



- b. Sally: Yeah, I'm probably going to the XYV art gallery with my sister. How about you?  
 c. Lucy: Well, I'm going swimming with Sue and Lily.

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

- Question 14:** a. Thomas: Hey, Mark. Have you signed up for any after-school activities yet?  
 b. Mark: That's a great idea.  
 c. Mark: No, not yet. I'm wavering between badminton and basketball club.  
 d. Thomas: Let's join the basketball club together. It's the most popular club among boys in our school.

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

- Question 15:** Hi Jennifer,  
 a. We're planning to go, and we'd love for you to join us!  
 b. Next weekend, our town is having its annual Summer Festival.  
 c. I was so excited to hear you're coming to visit us next weekend.  
 d. It's a big celebration with music, food stalls, and all sorts of entertainment.  
 e. There'll be live bands playing, craft demonstrations, and even fireworks display on Saturday night.

We can't wait to see you here!

Marie.

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

- Question 16:** a. During rush hour, railway station attendants called "pusher" or "oshiya" do the strangest job in the world - they push passengers into trains.  
 b. In Japan, the railway system is huge, and everyone there uses trains.  
 c. They have to do this because of the large number of commuters who wish to arrive at their desired locations on time.  
 d. This makes trains in Japan overcrowded most of the time.  
 e. That's why they must endure the pain in squeezing themselves inside the train.

*Adapted from: Global Success*

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

- Question 17:** a. In many ways, these sites have taken over the traditional roles of both radio stations and music stores.  
 b. Artists have started uploading their music directly to the Internet and some have found mainstream success that way.  
 c. The number of online music sites has grown enormously since broadband internet connections became cheaper.  
 d. It has also got much easier to listen to different kinds of music via specialist blogs and sites.  
 e. Buying music online has become more popular than many music companies imaged.

*Adapted from: Life Intermediate*

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

**Read the following passage about shopping malls 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.**

### Shopping malls

Victor Gruen, an American architect, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ by creating the types of shopping centre that we now call a shopping mall.

Gruen's aim was to provide a pleasant, quiet and spacious shopping environment with large car parks, which usually meant building in the suburbs. (19) \_\_\_\_\_. He insisted on using building designs that he knew people would feel comfortable with, but placed them in landscaped "streets" that were entirely enclosed and often covered with a curve glass roof. (20) \_\_\_\_\_, but while these housed only small specialty shops, Gruen's shopping malls were on a much grander scale.

Access to the whole shopping mall was gained by using the main doors, (21) \_\_\_\_\_. As there was no need to keep out bad weather, shops no longer needed windows and doors, (22) \_\_\_\_\_. In many cities,

shopping malls now contain much more than just shops; cinemas, restaurants and other forms of entertainment are also growing in popularity.

*Adapted from: First Certificate in English 1*

- Question 18:** A. whose shopping been revolutionized in the 1950s  
B. revolutionised shopping in the 1950s  
C. in the 1950s he was created shopping style  
D. he owned a shopping mall in the 1950s
- Question 19:** A. The weather could not prevent people from shopping outside  
B. He blamed bad weather for stopping people's shopping habit  
C. He also wanted people to be able to shop in all kinds of weather  
D. Many people didn't want to go shopping because of bad weather
- Question 20:** A. This was done to imitate some of the older shopping arcades of city centres  
B. Which was done to imitate some of the older shopping arcades of city centres  
C. Some of the older shopping arcades of city centres took this type of shopping  
D. Imitating some of the older shopping arcades of city centres which were done
- Question 21:** A. why they separated the shopping "streets" from the parking areas outside  
B. it then was separated the shopping "streets" from the parking areas outside  
C. which separated the shopping "streets" from the parking areas outside  
D. having separated the shopping "streets" from the parking areas outside
- Question 22:** A. so the clothes displayed in a shop is different from others  
B. but customers find it easy to choose their parking lot  
C. and shop owners increase wage for the shop assistants  
D. and people could wander entirely from shop to shop

**Read the following passage about education in China 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.**

### **Education in China**

Education is a fundamental pillar shaping China's socio-economic framework, fostering intellectual growth and national progress. As one of the world's most populous nations, China has cultivated a **rigorous** and highly structured education system designed to produce a well-disciplined and skilled workforce. **It** is divided into three primary stages: primary school, junior secondary school, and senior secondary school, collectively spanning 12 years of formal instruction. Upon completing high school, students face intense competition to secure placements in higher education institutions, which are instrumental in shaping career trajectories and social mobility.

