

(Đề thi có 08 rang)

PART I: LISTENING (2.5 points)

- Phần nghe có 3 bài, mỗi bài được nghe 2 lần.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc phần nghe là một đoạn nhạc.
- Trước mỗi phần nghe, thí sinh có 20 giây để đọc bài.

Question 1: You will listen to a conversation and complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR/AND A NUMBER for each answer. (1 point)

ACCIDENT REPORT

Time of accident: (1) _____

Driver failed to stop at the junction of Monks Road and High Street.

There were (2) _____ people in the car, all around 20 years old.

The car hit a woman on her bicycle.

The car was last seen heading towards the (3) _____.

The (4) _____ at the junction are out of order.

The car's description:

Model: Ford Fiesta

Colour: (5) _____

One (6) _____ is damaged.

Registration number: (7) _____

Witness name: (8) Rita _____

Address: (9) 19 _____ Road

Telephone number: (10) _____

Mobile number: 07834889772

Question 2: You will hear an interview with a woman called Penny Greer, who works as a photographer. For each question from 1 to 5, choose the best answer. (0.5 point)

- How did a college course in photography most affect Penny?
A. She realised the importance of light.
B. She learnt a more commercial style.
C. She developed certain artistic skills.
- Penny decided to specialize in wedding photography because she _____.
A. had always been interested in weddings
B. hoped to photograph weddings in a new way
C. was influenced by other wedding photographers
- Penny currently gets most of her customers through _____.
A. her website
B. magazine advertising
C. a mailing list
- Penny says she gets the photographs she wants when people _____.
A. relax fully
B. dress in an original way
C. express their feelings strongly
- Penny advises young photographers to _____.
A. develop a personal style
B. take as many photos as they can
C. start their own business as soon as possible

Question 3: You are going to listen to a speaker of a Science Kid Show talking with Squeaks – a robot about how to prevent sunburn in summer. Listen and complete each space with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER. (1 point)

HOW TO PREVENT SUNBURN

It's summer, and it's time to enjoy some fun in the sun, but I need to make some smart choices before going outside.

Sunburn

- Humans can get a sunburn if we stay in the sun too long without protection.
- Even though the (1) _____ of the sun feel warm, nice and helpful for life on earth, some of them can damage our skin.
- The body fixes damaged skin by sending more (2) _____ to the damaged skin area, it may look red, feel warm, sore, and sometimes skin can also (3) _____, these are signs of a sunburn.
- People with (4) _____ get sunburnt more easily.

How to prevent sunburn

- Wear protective clothes to cover skin and completely (5) _____ the sunlight.
- Wear a hat to protect your head.
- Avoid peak sun hours between (6) _____ a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Wear sunscreen. (Sunscreen can be a (7) _____, a cream, or a spray)

How to apply sunscreen

- Most sunscreens work by either soaking up harmful rays or (8) _____ them.
- Apply sunscreen at least (9) _____ before going out and use plenty.
- Pay more attention to your back, ears, the backs of your legs, and your neck.
- Reapply sunscreen every few hours, especially after getting sweaty or (10) _____ at the pool or on the beach.
- Stay safe and enjoy the sun with smart sun protection.

PART II: PHONETICS (0.5 point)

Question 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently. (0.3 point)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>i</u> sland | B. bu <u>s</u> tle | C. su <u>s</u> tain | D. land <u>s</u> cape |
| 2. A. im <u>a</u> gine | B. disci <u>p</u> line | C. deter <u>m</u> ine | D. Valen <u>t</u> ine |
| 3. A. hesi <u>t</u> ation | B. recogni <u>t</u> ion | C. combi <u>n</u> ation | D. confir <u>m</u> ation |

Question 2: Choose the word that has different stress pattern from the rest. (0.2 point)

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 4. A. machine | B. resort | C. police | D. access |
| 5. A. attendance | B. candidate | C. habitat | D. property |

PART III: LEXICO - GRAMMAR (2.5 points)

Question 1: Choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences. (1 point)

- When _____ to explain his mistake, the student cleared his throat nervously.
A. asking B. to be asked C. to be asking D. being asked
- The _____ top my mom wants to buy me doesn't suit me at all; it's just not my style.
A. sweet little pink silk B. little pink silk sweet
C. sweet pink silk little D. pink little sweet silk
- Counsellors recommend that teenagers _____ their career paths as soon as they reach 18.
A. consider B. not consider C. considering D. considered
- He has an obvious advantage over other candidates because he is bilingual _____ English and Chinese.
A. in B. on C. at D. with
- Maria: "It was very kind of you to help me out, John."
- John: " _____"
A. You can say that again. B. I'm glad you like it.
C. That was the least I could do. D. Thanks a million.
- I could not turn in my assignment paper before the deadline because my laptop suddenly _____ last night.
A. fell down B. broke down C. tore down D. turned down
- The theme park we went to last week was fantastic; the entrance _____ was a bit high though.
A. ticket B. cost C. fee D. price
- You had your house decorated, _____?
A. hadn't you B. didn't you C. weren't you D. haven't you
- _____ angry he was, he would never resort to violence.
A. No matter what B. No problem C. Although D. However

