

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 13 to 17.

- Question 13:** a. Lisa: A trip sounds fun! Let's plan something together!
b. Tom: Not much yet. I was thinking about a movie night or maybe a short trip.
c. Lisa: Hey Tom, what are your plans for the weekend?

(Adapted from *Harmonize*)

A. a – b – c B. b – a – c C. c – b – a D. b – c – a

- Question 14:** a. Liam: I'm sure they'd be up for it. I'll text them now and see if they're free.
b. Sophia: Great! If they agree, I'll book the session. Let's aim for Saturday afternoon!
c. Sophia: Yes, but we'll need a group. Do you think we could convince Mia and Ethan to join us?
d. Sophia: Hey Liam, have you heard about the new escape room that just opened?
e. Liam: I have! People say it's pretty challenging. Are you thinking of trying it this weekend?

(Adapted from *Flagship*)

A. d – e – c – a – b B. d – a – c – e – b C. b – a – c – e – d D. d – a – b – e – c

Question 15: Hi Jordan,

- a. It's been so rewarding to finally make time for my painting, which I had always wanted to pursue.
b. The workshops are also a great way to meet people who share similar interests and exchange ideas.
c. Thanks again for recommending the local art studio near my place – it has been a wonderful discovery!
d. I've been learning new techniques and experimenting with abstract themes, which has been really exciting.
e. Perhaps you could join me for a class sometime? It would be great to create something together.

Write back soon,

Alex

(Adapted from *Cutting Edge*)

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

- Question 16:** a. Lifelong learning, however, is not merely about acquiring qualifications but also about nurturing curiosity and adaptability.
b. It is an ongoing process that allows individuals to develop professionally and personally throughout their lives.
c. As technology continues to evolve rapidly, the ability to learn and relearn has become a critical skill in the modern world.
d. From formal education to self-directed learning, it provides countless opportunities for growth and improvement.
e. In conclusion, embracing lifelong learning enables us to remain relevant, adaptable, and open to new challenges in an ever-changing world.

(Adapted from *Wider World*)

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

- Question 17:** a. For example, behaviors that are acceptable in one culture, such as direct eye contact, may be considered impolite in another.
b. At first, people may feel excited about exploring a new culture, but this initial enthusiasm often fades as they begin to notice differences in language, customs, and social norms.
c. Culture shock, which occurs when individuals struggle to adapt to a foreign culture, is a common experience for travelers and expatriates.

d. This period of adjustment can be challenging, but it ultimately helps individuals develop a deeper understanding of and respect for cultural diversity.

e. Such differences can lead to feelings of frustration, confusion, or even isolation for newcomers.

(Adapted from *Life Vision*)

A. c-e-a-b-d

B. b-c-a-e-d

C. c-a-e-b-d

D. c-b-e-a-d

Read the following passage about counter-urbanisation 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 18 to 22.

Counter-urbanisation, the process of people (18)_____, has become increasingly common in Vietnam in recent years. To illustrate, a number of people have decided to leave bustling cities like Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City for rural areas. Counter-urbanisation is a new phenomenon with several benefits and potential problems for the whole nation.

Counter-urbanisation can bring positive effects on a country. (19)_____ issues such as overcrowding, traffic congestion, and pollution in those urban areas. What's more, it can even create opportunities for rural development as an increase in the rural population can encourage significant investment in businesses and infrastructure in the countryside.

However, counter-urbanisation has also brought challenges to rural areas in some cases. Many rural areas lack basic amenities such as medical facilities, schools, and public transportation, (20)_____. This puts a strain on rural infrastructure and services. At the same time, there is a real risk of environmental damage (21)_____. Deforestation, pollution, and other environmental issues can arise as a result of increased human activities in these areas.

In conclusion, counter-urbanisation is a new trend that comes with advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, local governments and communities will need to work together to effectively manage public services, energy supplies, and natural resources (22)_____.

