

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề gồm 12 trang)

Môn thi: **TIẾNG ANH – BẢNG B**Thời gian: **150** phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Họ và tên thí sinh:

Ngày tháng năm sinh:

Học sinh trường:

Số báo danhSố phách

Họ tên chữ kí Giám thị 1:

Họ tên chữ kí Giám thị 2:

SECTION A. LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1. (30 pts) You will hear a recording. While you listen, complete the text below by writing in **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** in the spaces provided. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Most countries recognize 18 as the start of adulthood by granting various freedoms and privileges. But is age the best way to measure (1) _____? And questioning the age limits of adulthood is well warranted. Some countries have lowered the voting age to 16, and cultural coming-of-age ceremonies are often celebrated at (2) _____ ages. As there seems to be no consensus on exactly when we reach maturity, perhaps science can give us a clearer (3) _____.

Brain development involves (4) _____ trajectories. First, there's a reduction in gray matter. Gray matter consists of cells and connections that facilitate communication at short ranges, creating dense, information-processing hubs. While a reduction may seem like a bad thing, what's happening is a (5) _____

_____ pruning. Connections that are used are kept and strengthened, while under-used ones are weeded away, creating a brain that is both fine-tuned to its environment and (6) _____ efficient.

Another way (7) _____ have tried to define adulthood is by measuring cognitive development -when are you able to learn and complete (8) _____ tasks at the same efficiency as older adults?

Though capable of making smart, well-informed decisions, teens may be more susceptible to (9) _____ pressures.

Under these influences, 18- to 21-year olds tend to behave more like (10) _____, and their brains show younger-teen-like patterns of activity. This allows emerging adults to better explore their identities and (11) _____, but may also create more vulnerability to negative peer influence and rash heat of the moment decisions.

For this reason, many scientists argue that judicial systems should expand juvenile courts to (12) _____ those in their late teens and early twenties, as current systems fail to recognize how the emerging adult brain is still (13) _____.

So when are you actually an adult? As you can see, there is no exact (14) _____ or

moment in development that we can point to. Not everyone will reach each wave of maturity at the same age. Each person's journey to adulthood is unique, influenced by genetics, (15) _____, and experience.

Your answers:

1.	6.	11.
2.	7.	12.
3.	8.	13.
4.	9.	14.
5.	10.	15.

Part 2 (10 points): You will hear two students called Cathy and Graham planning a display on British life and literature in the mid-19th century. Listen and do the tasks that follow.

Questions 16 and 17

Choose TWO letters, A—E. Which TWO groups of people is the display primarily intended for?

- A students from the English department
- B residents of the local area
- C the university's teaching staff
- D potential new students
- E students from other departments

Questions 18 and 19

Choose TWO letters, A—E. What are Cathy and Graham's TWO reasons for choosing the novelist Charles Dickens?

- A His speeches inspired others to try to improve society.
- B He used his publications to draw attention to social problems.
- C His novels are well-known now.
- D He was consulted on a number of social issues.
- E His reputation has changed in recent times.

Questions 20-25

What topic do Cathy and Graham choose to illustrate with each novel?

Choose SIX answers from the box and write the correct letter, A—H, next to Questions 20-25.

Novels by Dickens

- 20. The Pickwick Papers
- 21. Oliver Twist
- 22. Nicholas Nickleby
- 23. Martin Chuzzlewit
- 24. Bleak House
- 25. Little Dorrit

Topics

- A environment
- B education
- C Dickens's travels
- D entertainment
- E pollution
- F wealth
- G medicine
- H a woman's life

Your answers:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

Part 3. (10 pts) For questions 26-30, listen to a talk on fish in the ocean and decide whether the

following statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

26. Modern industrial fishing uses technologies originally designed for war.
27. Fishermen ignored the Patagonian toothfish until the late 1990s.
28. Many fishermen don't catch sharks because the fin has become less profitable.
29. Wild shrimp are typically caught by dragging nets, which disrupts or destroys seafloor habitats.
30. Establishing marine reserves closed to all fishing is one effective way to help ecosystems restore themselves.

