

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. VOCABULARY

1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	account	(n)	/ə'kaʊnt/	bản ghi lại
2.	army	(n)	/'ɑ:mi/	quân đội
3.	attack	(n/v)	/ə'tæk/	cuộc tấn công/ tấn công
4.	battle	(n)	/'bætəl/	chiến trường
5.	biography	(n)	/baɪ'ɒgrəfi/	tiểu sử
6.	blockbuster	(n)	/'blɒk bʌstə/	bom tấn
7.	childhood	(n)	/'tʃaɪldhʊd/	thời thơ ấu
8.	death	(n)	/deθ/	cái chết
9.	diary	(n)	/'daɪəri/	nhật ký
10.	electronics	(n)	/,elek'trɒnɪks/	thiết bị điện tử
11.	enemy	(n)	/'enəmi/	kẻ thù
12.	general	(n)	/'dʒenərəl/	vị tướng
13.	genius	(n)	/'dʒi:niəs/	thiên tài
14.	hero	(n)	/'hɪərəʊ/	anh hùng
15.	innovation	(n)	/,ɪnə'veɪʃən/	sự đổi mới, sự cải tiến
16.	marriage	(n)	/'mærɪdʒ/	cuộc hôn nhân
17.	medicine	(n)	/'medsɪn/	y học
18.	military	(n)	/'mɪlɪtəri/	quân đội
19.	minor	(n)	/'maɪnə/	người vị thành niên
20.	navy	(n)	/'neɪvi/	hải quân
21.	phonograph	(n)	/'fəʊnəgrɑ:f/	máy hát, máy quay đĩa
22.	post	(n)	/pəʊst/	vị trí, chức vụ
23.	rule	(n/v)	/ru:l/	sự trị vì/ trị vì
24.	soldier	(n)	/'səʊldʒə/	người lính
25.	statement	(n)	/'steɪtmənt/	lời tuyên bố
26.	surgeon	(n)	/'sɜ:ʒən/	bác sĩ phẫu thuật
27.	youth	(n)	/ju:θ/	tuổi trẻ
28.	accessible	(adj)	/ək'sesəbəl/	có thể tiếp cận
29.	alive	(adj)	/ə'laɪv/	còn sống
30.	ambitious	(adj)	/æm'bɪʃəs/	hoài bão
31.	cutting-edge	(adj)	/'kʌtɪŋ-/edʒ/	vượt trội
32.	dedicated	(adj)	/'dedɪkeɪtɪd/	tận tụy
33.	full-length	(adj)	/'fʊl'leŋθ/	dài tập
34.	injured	(adj)	/'ɪndʒəd/	bị thương
35.	inspiring	(adj)	/ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ/	truyền cảm hứng
36.	lengthy	(adj)	/'leŋθi/	dài dòng
37.	powerful	(adj)	/'paʊəfəl/	hùng mạnh
38.	touch-screen	(adj)	/tʌʃ-/skri:n/	màn hình cảm ứng
39.	visionary	(adj)	/'vɪʒənəri/	có tầm nhìn
40.	well-educated	(adj)	/wel-/-'edʒʊkeɪtɪd/	được giáo dục tốt
41.	admire	(v)	/əd'maɪ/	ngưỡng mộ
42.	bond	(v)	/bɒnd/	kết thân (với ai)

43.	defeat	(v)	/dɪ'fi:t/	đánh bại
44.	diagnose	(v)	/'daɪəgnəʊz/	chẩn đoán
45.	resign	(v)	/rɪ'zam/	từ chức

2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
46.	devote to	(v)	/dɪ'vəʊt/ /tu:/	cống hiến cho
47.	on top of the world = on cloud nine = over the moon	(phrase)	/ɒn/ /tɒp/ /ɒv/ /ðə/ /wɜ:lɪd/ = /ɒn/ /klaʊd/ /naɪn/ = /'əʊvə/ /ðə/ /mu:n/	rất vui sướng, hạnh phúc
48.	biological parent	(adj-n)	/ˌbaɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ /'peərənt/	cha mẹ ruột
49.	Communist Party of Viet Nam	(phrase)	/'kɒmjənɪst/ /'pɑ:ti/ /ɒv/	Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam
50.	field hospital	(np)	/fi:ld/ /'hɒspɪtəl/	bệnh viện dã chiến
51.	historical figure	(adj-n)	/hɪ'stɒrɪkəl/ /'fɪɡə/	nhân vật lịch sử
52.	human being	(np)	/'hju:mən/ /'bi:ɪŋ/	con người
53.	impressive achievement	(adj-n)	/ɪm'presɪv/ /ə'ʃi:vmənt/	thành tích ấn tượng
54.	national hero	(adj-n)	/'næʃənəl/ /'hɪərəʊ/	anh hùng dân tộc
55.	pancreatic cancer	(adj-n)	/.pænkrɪ'ætɪk/ /'kænsə/	ung thư tuyến tụy
56.	resistance war	(np)	/rɪ'zɪstəns/ /wɔ:/	cuộc kháng chiến
57.	war hero	(np)	/wɔ:/ /'hɪərəʊ/	anh hùng chiến tranh
58.	attend school/ college	(v-n)	/ə'tend/ /sku:l/ /'kɒlɪdʒ/	đi học (trường đại học/ cao đẳng)
59.	be admired for	(phrase)	/bi:/ /əd'maɪəd/ /fɔ:/	được ngưỡng mộ vì
60.	be held in prison	(phrase)	/bi:/ /held/ /ɪn/ /'prɪzən/	bị giam giữ trong tù
61.	do one's duty	(phrase)	/du:/ wʌnz /'dju:ti/	làm nhiệm vụ
62.	fight the disease	(phrase)	/faɪt/ /ðə/ /di'zi:z/	chống lại bệnh
63.	hold the record	(phrase)	/həʊld/ /ðə/ /'rekɔ:d/	giữ kỷ lục
64.	bond over	(vp)	/bɒnd/ /'əʊvə/	kết thân vì cái gì
65.	carry out	(vp)	/'kæri/ /aʊt/	tiến hành
66.	drop out (of)	(vp)	/drɒp/ /aʊt/ (/əv/)	bỏ học
67.	pass away	(vp)	/pɑ:s/ /ə'weɪ/	qua đời

3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
68.	adopt	(v)	/ə'dɒpt/	nhận nuôi
69.	adoption	(n)	/ə'dɒpʃən/	việc nhận con nuôi
70.	animated	(adj)	/'ænɪmeɪtɪd/	hoạt hình
71.	animator	(n)	/'ænɪmeɪtə/	nhà làm phim hoạt hình
72.	computer animation	(np)	/kəm'pjʊ:tər/ /'ænɪ'meɪʃən/	hoạt hình máy tính
73.	computer-animated	(adj)	/kəm'pjʊ:tər-/ /'ænɪmeɪtɪd/	được vẽ trên máy tính
74.	contribute	(v)	/kən'trɪbjʊ:t/	cống hiến
75.	contribution	(n)	/.kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃən/	sự cống hiến
76.	determination	(n)	/dɪ'tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃən/	sự quyết tâm
77.	determined		/dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/	quyết tâm

78.	expand	(v)	/ɪksˈpænd/	mở rộng
79.	expanding	(adj)	/ɪksˈpændɪŋ/	mở rộng
80.	poem	(n)	/'pəʊɪm/	bài thơ
81.	poetry	(n)	/'pəʊɪtri/	thơ ca

II. PRONUNCIATION

Âm /eɪ/ và /əʊ/

1. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM ÂM /eɪ/

Phát âm bằng cách đọc âm /e/ rồi chuyển dần sang âm /ɪ/.

Cách phát âm âm /e/

- Bước 1: Miệng mở tự nhiên theo chiều ngang.
- Bước 2: Lưỡi nâng lên độ cao vừa phải.
- Bước 3: Giữ nguyên vị trí hai môi và phát âm âm /e/ thật gọn trong thời gian ngắn hơn 1 giây.

Cách phát âm âm /ɪ/

- Bước 1: Đặt răng trên và dưới cách xa nhau một khoảng nhỏ. Đưa lưỡi lên trên một chút và ra phía trước, nhưng không chạm vào răng trên. Để lưỡi trong tư thế tự nhiên và thư giãn.
- Bước 2: Miệng mở rộng ra hai bên.
- Bước 3: Hãy để không khí thoát ra tự nhiên từ khe hở giữa răng và lưỡi và phát âm âm /ɪ/.

Một số từ có chứa âm /eɪ/

Từ	Phiên âm
<u>n</u> avy	/'neɪvi/
st <u>a</u> tement	/'steɪtmənt/
anim <u>a</u> tor	/'ænimetə/
film-m <u>a</u> ker	/film-/-'meɪkə/
dedic <u>a</u> ted	/'dedɪketɪd/

2. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM ÂM /əʊ/

Phát âm bằng cách đọc âm /ə/ rồi chuyển dần sang âm /ʊ/.

Cách phát âm âm /ə/

- Bước 1: Mở miệng tự nhiên và thư giãn, giữ môi mở một chút.
- Bước 2: Đặt lưỡi trong tư thế tự nhiên, đầu lưỡi chạm nhẹ vào chân răng hàm dưới.
- Bước 3: Giữ nguyên vị trí lưỡi, phát âm âm /ə/ thật gọn trong thời gian ngắn hơn 1 giây.

Cách phát âm âm /ʊ/

- Bước 1: Đặt lưỡi ở vị trí tự nhiên, môi hơi tròn và đẩy ra phía trước.
- Bước 2: Phần cuống lưỡi được nâng lên trong khi phần đầu lưỡi hạ xuống.
- Bước 3: Giữ nguyên vị trí lưỡi, phát âm âm /ʊ/ thật gọn.

Một số từ có chứa âm /əʊ/

Từ	Phiên âm
her <u>o</u>	/'hɪə.rəʊ/
dev <u>o</u> te	/dɪ'vəʊt/
phon <u>o</u> graph	/'fəʊ.nə.grɑ:f/
diagn <u>o</u> se	/,daɪ.əg'nəʊz/
sold <u>ie</u> r	/'səʊl.dʒər/

III. GRAMMAR

Past simple and Past continuous (Quá khứ đơn và Quá khứ tiếp diễn)

1. PAST SIMPLE (QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)

a. Cách dùng:

STT	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
1.	Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ	I read a story about Steve Jobs yesterday. <i>Hôm qua tôi đã đọc một câu chuyện về Steve Jobs.</i>
2.	Diễn tả các hành động liên tiếp xảy ra	I went to the park, met my friend and then we

	trong quá khứ, các sự kiện chính trong câu chuyện	went to watch a movie about Steve Jobs together. <i>Tôi đến công viên, gặp bạn tôi và sau đó chúng tôi cùng nhau đi xem phim về Steve Jobs.</i>
3.	Diễn tả một hành động xen vào một hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ	Yesterday when I came home, my mother was reading a book about Dang Thuy Tram. <i>Hôm qua khi tôi về nhà, mẹ tôi đang đọc cuốn sách về Đặng Thùy Trâm.</i>

b. Công thức

- Câu khẳng định

Động từ to be	Động từ thường
S + was/ were + N/ Adj - I / He / She / It / Danh từ số ít / Danh từ không đếm được + was - We / You / They / Danh từ số nhiều + were	S + V-ed/V2

- Câu phủ định

Động từ to be	Động từ thường
S + was/ were not + N/ Adj was not = wasn't were not = weren't	S + did not + V (nguyên thể) did not = didn't

- Câu nghi vấn

Động từ to be	Động từ thường
Q: Was/ Were + S + N/ Adj? A: Yes, S + was/ were. No, S + wasn't/ weren't.	Q: Did + S + V (nguyên thể)? A: Yes, S + did. No, S + didn't.

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong quá khứ:

- Yesterday, yesterday morning
- Last night/ week/ month/ year...
- A period + ago: two weeks ago, two days ago
- In January, in 1999, in the 1990s...
- On February 14th, May 5th 2000
- When + S + V: When I was a child
- For + a period: for a week, for two months

d. Regular verbs (Động từ có quy tắc)

Động từ có quy tắc là động từ tuân theo nguyên tắc thêm -ed vào đuôi động từ để tạo thành động từ thì quá khứ.

Một số nguyên tắc thêm -ed

- Động từ tận cùng là "e" chỉ cần thêm "d".

E.g.: hope => hoped; agree => agreed

- Nếu một động từ 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng 1 phụ âm (trừ w, x, y), trước đó là 1 nguyên âm thì nhân đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm -ed.

E.g.: stop => stopped, plan => planned

- Nếu động từ 2 âm tiết kết thúc bằng phụ âm, trước đó là 1 nguyên âm, trọng âm của từ vào âm tiết thứ 2 thì nhân đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm -ed.

E.g.: regret => regretted; prefer => preferred

- Nếu động từ kết thúc bằng 1 phụ âm + "y" thì đổi "y" thành "i" rồi thêm -ed.

E.g.: study => studied; apply => applied

e. Irregular verbs (Động từ bất quy tắc)

- Động từ bất quy tắc là động từ **KHÔNG** tuân theo nguyên tắc thêm -ed vào đuôi động từ để tạo thành động từ ở thì quá khứ.

- Có hơn 300 động từ bất quy tắc

Một số động từ bất quy tắc thường gặp:

Động từ nguyên thể	Động từ ở quá khứ
beat	beat
become	became
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
buy	bought
catch	caught
come	came
do	did
eat	ate
feel	felt
find	found
forget	forgot
get	got
grow	grew
have	had
hold	held
know	knew
leave	left
make	made

2. QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN

a. Cách dùng

STT	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
1.	Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ	I was watching a movie about Steve Jobs at 3 o'clock yesterday. <i>Hôm qua tôi đang xem một bộ phim về Steve Jobs lúc 3 giờ.</i>
2.	Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra thì có hành động khác xen vào	Yesterday when I came home, my mother was reading a book about Dang Thuy Tram. <i>Hôm qua khi tôi về nhà, mẹ tôi đang đọc cuốn sách về Đặng Thùy Trâm.</i>
3.	Diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ và làm phiền đến người khác - đi với "always"	She was always making a noise when watching movies. <i>Cô ấy luôn gây ồn ào khi xem phim.</i>
4.	Diễn tả bối cảnh của một câu chuyện.	It was raining heavily outside. Jobs went out to meet his friends. <i>Bên ngoài trời đã đang mưa rất to. Jobs đi ra ngoài để gặp bạn bè.</i>
5.	Diễn tả ít nhất 2 hành động cùng xảy ra 1 lúc trong quá khứ	My dad was watching a documentary about war heroes when I was studying last night. <i>Bố tôi đã đang xem một bộ phim tài liệu về các anh hùng chiến tranh khi tôi đã đang học bài tối qua.</i>

b. Công thức

Khẳng định	S + was/ were + V-ing	
	- I / He / She / It / Danh từ số ít / Danh từ không đếm được + was + V-ing - You / We / They / Danh từ số nhiều + were + V-ing	
Phủ định	S + was/ were + not + V-ing	
	was not = wasn't were not = weren't	
Nghi vấn	Câu hỏi Yes/ No	Q: Was/ Were + S + V-ing? A: Yes, S + was/ were. No, S + was/ were + not
	Câu hỏi sử dụng từ hỏi Wh-	Wh- + was/ were (not) + S + V-ing?

