

**PART A: LISTENING (20 points)**

**HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU**

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần.
- Thí sinh có 20 giây để đọc câu hỏi trước mỗi phần và 20 giây để hoàn thành câu trả lời cuối mỗi phần. Sau khi kết thúc nghe có 2 phút để hoàn chỉnh câu trả lời.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh đã có trong đề thi.

**Part 1. Listen to a customer speaking to telephone support and decide whether the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) according to what you hear.**

1. Jackie was informed about the problem with one of the serves.
2. The software David wanted to know is the best-selling product.
3. Jackie confirmed that the Mac version was in stock.
4. David would have the software delivered on Wednesday.
5. David finally decided to buy Windows Professional edition.

**Part 2. Listen to a part of a radio interview with a man who is the director of an Environmental Centre and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording.**

The working displays are located in the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the countryside, including methods to harness sun and wind for power, and various forms of (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

Everyone from (8) \_\_\_\_\_ visitors, tourists, environmental specialists to school children doing environmental projects is welcome.

The majority of the courses take 3 days apart from (9) \_\_\_\_\_ ones in the summer.

Accommodation is provided in (10) \_\_\_\_\_ wooden cabins containing two to five beds.

The Centre restaurant serves (11) \_\_\_\_\_ vegetarian food prepared by an excellent chef.

Though smoking in the building is not allowed, the Centre provides a (12) \_\_\_\_\_ and informal atmosphere.

The Natural Gardening courses educate people about herbs, climbing plants and plants with special (13) \_\_\_\_\_ or perfumes.

The Centre has designed (14) \_\_\_\_\_ helping people save water when washing and drinking.

The cost of the courses is (15) \_\_\_\_\_, making it suitable to individuals' affordability.

**Part 3. Listen to a radio interview with the gardening experts Jed and Helena Stone and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D which fits best according to what you hear.**

16. How does Helena feel about the use of Jed's name for their joint business?

- A. annoyed because she is inferior to Jed
- B. grateful for the benefits the name has brought her
- C. occasionally frustrated that her contribution is ignored
- D. astonished that they have an easily remembered name

17. What is Jed's attitude to his public profile?

- A. He takes pride in the way it reflects his accomplishments.
- B. He is sad that it prevents him from participating in outdoors activities.
- C. He is happy when complete strangers often communicate with him.
- D. He now adores it more now than he did when he was younger.

18. How did Helena feel about her work on The Travel Show?

- A. She was satisfied with having more opportunities to travel.

- B. She was under obligation to do it at that particular time.  
 C. She would have enjoyed it more in different situations.  
 D. It was a reasonable alternative to her previous job.
19. What explanation did Helena give for the name of the garden?  
 A. It allowed them to test a wide variety of options.  
 B. It drastically changed her choice of colours.  
 C. It encouraged her to adopt innovative ideas.  
 D. It provided a useful framework for the project.
20. According to Jed, what does the name “jewel garden” mean?  
 A. It is a way to impart his philosophy of design to people.  
 B. It is a positive way to combine the past and present.  
 C. It is a desire to experiment with new concepts.  
 D. It is an appropriate one for something so attractive.

### PART B: PHONETICS (5 points)

*I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced different from that of the others in the same line and write A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.*

- |                         |                      |                      |                       |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 21. A. crook <u>ed</u>  | B. ragge <u>d</u>    | C. jagge <u>d</u>    | D. notice <u>d</u>    |
| 22. A. abo <u>ar</u> d  | B. keybo <u>ar</u> d | C. cupbo <u>ar</u> d | D. overbo <u>ar</u> d |
| 23. A. encl <u>os</u> e | B. suppo <u>s</u> e  | C. compo <u>s</u> e  | D. purpo <u>s</u> e   |

*II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others in the same line and write A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.*

- |                   |                |                |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 24. A. evaporate  | B. mausoleum   | C. computerize | D. compulsory   |
| 25. A. veterinary | B. preliminary | C. incendiary  | D. contemporary |

### PART C: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (25 points)

*I. Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Write the answers on your answer sheet.*

26. Dave's mother was the first person in his family (**hear**) \_\_\_\_\_ the news of his promotion.  
 27. (**convince**) \_\_\_\_\_ of the advantages of studying overseas several times, the students were determined to apply for the scholarship.  
 28. If she (**inform**) \_\_\_\_\_ earlier about the schedule change, she would not have missed the interview.  
 29. It's the family doctor's recommendation that he (**not stay**) \_\_\_\_\_ up late for the sake of his health.  
 30. The missing scientist is believed (**live**) \_\_\_\_\_ in a remote mountainous area for several months.

