

TIẾNG ANH 11

PART 1. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D. (0.25/each)

Question 1. Choose the word that is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined word.

Generation X experienced many social changes and developments in history, so they are always ready for changes.

- A. passed B. achieved C. grew D. underwent

Question 2. Choose the word that is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined word.

We should do exercise frequently and eat more fruits and vegetables to stay healthy

- A. regularly B. daily C. rarely D. immediately

Question 3. Choose the word that is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined word.

People living in high-rise buildings have to obey the safety rules and regulations strictly.

- A. smart B. old C. big D. tall

Question 4. Choose the word that is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined word.

Doing regular exercise can reduce the risk of heart disease.

- A. cut down on B. increase C. cause D. develop

Question 5. Choose the word that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word.

To stay healthy, you should cut down on sugar and fast food.

- A. increase B. reduce C. develop D. replace

Question 6. Choose the word that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word.

Stretching will relax your muscles and prevent any damage to your joints.

- A. allow B. avoid C. limit D. protest

Question 7. Choose the word that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word.

Jake is very selfish and never shares anything with his brothers and sisters.

- A. independent B. strict C. responsible D. kind

Question 8. Choose the word that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word.

Many people find it hard to accept cultural differences when they move to another country.

- A. reject B. respect C. understand D. adapt

Question 9. Most people use _____ transport such as trams and electric buses in big cities.

- A. public B. private C. common D. particular

Question 10. Having a balanced diet and _____ regularly are good ways to stay healthy.

- A. working out B. speaking out C. taking out D. hanging out

Question 11. Cultural _____ are often different in each generation and make a gap between generations.

- A. jobs B. genders C. changes D. values

Question 12. Students are encouraged to develop _____ thinking instead of accepting opinions without questioning them.

- A. invaluable B. historical C. critical D. economical

Question 13. She has learned _____ him that taking regular exercise and eating a balanced diet help us keep fit.

- A. from B. about C. for D. in

Question 14. ‘Do you usually help _____ the house?’ ‘Yes, I quite enjoy it actually!’

- A. in B. at C. with D. around

Question 15. Mr. John is an engineer and expects his son to follow his footsteps.

- A. up B. in C. on D. at

Question 16. Teenagers often argue _____ their parents about hairstyles, clothes, and the use of mobile phones.

- A. to B. with C. for D. on

Question 17. A PE teacher is talking to a student.

Student: I'm trying to do this exercise, but it's really hard.

Teacher:

- A. That's fine. B. Oh, let me help you!
C. I'm afraid not. You must do it alone. D. You can stop

Question 18. *Jane is talking to her mother.*

Jane: Is it OK if I stay the night at my friend's house?

Mother: _____

- A. You can say that again. B. I'm afraid not. You must be at home before 10.
C. You are right. D. Just a good question.

Question 19. *Jane is doing some exercises.*

Jane: I want to change the speed on this treadmill but I don't know how.

Trainer: _____

- A. Do it right now. B. Why don't you know?
C. There is nothing to do. D. You can just press this button. Let me show you.

PART 2. Choose the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful conversation in each of the following questions. (0.25/each)

Question 1:

- a. Tina: Yeah, I didn't sleep well. The exams are stressing me out.
b. Paul: Try to get some fresh air and stretch every hour. It really clears your mind!
c. Paul: Hey, Tina! How are you? You look a bit tired.
d. Tina: Not really. I focus too much on studying. Do you have any tips?
e. Paul: I get that. Are you taking breaks and eating well? It helps a lot!
A. c-a-e-d-b B. c-d-e-a-b C. c-d-b-a-e D. c-a-b-d-e

Question 2:

- a. Lily: Oh no, really? Why not?
b. Anne: I wanted to, but I couldn't make it. My mum didn't allow me to go.
c. Lily: That's too bad. Hopefully, you can make it next time!
d. Anne: She thought it was too late for me to be out on a school night.
e. Lily: Hey, why didn't you come to the party last night? We really missed you.
A. e-b-a-d-c B. e-b-c-d-a
C. e-d-a-b-c D. e-b-c-a-d

Question 3:

- a. Emily: Wow, that sounds like something out of a science fiction movie!
b. Emily: Really? I wonder how people will adapt to so many changes.
c. Liam: And they're even planning to build digital roads with sensors to monitor traffic.
d. Liam: I heard that cities in the future might have flying vehicles and underground motorways.
e. Liam: I think we will find it enjoyable as such changes make life much easier.
A. d-a-c-b-e B. a-e-d-b-c C. d-a-c-e-b D. c-d-a-e-b

Question 4:

- a. Teacher: You should go to bed early and do some physical exercise.
b. Linh: Thanks for your advice.
c. Teacher: What's the matter with you, Linh?
d. Linh: Yeah, I couldn't sleep until 2 a.m.
e. Teacher: Did you stay up late?
f. Linh: I'm really tired.