The Chinese government prioritizes educational equity, ensuring that all children receive at least nine years of compulsory schooling. Public schools, funded by the state, provide tuition-free education for this duration. Meanwhile, private and international institutions offer alternative learning environments, often accompanied by substantial tuition fees. The National College Entrance Examination, commonly known as the *Gaokao*, serves as the definitive criterion for university admissions and is recognized as one of the most demanding examinations worldwide.

China's higher education landscape has attained global prominence, with elite institutions such as Peking University and Tsinghua University standing at the forefront of academic excellence. **The government has devoted substantial resources to research and technological innovation, thereby establishing Chinese universities as prominent centers of global scholarship.** However, the system remains under **scrutiny** due to immense academic pressure, mental health concerns, and pronounced disparities between urban and rural educational opportunities.

Technological advancements have revolutionized education in China, integrating artificial intelligence, virtual classrooms, and digital platforms to enhance accessibility and efficiency. Additionally, bilingual programs and cross-border academic collaborations have enriched China's educational ecosystem, equipping students with the competencies required to thrive in an increasingly interconnected world.

As China continues to evolve, its education system remains dynamic, adapting to contemporary challenges while upholding a deep-rooted tradition of academic rigor and excellence.

**Question 23.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a primary stage of education in China?

A. primary school    B. junior secondary school    C. senior secondary school    D. kindergarten

**Question 24.** The word **rigorous** in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. demanding    B. effortless    C. selective    D. tolerant

**Question 25.** The word **it** in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. China    B. China's education system    C. workforce    D. national progress

**Question 26.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

A. China's universities play a crucial role in international academia due to government investment.

B. The Chinese government has reduced its funding for higher education, leading to poor quality in education.

C. Peking University and Tsinghua University only focus on local students, resulting in poor quality in education.

D. Higher education in China lacks international recognition which is very important in education.

**Question 27.** The word **scrutiny** in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. nature    B. inspection    C. control    D. pressure

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

A. The *Gaokao* is a critical determinant of university admissions in China.

B. Public schools in China charge relatively high tuition fees.

C. There are no international students in Chinese universities.

D. China's education system does not emphasize technology.

**Question 29.** In which paragraph does the writer mention the role of technological innovations in education?

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

**Question 30.** In which paragraph does the writer discuss financial aspects of education?

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

**Read the following passage about gender equality 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.**

Gender equality has become a significant global issue in recent decades. It refers to the state in which individuals have equal access to opportunities and resources regardless of their gender. Although considerable progress has been made, many challenges remain. Ensuring gender equality is crucial for economic growth, social stability, and human rights.

The factors influencing gender equality are varied and complex. [I] Another contributing factor is gender stereotypes, which reinforce traditional roles and limit opportunities for both men and women. [II] Economic **disparities** also play a role, as women in many parts of the world continue to earn less than men for the same work. [III] Additionally, gender-based violence remains a significant obstacle, affecting millions of people worldwide and restricting their ability to participate fully in society. [IV]

Gender inequality has far-reaching effects on individuals and societies. Women and girls often face **barriers** to education, limiting **their** potential and career opportunities. In some regions, restrictive laws and cultural norms prevent women from owning property or making independent financial decisions. Furthermore, workplace discrimination leads to fewer leadership positions for women, reinforcing systemic inequality. These challenges not only affect women but also hinder economic and social progress for all.

**While gender inequality is a complex issue, solutions exist through legal reforms, education, and social awareness.** Governments can implement policies that promote equal pay, workplace inclusivity, and protections against gender-based violence. Schools and media also play a crucial role in challenging stereotypes and encouraging equitable perspectives from an early age. By fostering an inclusive society, individuals and organizations can contribute to creating a more balanced and just world.

