

Họ, tên thí sinh:..... SBD: .....

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 1 to 8.*

**Can Your Body Forget How to Digest Meat?**

More and more people are choosing to eat less meat. Some do this for health reasons, while others want to help the environment. However, when people stop eating meat for a long time and then eat it again, they sometimes feel sick. They may have stomachaches and wonder if their bodies have "forgotten" how to digest meat. Although there is not much scientific research on this, some people believe it happens.

Experts say that even if science doesn't fully explain this, stomach problems can still occur. However, these issues are not caused by an allergy to meat. True meat allergies are very rare. Sometimes, if vegetarians accidentally eat meat, they might feel sick because they believe it will make them unwell. But normally, the body has no problem digesting meat. It produces special proteins called enzymes, which help break down both meat and plant-based food.

The human body is very flexible. The enzymes used to digest meat also work for vegetables. If someone eats mostly plants, their stomach adapts to that diet. If they start eating meat again, their body will quickly adjust.

It is not true that the body "forgets" how to process meat. When people change their diet, the bacteria in their stomach change too, but their ability to digest protein stays the same. In fact, eating a lot of fiber suddenly can cause more stomach problems than eating meat after a long break.

So, there is no need to worry. The body is very good at adjusting to different foods. If someone has stomach problems after eating meat again, the cause is likely something else, not the loss of their ability to digest it.

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

**Question 1:** The word "they" in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. health reasons      B. stomachaches      C. bodies      D. people eating less meat

**Question 2:** The word "occur" in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. finish      B. move      C. change      D. happen

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

- A. Meat and vegetables are digested in completely separate ways.  
B. The same digestive substances process both meat and vegetables.  
C. Meat and vegetables use different enzymes to be digested.  
D. Enzymes that break down meat can hardly break down vegetables.

**Question 4:** According to the passage, all of the following are factors that can contribute to stomach problems after someone who hasn't eaten meat for a long time eats it again, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a genuine meat allergy      B. psychological expectations of feeling sick  
C. a change in stomach bacteria      D. a sudden increase in fiber intake

**Question 5:** The word "suddenly" in paragraph 4 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. loudly      B. quickly      C. closely      D. slowly

**Question 6:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Stomach problems after eating meat again are primarily caused by genuine meat allergies.  
B. Human digestion adapts, thus "forgetting" meat is largely unproven.  
C. The body will certainly lose meat digestion ability after long a long period without it.  
D. Eating meat after a long break is more serious than increasing fiber intake.

**Question 7:** In which paragraph does the writer explain why people eat less meat?

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

**Question 8:** In which paragraph does the writer discuss how dietary changes affect the bacteria in the stomach?

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

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 9 to 13.*

**Question 9:** a. Tony: It's 7:15. We're on time. Don't panic.

b. Anna: What time is it? We're going to be late!

c. Anna: Do we have to be at the restaurant by 7:30? This traffic is going to make us late.

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

**Question 10:** a. Doctor: How long have you had these symptoms?

b. Doctor: Hmm. It sounds like you've got the flu. Take aspirin every four hours and get much rest.

c. Doctor: What seems to be the problems?

d. Cathy: About three days now. And I'm really tired, too.

e. Cathy: Well, I have a bad cough and a sore throat. I also have a headache.

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

**Question 11:** Hi John,

- a. One last thing, could you bring your new skateboard? I'd love to try it!
  - b. For Saturday, we can either take a boat trip on the River Clyde or watch a football match. Let me know which one you'd prefer!
  - c. I'm really happy that we'll see each other next weekend!
  - d. On Friday evening, my friend's band is playing a small concert—would you like to go?
  - e. Also, I've just started learning Italian but only have one lesson per week - do you have any tips to improve quickly?
- All the best,  
Chris

**A.** d-b-c-e-a

**B.** b-d-a-e-c

**C.** c-d-b-e-a

**D.** a-e-b-d-c

- Question 12:**
- a. While outdoor exercise is beneficial, bad weather can make it difficult, and video games provide a good alternative. They are convenient, fun, and encourage people to be more active.
  - b. These games offer various exercises like basketball, dancing, and water-skiing, allowing players to stay active at home.
  - c. They are also social and interactive, as friends can play together or compete online.
  - d. In short, active video games are an enjoyable and practical way to stay fit.
  - e. Many teenagers enjoy playing active video games, which can be a great way to stay fit.