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

Question 5:

- a. Lan: Hi, Minh. I need your advice. I often argue with my parents about housework.
 b. Minh: You're welcome. I hope it helps!
 c. Lan: They want me to help more, but I have too much homework. What should I do?
 d. Minh: You should talk to them and make a timetable for study and chores.
 e. Minh: Oh really? What do they want you to do?
 f. Lan: That's a good idea. I'll try it. Thanks, Minh!

A. a – e – c – d – f – b

B. a – c – e – d – f – b

C. e – a – c – d – b – f

D. a – e – d – c – f – b

Question 6:

- a. Mom: I know, but I don't want you to stay up too late.
 b. Jenny: Mom, is it OK if I invite some friends to a party this weekend?
 c. Jenny: Alright, maybe I'll just invite them next week instead.
 d. Mom: I'm afraid not. You have a big test on Monday, remember?
 e. Jenny: Oh, please! I've already finished all my homework.

A. b – d – e – a – c

B. e – b – c – b – a

C. b – d – a – e – c

D. e – b – c – a – d

Question 7:

- a. Student A: I'm not sure this is true.
 b. Student B: I think people will live on Mars in the future.
 c. Student A: There's some doubt in my mind that people can survive there because the environment is too harsh.
 d. Student B: Why not? Technology is developing very fast.

A. d – a – c – b

B. b – a – d – c

C. d – b – c – a

D. c – d – a – b

Question 8:

- a. Anna: I know, Dad. But all my friends go out after 9. Can't I stay out just a bit longer?
 b. Dad: Sorry, Anna. Rules are rules.
 c. Dad: Anna, you must be home before 9 p.m.
 d. Anna: That's not fair! Why can't I stay out later?
 e. Dad: Because it's not safe to stay out too late.

A. c-d-e-a-b

B. c-e-d-a-b

C. d-c-e-a-b

D. c-d-a-e-b

Question 9:

- a. Tom: Please, Mum! I promise I'll wear a helmet and be careful.
 b. Mum: It's getting dark. I don't think it's safe to go now.
 c. Mum: Where are you going, Tom?
 d. Tom: Just to the park with my friends. Can I ride my bike there?
 e. Mum: Alright, but don't stay out too late.

A. c-d-b-a-e

B. c-d-a-b-e

C. d-c-b-a-e

D. c-b-d-a-e

PART 3. Read the advertisement below and choose the best option (A, B, C, or D) to fill in each blank. (0.25/each)

3.1**INTERGENERATIONAL DAY**

How can we (9)..... generations together? What can we learn from each other? These questions are at the heart of Intergenerational Day on June 1st-a special occasion that connects young and old in a (10) ! Families can enjoy various activities, such as storytelling, (11)..... together and experiencing outdoor adventures. Sharing stories helps us learn (12) each other's experiences, while cooking encourages teamwork and creativity. By celebrating this day, we can (13) our bonds and create lasting memories. Don't miss out on the fun and meaningful events!

Question 9. A. come

B. bring

C. join

Question 10. A. fun-filled family day

B. family fun-filled day

C. family day fun-filled

- Question 11.** A. to cook B. cook C. cooking
Question 12. A. of B. from C. with
Question 13. A. strength B. strengthen C. strong

3.2 ANNOUNCEMENT OF SCHOOL SPORTS DAY

The School Athletics Department is pleased ____ (9) ____:

- All athletes ____ (10) ____ to report at the school field by 08:00 AM on June 10.
- Each team must prepare and submit their entry list for each event. Each athlete is allowed to participate ____ (11) ____ three events.
- The school will ____ (12) ____ trophies and medals for the winners in each category.
- ____ (13) ____ you have any inquiries regarding the event schedule or rules, please contact the Athletics Department.