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
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SECTION B. LEXICO – GRAMMAR (20 points)

Part 1. (12 pts) Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. Write A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

1. Hanna doesn't dye her hair; it's _____ red.
A. physically B. logically C. naturally D. organically
2. You need to work harder to _____ the time you lost when you were sick last month.
A. make up for B. do away with C. get up to D. go in for
3. Not only _____ the project on time, but he also managed to save the company a significant amount of money.
A. he completed B. he did complete C. did he complete D. completed he
4. Without a strong _____ of achievement, many people are not motivated in their work.
A. drive B. sense C. character D. state
5. It is high time the government _____ strict measures to combat climate change.
A. takes B. has taken C. will take D. took
6. The new sequel is _____ as good as the original movie; the plot is weak and the acting is mediocre.
A. nowhere near B. nothing like C. not nearly D. any way
7. - Can you take a day off next week?
- Well, I'll have to get _____ from my manager.
A. allowance B. licence C. permission D. permit
8. The manager decided to _____ a blind eye to the employee's minor lateness because his performance was otherwise excellent.
A. give B. take C. turn D. make
9. _____ all properties after the flood, the local people had to relocate to start their new lives.
A. Losing B. Having lost C. To lose D. Lost
10. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in the following question.
Governments need to find ways of producing energy without destroying the environment.
A. damaging B. protecting C. creating D. changing
11. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following question.
After the quarrel, he put an end to his relationship with his girlfriend.
A. established B. split C. divided D. enjoyed
12. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best completes the following exchange.
Frank and Peter are at a film festival.

Frank: “Would you prefer to watch action films or romantic ones?”

Peter: “_____”

A. To be honest, it sounds great.

B. Why don't we go for a movie tonight?

C. As a matter of fact, I'd rather like them.

D. Honestly, romantic films aren't my cup of tea.

Your answers:

1.	4.	7.	10.
2.	5.	8.	11.
3.	6.	9.	12.

Part 2. (8 pts) Read the passage below, which contains 8 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Line	
1	The emergence of Artificial Intelligence have sparked a heated debate regarding the nature of
2	creativity, that extends across domains like visual arts and literature. Generative algorithms are
3	now capable to producing intricate works that mimic human styles with uncanny accuracy.
4	While impressive, this prowess rises ethical questions. Central to this discourse is the issue of
5	authorship, which remains legally ambiguous in many jurisdictions. Critics argue that AI art
6	lacks soul, although it possesses aesthetic appeal. They contend that machines simply rely on
7	synthesize vast amounts of data without genuine emotion. Conversely, proponents view AI as a
8	tool which can enhance imagination, pushing the boundaries of what is visually possible. Final,
9	the future of art may depend in how seamlessly humans collaborate with intelligent machines.
10	This partnership forces us to reconsider our definitions of artistry and genius. Rather then fearing
11	obsolescence, experts suggest embracing this new reality.

Your answers:

	Line	Mistake	Correction		Line	Mistake	Correction
1.				5.			
2.				6.			
3.				7.			
4.				8.			

SECTION C. READING (70 points)

Part 1. (10 pts) Read the announcement and choose the best answer. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

THE REALITY OF THE DIGITAL NOMAD LIFESTYLE

For many, the term "digital nomad" conjures up images of laptops on beaches and sipping coconuts while checking emails. Thanks to rapid (1) _____ in technology, working from anywhere has shifted from a distant dream to a tangible reality for millions. This lifestyle offers unparalleled freedom, allowing individuals to escape the (2) _____ nine-to-five grind and explore the world on their own terms.

However, the reality is often less glamorous than the Instagram photos suggest. One of the biggest challenges is maintaining a clear (3) _____ between professional and personal life. Without a physical office to leave (4) _____ the end of the day, work can easily bleed into leisure time, leading to burnout. Furthermore, relying on public Wi-Fi can be a logistical nightmare; a (5) _____ internet connection is non-negotiable for digital nomads, yet not always available.

Socially, the lifestyle can be isolating. While you meet many people, forming deep, lasting relationships is difficult when you are constantly on the move. Loneliness is a frequently cited (6) _____ of this transient way of living. To (7) _____, one needs a high level of self-discipline and the ability to adjust to changing environments quickly.

(8) _____ the hurdles, the trend shows no signs of slowing down. Companies are increasingly recognizing the benefits of (9) _____ working arrangements. As long as employees can stay productive, the office of the future might truly be (10) _____.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. movements | B. advancements | C. promotions | D. expectations |
| 2. A. boring | B. single | C. lonely | D. empty |
| 3. A. margin | B. boundary | C. frontier | D. edge |
| 4. A. with | B. for | C. on | D. at |
| 5. A. steady | B. stable | C. stationary | D. still |
| 6. A. downfall | B. downturn | C. downside | D. downgrade |
| 7. A. succeed | B. successful | C. successfully | D. successive |
| 8. A. Although | B. Despite | C. In spite | D. Because |
| 9. A. outgoing | B. soft | C. flexible | D. difficult |
| 10. A. somewhere | B. nowhere | C. anywhere | D. everywhere |

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 2. (10 pts) For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF COLOUR IN BRANDING

When walking down a supermarket aisle, have you ever wondered what makes you pick one product over another, even when the prices (1) identical? While we like to think we are rational shoppers, it is often the visual appeal that catches (2) _____ eye. Research has demonstrated that colour alone can account for nearly 85% of the primary reason (3) _____ a consumer purchases a specific item.

