



A. a – b – c

B. b – c – a

C. c – a – b

D. c – b – a

**Question 14.**

- a. Lisa: I'll be working as a content creator for a travel company.
- b. Mark: Wow, that sounds exciting!
- c. Mark: What exactly will you be doing there?
- d. Mark: I heard you got a new job. Congratulations!
- e. Lisa: Yes, I'm really looking forward to it.

A. d – c – a – e – b

B. e – a – d – b – c

C. d – a – c – e – b

D. d – e – a – c – b

**Question 15.**

- a. Firstly, we should clean up all areas regularly. For example, we can organise clean-up activities at weekends.
- b. There are three things we can do to improve the environment in our school.
- c. Secondly, we ought to set up more rubbish bins. For instance, we can put more rubbish bins in the school gate, in front of each building, or in the playground.
- d. In conclusion, we can improve the environment in our school in many ways and even small actions can make a big difference.
- e. Finally, we should plant more trees. To give an example, we can encourage students to plant trees or flowers in our school because this reduces CO2 and makes the air clean.

A. b-a-c-e-d

B. e-a-d-b-c

C. e-b-a-c-d

D. b-e-a-d-c

**Question 16.**

Dear Sam,

- a. These small actions help keep our home organised and create a more comfortable living space.
- b. I hope everything is going well with you! I want to share my thoughts on why children should help with household chores.
- c. Doing chores also teaches us responsibility and helps us understand how much effort our parents put into keeping the house tidy.
- d. Moreover, when we help out, our family has more time to relax and talk together.
- e. Chores like sweeping or washing clothes even help us stay active and healthy.
- f. Best wishes,

A. b – a – c – d – e – f

B. b – a – d – c – e – f

C. b – c – a – e – d – f

D. b – a – e – c – d – f

**Question 17.**

- a. The first thing I need is a university degree to learn how to take care of sick people and understand which diseases or health problems they have.
- b. However, different people take different paths to qualify for these jobs, and I will share my steps to become a nurse.
- c. Many students want to become software engineers, doctors, or managers because these jobs offer good salaries.
- d. I also need to be able to communicate well because nurses must clearly and carefully explain to patients how to improve their health.
- e. With such skills, I can easily find a good position in the healthcare industry.

A. c-b-a-d-e

B. d-b-c-a-e

C. e-c-a-d-b

D. c-e-d-b-a

**Read the following passage about an emerging city 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.**

Ho Chi Minh City, also known as Saigon, is a rapidly growing urban area in Vietnam. The city, which serves as an economic powerhouse, is becoming a hub for business and culture, attracting both tourists and investors. In recent years, a number of skyscrapers and modern buildings have been constructed, symbolizing its progress and ambitions. The local government, (18)\_\_\_\_\_.

Tourists, who visit for the vibrant street food scene and historical landmarks, are often amazed by the city's energy and charm. Some of the most famous attractions, (19)\_\_\_\_\_. Additionally, the Saigon River provides opportunities for scenic boat tours, offering visitors a unique view of the city's skyline. While exploring the city, (20)\_\_\_\_\_.

Despite the rapid modernization, certain challenges, such as traffic congestion and pollution, remain. Efforts are being made to address these issues, including the construction of a metro system expected to ease traffic

jams. Walking through the city, visitors can see how traditional elements blend seamlessly with contemporary designs, creating a unique atmosphere that feels both familiar and modern. (21)\_\_\_\_\_.

As Ho Chi Minh City continues to grow, it attracts talent from across the country and abroad. Entrepreneurs, inspired by the city's dynamic environment, are launching startups that contribute to economic growth. (22)\_\_\_\_\_. For those seeking opportunities and excitement, Ho Chi Minh City is a destination worth exploring.

