

PART A. PHONETICS (1.0 points)

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each question. Write A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>fit</u> | B. <u>sit</u> | C. <u>kick</u> | D. <u>bike</u> |
| 2. A. <u>city</u> | B. <u>candy</u> | C. <u>cooker</u> | D. <u>culture</u> |
| 3. A. <u>lived</u> | B. <u>served</u> | C. <u>turned</u> | D. <u>picked</u> |

II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others in each question. Write A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 4. A. picture | B. invite | C. advise | D. decide |
| 5. A. important | B. historic | C. pollution | D. educate |

PART B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (4.0 points)

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

6. I often (stay) _____ up late at night.
7. Last night, when I came, they (watch) _____ TV.
8. My sister is fond of (read) _____ books in her free time.
9. Mr. Mathew wishes he (be) _____ in Sapa now.
10. You (study) _____ hard, you will pass the final exam.

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

11. Play sports and you will be _____ and active. **HEALTH**
12. Ms. Jane is old, but she can run _____. **QUICK**
13. Learning new skills is a good way to build your _____. **CONFIDENT**
14. We are joining hands to _____ our classroom with flowers and pictures. **BEAUTY**
15. He is a(n) _____ person because he never keeps his promises. **RELY**

III. Choose the word or phrase that best fits the gap in each of the following sentences. Write A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

16. My parents want me to become _____ teacher in the future.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø (no article)
17. This is Ms. White, my English teacher. I love _____ very much.

- A. him B. her C. he D. she
18. Mr. Brown was born _____ England on January 12, 1979.
A. at B. on C. for D. in
19. That is the girl _____ often volunteers to clean up the local park.
A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
20. It was raining heavily, _____ we still went on a picnic as planned.
A. because B. so C. but D. though
21. David plays pickleball the _____ in our school sports club.
A. skillfully as B. skillfully C. more skillfully D. most skillfully
22. Peter and Mary are talking about the environmental project:
• Peter: "Why don't we collect used paper for our school's green project?"
• Mary: "_____"
A. You're welcome. B. Yes, I do. C. Not at all. D. That's a great idea!
23. The plane _____ at 7:00 a.m, so we need to arrive at the airport early.
A. takes off B. gets up C. turns off D. puts on
24. Skilled _____ in my village made these beautiful crafts.
A. doctors B. artisans C. singers D. pilots
25. In the future, technology will play an important _____ in education.
A. job B. work C. role D. task

PART C. READING (3.0 points)

I. Read the following passage and choose the most suitable word from the ones given in the box to fill in each gap. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

important	history	give	in	highly
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The Vietnam Football Federation (VFF) is preparing a long-term development strategy which centers on the current U17 generation after the team qualified for the FIFA U17 World Cup 2026 for the first time in (26) _____. This achievement makes Vietnam's U17 team the third Vietnamese 11-a-side national team to reach a FIFA World Cup tournament, after the U19 team under coach Hoang Anh Tuan and the women's national team (27) _____ 2023. Including futsal, Vietnam has now appeared in football World Cup tournaments five times.

VFF considers this U17 generation an (28) _____ foundation for the country's greater ambition: qualifying for the senior FIFA World Cup in 2034. VFF President Tran Quoc Tuan said the current U17 players were (29) _____ promising and needed long-term investment. He also emphasized that tournaments such as the AFC U17 Asian Cup and the FIFA U17 World Cup would (30) _____ young players valuable experience and help them become more mature, resilient and ready for professional football.

(Adapted from: <https://vietnamnet.vn/>)

II. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to fill in each gap. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

Modern cities are full of traffic and pollution. (31) _____ scientists believe these problems will become worse and make life in cities far more difficult in the future. But, what will happen if the biggest challenge for cities is something else?

Cities need energy to survive. They cannot function without electricity or petrol, (32) _____ we get from fossil fuels. But one day, fossil fuels might run out. As a result, we won't have electricity for heating and cooling systems. (33) _____ transport will come to a stop and schools, shops and other services will not be able to operate.