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- At + giờ trong quá khứ (at 8 p.m yesterday)
- At this time + thời gian quá khứ (at this time last week,...)
- In the past
- In + năm (in 2021,...)
- When, while

B. THỰC HÀNH**I. PRONUNCIATION**

Task 1. Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> oldier | B. her <u>o</u> | C. <u>a</u> dopt | D. <u>d</u> iagn <u>o</u> se |
| 2. A. <u>b</u> ond | B. <u>d</u> rop | C. <u>c</u> opy | D. <u>d</u> evote |
| 3. A. bi <u>o</u> graphy | B. anim <u>a</u> tor | C. <u>d</u> edicat <u>e</u> d | D. <u>s</u> ales |
| 4. A. ph <u>o</u> nograph | B. rec <u>o</u> rd | C. <u>p</u> ost | D. <u>h</u> old |
| 5. A. res <u>i</u> gn | B. adm <u>i</u> re | C. b <u>i</u> ological | D. <u>i</u> ns <u>p</u> iring |
| 6. A. stat <u>e</u> ment | B. <u>a</u> ttend | C. film-m <u>a</u> ker | D. <u>d</u> eterminat <u>i</u> on |
| 7. A. att <u>a</u> ck | B. mar <u>r</u> riage | C. <u>n</u> avy | D. batt <u>l</u> e |
| 8. A. res <u>i</u> stance | B. blockbust <u>e</u> r | C. <u>d</u> iagn <u>o</u> se | D. <u>d</u> isease |
| 9. A. medic <u>i</u> ne | B. <u>c</u> ancer | C. <u>c</u> ommunist | D. histor <u>i</u> cal |
| 10. A. hospit <u>a</u> l | B. milit <u>a</u> ry | C. animat <u>o</u> r | D. ambit <u>i</u> ous |

Task 2. Find the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. army | B. account | C. surgeon | D. navy |
| 2. A. devote | B. admire | C. attend | D. hero |
| 3. A. impressive | B. resistance | C. medicine | D. adoption |
| 4. A. diagnose | B. general | C. phonograph | D. achievement |
| 5. A. cancer | B. attack | C. disease | D. defeat |
| 6. A. accessible | B. historical | C. animator | D. biography |
| 7. A. enemy | B. computer | C. poetry | D. blockbuster |
| 8. A. military | B. animation | C. contribution | D. pancreatic |
| 9. A. invent | B. resign | C. childhood | D. adopt |
| 10. A. biological | B. innovation | C. electronics | D. determination |

II. VOCABULARY

Task 1. Match the words/ phrases on the left with their meanings on the right.

1. diary	a. a country, or the armed forces of a country, that is at war with another country
2. death	b. a very smart person
3. youth	c. something that a person, company, etc. has done or finished successfully

4. genius	d. a book in which you write about your thoughts or feelings or what has happened each day
5. battle	e. a report or description of an event or experience
6. biography	f. the armed forces of a country
7. achievement	g. the life story of a person written by someone else
8. rule	h. the period of your life when you are young, or the state of being young
9. enemy	i. the end of life
10. account	j. controlling a country
11. military	k. a person who is admired for bravery or good qualities
12. hero	l. a fight between armed forces or two groups, often in a war

Task 2. Fill in each blank with a suitable phrase from Task 1. Make any changes if necessary.

1. Albert Einstein was a _____ who contributed to revolutionising physics.
2. Reading the _____ of a great leader can inspire and motivate us.
3. The _____ plays a crucial role in safeguarding our country.
4. General Vo Nguyen Giap is a national _____ for his strategic military leadership in the Viet Nam War.
5. Anne Frank's _____ provides personal _____ of her life during the wartime.
6. Despite facing _____, the soldiers sacrificed for the freedom of their people.
7. The greatest _____ of Uncle Ho was leading Viet Nam to independence.
8. During the war, we fought against a common _____ to protect our country.
9. Under the _____ of Catherine II, Russia had great developments in architecture and trade.
10. In spite of facing many challenges, the brave soldiers won the _____ and managed to protect their homeland.
11. In his _____, he dreamed of making a positive impact on the world.

Task 3. Complete each sentence below with a suitable verb from the box (change the form of the verb if necessary).

defeat	hold (x2)	adopt	admire	diagnose
resign	attend	fight	do	

1. After his parents died in an accident, a kind couple _____ him.
2. Skilled doctors can _____ illnesses early, increasing the chances of successful treatment.
3. During the Viet Nam War, the Vietnamese people united to _____ foreign invaders.
4. People around the world _____ Ho Chi Minh for his leadership in Viet Nam's struggle for independence.
5. He _____ from his position because of health issues in 2011.
6. After graduating from high school, she took a gap year before _____ college.
7. Although he was _____ in prison for years, he never gave up fighting for justice.
8. She was attacked by the enemy when she was _____ her duty.
9. Steve Jobs tried to _____ cancer for several years before his death.
10. Walt Disney _____ the record for both the most Academy awards and Oscars.

Task 4. Complete each sentence with one suitable phrase (change the form of the verb if necessary).

pass away	carry out	bond over	devote to	drop out of
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------------

1. I admire her because she _____ her lifetime _____ helping those in need.
2. Despite facing challenges, she didn't _____ school and pursued her education.

3. He _____ after a few years of suffering from a serious disease.
4. Vo Thi Sau is a famous war heroine, who _____ attacks against French soldiers in 1984.
5. He and his best friend _____ their passion for technology.

Task 5. Match each word on the left with the word that has SIMILAR meaning on the right.

1. ambitious	a. hurt
2. injured	b. dedicated
3. inspiring	c. determined
4. impressive	d. modern
5. cutting-edge	e. remarkable
6. devoted	f. motivating

Task 6. Match each word on the left with the word that has OPPOSITE meaning on the right.

1. accessible	a. short
2. alive	b. weak
3. biological	c. dead
4. well-educated	d. unavailable
5. lengthy	e. uneducated
6. powerful	f. adopted

Task 7. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- The film became a **blockbuster** / **phonograph**, attracting millions of viewers worldwide.
- Dang Thuy Tram was a/an **surgeon** / **army** who saved lots of people's lives during the **jungle** / **resistance war** against the US.
- The establishment of **war heroes** / **field hospital** during the war provided crucial medical support to injured soldiers.
- General Vo Nguyen Giap is a famous historical **post** / **figure** of Viet Nam.
- Steve Jobs died of pancreatic **cancer** / **medicine** at the age of 56.
- Walt Disney had a **powerful** / **biological** daughter and an adopted one.
- Marie Curie earned two Nobel Prizes, which was a/an **visionary** / **impressive** achievement.
- She was a **dedicated** / **accessible** person who devoted her life to helping the poor and sick.
- Elon Musk's companies are known for their **cutting-edge** / **ambitious** technologies and innovations.
- Her father died when she was a little child, so she had a very difficult **marriage** / **childhood**.

Task 8. Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

- Walt Disney is one of the most well-known _____ in the world. (ANIMATED)
- Queen Elizabeth I was known as a very _____ and intelligent person. (DETERMINATION)
- Steve Jobs made a great _____ to the development of technology. (CONTRIBUTE)
- Wes Anderson is a master of both live-action and animation _____. (FILM-MAKER)
- His parents were very poor so they had to give him up for _____. (ADOPT)
- "Sonnet 18" is a famous _____ written by William Shakespeare, the father of modern English Literature. (POETRY)
- Toy Story is the first _____ film produced by Pixar Animation Studios. (COMPUTER ANIMATION)
- Catherine the Great, who ruled Russia from 1762 to 1796, helped to _____ Russian Empire. (EXPANDING)

III. GRAMMAR

Task 1. Complete each sentence using the correct form of the verb in brackets, using past simple tense or past continuous tense.

1. Thomas Edison (**invent**) _____ the phonograph, an impressive achievement in 1877.
2. The enemy forces (**attack**) _____ the army base while the soldiers (**sleep**) _____.
3. Walt Disney (**create**) _____ Disneyland, a famous tourist attraction, in 1955.
4. While Isaac Newton (**sit**) _____ under an apple tree, an apple (**fall**) _____ on his head, leading to a series of thoughts about gravity.
5. Steve Jobs (**come up with**) _____ the idea for the iPhone while he (**go on**) _____ a business trip.
6. Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt (**adopt**) _____ several children from different countries in the world.
7. The soldiers (**march**) _____ through the jungle when they (**encounter**) _____ the enemy.
8. My family members (**watch**) _____ a film about a Vietnamese national hero at 10 a.m. yesterday.

Task 2. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. While the war hero *was telling / told* his story, the audience *were listening / listen* attentively.
2. While Marie Curie *worked / was working* in her laboratory, she *made / was making* a ground-breaking discovery.
3. The filmmaker *was working / worked* tirelessly on his latest blockbuster film last year.
4. While the soldiers *fought / were fighting* in the jungle, their families *waited / were waiting* anxiously at home.
5. Alexander Graham Bell *invented / was inventing* the telephone when he *lived / was living* in Boston.
6. When he was at high school, he *developed / was developing* a passion for computer animation.
7. I *read / was reading* a book about Charles Dickens while my sister *watched / was watching* a documentary about Karl Marx.
8. Cleopatra VII *ruled / was ruling* Egypt from 51 BC to 30 BC, making it a rich nation.

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. Vo Thi Sau was caught while she carried out an attack against the enemy.
A. caught B. carried out C. attack D. enemy
2. While she was working as a surgeon in a field hospital, she was writing her diary.
A. While B. was working C. surgeon D. was writing
3. Catherine II was an ambitious person, who was expanding the Russian Empire while she was ruling Russia.
A. ambitious B. was expanding C. Russian D. was ruling
4. One of the national heroes I admire is Vo Thi Sau, who was fighting against the French bravely in the late 1940s.
A. heroes B. admire C. was fighting D. bravely
5. They didn't have a long marriage but they got divorced after 3 years of getting married.
A. didn't have B. but C. got D. married

IV. READING

Task 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Vincent van Gogh was a well-known painter (1) _____ work is famous for its beauty, emotion and colour.

Van Gogh was born on March 30, 1853, in Groot-Zundert, Netherlands. At age 15, Van Gogh's family was struggling (2) _____, and he was forced to (3) _____ school and go to work. He

got a job at his Uncle Cornells' art dealership, Goupil & cie. By this time, Van Gogh was fluent in French, German and English, as well as his native Dutch.

In June of 1873, Van Gogh was transferred to the Goupil Gallery in London. There, he fell in love with English culture. He visited art galleries in his spare time. He also fell in love with his landlady's daughter, Eugenie Loyer. When she refused his marriage proposal, Van Gogh (4) _____ a breakdown. He threw away all his books except for the Bible, and devoted his life (5) _____ God.

In the fall of 1880, van Gogh decided (6) _____ to Brussels and become an artist. (7) _____ he had no formal art training, his brother Theo offered to support van Gogh financially. In 1885, he began work on what is considered to be his first masterpiece, "Potato Eaters".

Vincent van Gogh completed more than 2,100 works, consisting of 860 oil paintings and more than 1,300 watercolours, drawings and sketches. Several of his paintings now rank among the most expensive in the world. A (8) _____ of van Gogh's most well-known artworks include: *Starry Night* and *Sunflowers*. Van Gogh painted the *Starry Night* in the asylum where he (9) _____ in Saint-Rémy, France, in 1889, the year before his death. On July 29, 1890, Vincent van Gogh died in the arms of his brother Theo. He was only 37 years old.

Today, Vincent van Gogh is considered one of (10) _____ artists in human history, but he struggled with mental illness and remained poor and virtually unknown throughout his life.

Adapted from <https://www.biography.com/artists/vincent-van-gogh>

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. whose | B. who | C. of which | D. whom |
| 2. A. financial | B. financially | C. finance | D. unfinancially |
| 3. A. adopt | B. resign | C. attend | D. leave |
| 4. A. was suffered | B. suffered | C. was suffering | D. has suffered |
| 5. A. for | B. with | C. to | D. from |
| 6. A. to moving | B. moving | C. to be moved | D. to move |
| 7. A. Although | B. As | C. Therefore | D. But |
| 8. A. some | B. lot | C. few | D. little |
| 9. A. was stayed | B. was staying | C. had stayed | D. stays |
| 10. A. the greatest | B. a greatest | C. the great | D. the most greatest |

Task 2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Ho Chi Minh, real name Nguyen Tat Thanh (1890-1969), Vietnamese Communist leader and the principal force behind the Vietnamese struggle against French colonial rule. He was born on May 19, 1890, in the village of Kim Lien, Annam (central Viet Nam).

He attended school in Hue and (1) _____. In 1911, he was employed as a cook on a French steamship liner and thereafter worked in London and Paris. After World War I, (2) _____, he engaged in radical activities and was in the founding group of the French Communist party. When Japan occupied Viet Nam in 1941, he found a movement, popularly known as the Viet Minh, that fought the Japanese. In August 1945, when Japan was defeated, the Viet Minh proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (DRV) in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh became president. The French were unwilling to grant independence to their colonial subjects, and in late 1946 war (3) _____. For eight years, Viet Minh soldiers fought French troops in the mountains and rice paddies of Viet Nam, (4) _____ in the decisive Battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954. Subsequent negotiations at Geneva divided the country, with only the North assigned to the Viet Minh. The DRV, with Ho Chi Minh still president, devoted (5) _____ to constructing a Communist society in North Viet Nam. In the early 1960s, however, conflict occurred in the South, (6) _____. On September 3, 1969, he died in Hanoi of heart failure. In his honor, after the Communist conquest of the South in 1975, Saigon was renamed Ho Chi Minh city. Ho Chi Minh was not only the founder of Vietnamese communism, he was the very soul of the revolution and (7) _____. His personal qualities of simplicity, integrity, and determination were widely admired, (8) _____.