- Question 9.** A. to be announced B. to announce C. be announcing
Question 10. A. are expected B. expected C. who expected
Question 11. A. in maximum of B. in a maximum with C. in a maximum of
Question 12. A. conduct B. organize C. distribute
Question 13. A. Whenever B. If C. As

3.3 FREE STRESS RELIEF COURSE

Feeling stressed from (9) _____ too much lately? Having spent countless hours preparing for exams, you might notice that stress is starting to affect your well-being. It's time to (10) _____ a break and focus on your mental health! Join our Free Stress Relief Course at Wellness Club, where we teach you (11) _____ you can do at home, plus yoga, meditation and breathing techniques. Every Friday, professional trainers will guide you in sharing sessions to help you apply these methods (12) _____ your daily life. Let's start to take control of your well-being and feel more relaxed during your studies. To (13) _____ more or sign up, contact wellness@club.mail today!

- Question 9.** A. study B. To study C. studying
Question 10. A. take B. make C. do
Question 11. A. energising easy exercises
 B. exercises energising easy
 C. easy energising exercises
Question 12. A. with B. of C. to
Question 13. A. improve B. learn C. remember

PART 4. Read the following passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (0.25/each)

4.1 Roof gardens, or gardens built on the top of city buildings, have become very popular in recent years, particularly in developed cities. It is even predicted that they will be the future of city architecture. This is because the lack of space and **overpriced** land in cities makes it difficult to increase the number of parks and other green areas. So, what makes these 'green roofs' so attractive to city dwellers?

Roof gardens can improve air quality in cities. Plants take in and keep heat and light, and help to cool the environment around them. This way, green roofs help reduce greenhouse gas emissions related to heating and cooling buildings. They also help decrease dust pollution and the formation of smog, a mixture of smoke and fog, which is common in big cities.

Moreover, green roofs can provide new habitats for wildlife. **They** can help reduce the impact of urban development on habitat loss. For example, the City Hall in Chicago, the USA, has become home to more than 20,000 plants of over 150 different kinds. The living roof of Vancouver Convention Centre in Canada hosts 400,000 plants and 60,000 bees. Roof gardens also attract birds and insects, which increases the biodiversity in the area.

In summary, roof gardens can reduce pollution and improve human interaction with nature by introducing green space into the built environment. Connecting with nature is beneficial to our physical and mental health, and can increase quality of life.

Question 14. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Advantages of roof gardens.
- B. How green spaces increase biodiversity.
- C. Importance of green initiatives.

Question 15. The word “overpriced” in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to ____.

- A. too expensive
- B. reasonable
- C. valuable

Question 16. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about roof gardens?

- A. They are built on the top of buildings.
- B. They reduce dust pollution.
- C. City dwellers think they are a waste of space.

Question 17. According to paragraph 2, smog is ____.

- A. a mixture of smoke and fog.
- B. a combination of heat and fog
- C. a combination of smoke and heat

Question 18. The word “They” in paragraph 3 refers to ____.

- A. emissions
- B. green roofs
- C. habitats

4.2

Closing the Generation Gap

Around the world, it's common for generations of a family to think and behave differently. Teenagers have different experiences to their parents. For example, the technology teens use is still new and can be strange for parents. These differences can cause a generation gap which can lead to arguments in some homes. But, here are some tips for parents who want to close that gap.

Firstly, communication is important. Parents who can't talk to their teens easily need to start a conversation. Start with something small – ask your teen about their day at school. The more often you do this, the easier it gets. Then, you can move onto other things such as the problems your teen faces. Listen to them and try to understand how they feel.

Talking together means spending time together, but you can do other things, too. Take an interest in your teen's hobbies and interests. It isn't easy keeping up with all the latest trends, but it's definitely worth it because it allows you to have a better relationship with your teen. Remember, you shouldn't compare your teen years to your teen's. It doesn't help because things today are so different. In fact, for modern teens, life is no **walk in the park** due to social media and the Internet.

Finally, give your teen time and space to grow and become independent. Avoid setting strict rules that annoy them and giving them too many jobs around the house, but teach them how to do things for themselves. So set them a good example, and the generation gap of the future becomes a lot smaller.

Question 14. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. Parents refuse to understand today's technology.
- B. There are differences between older and younger generations.
- C. It's often not possible to close the generation gap

Question 15. What does the writer say about the generation gap?

- A. It affects relationships beyond the teenage years.
- B. It also exists between parents and grandparents.
- C. It is common in some households.

Question 16. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Teens are more comfortable with technology than their parents.
- B. Parents talking about their time as a teenager can be helpful.
- C. Talking together becomes easier with practice.

Question 17. What can be inferred from the text?

- A. Modern technology is the reason we have a generation gap.