Each colour sends (4) _____ specific signal to the brain. Red, for instance, creates a sense of urgency and increases heart rate, which is why it is frequently used in clearance sales. By contrast, blue is associated with reliability (5) _____ security, making it a favourite choice for banks and insurance companies. Marketers (6) _____ advantage of these psychological associations to influence our decisions.

However, a global brand must be careful, provided (7) _____ it wishes to avoid cultural misunderstandings related to colour. (8) _____ example, while white represents purity in Western cultures, it is traditionally associated with mourning (9) _____ some Asian countries. Therefore, companies must keep in mind cultural sensitivities to avoid offending potential customers. Failure to do so could result in a marketing disaster. Ultimately, understanding colour psychology is not just about aesthetics; it is a powerful tool to prevent a campaign (10) _____ failing.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 3. (20 pts) Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

BACK TO THE FUTURE

At a trendy café in downtown Tokyo, seventeen-year-old Haruto pulls a device out of his pocket. It isn't the latest titanium smartphone with AI capabilities. It is a clunky, plastic disposable camera. He snaps

a photo of his friends, winds the wheel with a loud *click-click-click*, and puts it away. There is no screen to check, no filter to apply, and no way to delete the shot if someone blinked. For Haruto and millions of his peers in Generation Z, this lack of sophisticated technology is exactly the point.

Born into a world of high-speed internet and touchscreens, this generation is known as "digital natives". Yet, a growing number of them are actively driving a renaissance of analog technology. Sales of vinyl records have overtaken CDs for the first time in decades, and the market for vintage film cameras has exploded. This phenomenon, often called the "**Analog Resurgence**", is not simply about nostalgia for a past they never lived. It is a reaction to the "digital fatigue" of their present lives.

In the digital realm, everything is perfect, instant, and ephemeral. A smartphone photo is sharp, colorful, and exists mostly as data on a server. If you don't like it, you take ten more. In contrast, analog media imposes **scarcity**. A roll of film has only **24 or 36 exposures**. Each shot costs money and cannot be seen immediately. This delay creates a sense of anticipation that is entirely absent from the instant-gratification loop of social media. When the photos are finally developed weeks later, their imperfections - the grainy texture, the slightly washed-out colors - feel more "authentic" than the polished, AI-enhanced images flooding Instagram.

The trend extends beyond photography. Music streaming services offer convenience, granting access to every song ever recorded for a monthly fee. However, this abundance can make music feel like disposable background noise. Vinyl records require a **ritual**. You must remove the disc from its sleeve, place it on the turntable, and gently drop the needle. You cannot skip tracks easily with a voice command. This physical engagement forces the listener to slow down and appreciate the album as a cohesive work of art rather than a shuffled playlist of isolated tracks.

Perhaps the most extreme version of this movement is the return of the "dumb phone". Some teenagers are trading their smartphones for basic flip phones that can only make calls and send texts. They are voluntarily cutting themselves off from the algorithm. By removing the constant ping of notifications and the infinite scroll of TikTok, they report feeling less anxious and more connected to the people right in front of them. They are not rejecting technology entirely; they are simply choosing to be its master rather than its servant.

Ultimately, the analog resurgence is about control and tangibility. In a world where we own fewer physical things and subscribe to more digital services, holding a physical photograph or a vinyl record provides a necessary anchor. It reminds us that some experiences are worth waiting for, and that sometimes, the best way to move forward is to look backward.

1. The opening paragraph describes Haruto's camera primarily to highlight _____.
 A. the poor quality of cheap plastic cameras
 B. the stark contrast with modern technology
 C. the popularity of photography in Tokyo
 D. the financial struggles of today's teenagers
2. According to the passage, why is the "**Analog Resurgence**" surprising?
 A. Gen Z has never lived without the internet.
 B. Analog technology is extremely expensive.
 C. Digital cameras are superior in every way.
 D. Most young people dislike old-fashioned things.
3. The word "**scarcity**" in paragraph 3 closest in meaning to _____.
 A. a lack of quality
 B. a limited supply
 C. a hidden danger
 D. a high expense
4. Why does the author mention "**24 or 36 exposures**" in paragraph 3?
 A. To explain why film cameras are difficult to use.
 B. To show that digital storage is much more efficient.
 C. To illustrate the limitations that make each shot valuable.
 D. To criticize the wastefulness of traditional photography.
5. What is the main difference between streaming music and playing vinyl records mentioned in the text?
 A. Vinyl records provide better sound quality.
 B. Streaming is cheaper than buying records.