Adapted from <https://www.marxists.org/reference/archive/ho-chi-minh/biography.htm>

1. A. then briefly taught at a private school in Phan Thiet

- B. then was briefly teaching at a private school in Phan Thiet
 C. then he was taught a private school in Phan Thiet
 D. then he was taught in Phan Thiet for a private school
2. A. use the pseudonym Nguyen Ai Quoc B. using the pseudonym Nguyen Ai Quoc
 C. used the pseudonym Nguyen Ai Quoc D. to use the pseudonym Nguyen Ai Quoc
3. A. was breaking out B. breaks out C. broke out D. was broken out
4. A. finally defeating them B. finally they defeated
 C. finally was defeated them D. finally had defeated them
5. A. his efforts B. our efforts C. its efforts D. your efforts
6. A. which Communist-led soldiers fought against the U.S
 B. where Communist-led soldiers fought against the U.S
 C. that is Communist-led soldiers fought against the U.S
 D. where Communist-led soldiers fought for the U.S
7. A. of independence for Viet Nam's struggle B. Viet Nam's independence to struggle
 C. Viet Nam's struggle and independence D. of Viet Nam's struggle for independence
8. A. not only within Viet Nam but elsewhere well
 B. not also within Viet Nam but only elsewhere
 C. not only within Viet Nam but elsewhere as well
 D. not only within Viet Nam but elsewhere also

Task 3. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

Isaac Newton was born on January 4, 1643, in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England. As the son of a farmer who died three months before he was born, Newton spent most of his early years with his maternal grandmother after his mother remarried. His education was interrupted by a failed attempt to turn him into a farmer, and he attended the King's School in Grantham before enrolling at the University of Cambridge's Trinity College in 1661.

Newton studied a classical curriculum at Cambridge, but he became fascinated by the works of modern philosophers such as René Descartes, even devoting a set of notes to his outside readings he titled "Certain Philosophical Questions". When the Great Plague occurred in Cambridge in 1665, Newton returned home and began formulating his theories on calculus, light and colour, his farm-the setting for the supposed falling apple that inspired his work on gravity.

Newton returned to Cambridge in 1667 and was elected a minorfellow. He constructed the first reflecting telescope in 1668. Asked to give a demonstration of his telescope to the Royal Society of London in 1671, he was elected to the Royal Society the following year and published his notes on optics for his peers.

In 1687, he published his first work "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy", which established the three laws of motion and the law of universal gravity. Then, Newton was elected to represent Cambridge in Parliament in 1689. In 1703, Newton took over as president of the Royal Society, and the following year he published his second major work, "Opticks". In 1705, he was knighted by Queen Anne of England.

Having never married, Newton spent his later years living with his niece at Cranbury Park near Winchester, England. He died in his sleep on March 31, 1727, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

A giant even among the brilliant minds that drove the Scientific Revolution, Newton is remembered as a transformative scholar, inventor and writer.

Adapted from <https://www.history.com/topics/inventions/isaac-newton>

- _____ 1. Newton's father passed away shortly before Newton was born.
 _____ 2. Newton's early education was unaffected by his mother's remarriage.
 _____ 3. Newton became a farmer after he attended the King's School in Grantham in 1661.
 _____ 4. Newton took an interest in modern philosophy during his time at Cambridge.
 _____ 5. Newton developed his theories on calculus, light and colour before the Great Plague's outbreak.

- _____ 6. The falling apple at Newton's farm provided the inspiration for his work on gravity.
- _____ 7. Newton was elected to the Royal Society in 1671 after presenting his telescope.
- _____ 8. Newton's first work in 1687 was about three laws of motion and gravity.
- _____ 9. Newton's second major work named "Opticks" was published in 1704.
- _____ 10. Newton is considered as an inventor who drove the Scientific Revolution.

Task 4. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright, and actor of the Renaissance era. It is believed he was born on April 23, 1564 Stratford-upon-Avon, located about 100 miles northwest of London. Shakespeare was the third child of John Shakespeare, a glove-maker and leather merchant, and Mary Arden, a local heiress to land.

He most likely attended the King's New School, in Stratford until he was 14 or 15 and did not continue to university. Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway on November 28, 1582, in Worcester, in Canterbury Province. He had three children, including one daughter and twins.

By 1592, there is evidence Shakespeare earned a living as an actor and a playwright in London and possibly had several plays produced. Shakespeare's most well-known poetry are his 154 sonnets, which were first published as a collection in 1609 and likely written as early as the 1590s.

In 1594, Shakespeare joined Lord Chamberlain's Men, the London acting company that he worked with for the duration of his career. Later called the King's Men, it was considered the most important troupe of its time and he became **central** to its success. Initially, he was an actor and eventually devoted more and more time to writing. Records show that Shakespeare, who was also a company shareholder, had works published and sold as popular literature.

By 1599, Shakespeare and several fellow actors built their own theatre on the south bank of the Thames River, which they called the Globe Theatre. *Julius Caesar* is thought to be the first production at the new open-air theatre.

From about 1590 to 1613, he wrote 37 plays revolving around three main themes: history, tragedy, and comedy. Many of Shakespeare's first plays were histories, for example, *Henry VI*, *Richard II*, and *Henry V*. Although Shakespeare wrote three tragedies, including *Romeo and Juliet*, before 1600, it wasn't until after the turn of the century that he truly explored the genre. Possibly the best known of these plays is *Hamlet*, which explores betrayal, and moral failure. Shakespeare wrote comedies throughout his career, including his first play *The Taming of the Shrew*.

Around 1603, Shakespeare is believed to have stopped acting in the King's Men productions, instead focusing on his playwriting work. He likely spent the last three years of his life in Stratford. Tradition holds that Shakespeare died of a brief illness on his 52nd birthday, April 23, 1616, but some scholars believe this is a **myth**.

Adapted from <https://www.biography.com/authors-writers/william-shakespeare>

1. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
 - A. William Shakespeare's Life Stories
 - B. William Shakespeare's Contributions to Poetry
 - C. Biography of a Famous English Poet
 - D. William Shakespeare's Career Achievements
2. According to the passage, what is true about Shakespeare's early life and education?
 - A. Shakespeare was born in London on April 23, 1564.
 - B. Shakespeare's mother worked as a glove-maker and leather merchant.
 - C. Shakespeare's marriage to Anne Hathaway took place in Worcester.
 - D. Shakespeare continued university education after attending the King's New School.
3. When were Shakespeare's sonnets first published as a collection?

A. 1582	B. 1592	C. 1594	D. 1609
---------	---------	---------	---------
4. The word '**central**' in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. fundamental	B. visionary	C. accessible	D. dedicated
----------------	--------------	---------------	--------------
5. The word '**it**' in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. Chamberlain's Men
B. the London acting theatre
C. Shakespeare's career
D. King's Men
6. According to the passage, from 1592 to 1599, Shakespeare did all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. became a playwright and actor in London by 1592
B. started working for Lord Chamberlain's Men in 1594
C. wrote 154 plays as early as the 1590s
D. built an open-air theatre by 1599
7. According to paragraph 5, what is the most famous tragic play written by Shakespeare?
A. Romeo and Juliet B. Henry V C. Hamlet D. The Taming of the Shrew
8. The word '**myth**' in paragraph 7 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. truth B. legend C. account D. statement
9. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about Shakespeare?
A. Shakespeare played a significant role in the success of King's Men.
B. Not until the turn of the 16th century did Shakespeare truly explore the tragedy genre.
C. Shakespeare had a career shift from acting to writing due to health issues.
D. Shakespeare focused on writing sonnets more than writing plays.
10. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Shakespeare was an actor before he became a playwright.
B. Shakespeare concentrated on acting and spent time in Stratford in his later years.
C. Shakespeare was born and passed away on the same day, April 23, 52 years apart.
D. Shakespeare and his colleagues constructed the Global Theatre in 1599.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Complete each sentence using the given words/phrases, using past simple tense or past continuous tense.

1. General Vo Nguyen Giap / join / Communist Party / Viet Nam / 1927.

2. Kim Dong / bravely / sacrifice / while / he / do / duty.

3. While / our teacher / tell / about / the life story / the national hero, / we / listen / attentively.

4. Napoleon I, / who / be / French military general, / play / key role / the French Revolution.

5. While / Bill Gates / study / at / high school, / he / start / learn / to program.

Task 2. Rearrange the following sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/ letter.

- In 1877, he created the phonograph while he was doing experiments with the telephone repeater.
- His determination and innovative spirit made him one of the most famous figures in history.
- Thomas Edison, a brilliant inventor, was born in 1847 in Ohio, USA. His childhood was marked by curiosity, and at a young age, he developed a keen interest in science.
- In 1879, he successfully created the first practical electric light bulb, revolutionising the way people lived.
- Thomas Edison passed away on October 18, 1931.
- Edison's education was informal, but his passion for learning and experimentation led him to numerous inventions.

Your answer: _____

- That was a great film because the storyline was magical, the characters were so lovable, and the animation was wonderful.
- I'm so pleased to hear that you enjoyed our delightful movie night, and I'm looking forward to our next one.

- co-founded Microsoft in 1975, significantly impacting the personal computer revolution.
- developed the Windows operating system.
- played a key role in the growth of the personal computer industry.
- became one of the wealthiest individuals globally, becoming a self-made millionaire at 26.

[illegible]

Trang 14

Biography	Descriptions
Early life and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - born in Stockholm, (1) _____ on October 21st, 1833 - the third of the eight children of his parents - loved Chemistry and languages - (2) _____ in English, German, French and Russian - studied under the (3) _____ Nikolai Zinin and went to Paris in 1850 - went to the United States at the age of 18 to (4) _____ his knowledge on Chemistry - interested in studying explosives and doing experiments with nitroglycerin
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - found dynamite, which was safer than than nitroglycerin and was patented in (5) _____ - developed Gelignite which was even more powerful than dynamite in 1876 - laid the (6) _____ for the Nobel Prize in 1895
Marriage and Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - met Sophie Hesse in 1876 and developed a (7) _____ with her - never married or had children
Death	- died at San Remo Italy on December 10 th , 1896 at the age of (8) _____

Task 2. Listen to a talk about Marie Curie's biography and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions. You can listen to the recording TWICE.

- When did Marie Curie start attending the boarding school of J. Sikosra?
A. in 1867 B. in 1877 C. in 1876 D. in 1883
- Marie Curie moved to France because _____.
A. she attended a gymnasium for girls.
B. she started her practical scientific training.
C. she pursued education at the Sorbonne University.
D. she wanted to get a PhD's degree in Chemistry.
- Which element was discovered by Marie Curie?
A. X-ray B. Uranium C. Noelium D. Polonium
- What is not mentioned as an achievement of Marie Curie?
A. She received a master's degree in Physics in 1893.
B. She discovered two new elements for the periodic table.
C. She was the first woman to be awarded two Nobel prizes.
D. She cured cancer and treated injuries for soldiers during World War I.
- What is true about Marie Curie's life?
A. She was the youngest of the nine children of her parents.
B. She met Pierre Curie in 1894 and they married one year later.
C. She won two Nobel Prizes in Physics in 1903 and in 1911.
D. She named one of the elements discovered radium after her homeland.

VII. SPEAKING

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

- Who is the historical figure/ famous person you admire? Why?

- Which benefits do you get when reading biographies of famous people?

Task 2. Tell a life story of General Vo Nguyen Giap in about 2 minutes.

- Early life and education
- Marriage and family
- Achievements/ Contributions
- Health issues

C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. dedicated B. animation C. sales D. general

Question 2: A. devote B. blockbuster C. diagnose D. post

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. childhood B. resign C. expand D. defeat

Question 4: A. ambitious B. achievement C. impressive D. enemy

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 5: The phonograph _____ by Thomas Edison while he _____ on the telephone repeater.

- A. invented - worked B. was invented - was working
C. was invented - worked D. was inventing - was working

Question 6: Ernest Hemingway, who was a well-known American novelist, _____ the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954.

- A. winning B. was winning C. won D. has won

Question 7: It is believed that Beethoven _____ in Vienna at the age of 56 after suffering from liver disease.

- A. passed away B. carried out C. went away D. dropped out

Question 8: Those soldiers survived and returned home from the war, _____?

- A. did they B. didn't they C. had they D. weren't they

Question 9: Alexander Hamilton, _____ to shaping American financial system, had a difficult childhood.

- A. who was contributing B. who contributes C. contributed D. contributing

Read the following advertisement/ announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 10 to 15.

TALK SHOW ON VIETNAMESE NATIONAL HERO

Join us for an (10) _____ talk show dedicated to the remarkable life of a Vietnamese national hero from the war era. Here are the details:

The Speaker: A well-known Historian and Expert on Viet Nam's War Heroes

Time: February 10, 2023 (please arrive 15 minutes early)

Location: Main hall of University of Economics

Main Content of the Talk Show:

- Introduction to the historical background of the Viet Nam War
- Personal (11) _____ of the hero's experiences
- Heroic acts and contributions (12) _____ the nation's struggle
- The hero's impact on Vietnamese history

Don't miss this opportunity to learn about the extraordinary life of a Vietnamese national hero.

Admission is free, but you must register in advance, visit our website or contact email:

openyourmind@gmail.com for registration details. See you there!

Question 10: A. inspirationally B. inspiring C. inspiration D. inspire

Question 11: A. accounts B. attacks C. rules D. posts

Question 12: A. on B. for C. with D. to

VIETNAMESE FAMOUS FIGURES EXHIBITION

Join us for an enlightening exhibition celebrating (13) _____ lives of renowned Vietnamese figures!

Time: April, 20th

Location: National Museum

- Attending the exhibition, you (14) _____ do a variety of activities as follows:
 - Discover the extraordinary contributions of influential personalities from Viet Nam.
 - Immerse yourself in interactive exhibits showcasing their life stories and achievements.
 - Admire artworks inspired by their legacies, (15) _____ by local artists.
 - Share your thoughts and learn from fellow attendees in engaging discussions.
- Grasp this unique opportunity to connect with Viet Nam's rich history and be inspired by the stories of remarkable individuals. Admission is free so bring your friends, family, and curiosity. See you there!

Question 13: A. an B. Ø (no article) C. the D. a

Question 14: A. need B. can C. must D. might

Question 15: A. creating B. was creating C. was created D. created

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

Question 16:

- a. Moreover, we discover their significant contributions or achievements, seeing how they impacted the world.
- b. Secondly, exploring their marriages and families gives us information about their personal lives and the support systems they had.
- c. Biographies of famous people teach us many things.
- d. Finally, learning about their health issues helps us understand the challenges they faced.
- e. First, we learn about their early life and education, understanding how their childhood shaped their future

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

Question 17:

- a. I hope you find Kim Dong's biography as inspiring as I did and hope to hear from you soon.
- b. Hi Anna,
- c. He was a remarkable figure in Vietnamese history, known for his bravery and dedication to the country.

- d. I hope this email finds you well. Today, I want to share with you the inspiring story of a Vietnamese hero, Kim Dong, whose real name is Nong Van Den.
- e. At a young age, Kim Dong actively participated in the resistance war against the French. He died at the age of 14 while he was doing his duty.
- f. Born in 1929 in Na Ma village, Truong Ha commune, Ha Quang district, Cao Bang province, A Kim Dong grew up during the French colonial period.
- g. Best regards,
- A. b-c-d-f-e-a-g B. b-d-c-e-f-a-g C. b-d-c-f-e-a-g D. b-d-c-a-f-e-g

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 23.