B. Good relationships now lead to good relationships in the future.

C. Teenagers depend on their parents too much these days.

Question 18. Which word/phrase is **closest** in meaning to **walk in the park** in the third paragraph?

A. simple

B. amusing

C. entertaining

4.3 The New Year is the most popular time for many people to think about what they eat and to try to be healthier. However, it is not always easy to change what you eat and many people give up their healthy diet after just a few weeks. Here is some advice to help you continue your diet, and to feel healthier and happier.

Healthy Snacks

Most of us get hungry between meals, especially after a busy day at work or school. A lot of people will eat the first thing they can find and this is often something not so healthy, like a bar of chocolate or some biscuits. To avoid eating these unhealthy snacks, cut up some fresh fruit and vegetables and keep them in the fridge for when you are feeling hungry. Dried fruit and nuts are also healthy snacks and will hopefully stop you from eating chocolate or biscuits when you feel like eating something sweet.

Cooking at Home

It is good to cook at home when you are following a healthy diet, because then you will know exactly what you are eating. You can make your cooking healthier by using less sugar, oil and salt. Instead, use herbs and spices to give your dishes more **flavour**. When you cook meat or fish, try to grill or boil it rather than frying. Always include plenty of fresh, steamed or boiled green vegetables as part of your meal. You may find it useful to buy a cookery book of healthy recipes, or to look up healthy recipes online.

Question 14. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Continuing healthy diets

B. Tips for healthy eating

C. How to be healthier

Question 15. The word "**flavour**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to

A. colour

B. taste

C. favourite

Question 16. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. cooking at home helps you save money

B. bananas and oranges are healthy snacks

C. boiled meat is less popular than fried meat

Question 17. It is good to cook at home because _____.

A. you can buy a cookery book of healthy recipes

B. you can cook healthy food with more salt and sugar

C. you know exactly what is included in the dishes

Question 18. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage ?

A. It's always difficult to change what you eat.

B. Fresh vegetables should not be a part of your meal.

C. Herbs and spices may make your dishes better.

PART 7. Complete the passage with **ONE** suitable word from the box in each blank. (0.25/each)

For example

However

feels

many

with

happiness

When a person (29) _____ influenced by their friends or peers to behave in a certain way or adopt a particular type of behavior, dress, or attitude in order to fit in, this is peer pressure. Feeling accepted is a strong driving force for people of all ages, and so learning how to deal (30) _____ peer pressure — both positive and negative — is an important life skill. Peer pressure is usually perceived as something negative, such as when a person feels compelled by their peers—whether friends or not—to do something that they don't want to do. The teen years are a time when (31) _____ people experiment and push boundaries, often because they want to impress their friends. While negative peer pressure makes a person feel unhappy, unwell, or uncomfortable, positive peer pressure boosts a person's feelings of wellness and (32) _____. When individuals align themselves with positive people, the supportive atmosphere can lead to healthy choices. (33) _____, when friends join a club or sports team, or work hard to achieve good marks, it can have a positive effect on everyone in that group.

However	many	diseases	Therefore	which	prevent
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Viruses cause many human (29)....., ranging from the common cold and the flu to more serious ones such as AIDS and Covid-19. They become active when they infect or enter our bodies. They can do that easily because they are very small. Vaccines cannot treat diseases caused by viruses, but they can help (30).....the spread of disease. Vaccines contain viruses (31)..... are weakened or dead, and help the body's immune system make substances called antibiotics, which fight diseases. If the same virus enters our body later on, the immune system will recognise it and will know how to fight it off. Giving people vaccines can save (32)..... lives. For example, two million people died of smallpox in 1967. (33)....., vaccines helped to stop this disease and made it disappear. Most recently, vaccines have played an important role in reducing deaths and severe illness caused by Covid-19 all over the world.

Forward	socialize	join	event	should	have
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Announcement: School First-Term Party!

As the first term comes to a close, it's time to celebrate our achievements and unwind together! (1) us for our much-anticipated First-Term Party.

All members are expected to dress formally.

This is your chance to relax, (2)....., and enjoy some well-deserved downtime with your fellow classmates.

Come and make this an unforgettable (3)as we mark the end of a successful term and look (4)..... to the adventures ahead.

