

ĐỀ THI THAM KHẢO
(Đề thi có 04 trang)

Họ, tên thí sinh:.....

Mã đề thi: 071

Số báo danh:.....

I. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM VÀ CÂU TRẢ LỜI NGẮN (8 điểm)

GRAMMAR

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Yesterday, when I _____ dinner, my best friend came over.
A. am cooking B. was cooking C. have cooked D. will cook
2. _____ sun is shining. Let's go out for a walk, shall we?
A. A B. An C. The D. Ø (no article)
3. *The Secret Island* is _____ than the other books you mentioned.
A. as popular B. more popular C. popular D. the most popular
4. Hanoi National University of Education, _____ is one of the leading universities in Vietnam, attracts thousands of students each year.
A. whose B. where C. which D. that
5. We _____ for over ten hours without a break. Let's call it a day!
A. will work B. have been working C. worked D. are working
6. How do you manage _____ in this heat without air conditioning?
A. to live B. living C. live D. lived
7. Taxi drivers are advised to get their car engines _____ on a monthly basis to ensure they work properly.
A. check B. checked C. to check D. checking
8. If it had not been for his approval of those residential projects, the mayor _____ in prison now.
A. isn't B. won't be C. wouldn't be D. wouldn't have been
9. The lives of thousands of fish are _____ jeopardy as a result of the recent oil spill.
A. under B. on C. at D. in

VOCABULARY

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

10. My sister is good at preparing _____ like chicken soup or fish.
A. parties B. dishes C. events D. desserts
11. You cannot find these animals anywhere else. They are very _____.
A. dangerous B. wild C. popular D. rare
12. The main goal of the ASEAN is to _____ peace in the area.
A. promote B. admit C. remove D. join
13. The economic downturn since the onset of the Covid pandemic has caused millions of _____ with the bankruptcy of businesses.
A. abundance B. redundancies C. reductions D. unemployment
14. Most future houses will be designed to consume energy _____, saving money in the end.
A. efficiently B. traditionally C. heavily D. wastefully

15. This famous author has a _____ personality. He really cares for others.
A. separate B. private C. warm D. strong
16. The boy's favourite activity after school is _____ a walk in the park near his home.
A. picking up B. going for C. looking for D. taking up
17. I don't know much about the history of the desert; I just know that it was _____ after Simpson in 1929.
A. looked B. chased C. taken D. named
18. The organization _____ a choice to donate books to the charity last Christmas.
A. made B. did C. took D. had
19. She is said to be a woman of her _____. If she says something, she'll do it.
A. letter B. promise C. word D. speech

READING

PASSAGE 1

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 questions.

Many intercultural families involve the negotiation of different cultural traditions. They must adopt, or adapt to, elements of a different culture. This process can sometimes be fraught. Our cultural background provides us with a set of expectations about how things work in the world. Negotiating different elements of this worldview requires understanding and acceptance, and often compromise.

Dom and her twin sister Gen grew up with a blending of their mum and dad's cultural traditions. Their mum is of European heritage and their dad is Indian, but she grew up in Singapore. As a family, they celebrated Christmas and Deepavali. At Christmas, they had a roast lunch and presents. They also celebrated Deepavali or Diwali, as it is sometimes called, with a family meal and a prayer. They had sparklers too because **it** is the Festival of Light. On birthdays, they ate Prasad, an Indian sweet. But she doesn't recall her parents struggling with cultural differences. Their parents want them to pick and choose what they wanted from each culture.

Chloe and Matt had to navigate their different cultural heritages in the planning of their wedding. They had to bring Chloe's Chinese and Matt's Italian backgrounds together so that they and both families were happy with. The couple wanted a 'Western style' service in a church. Yet, Chloe's mum was uncomfortable with that and suggested the 'Eastern' side of the family. So, they included the traditional Chinese tea ceremony in the reception. Usually it takes place on the morning of the wedding with family members, but the couple decided to do it at the wedding reception instead. Chloe says when she spoke to guests, they had loved it.

In many intermarried families, the merging of cultural traditions happens most around the dinner table. Eliza remembers lots of stories about cooking when she was growing up. Her mum, from Trinidad and Tobago, still makes traditional food for their family. At Christmas, instead of roast ham for lunch, they would have it for breakfast. She would cut it up with tomatoes and lots of traditional spices. Mum would always try to get them to eat more spices, Eliza admits. "She's got this jar of spicy sauce and it's too spicy for the rest of us. She puts it on her food and she asks us if we want some too. **We're like**, 'no no no no!' So she'd say to us, 'you're not proper black children.' She's like, 'it's your white side coming out'," Eliza laughs. She says her dad is of British heritage.