Vo Thi Sau was born in Ba Ria- Vung Tau province in 1933. She was just a schoolgirl (18) _____ in revolutionary activities. When Ho Chi Minh declared independence against the French in 1945, she was only 12 years old. A few years later, she joined the Viet Minh and became a guerrilla fighter.

At the age of 14 while in a busy market, she threw a grenade at a group of French soldiers. She managed to kill one officer and (19) _____. She was able to escape unnoticed. At 16, she planned another grenade attack, however, the grenade failed to explode and (20) _____. She was then shipped off to three different prisons, the final being Con Son prison on the Con Dao archipelago. She was executed by firing squad in 1952 when she was only 19-years-old. It's said she refused to be blindfolded and stared into the eyes of the soldiers while singing (21) _____.

Today, she is considered a national hero and a symbol of the revolutionary spirit. Her grave is frequently visited by Vietnamese citizens, especially at night, to honour (22) _____. (23) _____.

Adapted from <https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/grave-of-vo-th-sau>

- Question 18:** A. when she became involved B. becoming involved
C. when became involved D. to become involved
- Question 19:** A. injured several others B. injure several others
C. injuring several others D. to injured several others
- Question 20:** A. she arrested the French authorities
B. the French authorities was arrested
C. was arrested by the French authorities
D. she was arrested by the French authorities
- Question 21:** A. until she was killed B. not until she was skilled
C. until was she skilled D. not until she killed
- Question 22:** A. their memory B. its memory C. her memory D. their memory
- Question 23:** A. Many streets, parks, and schools have names after her across Viet Nam.
B. Many streets, parks, and schools are named after her across Viet Nam.
C. She named after many streets, parks, and schools across Viet Nam.
D. She is named after by many streets, parks, and schools across Viet Nam.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.

Alexander Graham Bell was a Scottish-born scientist and inventor (24) _____ was best known for inventing the first working telephone.

Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 3, 1847. During his youth, Bell was strongly (25) _____ by his family and his environment. Bell's hometown of Edinburgh, Scotland, was known as the "Athens of the North" for its rich culture of arts and science.

By age 16, Alexander had joined his father in his work with the deaf. In 1870, the family settled in Brantford, Ontario, Canada. There, Alexander set up a workshop to continue his study of the human voice. On July 11, 1877, Bell married Mabie Hubbard who had been deaf (26) _____ her early childhood years.

On March 10, 1876, after (27) _____ years of work, Bell perfected his most well-known invention, the telephone, and made his first telephone call. The Bell Telephone Company was organised on July 9, 1877. In 1880, Bell established the Volta Laboratory in Washington, D.C., an experimental facility devoted to (28) _____ discovery.

Throughout his life, Bell continued his family's work with the deaf. Bell died peacefully on August 2, 1922, at his home in Baddeck on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Adapted from <https://www.biography.com/inventors/alexander-graham-bell>

- Question 24:** A. whom B. which C. who D. when
Question 25: A. admired B. influenced C. devoted D. confused
Question 26: A. since B. because C. until D. despite
Question 27: A. little B. much C. many D. lot of
Question 28: A. scientifically B. science C. scientist D. scientific

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 29 to 33.

Born on January 27, 1756, in Salzburg, Austria, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was the sole surviving son of Leopold and Maria Pertl Mozart. Leopold was a successful composer, violinist, and assistant concertmaster at the Salzburg court. Wolfgang's mother, Anna Maria Pertl, was born to a middle class family of local community leaders. His only sister was Maria Anna (nicknamed "Nannerl"). With their father's encouragement and guidance, they both were introduced to music at an early age. Leopold started Nannerl on keyboard when she was seven, as three-year-old Wolfgang looked on. Mimicking her playing, Wolfgang quickly began to show a strong understanding of chords, tonality, and tempo. Soon, he was being tutored by his father, too.

Leopold was a devoted teacher to both his children. He made the lessons fun, but also insisted on a strong work ethic and perfection. Fortunately, both children excelled well in these areas. Recognizing their special talents, Leopold devoted much of his time to their education in music as well as other subjects. Wolfgang soon showed signs of excelling beyond his father's teachings with an early composition at age five and demonstrating outstanding ability on the violin. Apart from this instrument, he would soon go on to play **others** such as the piano, organ and viola.

In 1762, Mozart's father took Nannerl, now age eleven, and Wolfgang, age six, to the courts of Paris, London, The Hague, and Zurich performing. Mozart met a number of **accomplished** musicians and became familiar with their works. Particularly important was his meeting with Johann Christian Bach (Johann Sebastian Bach's youngest son) in London who had a strong influence on Mozart.

Adapted from <https://www.biography.com/musicians/wolfgang-mozart>

Question 29: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Wolfgang Mozart's Early Life
 B. The Mozart Family's Music Tour
 C. The Influence of Johann Christian Bach on Mozart
 D. Leopold and Maria Pertl Mozart's Success

Question 30: which of the following is stated in paragraph 1?

- A. Nannerl, Wolfgang's sister, was introduced to the keyboard at the age of seven.
 B. Wolfgang Mozart was the sole-surviving child of Leopold and Maria Peril Mozart.
 C. Wolfgang's mother was born to an upper class family of local community leaders.
 D. Leopold Mozart started teaching Nannerl and Wolfgang music when they were teenagers.

Question 31: The word "**others**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. signs B. teachings C. compositions D. instruments

Question 32: The word "**accomplished**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. dedicated B. incapable C. talented D. ambitious

Question 33: which of the following is NOT true in the passage?

- A. Leopold Mozart had a relaxing approach to music lessons, requiring less work ethic.
 B. Wolfgang Mozart is capable of playing different kinds of music instruments.
 C. Leopold dedicated much time to teaching his children music and other subjects.

D. Wolfgang Mozart's meeting with Johann Christian had a significant impact on him.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 34 to 40.

Nguyen Du is a celebrated Vietnamese poet who wrote in *Chữ Nôm*, the ancient writing script of Viet Nam. His poetry is celebrated for the directness of its language and of its metaphors. Despite a number of Vietnamese poets pre-dated him, Nguyen Du is considered by many Vietnamese to be the founding-figure of Vietnamese literature. His epic poem *Truyen Kieu* (The Tale of Kieu), relating the brief and tragic life of a Vietnamese girl, is considered as a **masterpiece**.

Nguyen Du was born in 1765 in Tien Dien village, Nghi Xuan district, NgheTinh province, Viet Nam. By the age of 13, Nguyen had lost both of his parents, and for most of his teenage years he lived with his brother or with his brother-in-law.

At the age of 19, Nguyen passed the provincial examination. After that, he was **appointed** to the position of a military advisor in the Trinh army. After the Trinh Lords were defeated in 1786 by Nguyen Hue, Nguyen Du refused to serve in the new administration. He was arrested and held for some time before he moved back to his native village in the northern part of the country.

Later, when yet another warlord, Nguyen Anh, ruled Viet Nam in 1802, Nguyen Du agreed to serve in his administration. At first, he was given his old post of military advisor but after a decade, he was promoted to an ambassador to China in 1813.

While in China, he discovered and translated the Ming dynasty era tale "Kim Van Kieu" that would become the basis for the Tale of Kieu. He was later appointed to two more missions to Beijing, but before he could depart for the last **one**, he died of a long illness for which he refused treatment in 1820.

Nguyen Du's father worked as a minister for the Lê dynasty, and his family did well during this time. However, Nguyen Du spent much of his life feeling guilty because he worked for a new ruler who took over, and he thought this was a betrayal of the true leaders of Viet Nam. He believed this brought dishonour to him and his family.

Adapted from https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Nguy%E1%BB%85n_Du

Question 34: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Nguyen Du: Life and Career
- B. The Tale of Kieu: A Masterpiece in Vietnamese Literature
- C. Vietnamese Warlords and Their Rule
- D. The Life Challenges of Nguyen Du

Question 35: The word "**masterpiece**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. genius
- B. neglect
- C. account
- D. treasure

Question 36: Which of the following is stated in paragraph 3 about Nguyen Du?

- A. He refused to hold the position of an ambassador to China in 1813.
- B. He worked as military advisor under Nguyen Anh's rule in 1802.
- C. He translated the tale "Kim Van Kieu" and wrote the Tale of Kieu in 1813.
- D. He died of an illness after completing two more missions to Beijing in 1820.

Question 37: The word "**appointed**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. resigned
- B. devoted
- C. selected
- D. defeated

Question 38: The word "**one**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. post
- B. mission
- C. tale
- D. ambassador

Question 39: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Nguyen Du's father was a military advisor in the Trinh army.
- B. Nguyen Du disagreed to serve in Nguyen Hue's administration.
- C. Nguyen Du passed the provincial examination in 1784.
- D. Nguyen Du died of a long illness in spite of medical treatment.

Question 40: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. He considered himself the founding figure of Vietnamese literature.
- B. He did not face any hardships after losing his parents at a young age.
- C. Nguyen Du felt guilty for serving who he perceived to be a wrong ruler.

D. Nguyen Du played the same role in Trinh Army and under Nguyen Hue's rule.

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 1. LIFE STORIES WE ADMIRE - KEY

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. VOCABULARY

1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	account	(n)	/ə'kaʊnt/	bản ghi lại
2.	army	(n)	/'ɑ:mi/	quân đội
3.	attack	(n/v)	/ə'tæk/	cuộc tấn công/ tấn công
4.	battle	(n)	/'bætəl/	chiến trường
5.	biography	(n)	/baɪ'ɒgrəfi/	tiểu sử
6.	blockbuster	(n)	/'blɒk_bʌstə/	bom tấn
7.	childhood	(n)	/'tʃaɪldhʊd/	thời thơ ấu
8.	death	(n)	/deθ/	cái chết
9.	diary	(n)	/'daɪəri/	nhật ký
10.	electronics	(n)	/,elek'trɒnɪks/	thiết bị điện tử
11.	enemy	(n)	/'enəmi/	kẻ thù
12.	general	(n)	/'dʒenərəl/	vị tướng
13.	genius	(n)	/'dʒi:niəs/	thiên tài
14.	hero	(n)	/'hɪərəʊ/	anh hùng
15.	innovation	(n)	/,ɪnə'veɪʃən/	sự đổi mới, sự cải tiến
16.	marriage	(n)	/'mæɪrɪdʒ/	cuộc hôn nhân
17.	medicine	(n)	/'medsɪn/	y học
18.	military	(n)	/'mɪlɪtəri/	quân đội
19.	minor	(n)	/'maɪnə/	người vị thành niên
20.	navy	(n)	/'neɪvi/	hải quân
21.	phonograph	(n)	/'fəʊnəgrə:f/	máy hát, máy quay đĩa
22.	post	(n)	/pəʊst/	vị trí, chức vụ
23.	rule	(n/v)	/ru:l/	sự trị vì/ trị vì
24.	soldier	(n)	/'səʊldʒə/	người lính
25.	statement	(n)	/'steɪtmənt/	lời tuyên bố
26.	surgeon	(n)	/'sɜ:ʒən/	bác sĩ phẫu thuật
27.	youth	(n)	/ju:θ/	tuổi trẻ
28.	accessible	(adj)	/ək'sesəbəl/	có thể tiếp cận
29.	alive	(adj)	/ə'laɪv/	còn sống
30.	ambitious	(adj)	/æm'bɪʃəs/	hoài bão
31.	cutting-edge	(adj)	/'kʌtɪŋ/-edʒ/	vượt trội
32.	dedicated	(adj)	/'dedɪkeɪtɪd/	tận tụy
33.	full-length	(adj)	/'fʊl'leŋθ/	dài tập
34.	injured	(adj)	/'ɪndʒəd/	bị thương
35.	inspiring	(adj)	/ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ/	truyền cảm hứng
36.	lengthy	(adj)	/'leŋθi/	dài dòng
37.	powerful	(adj)	/'paʊəfʊl/	hùng mạnh
38.	touch-screen	(adj)	/tʌʃ/-/skri:n/	màn hình cảm ứng

39.	visionary	(adj)	/ˈvɪʒənəri/	có tầm nhìn
40.	well-educated	(adj)	/wel-/ˈedʒʊkeɪtɪd/	được giáo dục tốt
41.	admire	(v)	/ədˈmaɪ/	ngưỡng mộ
42.	bond	(v)	/bɒnd/	kết thân (với ai)
43.	defeat	(v)	/dɪˈfi:t/	đánh bại
44.	diagnose	(v)	/ˈdaɪəgnəʊz/	chẩn đoán
45.	resign	(v)	/rɪˈzaɪn/	từ chức

2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
46.	devote to	(v)	/dɪˈvəʊt/ /tu:/	cống hiến cho
47.	on top of the world = on cloud nine = over the moon	(phrase)	/ɒn/ /tɒp/ /ɒv/ /ðə/ /wɜːld/ = /ɒn/ /klaʊd/ /naɪn/ = /ˈəʊvə/ /ðə/ /muːn/	rất vui sướng, hạnh phúc
48.	biological parent	(adj-n)	/ˌbaɪəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/ /ˈpeərənt/	cha mẹ ruột
49.	Communist Party of Viet Nam	(phrase)	/ˈkɒmjənɪst/ /ˈpɑːti/ /ɒv/	Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam
50.	field hospital	(np)	/fiːld/ /ˈhɒspɪtəl/	bệnh viện dã chiến
51.	historical figure	(adj-n)	/hɪˈstɒrɪkəl/ /ˈfɪɡə/	nhân vật lịch sử
52.	human being	(np)	/ˈhjuːmən/ /ˈbiːɪŋ/	con người
53.	impressive achievement	(adj-n)	/ɪmˈpresɪv/ /əˈtʃiːvmənt/	thành tích ấn tượng
54.	national hero	(adj-n)	/ˈnæʃənəl/ /ˈhɪərəʊ/	anh hùng dân tộc
55.	pancreatic cancer	(adj-n)	/ˌpæŋkriˈætɪk/ /ˈkænsə/	ung thư tuyến tụy
56.	resistance war	(np)	/rɪˈzɪstəns/ /wɔː/	cuộc kháng chiến
57.	war hero	(np)	/wɔː/ /ˈhɪərəʊ/	anh hùng chiến tranh
58.	attend school/ college	(v-n)	/əˈtend/ /skuːl/ /ˈkɒlɪdʒ/	đi học (trường đại học/ cao đẳng)
59.	be admired for	(phrase)	/biː/ /ədˈmaɪəd/ /fɔː/	được ngưỡng mộ vì
60.	be held in prison	(phrase)	/biː/ /held/ /ɪn/ /ˈprɪzən/	bị giam giữ trong tù
61.	do one's duty	(phrase)	/duː/ wʌnz /ˈdjuːti/	làm nhiệm vụ
62.	fight the disease	(phrase)	/faɪt/ /ðə/ /dɪˈziːz/	chống lại bệnh
63.	hold the record	(phrase)	/həʊld/ /ðə/ /ˈrekɔːd/	giữ kỷ lục
64.	bond over	(vp)	/bɒnd/ /ˈəʊvə/	kết thân vì cái gì
65.	carry out	(vp)	/ˈkæri/ /aʊt/	tiến hành
66.	drop out (of)	(vp)	/drɒp/ /aʊt/ (/əv/)	bỏ học
67.	pass away	(vp)	/pɑːs/ /əˈweɪ/	qua đời

3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
68.	adopt	(v)	/əˈdɒpt/	nhận nuôi
69.	adoption	(n)	/əˈdɒpʃən/	việc nhận con nuôi
70.	animated	(adj)	/ˈænɪmeɪtɪd/	hoạt hình
71.	animator	(n)	/ˈænɪmeɪtə/	nhà làm phim hoạt hình
72.	computer animation	(np)	/kəmˈpjʊːtər/ /ˌæniˈmeɪʃən/	hoạt hình máy tính
73.	computer- animated	(adj)	/kəmˈpjʊːtər-/ /ˈænɪmeɪtɪd/	được vẽ trên máy tính

74.	contribute	(v)	/kən'trɪbjʊ:t/	cống hiến
75.	contribution	(n)	/ˌkɒntrɪ'bjuːʃən/	sự cống hiến
76.	determination	(n)	/dɪ'tɜːmɪ'neɪʃən/	sự quyết tâm
77.	determined		/dɪ'tɜːmɪnd/	quyết tâm
78.	expand	(v)	/ɪks'pænd/	mở rộng
79.	expanding	(adj)	/ɪks'pændɪŋ/	mở rộng
80.	poem	(n)	/'pəʊɪm/	bài thơ
81.	poetry	(n)	/'pəʊɪtri/	thơ ca

II. PRONUNCIATION

Âm /eɪ/ và /əʊ/

1. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM ÂM /eɪ/

Phát âm bằng cách đọc âm /e/ rồi chuyển dần sang âm /ɪ/.