*II. Supply the correct form of the words in capital. Write the answers on your answer sheet.*

31. The committee remained \_\_\_\_\_ despite mounting pressure from the media and the public. (**FLEX**)  
 32. The program aims at people wanting to \_\_\_\_\_ or hone their technique in technological field. (**SKILL**)  
 33. He is \_\_\_\_\_ polite and tries desperately to understand other people's views. (**FAIL**)  
 34. The books are printed on \_\_\_\_\_ paper so that they will last for generations. (**ACID**)  
 35. When I was a child, my family couldn't afford new clothes at Tet. Therefore, I always had to wear my sister's \_\_\_\_\_. (**CAST**)

*III. The passage below contains 5 mistakes. Find out the mistakes and write the correct answers on your answer sheet.*

*Example: frequent → frequently*

Adolescent risk-taking behaviors **frequent** occur in peer-group settings, yet gender differences in susceptibility to deviant peer pressure remains unclear. A review of 26 studies identifying two major trends: adolescent males were often found to be more vulnerable than peer influences encouraging risky behaviors, or no consistent gender difference was observed. Only two studies suggested that females were more susceptible than males. Researchers propose that gender socialization may explain why boys are more likely to conform to risky peer expectations, as if such behaviors are often associated with traditionally masculine ideals. Additionally, methodological limitations, including the use of male-oriented risk-taking assessments, may obscure actual gender differences. The review recommends further research to develop more effective interventions for adolescents.

**IV. Choose the word/ phrase that best fits the gap in each of the following sentences and write A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.**

41. Just think, \_\_\_\_\_ two years' time, we'll be 18!  
 A. under                      B. in                      C. after                      D. over
42. *Emily and Jane are talking about their holiday:*  
 - Emily: "It's nearly the end of the holiday already"  
 - Jane: " \_\_\_\_\_!"  
 A. Let's call it a day                      B. It's a small world  
 C. How time flies                      D. There's nothing to it
43. The witness finally agreed, \_\_\_\_\_ reluctantly, to help us.  
 A. let alone                      B. thereby                      C. nonetheless                      D. albeit
44. There was hardly \_\_\_\_\_ money left in my bank account. I'm a penniless student.  
 A. any                      B. no                      C. some                      D. more
45. \_\_\_\_\_ AI- driven technology is undeniable.  
 A. It is our life that benefits from                      B. That our life benefits from  
 C. What benefits from our life                      D. Our life benefits from
46. The volunteers \_\_\_\_\_ gave of their time and energy to help the poor.  
 A. hesitantly                      B. unstintingly                      C. incessantly                      D. reluctantly
47. The professor's lecture was so \_\_\_\_\_ that even the most attentive students struggled to follow.  
 A. convoluted                      B. succinct                      C. profound                      D. lucid
48. The police are often soft on young offenders. All they do is give them \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a pat on the back                      B. a pain in the neck  
 C. a slap on the wrist                      D. a pack on the cheek
49. The singer is always surrounded by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of assistants, hairdressers, make-up artists, and bodyguards.  
 A. following                      B. clique                      C. staff                      D. entourage
50. Before launching the new software, the team needed to \_\_\_\_\_ any remaining bugs and issues to ensure a smooth user experience.  
 A. iron out                      B. brush up on                      C. run through                      D. set up

#### **PART D: READING (30 points)**

**I. Read the following passage then fill in each gap with ONE suitable word. Write the answers on your answer sheet.**

In the desert areas that surround Tucson city, USA, students spend hundreds of hours on yellow buses each year getting to and fro their schools. But when mobile internet equipment was (51) \_\_\_\_\_ on a yellow school bus, the bored, often noisy, teens were (52) \_\_\_\_\_ into quiet, studious individuals. District officials got the idea (53) \_\_\_\_\_ occasional drives on school bus to Phoenix, two hours each way, realizing that when they went in (54) \_\_\_\_\_, one person could drive and the other could work using a laptop and a wireless card. They wondered if internet access on a school bus could boost students' academic productivity, too.

But the idea for what students call "the internet bus" really took shape when the district's chief information officer (55) \_\_\_\_\_ across an article about having internet access in cars. He thought, "What (56) \_\_\_\_\_ you could put that in a bus?"

