practical advice, though users must carefully evaluate conflicting suggestions from online participants.
C. Digital money conversations provide valuable peer learning and shared experiences, despite occasional challenges in managing diverse feedback from followers.
D. Financial transparency online enables knowledge exchange and mutual encouragement, requiring users to maintain appropriate boundaries when sharing personal details.

Question 36: The word "**scrutiny**" in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. examination B. observation C. assessment D. indifference

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

- A. Young people want genuine relationships and mutual help during financial difficulties.
- B. Youth seek online popularity and social recognition through financial discussions.
- C. Young adults need professional advice and formal training about money management.
- D. Youth prefer competitive displays and wealth comparisons within social networks.

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

- A. Older generations encouraged young adults to share financial information publicly on social media.
- B. Loud budgeting guarantees financial success for all regular practitioners.
- C. Deleting posts eliminates privacy concerns about shared financial information online.
- D. Public financial commitments help people stay accountable to their saving goals.

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

- A. Traditional financial privacy norms are gradually losing influence among younger generations in modern society.
- B. Loud budgeting completely eliminates all financial problems for those who consistently practice it online.
- C. Older generations will eventually adopt loud budgeting as their primary financial management strategy worldwide.
- D. Social media platforms actively discourage users from sharing personal financial information with online communities.

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

- A. Loud budgeting exclusively benefits young adults by guaranteeing financial success through constant online sharing and community engagement.
- B. Social media platforms created loud budgeting to replace traditional banking systems with peer-based financial advisory services.
- C. Financial influencers developed loud budgeting primarily to increase their followers while promoting expensive investment products online.
- D. Loud budgeting represents a generational shift toward public financial discussions, offering community support despite privacy risks.