**A.** b-a-c-e-d

**B.** e-a-c-b-d

**C.** a-e-b-c-d

**D.** e-b-c-a-d

- Question 13:**
- a. In my opinion, schools should prepare students for adult life. Financial skills such as budget planning and saving money are essential to avoid falling into debt.
  - b. On the other hand, some people argue that there is no time for extra subjects at school and that life skills should be learnt at home.
  - c. They believe we already learn many life skills while doing traditional subjects. For example, we learn teamworking by doing group projects, and organizing our homework teaches us time management skills.
  - d. Nowadays, some schools are teaching life skills as well as traditional subjects. Some people say this prepares students better for life in the real world, whereas others say it is not necessary.
  - e. It would also be a good idea to learn basic cooking, as this is fundamental for survival when you are living on your own.

**A.** d-a-e-b-c

**B.** d-a-c-b-e

**C.** a-c-b-e-d

**D.** a-e-b-c-d

**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 14 to 18.**

Helen Adams Keller was an American author, activist and lecturer. She was the first American deaf and blind person (14) \_\_\_\_\_. From an early age, she decided to communicate with the world, (15) \_\_\_\_\_. She became a prolific author, anti-war campaigner and spokeswoman for women's and worker's rights. She is also an inspiration to millions.

Helen Keller, born in Alabama in 1880, (16) \_\_\_\_\_ due to a mysterious illness. She formed a strong bond with her family cook's daughter, who created a simple sign language to help her communicate. By the time she was seven, Helen had already learned more than 60 signs to talk with her family and realized she could express herself.

In 1886, her mother read Charles Dickens' book 'American Notes' about the successful education of a deaf and blind child. (17) \_\_\_\_\_. She became Helen's instructor and friend for the next 49 years. Helen learnt Braille and used it to learn French, German and Greek.

Keller had great ambitions and went on to become a world-famous speaker and author. She campaigned for people with disabilities, among many other causes. She travelled to 39 countries and was friends with US presidents and famous figures, including Charlie Chaplin, and Mark Twain. (18) \_\_\_\_\_. Keller died in her sleep in 1968, aged 87.

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

- Question 14:**
- A.** to graduate from college
  - B.** attending a famous college
  - C.** went to college and graduated
  - D.** having finished college
- Question 15:**
- A.** if she ignored the communication barrier
  - B.** without communicating about her barriers
  - C.** despite her barriers to communication
  - D.** because of the barriers when she communicated
- Question 16:**
- A.** her hearing and vision were lost at the age of nineteen months
  - B.** lost her hearing and sight at just nineteen months old
  - C.** who became deaf and blind when she was nineteen months old
  - D.** experiencing the loss of her hearing and vision at nineteen months
- Question 17:**
- A.** Anne Sullivan, a 20-year-old teacher, decided to help Helen seek a way to talk to her mother
  - B.** She decided to seek help for Helen and was put in touch with 20-year-old teacher Anne Sullivan
  - C.** Getting help from Anne Sullivan, a 20-year-old teacher, Helen can seek and touch everything
  - D.** Deciding to help Helen, Ann Sullivan became one of Helen's teachers when she was 20 years old
- Question 18:**
- A.** Keller wrote about social issues, leading to twelve books and articles
  - B.** Social issues were a frequent topic in Keller's books and articles
  - C.** The books and articles that Keller often wrote were about social issues

D. Keller also wrote twelve books and many articles on social issues

**Read the following passage about AI in healthcare 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 19 to 28.**

[I] Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming an integral part of healthcare, assisting in areas such as cancer screenings, medical transcription, and virtual nursing. [II] Companies developing these AI-driven tools claim **they** enhance efficiency and reduce the workload for medical professionals. [III] However, some experts raise concerns about whether these tools perform as effectively as claimed. [IV]

AI models, particularly large language models (LLMs), are trained using extensive datasets, but their evaluations are often **inadequate**. A review of AI assessments in healthcare found that only a small fraction involved real patient data. Most studies focused on testing medical knowledge rather than practical applications like prescription writing or patient communication. As a result, these benchmarks fail to accurately measure AI's effectiveness in real clinical settings. **Researchers argue that such limited evaluations create an unrealistic perception of AI's capabilities, leading to premature deployment in healthcare environments.**