Fortunately, alternative energy can help us to deal with this challenge. (34) _____ example, all city buildings can use energy from the sun and wind for electricity and heating. It's possible for cities to survive without fossil fuels if we invest in alternative energy. This will also help (35) _____ the planet a better place.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 31. A. Many | B. Much | C. Every | D. Little |
| 32. A. who | B. which | C. where | D. whose |
| 33. A. Portable | B. Remote | C. Common | D. Public |
| 34. A. In | B. Of | C. From | D. For |
| 35. A. come | B. make | C. do | D. have |

III. Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best answer A, B, C or D. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

In a report by WHO, around 13 million deaths happen each year due to environmental issues. To make it worse, many diseases are the result of living in a low-quality environment. Lung diseases, asthma, stroke and heart issues are some of the examples. Green living such as making environment-friendly, sustainable food choices, and energy conservation can help reduce pollution to some extent.

Firstly, the consumption of healthier foods can contribute to reducing pollution. People can start by consuming eco-friendly foods from local farmers such as organic and seasonal foods, etc. Farmers produce them with fewer pesticides that go into human bodies. Too much exposure to pesticides harms the human body and as a result, people face many health issues like lack of immunity and even cancer.

Secondly, through energy conservation, people are saving both natural resources as well as money. The light bulbs and other electrical appliances in the market produce 2.3 billion tons of carbon dioxide, which pollutes the air severely. Today there are LED bulbs available in the market that are eco-friendly and also save energy. Using such energy-efficient appliances reduces up to 30% of the annual electricity bill.

(Adapted from: <https://www.njournal.co.uk/2021>)

36. What is the main idea of the passage?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. The effects of environment | B. The benefits of green living |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|

- C. The consumption of healthier foods D. Low-quality environment and diseases
37. Which disease is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1?
- A. asthma B. fevers C. heart diseases D. lung diseases
38. The word “**them**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
- A. local farmers B. people C. eco-friendly foods D. health issues
39. The word “**severely**” in paragraph 3 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
- A. seriously B. actively C. positively D. effectively
40. According to the passage, too much exposure to pesticides _____.
- A. is not harmful to the human body B. does not cause any health issues
- C. does harm to the human body D. helps reduce environment pollution

PART D. WRITING (2.0 points)

I. Rewrite each of the following sentences, beginning as shown so that the meaning stays the same.

41. He often washed his own clothes when he was a student.

→ He used _____.

42. It took her a year to learn how to play the guitar well.

→ She spent _____.

43. “Liz goes to school by bike every day.” she said.

→ She said that _____.

44. Preventing school violence is necessary.

→ It is _____.

45. Although he worked late last night, he didn’t feel tired.

→ However _____.

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.

46. Because I want to get a good job, I am trying to learn English every day. **SO**

→ I want _____.

47. Tom enjoys playing football with his friends after school. **INTERESTED**

→ Tom is _____.

48. The weather was so bad that we canceled our trip to Paris. **SUCH**

→ It _____.

49. She was only just recovering from the flu when she got stomach bug. **OVER**

→ She was _____.

50. He contributed substantially to the success of the school event. **CONTRIBUTION**

→ He _____.

----- HẾT -----

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ĐÁP ÁN THAM KHẢO

Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án
1	D	14	beautify	27	in	40	C
2	A	15	unreliable	28	important	41	used to wash
3	D	16	A	29	highly	42	spent a year learning
4	A	17	B	30	give	43	Liz went
5	D	18	D	31	A	44	necessary to prevent
6	stay	19	B	32	B	45	However late
7	were watching	20	C	33	D	46	so
8	reading	21	D	34	D	47	interested in
9	were	22	D	35	B	48	such bad weather
10	study	23	A	36	B	49	getting over
11	healthy	24	B	37	B	50	made a substantial contribution
12	quickly	25	C	38	C		
13	confidence	26	history	39	A		

PART A. PHONETICS

1. D. bike

A. fit /ɪ/, B. sit /ɪ/, C. kick /ɪ/, còn **bike** phát âm /aɪ/.

→ Khác âm “i”.

2.

A. city

city phát âm chữ **c** là /s/.

candy, cooker, culture phát âm chữ **c** là /k/.

→ Chọn A.

3. D. picked

lived, served, turned có đuôi **-ed** phát âm /d/.

picked có đuôi **-ed** phát âm /t/.

→ Chọn D.

4.

A. picture

picture nhấn âm 1: **PIC**-ture.

invite, advise, decide đều nhấn âm 2.

