

Part 1. Complete the text with the given words in the box. Write the answers on your answer sheet. There are two EXTRA words.

homework	improve	prepare	announcement	camera	attend
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English Speaking Club

This is a/an (1) about the English-Speaking Club meeting on Wednesday. The topic this week is “My Dream Job”. Each member should (2) a short two-minute talk before coming. You do not need to write a long text, but please bring a small (3) if you want to take photos for the club page. By speaking more often, you will (4) your confidence and communication skills.

Part 2. Read the following short texts and write the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer that goes with each text.

5.



What should guests bring to the picnic?

- A. Sports equipment for park games.
- B. Food and drinks for everyone.
- C. A present and a birthday cake.
- D. Something for sun protection and sitting.

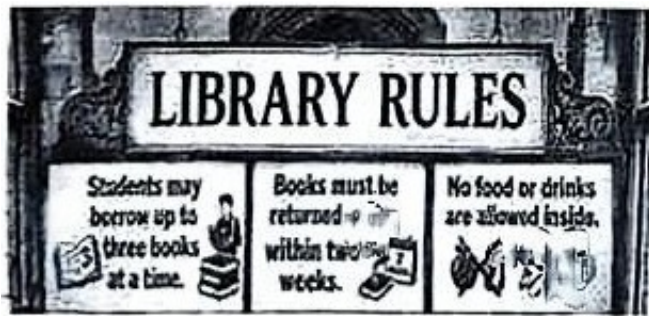
6.



What does Sara ask Ben to do?

- A. Prepare paper copies of the meeting notes.
- B. Repair the printer before the meeting.
- C. Buy a new printer for the office.
- D. Add paper to the printer soon.

7.



Which statement is TRUE?

- A. Students must borrow at least three books each time.
- B. Students can keep library books for fourteen days.
- C. Students cannot bring drinks only near the bookshelves.
- D. Students may eat snacks if they sit quietly.

Part 3. Write the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

8. The man came home last night while his wife _____ the housework.
A. is doing B. does C. was doing D. did
9. His father is really keen _____ watching football on TV.
A. at B. on C. about D. of
10. This bike belongs to my brother. The old one over there is _____.
A. mine B. I C. my D. me
11. John: "I'll take the final exam tomorrow."
Tom: "_____"
A. Congratulations! B. My pleasure. C. Good luck! D. Thank you.
12. Hurry up or you will miss _____ last bus.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø (no article)
13. You shouldn't be afraid of _____ mistakes when speaking English.
A. making B. taking C. going D. doing
14. His daughter fancies doing things in a _____ way.
A. create B. creative C. creativity D. creatively
15. They still enjoyed their trip _____ the weather was bad.
A. because of B. because C. although D. despite
16. My children don't mind _____ me with the gardening.
A. help B. helped C. to help D. helping
17. If she gets up early, she _____ more time to do morning exercise.
A. will have B. would have C. has D. had
18. Please _____ the lights before leaving the room to save energy.
A. look after B. turn on C. look up D. turn off
19. You should see a/an _____ when you have a health problem.
A. doctor B. singer C. artist D. teacher
20. Ann: "It's not good to eat fast food."
Lena: "_____. It can make us overweight."
A. I don't think so B. I don't agree C. That's wrong D. I agree
21. The article seemed balanced at first, but its conclusion was clearly _____ toward one side of the argument.
A. discerning B. biased C. cautious D. practical

Part 4. Read the following passage and write the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Failure can feel like a heavy rain cloud over a teenager's head. A low-test score, a lost match, or a rejected idea may make students want to give up. But failure is not always an enemy. (22) mistakes can become useful lessons if students look at them carefully.

There are young people (23) are not successful at their first attempts, but they continue trying until they improve. Their progress may be slow and quiet, like a plant growing under the soil. (24), they often become stronger because they learn what does not work.

To grow from failure, students need to (25) attention to feedback instead of only feeling embarrassed. They should ask what can be changed and try again with a better plan. This attitude builds real resilience, a quality that helps people keep going even when they have to cope with (26) tasks in life.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 22. | A. Much | B. Each | C. Every | D. Several |
| 23. | A. which | B. whose | C. who | D. where |
| 24. | A. Therefore | B. However | C. For example | D. Although |
| 25. | A. pay | B. make | C. take | D. give |
| 26. | A. challenging | B. charming | C. effortless | D. pleasant |

Part 5. Write the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 27. | A. <u>h</u> our | B. <u>h</u> and | C. <u>h</u> arm | D. <u>h</u> ome |
| 28. | A. <u>l</u> ist | B. <u>t</u> ick | C. <u>l</u> ink | D. <u>b</u> ike |

Part 6. Write the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 29. | A. hobby | B. balloon | C. teacher | D. student |
| 30. | A. exciting | B. attractive | C. wonderful | D. historic |

Part 7. Read the following passage and write the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In many cities, teenagers do not have large gardens, but some of them are now creating tiny green spaces in their bedrooms. They grow small plants on desks, windows, or shelves. Some choose herbs like mint or basil, while others prefer easy plants that need little water. Short videos online have made this hobby more popular, especially among teens who want their rooms to feel **calmer**.