**Question 31.** Where in paragraph 2 does the following sentence best fit?

**One significant factor is the lack of equal access to education, which limits career opportunities and financial independence for women.**

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

- Question 32.** The word **disparities** in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. relationships                      B. expansions                      C. inequalities                      D. similarities
- Question 33.** According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT a major contributor to gender inequality?
- A. unequal pay                      B. gender-based violence                      C. education access                      D. climate change
- Question 34.** The word **their** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. women and girls                      B. individuals                      C. societies                      D. effects
- Question 35.** Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?
- A. Gender inequality negatively impacts individuals and economic development.  
 B. Economic growth is unaffected by gender disparities in the workforce.  
 C. Women have more access to leadership roles despite existing discrimination.  
 D. Education access is the only issue preventing gender equality.
- Question 36.** The word **barriers** in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. obstacles                      B. opportunities                      C. restrictions                      D. limitations
- Question 37.** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Gender inequality does not affect all nations and all communities worldwide.  
 B. Gender discrimination in jobs and pay leads to social and economic divides.  
 C. The gender wage gap is not an issue since laws ensure equal pay.  
 D. Gender-based violence does not limit people’s role in society.
- Question 38.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?
- A. Only governments can introduce policies to reduce gender discrimination by promoting equal pay.  
 B. Since inequality exists, there is no way to achieve full gender balance between men and women at all.  
 C. Gender inequality is complex, but laws, education and social awareness can make it better.  
 D. Women should take on more roles at home than at work to ensure equality in life.
- Question 39.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Gender-based violence plays no role in people’s participation in life.  
 B. Societal development depends on reaching fairness for every gender.  
 C. The financial gap between men and women is not a key issue at all.  
 D. Educational access has no effect on the struggle for gender equality.
- Question 40.** Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
- A. The economy and gender rights have no connection to each other.  
 B. Gender inequality exists only in some less developed communities.  
 C. Women already have the same opportunities in all aspects of life.  
 D. Gender fairness is an issue, but actions and policies can improve it.

----- THE END -----

**Câu 1: B**

Lược bỏ MĐQH ở dạng câu bị động

**Câu 2: D**

Đứng trước danh từ số ít chưa xác định

**Câu 3: D**

Sử dụng so sánh nhất, it’s the tallest tower in the U.S.A – nó là toà tháp cao nhất (không sử dụng so sánh hơn hoặc so sánh bằng vì không có đối tượng thứ hai cần được so sánh ở đây)

**Câu 4: B**

Cụm từ “on top of”

**Câu 5: A**

Cụm danh từ

**Câu 6: C**

Cụm từ cố định have a good time

**Câu 7: B**

Sau to be dùng tính từ, ở đây tính từ mang nghĩa bị động chọn “interested”

**Câu 8: D**

Distributes: Phân bố  
Activates: kích hoạt  
Eliminates: xóa bỏ  
Showcases: trưng bày/khoe được

**Câu 9: C**

Cần một trạng từ quan hệ thay thế danh từ chỉ địa điểm, chọn “where”

**Câu 10: A**

However: “tuy nhiên”

Therefore: Vì thế, vì vậy

For example: Ví dụ

Unluckily: May thay

Có khu công viên quốc tế, nơi đây thể hiện rõ được đặc tính hệ thực vật của 24 nước trên toàn thế giới.

Tuy nhiên, phân gây ấn tượng nhất vẫn là khu Royal Pavillion.

**Câu 11: B**

Go on: tiếp tục

Look around: đi quanh ngắm cảnh

Turn into: biến thành

Come across: vô tình gặp

**Câu 12: A**

Fee: phí dịch vụ chuyên môn/cố định (entrance fee – phí vào cổng)

Cost tổng chi phí sbor ra sản xuất, tạo thành sản phẩm

Fare là tiền vé phương tiện công cộng (xe bus, máy bay)

Charge là phí cho dịch vụ/sản phẩm (phí khách sạn, nhà hàng).

**Câu 13: A**

**Câu 14: C**

**Câu 15: D**

**Câu 16: D**

b. In Japan, the railway system is huge, and everyone there uses trains

d. This makes trains in Japan overcrowded most of the time.

a. During rush hour, railway station attendants called “pusher” or “oshiya” do the strangest job in the world - they push passengers into trains.

c. They have to do this because of the large number of commuters who wish to arrive at their desired locations on time.

e. That's why they must endure the pain in squeezing themselves inside the train.

**Câu 17: B**

c. The number of online music sites has grown enormously since broadband internet connections became cheaper.

a. In many ways, these sites have taken over the traditional roles of both radio stations and music stores.

e. Buying music online has become more popular than many music companies imaged.

d. It has also got much easier to listen to different kinds of music via specialist blogs and sites.

b. Artists have started uploading their music directly to the Internet and some have found mainstream success that way.