→ Chọn **A**.

5. D. educate

important, historic, pollution đều nhấn âm 2.

educate nhấn âm 1: **ED**-u-cate.

→ Chọn **D**.

PART B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Dạng đúng của động từ

6. I often stay up late at night.

Có trạng từ **often** → thì hiện tại đơn.

Chủ ngữ **I** nên động từ giữ nguyên: **stay**.

7. Last night, when I came, they were watching TV.

Hành động “đang xem TV” xảy ra thì hành động “tôi đến” chen vào.

Cấu trúc: **When + S + V2, S + was/were + V-ing**.

→ **were watching**.

8. My sister is fond of reading books in her free time.

Sau giới từ **of** dùng V-ing.

→ **reading**.

9. Mr. Mathew wishes he were in Sapa now.

Câu ước ở hiện tại: **wish + S + V2/were**.

Với động từ to be, thường dùng **were** cho mọi chủ ngữ.

→ **were**.

10. You study hard, you will pass the final exam.

Ý câu là điều kiện loại 1: “Nếu bạn học chăm chỉ, bạn sẽ vượt qua kì thi.”

Mệnh đề điều kiện dùng hiện tại đơn.

→ **study**.

Câu đầy đủ thường là: **If you study hard, you will pass the final exam**.

II. Dạng đúng của từ

11. Play sports and you will be healthy and active.

Sau **be** cần tính từ.

HEALTH → **healthy**: khỏe mạnh.

12. Ms. Jane is old, but she can run quickly.

Bỏ nghĩa cho động từ **run** cần trạng từ.

QUICK → **quickly**: nhanh.

13. Learning new skills is a good way to build your confidence.

Sau **your** cần danh từ.

CONFIDENT → **confidence**: sự tự tin.

14. We are joining hands to beautify our classroom with flowers and pictures.

Sau **to** cần động từ nguyên mẫu.

BEAUTY → **beautify**: làm đẹp.

15. He is a(n) unreliable person because he never keeps his promises.

“Never keeps his promises” nghĩa là không giữ lời hứa.

RELY → **reliable**: đáng tin cậy.

Thêm phủ định **un-** → **unreliable**: không đáng tin cậy.

III. Chọn đáp án đúng

16.

A. a

“My parents want me to become **a teacher**.”

Teacher là danh từ số ít, bắt đầu bằng âm phụ âm /t/.

→ Dùng **a**.

17. B. her

Ms. White là nữ, sau động từ **love** cần tân ngữ.

→ **her**.

18. D. in

Dùng **in** với quốc gia, thành phố, vùng lớn.

→ born **in** England.

19. B. who

“the girl” là người, sau đó thiếu chủ ngữ cho động từ **volunteers**.

→ Dùng đại từ quan hệ **who**.

20. C. but

Hai ý trái ngược: trời mưa to nhưng vẫn đi picnic.

→ **but**: nhưng.

21. D. most skillfully

Có **the** và so sánh trong phạm vi “in our school sports club”.

→ Dùng so sánh nhất: **the most skillfully**.

22. D. That's a great idea!

Peter đưa ra lời gợi ý: “Why don't we collect used paper...?”

Câu đáp phù hợp là đồng ý với gợi ý.

→ **That's a great idea!**

23.

A. takes off

Máy bay “cất cánh” là **take off**.

→ The plane **takes off** at 7:00 a.m.

24. B. artisans

“Beautiful crafts” là đồ thủ công đẹp.

Người làm đồ thủ công là **artisans**: thợ thủ công.

→ Chọn **B**.

25. C. role

Cụm đúng: **play an important role in...**

Nghĩa là “đóng vai trò quan trọng trong...”.

→ Chọn **C**.

PART C. READING

I. Điền từ trong khung

Từ cho sẵn: **important, history, give, in, highly**

26. history

“for the first time in history” = lần đầu tiên trong lịch sử.

→ **history**

27. in

Dùng **in** với năm.

→ **in 2023**.

28. important

“an important foundation” = một nền tảng quan trọng.

→ **important**

29. highly

“highly promising” = rất hứa hẹn.

→ **highly**

30. give

“give young players valuable experience” = cho các cầu thủ trẻ kinh nghiệm quý giá.

