

- Why don't we + V: đề xuất ý tưởng/làm gì

Question 14. Laura is talking to Musa during the break time.

- **Laura:** "How far is it from your house to school?"

- **Musa:** "_____."

- A. About 5 kilometers B. Nearly a year C. Twice a week D. Not long ago

Question 15. If you use your smartphone less, you _____ more time for your family.

- A. _____ are having B. would have C. had D. will have

- Cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 1: Unless + S + V (simple present), S + will/can/shall + V

Question 16. Air _____ is cheaper than other forms of long-distance transport in my country.

- A. trip B. journey C. travel D. tour

- Trip (n): sự đi đến đâu (với thời gian ngắn) và có nhắc đến việc quay về luôn vì nó ngắn và thường có mục đích là: đi chơi, đi du lịch, đi công tác, hay có mục đích cụ thể khác
- Journey /'dʒɜːrni/ (n): thường xuyên đi thường có khoảng cách dài và thường có địa điểm xác định, nhưng không đề cập chuyện quay về.
- travel (n): sự đi lại nói chung (giữa hai nơi, sự đi du lịch).
- Tour (n): chuyến du lịch đến nhiều nơi theo chương trình có sẵn.

Question 17. Many students are interested in studying history, _____?

- A. aren't they B. are they C. don't they D. do they

- Cấu trúc câu hỏi đuôi: đồng từ chính "are" --> aren't they

Question 18. Using public transport is a good way to _____ traffic jams and reduce exhaust fumes.

- A. deny B. refuse C. avoid D. move

- Deny /di'nei/ (v): Từ chối, phản đối, phủ nhận
- Refuse /ri'fyz/ (v): Từ chối, khước từ, cự tuyệt
- Avoid /ə'void/ (v): Tránh, tránh xa, ngăn ngừa
- Move (v): di chuyển

Question 19. I'm _____ my new comic book. Have you seen it anywhere?

- A. looking for B. getting up C. looking after D. turning on

- look for (phr verb): tìm kiếm
- get up (phr verb): Ngủ dậy
- look after (phr verb): chăm sóc
- turn on (phr verb): mở, bật (TV, máy lạnh, đèn...) trái ngược với to turn off

Question 20. My son likes to _____ fishing with his friends at weekends.

- A. go B. do C. take D. make

Go fishing: đi câu cá

Question 21. _____ devices like smartphones or computers play an important role in our life.

- A. Classic B. Electronic C. Scientific D. Automatic

- Classic /'klæsɪk/ (a): Kinh điển
- Electronic /iˌlek'trɒ:nɪk/(a): (thuộc) điện tử
- Scientific /ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk/(a): (thuộc) khoa học; có tính khoa học
- Automatic /ˌɔ:tə'mætɪk/(a): Tự động

Question 22. The boy _____ is dancing with Maria can speak four languages.

- A. where **B. who** C. what D. which

- Đại từ quan hệ “who ” thay thế cho “the boy”

Question 23. Her brother _____ a lot **since** he entered university.

- A. changes B. was changing C. changed **D. has changed**

Question 24. The only goal in the men’s football final match of the 31st SEA Games _____ by Nham Manh Dung.

- A. has scored **B. was scored** C. will score D. are scoring

- Cấu trúc câu bị động: S + be(chia) + V3/ed + by O (S:đối tượng bị tác động bởi hành động)

IV. 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 following questions. (1.0 pt)

Our happiness does not depend only on what we have, say scientists. What we realize we have is just as important. This is why the rich often seem to be sad, but people with very little can be much happier with their lives. It is surprising that we do not usually think about how lucky we are. **Most of us have good health, homes, and friends.** We don't notice how good life normally is until we're feeling sad about something. But we don't have to wait for something **negative** to happen.

Instead, we should be thankful all the time for the good things in our lives. We can do this by writing down five of them every night such as something that we own, or the people we are fond of. By repeating this every day for a month, it will become a habit. **People who do this are healthier, more successful, and more satisfied with their own lives.**

Question 25. Which best serves as the title of the passage?