Although navigating cultural differences in family life can be challenging, successful intermarriages have some common factors. One is shared values; another is a common faith. Openness towards difference and the ability to compromise are also important.

(Adapted from scanloninstitute.org.au)

20. What does the word '**it**' in paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. Christmas
 - B. Diwali
 - C. A family meal
 - D. An Indian sweet
21. How did Chloe adapt the tea ceremony to make both families happy?
- A. They had it at Chloe's mum's.
 - B. They had it with their family members.
 - C. They had it on the morning of the wedding.
 - D. They had it at the wedding reception.
22. At Christmas, what did Eliza and her family have for breakfast?
- A. Roast ham
 - B. Spicy food
 - C. Grilled tomatoes
 - D. Christmas puddings
23. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase '**we're like**' in paragraph 4?
- A. We like each other.
 - B. We look similar.
 - C. We reply to mum.
 - D. We have the same opinion.

PASSAGE 2

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 questions.

Not much is known about the saola, a mysterious horned mammal native to forests in the Annamite Mountains of Laos and Vietnam. The species was unknown to Western science until 1992, when researchers encountered saola horns in the home of a local hunter. Scientists have only managed to record a saola in the wild five times - and only with camera traps. At least one thing seems fairly certain, though: The saola is a very endangered species.

Adult saolas are about 33 inches tall at the shoulder, but they can weigh 220 pounds, and their two long horns can grow to 20 inches. Smaller than most cattle and bison, they have managed to hide from humans better than other animals at their size. They are likely the world's largest land animal that has never been seen in the wild by a biologist. Even so, they are still suffering the effects of human's presence.

Hunting is the main danger to the saolas, even though most hunters in the species' range have little interest in killing or capturing them. Unlike many other animals in their habitat, the saolas are not featured in the traditional Chinese pharmacopeia, so there isn't much financial incentive for hunters to target saolas for export. The species' meat is not considered especially appealing compared with other, more common ungulates in the same forests, like muntjacs or sambar deer, so they are not highly valued as bushmeat, either. Nonetheless, they're often incidentally killed amid the general pursuit of other wildlife. Some saolas fall victim to bushmeat hunters, but the main threat comes from wire traps set by professional poachers.

Another major threat to the saola is a familiar one for wildlife all over the world: the loss and fragmentation of its habitat. The development of the Ho Chi Minh Highway has already affected saola populations by fragmenting forests as well as by increasing human access for logging, hunting, and spiriting wildlife away to urban markets. The road has also led to more deforestation in several key areas for the saola, especially the Hue Saola Nature Reserve and Quang Nam Saola Reserve. The high growth rate in human populations will likely add to the pressures already **fueling** the saola's decline.

People have been trying to capture saolas about 20 times since 1992. Unfortunately, all have died shortly afterward except for two that were released back into the wild. There are currently no captive saolas anywhere, and thus no backup for wild populations. If a captive breeding program can't be established before the last wild saolas fade away, the species will be lost forever.

(Adapted from <https://www.treehugger.com>)

24. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. A study on a mysterious animal
 - B. An endangered species
 - C. Extinction caused by loss of habitat
 - D. A captive breeding program
25. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?
- A. It is hard to observe saolas in nature.
 - B. Saolas are valuable to poachers.
 - C. Many saolas' deaths are caused by the poachers' traps.
 - D. The road construction has caused habitat destruction.
26. What does the word "**fueling**" in paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Using coal or oil
 - B. Burning
 - C. Stimulating
 - D. Hindering
27. What can be inferred about the saola captive breeding program?
- A. It has never been successful.
 - B. It was successful only once.
 - C. It hasn't been carried out yet.
 - D. It has helped increase the saola population.

WORD FORMATION

Complete the text below with the correct form of the words in capitals.

The Hoi An Lantern Festival is a monthly (28) _____ of the full moon in Vietnam. The full moon is one of the most sacred times in the Buddhist calendar. During this time, people all over Asia observe (29) _____ and worship their ancestors. This is done in many ways, from offerings made at family shrines to the burning of incense and the lighting of candles. These traditions have gradually morphed into the (30) _____ Hoi An Lantern Festival. As the name suggests, lantern lighting is (31) _____ a festival highlight. Multi-coloured lanterns are lit with candles and placed on the Thu Bon River with a wish for all good things. The festival is (32) _____ held on the exact date of the full moon, but it has been recently organized on the 14th day of the lunar calendar each month.

(Adapted from www.onthegotours.com)

28. CELEBRATE

29. RITE

30. DELIGHT

31. QUESTION

32. HISTORY

II. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (2 điểm)

WRITING

33. Write a paragraph (of approximately 150 words) about the following topic:

Do you prefer to study at a university abroad or in your country? Explain your choice.

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