(Adapted from *Bright*)

Question 18: A. migrating from urban areas to live in rural ones

B. whose migration from urban areas to live in rural ones

C. migrated from urban areas to live in rural ones

D. which migrates from urban areas to live in rural ones

Question 19: A. Moving away to major cities can help to alleviate

B. Moving away to major cities can help alleviating

C. Moving away from major cities help to alleviate

D. Moving away from major cities can help to alleviate

Question 20: A. and making it difficult for newcomers to settle in

B. making it difficult for newcomers to settle in

C. making them difficult for newcomers to settle in

D. which make them difficult for newcomers to settle in

Question 21: A. as more people move into previously undeveloped areas

B. previously more and more people move into undeveloped areas

C. more and more people move into undeveloped areas

D. since more people move into undeveloped areas previously.

Question 22: A. in view of promoting economic growth and sustainable development

B. in order to promote economic growth and sustainable development

C. in terms of promoting economic growth sustainably

D. in stead of promoting economic growth sustainably

Read the following passage about phobias and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.

A phobia is a stronger fear of something, even if that thing is not likely to cause harm. People with specific phobias fear a particular thing, and the more they think about it, the more frightened they become. For

example, a person with claustrophobia is terrified of being in small spaces. **The more confined the space is, the more frightened they feel.** Similarly, those with social phobias worry about the reaction of others in certain situations, becoming increasingly anxious as the number of people increases.

Scientists believe there are several reasons why specific phobias develop. In some cases, they **arise** from real danger. For instance, if a child has an allergy to bee stings, she might develop a phobia of bees. This fear emerges because she understands the risk to her safety. On the other hand, traumatic past experiences can also result in phobias. The more distressing the experience, the stronger the phobia may become. For example, a man who has an illness after eating mushrooms could develop fungophobia, an extreme fear of fungi.

Children who hate injections might develop a phobia of sharp objects that could cause injury. **This** type of phobia often stems from the association between pain and sharp objects, like needles. While these phobias are specific, they can vary in intensity. In some cases, such fears are **manageable**, causing only mild discomfort, while in others, they interfere with daily life.

Specific phobias, in general, are rarely serious. For example, a person with a snake phobia might have a small accident running away from a cobra but may never actually encounter one. However, social phobias can have a more significant impact. In severe cases, individuals with social phobias might avoid most social situations and isolate themselves, which can negatively affect their quality of life.

(Adapted from *Explore New Worlds*)

Question 23: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of a specific phobia?

- A. Fear of sharp objects
- B. Fear of snakes
- C. Fear of confined spaces
- D. Fear of darkness

Question 24: The word **manageable** in paragraph 3 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

- A. mild
- B. severe
- C. controllable
- D. flexible

Question 25: The word **arise** in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. disappear
- B. result
- C. emerge
- D. increase

Question 26: The word **this** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. fear of injections
- B. association with pain
- C. phobia of sharp objects
- D. intensity of fear

Question 27: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Phobias always cause serious and significant problems in daily life.
- B. Phobias of physical objects are less dangerous than social phobias.
- C. All phobias arise from traumatic experiences during childhood years.
- D. Social phobias rarely have any substantial effect on quality of life

Question 28: In which paragraph does the writer discuss the different levels of severity in specific phobias?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. Paragraph 4

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer mention a relationship between past experiences and phobias?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. Paragraph 4

Question 30: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?

A. People with claustrophobia are likely to feel much less fear and anxiety when they are in open and unrestricted spaces.

B. People with claustrophobia tend to experience increasing levels of fear as the spaces they occupy become smaller or more restricted.

C. Fear associated with claustrophobia becomes significantly weaker when the spaces people are in are increasingly confined or restricted.

D. Claustrophobia makes people feel anxious and frightened no matter how big or small the spaces they are occupying might be.

Read the following passage about an experiment and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.

Dr. Melissa Bateson, a psychologist from Newcastle University, secretly conducted an experiment to see if she could change her colleagues' behaviour when it came to paying for their hot drinks. [I] Dr. Bateson put a large picture of some flowers on the wall behind the box for a few weeks and then replaced it with one of a picture of a pair of human eyes. [II] At the end of the experiment, Dr. Bateson found that teachers paid almost three times more for their drinks when the picture of the eyes was on the wall. [III] **She concluded that we are programmed to respond to eyes, even pictures of eyes, and believed that her posters could help combat crime.** [IV]

During the 1960s and '70s, industrialised countries suffered an incredible crime **wave**, and violent crimes such as muggings increased at an alarming rate. What is more, it was expected to get worse. Only it didn't. Instead, it got much, much better. In the 1990s, crime started to fall dramatically, and today it is down by almost 50% across the industrialised world and continues to fall. Triumphant politicians will assert that their policies have cut crime. Actually, regardless of the country's policies, the trend does coincide with the use and **subsequent** prohibition of tetraethyl lead in petrol, which has been known for years as a cause of aggressive behaviour. Therefore, countries that still use leaded petrol are being urged to stop using **it** to help improve health and crime prevention.