**Câu 18: B**

Trước vị trí 18 mới có thành phần chủ ngữ cần thêm một động từ chia thì nên đáp án đúng là câu B

**Câu 19: C**

Đoạn văn này mạch văn đang nói về mong muốn của ông Gruen.

**Câu 20: A**

**Câu này giải thích cho phần phí trước rằng** “He insisted on using building designs that he knew people would feel comfortable with, but placed them in landscaped “streets” that were entirely enclosed and often covered with a curve glass roof”.

**Câu 21: C**

Phía trước đã là một mệnh đề đầy đủ nên sau dấu phẩy phải dùng MĐQH

**Câu 22: D**

**Câu 23: D**

Hàng thứ 4 đoạn văn thứ nhất có nhắc đến các đáp án A, B, C

**Câu 24: B**

Vigorous là nghiêm khắc chặt chẽ thì trái nghĩa với effortless - đơn giản;

Demanding: đòi hỏi nhiều công sức, kỹ năng, sự kiên nhẫn hoặc có tiêu chuẩn cao

Selective: chọn lọc

tolerant: chịu đựng, khoan dung

**Câu 25: B**

**Câu 26: A**

“The government has devoted substantial resources to research and technological innovation, thereby establishing Chinese universities as prominent centers of global scholarship” – Câu này có nghĩa là Chính phủ đã đầu tư nguồn lực đáng kể vào nghiên cứu và đổi mới công nghệ, qua đó đưa các trường đại học Trung Quốc trở thành những trung tâm học thuật toàn cầu nổi bật.

A. Các trường đại học Trung Quốc đóng vai trò quan trọng trong giới học thuật quốc tế nhờ sự đầu tư của chính phủ.

B. Chính phủ Trung Quốc đã cắt giảm ngân sách cho giáo dục đại học, dẫn đến chất lượng giáo dục kém.

C. Đại học Bắc Kinh và Đại học Thanh Hoa chỉ tập trung vào sinh viên trong nước, dẫn đến chất lượng giáo dục kém.

D. Giáo dục đại học ở Trung Quốc thiếu sự công nhận quốc tế, điều rất quan trọng trong giáo dục.

**Câu 27: B**

scrutiny: Kiểm tra = inspection

**Câu 28: A**

Thông tin ở câu cuối cùng đoạn 2

The National College Entrance Examination, commonly known as the *Gaokao*, serves as the definitive criterion for university admissions

**Câu 29: D**

Technological advancements have revolutionized education in China, integrating artificial intelligence, virtual classrooms, and digital platforms to enhance accessibility and efficiency

**Câu 30: B**

Public schools, funded by the state, provide tuition-free education for this duration. Meanwhile, private and international institutions offer alternative learning environments, often accompanied by substantial tuition fees.

Câu 31:A

Câu 32:C

**disparities**": Bất bình đẳng = Inequality

stability: Ổn định

expansions: Mở rộng

Similarity: Giống nhau

**Câu 33: D**

**Câu 34: A**

Women and girls often face barriers to education, limiting **their** potential and career opportunities.

**Câu 35: A**

Bất bình đẳng giới có tác động sâu rộng đến cá nhân và xã hội. Phụ nữ và trẻ em gái thường gặp rào cản trong giáo dục, hạn chế tiềm năng và cơ hội nghề nghiệp của họ. Ở một số khu vực, luật pháp và chuẩn mực văn hóa hạn chế phụ nữ sở hữu tài sản hoặc tự đưa ra quyết định tài chính. Hơn nữa, phân biệt đối xử tại nơi làm việc dẫn đến việc phụ nữ ít có cơ hội lãnh đạo, làm gia tăng bất bình đẳng mang tính hệ thống. Những thách thức này không chỉ ảnh hưởng đến phụ nữ mà còn cản trở sự tiến bộ kinh tế và xã hội cho tất cả mọi người.

**Câu 36: B**

Barriers: rào cản trái nghĩa với cơ hội

Obstacles: Chướng ngại vật

Restrictions: Hạn chế

Limitations: Hạn chế

**Câu 37: B**

**Câu 38: C**

**Câu 39: B**

**Câu 40: D**