

Dear residents,

Let's make our neighborhood shine! Join us this Saturday for "The Great Clean-up." This is a special event (1) _____ brings families in our community together for a good cause. We need a large (2) _____ of volunteers to help clean the local park. Participants will be divided into teams, and each team will follow the instructions (3) _____ by our community leaders. While the adults do the heavy lifting, children can help pick up small pieces of rubbish. Right now, the organizing committee (4) _____ the tools and trash bags for everyone. This is not just about cleaning; it is a chance to (5) _____ community bonds and teach kids about environmental responsibility. Let's work together to make a difference! Please (6) _____ our website to sign up today!

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|
| 1. A. whose | B. which | C. whom | D. who |
| 2. A. amount | B. deal | C. number | D. . |
| variety | | | |
| 3. A. provide | B. providing | C. provided | D. to |
| provide | | | |
| 4. A. prepare | B. is preparing | C. are preparing | D. . |
| prepares | | | |
| 5. A. weaken | B. break | C. strengthen | D. lose |
| 6. A. visit | B. click | C. search | D. surf |

Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions

When different generations live together, clashes over household chores are almost inevitable. Grandparents, who grew up in a different era, often hold traditional views about domestic duties. They might believe that the mother should be the sole homemaker and that the father should not have to do the washing-up or sweep the floor.

On the contrary, the younger generation usually embraces the concept of an egalitarian family. Modern couples believe in sharing the financial burden and the housework equally. When a grandmother sees her son cooking dinner or folding clothes, she might feel uncomfortable and try to take over the tasks. She does this out of love, believing she is protecting her son from "women's work." However, this can cause **friction** with the daughter-in-law, who expects her husband to share the responsibilities.

To resolve these conflicts, communication is key. The younger couple needs to gently explain their perspective to the grandparents. They should emphasize that sharing chores is not a sign of weakness for the man, but a practical way to manage their busy dual-income life. At the same time, they must show respect for the grandparents' traditional views. Finding a compromise ensures that the extended family remains harmonious.

7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as a traditional view of grandparents?

- A. The mother should be the sole homemaker.
- B. The father should not have to do the washing-up.
- C. The father should not have to sweep the floor.
- D. The mother must be the sole breadwinner of the family.

8. The word **friction** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|------|
| A. peace | B. conflict | C. harmony | D. . |
|----------|-------------|------------|------|

agreement

9. The word **they** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------|
| A. the grandparents | B. the younger couple | C. domestic duties | D. . |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------|

traditional views

10. According to paragraph 2, why does the grandmother try to take over the tasks?

- A. Because she wants to cause friction with her daughter-in-law.
- B. Because she loves doing all the household chores by herself.
- C. Because she wants to protect her son from doing "women's work."
- D. Because she thinks her son is a terrible cook.

11. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. They must explain that men who do chores are weak, but it is necessary for their busy lives.
- B. They should highlight that splitting chores helps them handle their busy working lives practically.
- C. Sharing chores is a sign of weakness, so the man must explain why he manages a dual-income life.
- D. The practical way to manage a busy life is to force the man to do chores to show his weakness.

12. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Why grandparents should never live with their children.
- B. The benefits of the traditional family structure over the egalitarian one.
- C. How to cook dinner and fold clothes perfectly.
- D. Generational differences in viewing household chores and how to resolve them.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a cohesive and coherent exchange or text in each of the following questions

13.

- a. It requires constant effort, patience, and forgiveness from everyone.
- b. However, no family is perfect, and conflicts are a natural part of living together.
- c. A happy family is built on a foundation of mutual trust and love.
- d. When arguments occur, it is crucial to apologize and find a solution together.

e. By doing so, the bonds between family members will grow even stronger over time.

A. c-b-d-e-a

B. c-a-b-d-e

C. a-c-b-d-e

D. c-b-

a-d-e

14.

a. Paul: I completely disagree. Doing chores teaches teenagers essential survival skills.

b. Paul: Did you read this article? It says parents shouldn't give teenagers any household chores.

c. Mary: What? That is ridiculous! Who is going to do the washing-up then?

d. Mary: You are right. Without those skills, they won't know how to live independently later.

e. Paul: Exactly! The article claims that teenagers should only focus on their studies.