**Question 18.**

- A. which focusing on expanding public transportation systems to enhance connectivity and support growth
- B. which has prioritized infrastructure development, aims to turn the city into a global financial center
- C. aims to modernize its economy and infrastructure and preserves cultural customs as well as traditions
- D. planning to improve urban living standards draws in more foreign investment opportunities

**Question 19.**

- A. highlights hidden attractions that appeal to specific interests, do not reflect the city's heritage
- B. including the Notre-Dame Cathedral and Ben Thanh Market, are visited by thousands every year
- C. which showcases lesser-known spots as street vendors and artisan workshops, fail to attract many visitors
- D. that focusing on natural landmarks such as beaches and mountains, are unrelated to the urban context

**Question 20.**

- A. officials sometimes visit and inspect ongoing urban projects to ensure progress and quality
- B. students might explore unique learning opportunities at local libraries and academic institutions
- C. families often enjoy guided group tours to parks, nature reserves, and recreational areas
- D. people can also enjoy lively night markets, contemporary art spaces, and traditional performances

**Question 21.**

- A. Collaborating with experts, urban planners strive to reduce pollution while promoting sustainable growth
- B. City developers, aimed to balance economic development with sustainability and better living conditions
- C. Urban planners, working closely with architects, aim to preserve historical sites while encouraging innovation
- D. Which had urban planners suggest innovative strategies to attract tourism while protecting local heritage

**Question 22.**

- A. With its rich cultural heritage and promising future, the city stands as a symbol of Vietnam's resilience and ambition
- B. With its rich cultural heritage and promising future, Vietnam's ambition and resilience are represented strongly in the city
- C. Without its rich cultural heritage and promising future, the city mirrors the aspirations of Vietnam's for wealth
- D. A resilient and ambitious representation of Vietnam's growth is shown by the city, reflects its dynamic spirit and progress.

***Read the following passage about overpackaging and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Overpackaging refers to using far more packaging than necessary to protect or present a product. This issue appears across many major industries, including food, beauty, fashion, technology, and medical goods. Items are frequently wrapped in multiple layers of plastic or placed in boxes that are much larger than needed. With the rapid growth of online shopping, excessive packaging has become even more widespread, making it a noticeable and **persistent** problem.

The environmental impact of overpackaging is severe. Plastics, which are commonly used, are rarely recycled and often end up in landfills or oceans, where **they** threaten marine wildlife and contribute to pollution, global warming, and the loss of biodiversity. Even paper and cardboard, though seen as more sustainable, can still be wasteful when used in excess. Research also shows that some brands use bulky paper packaging mainly for a "green" image rather than for real environmental benefits.

In addition to harming the environment, overpackaging also affects consumers and businesses. Environmentally conscious shoppers often feel annoyed when they **encounter** unnecessary layers of wrapping, which creates a negative impression of the brand. For companies, excessive packaging increases production,

storage, and transportation costs. These additional expenses can raise retail prices, reduce competitiveness, and ultimately impact the overall economy by driving up resource use and energy costs.

In conclusion, overpackaging is not only wasteful but also damaging to the planet, consumer satisfaction, and business efficiency. Reducing unnecessary packaging is essential for protecting natural resources, lowering costs, and creating a more sustainable future. By choosing smarter, simpler, and more eco-friendly packaging solutions, companies can benefit both the environment and their customers.

(Adapt from <https://www.ernestpackaging.com>)

**Question 23.** Which of the following industries is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 1 as a type of major industry ?

- A. fashion                      B. technology                      C. medical goods                      D. agriculture

**Question 24.** The word “**encounter**” in paragraph 3 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. turn out                      B. come across                      C. set up                      D. give away

**Question 25.** The word “**persistent**” in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. continuing                      B. ongoing                      C. temporary                      D. lasting

**Question 26.** The word “**they**” in paragraph 2, refers to:

- A. landfills                      B. oceans                      C. plastics                      D. wildlife

**Question 27.** Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence: “**Items are frequently wrapped in multiple layers of plastic or placed in boxes that are much larger than needed**”?

- A. Products are often packaged with more materials than necessary.  
B. Products are usually sold without any plastic or boxes.  
C. Items are rarely protected by additional packaging.  
D. Items are only packed in small and simple containers.

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

- A. Plastics used in packaging are recycled most of the time.  
B. Paper and cardboard are always environmentally friendly.  
C. Some brands use bulky paper packaging to appear more eco-friendly.  
D. Overpackaging has no impact on marine wildlife.

**Question 29.** In which paragraph does the passage mention that plastic waste can harm marine animals and contribute to global warming?