Cách phát âm âm /e/

- Bước 1: Miệng mở tự nhiên theo chiều ngang.
- Bước 2: Lưỡi nâng lên độ cao vừa phải.
- Bước 3: Giữ nguyên vị trí hai môi và phát âm âm /e/ thật gọn trong thời gian ngắn hơn 1 giây.

Cách phát âm âm /ɪ/

- Bước 1: Đặt răng trên và dưới cách xa nhau một khoảng nhỏ. Đưa lưỡi lên trên một chút và ra phía trước, nhưng không chạm vào răng trên. Để lưỡi trong tư thế tự nhiên và thư giãn.
- Bước 2: Miệng mở rộng ra hai bên.
- Bước 3: Hãy để không khí thoát ra tự nhiên từ khe hở giữa răng và lưỡi và phát âm âm /ɪ/.

Một số từ có chứa âm /eɪ/

Từ	Phiên âm
n <u>a</u> vy	/'n <u>eɪ</u> vi/
st <u>a</u> t <u>e</u> ment	/'st <u>eɪ</u> t <u>m</u> ənt/
an <u>i</u> m <u>a</u> tor	/'æ <u>n</u> i <u>m</u> e <u>t</u> ə/
film-m <u>a</u> ker	/fɪlm/-/'m <u>eɪ</u> kə/
ded <u>i</u> c <u>a</u> ted	/'ded <u>i</u> k <u>eɪ</u> tɪd/

2. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM ÂM /əʊ/

Phát âm bằng cách đọc âm /ə/ rồi chuyển dần sang âm /ʊ/.

Cách phát âm âm /ə/

- Bước 1: Mở miệng tự nhiên và thư giãn, giữ môi mở một chút.
- Bước 2: Đặt lưỡi trong tư thế tự nhiên, đầu lưỡi chạm nhẹ vào chân răng hàm dưới.
- Bước 3: Giữ nguyên vị trí lưỡi, phát âm âm /ə/ thật gọn trong thời gian ngắn hơn 1 giây.

Cách phát âm âm /ʊ/

- Bước 1: Đặt lưỡi ở vị trí tự nhiên, môi hơi tròn và đẩy ra phía trước.
- Bước 2: Phần cuống lưỡi được nâng lên trong khi phần đầu lưỡi hạ xuống.
- Bước 3: Giữ nguyên vị trí lưỡi, phát âm âm /ʊ/ thật gọn.

Một số từ có chứa âm /əʊ/

Từ	Phiên âm
her <u>o</u>	/'hɪə.r <u>əʊ</u> /
dev <u>o</u> te	/dɪ'v <u>əʊ</u> t/
phon <u>o</u> graph	/'f <u>əʊ</u> .nə.grɑːf/
diagn <u>o</u> se	/ˌdaɪ.əg' n <u>əʊ</u> z/
sold <u>i</u> er	/'s <u>əʊ</u> l.dʒər/

III. GRAMMAR

Past simple and Past continuous (Quá khứ đơn và Quá khứ tiếp diễn)

1. PAST SIMPLE (QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)

a. Cách dùng:

STT	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
1.	Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ	I read a story about Steve Jobs yesterday. <i>Hôm qua tôi đã đọc một câu chuyện về Steve Jobs.</i>
2.	Diễn tả các hành động liên tiếp xảy ra trong quá khứ, các sự kiện chính trong câu chuyện	I went to the park, met my friend and then we went to watch a movie about Steve Jobs together. <i>Tôi đến công viên, gặp bạn tôi và sau đó chúng tôi cùng nhau đi xem phim về Steve Jobs.</i>
3.	Diễn tả một hành động xen vào một hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ	Yesterday when I came home, my mother was reading a book about Dang Thuy Tram. <i>Hôm qua khi tôi về nhà, mẹ tôi đang đọc cuốn sách về Đặng Thùy Trâm.</i>

b. Công thức

- Câu khẳng định

Động từ to be	Động từ thường
S + was/ were + N/ Adj - I / He / She / It / Danh từ số ít / Danh từ không đếm được + was - We / You / They / Danh từ số nhiều + were	S + V-ed/V2

- Câu phủ định

Động từ to be	Động từ thường
S + was/ were not + N/ Adj was not = wasn't were not = weren't	S + did not + V (nguyên thể) did not = didn't

- Câu nghi vấn

Động từ to be	Động từ thường
Q: Was/ Were + S + N/ Adj? A: Yes, S + was/ were. No, S + wasn't/ weren't.	Q: Did + S + V (nguyên thể)? A: Yes, S + did. No, S + didn't.

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong quá khứ:

- Yesterday, yesterday morning
- Last night/ week/ month/ year...
- A period + ago: two weeks ago, two days ago
- In January, in 1999, in the 1990s...
- On February 14th, May 5th 2000
- When + S + V: When I was a child
- For + a period: for a week, for two months

d. Regular verbs (Động từ có quy tắc)

Động từ có quy tắc là động từ tuân theo nguyên tắc thêm -ed vào đuôi động từ để tạo thành động từ thì quá khứ.

Một số nguyên tắc thêm -ed

- Động từ tận cùng là "e" chỉ cần thêm "d".
E.g.: hope => hoped; agree => agreed
- Nếu một động từ 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng 1 phụ âm (trừ w, x, y), trước đó là 1 nguyên âm thì nhân đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm -ed.
E.g: stop => stopped, plan => planned

- Nếu động từ 2 âm tiết kết thúc bằng phụ âm, trước đó là 1 nguyên âm, trọng âm của từ vào âm tiết thứ 2 thì nhân đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm *-ed*.

E.g.: regret => regretted; prefer => preferred

- Nếu động từ kết thúc bằng 1 phụ âm + “y” thì đổi “y” thành “i” rồi thêm *-ed*.

E.g.: study => studied; apply => applied

e. Irregular verbs (Động từ bất quy tắc)

- Động từ bất quy tắc là động từ **KHÔNG** tuân theo nguyên tắc thêm *-ed* vào đuôi động từ để tạo thành động từ ở thì quá khứ.

- Có hơn 300 động từ bất quy tắc

Một số động từ bất quy tắc thường gặp:

Động từ nguyên thể	Động từ ở quá khứ
beat	beat
become	became
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
buy	bought
catch	caught
come	came
do	did
eat	ate
feel	felt
find	found
forget	forgot
get	got
grow	grew
have	had
hold	held
know	knew
leave	left
make	made

2. QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN

a. Cách dùng

STT	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
1.	Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ	I was watching a movie about Steve Jobs at 3 o'clock yesterday. <i>Hôm qua tôi đang xem một bộ phim về Steve Jobs lúc 3 giờ.</i>
2.	Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra thì có hành động khác xen vào	Yesterday when I came home, my mother was reading a book about Dang Thuy Tram. <i>Hôm qua khi tôi về nhà, mẹ tôi đang đọc cuốn sách về Đặng Thùy Trâm.</i>
3.	Diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ và làm phiền đến người khác - đi với “always”	She was always making a noise when watching movies. <i>Cô ấy luôn gây ồn ào khi xem phim.</i>
4.	Diễn tả bối cảnh của một câu chuyện.	It was raining heavily outside. Jobs went out to meet his friends. <i>Bên ngoài trời đã đang mưa rất to. Jobs đi ra ngoài để gặp bạn bè.</i>
5.	Diễn tả ít nhất 2 hành động cùng xảy ra 1 lúc trong quá khứ	My dad was watching a documentary about war heroes when I was studying last night. <i>Bố tôi đã đang xem một bộ phim tài liệu về các anh hùng</i>

b. Công thức

Khẳng định	S + was/ were + V-ing	
	- I / He / She / It / Danh từ số ít / Danh từ không đếm được + was + V-ing - You / We / They / Danh từ số nhiều + were + V-ing	
Phủ định	S + was/ were + not + V-ing	
	was not = wasn't were not = weren't	
Nghi vấn	Câu hỏi Yes/ No	Q: Was/ Were + S + V-ing? A: Yes, S + was/ were. No, S + was/ were + not
	Câu hỏi sử dụng từ hỏi Wh-	Wh- + was/ were (not) + S + V-ing?

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- At + giờ trong quá khứ (at 8 p.m yesterday)
- At this time + thời gian quá khứ (at this time last week,...)
- In the past
- In + năm (in 2021,...)
- When, while

B. THỰC HÀNH**I. PRONUNCIATION**

Task 1. Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. soldier | B. hero | C. adopt | D. diagnose |
| 2. A. bond | B. drop | C. copy | D. devote |
| 3. A. biography | B. animator | C. dedicated | D. sales |
| 4. A. phonograph | B. record | C. post | D. hold |
| 5. A. resign | B. admire | C. biological | D. inspiring |
| 6. A. statement | B. attend | C. film-maker | D. determination |
| 7. A. attack | B. marriage | C. navy | D. battle |
| 8. A. resistance | B. blockbuster | C. diagnose | D. disease |
| 9. A. medicine | B. cancer | C. communist | D. historical |
| 10. A. hospital | B. military | C. animator | D. ambitious |

Task 2. Find the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. army | B. account | C. surgeon | D. navy |
| 2. A. devote | B. admire | C. attend | D. hero |
| 3. A. impressive | B. resistance | C. medicine | D. adoption |
| 4. A. diagnose | B. general | C. phonograph | D. achievement |
| 5. A. cancer | B. attack | C. disease | D. defeat |
| 6. A. accessible | B. historical | C. animator | D. biography |
| 7. A. enemy | B. computer | C. poetry | D. blockbuster |
| 8. A. military | B. animation | C. contribution | D. pancreatic |
| 9. A. invent | B. resign | C. childhood | D. adopt |
| 10. A. biological | B. innovation | C. electronics | D. determination |

II. VOCABULARY

Task 1. Match the words/ phrases on the left with their meanings on the right.

1. diary 1-d	a. a country, or the armed forces of a country, that is at war with another country
2. death 2-i	b. a very smart person
3. youth 3-h	c. something that a person, company, etc. has done or finished successfully
4. genius 4-b	d. a book in which you write about your thoughts or feelings or what has happened each day
5. battle 5-l	e. a report or description of an event or experience
6. biography 6-g	f. the armed forces of a country
7. achievement 7-c	g. the life story of a person written by someone else
8. rule 8-j	h. the period of your life when you are young, or the state of being young
9. enemy 9-a	i. the end of life
10. account 10-e	j. controlling a country
11. military 11-f	k. a person who is admired for bravery or good qualities
12. hero 12-k	l. a fight between armed forces or two groups, often in a war

Task 2. Fill in each blank with a suitable phrase from Task 1. Make any changes if necessary.

- Albert Einstein was a genius who contributed to revolutionising physics.
- Reading the biography of a great leader can inspire and motivate us.
- The military plays a crucial role in safeguarding our country.
- General Vo Nguyen Giap is a national hero for his strategic military leadership in the Viet Nam War.
- Anne Frank's diary provides personal accounts of her life during the wartime.
- Despite facing death, the soldiers sacrificed for the freedom of their people.
- The greatest achievement of Uncle Ho was leading Viet Nam to independence.
- During the war, we fought against a common enemy to protect our country.
- Under the rule of Catherine II, Russia had great developments in architecture and trade.
- In spite of facing many challenges, the brave soldiers won the battle and managed to protect their homeland.
- In his youth, he dreamed of making a positive impact on the world.

Task 3. Complete each sentence below with a suitable verb from the box (change the form of the verb if necessary).

defeat	hold (x2)	adopt	admire	diagnose
resign	attend	fight	do	

- After his parents died in an accident, a kind couple adopted him.
- Skilled doctors can diagnose illnesses early, increasing the chances of successful treatment.
- During the Viet Nam War, the Vietnamese people united to defeat foreign invaders.
- People around the world admire Ho Chi Minh for his leadership in Viet Nam's struggle for independence.
- He resigned from his position because of health issues in 2011.
- After graduating from high school, she took a gap year before attending college.
- Although he was held in prison for years, he never gave up fighting for justice.
- She was attacked by the enemy when she was doing her duty.
- Steve Jobs tried to fight cancer for several years before his death.
- Walt Disney holds the record for both the most Academy awards and Oscars.

Task 4. Complete each sentence with one suitable phrase (change the form of the verb if necessary).

pass away	carry out	bond over	devote to	drop out of
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------------

1. I admire her because she **devoted** her lifetime **to** helping those in need.
2. Despite facing challenges, she didn't **drop out of** school and pursued her education.
3. He **passed away** after a few years of suffering from a serious disease.
4. Vo Thi Sau is a famous war heroine, who **carried out** attacks against French soldiers in 1984.
5. He and his best friend **bond over/bonded over** their passion for technology.

Task 5. Match each word on the left with the word that has SIMILAR meaning on the right.

1. ambitious c	a. hurt
2. injured a	b. dedicated
3. inspiring f	c. determined
4. impressive e	d. modern
5. cutting-edge d	e. remarkable
6. devoted b	f. motivating

Task 6. Match each word on the left with the word that has OPPOSITE meaning on the right.

