

PART 1. LISTENING: (2.0 pts)

I. Listen to the passage about an interview, and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer. You will hear the conversation twice. (1.0pt)

Question 1. What is being built?

- A wind farm **B.** a nuclear power plant **C.** a coal power plant

Question 2. People have been told already _____.

- A.** how much it will cost **B.** where it will be **C.** that will reduce pollution

Question 3. _____ is a current problem in the area .

- A.** A lot of traffic **B.** high unemployment **C.** high electricity prices

Question 4. Emma is worried the project will cause _____.

- A.** Traffic jams **B.** pollution **C.** higher electricity prices

Question 5. What is Emma's main point ?

- A.** People don't need to know more about the project
B. People know enough.
C. People need to know more about the project

II. Listen to a talk about a man talking about street beggars in Ho Chi Minh City and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE, then mark the letter A or B. You will hear the conversation twice. (1.0pt)

Question 6. Giving money is a good way to support beggars.

- A. True** **B. False**

Question 7. Telling touching stories is a form of begging.

- A. True** **B. False**

Question 8. Some beggars don't want to get medical help.

- A. True** **B. False**

Question 9. Begging should be supported in every society.

- A. True** **B. False**

Question 10. Social protection centers provide beggars with jobs.

- A. True** **B. False**

PART 2. USE OF LANGUAGE: (2.0 pts)

I. Read of the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 11 to 15.

H1N1 Flu (Swine Flu) Information

As you are likely aware, the Centres for Disease Control (CDC) has confirmed a growing number of H1N1 flu cases (11) the U.S.

Should you (12) _____ flu symptoms, please contact your health care provider immediately. We recommend that any staff or faculty member with flu-like symptoms remain home (13) _____ symptom-free (no fever for 24 hours). Please contact Human Resources at 617-879-2193 if you, or a member of your family, (14) _____ for flu. Normal sick leave policies will apply.

Symptoms of H1N1 flu are similar to regular flu and include:

- Sudden fever over 100 degrees
- Cough, sore throat, muscle aches, headache, chills, fatigue, and general weakness.
- These symptoms can range from mild to severe and may cause a worsening or underlying chronic medical **(15)**

- Question 11.** A. of B. at C. on D. in
Question 12. A. had B. has C. have had D. have
Question 13. A. so B. before C. until D. because

- Question 14.** A. treating B. have treated C. are being treated D. treats
Question 15. A. location B. condition C. position D. situation

II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that bestfits each of the numbered blanks from 16 to 20.

WELCOME TO YOUR NEW CITY!

Moving to a new city can be both exciting and overwhelming. Whether you're here for work, study, or a fresh start, our guide will help you settle in quickly and enjoy everything the city has to offer. First, check out the public transport system. Unlike (16) _____ cities you've lived in; this one has a highly efficient network that connects all major areas. If you're unsure about routes, you can (17) _____ the official app for schedules and maps.

For work and leisure, this city is home to many opportunities in technology, education, and healthcare. It's a hub for (18) _____ and growth!

(19) _____ struggling to find parking, consider biking or using ride-share services—eco-friendlier and more stress-free!

Also, there are many exciting events happening year-round, from music festivals to art exhibitions. Finally, don't forget to visit our iconic landmarks, including the new (20) _____ that opened downtown—a true architectural masterpiece.

- Question 16:** A. another B. other C. the other D. others
Question 17: A. take up B. give up C. look up D. set up
Question 18: A. stagnation B. innovation C. preservation D. tourism
Question 19: A. On account of B. In view of C. Irrespective of D. Instead of
Question 20: A. building B. factor C. resource D. site

PART 3. READING: (2,0 pts)

I. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (1.0pt)

EXHAUSTION OF LAND RESOURCES DEFORESTATION

Deforestation is the process of removing trees and other plants from an area of forest. This can occur for various reasons.

Agricultural expansion is one of the main causes of deforestation. As the demand for food increases, more land is cleared to make way for crops and animals raised for meat. An industry called logging is another common cause of deforestation, as trees are cut down for wood and other products. In addition to these human activities, deforestation can also occur due to natural causes, such as diseases which are spread by insects.

There is a dangerous circular process at work in some parts of the world. On the one hand, deforestation **contributes** to global warming, because trees take carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, out of the atmosphere during the day. **Their** loss, therefore, leads to less CO₂ being removed. Yet global warming is, itself, responsible for the loss of forests in some areas, because rising temperatures and changing weather patterns can increase the frequency of wildfires.

Deforestation can also lead to the loss of animals and plants. These animals and plants may be beautiful or interesting, but what we lose is much more important. According to the World Health Organization, of the 252 most important chemicals used in the treatment of illness, 11.1% come from plants and 8.7% from animals. If we lose plants and animals from the Earth, we may lose more chemicals which can fight disease.

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

- Question 21.** How many human causes of deforestation are given in paragraph two?
 A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
Question 22: The word “**contributes**” in paragraph 3 most probably means _____.
 A. adds B. influences C. supports D. causes
Question 23. What does “**Their**” refer to in paragraph three?
 A. trees B. forests C. carbon dioxide D. greenhouse gases
Question 24. What is paragraph four about?