(5)..... you need further details, please contact our leader.

responsibilities	and	on	who	feel	look
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The family dynamic evolves as a teen matures and can test the parent-teen relationship. With both sides feeling mixed emotions, this time can be challenging. Puberty brings lots of emotions for teens and is a time of readjustment for the whole family. Parents have a huge influence ____ a young child's values and interests, and so it can often _____ hard for them to separate from their teen, _____ wants to develop their own identity and to have new freedoms. This may lead to conflict, as both parents and teens need time to figure out how to adapt the relationship. As teens get older, it is important for them to take on _____. This highlights the valuable contribution each family member makes to a home and teaches teens about what it's like to be an adult. Setting clear rules about routine _____ home life helps teens to know what's expected of them - even if they do complain or resist. Expectations go both ways, however, and so constant communication and flexibility, when necessary, will help avoid conflict.

PART 8: For each question, rewrite the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in brackets and do not change it. (0.25/each)

Question 1. Bringing pets into that restaurant is against the rules. (mustn't)

→ You

Question 2. It's very important that you stop smoking immediately. (must)

=> You

Question 3. It's not necessary for students to wear uniforms at the weekend. (don't have to) => Students

Question 4. It's not necessary for us to take the bus because the school is near. (**don't have to**)

→ We

Question 5. I last met my aunt when I was 10 years old. (haven't)

→ I

Question 6. She last met her old friends 4 years ago. (hasn't)

→ She

Question 7. She joined a yoga class two months ago to improve her mental health. (has) =>

→ She

Question 8. Lan started reading about Nguyen Ngoc Ky two years ago. (*has*)

→ Lan

Question 9. If I were you, I would spend more time talking with my parents. (should)

→ You

Question 10. It's not good for you to live in this mega city because it is noisy and polluted. (shouldn't)

→ You

PART 9: Write an essay. (1 mark)

1. In about 85-120 words, write an essay about the advantages and disadvantages of living in an extended family.
2. In about 85-120 words, write an essay about the advantages and disadvantages of living in a smart city.

ĐÁP ÁN VÀ LỜI GIẢI THAM KHẢO

BẢNG ĐÁP ÁN

PART 1	1D 2A 3D 4A 5A 6A 7D 8A 9A 10A 11D 12C 13A 14D 15B 16B 17B 18B 19D
PART 2	1A 2A 3A 4A 5A 6A 7B 8A 9A
PART 3.1	9B 10A 11C 12B 13B
PART 3.2	9B 10A 11C 12C 13B
PART 3.3	9C 10A 11C 12C 13B
PART 4.1	14A 15A 16C 17A 18B
PART 4.2	14B 15C 16B 17B 18A
PART 4.3	14B 15B 16B 17C 18C
PART 7 - Peer pressure	29 feels; 30 with; 31 many; 32 happiness; 33 For example
PART 7 - Viruses	29 diseases; 30 prevent; 31 which; 32 many; 33 However
PART 7 - Party	1 join; 2 socialize; 3 event; 4 forward; 5 should
PART 7 - Family dynamic	on; feel; who; responsibilities; and

PART 1. VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - COMMUNICATION

Câu 1: D. experienced = underwent = đã trải qua. “Undergo” thường dùng với changes, difficulties, treatment...

Câu 2: A. frequently = regularly = thường xuyên. “Rarely” là hiếm khi, trái nghĩa.

Câu 3: D. high-rise = tall: tòa nhà cao tầng. “High-rise buildings” là các tòa nhà rất cao.

Câu 4: A. reduce = cut down on = cắt giảm. Cụm “cut down on” thường dùng với sugar, fat, spending...

Câu 5: A. cut down on nghĩa là giảm bớt; trái nghĩa gần nhất là increase = tăng lên.

Câu 6: A. prevent = ngăn chặn; trái nghĩa là allow = cho phép/xả ra. “Prevent damage” = ngăn tổn thương.

Câu 7: D. selfish = ích kỉ; trái nghĩa phù hợp là kind = tốt bụng, biết nghĩ cho người khác.

Câu 8: Đáp án: A. reject

accept /ək'sept/ = **chấp nhận, đồng ý tiếp nhận.**

reject /rɪ'dʒekt/ = **từ chối, bác bỏ, không chấp nhận.**

Vì vậy:

accept ↔ reject

chấp nhận ↔ từ chối/bác bỏ

Các phương án còn lại: **respect** = tôn trọng; **understand** = hiểu; **adapt** = thích nghi. Chúng đều không trái nghĩa với *accept*.

Dịch câu: “**Nhiều người cảm thấy khó chấp nhận những khác biệt văn hóa khi họ chuyển đến một quốc gia khác.**”

Câu 9: A. public transport = phương tiện giao thông công cộng, ví dụ trams, electric buses.