1. accessible d	a. short
2. alive c	b. weak
3. biological f	c. dead
4. well-educated e	d. unavailable
5. lengthy a	e. uneducated
6. powerful b	f. adopted

Task 7. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. The film became a **blockbuster** / **phonograph**, attracting millions of viewers worldwide.
2. Dang Thuy Tram was a/an **surgeon** / **army** who saved lots of people's lives during the **jungle** / **resistance war** against the US.
3. The establishment of **war heroes** / **field hospital** during the war provided crucial medical support to injured soldiers.
4. General Vo Nguyen Giap is a famous historical **post** / **figure** of Viet Nam.
5. Steve Jobs died of pancreatic **cancer** / **medicine** at the age of 56.
6. Walt Disney had a **powerful** / **biological** daughter and an adopted one.
7. Marie Curie earned two Nobel Prizes, which was a/an **visionary** / **impressive** achievement.
8. She was a **dedicated** / **accessible** person who devoted her life to helping the poor and sick.
9. Elon Musk's companies are known for their **cutting-edge** / **ambitious** technologies and innovations.
10. Her father died when she was a little child, so she had a very difficult **marriage** / **childhood**.

Task 8. Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Walt Disney is one of the most well-known **animators** in the world. (ANIMATED)
2. Queen Elizabeth I was known as a very **determined** and intelligent person. (DETERMINATION)
3. Steve Jobs made a great **contribution** to the development of technology. (CONTRIBUTE)
4. Wes Anderson is a master of both live-action and animation **film-making**. (FILM-MAKER)
5. His parents were very poor so they had to give him up for **adoption**. (ADOPT)
6. "Sonnet 18" is a famous **poem** written by William Shakespeare, the father of modern English Literature. (POETRY)
7. Toy Story is the first **computer-animated** film produced by Pixar Animation Studios. (COMPUTER ANIMATION)
8. Catherine the Great, who ruled Russia from 1762 to 1796, helped to **expand** Russian Empire. (EXPANDING)

III. GRAMMAR

Task 1. Complete each sentence using the correct form of the verb in brackets, using past simple tense or past continuous tense.

1. Thomas Edison (**invent**) _____ **invented** _____ the phonograph, an impressive achievement in 1877.
2. The enemy forces (**attack**) _____ **attacked** _____ the army base while the soldiers (**sleep**) _____ **were sleeping** _____.
3. Walt Disney (**create**) _____ **created** _____ Disneyland, a famous tourist attraction, in 1955.
4. While Isaac Newton (**sit**) _____ **was sitting** _____ under an apple tree, an apple (**fall**) _____ **fell** _____ on his head, leading to a series of thoughts about gravity.
5. Steve Jobs (**come up with**) _____ **came up with** _____ the idea for the iPhone while he (**go on**) _____ **was going on** _____ a business trip.
6. Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt (**adopt**) _____ **adopted** _____ several children from different countries in the world.
7. The soldiers (**march**) _____ **were marching** _____ through the jungle when they (**encounter**) _____ **encountered** _____ the enemy.
8. My family members (**watch**) _____ **were watching** _____ a film about a Vietnamese national hero at 10 a.m. yesterday.

Task 2. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. While the war hero **was telling** / **told** his story, the audience **were listening** / **listen** attentively.
2. While Marie Curie **worked** / **was working** in her laboratory, she **made** / **was making** a ground-breaking discovery.
3. The filmmaker **was working** / **worked** tirelessly on his latest blockbuster film last year.
4. While the soldiers **fought** / **were fighting** in the jungle, their families **waited** / **were waiting** anxiously at home.
5. Alexander Graham Bell **invented** / **was inventing** the telephone when he **lived** / **was living** in Boston.
6. When he was at high school, he **developed** / **was developing** a passion for computer animation.
7. I **read** / **was reading** a book about Charles Dickens while my sister **watched** / **was watching** a documentary about Karl Marx.
8. Cleopatra VII **ruled** / **was ruling** Egypt from 51 BC to 30 BC, making it a rich nation.

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. Vo Thi Sau was caught while she carried out an attack against the enemy.
A. caught B. **carried out** C. attack D. enemy
=> **was carrying out**
2. While she was working as a surgeon in a field hospital, she was writing her diary.
A. While B. was working C. surgeon D. **was writing** => **wrote**
3. Catherine II was an ambitious person, who was expanding the Russian Empire while she was ruling Russia.
A. ambitious B. **was expanding** C. Russian D. was ruling => **expanded**
4. One of the national heroes I admire is Vo Thi Sau, who was fighting against the French bravely in the late 1940s.
A. heroes B. admire C. **was fighting** D. bravely => **fought**
5. They didn't have a long marriage but they got divorced after 3 years of getting married.
A. didn't have B. **but** C. got D. married
=> **because/ as/ since**

IV. READING

Task 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Vincent van Gogh was a well-known painter (1) _____ work is famous for its beauty, emotion and colour.

Van Gogh was born on March 30, 1853, in Groot-Zundert, Netherlands. At age 15, Van Gogh's family was struggling (2) _____, and he was forced to (3) _____ school and go to work. He got a job at his Uncle Cornells' art dealership, Goupil & cie. By this time, Van Gogh was fluent in French, German and English, as well as his native Dutch.

In June of 1873, Van Gogh was transferred to the Goupil Gallery in London. There, he fell in love with English culture. He visited art galleries in his spare time. He also fell in love with his landlady's daughter, Eugenie Loyer. When she refused his marriage proposal, Van Gogh (4) _____ a breakdown. He threw away all his books except for the Bible, and devoted his life (5) _____ God.

In the fall of 1880, van Gogh decided (6) _____ to Brussels and become an artist. (7) _____ he had no formal art training, his brother Theo offered to support van Gogh financially. In 1885, he began work on what is considered to be his first masterpiece, "Potato Eaters".

Vincent van Gogh completed more than 2,100 works, consisting of 860 oil paintings and more than 1,300 watercolours, drawings and sketches. Several of his paintings now rank among the most expensive in the world. A (8) _____ of van Gogh's most well-known artworks include: *Starry Night* and *Sunflowers*. Van Gogh painted the *Starry Night* in the asylum where he (9) _____ in Saint-Rémy, France, in 1889, the year before his death. On July 29, 1890, Vincent van Gogh died in the arms of his brother Theo. He was only 37 years old.

Today, Vincent van Gogh is considered one of (10) _____ artists in human history, but he struggled with mental illness and remained poor and virtually unknown throughout his life.

Adapted from <https://www.biography.com/artists/vincent-van-gogh>

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. whose | B. who | C. of which | D. whom |
| 2. A. financial | B. financially | C. finance | D. unfinancially |
| 3. A. adopt | B. resign | C. attend | D. leave |
| 4. A. was suffered | B. suffered | C. was suffering | D. has suffered |
| 5. A. for | B. with | C. to | D. from |
| 6. A. to moving | B. moving | C. to be moved | D. to move |
| 7. A. Although | B. As | C. Therefore | D. But |
| 8. A. some | B. lot | C. few | D. little |
| 9. A. was stayed | B. was staying | C. had stayed | D. stays |
| 10. A. the greatest | B. a greatest | C. the great | D. the most greatest |

Task 2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Ho Chi Minh, real name Nguyen Tat Thanh (1890-1969), Vietnamese Communist leader and the principal force behind the Vietnamese struggle against French colonial rule. He was born on May 19, 1890, in the village of Kim Lien, Annam (central Viet Nam).

He attended school in Hue and (1) _____. In 1911, he was employed as a cook on a French steamship liner and thereafter worked in London and Paris. After World War I, (2) _____, he engaged in radical activities and was in the founding group of the French Communist party. When Japan occupied Viet Nam in 1941, he found a movement, popularly known as the Viet Minh, that fought the Japanese. In August 1945, when Japan was defeated, the Viet Minh proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (DRV) in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh became president. The French were unwilling to grant independence to their colonial subjects, and in late 1946 war (3) _____. For eight years, Viet Minh soldiers fought French troops in the mountains and rice paddies of Viet Nam, (4) _____ in the decisive Battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954. Subsequent negotiations at Geneva divided the country, with only the North assigned to the Viet Minh. The DRV, with Ho Chi Minh still president, devoted (5) _____ to constructing a Communist society in North Viet Nam. In the early 1960s, however, conflict occurred in the South, (6) _____. On September 30, 1969, he died in Hanoi of heart failure. In his honor, after the Communist conquest of the South in 1975, Saigon was renamed Ho Chi Minh city. Ho Chi Minh was not only the founder of Vietnamese communism, he was the very soul of the revolution

and (7) _____. His personal qualities of simplicity, integrity, and determination were widely admired, (8) _____.

Adapted from <https://www.marxists.org/reference/archive/ho-chi-minh/biography.htm>

1. A. then briefly taught at a private school in Phan Thiet
B. then was briefly teaching at a private school in Phan Thiet
C. then he was taught a private school in Phan Thiet
D. then he was taught in Phan Thiet for a private school
2. A. use the pseudonym Nguyen Ai Quoc
B. using the pseudonym Nguyen Ai Quoc
C. used the pseudonym Nguyen Ai Quoc
D. to use the pseudonym Nguyen Ai Quoc
3. A. was breaking out B. breaks out
C. broke out D. was broken out
4. A. finally defeating them
B. finally they defeated
C. finally was defeated them
D. finally had defeated them
5. A. his efforts B. our efforts
C. its efforts D. your efforts
6. A. which Communist-led soldiers fought against the U.S
B. where Communist-led soldiers fought against the U.S
C. that is Communist-led soldiers fought against the U.S
D. where Communist-led soldiers fought for the U.S
7. A. of independence for Viet Nam's struggle
B. Viet Nam's independence to struggle
C. Viet Nam's struggle and independence
D. of Viet Nam's struggle for independence
8. A. not only within Viet Nam but elsewhere well
B. not also within Viet Nam but only elsewhere
C. not only within Viet Nam but elsewhere as well
D. not only within Viet Nam but elsewhere also

Task 3. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

Isaac Newton was born on January 4, 1643, in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England. As the son of a farmer who died three months before he was born, Newton spent most of his early years with his maternal grandmother after his mother remarried. His education was interrupted by a failed attempt to turn him into a farmer, and he attended the King's School in Grantham before enrolling at the University of Cambridge's Trinity College in 1661.

Newton studied a classical curriculum at Cambridge, but he became fascinated by the works of modern philosophers such as René Descartes, even devoting a set of notes to his outside readings he titled "Certain Philosophical Questions". When the Great Plague occurred in Cambridge in 1665, Newton returned home and began formulating his theories on calculus, light and colour, his farm-the setting for the supposed falling apple that inspired his work on gravity.

Newton returned to Cambridge in 1667 and was elected a minorfellow. He constructed the first reflecting telescope in 1668. Asked to give a demonstration of his telescope to the Royal Society of London in 1671, he was elected to the Royal Society the following year and published his notes on optics for his peers.

In 1687, he published his first work "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy", which established the three laws of motion and the law of universal gravity. Then, Newton was elected to represent Cambridge in Parliament in 1689. In 1703, Newton took over as president of the Royal Society, and the following year he published his second major work, "Opticks". In 1705, he was knighted by Queen Anne of England.

Having never married, Newton spent his later years living with his niece at Cranbury Park near Winchester, England. He died in his sleep on March 31, 1727, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

A giant even among the brilliant minds that drove the Scientific Revolution, Newton is remembered as a transformative scholar, inventor and writer.

Adapted from <https://www.history.com/topics/inventions/isaac-newton>

_____T_____ 1. Newton's father passed away shortly before Newton was born.

_____NG_____ 2. Newton's early education was unaffected by his mother's remarriage.

- F 3. Newton became a farmer after he attended the King's School in Grantham in 1661.
- T 4. Newton took an interest in modern philosophy during his time at Cambridge.
- F 5. Newton developed his theories on calculus, light and colour before the Great Plague's outbreak.
- T 6. The falling apple at Newton's farm provided the inspiration for his work on gravity.
- F 7. Newton was elected to the Royal Society in 1671 after presenting his telescope.
- F 8. Newton's first work in 1687 was about three laws of motion and gravity.
- T 9. Newton's second major work named "Opticks" was published in 1704.
- T 10. Newton is considered as an inventor who drove the Scientific Revolution.

Task 4. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright, and actor of the Renaissance era. It is believed he was born on April 23, 1564 Stratford-upon-Avon, located about 100 miles northwest of London. Shakespeare was the third child of John Shakespeare, a glove-maker and leather merchant, and Mary Arden, a local heiress to land.

He most likely attended the King's New School, in Stratford until he was 14 or 15 and did not continue to university. Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway on November 28, 1582, in Worcester, in Canterbury Province. He had three children, including one daughter and twins.

By 1592, there is evidence Shakespeare earned a living as an actor and a playwright in London and possibly had several plays produced. Shakespeare's most well-known poetry are his 154 sonnets, which were first published as a collection in 1609 and likely written as early as the 1590s.

In 1594, Shakespeare joined Lord Chamberlain's Men, the London acting company that he worked with for the duration of his career. Later called the King's Men, it was considered the most important troupe of its time and he became **central** to its success. Initially, he was an actor and eventually devoted more and more time to writing. Records show that Shakespeare, who was also a company shareholder, had works published and sold as popular literature.

By 1599, Shakespeare and several fellow actors built their own theatre on the south bank of the Thames River, which they called the Globe Theatre. *Julius Caesar* is thought to be the first production at the new open-air theatre.

From about 1590 to 1613, he wrote 37 plays revolving around three main themes: history, tragedy, and comedy. Many of Shakespeare's first plays were histories, for example, *Henry VI*, *Richard II*, and *Henry V*. Although Shakespeare wrote three tragedies, including *Romeo and Juliet*, before 1600, it wasn't until after the turn of the century that he truly explored the genre. Possibly the best known of these plays is *Hamlet*, which explores betrayal, and moral failure. Shakespeare wrote comedies throughout his career, including his first play *The Taming of the Shrew*.

Around 1603, Shakespeare is believed to have stopped acting in the King's Men productions, instead focusing on his playwriting work. He likely spent the last three years of his life in Stratford. Tradition holds that Shakespeare died of a brief illness on his 52nd birthday, April 23, 1616, but some scholars believe this is a **myth**.

Adapted from <https://www.biography.com/authors-writers/william-shakespeare>

- Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
 - William Shakespeare's Life Stories
 - William Shakespeare's Contributions to Poetry
 - Biography of a Famous English Poet
 - William Shakespeare's Career Achievements
- According to the passage, what is true about Shakespeare's early life and education?
 - Shakespeare was born in London on April 23, 1564.
 - Shakespeare's mother worked as a glove-maker and leather merchant.
 - Shakespeare's marriage to Anne Hathaway took place in Worcester.
 - Shakespeare continued university education after attending the King's New School.
- When were Shakespeare's sonnets first published as a collection?