For many young people, these little gardens are not only for decoration. Taking care of a plant gives them a small daily task. They need to check the soil, add water, and move the plant if **it** needs more light. Some teens say this simple habit helps them slow down after a busy school day. It also gives them a break from screens, which are a big part of modern life.

Not every teen becomes a plant expert, of course. Some plants die because their owners forget to water them or choose the wrong place. Still, many teenagers do not give up. They simply try again with a stronger plant. Because of this, the hobby teaches patience as well as care. In a fast world, even a tiny plant can help a teenager feel steadier.

31. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?
- How to Build a Large Garden in a City House
 - Why All Teenagers Should Study Farming at School
 - Tiny Bedroom Gardens: A Small Hobby with Quiet Benefits for Teens
 - Tiny Bedroom Gardens: A New Way to Help Students Become Plant Experts
32. The word **calmer** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
- smaller
 - quieter
 - brighter
 - busier
33. The word **it** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
- task
 - water
 - soil
 - plant
34. According to the passage, what do many teens do when their plants die?
- They choose another place for them.
 - They keep up watering them.
 - They choose to give up.
 - They continue with their work.
35. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- Some teens fail at first, but they may continue and learn patience.

- B. Young people grow plants only to decorate their bedrooms.
 C. Large city gardens are becoming more common in teen bedrooms.
 D. Most teenagers are expected to become plant experts very quickly.

Part 8. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the provided sentence. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

36. It's a pity that I don't have time to take some extra courses.

→ I wish _____.

37. It took him two days to finish the report.

→ He spent _____.

38. The store near my house is more crowded than this shopping mall.

→ This shopping mall isn't _____.

39. "The cleaners are working on the ground floor now." said the boy.

→ The boy said that _____.

40. Everyone stood up when she walked into the room.

→ Everyone rose _____.

– The End –

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu;
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

Họ và tên thí sinh:

Số báo danh:

ĐÁP ÁN THAM KHẢO

Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án
1	announcement	11	C	21	B	31	C
2	prepare	12	C	22	D	32	B
3	camera	13	A	23	C	33	D
4	improve	14	B	24	B	34	D
5	D	15	C	25	A	35	A
6	D	16	D	26	A	36	I wish I had time to take some extra courses.
7	B	17	A	27	A	37	He spent two days finishing the report.
8	C	18	D	28	D	38	This shopping mall isn't as crowded as the store near my house.
9	B	19	A	29	B	39	The boy said that the cleaners were working on the ground floor then.
10	A	20	D	30	C	40	Everyone rose to their feet when she walked into the room.

GIẢI CHI TIẾT THAM KHẢO

Part 1**1. announcement**

Câu: *This is an announcement about the English-Speaking Club meeting...*

“announcement” là thông báo, phù hợp với nội dung thông báo về buổi họp câu lạc bộ.

2. prepare

Câu: *Each member should prepare a short two-minute talk...*

“prepare a talk” nghĩa là chuẩn bị một bài nói.

3. camera

Câu: *please bring a small camera if you want to take photos...*

Vì phía sau có “take photos” nên dùng “camera”.

4. improve

Câu: *you will improve your confidence and communication skills.*

“improve” nghĩa là cải thiện, nâng cao.

Part 2**5. Chọn D. Something for sun protection and sitting.**

Trong thiệp ghi: *Bring a hat and something to sit on!*

“a hat” dùng để chống nắng, “something to sit on” là thứ để ngồi.

6. Chọn D. Add paper to the printer soon.

Sara viết: *The printer is out of paper again. Could you put more paper in it...?*

Nghĩa là máy in hết giấy, Sara nhờ Ben cho thêm giấy vào máy in.

7. Chọn B. Students can keep library books for fourteen days.

Biển ghi: *Books must be returned within two weeks.*

“two weeks” = 14 ngày, nên học sinh có thể giữ sách trong 14 ngày.

Part 3**8. Chọn C. was doing**

Câu có “came home last night while...”, hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ dùng quá khứ tiếp diễn.

→ *while his wife was doing the housework.*

9. Chọn B. on

Cấu trúc: **be keen on + V-ing**: thích, say mê làm gì.

→ *keen on watching football*

10. Chọn A. mine

Câu cần đại từ sở hữu: *The old one over there is mine.*

“mine” = của tôi.

11. Chọn C. Good luck!

John nói: “Mai tôi sẽ thi cuối kì.”

Lời đáp phù hợp là “Chúc may mắn!”

12. Chọn C. the

“the last bus” là chuyến xe buýt cuối cùng, xác định rõ nên dùng “the”.

13. Chọn A. making

Cấu trúc: **make mistakes**: mắc lỗi.

→ *afraid of making mistakes*

14. Chọn B. creative

Sau mạo từ “a” và trước danh từ “way” cần tính từ.