The officials have been delighted to see the (57) \_\_\_\_\_ of homework getting done, both morning and evening, as the internet bus picks up and drops off students along the 70-minute drive. Although some students spend their time playing games or visiting social networking (58) \_\_\_\_\_, most students do make use of their travel time to study.

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

**II. Read the passage and choose the best option to complete the passage. Write your answers in the space provided.**

Crows have yet again confounded scientists with their remarkable problem-solving skills. Researchers carried out an experiment on a group of New Caledonian crows, in (59) \_\_\_\_\_ their food was placed in a passageway too narrow for their beaks to access. (60) \_\_\_\_\_, four out of eight birds spontaneously put together two short sticks located nearby to make a longer fishing rod-type device to enable them to reach the food. In the wild, crows have been known to also use leaves, rocks and even their own feathers to facilitate (61) \_\_\_\_\_ impossible tasks. They even craft and use hooks to snare insects.

How intelligence (62) \_\_\_\_\_ was studied in one cleverly-designed experiment when birds were given to use a kind of (63) \_\_\_\_\_ machine to prompt rewards. By studying the birds' (64) \_\_\_\_\_ abilities, the researchers hope that their findings could help the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology. (65) \_\_\_\_\_ with these tasks, unlike anything crows would come upon in nature, the birds in the study adapted their own (66) \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour to complete the fabricated tests.

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

- |                    |                  |              |                |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 59. A. that        | B. which         | C. where     | D. what        |
| 60. A. Thereby     | B. Instead       | C. However   | D. Therefore   |
| 61. A. likely      | B. likewise      | C. wisely    | D. otherwise   |
| 62. A. intensifies | B. evolves       | C. amplifies | D. accumulates |
| 63. A. vending     | B. purchasing    | C. roaming   | D. wondering   |
| 64. A. behavioral  | B. communicative | C. nesting   | D. cognitive   |
| 65. A. Covered     | B. Equipped      | C. Presented | D. Supplied    |
| 66. A. instinctual | B. intuitive     | C. intrinsic | D. inherent    |

**III. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question that follows. Write A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet.**

Digital amnesia refers to the tendency of individuals to forget information that can be easily retrieved through digital devices. In today's technology-driven society, smartphones, cloud storage, and search engines have become indispensable tools for storing phone numbers, passwords, appointments, and even personal memories. As a result, people increasingly externalize cognitive responsibilities that were once managed internally by the human brain. Although this dependence greatly improves convenience and efficiency, researchers argue that excessive reliance on technology may undermine the brain's natural ability to retain and recall information.

The phenomenon is particularly prevalent among younger generations who have grown up in technologically mediated environments. Rather than memorizing factual knowledge, many individuals simply remember how to access information online. Psychologists suggest that this behavioral adaptation alters cognitive processing patterns. Since the brain tends to preserve information considered valuable or indispensable, data perceived as permanently accessible through technology is less likely to be encoded into long-term memory. Consequently, people may struggle to recollect even basic details without digital assistance, thereby developing a subtle dependency on technological aids.

Nevertheless, some scholars argue that concerns surrounding digital amnesia are somewhat exaggerated. Delegating routine mnemonic tasks to technology may liberate cognitive resources for more advanced intellectual activities such as abstract reasoning, creativity, and critical analysis. In

this sense, technology should not necessarily be viewed as a replacement for human cognition, but rather as an augmentation of **it**. Similar anxieties emerged in the past when writing systems and calculators first appeared, yet society eventually adapted to these innovations without severe intellectual decline.

Despite these potential benefits, excessive dependence on digital technology may still engender negative psychological and social consequences. Constant notifications and immediate access to information are associated with diminished attention spans and increasingly superficial engagement with knowledge. Furthermore, excessive screen dependence can weaken interpersonal communication, as face-to-face interactions are often replaced by digitally mediated exchanges. Many educators therefore advocate maintaining a more judicious balance between technological convenience and active cognitive engagement. Activities such as extensive reading, deliberate memorization, and intellectual discussions are believed to strengthen cognitive resilience in the digital age.