- A. Why poor people are happy **Tại sao người nghèo lại hạnh phúc**
 B. Examples of happiness **Ví dụ về hạnh phúc**
 C. Definition of happiness **Định nghĩa về hạnh phúc**
D. How to become happier **Làm thế nào để trở nên hạnh phúc hơn**

Question 26. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as something most of us have?

- A. **money** B. homes C. friends D. health

- key: **Most of us have good health, homes, and friends**

Question 27. The word “**negative**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. good B. great C. kind **D. bad**

- Negative /'negətv/ = bad (a): tiêu cực, tồi tệ

- Good (a): tốt

- Great (a): tốt, tuyệt

- kind (a): tốt bụng

Question 28. According to paragraph 2, what will happen when we feel thankful for the good things in our lives?

- A. We will feel dissatisfied with our lives. B. More people will be fond of us.

C. We will be healthier and more successful.
month.

D. We will be happy every day for a

- Key: People who do this are healthier, more successful, and more satisfied with their own lives.

V. Read the following passage and mark 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. (1.0 pt)

Imagine a world where air pollution is no longer a problem. Clean air is all around us. People don't have to worry (29) _____ polluting the air every time they drive their cars. Fuel shortages are no longer a problem either.

Although scientists have been trying for decades to develop a new kind of car that does not need gasoline, they have been unsuccessful. (30) _____, automobile engineers have recently succeeded in creating a new kind of car that runs on gasoline and electricity. This is the famous "hybrid car." This car gets its name from the fact that it has a gasoline engine and an electric motor inside. Hybrid cars are less (31) _____ to the environment and cost drivers less money because they require less fuel than ordinary cars.

Hybrid cars are becoming widely popular in the United States. They are soon expected to become widely used around the world. If scientists and engineers continue to work on car development, perhaps the world with clean air that we imagined earlier just might become a (32) _____ someday.

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|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Question 29. | A. about | B. at | C. of | D. in |
| Question 30. | A. Although | B. However | C. Therefore | D. So |
| Question 31. | A. harm | B. harmful | C. harmfully | D. harms |
| Question 32. | A. realization | B. recognition | C. reality | D. popularity |

29.

- Worry about: lo lắng về điều gì
- 30.
- Although: mặc dù
- However: tuy nhiên
- Therefore : do đó
- So : do đó

31.

- Harm (v): làm hại, gây tai hại
- Harmful /'hɑ:mful/ (a): gây tai hại, có hại
- Harmfully (adv):
- 32.
- Realization /,ri:ələ'zeɪʃən/ (n): Sự thực hiện, sự thực hành, sự nhận thức rõ
- Recognition /,rekəg'nɪʃən/ (n): Sự công nhận, sự thừa nhận
- Reality /ri'æləti/(n): Sự thực, thực tế, thực tại.
- Popularity /,pɒ:pjə'lerəti/ (n): Tính đại chúng; tính phổ biến, Sự nổi tiếng

PHẦN II: TỰ LUẬN (2,0 điểm)

I. Rewrite the sentence so that it means the same as the first one, beginning with the given word(s). (1.0 pt)

Question 33. No one in my class is as tall as Mike.

→ Mike is the tallest student in my class.

- Cấu trúc So sánh nhất
- Tính từ ngắn: S + V + the + adj + EST
- Tính từ dài: S + V + the MOST + adj ...

Question 34. My best friend studied very hard, so he passed the exam easily.

→ Because my best friend studied very hard, he passed the exam easily

Question 35. The teacher asked me, "Why do you want to take part in the competition?"

→ The teacher asked me why I wanted to take part in the competition

- Cấu trúc câu tường thuật dạng câu hỏi : S + asked (O) + What/ When/ How/ Who... + S + V

Question 36. I am finding it easier to talk to native English speakers.

→ I am getting used to talking to native English speakers.

- Get used to V-ing: quen với việc gì

II. In about 60 to 80 words, write a paragraph about your last weekend. (1.0 pt)