- A.1582 B.1592 C. 1594 **D. 1609**
4. The word '**central**' in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. fundamental B. visionary C. accessible D. dedicated
5. The word '**it**' in paragraph 4 refers to _____.
 A. Chamberlain's Men B. the London acting theatre
 C. Shakespeare's career **D. King's Men**
6. According to the passage, from 1592 to 1599, Shakespeare did all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. became a playwright and actor in London by 1592
 B. started working for Lord Chamberlain's Men in 1594
C. wrote 154 plays as early as the 1590s
 D. built an open-air theatre by 1599
7. According to paragraph 5, what is the most famous tragic play written by Shakespeare?
 A. Romeo and Juliet B. Henry V **C. Hamlet** D. The Taming of the Shrew
8. The word '**myth**' in paragraph 7 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. truth **B. legend** C. account D. statement
9. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about Shakespeare?
A. Shakespeare played a significant role in the success of King's Men.
 B. Not until the turn of the 16th century did Shakespeare truly explore the tragedy genre.
 C. Shakespeare had a career shift from acting to writing due to health issues.
 D. Shakespeare focused on writing sonnets more than writing plays.
10. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 A. Shakespeare was an actor before he became a playwright.
B. Shakespeare concentrated on acting and spent time in Stratford in his later years.
 C. Shakespeare was born and passed away on the same day, April 23, 52 years apart.
 D. Shakespeare and his colleagues constructed the Global Theatre in 1599.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Complete each sentence using the given words/phrases, using past simple tense or past continuous tense.

1. General Vo Nguyen Giap / join / Communist Party / Viet Nam / 1927.
1. General Vo Nguyen Giap joined the Communist Party of Viet Nam in 1927.
2. Kim Dong / bravely / sacrifice / while / he / do / duty.
2. Kim Dong bravely sacrificed while he was doing his duty.
3. While / our teacher / tell / about / the life story / the national hero, / we / listen / attentively.
3. While our teacher was telling us about the life story of the national hero, we were listening attentively.
4. Napoleon I, / who / be / French military general, / play / key role / the French Revolution.
4. Napoleon I, who was a French military general, played a key role in the French Revolution.
5. While / Bill Gates / study / at / high school, / he / start / learn / to program.
5. While Bill Gates was studying at high school, he started learning to program.

Task 2. Rearrange the following sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/ letter.

- In 1877, he created the phonograph while he was doing experiments with the telephone repeater.
- His determination and innovative spirit made him one of the most famous figures in history.
- Thomas Edison, a brilliant inventor, was born in 1847 in Ohio, USA. His childhood was marked by curiosity, and at a young age, he developed a keen interest in science.
- In 1879, he successfully created the first practical electric light bulb, revolutionising the way people lived.
- Thomas Edison passed away on October 18, 1931.
- Edison's education was informal, but his passion for learning and experimentation led him to numerous inventions.

Your answer: _____ 1. c-f-a-d-e-b _____

2. a. That was a great film because the storyline was magical, the characters were so lovable, and the animation was wonderful.
- b. I'm so pleased to hear that you enjoyed our delightful movie night, and I'm looking forward to our next one.
- c. Let's definitely do this again sometime soon - maybe with another Disney classic or any movie you have in mind.
- d. Best regards,
- e. I hope this email finds you well. I just wanted to say a huge thank you for suggesting that amazing Walt Disney film for our movie night!
- f. Hi Minh,
- g. I was on top of the world every moment, and it brought back some beautiful childhood memories.

Your answer: _____ 2. f-e-a-g-c-b-d _____

Task 3. Write a biography (180-200 words) of a famous person.

- * Early life and education
- * Marriage and family
- * Achievements/ Contributions
- * Health issues

You can use the following ideas to write about Bill Gates if you wish

I. Early Life and Education

- born on October 28, 1955, in Seattle, Washington.
- showed early interest in computers; programmed his first software at 13.
- attended Harvard University in 1973 with an initial interest in law.
- dropped out in 1975 to focus on Microsoft.

II. Marriage and Family

- married Melinda French in 1994.
- father to three children.
- co-founded the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in 2000, focusing on global health, education, and poverty eradication.

III. Achievements/ Contributions

- co-founded Microsoft in 1975, significantly impacting the personal computer revolution.
- developed the Windows operating system.
- played a key role in the growth of the personal computer industry.
- became one of the wealthiest individuals globally, becoming a self-made millionaire at 26.

Bill Gates is a well-known technology pioneer and sponsor who co-founded the world's largest software business, Microsoft.

Bill Gates was born on October 28, 1955, in Seattle, Washington. In his early life, Gates had a keen interest in computers and he programmed his first software at the age of 13. Gates enrolled at Harvard University in 1973, originally thinking of a career in law. However, Gates dropped out of college in 1975 to pursue his business, Microsoft, with partner Allen. They found Microsoft in 1975, a company that played an important role in the personal computer revolution. Married to Melinda French in 1994, Gates was a family man with three children. Together, Bill and Melinda established the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in 2000, focusing on global health, education, and poverty eradication.

Gates' achievements are vast, including developing the Windows operating system, contributing to the growth of the personal computer industry and becoming one of the wealthiest individuals globally. He became a self-made millionaire in 1981 at age 26.

Bill Gates' life is a story of innovation, success, and the impact of using wealth for positive change, making him an influential figure in the modern world.

Bill Gates là nhà tiên phong công nghệ và nhà tài trợ nổi tiếng, đồng sáng lập doanh nghiệp phần mềm lớn nhất thế giới, Microsoft.

Bill Gates sinh ngày 28 tháng 10 năm 1955 tại Seattle, Washington. Khi còn trẻ, Gates rất yêu thích máy tính và ông đã lập trình phần mềm đầu tiên của mình ở tuổi 13. Gates đăng ký vào Đại học Harvard năm 1973, ban đầu nghĩ đến nghề luật. Tuy nhiên, Gates đã bỏ học đại học vào năm 1975 để theo đuổi công việc kinh doanh của mình, Microsoft, cùng với cộng sự Allen. Họ thành lập Microsoft vào năm 1975, một công ty đóng vai trò then chốt trong cuộc cách mạng máy tính cá nhân. Kết hôn với Melinda French năm 1994, Gates là người đàn ông của gia đình và có ba đứa con. Cùng nhau, Bill và Melinda thành lập Quỹ Bill và Melinda Gates vào năm 2000, tập trung vào y tế, giáo dục và xóa đói giảm nghèo trên toàn cầu.

Thành tựu của Gates là rất lớn, bao gồm phát triển hệ điều hành Windows, đóng góp vào sự phát triển của ngành công nghiệp máy tính cá nhân và trở thành một trong những cá nhân giàu có nhất toàn cầu. Ông trở thành triệu phú tự thân vào năm 1981 ở tuổi 26.

Cuộc đời của Bill Gates là câu chuyện về sự đổi mới, thành công và tác động của việc sử dụng sự giàu có để tạo ra sự thay đổi tích cực, khiến ông trở thành nhân vật có tầm ảnh hưởng trong thế giới hiện đại.

VI. LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to a talk about Alfred Nobel's biography and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. You can listen to the recording TWICE.

Biography	Descriptions
Early life and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - born in Stockholm, (1) _____ Sweden _____ on October 21st, 1833 - the third of the eight children of his parents - loved Chemistry and languages - (2) _____ fluent _____ in English, German, French and Russian - studied under the (3) _____ chemist _____ Nikolai Zinin and went to Paris in 1850 - went to the United States at the age of 18 to (4) _____ further _____ his knowledge on Chemistry - interested in studying explosives and doing experiments with nitroglycerin
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - found dynamite, which was safer than than nitroglycerin and was patented in (5) _____ 1867 _____ - developed Gelignite which was even more powerful than dynamite in 1876 - laid the (6) _____ foundation _____ for the Nobel Prize in 1895
Marriage and Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - met Sophie Hesse in 1876 and developed a (7) _____ relationship _____ with her - never married or had children
Death	- died at San Remo Italy on December 10 th , 1896 at the age of (8) _____ 63 _____

SCRIPT

Alfred Nobel was a scientist, inventor, businessman and founder of the Nobel Prizes. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden on October 21st 1833. He was the third of the eight children of his parents. He especially loved chemistry and languages. He was fluent in English, German, French and Russian. He studied under the chemist Nikolai Zinin and went to Paris in 1850. Such was his love for chemistry that he went to the United States as an eighteen-year-old to further his knowledge on the subject. Alfred was deeply interested in studying explosives and doing experiments with nitroglycerin. A tragic accident, happening at the shed used for preparing nitroglycerin, killed his younger brother Emil. Nobel became more focused on developing explosives that were safer than nitroglycerin. Later he found a new substance, dynamite which was patented in 1867 and adopted in wide usage in mining internationally. Then he developed Gelignite which was even more powerful than dynamite in 1876. He met Sophie Hesse in 1876 and developed a relationship with her. That lasted for 18 years. He never married or had children. His brother Ludwig died in Cannes in 1888. A French newspaper wrongly published the obituary of Alfred Nobel, stating that 'the merchant of death is dead'. Alfred was highly upset to realise

that this was how he would be remembered after his death. He wanted to do something to redeem his reputation and left a major portion of his massive wealth for the creation of an international prize fund for honouring eminent personalities in the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and for work in peace. His last will, signed on 27th November, 1895, laid the foundation for the prize. The first Nobel prizes were awarded in 1901. He died of an intracerebral haemorrhage at San Remo Italy on December 10th, 1896 at the age of 63.

Task 2. Listen to a talk about Marie Curie's biography and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions. You can listen to the recording TWICE.

- When did Marie Curie start attending the boarding school of J. Sikosra?
A. in 1867 **B. in 1877** C. in 1876 D. in 1883
- Marie Curie moved to France because _____.
A. she attended a gymnasium for girls.
B. she started her practical scientific training.
C. she pursued education at the Sorbonne University.
D. she wanted to get a PhD's degree in Chemistry.
- Which element was discovered by Marie Curie?
A. X-ray B. Uranium C. Noelium **D. Polonium**
- What is not mentioned as an achievement of Marie Curie?
A. She received a master's degree in Physics in 1893.
B. She discovered two new elements for the periodic table.
C. She was the first woman to be awarded two Nobel prizes.
D. She cured cancer and treated injuries for soldiers during World War I.
- What is true about Marie Curie's life?
A. She was the youngest of the nine children of her parents.
B. She met Pierre Curie in 1894 and they married one year later.
C. She won two Nobel Prizes in Physics in 1903 and in 1911.
D. She named one of the elements discovered radium after her homeland.

SCRIPT

Marie Curie was born on 7th November, 1867. Her father and mother were teachers. She was the youngest of the five children. She was ten years old and began attending the boarding school of J. Sikosra. Then she attended a gymnasium for girls from which she graduated on 12 June 1883 with a gold medal. She started her practical scientific training at the chemical laboratory. In 1891, she moved to France and enrolled herself at the Sorbonne University. In 1893, she was awarded a master's degree in Physics. She returned to Paris to pursue a PhD. In 1894, Marie met Pierre Curie. Like Marie, he was a scientist and the two of them fell in love. They married on July 26th 1895 and they had two daughters. Marie became fascinated by rays that were recently discovered by scientists Wilhelm Roentgen and Henri Becquerel. Roentgen discovered X-rays and Becquerel had found rays given off by an element called uranium. Marie and her husband began to do experiments. They eventually discovered two new elements for the periodic table. Marie named one of the elements polonium after her homeland, Poland and named the other radium because it gave off such strong rays. In 1903, the Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to Marie and Pierre Curie as well as Henri Becquerel for their work in radiation. In 1911, Marie won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for discovering the two elements polonium and radium. She was the first person to be awarded two Nobel Prizes. Scientists came from around the world to study radioactivity with Marie. Soon doctors found that radiology could help with curing cancer. When World War I started, Marie learned that doctors could use x-rays to help determine what was wrong with an injured soldier that time. She died in Pasi Haute Savoie, France on 4 July 1934 at the age of 66.

VII. SPEAKING

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

- Who is the historical figure/ famous person you admire? Why?

I admire Ho Chi Minh President, a famous Vietnamese historical figure, for his dedication to the nation's independence. Ho Chi Minh played a significant role in leading Vietnam through its struggles against colonial powers. His vision and commitment to social justice inspire me. Ho Chi Minh's contributions continue to be a symbol of national pride.

Tôi ngưỡng mộ Chủ tịch Hồ Chí Minh, một nhân vật lịch sử nổi tiếng của Việt Nam, vì sự cống hiến của Người cho nền độc lập của dân tộc. Hồ Chí Minh đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc lãnh đạo Việt Nam đấu tranh chống các thế lực thực dân. Tầm nhìn và sự kiên quyết đấu tranh cho công bằng xã hội đã truyền cảm hứng cho tôi. Những đóng góp của Hồ Chí Minh tiếp tục là biểu tượng của niềm tự hào dân tộc.

2. Which benefits do you get when reading biographies of famous people?

Reading biographies of well-known people brings readers numerous benefits. Firstly, it offers insights into the individual's life, allowing readers to learn valuable lessons from their experiences. Moreover, they provide historical context, helping readers understand different periods of time. Overall, biographies give readers inspiration and a broader understanding of the world.

Đọc tiểu sử của những người nổi tiếng mang lại cho người đọc vô số lợi ích. Thứ nhất, nó cung cấp những hiểu biết sâu sắc về cuộc sống của mỗi cá nhân, giúp người đọc học được những bài học quý giá từ trải nghiệm của họ. Hơn nữa, chúng còn cung cấp bối cảnh lịch sử, giúp người đọc hiểu được các thời kỳ khác nhau. Nhìn chung, tiểu sử mang lại cho người đọc nguồn cảm hứng và sự hiểu biết rộng hơn về thế giới.

Task 2. Tell a life story of General Vo Nguyen Giap in about 2 minutes.

- Early life and education
- Marriage and family
- Achievements/ Contributions
- Health issues

General Vo Nguyen Giap was born on August 25, 1911, in Quang Binh Province, Vietnam, during the era of French colonial rule. General Giap developed a passion for his country's independence from an early age. He attended teacher training school in Hue and later continued his studies at Hanoi University.

In 1927, Vo Nguyen Giap joined the Communist Party of Viet Nam. His dedication and leadership qualities quickly helped him rise through the ranks of the party. In 1945, General Giap played a crucial role in the August Revolution, marking the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. From 1945 to 1976, he served as the Commander-in-Chief of the Vietnam People's Army, leading the nation through important battles, including the First Indochina War (1946-1954) and the Vietnam War (1955-1975). His military strategies and victories, including the famous Battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, contributed to the success of the Vietnamese independence movement.

In his later years, General Giap faced health issues. On October 4, 2013, he passed away, leaving behind a legacy as a military genius. His life story remains an inspiring chapter in Vietnam's history.

