

Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Nghĩa tiếng Việt
<b>percussion</b>	noun	bộ gõ, nhạc cụ gõ
<b>protocol</b>	noun	quy tắc, nghi thức (trong tình huống trang trọng)
<b>giggling</b>	verb (V – ing)	cười khúc khích
<b>swirled</b>	verb (V2)	xoay tròn, lắc tròn
<b>boisterous</b>	adjective	náo nhiệt, ồn ào (thường là trẻ con)
<b>ostinato</b>	noun	đoạn giai điệu lặp lại (âm nhạc)
<b>perplexed</b>	adjective	bối rối, ngạc nhiên không hiểu chuyện gì
<b>cymbals</b>	noun (pl.)	chũm chọe (nhạc cụ gõ bằng kim loại)
<b>maracas</b>	noun (pl.)	lắc gõ tay (nhạc cụ Mỹ Latin)

To build community through playing music, I love to bring out the percussion instruments and play in a drum circle!



Some of my former 2nd grade students play percussion instruments together!

The first time I did this this year, my students’ eyes widened. After (1) \_\_\_\_\_ instrument protocol and other necessary things, instruments were in students hands and we started playing. I started with an ostinato and soon students found their own voice (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the instruments. The shy girl shook her egg, and the boisterous boy clanged his cymbals, the normally soft – spoken little lady was giggling as she swirled her maracas. It was a beautiful thing! And I had given them a chance to be individualistic, creative and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ all at once.

Sure we made a lot of noise (we actually went into a different part of the school to do this) and sure a teacher walked by, peeked in and, noticing I wasn’t the music teacher, gave me a perplexed look ((4) \_\_\_\_\_ I shouted, “Come join us! I know you want to!”), but we weren’t just having fun – we were building community!

I would like to say that I have (5) \_\_\_\_\_ my promise to myself that I would do this every week, but that is not the case, sadly. But I try. We have done it maybe once a month. Even so, it has helped us as a class to focus on ourselves for a period of time, to play, to get our (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and to connect with one another. It is truly a wonderful thing!!

[Adapted from <https://theinspiredclassroom.com/>]

- |   |                            |                            |                            |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Question 1:</b> A. discuss                 | B. discussing              | C. discussion              | D. discuss                 |
| <b>Question 2:</b> A. under                   | B. away                    | C. through                 | D. over                    |
| <b>Question 3:</b> A. collaborative           | B. collaborated            | C. collab                  | D. collaborating           |
| <b>Question 4:</b> A. that                    | B. to which                | C. whom                    | D. who                     |
| <b>Question 5:</b> A. got                     | B. took                    | C. kept                    | D. promised                |
| <b>Question 6:</b> A. creative flowing juices | B. flowing creative juices | C. flowing juices creative | D. creative juices flowing |

Read the following leaflet 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.

**★ WHY IS “CONCERT QUỐC GIA: FATHERLAND IN OUR HEARTS” FREE?**

🎵 The **CONCERT QUỐC GIA – FATHERLAND IN OUR HEARTS** is a special event celebrating the 80th (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the August Revolution and Vietnam’s National Day – September 2. Organized by Nhan Dan Newspaper and the People’s Committee of Hanoi.

🎫 Free tickets are a special gift – a message of gratitude to the people – those who have, are, and will continue to keep the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ spirit alive. It also invites (9) \_\_\_\_\_ generations to join in this emotional journey of national pride.

🎤 **Every detail counts:** From the message to the stage, from the music to the lights – everything is carefully crafted to deliver a powerful experience.

🌟 The flow of national pride from past to present will (10) \_\_\_\_\_ emotional performances by multi – generational Vietnamese artists.

❤️ A Night for (11) \_\_\_\_\_ Heart That Loves Vietnam (12) \_\_\_\_\_ love for the homeland is priceless.

📅 8:00 PM – August 10, 2025

📍 My Dinh National Stadium, Hanoi

👕 **Dress code:** Red shirts with yellow stars

📷 Check in at the Red Sea of My Dinh

🔥 **Together, light up an unforgettable night called: “FATHERLAND IN OUR HEARTS.”**

**★ Join the Patriotic Fandom – One Night, One Nation, One Heartbeat.**

[Adapted from <https://www.facebook.com/hanoilight>]

- Question 7:** A. anniversary      B. movement      C. celebration      D. event  
**Question 8:** A. National      B. cultural      C. patriotic      D. energetic  
**Question 9:** A. the other      B. others      C. another      D. other  
**Question 10:** A. in favour of      B. come alive through      C. come up with      D. hesitate to  
**Question 11:** A. Some      B. Each      C. Every      D. Many  
**Question 12:** A. Because      B. However      C. Despite      D. Although