- C. Vinyl requires active physical engagement.
 D. Streaming allows for easier sharing of songs.
6. The "imperfections" of film photography are valued by Gen Z because they _____.
 A. make the photos look professional B. feel more real than digital perfection
 C. hide the flaws of the people in the photo D. are easier to edit on social media apps
7. By switching to "dumb phones", teenagers aim to _____.
 A. save money on monthly data plans B. protect their personal data from hackers
 C. reduce anxiety and regain focus D. protest against big tech companies
8. The word "**ritual**" in paragraph 4 suggests that listening to vinyl is _____.
 A. a religious or spiritual act B. a deliberate and meaningful process
 C. a repetitive and boring task D. an old-fashioned social custom
9. Which of the following best summarizes the author's conclusion?
 A. Analog technology will eventually replace digital devices.
 B. Young people are confused about which technology is better.
 C. Physical objects offer a sense of grounding in a digital world.
 D. The trend is temporary and will fade as technology improves.
10. What is the overall tone of the passage regarding the "Analog Resurgence"?
 A. Critical of the inefficiency of old technology.
 B. Mocking the hipsters who follow this fad.
 C. Indifferent to the changes in technology.
 D. Understanding and analytical of the trend.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 4. (20 pts) Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

THE TRUE COST OF FAST FASHION

A. Go to any high street in a major city, and you will see shops filled with the latest trends at incredibly low prices. This is the world of "fast fashion". It describes a business model where clothing is produced rapidly and cheaply in response to the latest style trends. In the past, fashion brands released new collections two or four times a year. Today, fast fashion companies can introduce new items every week. This allows consumers to buy the newest looks for the price of a sandwich. However, while these affordable prices are attractive to shoppers, the hidden costs of this industry are becoming impossible to ignore.

B. The most obvious impact of fast fashion is on the environment. The fashion industry is responsible for a significant amount of global pollution. Producing clothes requires enormous resources. For example, it takes thousands of liters of water to make just one pair of cotton jeans. Furthermore, the dyeing process often uses toxic chemicals, which can end up in rivers and oceans, harming marine life. Additionally, because the clothes are cheap and often of poor quality, they are discarded quickly. Millions of tons of clothing end up in landfills every year, where synthetic fabrics like polyester can take hundreds of years to decompose.

C. Beyond the environmental damage, there is a human cost. To keep prices low, many fast fashion brands move their production to countries where labor is cheap and regulations are weak. Garment workers in these regions often work long hours in dangerous conditions for wages that are barely enough to survive. Safety standards are frequently ignored to save time and money. This issue gained global attention after several tragic factory accidents occurred, forcing consumers to question who is really paying the price for their cheap t-shirts.

D. Despite these issues, the demand for fast fashion continues to grow, driven largely by social media and consumer psychology. Platforms like Instagram and TikTok encourage a culture where being seen in the same outfit twice is considered a fashion mistake. This creates a pressure to constantly update one's wardrobe. "Haul videos", where influencers show off bags full of new, cheap clothes, promote the idea that

shopping is a hobby rather than a necessity. This "throw-away culture" disconnects buyers from the value of the items they purchase, viewing clothes as disposable rather than durable goods.

E. Fortunately, there is a growing movement towards more sustainable alternatives. Many consumers are turning to "slow fashion", which prioritizes quality over quantity. Buying second-hand or vintage clothing has become trendy, giving old clothes a new life. Another interesting development is clothing rental services, which allow people to wear high-quality designer items for a short time without buying them. Some brands are also experimenting with recycled materials and offering repair services to help customers keep their clothes for longer.

F. Changing the fashion industry will require effort from both companies and customers. While governments can introduce laws to protect workers and the environment, consumers hold the most power. By choosing to buy less, choosing natural fabrics, or supporting ethical brands, shoppers can send a clear message. The transition away from fast fashion will not happen overnight, but a shift in mindset is the necessary first step towards a more sustainable future.