→ **give**

II. Điền đáp án A, B, C hoặc D

31.

A. Many

Sau chỗ trống là danh từ số nhiều **scientists**.

→ **Many scientists**.

32. B. which

“electricity or petrol, which we get from fossil fuels”

which thay cho electricity or petrol.

→ Chọn **B**.

33. D. Public

Cụm đúng: **public transport** = phương tiện giao thông công cộng.

→ Chọn **D**.

34. D. For

Cụm cố định: **For example** = ví dụ.

→ Chọn **D**.

35. B. make

Cụm: **make the planet a better place** = làm cho hành tinh trở thành nơi tốt đẹp hơn.

→ Chọn **B**.

III. Đọc hiểu

36. B. The benefits of green living

Bài đọc nói về sống xanh: ăn thực phẩm thân thiện môi trường, tiết kiệm năng lượng, giảm ô nhiễm.

→ Ý chính là **lợi ích của sống xanh**.

37. B. fevers

Đoạn 1 nhắc đến: lung diseases, asthma, stroke, heart issues.

Không nhắc đến **fevers**.

→ Chọn **B**.

38. C. eco-friendly foods

Câu trước nói: “consuming eco-friendly foods from local farmers...”

Câu sau: “Farmers produce them...”

→ **them** thay cho **eco-friendly foods**.

39.

A. seriously

“severely” nghĩa là nghiêm trọng, nặng nề.

Gần nghĩa nhất với **seriously**.

→ Chọn **A**.

40. C. does harm to the human body

Trong bài có câu: “Too much exposure to pesticides harms the human body.”

→ Quá nhiều tiếp xúc với thuốc trừ sâu gây hại cho cơ thể người.

→ Chọn **C**.

PART D. WRITING

I. Viết lại câu bắt đầu như đã cho

41.

He often washed his own clothes when he was a student.

→ **He used to wash his own clothes when he was a student.**

Giải thích:

used to + V diễn tả thói quen trong quá khứ, hiện tại không còn nữa.

42.

It took her a year to learn how to play the guitar well.

→ **She spent a year learning how to play the guitar well.**

Giải thích:

Cấu trúc:

It takes/took + someone + time + to V

= **Someone spends/spent + time + V-ing**

43.

“Liz goes to school by bike every day.” she said.

→ **She said that Liz went to school by bike every day.**

Giải thích:

Câu tường thuật: hiện tại đơn **goes** lùi thì thành quá khứ đơn **went**.

44.

Preventing school violence is necessary.

→ **It is necessary to prevent school violence.**

Giải thích:

Cấu trúc:

V-ing + is + adjective

= **It is + adjective + to V**

45.

Although he worked late last night, he didn't feel tired.

→ **However late he worked last night, he didn't feel tired.**

Giải thích:

However + adjective/adverb + S + V có nghĩa là “dù ... thế nào đi nữa”.

Ở đây: dù anh ấy làm việc muộn thế nào, anh ấy vẫn không thấy mệt.

II. Viết lại câu dùng từ cho sẵn

46. SO

Because I want to get a good job, I am trying to learn English every day.

→ **I want to get a good job, so I am trying to learn English every day.**

Giải thích:

Because + nguyên nhân, kết quả

= Nguyên nhân, so + kết quả

47. INTERESTED

Tom enjoys playing football with his friends after school.

→ **Tom is interested in playing football with his friends after school.**

Giải thích:

enjoy + V-ing = thích làm gì.

be interested in + V-ing = hứng thú với việc gì.

48. SUCH

The weather was so bad that we canceled our trip to Paris.

→ **It was such bad weather that we canceled our trip to Paris.**

Giải thích:

so + adjective + that

= such + adjective + noun + that.

Ở đây **weather** là danh từ không đếm được nên không dùng “a”.

49. OVER

She was only just recovering from the flu when she got stomach bug.

→ **She was only just getting over the flu when she got stomach bug.**

Giải thích:

get over an illness = khỏi bệnh, hồi phục sau bệnh.

“recover from the flu” = “get over the flu”.

50. CONTRIBUTION

He contributed substantially to the success of the school event.

→ **He made a substantial contribution to the success of the school event.**

Giải thích:

contribute to = đóng góp cho.

make a contribution to = có sự đóng góp cho.