Đại tướng Võ Nguyên Giáp sinh ngày 25 tháng 8 năm 1911 tại tỉnh Quảng Bình, Việt Nam, trong thời kỳ Pháp thuộc. Tướng Giáp đã thể hiện khát vọng độc lập cho Tổ quốc ngay từ khi còn nhỏ. Ông theo học trường sư phạm ở Huế và sau đó tiếp tục học tại Đại học Hà Nội.

Năm 1927, Võ Nguyên Giáp gia nhập Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam. Sự cống hiến và phẩm chất lãnh đạo của ông nhanh chóng giúp ông thăng tiến trong các cấp bậc trong đảng. Năm 1945, Tướng Giáp đóng vai trò quan trọng trong Cách mạng Tháng Tám, đánh dấu sự thành lập nước Việt Nam Dân chủ Cộng hòa. Từ năm 1945 đến 1976, ông giữ chức Tổng tư lệnh Quân đội nhân dân Việt Nam, lãnh đạo đất nước trải qua các trận đánh quan trọng, trong đó có Chiến tranh Đông Dương lần thứ nhất (1946-1954) và Chiến tranh Việt Nam (1955-1975). Các chiến lược quân sự và chiến thắng của ông, trong đó có trận Điện Biên Phủ nổi tiếng năm 1954, đã góp phần vào thành công của phong trào độc lập của Việt Nam.

Những năm cuối đời, Tướng Giáp gặp nhiều vấn đề về sức khỏe. Ngày 4 tháng 10 năm 2013, ông qua đời, để lại dấu ấn là một thiên tài quân sự. Câu chuyện cuộc đời của ông vẫn là một chương đầy cảm hứng trong lịch sử Việt Nam.

C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. dedicated B. animation C. sales D. general

Question 2: A. devote B. blockbuster C. diagnose D. post

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. childhood B. resign C. expand D. defeat

Question 4: A. ambitious B. achievement C. impressive D. enemy

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 5: The phonograph _____ by Thomas Edison while he _____ on the telephone repeater.

- A. invented - worked B. was invented - was working
C. was invented - worked D. was inventing - was working

Question 6: Ernest Hemingway, who was a well-known American novelist, _____ the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954.

- A. winning B. was winning C. won D. has won

Question 7: It is believed that Beethoven _____ in Vienna at the age of 56 after suffering from liver disease.

- A. passed away B. carried out C. went away D. dropped out

Question 8: Those soldiers survived and returned home from the war, _____?

- A. did they B. didn't they C. had they D. weren't they

Question 9: Alexander Hamilton, _____ to shaping American financial system, had a difficult childhood.

- A. who was contributing B. who contributes C. contributed D. contributing

Read the following advertisement/ announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 10 to 15.

TALK SHOW ON VIETNAMESE NATIONAL HERO

Join us for an (10) _____ talk show dedicated to the remarkable life of a Vietnamese national hero from the war era. Here are the details:

The Speaker: A well-known Historian and Expert on Viet Nam's War Heroes

Time: February 10, 2023 (please arrive 15 minutes early)

Location: Main hall of University of Economics

Main Content of the Talk Show:

- Introduction to the historical background of the Viet Nam War
- Personal (11) _____ of the hero's experiences
- Heroic acts and contributions (12) _____ the nation's struggle
- The hero's impact on Vietnamese history

Don't miss this opportunity to learn about the extraordinary life of a Vietnamese national hero.

Admission is free, but you must register in advance, visit our website or contact email:

openyourmind@gmail.com for registration details. See you there!

Question 10: A. inspirationally B. inspiring C. inspiration D. inspire

Question 11: A. accounts B. attacks C. rules D. posts

Question 12: A. on B. for C. with D. to

VIETNAMESE FAMOUS FIGURES EXHIBITION

Join us for an enlightening exhibition celebrating (13) _____ lives of renowned Vietnamese figures!

Time: April, 20th

Location: National Museum

- Attending the exhibition, you (14) _____ do a variety of activities as follows:
 - Discover the extraordinary contributions of influential personalities from Viet Nam.
 - Immerse yourself in interactive exhibits showcasing their life stories and achievements.
 - Admire artworks inspired by their legacies, (15) _____ by local artists.
 - Share your thoughts and learn from fellow attendees in engaging discussions.
- Grasp this unique opportunity to connect with Viet Nam's rich history and be inspired by the stories of remarkable individuals. Admission is free so bring your friends, family, and curiosity. See you there!

Question 13: A. an B. Ø (no article) C. the D. a

Question 14: A. need B. can C. must D. might

Question 15: A. creating B. was creating C. was created D. created

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

Question 16:

- Moreover, we discover their significant contributions or achievements, seeing how they impacted the world.
- Secondly, exploring their marriages and families gives us information about their personal lives and the support systems they had.
- Biographies of famous people teach us many things.
- Finally, learning about their health issues helps us understand the challenges they faced.
- First, we learn about their early life and education, understanding how their childhood shaped their future

A. e-b-a-d-c

B. c-e-b-a-d

C. e-b-c-a-d

D. c-e-b-d-a

Question 17:

- I hope you find Kim Dong's biography as inspiring as I did and hope to hear from you soon.
- Hi Anna,
- He was a remarkable figure in Vietnamese history, known for his bravery and dedication to the country.
- I hope this email finds you well. Today, I want to share with you the inspiring story of a Vietnamese hero, Kim Dong, whose real name is Nong Van Den.
- At a young age, Kim Dong actively participated in the resistance war against the French. He died at the age of 14 while he was doing his duty.
- Born in 1929 in Na Ma village, Truong Ha commune, Ha Quang district, Cao Bang province, A Kim Dong grew up during the French colonial period.
- Best regards,

A. b-c-d-f-e-a-g

B. b-d-c-e-f-a-g

C. b-d-c-f-e-a-g

D. b-d-c-a-f-e-g

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 23.

Vo Thi Sau was born in Ba Ria- Vung Tau province in 1933. She was just a schoolgirl (18) _____ in revolutionary activities. When Ho Chi Minh declared independence against the French in 1945, she was only 12 years old. A few years later, she joined the Viet Minh and became a guerrilla fighter.

At the age of 14 while in a busy market, she threw a grenade at a group of French soldiers. She managed to kill one officer and (19) _____. She was able to escape unnoticed. At 16, she planned another grenade attack, however, the grenade failed to explode and (20) _____. She was then shipped off to three different prisons, the final being Con Son prison on the Con Dao archipelago. She was executed by firing squad in 1952 when she was only 19-years-old. It's said she refused to be blindfolded and stared into the eyes of the soldiers while singing (21) _____.

Today, she is considered a national hero and a symbol of the revolutionary spirit. Her grave is frequently visited by Vietnamese citizens, especially at night, to honour (22) _____. (23) _____.

Adapted from <https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/grave-of-vo-th-sau>

- Question 18:** A. when she became involved B. becoming involved
C. when became involved D. to become involved
- Question 19:** A. injured several others B. injure several others
C. injuring several others D. to injured several others
- Question 20:** A. she arrested the French authorities
B. the French authorities was arrested
C. was arrested by the French authorities
D. she was arrested by the French authorities
- Question 21:** A. until she was killed B. not until she was skilled
C. until was she skilled D. not until she killed
- Question 22:** A. their memory B. its memory C. her memory D. their memory
- Question 23:** A. Many streets, parks, and schools have names after her across Viet Nam.
B. Many streets, parks, and schools are named after her across Viet Nam.
C. She named after many streets, parks, and schools across Viet Nam.
D. She is named after by many streets, parks, and schools across Viet Nam.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.

Alexander Graham Bell was a Scottish-born scientist and inventor (24) _____ was best known for inventing the first working telephone.

Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 3, 1847. During his youth, Bell was strongly (25) _____ by his family and his environment. Bell's hometown of Edinburgh, Scotland, was known as the "Athens of the North" for its rich culture of arts and science.

By age 16, Alexander had joined his father in his work with the deaf. In 1870, the family settled in Brantford, Ontario, Canada. There, Alexander set up a workshop to continue his study of the human voice. On July 11, 1877, Bell married Mabie Hubbard who had been deaf (26) _____ her early childhood years.

On March 10, 1876, after (27) _____ years of work, Bell perfected his most well-known invention, the telephone, and made his first telephone call. The Bell Telephone Company was organised on July 9, 1877. In 1880, Bell established the Volta Laboratory in Washington, D.C., an experimental facility devoted to (28) _____ discovery.

Throughout his life, Bell continued his family's work with the deaf. Bell died peacefully on August 2, 1922, at his home in Baddeckon Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Adapted from <https://www.biography.com/inventors/alexander-graham-bell>

- Question 24:** A. whom B. which C. who D. when
- Question 25:** A. admired B. influenced C. devoted D. confused
- Question 26:** A. since B. because C. until D. despite
- Question 27:** A. little B. much C. many D. lot of
- Question 28:** A. scientifically B. science C. scientist D. scientific

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 29 to 33.

Born on January 27, 1756, in Salzburg, Austria, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was the sole surviving son of Leopold and Maria Pertl Mozart. Leopold was a successful composer, violinist, and assistant concertmaster at the Salzburg court. Wolfgang's mother, Anna Maria Pertl, was born to a middle class family of local community leaders. His only sister was Maria Anna (nicknamed "Nannerl"). With their father's encouragement and guidance, they both were introduced to music at an early age. Leopold started Nannerl on keyboard when she was seven, as three-year-old Wolfgang looked on. Mimicking her playing, Wolfgang quickly began to show a strong understanding of chords, tonality, and tempo. Soon, he was being tutored by his father, too.

Leopold was a devoted teacher to both his children. He made the lessons fun, but also insisted on a strong work ethic and perfection. Fortunately, both children excelled well in these areas. Recognizing

their special talents, Leopold devoted much of his time to their education in music as well as other subjects. Wolfgang soon showed signs of excelling beyond his father's teachings with an early composition at age five and demonstrating outstanding ability on the violin. Apart from this instrument, he would soon go on to play **others** such as the piano, organ and viola.

In 1762, Mozart's father took Nannerl, now age eleven, and Wolfgang, age six, to the courts of Paris, London, The Hague, and Zurich performing. Mozart met a number of **accomplished** musicians and became familiar with their works. Particularly important was his meeting with Johann Christian Bach (Johann Sebastian Bach's youngest son) in London who had a strong influence on Mozart.

Adapted from <https://www.biography.com/musicians/wolfgang-mozart>

Question 29: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Wolfgang Mozart's Early Life
- B. The Mozart Family's Music Tour
- C. The Influence of Johann Christian Bach on Mozart
- D. Leopold and Maria Pertl Mozart's Success

Question 30: which of the following is stated in paragraph 1?

- A. Nannerl, Wolfgang's sister, was introduced to the keyboard at the age of seven.
- B. Wolfgang Mozart was the sole-surviving child of Leopold and Maria Peril Mozart.
- C. Wolfgang's mother was born to an upper class family of local community leaders.
- D. Leopold Mozart started teaching Nannerl and Wolfgang music when they were teenagers.

Question 31: The word "**others**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. signs
- B. teachings
- C. compositions
- D. instruments

Question 32: The word "**accomplished**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. dedicated
- B. incapable
- C. talented
- D. ambitious

Question 33: which of the following is NOT true in the passage?

- A. Leopold Mozart had a relaxing approach to music lessons, requiring less work ethic.
- B. Wolfgang Mozart is capable of playing different kinds of music instruments.
- C. Leopold dedicated much time to teaching his children music and other subjects.
- D. Wolfgang Mozart's meeting with Johann Christian had a significant impact on him.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 34 to 40.

Nguyen Du is a celebrated Vietnamese poet who wrote in *Chữ Nôm*, the ancient writing script of Viet Nam. His poetry is celebrated for the directness of its language and of its metaphors. Despite a number of Vietnamese poets pre-dated him, Nguyen Du is considered by many Vietnamese to be the founding-figure of Vietnamese literature. His epic poem *Truyen Kieu* (The Tale of Kieu), relating the brief and tragic life of a Vietnamese girl, is considered as a **masterpiece**.

Nguyen Du was born in 1765 in Tien Dien village, Nghi Xuan district, NgheTinh province, Viet Nam. By the age of 13, Nguyen had lost both of his parents, and for most of his teenage years he lived with his brother or with his brother-in-law.

At the age of 19, Nguyen passed the provincial examination. After that, he was **appointed** to the position of a military advisor in the Trinh army. After the Trinh Lords were defeated in 1786 by Nguyen Hue, Nguyen Du refused to serve in the new administration. He was arrested and held for some time before he moved back to his native village in the northern part of the country.

Later, when yet another warlord, Nguyen Anh, ruled Viet Nam in 1802, Nguyen Du agreed to serve in his administration. At first, he was given his old post of military advisor but after a decade, he was promoted to an ambassador to China in 1813.

While in China, he discovered and translated the Ming dynasty era tale "Kim Van Kieu" that would become the basis for the Tale of Kieu. He was later appointed to two more missions to Beijing, but before he could depart for the last **one**, he died of a long illness for which he refused treatment in 1820.

Nguyen Du's father worked as a minister for the Lê dynasty, and his family did well during this time. However, Nguyen Du spent much of his life feeling guilty because he worked for a new ruler who

took over, and he thought this was a betrayal of the true leaders of Viet Nam. He believed this brought dishonour to him and his family.

Adapted from https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Nguy%E1%BB%85n_Du

Question 34: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. Nguyen Du: Life and Career

B. The Tale of Kieu: A Masterpiece in Vietnamese Literature

C. Vietnamese Warlords and Their Rule

D. The Life Challenges of Nguyen Du

Question 35: The word “**masterpiece**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. genius

B. neglect

C. account

D. treasure

Question 36: Which of the following is stated in paragraph 3 about Nguyen Du?

A. He refused to hold the position of an ambassador to China in 1813.

B. He worked as military advisor under Nguyen Anh’s rule in 1802.

C. He translated the tale “Kim Van Kieu” and wrote the Tale of Kieu in 1813.

D. He died of an illness after completing two more missions to Beijing in 1820.

Question 37: The word “**appointed**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. resigned

B. devoted

C. selected

D. defeated

Question 38: The word “**one**” in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. post

B. mission

C. tale

D. ambassador

Question 39: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Nguyen Du’s father was a military advisor in the Trinh army.

B. Nguyen Du disagreed to serve in Nguyen Hue’s administration.

C. Nguyen Du passed the provincial examination in 1784.

D. Nguyen Du died of a long illness in spite of medical treatment.

Question 40: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. He considered himself the founding figure of Vietnamese literature.

B. He did not face any hardships after losing his parents at a young age.

C. Nguyen Du felt guilty for serving who he perceived to be a wrong ruler.

D. Nguyen Du played the same role in Trinh Army and under Nguyen Hue’s rule.