Questions 1 - 6 The reading passage has six sections, **A-F**. Choose the correct heading for sections **A-F** from the list of headings below. *Write the correct number i-ix in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.*

List of Headings

- i. The psychological pressure to buy more
- ii. Government regulations on clothing factories
- iii. New ways to shop sustainably
- iv. The definition and appeal of cheap clothing
- v. The impact of chemicals on factory workers
- vi. Consumer power and future responsibility
- vii. Environmental consequences of mass production
- viii. The unfair treatment of garment workers
- ix. How to design your own clothes

- 1. Section **A**: _____
- 2. Section **B**: _____
- 3. Section **C**: _____
- 4. Section **D**: _____
- 5. Section **E**: _____
- 6. Section **F**: _____

Questions 7 - 10 Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?
Write:

- TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
- FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information
- NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

- 7. Fast fashion companies typically release new clothing collections only twice a year.
- 8. Making a single pair of jeans requires a surprisingly large amount of water.
- 9. Women are more likely to be influenced by fashion influencers on social media than men.

10. Buying second-hand clothes is the only alternative mentioned to combat fast fashion.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 5. (10 pts) You are going to read an online article in which five experts discuss the impact of remote and hybrid work on society and the economy. For questions 1–10, choose from experts (A–E). The experts may be chosen more than once. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Which expert makes the following statements?

1. Younger employees may find it difficult to build necessary professional networks without face-to-face interaction.
2. The influx of wealthy remote workers into specific tourist destinations has made housing unaffordable for local residents.
3. A rigid schedule for office attendance is becoming the industry standard to ensure teams can collaborate effectively.
4. City councils are facing a potential financial crisis due to the sharp drop in tax revenue from commercial businesses.
5. Remote work offers significant financial advantages for businesses by drastically reducing fixed operational costs.
6. The lack of casual, unplanned interactions in a physical space can lead to a deep sense of social isolation among staff.
7. Earning a strong currency while living in a lower-cost region creates an economic imbalance that disadvantages locals.
8. Public transport systems are at risk of collapsing because ridership numbers have failed to return to pre-pandemic levels.
9. Allowing employees to choose their own schedules often results in empty offices on certain days, making coordination difficult.
10. Eliminating the daily commute is a key factor in improving employee satisfaction and keeping staff from leaving.

THE REMOTE WORK REVOLUTION: FIVE EXPERTS ANALYZE THE NEW NORMAL

From the "Urban Doom Loop" to the rise of "Digital Nomads", five experts weigh in on how the shift away from the traditional office is reshaping our world.

A

From a purely financial perspective, the shift to remote work is a logical evolution. For companies, the math is simple: fewer people in the office means less need for expensive real estate. By downsizing headquarters and cutting overheads like electricity, security, and cleaning services, businesses can save millions annually. This isn't just good for the employer; it's a massive perk for the workforce. Employees are no longer burning cash on gas, train tickets, or expensive business lunches. More importantly, the flexibility to work from home has proven to be a powerful tool for retention. Surveys consistently show that workers are less likely to quit if they can avoid the stress of a daily commute, making remote work a win-win for the bottom line.

B

We are witnessing a phenomenon known as the "Urban Doom Loop". For decades, city centers relied on the daily flood of office workers to support coffee shops, dry cleaners, and restaurants. With that tide receding, small businesses are closing, and commercial property values are plummeting. This creates a dangerous cycle: as property values drop, the city collects less tax revenue. With less money, the city has to cut essential services like sanitation and police, which makes the city less attractive, causing even more

people to leave. Furthermore, public transit systems, which were designed for rush-hour crowds, are facing massive budget deficits. Without the revenue from daily commuters, maintaining these transport networks becomes unsustainable.

C

The initial dream of "work from anywhere, anytime" is fading. Companies are realizing that total flexibility can lead to chaos - teams struggle to coordinate when half the staff is offline or working from a beach in a different time zone. As a result, we are seeing a shift towards "Structured Hybrid" models. The industry standard is settling on a "three days in the office" policy. This isn't about micromanagement; it's about predictability. If employees choose their own days, you end up with a "ghost town" office on Mondays and Fridays. By mandating specific in-office days, managers ensure that when people *do* come in, their colleagues are actually there to collaborate with.

D

While we gain flexibility, we are losing "connection". The psychological toll of remote work is becoming clear, particularly regarding loneliness. In an office, you have "weak ties" - casual chats with people in the elevator or at the coffee machine. These small interactions are crucial for feeling part of a community. Without them, work becomes purely transactional. This is especially damaging for Generation Z. Young workers need mentorship and observation to learn. Sitting alone in a bedroom, staring at a screen, they miss out on the subtle social cues and networking opportunities that build a career. We are facing a silent epidemic of isolation where "Zoom fatigue" replaces genuine human connection.