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentence to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

**Question 13:**

- a. **Linh:** Yes, that song is beautiful. I also admire her because she does a lot of charity work and always stays humble, even though she’s a big star.  
b. **Linh:** Have you ever listened to Mỹ Tâm’s songs? I really love her voice. It’s so powerful and emotional.  
c. **Nam:** Of course! She’s one of the most famous singers in Vietnam. My favorite song is “Ước gì” — it always makes me feel something deep inside.  
A. c – a – b      B. c – b – a      C. b – c – a      D. a – b – c

**Question 14:**

- a. Good idea! I’ll give it a try tonight and see if it works.  
b. Do you often listen to music when you study?  
c. Yes, I do. I usually play soft music. It helps me relax and concentrate better.  
d. That’s interesting. I can’t focus when music is playing, especially with lyrics.  
e. Then maybe you should try instrumental music. It has no words, just melodies.  
A. a – e – d – b – c      B. e – c – b – d – a      C. b – c – d – e – a      D. d – a – b – e – c

**Question 15:**

Dear Huy,



- a. How are you? I'm excited to share about my new hospital job where I use music to help patients with brain injuries.
- b. We do daily music sessions with simple songs. Patients enjoy singing, clapping, and even playing drums.
- c. My patient John couldn't speak before. After music therapy, he can now say simple words. It's incredible!
- d. Doctors explain that music activates certain brain areas. I love seeing patients smile when they hear music.
- e. Music has amazing healing effects – some patients improve their speech, others regain mobility. It's like medicine!

Would you like to visit?

Your friend,

**Win**

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

**Question 16:**

- a. Music education offers a wide array of benefits, impacting cognitive, emotional, social, and academic development.
- b. It also encourages teamwork through group performances and helps students develop discipline through regular practice.
- c. Over time, these skills can benefit learners not only in school but also in everyday life and future careers.
- d. Additionally, music education cultivates creativity, builds confidence, and promotes stress relief.
- e. It enhances cognitive abilities like memory and problem – solving, fosters emotional expression and regulation, improves social skills, and boosts academic performance.

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

**Question 17:**

- a. When children experience lower stress levels, they can concentrate better on positive things, leading to improved academic performance.
- b. From my perspective, listening to music can significantly contribute to children's brain development.
- c. Additionally, listening to music fosters socialization among peers and provides a welcome break from the routine.
- d. Another benefit is the potential improvement in grades.
- e. Music also helps break down monotony in the classroom, creating a more engaging and enjoyable learning environment.
- f. For instance, music creates a positive atmosphere in the classroom, helping children focus on creative and positive thoughts, which are crucial for academic learning.

[Adapted from <https://engnovate.com/ugc-ielts-speaking-answers/what-do-you-think-about-playing-music-for-children-in-class-66acba9f43f62/>]

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

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.**

**“Nhạc đỏ”**

“Nhạc đỏ”'s origins trace back to the early 20th century, (18) \_\_\_\_\_. Initially, these songs were anthems of resistance, inspiring talented revolutionaries and soldiers alike with themes of patriotism, sacrifice, and the fight for national liberation. Many musicians of the time, often with an incredible musicality, would perform these songs, using various instruments, sometimes even a moon – shaped lute or bamboo clapper, to amplify their message.

During the First Indochina War (1946 – 1954) and the war against the US (1955 – 1975), “nhạc đỏ” became an essential part of daily life. Composers, many involved in the revolutionary cause, penned thousands of songs. These recordings were disseminated via radio and frontline performances, (19) \_\_\_\_\_. The participation was widespread, and the music was vital for boosting morale, serving as propaganda, and unifying the population. The popularity of these songs was immense, reaching every corner of the country.

Characterized by overtly patriotic lyrics, often celebrating national heroes and victories, and strong,

memorable melodies, “nhạc đỏ” aimed to educate, motivate, and mobilize. (20) \_\_\_\_\_. Many competitions were held, where performers would showcase their talent, and the judges would ultimately decide the winners, often leading to national recognition and awards.

