

ĐỀ SỐ 5-LIVEWORK

Thời gian làm bài: 50 phút

Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.

Edinburgh Science Festival

The Edinburgh Science Festival is an annual event (1) _____ celebrates scientific discovery and innovation. Held each spring, the festival offers numerous exhibitions, workshops and interactive activities designed to (2) _____ interest among people of all ages. Visitors are encouraged to take part in hands-on experiments and discussions (3) _____ by scientists and researchers. Although participants may have little scientific background, the activities are designed to be accessible and engaging.

The festival also highlights the importance of scientific (4) _____ in modern society, especially in addressing global challenges. Many events rely on collaboration between universities, schools and research organisations. (5) _____ the festival to receive greater support from schools and local communities, it would have an even wider impact. Some schools already organise regular science-related activities for young people, and (6) _____ schools may follow if more support is available.

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Question 1. A. who | B. which | C. whose | D. whom |
| Question 2. A. create | B. reduce | C. ignore | D. cancel |
| Question 3. A. led | B. are led | C. lead | D. leading |
| Question 4. A. illiteracy | B. literately | C. literate | D. literacy |
| Question 5. A. Should | B. Unless | C. Had | D. Were |
| Question 6. A. the other | B. other | C. others | D. another |

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 7 to 14.

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

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

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

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

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

Question 18.

- a. In the end, I came to see that leaving my comfort zone had been the most valuable part of the experience.
 - b. These challenges became clear when navigating unfamiliar streets, sampling local dishes and dealing with a different dialect proved more demanding than I had anticipated.
 - c. Having to handle everything alone, without the support of friends or family, left me feeling slightly uneasy.
 - d. In retrospect, the journey not only strengthened my independence but also made me more confident in unfamiliar situations.
 - e. During the summer holiday, I chose to travel alone to a small coastal town, expecting nothing more than a peaceful break.
- A. e-b-c-a-d B. e-c-b-a-d C. b-c-e-a-d D. b-e-c-d-a

Question 19.

- a. Over the past few years, the organisation has struggled with communication gaps and declining employee morale.
 - b. To enhance collaboration, the company introduced regular team-building workshops and cross-departmental projects.
 - c. As a result, overall productivity improved, and employees reported higher levels of job satisfaction.
 - d. These initiatives encouraged staff members to share ideas more openly and develop stronger professional relationships.
 - e. Recognising these challenges, senior managers decided to implement a comprehensive strategy to strengthen teamwork across the company.
- A. e-b-a-c-d B. a-e-b-d-c C. e-a-b-c-d D. a-b-e-d-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 20 to 24.

While greenwashing has received significant public attention, brownwashing remains less widely recognised. It occurs when companies intentionally minimise or obscure their genuine environmental progress in public communication. (20) _____. As a result, firms may appear less environmentally responsible than they actually are.

One reason for this behaviour is the increasing pressure placed on companies to meet ambitious sustainability targets. (21) _____. In such situations, organisations may prefer to avoid strong claims altogether rather than draw attention to commitments they may struggle to fulfil. This cautious approach can be particularly common in highly competitive industries.

However, brownwashing can also create unintended consequences, (22) _____. When companies fail to communicate their achievements clearly, stakeholders may struggle to identify which firms are genuinely making progress.

Another concern is that inconsistent communication practices make comparison difficult. (23) _____, those that communicate more clearly may gain an advantage, regardless of their actual environmental performance.

To address these challenges, experts suggest that improving both transparency and consistency is essential. The key issue is (24) _____.

Question 20.

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

Question 21.

- A. In addition, sustainability reporting helps firms communicate their long-term strategies more clearly to investors
- B. In many cases, companies that fail to live up to these expectations may face criticism and reputational damage
- C. For example, some organisations prioritise internal improvements before sharing their results publicly
- D. As a result, companies invest more resources in promoting their environmental achievements to attract support

Question 22.

- A. Leaving responsible firms less recognised for their real environmental efforts
- B. Reflecting differences in standards across sectors and reporting systems
- C. Reinforcing the role of sustainability reporting in corporate communication
- D. Making sustainability reporting less common in competitive industries

Question 23.

- A. Although many organisations aim to improve transparency in sustainability communication
- B. Because environmental reports are often used to support broader corporate messaging
- C. When companies adopt different ways of presenting their environmental results in reports
- D. Since corporate communication strategies play an important role in shaping public perception

Question 24.

- A. Why sustainability reporting has become increasingly important in modern corporate practices
- B. How companies can strengthen their reputation through clearer environmental communication
- C. The extent to which environmental policies influence business decisions in competitive markets
- D. Whether companies are communicating accurately or creating misleading impressions selectively

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 25 to 34.

For more than fifteen years, environmental organisations, scientists and Indigenous communities campaigned for stronger protection of the High Seas - the vast areas of ocean beyond national jurisdiction. These waters, covering nearly half of the planet, had long remained largely unregulated and vulnerable to intensive resource exploitation. In early 2026, their efforts culminated in the entry into force of the Global Ocean Treaty, creating a new legal framework for international marine governance.

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

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

Nevertheless, adoption of the Treaty did not occur without resistance. [II] Some governments were initially reluctant to accept binding obligations that might limit industrial expansion. Negotiations required compromise, and implementation will depend on continued political will and institutional coordination. Under the agreement, proposals for protected areas must be based on scientific evidence and involve consultation with affected communities, ensuring legitimacy and accountability.

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

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

Question 25. According to paragraph 1, the coming into force of the Global Ocean Treaty can best be seen as the result of _____.

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

Question 26. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a reason for protecting the High Seas?

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

Question 27. The word "**their**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

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

Question 28. The word "**culminated**" in paragraph 1 mostly means _____.

- A. Complicated
- B. Resulted in
- C. Accelerated
- D. Initiated

Question 29. Which of the following best summaries paragraph 2?

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

Question 30. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

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

Question 31. According to paragraph 4, one challenge during negotiations was that some governments _____.

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

Question 32. It can be inferred from the passage that the Treaty's effectiveness will hinge on _____.

- A. Legal adoption automatically producing ecological recovery
- B. Preventing economic expansion in marine industries altogether
- C. National priorities aligning with collective enforcement mechanisms
- D. The 30x30 pledge guaranteeing universal compliance

Question 33. Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?

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

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

Question 34. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

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

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

Airport Delays and Cancellations: What Travellers Should Know

Flight disruptions are becoming more common in the United States. Weather conditions, staffing shortages and technical problems can (35) _____ significant delays or cancellations. Passengers are advised to check airline updates regularly and stay informed about any schedule (36) _____.

Travellers should arrive early at the airport (37) _____ unexpected security procedures may extend waiting times. Airlines are responsible for offering assistance under a (38) _____ designed to protect affected passengers.

To reduce inconvenience:

- Keep essential items in a carry-on bag.
- Contact airline staff to (39) _____ a compensation claim if your flight is cancelled for reasons within the airline's control.
- **Check the** (40) _____ of flights cancelled on your route before making alternative travel plans.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Question 35. A. Give rise to | B. Give way to | C. Give up on | D. Result from |
| Question 36. A. Settlements | B. Possessions | C. Adjustments | D. Enclosures |
| Question 37. A. So | B. And | C. Because | D. But |
| Question 38. A. Passenger assistance policy | | C. Passenger policy assistance | |
| | B. Policy passenger assistance | D. Assistance passenger policy | |
| Question 39. A. Eeplace | B. Undergo | C. File | D. Postpone |
| Question 40. A. Level | B. Number | C. Rate | D. Amount |

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