10. I don't want to burden my daughter with more problems; she's got too much _____.

- A. up her sleeve B. in her mind C. in effect D. on her plate

Question 2: Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part. (0.3 point)

1. In second language learning, readers should try to **figure out** the meaning of new words from the context in which they are used.

- A. look up B. understand C. translate D. pick up

2. Persuading him to accept our proposal is **like getting blood from a stone**. He never changes his mind.

- A. quite challenging B. very shocking C. rather special D. surprisingly easy

3. When several companies showed interest in buying the film rights to his novels, he knew he had **hit the jackpot**.

- A. made ends meet B. been dogged C. struck bad luck D. made a fortune

Question 3: Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part. (0.2 point)

1. Jane's very modest, always **playing down** her success.

- A. overstating B. turning down C. making light of D. pushing back

2. Peter **lost his head** when he suddenly woke up and saw the house on fire.

- A. became panic B. lost control C. kept calm D. got confused

Question 4: Fill in each blank with the correct form of the words. (1 point)

Ho Chi Minh City - At exactly 9 p.m. on Wednesday, brilliant fireworks lit up the skyline of Ho Chi Minh City, (1. **greeting**) _____ by cheers and applause from thousands of (2. **reside**) _____. The city hosted high-altitude firework displays at two (3. **locate**) _____: the Sai Gon River Tunnel area and Ben Duoc Temple.

For fifteen minutes, the skies sparkled with an awe-inspiring showcase of pyrotechnics. The event formed part of a wider programme of (4. **culture**) _____ and sporting activities celebrating the 50th anniversary of the (5. **liberate**) _____ of the South and National (6. **reunify**) _____ (April 30, 1975 – April 30, 2025). Excited spectators captured the dazzling spectacle, many sharing a deep sense of (7. **proud**) _____ and joy as they marked the (8. **history**) _____ milestone. Nguyen Thi Thu Phuong, from Thai Binh, said: "This is my first time seeing fireworks in Ho Chi Minh City. I wanted to enjoy every moment of the (9. **commemorate**) _____ occasion with my family. This is definitely a(n) (10. **forget**) _____ experience."

PART IV: READING COMPREHENSION (2.5 points)

Question 1: Read the passage and choose a suitable word to fill in each blank. (1 point)

Technology

When faced with some new and possibly bewildering technological changes, most people react in one of two ways. They (1) _____ from anything new, either claiming that it is unnecessary or too complicated or that it somehow makes life less than human. Or they learn to (2) _____ to the new invention, and eventually (3) _____ how they could possibly have existed without it. Take computers as an example. For many of us, they still represent a (4) _____ to our freedom, and give us a frightening sense of a future in which all (5) _____ will be taken by machines. This may be because they seem mysterious, and difficult to understand. Ask most people what they can use a home computer for, and you usually get (6) _____ answers about how 'they give you information'. In fact, even those of us who are familiar with computers, and use them in our daily work, have very (7) _____ idea of how they work. But it does not take long to learn how to operate a business programme, even if things occasionally go wrong (8) _____ no apparent reason. Presumably, much the same happened when the telephone and the television became widespread. What seems to alarm most people is the speed of technological change, rather than change itself. And the (9) _____ that are made to new technology may well have a point to them, since change is not always an improvement. As discovered during power cuts, there is a lot to be said for the oil lamp, the coal fire, and forms of entertainment, such as books or board games, that don't have to be (10) _____ in to work.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. react | B. hesitate | C. recoil | D. withdraw |
| 2. A. adapt | B. react | C. conform | D. use |
| 3. A. decide | B. wonder | C. suppose | D. admit |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 4. A. merit | B. risk | C. control | D. threat |
| 5. A. measures | B. decisions | C. chances | D. instructions |
| 6. A. vague | B. such | C. straight | D. hundreds |
| 7. A. a little | B. little | C. rich | D. faintest |
| 8. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. for |
| 9. A. objections | B. appliances | C. criticisms | D. fears |
| 10. A. wired | B. batteries | C. plugged | D. connected |

Question 2: Read the following passage and choose the best answers. (1 point)

What happens psychologically when one is lost at sea? Why does one person survive while another perishes? Is there a personality type that makes one person better at handling the elements, fear and loneliness? Until recently, science has been completely in the dark about what makes a survivor. Now experts are intensifying their search to demystify the psychology of survival, analysing personality traits among people who **triumph over** life-threatening crises, and those who succumb.