(Adapted from *Articles published by BBC Future and Harvard Digital Review*)

67. The word **undermine** in paragraph 1 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. destabilize                      B. alleviate                      C. stabilize                      D. enhance
68. According to paragraph 2, why is digitally stored information less likely to remain in long-term memory?
- A. Information online is generally too complicated to remember effectively.  
B. The brain selectively retains information perceived to be important.  
C. The young possess inherently weaker memory capabilities.  
D. Electronic devices permanently weaken neurological functions.
69. The word **it** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. human cognition                      B. an abstract reasoning  
C. a replacement                      D. an intellectual activity
70. Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?
- A. Technological advancements consistently made a contribution to intellectual decline.  
B. Impaired cognitive functions which were perennially caused by technology are irreversible.  
C. Some scholars believe technology can reduce memory burdens to enhance cognition.  
D. The introduction of writing systems actually signaled the onset of digital amnesia.
71. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
- A. There is an absolute agreement among scholars that technology does harm to cognition.  
B. Memorization has been considered totally irrelevant to modern education.  
C. Excessive exposure to notifications may contribute to lapses of concentration.  
D. Digital amnesia exclusively has negative impacts on young adults.
72. The word **mnemonic** in paragraph 3 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. intriguing                      B. daunting                      C. challenging                      D. memorizing
73. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- A. The lack of active mental engagement may lead to the deterioration of cognitive resilience.  
B. Overreliance on technology certainly sustain the need of interpersonal communication.  
C. The appearance of previous innovations caused a severe decline in intellectual capabilities.  
D. Experts in educational landscape prioritize active cognitive engagement over technology.
74. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
- A. The major threat of technology results from the disappearance of traditional memorization techniques.  
B. Digital amnesia reflects the complex relationship between technology and human cognition.  
C. Younger generations are intellectually dependent because of excessive smartphone usage.  
D. People may have difficulty in memorizing detailed information without necessary digital assistance.

**IV. Read the following passage and choose the most suitable sentence from A – G to fill in each gap. There is one extra sentence that you don't need to use. Write the answers on your answer sheet.**

Think you're spending too much time scrolling on your phone? You're not alone. The average American adult logs over two hours a day on social media, while teens double that on platforms like TikTok and Instagram. (75) \_\_\_\_\_ But does stepping away from your feed really make a difference? Researchers say yes, and the benefits for your brain and well-being might surprise you.

(76) \_\_\_\_\_ But finding the willpower to cut back is not an easy feat, thanks to how social media taps into our brain's reward system. (77) \_\_\_\_\_. Based on what we know about how drugs and alcohol affect the brain, we can infer that a similar process takes place when we check social media, with every like, comment, or cute cat video triggering a surge of dopamine, the brain's "feel-good" chemical.

However, our brain is designed to maintain an overall dopamine balance - what Lembke describes as a teeter-totter mechanism. (78) \_\_\_\_\_. Over time, this can lead us into a state of "dopamine deficit," where we need more time online to get back to feeling normal. (79) \_\_\_\_\_.

There is no one-size-fits-all solution when it comes to social media detoxing. (80) \_\_\_\_\_. What's key is to make realistic goals to bring down our usual social media consumption. Some people may want to give it up entirely while others may want to cut down time spent on social media by half.

**The missing sentences:**

- A. Many of us suspect we spend too much time scrolling - a concern underscored by Oxford University Press selecting "brain rot" as 2024's word of the year
- B. Hitting "pause" on this social-media-induced dopamine cycle can allow the brain to reset reward pathways, Lembke says, allowing us to stop the kind of compulsive overconsumption that leads to "brain rot."
- C. Endless scrolling eventually disrupts this balance, prompting the brain to compensate by producing less dopamine or slowing its transmission
- D. Excessive social media use can mean different things to different people
- E. Anna Lembke, addiction medicine expert and author of *Dopamine Nation: Finding Balance in the Age of Indulgence*, explains that people can get addicted to digital media just like they can get addicted to drugs.
- F. Whether you decide to stop using social media for a few weeks or limit your everyday use for some time, you'll probably find the first few days are the hardest to get through.
- G. As experts warn of the addictive features of social networks, more people are looking for ways to break free - evidenced by a 60 percent surge in Google searches for "social media detox" in recent months.

## **PART E: WRITING (20 points)**

**I. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. Write the answers on your answer sheet.**

81. Jack works effectively under the pressure of time.

→ The \_\_\_\_\_

82. It was wrong of me to turn down their job offer.

→ I shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_

83. Although Mr. Pike loves his daughter, he can't tolerate her inappropriate behaviour.

→ Much \_\_\_\_\_

84. "I'm sorry, Angela. I've damaged your car", said Martin.

→ Martin \_\_\_\_\_

85. Perhaps no one will ever know what happened on that fateful night.

→ What \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the given words so that it keeps the same meaning. Do not change the form of the words given. Write the answers on your answer sheet.**

86. For her, his talent as an actor was astonishing. (HOW)



This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.