Computer scientist Deborah Raji and her colleagues emphasize the need for more realistic and diverse evaluation methods. Current benchmarks are rigid and do not reflect the complexity of real-world medical tasks. Since they primarily assess physician-level knowledge, they **overlook** the perspectives of nurses and other healthcare workers. Raji suggests developing assessments based on actual clinical workflows and patient interactions, rather than relying on standardized exams that do not represent real-world applications.

To improve AI evaluation, researchers propose strategies such as gathering data from hospitals, analyzing real-world AI usage, and conducting adversarial testing to explore potential weaknesses. Transparency from hospitals and AI vendors regarding their evaluation processes and AI integration would also help create more accurate benchmarks. By focusing on real deployment scenarios, researchers can better assess AI's strengths and limitations, ultimately ensuring safer and more effective applications in healthcare.

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

**Question 19:** The word “**they**” in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. health areas                      B. AI-driven tools                      C. companies                      D. professionals

**Question 20:** Where in paragraph 1 does the following sentence best fit?

**“A major issue is that many AI evaluations rely on standardized medical exams, such as the MCAT, rather than real-world clinical scenarios.”**

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

**Question 21:** The word “**inadequate**” in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. unequal                      B. complex                      C. restricted                      D. sufficient

**Question 22:** According to paragraph 2, what is one major limitation of AI evaluations in healthcare?

- A. They primarily assess theoretical knowledge instead of real-world applications.  
B. They rely heavily on real patient data rather than simulated scenarios.  
C. They consistently demonstrate AI's technical errors in clinical settings.  
D. They focus too much on patient communication and not enough on medical knowledge.

**Question 23:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

- A. Early adoption of AI in healthcare may result in exaggerated claims about its effectiveness.  
B. Researchers believe AI lacks the capability to replace human decision-making in healthcare.  
C. AI has already been widely accepted and applied in healthcare since the early age without concerns.  
D. Limited evaluations may cause overestimation of AI, leading to early use in healthcare.

**Question 24:** The word “**overlook**” in paragraph 3 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. recognize                      B. highlight                      C. ignore                      D. examine

**Question 25:** Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?

- A. Deborah Raji and her team claim that the current evaluation methods in medicine are effective and diverse but need minor adjustments to include more healthcare professionals.  
B. Deborah Raji and her team argue that medical assessments should be based on real clinical workflows rather than rigid benchmarks that focus only on physician-level knowledge.  
C. Deborah Raji and her team explain that the primary issue with current benchmarks is their difficulty level, which prevents many healthcare workers from performing well.  
D. Deborah Raji and her team concur that standardized exams are the best way to evaluate medical knowledge, but they should be expanded to include nurses and other healthcare workers.

**Question 26:** Why do researchers emphasize transparency from hospitals and AI vendors?

- A. To establish more reliable standards for evaluating AI  
B. To minimize the financial burden of AI implementation in hospitals  
C. To make further testing of AI in health care services unnecessary  
D. To speed up the adoption of AI across healthcare facilities

**Question 27:** Which of the following can be inferred about the writer's attitude towards using AI tools in healthcare?

- A. The writer is completely opposed to AI in healthcare, believing that it poses significant risks to patients' lives due to its lack of credibility.

- B.** The writer is doubtful about AI tools, so they shouldn't be fully integrated into medical practice as the medical companies have recommended.
- C.** The writer sees AI as a perfect replacement for human healthcare workers and supports its rapid implementation.
- D.** The writer is optimistic about AI's potential but stresses the need for more rigorous evaluation before widespread adoption.

**Question 28:** Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- A.** AI is revolutionizing healthcare, and although existing evaluation methods are limited for ensuring its safety and effectiveness, there is nothing that scientists can do to improve it.
- B.** AI models in healthcare which have been claimed to be effective by their mother companies are mainly tested on physician-level knowledge, making them ineffective for assisting medical professionals.
- C.** AI has significantly improved healthcare, but concerns still remain about its potential biases, leading to new suggestions with a view to replacing it.
- D.** Although AI is increasingly used in healthcare, current evaluation methods are limited, leading researchers to call for more realistic assessments based on real-world clinical applications.