E

The rise of the "Digital Nomad" - people who travel the world while working online - is often romanticized, but it has a dark side. We call this "geographic arbitrage": earning a high salary in Dollars or Euros while spending it in a country with a lower cost of living. While this sounds great for the nomad, it can be devastating for the host community. In cities like Lisbon or Mexico City, landlords prefer to rent to nomads on short-term platforms like Airbnb because they can charge much more. This gentrification pushes local families out of their own neighborhoods. It creates a "bubble" where foreigners live a luxury lifestyle that locals can no longer afford, leading to social friction and resentment.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

SECTION D. WRITING (60 points)

Part 1. (20 pts)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Lan spent two hours finishing her assignment.

☑ It took _____.

2. It might rain later, so take an umbrella.

☑ Take an umbrella _____.

3. Peter is the most intelligent student in my class.

☑ No one in my class _____.

4. I can't wait until we do some experiments in the science lab.

☑ I'm really looking forward _____.

5. If I were you, I wouldn't stay in the sun without sunscreen.

☑ You had better _____.

Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such

📧 I'm hungry. Why _____ to eat now?

✉ I'm _____ at this time of the day.

✉ I last _____ a month ago.

☒ The residents could not _____ traffic.

✉ A laptop was too _____ to buy.

- Explain which club you have joined.
- Suggest why and when Leo should visit the club.
- Say what you could do together then.

[illegible]

THE END

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM VÀ BIỂU ĐIỂM
SECTION A. LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1. (15 x 2 pts = 30 pts)

1. maturity	6. energy	11. connect with others
2. different	7. scientists	12. include
3. answer	8. mental	13. changing
4. two	9. external	14. age
5. selective	10. younger teens	15. environment

Part 2. (10 x 1 pts = 10 pts)

16. B/D	17. D/B	18. B/C	19. C/B	20. G
21. B	22. D	23. C	24. H	25. F

Part 3. (5 x 2 pts = 10 pts)

26. TRUE	27. FALSE	28. FALSE	29. TRUE	30. TRUE
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SECTION B. LEXICO – GRAMMAR (20 points)

Part 1. (12 x 1 pts = 12 pts)

1. C	4. B	7. C	10. A
2. A	5. D	8. C	11. A
3. C	6. A	9. B	12. D

Part 2. (8 x 1 pts = 8 pts)

	Line	Mistake	Correction		Line	Mistake	Correction
1.	1	have	has	5.	6	synthesize	synthesizing
2.	2	that	which	6.	8	Final	Finally
3.	3	to	of	7.	9	in	on
4.	4	rises	raises	8.	10	then	than

SECTION C. READING (70 points)

Part 1. 10 x 1 pts = 10 pts

1. B	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. B
6. C	7. A	8. B	9. C	10. C

Part 2. 10 x 1 pts = 10 pts

1. are	2. our	3. why	4. a / one	5. and
6. take	7. that	8. For	9. in	10. from

Part 3. (10 x 2 pts = 20 pts)

1. B	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. C
6. B	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. D

Part 4. (10 x 2 pts = 20 pts)

1. iv	2. vii	3. viii	4. i	5. iii
6. vi	7. FALSE	8. TRUE	9. NOT GIVEN	10. FALSE

Part 5. (10 x 1 pts = 10 pts)

1. D	2. E	3. C	4. B	5. A
6. D	7. E	8. B	9. C	10. A

SECTION D. WRITING (60 points)**Part 1. (10 x 2 pts = 20 pts)**

1. It took **Lan two hours** to finish her assignment.
2. Take an umbrella **in case it rains later**.
3. No one in my class **is as intelligent as Peter**.
4. I'm really looking forward **to doing some experiments in the science lab**.
5. You had better **not stay in the sun without sunscreen**.
6. I'm hungry. Why **don't we HAVE something** to eat now?
7. I'm **not USED to working** at this time of the day.
8. I last **SAW my close friend** a month ago.
9. The residents could not **sleep because OF the noisy** traffic.
10. A laptop was too **EXPENSIVE for many students** to buy.

Part 2. (40 pts) Write a letter of about 80-100 words.

I. Content (Nội dung) (Tối đa 15 điểm) Tiêu chí này đánh giá mức độ thí sinh hoàn thành tất cả các yêu cầu của đề bài.

13 - 15 điểm:

- **Tất cả** các yêu cầu của đề bài được giải quyết **đầy đủ và chi tiết**.
- Nêu được tên câu lạc bộ nào mình vừa tham gia và đưa ra lý do **thuyết phục**.
- Gợi ý được thời gian và đưa ra lý do tại sao Leo nên đến thăm câu lạc bộ đó.
- Đưa ra một số hoạt động các bạn có thể làm khi gặp nhau.
- Thông tin cung cấp liên quan, phù hợp và **phát triển tốt**.