→ *in a creative way*

15. Chọn C. although

Câu có đủ chủ ngữ và động từ: *the weather was bad*, nên dùng “although”.

→ *Although the weather was bad...*

16. Chọn D. helping

Cấu trúc: **don't mind + V-ing**.

→ *don't mind helping me*

17. Chọn A. will have

Câu điều kiện loại 1:

If + hiện tại đơn, S + will + V.

→ *If she gets up early, she will have more time...*

18. Chọn D. turn off

“turn off the lights” nghĩa là tắt đèn.

Câu nói về tiết kiệm năng lượng nên phải tắt đèn trước khi rời phòng.

19. Chọn A. doctor

Khi có vấn đề sức khỏe thì nên gặp bác sĩ.

→ *see a doctor*

20. Chọn D. I agree

Ann nói: “Ăn đồ ăn nhanh không tốt.”

Lena nói tiếp: “Nó có thể làm chúng ta thừa cân.”

Vậy Lena đồng ý với Ann.

21. Chọn B. biased

“biased toward one side” nghĩa là thiên vị, nghiêng về một phía.

Câu nói bài báo ban đầu có vẻ cân bằng nhưng kết luận lại thiên lệch.

Part 4

22. Chọn D. Several

Câu: *Several mistakes can become useful lessons...*

“mistakes” là danh từ số nhiều. “Several” phù hợp nghĩa: một vài lỗi sai.

23. Chọn C. who

Câu nói về “young people” là người, cần đại từ quan hệ “who”.

→ *young people who are not successful...*

24. Chọn B. However

Câu trước nói sự tiến bộ có thể chậm và lặng lẽ. Câu sau nói họ trở nên mạnh mẽ hơn. Có ý tương phản nhẹ, dùng “However”.

25. Chọn A. pay

Cụm cố định: **pay attention to**: chú ý đến.

→ *pay attention to feedback*

26. Chọn A. challenging

“challenging tasks” nghĩa là những nhiệm vụ khó khăn, thử thách.

Phù hợp với ý “keep going” và “resilience”.

Part 5**27. Chọn A. hour**

“hour” có âm **h** câm, đọc là /'aʊə/.

Các từ “hand”, “harm”, “home” đều phát âm âm /h/.

28. Chọn D. bike

“bike” có âm /aɪ/.

Các từ “list”, “tick”, “link” có âm /ɪ/.

Part 6**29. Chọn B. balloon**

“balloon” nhấn âm 2: ba**LOON**.

Các từ “hobby”, “teacher”, “student” nhấn âm 1.

30. Chọn C. wonderful

“wonderful” nhấn âm 1: **WON**derful.

Các từ “exciting”, “attractive”, “historic” thường nhấn âm 2.

Part 7**31. Chọn C. Tiny Bedroom Gardens: A Small Hobby with Quiet Benefits for Teens**

Bài đọc nói về việc thanh thiếu niên trồng cây nhỏ trong phòng ngủ và những lợi ích như giúp bình tĩnh, nghỉ khỏi màn hình, rèn sự kiên nhẫn.

Tiêu đề C bao quát đúng nhất.

32. Chọn B. quieter

“calmer” nghĩa là bình tĩnh hơn, yên bình hơn.

Gần nghĩa nhất là “quieter”.

33. Chọn D. plant

Câu: *They need to check the soil, add water, and move the plant if it needs more light.*

“it” thay cho “the plant”.

34. Chọn D. They continue with their work.

Bài đọc viết: *many teenagers do not give up. They simply try again with a stronger plant.*

Vậy khi cây chết, nhiều bạn không bỏ cuộc mà tiếp tục thử lại.

35. Chọn A. Some teens fail at first, but they may continue and learn patience.

Đúng với nội dung: một số cây chết, nhưng nhiều bạn vẫn thử lại; sở thích này dạy sự kiên nhẫn và chăm sóc.

Part 8

36.

It's a pity that I don't have time to take some extra courses.

→ **I wish I had time to take some extra courses.**

Giải thích: Diễn tả điều ước trái với hiện tại:

S + wish + S + V quá khứ đơn

37.

It took him two days to finish the report.

→ **He spent two days finishing the report.**

Giải thích:

It takes/took + someone + time + to V

= Someone spends/spent + time + V-ing

38.

The store near my house is more crowded than this shopping mall.

→ **This shopping mall isn't as crowded as the store near my house.**

Giải thích: So sánh hơn chuyển sang so sánh ngang phủ định:

A is more adj than B

= B isn't as adj as A.

39.

"The cleaners are working on the ground floor now." said the boy.

→ **The boy said that the cleaners were working on the ground floor then.**

Giải thích: Câu tường thuật lùi thì:

"are working" → "were working"

"now" → "then".

40.

Everyone stood up when she walked into the room.

→ **Everyone rose to their feet when she walked into the room.**

Giải thích:

"stand up" = "rise to one's feet": đứng dậy.