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

### NOTES FOR TEACHERS

*English Teaching Forum* supports the teaching of English around the world through the exchange of innovative, practical ideas. Below is a (n) (29) \_\_\_\_\_ of each section of the journal, along with suggestions about how to use it.

★**ARTICLES** provide practical, innovative ideas for teaching English, based on (30) \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

★**READER'S GUIDE** corresponds to the articles in (31) \_\_\_\_\_ issue and can guide your own understanding as well as discussions with colleagues.

★**TEACHING TECHNIQUES** (32) \_\_\_\_\_ English teachers the opportunity to share successful classroom practices.

★**MY CLASSROOM** focuses on one teacher's classroom and describes ways in (33) \_\_\_\_\_ the teaching environment shapes learning.

★**TRY THIS** gives step-by-step instructions for (34) \_\_\_\_\_ language-learning activities in your classroom.

★**THE LIGHTER SIDE** features an English language-based puzzle that can be photocopied and given to students to solve individually or collaboratively.

(Adapted from *English Teaching Forum*)

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|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Question 29:</b> | <b>A.</b> description | <b>B.</b> prescription | <b>C.</b> account      | <b>D.</b> report      |
| <b>Question 30:</b> | <b>A.</b> complete    | <b>B.</b> conflicting  | <b>C.</b> current      | <b>D.</b> classical   |
| <b>Question 31:</b> | <b>A.</b> much        | <b>B.</b> most         | <b>C.</b> every        | <b>D.</b> all         |
| <b>Question 32:</b> | <b>A.</b> provide     | <b>B.</b> require      | <b>C.</b> offer        | <b>D.</b> support     |
| <b>Question 33:</b> | <b>A.</b> whom        | <b>B.</b> which        | <b>C.</b> who          | <b>D.</b> that        |
| <b>Question 34:</b> | <b>A.</b> looking out | <b>B.</b> giving off   | <b>C.</b> carrying out | <b>D.</b> putting off |

**Read the following advertisement 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 35 to 40.**

### Your Unique Day: Modern Wedding Trends

*Let us help you create the wedding of your dreams!*

- Video Mapping: Transform your venue! Project stunning visuals on walls and ceilings for a (35) \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere.
- Family Heirlooms: Reimagine your mother's wedding dress for a rehearsal dinner or reception, upcycle dresses that (36) \_\_\_\_\_ a family story.
- Stylish Simplicity: For those (37) \_\_\_\_\_ an intimate and affordable option, courthouse weddings provide a chic, low-key ceremony.
- Personal Promises: Create a(n) (38) \_\_\_\_\_, exchanging vows privately, in written notes, or in comfortable settings.
- Embrace Authenticity: Currently, modern couples (39) \_\_\_\_\_ meaningful experiences. Tailor your wedding to reflect your unique style and preferences.
- 2025 Wedding Predictions: Stay ahead of the curve! Discover expert insights (40) \_\_\_\_\_ the future of wedding trends.

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

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|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Question 35:</b> | <b>A.</b> memorable                      | <b>B.</b> memory                         | <b>C.</b> memorably                      | <b>D.</b> memorize                       |
| <b>Question 36:</b> | <b>A.</b> speak                          | <b>B.</b> tell                           | <b>C.</b> say                            | <b>D.</b> talk                           |
| <b>Question 37:</b> | <b>A.</b> sought                         | <b>B.</b> seeking                        | <b>C.</b> who seeks                      | <b>D.</b> being sought                   |
| <b>Question 38:</b> | <b>A.</b> experience unique love-sharing | <b>B.</b> unique experience love-sharing | <b>C.</b> unique love-sharing experience | <b>D.</b> experience love-sharing unique |
| <b>Question 39:</b> | <b>A.</b> prioritize                     | <b>B.</b> will prioritize                | <b>C.</b> have prioritized               | <b>D.</b> are prioritizing               |
| <b>Question 40:</b> | <b>A.</b> into                           | <b>B.</b> at                             | <b>C.</b> for                            | <b>D.</b> with                           |

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