10 - 12 điểm:

- **Hầu hết** các yêu cầu của đề bài được giải quyết **tốt**.
- Nêu được tên câu lạc bộ nào mình vừa tham gia và giải thích **tương đối rõ** lý do tham gia.
- Gợi ý được thời gian và đưa ra lý do tại sao Leo nên đến thăm câu lạc bộ đó.
- Đưa ra một số hoạt động các bạn có thể làm khi gặp nhau.
- Một vài ý có thể **chưa được phát triển đầy đủ**.

7 - 9 điểm:

- **Một số** yêu cầu của đề bài được giải quyết, nhưng có thể có thiếu sót đáng kể ở một hoặc hai điểm.
- Gợi ý thời gian và đưa ra lý do **còn chung chung, thiếu chi tiết**.
- Có gợi ý một số hoạt động nhưng **có thể không hoàn toàn liên quan**.

- Thông tin có thể **không hoàn toàn liên quan** hoặc **chưa được phát triển**.

4 - 6 điểm:

- Chỉ giải quyết được **một phần nhỏ** yêu cầu của đề bài.
- Nội dung trả lời các yêu cầu còn rất hạn chế, thiếu thông tin quan trọng.
- Có thể bỏ qua một hoặc nhiều yêu cầu chính.

1 - 3 điểm:

- Nội dung **rất hạn chế** và/hoặc **hầu như không liên quan** đến yêu cầu đề bài.
- Không giải quyết được các yêu cầu chính.

0 điểm:

- Hoàn toàn không làm bài hoặc nội dung không thể hiểu được.

II. Communicative Achievement (Hiệu quả giao tiếp) (Tối đa 10 điểm) Tiêu chí này đánh giá khả năng sử dụng ngôn ngữ phù hợp với văn phong, mục đích của bài viết và đối tượng người đọc.

9 - 10 điểm:

- Bài viết thể hiện **xuất sắc** các đặc điểm của một lá thư thân mật.
- Văn phong nhất quán, tự nhiên, thu hút và phù hợp với ngữ cảnh.
- Người đọc được thông tin đầy đủ và bị cuốn hút bởi cách trình bày.
- Thể hiện rõ mục đích viết thư.

7 - 8 điểm:

- Bài viết thể hiện **tốt** các đặc điểm của một lá thư thân mật.
- Văn phong nhìn chung phù hợp và giữ được sự chú ý của người đọc.
- Có thể có một vài chỗ văn phong quá trang trọng, nhưng không ảnh hưởng lớn đến hiệu quả giao tiếp.

5 - 6 điểm:

- Bài viết thể hiện **tương đối** các đặc điểm của một lá thư thân mật.
- Văn phong có thể không nhất quán, đôi khi quá trang trọng hoặc còn suồng sã.
- Người đọc có thể theo dõi được ý chính nhưng bài viết có thể không thực sự thu hút.
- Mục đích viết thư có thể chưa hoàn toàn rõ ràng ở một số đoạn.

3 - 4 điểm:

- Nỗ lực thể hiện văn phong viết thư nhưng **chưa thành công**.
- Văn phong không phù hợp (ví dụ: văn phong trang trọng).
- Gây khó khăn cho người đọc trong việc theo dõi hoặc hiểu mục đích.

1 - 2 điểm:

- Văn phong **hoàn toàn không phù hợp**.
- Không thể hiện được mục đích giao tiếp.

0 điểm:

- Không có nỗ lực giao tiếp.

III. Language (Ngôn ngữ) (Tối đa 10 điểm) Tiêu chí này đánh giá vốn từ vựng và ngữ pháp, bao gồm sự đa dạng, độ chính xác và tính phù hợp.

9 - 10 điểm:

- Sử dụng vốn từ vựng **phong phú, đa dạng và chính xác**, bao gồm cả các từ/cụm từ ít phổ biến (less common lexis) một cách tự nhiên và phù hợp với chủ đề.
- Sử dụng **linh hoạt và chính xác** nhiều cấu trúc ngữ pháp phức tạp và đơn giản.
- Hầu như không có lỗi ngữ pháp, từ vựng, chính tả hoặc dấu câu; nếu có chỉ là lỗi nhỏ không ảnh hưởng đến việc hiểu.