Câu 10: A. work out = tập thể dục. “Having a balanced diet and working out regularly” là hai cách giữ sức khỏe.

Câu 11: D. cultural values = các giá trị văn hóa. Khác biệt về giá trị giữa các thế hệ có thể tạo ra generation gap.

Câu 12: C. critical thinking = tư duy phản biện: biết phân tích, đặt câu hỏi thay vì chấp nhận ý kiến ngay.

Câu 13: A. learn from somebody = học được điều gì từ ai. Vì vậy: learned from him.

Câu 14: D. help around the house = phụ giúp việc nhà. Đây là cụm tự nhiên trong tiếng Anh.

Câu 15: B. follow in somebody's footsteps = nối nghiệp/đi theo con đường của ai.

Câu 16: B. argue with somebody about something = tranh cãi với ai về việc gì.

Câu 17: B. Học sinh nói bài tập khó; giáo viên đáp “Oh, let me help you!” là phù hợp, lịch sự và hỗ trợ.

Câu 18: B. Mẹ từ chối lời xin phép nên “I’m afraid not. You must be at home before 10.” phù hợp nhất.

Câu 19: D. Huấn luyện viên hướng dẫn cách chỉnh tốc độ: “You can just press this button. Let me show you.”

PART 2. SẮP XẾP HỘI THOẠI

Câu 1: A. c → a → e → d → b. Paul chào và nhận xét Tina mệt → Tina giải thích do thi cử → Paul hỏi về nghỉ ngơi/ăn uống → Tina nói chưa và xin mếu → Paul đưa lời khuyên.

Câu 2: A. e → b → a → d → c. Lily hỏi vì sao Anne không đến tiệc → Anne nói mẹ không cho đi → Lily hỏi lý do → Anne giải thích → Lily động viên lần sau.

Câu 3: A. d → a → c → b → e. Liam nêu ý tưởng thành phố tương lai → Emily ngạc nhiên → Liam bổ sung digital roads → Emily băn khoăn việc thích nghi → Liam kết luận tích cực.

Câu 4: A. c → f → e → d → a → b. Giáo viên hỏi tình trạng → Linh nói mệt → giáo viên hỏi có thức khuya không → Linh xác nhận → giáo viên khuyên → Linh cảm ơn.

Câu 5: A. a → e → c → d → f → b. Lan nêu vấn đề → Minh hỏi cụ thể → Lan giải thích → Minh cho lời khuyên → Lan đồng ý/cảm ơn → Minh đáp lại.

Câu 6: A. b → d → e → a → c. Jenny xin phép tổ chức tiệc → mẹ từ chối vì có bài kiểm tra → Jenny nài vì đã làm xong bài → mẹ lo thức khuya → Jenny đổi sang tuần sau.

Câu 7: B. $b \rightarrow a \rightarrow d \rightarrow c$. B nêu ý kiến sống trên Sao Hỏa $\rightarrow$ A nghi ngờ $\rightarrow$ B hỏi “Why not?” $\rightarrow$ A đưa lý do môi trường khắc nghiệt.

Câu 8: A. $c \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow a \rightarrow b$. Bố nêu quy định $\rightarrow$ Anna phản đối $\rightarrow$ bố giải thích lý do an toàn $\rightarrow$ Anna xin thêm thời gian $\rightarrow$ bố giữ nguyên quy định.

Câu 9: A. $c \rightarrow d \rightarrow b \rightarrow a \rightarrow e$. Mẹ hỏi đi đâu $\rightarrow$ Tom xin đi xe đạp ra công viên $\rightarrow$ mẹ lo trời tối $\rightarrow$ Tom hứa đội mũ và cẩn thận $\rightarrow$ mẹ đồng ý có điều kiện.

PART 3. ĐIỀN TỪ VÀO QUẢNG CÁO/THÔNG BÁO

3.1 Intergenerational Day

Câu 9: B. bring generations together = đưa/kết nối các thế hệ lại gần nhau.

Câu 10: A. fun-filled family day: “fun-filled” là tính từ ghép đứng trước “family day”.

Câu 11: C. Sau “such as” dùng danh từ/V-ing: storytelling, cooking, experiencing... tạo cấu trúc song song.

Câu 12: B. learn from somebody's experiences = học hỏi từ kinh nghiệm của ai.

Câu 13: B. Sau “can” dùng động từ nguyên mẫu: strengthen our bonds = thắt chặt mối quan hệ.