- A. beautiful animals B. beautiful plants C. diseases D. medical benefits

Question 25. What is a good title for this text?

- A. Forest animals and birds B. The cost of deforestation
C. From forest to farmland D. How forests die

II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (1.0pt)

Plants and animals will find it difficult to escape from or adjust to the effect of global warming. Scientists have already observed shifts in the life cycles of many plants and animals, such as flowers blooming earlier and birds hatching earlier in the spring. Many species have begun **shifting** where they live or their annual migration patterns due to warmer temperatures.

With further warming, animals will tend to migrate toward the poles and up mountain sides toward higher elevations. Plants will also attempt to shift their ranges, seeking new areas as old habitats grow too warm. In many places, however, human development will prevent these shifts. Species that find cities or farmland blocking their way north or south may become extinct. Species living in unique ecosystems, such as **those** found in polar and mountaintop regions, are especially at risk because migration to new habitats is not possible. For example, polar bears and marine mammals in the Arctic are already threatened by dwindling sea ice but have nowhere farther to go.

Projecting species extinction due to global warming is extremely difficult. Some scientists have estimated that 20 to 50 percent of species could be committed to extinction with 2 to 3 Celsius degrees of further warming. The rate of warming, not just the magnitude, is extremely important for plants and animals. Some species and even entire ecosystems, such as certain types of forest, may not be able to adjust quickly enough and may disappear.

Ocean ecosystems, especially fragile ones like coral reefs, will also be affected by global warming. Warmer ocean temperatures can cause coral to “bleach”, a state which if prolonged will lead to the death of the coral. Scientists estimate that even 1 Celsius degree of additional warming could lead to widespread bleaching and death of coral reefs around the world. Also increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere enters the ocean and increases the acidity of ocean waters. This acidification further stresses ocean ecosystems.

(Adapted from IPCC Special Report on Global Warming)

Question 26. What observable changes in plants and animals have scientists noted as a result of global warming?

- A. Flowers blooming later in the spring B. Birds hatching later in the spring
C. Flowers blooming earlier in the spring D. Birds migrating less frequently

Question 27. The word “**shifting**” in paragraph 1 most probably means_____.

- A. accelerating B. stabilizing C. changing D. adapting

Question 28. Why are species in polar and mountaintop regions particularly at risk due to global warming?

- A. Lack of suitable habitats for migration B. Inability to adjust their life cycles
C. Threats from human development D. Limited availability of food resources

Question 29. The pronoun “**those**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. species B. ecosystems C. habitats D. areas

Question 30. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Influence of climate changes on human lifestyles.
B. Effects of global warming on animals and plants.
C. Global warming and possible solutions
D. Global warming and species migration

PART 4. WRITING: (2.0 pts)

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 31 to 32.

Question 31:

- a. Tom: Oh, I've heard about that one! Is it playing at our local theater?
 - b. Tom: Not yet! There are so many good ones out right now. Do you have any suggestions?
 - c. Mia: Yes, it is! I checked the showtimes, and there's a screening at 7 PM.
 - d. Mia: I was thinking we could watch that new action movie, "Chase the Night." I heard it's really exciting!
 - e. Mia: Hey Tom, have you decided what movie we should watch this Saturday?
- A. c-b-d-a-e B. b-a-e-d-c C. e-b-d-a-c D. d-e-c-b-a

Question 32:

- a. Protecting our planet is crucial for future generations. Simple actions like recycling, conserving water, and reducing waste can make a significant difference.
 - b. Education is key; by raising awareness about environmental issues, we can inspire others to take action.
 - c. In conclusion, it is our responsibility to protect the environment. Together, we can create a healthier, more sustainable world for everyone.
 - d. The environment is essential for our survival, yet it faces numerous threats from pollution, deforestation, and climate change.
 - e. Planting trees helps combat air pollution and supports wildlife. Additionally, using public transport or biking reduces carbon emissions.
- A. b-a-d-e-c B. d-a-e-b-c C. a-e-c-d-b D. e-d-b-a-c

II. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the given sentence. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

Question 33. You didn't remember her name until she left, did you?

=> You forgot _____, _____?

Question 34. My aunt started living on the urban area when she graduated from university.

=> We have _____.

III. Combine each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the given sentence. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

Question 35. I've been working hard. I want to keep up with my classmates.

=> I've been working hard so that _____.

Question 36. The girl is very young. She isn't allowed to drive a car.

=> The girl isn't _____.

IV. In about 120 - 150 words, write a cause and effect essay about stress of teenagers in Vietnam. (0,8 pt)

Following the guidelines below.