In a life-threatening situation, the brain immediately triggers a state of shock, sending alarms through the body. Your emergency response system shifts into gear. Blood pressure rises, muscles tense, adrenalin pumps. If you survive initially, you then shift mental gears to longer-term planning – whatever you have to do to survive. Next you go into the resistance phase; a chronic coping state, in which the body tries to maintain balance in the face of threat, danger and deprivation.

Later, one of two things happens: you enter an exhaustion phase, in which the coping mechanisms is overwhelmed, you lose strength, and die – as often happens – or you persevere long enough and get rescued or escape the situation. Who survives, it turns out, is not determined by age, physical stamina, or experience. Although one would expect people who are fitter to be the best candidates to make it back alive, the mind, that great trickster, is not ruled by logic.

Last summer, for example, a sailboat sank. It was being steered by Nicholas Abbott, who often transported pleasure boats from the Caribbean to New York. With him was his friend, Janet Culver, a reserved woman, not a risk-taker, making her first long-distance cruise. If you worked for an insurance agency, you would bet Abbott would be the one to return alive. Yet he is the one who died. After 10 days adrift in a tiny dinghy, battling 16-foot waves and thundershowers, Abbott – hungry, thirsty, and delirious – said he was going to swim home, jumped overboard and drowned. Culver, covered with sun blisters and too weak to sit, would not give up. “Each day I stayed alive was another chance to be rescued,” she told me. “Something deep inside told me to hang on one more day.” While Abbott let his depression get the better of him, Culver evaluated his situation in small, manageable increments. She kept her mind open. It is important to remain mentally active, dwelling on positive things. “Don’t give up”, say the experts. “Drive your thoughts to things that make you happy. Have fantasies. In other words, play games with your mind. Don’t let it play tricks on you, which experts say it does.

The mind goes from hope for rescue, to isolation, to depression. These feelings come, go and vary in order. You have a better chance of survival with other people there. Just being able to say “I’m not going to do what he’s doing” helps handle negative thinking. Highly destructive is the “last chance” phenomenon: rescue is visible, but they don’t see you. You start thinking “That was my only chance; they won’t be back again!” Then you feel **doomed**. In the end, long-term exposure causes delirium. You start drinking salt water, which causes more delusions. In the cold, people sometimes start shedding garments and a trail of clothes is found. Paradoxically, these people interpret their coldness as warmth.

Researchers studying people who triumph over life-threatening crises are finding survivors share common personality traits: high self-esteem and optimism. Often the difference in mental, rather than physical toughness determines who will endure. Survivors often have a strong belief system outside themselves, in family and religion. Once you give into the sense of abandonment, you give up. Survivors tend to be tenacious in a self-preserving way. They do the right things under pressure. Even though Culver was technically less skilled at sea, she didn’t lose her head. Abbott **panicked**, left the safest position, and exposed himself to death. The experts attribute this fighting spirit to an immeasurable factor. They can measure weight, age, sex, swimming ability, flotation, quality of clothing – finite things. But they can’t measure the will to live. The only true measure of **it** is who stares into the abyss and doesn’t blink.

1. Until recently, scientists _____ in extreme situations.
 - A. have no knowledge of why some people are less vulnerable
 - B. have been experimenting with people in extreme situations
 - C. believe that the personality of a survivor was defined by fear
 - D. have not been interested in what makes a survivor
2. Which best replaces the phrase **triumph over**?
 - A. surrender
 - B. fail
 - C. defeat
 - D. tolerate
3. According to the writer, _____.
 - A. a failure of coping mechanisms comes before the exhaustion phase
 - B. survival depends on how healthy you are
 - C. you need to be intelligent to survive a dangerous situation
 - D. there are a number of phases in the survival process
4. Why is it surprising that Janet Culver survived?
 - A. She had little or no relevant sailing experience.
 - B. She didn't take Abbott's advice.
 - C. She didn't appear to have a very strong character.
 - D. She was nervous of being at sea.
5. Why does the writer mention an insurance agency?
 - A. To explain the reasonability of Abbott's death.
 - B. To tell what people generally predict.
 - C. To reveal a bad habit of an insurance agent.
 - D. To emphasize a terrible mistake of insurance companies.
6. Which has the closest meaning to **doomed**?
 - A. proactive
 - B. unlucky
 - C. optimistic
 - D. hopeless
7. What does the word **it** refer to?
 - A. weight
 - B. swimming ability
 - C. the will to live
 - D. quality of clothing
8. Why can't scientists measure the will to live?
 - A. Because it is different in every person.
 - B. Because it is an abstract quality.
 - C. Because it changes throughout a person's life.
 - D. Because people are reluctant to be analysed in such a way.
9. Which has the closest meaning to **panicked**?
 - A. cohesive
 - B. resolute
 - C. calmed down
 - D. freaked out
10. What do you think is the best title of the passage?
 - A. Survival at Sea
 - B. Nicholas Abbott
 - C. Janet Culver
 - D. Death at Sea