3.2 Announcement of School Sports Day

Câu 9: B. be pleased to announce = hân hạnh thông báo.

Câu 10: A. Cầu trúc bị động: athletes are expected to report... = các vận động viên được yêu cầu/kỳ vọng có mặt.

Câu 11: C. in a maximum of three events = tối đa trong ba nội dung. Cách tự nhiên hơn có thể viết “in a maximum of three events / in at most three events”.

Câu 12: C. distribute trophies and medals = trao/phân phát cúp và huy chương.

Câu 13: B. If you have any inquiries... = Nếu bạn có bất kỳ thắc mắc nào...

3.3 Free Stress Relief Course

Câu 9: C. Sau giới từ “from” dùng V-ing: stressed from studying too much.

Câu 10: A. take a break = nghỉ giải lao.

Câu 11: C. Trật tự tính từ: easy + energising + exercises $\rightarrow$ “easy energising exercises”.

Câu 12: C. apply something to your daily life = áp dụng điều gì vào cuộc sống hằng ngày.

Câu 13: B. learn more = tìm hiểu thêm.

PART 4. READING COMPREHENSION

4.1 Roof Gardens

Câu 14: A. Toàn bài nêu các lợi ích của roof gardens: giảm ô nhiễm, giảm nhiệt, tăng đa dạng sinh học, cải thiện sức khỏe.

Câu 15: A. overpriced = too expensive = quá đắt.

Câu 16: C. Bài không nói người dân cho rằng roof gardens lãng phí không gian; ngược lại chúng hấp dẫn vì thành phố thiếu đất.

Câu 17: A. Đoạn 2 định nghĩa trực tiếp: smog = a mixture of smoke and fog.

Câu 18: B. “They can help reduce...” quay lại chủ ngữ gần nhất là green roofs/roof gardens.

4.2 Closing the Generation Gap

Câu 14: B. Đoạn 1 nói các thế hệ suy nghĩ/hành động khác nhau, tạo generation gap.

Câu 15: C. Bài nói generation gap “can lead to arguments in some homes” $\rightarrow$ phổ biến ở một số gia đình.

Câu 16: B. Bài khuyên cha mẹ không nên so sánh thời tuổi teen của mình với con; vì thế nói như vậy là hữu ích là sai.

Câu 17: B. Đoạn cuối cho thấy tạo quan hệ tốt, làm gương và cho con độc lập sẽ làm khoảng cách thế hệ tương lai nhỏ hơn.

Câu 18: A. “no walk in the park” = not easy; “walk in the park” = việc rất dễ $\rightarrow$ simple.

4.3 Healthy Eating

Câu 14: B. Bài cung cấp các mẹo ăn uống lành mạnh: chọn snack tốt, nấu ở nhà, giảm đường/dầu/muối, ưu tiên luộc/nướng.

Câu 15: B. flavour = taste = hương vị.

Câu 16: B. Đoạn snack nói fresh fruit là đồ ăn nhẹ lành mạnh; bananas và oranges là các loại fresh fruit nên có thể suy ra B.

Câu 17: C. Bài nói nấu ở nhà giúp bạn biết chính xác mình đang ăn gì.

Câu 18: C. Herbs and spices give dishes more flavour → giúp món ăn ngon hơn.

Lưu ý: Mẹo đọc hiểu: với câu hỏi main idea, chọn ý bao quát toàn bài; với câu NOT TRUE, tìm từng phương án trong bài rồi loại các câu đúng; với từ vựng theo ngữ cảnh, đọc cả câu chứa từ và câu trước/sau.

PART 7. WORD BOX / CLOZE TEST

Bài 1 - Peer Pressure

Ô 29: **feels.** Cấu trúc bị động “feels influenced by...” = cảm thấy bị ảnh hưởng bởi...

Ô 30: **with.** deal with = đối phó/xử lý.

Ô 31: **many.** many people = nhiều người.

Ô 32: **happiness.** wellness and happiness = sức khỏe tinh thần/thể chất và hạnh phúc.

Ô 33: **For example.** Câu sau đưa ví dụ về ảnh hưởng tích cực của bạn bè.

Bài 2 - Viruses and Vaccines

Ô 29: **diseases.** many human diseases = nhiều bệnh ở người.

Ô 30: **prevent.** help + V nguyên mẫu: help prevent the spread = giúp ngăn sự lây lan.

Ô 31: **which.** Đại từ quan hệ “which” thay cho viruses.