After the installation of blue-light street lamps in Buchanan Street, the main shopping centre of Glasgow (Scotland), the local police felt that thieves were committing fewer crimes in Buchanan Street. Statistics proved that the number of recorded crimes had fallen – especially petty crimes such as pickpocketing and bag snatching. Some psychologists claim that blue is a calming colour and reduces people's levels of stress and aggression. Whatever the reason, it seems that blue lighting does **deter** crime and has created interest abroad. Many neighbourhoods in Japan have adopted the change and seen crime fall at a similar rate as in Glasgow.

(Adapted from *Friends Global*)

Question 31: Where in paragraph 1 does the following sentence best fit?

“The teachers were expected to put money in a box in the staff room, but nobody controlled how much money each teacher gave.”

- A. [I] B. [II] C. [III] D. [IV]

Question 32: The word **deter** in the third paragraph could be best replaced by _____.

- A. prevent B. encourage C. detect D. control

Question 33: The word **it** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. leaded petrol B. aggressive behaviour
C. subsequent prohibition D. crime prevention

Question 34: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Blue lighting systems have been shown to reduce stress and deter crimes in various countries.
B. Policies banning leaded petrol in the 1990s were implemented to address declining health issues.
C. Pictures of human eyes are only effective in controlling behaviour when used in controlled environments.
D. Urbanisation trends have no link to the behavioural effects of environmental changes.

Question 35: According to paragraph 2, why did crime rates fall dramatically in the 1990s?

- A. Because of effective government crime-prevention policies.
B. Due to the prohibition of tetraethyl lead in petrol.
C. Because of advanced police technologies.
D. Due to the increase in global cooperation against crime.

Question 36: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?

- A. Dr. Bateson believed that images of eyes could influence human behavior and might contribute to reducing crime rates.
B. The experiment showed that people naturally avoid committing crimes when they feel they are being watched in any form.

- C. The posters with pictures of eyes are scientifically proven to help reduce criminal activity in various situations.
- D. Dr. Bateson concluded that images of eyes evoke a strong emotional response, discouraging inappropriate actions.

Question 37: The word **subsequent** in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to_____.

- A. earlier
- B. later
- C. following
- D. successive

Question 38: Which of the following best summarises paragraph 1?

- A. A psychologist's experiment revealed that people respond to visual stimuli like eyes, affecting their honesty.
- B. Teachers often avoided paying for drinks in staff rooms, leading to an unusual behavioural study.
- C. Posters of human eyes help deter crimes by making individuals feel monitored.
- D. A study on crime prevention showed the connection between honesty and environmental changes.

Question 39: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Environmental factors like visual stimuli, petrol bans, and blue lighting greatly influence human behaviour and crime rates.
- B. Governments should focus on banning leaded petrol and adopting blue lighting systems to curb crime effectively.
- C. Experiments show that elements like eye images, colour schemes, and petrol additives directly affect behaviour and aggression.
- D. Urban planning should prioritise crime reduction by introducing blue lighting and eliminating harmful petrol additives.

Question 40: Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. Crime rates in industrialised nations have dropped due to experiments, environmental measures, and technological interventions like blue lighting systems.
- B. Innovative strategies, including the use of eye images, blue lighting systems, and the banning of lead in petrol, have successfully reduced crime rates across the industrialised world.
- C. From the prohibition of leaded petrol to implementing psychological experiments and urban interventions, nations have employed diverse strategies to combat crime effectively.
- D. Behavioural interventions, combined with environmental reforms such as banning harmful substances and introducing new technologies, have significantly reduced crime globally.

----- **THE END** -----

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