7- 8 điểm:

- Sử dụng vốn từ vựng khá tốt và phù hợp. Có nỗ lực sử dụng từ vựng đa dạng.
- Sử dụng khá tốt các cấu trúc ngữ pháp khác nhau.
- Có một vài lỗi nhỏ về ngữ pháp, từ vựng, chính tả hoặc dấu câu nhưng không gây cản trở đáng kể cho việc hiểu.

5 - 6 điểm:

- Sử dụng vốn từ vựng đủ để diễn đạt ý tưởng nhưng có thể còn hạn chế, lặp lại hoặc đôi khi dùng từ chưa thực sự chính xác/phù hợp.
- Sử dụng các cấu trúc ngữ pháp cơ bản một cách tương đối chính xác, nhưng còn hạn chế trong việc sử dụng cấu trúc phức tạp hoặc mắc lỗi khi cố gắng sử dụng.
- Có một số lỗi ngữ pháp, từ vựng, chính tả hoặc dấu câu có thể gây khó hiểu ở vài chỗ.

3 - 4 điểm:

- Sử dụng vốn từ vựng rất hạn chế và cơ bản. Thường xuyên lặp từ.
- Sử dụng chủ yếu các cấu trúc ngữ pháp đơn giản và thường xuyên mắc lỗi.
- Nhiều lỗi ngữ pháp, từ vựng, chính tả hoặc dấu câu gây khó khăn đáng kể cho người đọc.

1 - 2 điểm:

- Vốn từ vựng rất nghèo nàn.
- Lỗi ngữ pháp, từ vựng, chính tả hoặc dấu câu rất nhiều và nghiêm trọng, khiến bài viết gần như không thể hiểu được.

0 điểm:

- Không thể đánh giá do ngôn ngữ quá yếu hoặc không viết gì.

IV. Organisation (Tổ chức bài viết) (Tối đa 5 điểm) Tiêu chí này đánh giá cấu trúc, sự mạch lạc, liên kết ý và đoạn văn, cũng như cách sử dụng các quy ước của một lá thư thân mật.

5 điểm:

- Bài viết được tổ chức **rất logic và chặt chẽ**.
- Sử dụng **hiệu quả** các quy ước của thư thân mật (ví dụ: lời chào đầu thư, lời chào cuối thư,...)
- Phân đoạn **hợp lý**, mỗi đoạn phát triển một ý rõ ràng và các đoạn liên kết với nhau một cách trôi chảy.
- Sử dụng **linh hoạt và chính xác** các phương tiện liên kết (linking words, cohesive devices).
- Bài viết đạt hoặc vượt yêu cầu tối thiểu 80 từ.

4 điểm:

- Bài viết được tổ chức **tốt**.
- Sử dụng **đúng** các quy ước của thư thân mật, có thể có lỗi nhỏ không đáng kể.
- Phân đoạn **khá rõ ràng** và các ý được sắp xếp tương đối logic.
- Sử dụng **khá tốt** các phương tiện liên kết, dù đôi khi có thể hơi đơn giản hoặc lặp lại.

3 điểm:

- Bài viết có cấu trúc **tương đối rõ ràng** nhưng có thể có một số điểm yếu trong việc tổ chức ý hoặc phân đoạn.
- Có sử dụng các quy ước của thư nhưng có thể thiếu hoặc sai sót.
- Liên kết giữa các câu và các đoạn có thể chưa chặt chẽ hoặc còn lủng củng.
- Sử dụng phương tiện liên kết còn hạn chế hoặc đôi khi không phù hợp.

2 điểm:

- Bài viết **thiếu tổ chức rõ ràng**.
- Các quy ước của thư được sử dụng một cách hạn chế hoặc không chính xác.
- Phân đoạn không hợp lý hoặc các ý sắp xếp lộn xộn.
- Rất ít hoặc sử dụng sai các phương tiện liên kết, khiến bài viết khó theo dõi.

1 điểm:

- Bài viết **rất rời rạc**, không có cấu trúc rõ ràng.
- Thiếu các yếu tố cơ bản của một lá thư.

0 điểm:

- Bài viết hoàn toàn không có tổ chức.

*** Lưu ý khi chấm:**

- Đánh giá tổng thể bài viết trước khi cho điểm chi tiết từng phần.
- Lỗi lặp lại (ví dụ, một lỗi ngữ pháp cụ thể được lặp lại nhiều lần) nên được coi là một loại lỗi hơn là nhiều lỗi riêng lẻ.
- Độ dài của bài viết cũng cần được cân nhắc. Một bài viết quá ngắn có thể sẽ bị giới hạn ở một số tiêu chí, đặc biệt là "Content" và "Language" (khó thể hiện sự đa dạng).

_____ **THE END** _____