Ô 32: **many.** save many lives = cứu nhiều mạng sống.

Ô 33: **However.** Trước đó nêu số người chết lớn; sau đó chuyển ý rằng vaccine đã giúp chấm dứt bệnh → tương phản.

Bài 3 - School First-Term Party

Ô 1: **join.** Join us for... = Hãy tham gia cùng chúng tôi.

Ô 2: **socialize.** Sau “relax, ..., and enjoy” cần động từ nguyên mẫu song song → socialize.

Ô 3: **event.** an unforgettable event = một sự kiện đáng nhớ.

Ô 4: **forward.** look forward to = mong chờ.

Ô 5: **should.** Should you need... = đảo ngữ điều kiện, nghĩa là “Nếu bạn cần...”.

Bài 4 - Family Dynamic

Ô 1: **on.** have an influence on = có ảnh hưởng đến.

Ô 2: **feel.** it can often feel hard for them... = họ có thể cảm thấy khó khăn.

Ô 3: **who.** Đại từ quan hệ “who” thay cho teen.

Ô 4: **responsibilities.** take on responsibilities = đảm nhận trách nhiệm.

Ô 5: **and.** routine and home life = nề nếp và đời sống gia đình.

PART 8. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Câu 1: You mustn't bring pets into that restaurant.. “against the rules” → mustn't = không được phép.

Câu 2: You must stop smoking immediately.. “It's very important that...” → must + V.

Câu 3: Students don't have to wear uniforms at the weekend.. “It's not necessary...” → don't have to = không cần thiết.

Câu 4: We don't have to take the bus because the school is near.. Không cần thiết phải đi xe buýt → don't have to.

Câu 5: I haven't met my aunt since I was 10 years old.. last met... when... → haven't met... since + mốc thời gian.

Câu 6: She hasn't met her old friends for four years.. last met... 4 years ago → hasn't met... for four years.

Câu 7: She has been attending a yoga class for two months to improve her mental health.. Câu gốc dùng “joined” là hành động điểm; để diễn tả hoạt động kéo dài 2 tháng, “has been attending” tự nhiên hơn. Bản “has joined ... for two months” trong tài liệu là chưa chuẩn.

Câu 8: Lan has been reading about Nguyen Ngoc Ky for two years.. started reading two years ago → has been reading ... for two years.

Câu 9: You should spend more time talking with your parents.. If I were you, I would... → lời khuyên dùng should.

Câu 10: You shouldn't live in this mega city because it is noisy and polluted.. It's not good for you to... → shouldn't + V.

PART 9. WRITING - BÀI MẪU 85-120 TỪ

1. Advantages and disadvantages of living in an extended family

Living in an extended family has both advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, family members can support one another in daily life. Grandparents can help look after children, while younger people can help older relatives with technology or housework. Living together also helps family members share experiences and build stronger bonds. On the other hand, an extended family may have less privacy because many people live under the same roof. Different generations may also have different opinions and lifestyles, which can cause arguments. In my view, living in an extended family is beneficial if everyone respects one another and communicates openly.

Từ/cụm nên nhớ: support one another; look after children; build stronger bonds; less privacy; different opinions; communicate openly.

2. Advantages and disadvantages of living in a smart city

Living in a smart city offers both benefits and drawbacks. One major advantage is convenience. Smart transport systems can reduce traffic, while modern technology can make public services faster and more efficient. Smart cities may also use renewable energy and green buildings to protect the environment. However, there are some disadvantages. The cost of living may be high, and people may depend too much on technology. In addition, smart systems can collect personal data, which may create privacy concerns. Overall, a smart city can be a great place to live if technology is used responsibly and citizens' privacy is protected.

Từ/cụm nên nhớ: smart transport systems; public services; renewable energy; depend too much on technology; privacy concerns; use technology responsibly.

GHI NHỚ NHANH TRƯỚC KHI THI

- argue with somebody about something; learn from somebody; help around the house; follow in somebody's footsteps.
- must/mustn't = bắt buộc/không được phép; don't have to = không cần thiết.
- Present perfect: haven't/hasn't + V3; since + mốc thời gian; for + khoảng thời gian.
- be expected to + V; be pleased to + V; take a break; apply something to something; look forward to + V-ing/N.
- Khi sắp xếp hội thoại, tìm câu mở đầu trước, sau đó bám từ khóa hỏi - đáp, đại từ, từ nối và câu cảm ơn/kết thúc.