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

**Question 30.** In which paragraph does the passage mention that excessive packaging can create a negative experience for environmentally conscious customers?

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

**Read the following passage about minimalism and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions form 31 to 40.**

**[I]** Over the past decade, minimalism has evolved from a niche artistic philosophy into a cultural movement reshaping how people define happiness and success. **[II]** It promotes a lifestyle centred on simplicity, intentional consumption, and mindful living. **[III]** Rather than acquiring more possessions, minimalists advocate owning fewer but higher-quality items and prioritising experiences over material goods. **[IV]** This shift reflects a growing dissatisfaction with modern consumerism, which often leaves individuals feeling overwhelmed despite their abundance.

The appeal of minimalism lies not only in its simple and clean design but also in the peace of mind it offers. Research shows that messy and crowded spaces can make people feel stressed and tired, while simple and well-organised rooms help **them** stay calm and **focused**. Minimalism helps people think more clearly and live with less pressure. However, living this way is not always easy because people must decide what is truly important to them and avoid buying things they do not really need. More and more young professionals are choosing this lifestyle to find balance in their busy modern world.

Critics, however, warn that minimalism can easily become a **privilege** rather than a principle. For people with limited means, “decluttering” or living with less is not a lifestyle choice but an economic necessity. Moreover, as minimalist aesthetics gain popularity, corporations have capitalised on the trend by selling expensive “simple” products — from plain white furniture to curated capsule wardrobes — under the banner of intentional living. This commercialisation risks turning a philosophy of restraint into yet another form of **conspicuous** consumption.

Despite these contradictions, minimalism continues to resonate because it addresses deeper existential concerns of modern society: anxiety, burnout, and the search for purpose. **It invites people to slow down, reflect, and detach from the illusion that material abundance guarantees fulfilment.** Whether it remains a meaningful movement or merely a passing fashion will depend on how sincerely its followers practice what they preach — and whether simplicity can survive in a world built on endless growth.

*(Adapted from The Guardian, Lifestyle, 2023 & Psychology Today, 2022)*

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

***It challenges the deeply rooted belief that personal worth can be measured by material possessions.***

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

**Question 32.** The word **“focused”** in paragraph II is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. attentive              B. careless              C. distracted              D. confused

**Question 33.** The word **“them”** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rooms              B. offers              C. people              D. spaces

**Question 34.** According to paragraph 2, why do some young professionals embrace minimalism?

- A. Because they want to follow social trends and gain popularity online.  
 B. Because they seek stability and mindfulness amid modern life’s constant demands.  
 C. Because they are influenced by luxury brands promoting simplicity.  
 D. Because they wish to eliminate all emotional and material attachments.

**Question 35.** Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

- A. Minimalism is being commercialised and may unintentionally reinforce inequality.  
 B. Minimalism has failed to attract people from wealthy backgrounds.  
 C. Minimalism encourages companies to lower prices and promote sustainability.  
 D. Minimalism benefits both rich and poor communities in the same way.

**Question 36.** The word **“privilege”** in paragraph 3 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. disadvantage              B. opportunity              C. luxury              D. necessity

**Question 37.** The word **“conspicuous”** in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. noticeable              B. modest              C. visible              D. obvious

**Question 38.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

**“It invites people to slow down, reflect, and detach from the illusion that material abundance guarantees fulfilment.”**

- A. Minimalism urges people to focus on deeper satisfaction rather than endless material gain.  
 B. Minimalism encourages individuals to spend more time earning money and collecting possessions.  
 C. Minimalism teaches that happiness depends entirely on rejecting all social interaction.  
 D. Minimalism insists that material wealth is the ultimate source of personal peace.

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

- A. Minimalism’s popularity has been entirely driven by psychological research.  
 B. Minimalism is meaningful only when practised authentically, not commercially.  
 C. Most people adopt minimalism purely for its visual and decorative appeal.  
 D. Minimalism eliminates all forms of consumer behaviour in society.

**Question 40.** Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. Minimalism has transformed from an art movement into a commercial industry that promotes luxury products.  
 B. Minimalism represents both a personal philosophy and a social paradox, balancing simplicity with modern consumer pressures.  
 C. Minimalism is a temporary lifestyle trend that focuses mainly on interior design and aesthetic value.  
 D. Minimalism is widely rejected because it fails to address emotional and social challenges in daily life.