You'll often hear them at family gatherings, where they present a strong connection to history. It symbolizes national identity and resilience, (22) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 18:**

- A. despite being mainly focused on traditional folk melodies
- B. deeply intertwined with Vietnam's independence movements
- C. as Vietnamese composers began writing songs about romantic love
- D. which were then influenced by many foreign musical styles

**Question 19:**

- A. by which the general public could express their deep feelings
- B. which helping the music reach only a few remote villages
- C. where audiences of soldiers and civilians would gather
- D. with the purpose to entertain rather than motivate soldiers

**Question 20:**

- A. It instilled a strong sense of national pride and encouraged active participation in both the resistance and the process of nation – building
- B. Written by artists to arouse national pride in soldiers to encourage nation building in which entertainment is the main goal
- C. The government aims to encourage young people to participate in the resistance and build the country by arousing national pride
- D. It received strong support from the people, helping encourage and motivate the participation of youth and soldiers in nation – building

**Question 21:**

- A. Despite modern music becoming very popular in urban centers
- B. With traditional music slowly losing its widespread popularity there
- C. While younger generations have diverse musical tastes
- D. Since its influence on younger generations has completely vanished

**Question 22:**

- A. “nhạc đỏ” contributes to new artistic expressions and creative musical forms
- B. reflecting art's profound role in shaping history and attracting a wide audience
- C. it symbolizes the significant impact of art on international cultural exchange
- D. shown is the profound role of artists in boosting the morale of soldiers and civilians

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

In the 1960s, it took pop and rock groups one or two days to record other their songs. Nowadays, it can take months and months. Many rock groups begin by recording only one instrument, for example, the voice. Then they record other instruments – electric piano, synthesizer, guitars, drums and so on.

Next, they might use a computer to add special effects. Finally, they ‘mix’ all the instruments until they get the sound that they want. This means that a CD or cassette will always sound very different from a live concert.

Music engineers have developed a new computer programme that will change the future of music. A computer can analyze a singer's voice. Then if you give the computer the lyrics and music of a song, the computer can 'sing' it in that voice. This means that a singer only needs to record one song and the computer can then sing other songs in the singer's own voice. **Singers can sing new songs many years after they have died.**

Most of us listen to music for pleasure, but for the record companies, music is a product, the same as soap powder. When a record company finds a new group (or 'band'), they first try to develop the band's 'profile'. They will try to create an 'image' for the band that they think will attract young people. Instead of allowing the

band's full artistic **freedom**, they will often tell the band what they should wear, what they should say and how they should sing and play.

In recent years, many rock groups have started their own record companies because **they** say that the big companies are too commercial.

**Question 23:** Which of the following is **NOT MENTIONED** in the passage?

- A. Rock groups now record their songs using computers.
- B. Special effects can be added to recordings using software.
- C. Most singers no longer need to perform in live concerts.
- D. A CD sounds different from a live performance.

**Question 24:** The word "**freedom**" in the last paragraph is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to:

- A. control
- B. independence
- C. creativity
- D. opportunity

**Question 25:** What does the word "**it**" in paragraph 5 refer to?

- A. the computer
- B. the singer's voice
- C. a new computer programme
- D. a song

**Question 27:** Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence: "Singers can sing new songs many years after they have died."?

- A. The new computer program allows deceased singers to have their voices digitally recreated for unrecorded material.
- B. Thanks to advanced technology, artists can perform fresh compositions long after their passing.
- C. Even after a singer's death, the computer program enables their unique vocal style to be applied to different songs.
- D. The future of music includes the possibility of singers' voices being preserved to perform future songs posthumously.

**Question 28:** Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. Recordings from the 1960s sounded exactly like live concerts.
- B. Record companies generally grant bands complete artistic freedom.
- C. Modern recording techniques simplify the process, making it faster.
- D. Some rock groups have established their own labels due to concerns about commercialism.

**Question 29:** The contrast between music as a pleasure for listeners and a product for companies is highlighted in \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 30:** Which paragraph discusses how record companies try to control a band's image?

- A. Paragraph 2
- B. Paragraph 3
- C. Paragraph 4
- D. Paragraph 5

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 40.**

### **The origins of Hip Hop**

Hip hop started in the ghettos of the South Bronx, New York in the 1970's. People there were poor, and many artists **got into trouble with** the police because they stole money or took drugs. The music, slang and fashion of the African Americans and Hispanics who invented the culture of hip hop have become popular all over the world. Hip – hop has been one of the main contributory factors that has helped reduce gang violence, giving people a chance to channel their anger through this art form.

Hip – hop, like any other culture, has **its** own language, writing, dance, music and style. One of the elements, break dancing, is an acrobatic style of dance. Its roots can be traced to an African martial art form known as capoeira, a form of fighting created by slaves brought to Brazil. In break dancing, there are fewer limits to creativity.