Question 3: Read the following passage and choose the correct heading (A-F) for each paragraph below. There is one more heading, which you do not need to use. (0.5 point)

Night Photography in Autumn

List of Headings

- A. How chance contributes to conditions being right
- B. Concern about the changing environment
- C. The process of photographing animals at night is getting easier
- D. How human developments are affecting wildlife
- E. A season that may seem unsuitable for photographers
- F. No longer too expensive

[1. _____] November in the northern hemisphere is not the most inspiring of months for the photographer. The days shorten appreciably as winter approaches and the last autumn leaves are blown free by high winds and frequent rain. Nature seems dormant, as many birds have long since flown to climates, fungi break through the earth, and many animal species sleep until spring's warm awakening. It would seem a good time also to put the camera to bed and forget about photography until the first snowfall. Well, not quite. With the days being shorter and daylight less bright, November is an excellent month to turn your attention to what can be found in the long darkness from dusk to dawn. In the nocturnal hours a vast number of life forms still thrive, and provide a completely different set of subjects to those the daylight hours present.

[2. _____] As the most noticeable object in the night sky, the moon is an obvious subject when making your initial attempts at night photography. The timing of an evening moonrise is important to know because, not only does it vary according to the time of year, but the moon always appears largest at this point, when it is closest to the horizon. To capture the moon at its brilliant best, you need a bit of luck too: a time when its brightest phase – a full moon – coincides with the ideal weather forecast of a cloudless night sky. The moon is not a direct light source such as the sun or the stars; instead, it is reflecting the light of the sun hitting its surface. On such a night, a full moon will reflect only about ten percent of the sunlight, but that is still enough to illuminate buildings, trees, bridges and other landscape features.

[3. _____] With today's cameras, far detail can be rendered. Whole constellations consisting of thousands of points of starlight filling the frame and even galaxies such as our own Milky Way can be captured. This is a type of night photography for which few of us had suitable equipment a decade ago, but now it has become accessible to all photographers, thanks to the much improved, affordable technology. However, photographers choosing to shoot the moon may be less concerned by this, as they tend to prefer to use telephoto lenses to magnify the size of the moon, particularly when it is low in the sky and can be shown in relation to a landmark or recognisable structure within the frame.

[4. _____] Of course, the nocturnal world offers other subjects closer to the ground, some that are even familiar to us by day. As cities and towns spread further into our green spaces, some wild animals move further afield to escape our intrusions, while others adapt to their new urbanised surroundings. In European cities, sightings of foxes at night are increasingly common, as they thrive thanks to the cover of darkness and a ready supply of residents' waste bins, which they use as feeding stations. Deer and wild boar are larger mammals that have also adapted to the urban fringes in recent years, emerging from the cover of parks and nearby forests to forage in residential gardens by night.

[5. _____] Such is the proliferation of urban wildlife that some photographers now specialise on documenting the nocturnal animals that have developed a taste for city nightlife. The improvement in camera technology that has made night sky images more accessible has also extended the creative repertoire of the wildlife photographer. It is now possible to photograph some wild species at night, or soon after dusk, without having to always resort to the use of specialist equipment. More exciting still is how the techniques of astro-photography and the wildlife camera-trap have combined in recent years, to produce images of nocturnal animals against a background of a star-studded night sky. This marriage of two photographic genres has created an innovative style of night photography.

PART V: WRITING (2 points)

Question 1: Rewrite the sentences beginning with the given words/phrases. (0.3 point)

1. You were wrong to tell off the child in front of the others.

→ You should _____

2. She agreed to go out to dinner with him because she assumed he was not married.

→ Had she _____

3. They said that two Vietnamese students had won gold medals in the 59th Mendelev Olympiad.

→ Two Vietnamese students were _____

Question 2: Rewrite the sentences with the given words. (0.2 point)

1. Any complaint email from customers must be dealt with before any other matters. (**PRIORITY**)

→ Any complaint email from customers _____ over other matters.

2. Good night's sleeps are very good for mental health. (**WONDERS**)

→ Good night's sleeps _____ mental health.

Question 3: Essay writing (1.5 points)

Some people believe that students are losing their self-study skill due to technological advances and busy school life. Do you agree with the statement?

In about 250 words, write an essay to express your opinion. Use reasons and relevant examples to support your writing.

[illegible]