**Mã đề: 102**

1. B	2.A	3.B	4.C	5.D	6.A	7.C	8.A	9.A	10.D
11.B	12.D	13.D	14.C	15.A	16.D	17.A	18.B	19.B	20.D
21.C	22.A	23.D	24.B	25.C	26.C	27.A	28.C	29.B	30.C
31.C	32.A	33.C	34.B	35.A	36.C	37.B	38.A	39.B	40.B

32	A. attentive	focused ≈ attentive (tập trung).
36	C. luxury	privilege ≈ luxury.

**Dịch bài đọc 10 câu**

Trong suốt thập kỷ qua, chủ nghĩa tối giản đã phát triển từ một triết lý nghệ thuật mang tính chuyên biệt trở thành một phong trào văn hóa định hình lại cách con người hiểu về hạnh phúc và thành công.

Nó khuyến khích một lối sống hướng đến sự giản đơn, tiêu dùng có chủ đích và sống có ý thức.

Thay vì tích lũy nhiều của cải vật chất, những người theo chủ nghĩa tối giản ủng hộ việc sở hữu ít đồ nhưng chất lượng cao hơn, và đặt giá trị của trải nghiệm lên trên vật chất.

Sự thay đổi này phản ánh sự bất mãn ngày càng tăng đối với chủ nghĩa tiêu dùng hiện đại, vốn thường khiến con người cảm thấy choáng ngợp dù có rất nhiều của cải.

→ *(Nó thách thức niềm tin lâu đời rằng giá trị của một người có thể được đo bằng vật chất mà họ sở hữu.)*

Sức hấp dẫn của chủ nghĩa tối giản không chỉ nằm ở thiết kế đơn giản và sạch sẽ, mà còn ở sự bình yên trong tâm trí mà nó mang lại. Các nghiên cứu cho thấy những không gian bừa bộn và chật chội có thể khiến con người cảm thấy căng thẳng và mệt mỏi, trong khi những căn phòng gọn gàng, tối giản giúp họ giữ bình tĩnh và tập trung hơn. Chủ nghĩa tối giản giúp con người suy nghĩ rõ ràng và sống thoải mái hơn. Tuy nhiên, sống theo cách này không dễ, vì mọi người phải xác định điều gì thực sự quan trọng và tránh mua những thứ không cần thiết. Ngày càng nhiều người trẻ chuyên nghiệp chọn lối sống này để tìm lại sự cân bằng trong thế giới hiện đại bận rộn.

Tuy nhiên, các nhà phê bình cảnh báo rằng chủ nghĩa tối giản có thể trở thành đặc quyền hơn là nguyên tắc. Đối với những người có thu nhập hạn chế, “sống ít đồ” không phải là lựa chọn phong cách sống, mà là một sự bắt buộc về kinh tế. Hơn nữa, khi phong cách tối giản trở nên thịnh hành, các công ty đã tận dụng xu hướng này để bán các sản phẩm “đơn giản” đắt tiền — từ nội thất trắng trơn đến túi quần áo tối giản được sắp đặt sẵn — dưới danh nghĩa “sống có chủ đích”.

Sự thương mại hóa này có nguy cơ biến một triết lý tiết chế thành một hình thức tiêu dùng phô trương mới. Mặc dù tồn tại những mâu thuẫn như vậy, chủ nghĩa tối giản vẫn tiếp tục lan tỏa, vì nó chạm đến những nỗi lo sâu xa của con người hiện đại: lo âu, kiệt sức và tìm kiếm ý nghĩa cuộc sống.

Nó khuyến khích con người sống chậm lại, suy ngẫm và tách mình khỏi ảo tưởng rằng vật chất dồi dào sẽ mang lại hạnh phúc.

Việc chủ nghĩa tối giản có duy trì được ý nghĩa thật sự hay chỉ trở thành một trào lưu nhất thời sẽ phụ thuộc vào mức độ chân thành của những người theo đuổi nó — và vào việc liệu sự giản đơn có thể tồn tại trong một thế giới luôn hướng tới tăng trưởng vô tận hay không.