In the late 1970s, a Jamaican DJ known as Kool Herc moved to the Bronx. There, he tried to make the Jamaican style of music popular and performed his reggae records at parties. **[I]** Unfortunately, the New Yorkers didn't like reggae at that time. So Kool Herc changed his style and played the drum parts of American pop songs, the moments in a record when the vocals and other instruments would drop out completely for a

measure or two of pure rhythm. [II] **These parts were very short, so he learned to make them longer by using two identical records and playing them over and over again.** Today, hip hop music still is based on the DJ's drum beats.

The rapper speaks in the rhythm of the DJ's beat and uses rhymes to tell us what life in the ghetto is like, how to get away from it and how to live on when friends die from drugs or in a shooting. [III] More important is the fact that rap was an art form open to everyone. [IV] There were no real rules, everything was possible.

By the summer of 1973, DJ Kool Herc had been using and refining his break – beat style for the better part of a year. His sister's party on August 11, however, put him before his biggest crowd ever and with the most powerful sound system he'd ever worked. It was the success of that party that would begin a grassroots musical revolution, fully six years before the term "hip hop" even entered the popular vocabulary.

Last, but certainly not the least element, is an **underrated** art form known as graffiti. Although the majority of the society labels it as garbage, graffiti artists unquestionably do not believe so. When people just scribble their name on a window of a bus or on walls that's vandalism. But graffiti art is involved with your emotions and should be seen as an expression of its creator. However, today, many people like the great paintings of graffiti better than the gray walls they hide and hire experts to paint a graffiti on their walls. The roots of early hip hop can be seen in modern ways of painting, too.

**Question 31:** Where in paragraph [ ] does the following sentence best fit?

Rap soon became popular because it offered young New Yorkers a chance to express themselves.

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

**Question 32:** The phrase "**got into trouble with**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A. had problems with              B. made friends with              C. worked together with              D. lived far from

**Question 33:** The word "**its**" in paragraph 2 refers to:

- A. hip – hop                              B. break dancing                              C. martial art form                              D. capoeira

**Question 34:** The word "**underrated**" in paragraph 6 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to:

- A. overused                              B. overvalued                              C. underestimated                              D. overwhelmed

**Question 35:** All of the following are mentioned in the passage about DJ Kool Herc **EXCEPT**:

- A. He changed music style to suit the taste of local audiences.  
B. He played the drumbeats repeatedly by using two records.  
C. He invented a new musical instrument to create break beats.  
D. His sister's party played a role in the rise of hip hop music.

**Question 36:** Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of paragraph 4?

- A. Rap music emerged as a significant avenue for young people in New York to articulate their feelings and offered an accessible art form to many.  
B. Rappers primarily focused on discussing the negative aspects of life in the South Bronx and its surrounding areas.  
C. The rhythmic beats of DJs were the sole reason for the rapid and widespread popularity of rap music among urban youth.  
D. Rap lyrics mainly served to educate listeners about the dangers of drug abuse and violence prevalent in their communities.

**Question 37:** Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. The term "hip hop" became a common part of popular vocabulary well before DJ Kool Herc's famous 1973 party.  
B. Kool Herc originally achieved widespread success by playing Jamaican reggae records at parties in New York.  
C. Break dancing evolved from an ancient Brazilian martial art form developed by enslaved individuals.  
D. Graffiti is widely regarded by society as a highly respected and conventional art form.

**Question 38:** Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence "These parts were very short, so he learned to make them longer by using two identical records and playing them over and over again" in paragraph 3?

- A.** Kool Herc shortened the drum parts on his records by continuously playing the same segment multiple times on a single turntable.
- B.** Because the drum sections were brief, Kool Herc developed a method of extending them by repeatedly alternating between two copies of the same record.
- C.** He made the short musical portions more complex by combining different records and varying their playback speed during his sets.
- D.** The short musical segments required him to edit the records to create extended versions for his performances.

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

- A.** Hip hop emerged as a cultural response to economic and social struggles.
- B.** DJ Kool Herc stopped playing reggae because it required too much equipment.
- C.** Hip hop graffiti artists were often paid well for their art from the beginning.
- D.** Most rap songs are written by professional writers from big record labels.

**Question 40:** Which of the following statements best describes the main idea of the entire passage?

- A.** The passage primarily discusses the significant global economic impact and commercial success of hip hop music and its associated industries since the 1970s.
- B.** The passage argues that hip hop's artistic forms, such as graffiti and break dancing, have been largely misunderstood and undervalued by mainstream society.
- C.** The text provides a comprehensive overview of the origins, foundational elements, and early development of hip hop as a cultural phenomenon that emerged from specific social contexts.
- D.** The article focuses mainly on the biographical details and personal struggles of key figures like DJ Kool Herc who contributed to the rise of hip hop.