Causes: - stress from exams; stress from parents

Effects: - affect your sleep; affect mental health

The end
ĐÁP ÁN

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

PART 1. LISTENING

(10 question items x 0.2pts/each = 2.0pts)

PART 2. LANGUAGE

(10 question items x 0.2pts/each = 2.0pts)

PART 3. READING

(10 question items x 0.2pts/each = 2.0pts)

Mã đề Câu	2b
1	B
2	C
3	B
4	A
5	C
6	B
7	A
8	A
9	B
10	B
11	D
12	D
13	C
14	C
15	B
16	B
17	C
18	B
19	D
20	A
21	B
22	D
23	A
24	D
25	B
26	C
27	C
28	A
29	A
30	B

PART 4. WRITING:**I. (02 question items x 0.2pts/each = 0.4pts)**

31	C
32	B

II&III. (04 question items x 0.2pts/each = 0.6pts)**Question 33:** You forgot her name until she left, didn't you?**Question 34:** We have lived in the urban area since my aunt graduated from university.**Question 35:** I have been working hard so that I can keep up with my classmates.**Question 36.** The girl isn't old enough to drive a car.**PART 3: (0,8 pt)****HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM BÀI VIẾT:**

GENERAL MARK SCHEME FOR WRITING FOR PART 4 (IV)

MARK	CRITERIA
0.8	All content elements covered appropriately . Message clearly communicated to reader.
0.6	All content elements adequately dealt with. Message communicated successfully, on the whole
0.5	All content elements attempted . Message requires some effort by the reader OR One content element omitted but others clearly communicated.
0.3	Two content elements omitted , or unsuccessfully dealt with. Message only partly communicated to reader OR Script may be slightly short (50-55 words).
0.2	Little relevant content and/or message requires expressive effort by the reader, or short (25-45 words)
0	Totally irrelevant or totally incomprehensible or too short (under 20 words)

V. SPEAKING: (2.0pts)

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM NÓI:**HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM KỸ NĂNG NÓI (2 điểm) rubric**

TIÊU CHÍ	(Xuất sắc) 2điểm	(Tốt) 1,5 điểm	(Đạt) 1 điểm	(Chưa đạt) 0,5 điểm
1. Nội dung & ý tưởng	Phong phú, logic, sáng tạo	Đủ ý, logic, tương đối	Ý còn đơn giản, thiếu phát triển	Ý nghèo nàn, rời rạc
2. Tổ chức bài nói	Rõ ràng, mạch lạc, liên kết tốt	Có bố cục, liên kết khá	Liên kết yếu, ý sắp xếp chưa rõ	Thiếu bố cục, rời rạc
3. Ngữ pháp & từ vựng	Đa dạng, chính xác, dùng linh hoạt	Đa số đúng, ít lỗi nhỏ	Nhiều lỗi ngữ pháp/ từ vựng ảnh hưởng đến hiểu	Lỗi liên tục, khó hiểu
4. Phát âm & ngữ điệu	Rõ ràng, ngữ điệu tự nhiên	Khá rõ, đôi khi chưa chuẩn	Khó nghe, phát âm sai nhiều	Rất khó nghe, không thể hiểu
5. Tương tác/ thái độ	Tự tin, chủ động, hợp tác tốt	Tương tác tương đối tốt	Ít tương tác, rụt rè	Không tương tác, thụ động

TAPESCRIPT FOR LISTENING:

LISTENING PART 1: Listen to an interview.

Interviewer: Welcome back. I'm here talking to Emma Ishins about the new nuclear power plant project.

Emma: Hello.

Interviewer: So Emma, most people think the power plant is a great thing. What do you think?

Emma: I don't think people know enough about it.

Interviewer: Oh?

Emma: We have been told how it will reduce pollution and reduce electricity prices, which is a great thing, but there is so much more.

Interviewer: I see.

Emma: People need to know how long the project is going to take.

Interviewer: Okay.

Emma: It may reduce pollution, but when will it start to help? They also need to know how many jobs the project will create. There are lots of unemployed people in this area. Is the project going to create enough jobs for the local people?

Interviewer: Yes. Very interesting. What else?

Emma: They need to think about how the project will affect the roads and transport. A lot of materials will need to be moved around the city. I worry it will create traffic jams. Will people be late for work? These things are important.

Interviewer: Yes, they are.

Emma: And what about the dangers? We have all heard of nuclear power and know it can be dangerous. Are we safe having this nuclear power station so close to us?

Interviewer: Some very good points. That's all we have time for. Thanks for joining us, Emma.

Emma: Thank you.

LISTENING PART 2: Listen to a man talking about street beggars in Ho Chi Minh City

Ho Chi Minh City is trying to persuade residents to stop giving money to local beggars because it is not the best way to help them.

In large cities, the art of begging can take many forms. Beggars can be found at street lights, local markets, and even open-air restaurants.

Telling touching stories in a common way to trick kind people for their money. One might claim to be lost and ask for spared change for a bus ticket home. Many beggars can be seen sitting on the roadside with children, some of whom are obviously ill and may not even be their own babies. Most notably, some beggars refuse people's help to provide medical help or shelter for their children because they say that they would rather care for their children on their own.

Begging must be discouraged at all costs. Children should attend school while adults should work to support their families. We can certainly address this issue if the authorities take adequate steps to enroll all children in school and create enough jobs.

According to the city's Department of Labor, war-invalids and social affairs, the homeless and beggars who stay at social protection centers receive general education and vocational training to eliminate literacy and provide them with access to primary school education. The flexible training period helps them quickly return to their communities, find good jobs and live stable lives. The centers also work with businesses to find jobs for former beggars or the homeless.