A. b-c-e-a-d

B. b-e-c-a-d

C. b-a-d-c-e

D. c-b-

e-a-d

15.

a. They are the ones who stay at home, cook meals, and raise the children.

b. The term "homemaker" is often misunderstood as someone who doesn't work.

c. In reality, managing a household is one of the most demanding full-time jobs.

d. This invisible labor ensures that the rest of the family can function properly.

e. Therefore, society should value homemakers just as much as breadwinners.

A. b-c-a-d-e

B. b-a-c-d-e

C. c-b-a-d-e

D. b-e-

c-a-d

Read the following passage 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

Psychologists have long debated the impact of pocket money on children's development. Many parents link the allowance directly to household chores, hoping to teach their kids the value of hard work. The idea is simple: if you sweep the floor, you get paid. (16) _____. Critics argue that kids should do chores simply because they are part of the family, not because they expect a financial reward.

If children only do the washing-up when they are paid, (17) _____. They might refuse to help out if the parents cannot afford to pay them. This transactional approach can destroy the sense of teamwork and mutual responsibility within the home. A family is not a business, (18) _____.

To strike a balance, experts suggest separating the allowance from basic chores. Children should receive a small, unconditional allowance to learn how to manage money. Simultaneously, they must complete their daily chores as their contribution to the household. (19) _____. For example, if a teenager washes the family car or paints the fence—tasks that go beyond routine duties—(20) _____. This method teaches financial skills without ruining family harmony.

16. A. Therefore, all parents should give their children unlimited money

B. However, this approach has received significant criticism from experts

C. Consequently, children will refuse to do any chores in the house

D. This means that pocket money is completely useless for children

17. A. they develop a transactional mindset rather than a sense of duty

B. they quickly become the richest members of the family

C. they learn to appreciate the hard work of their parents

D. they will willingly take over all the heavy lifting in the house

18. A. so parents should act like strict bosses all the time

B. and children are not employees who work for a salary

C. which means children should pay their parents for food

D. but it is a place where money is the only important thing

19. A. However, parents can offer extra money for extra, non-routine tasks

B. Therefore, parents should never give their kids any money at all

C. Because routine tasks are too difficult for children to complete

D. So children should negotiate their salary before eating dinner

20. A. they should be punished for doing things without asking

B. it is reasonable to offer them an additional financial reward

C. the parents should do the heavy lifting instead of the teenager

D. the teenager will definitely fail all of their exams at school

Rewrite the following sentences with the meaning unchanged

21. She will arrive at the meeting on time despite the traffic.

=> **She promises** _____

22. We have no difficulty typing fast.

=> **We get** _____

23. They study hard and they also play sports actively.

=> **They both** _____

24. I will have my motorbike repaired tomorrow.

=> **I will get someone** _____

25. The city authorities will open a new shopping mall next month.

=> **A new shopping mall**

Complete the sentences, using the correct tense of the verbs in brackets

26. She (**teach**) _____ English at a well-known international school in Ho Chi Minh City.

27. I (**finish**) _____ my homework already before going out with friends.

28. The building (**design**) _____ by a famous engineer.

29. I enjoy (**read**) _____ books in my free time.

30. I (**call**) _____ you as soon as I finish my work.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

31. Regular physical activity provides significant **benefits** for both mental and physical health.

A. harms

B. advantages

C. risks

D. damages

32. The shared experience created a strong emotional **bond** between the team members.

A. conflict

B. relationship

C. distance

D. barrier

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

33. Contrary to expectations, the film was not **boring** at all but rather captivating.

A. dull

B. tedious

C. exciting

D. slow

34. She decided to **borrow** a book instead of buying one to save money.

A. take

B. receive

C. lend

D. keep

Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the words in brackets.

35. Illegal hunting has caused the _____ of many rare species. (**destroy**)

36. The charity organization received a large _____ from local businesses. (**donate**)

37. Many consumers prefer buying _____ products to protect the environment. (**friend**)

38. We should save _____ by turning off unnecessary lights. (**electric**)

39. Carbon dioxide _____ is one of the main causes of global warming. (**emit**)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

40. A. watched B. cleaned C. looked D. washed

41. A. hair B. daily C. raise D. brain

42. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

43. A. encourage B. family C. teenager D. benefit

44. A. borrow B. respect C. divide D. discuss

45. A. encourage B. family C. teenager D. benefit

46. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

47. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

48. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

49. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

50. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

51. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

52. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

53. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

54. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

55. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

56. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

57. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

58. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

59. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

60. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

61. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

62. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

63. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

64. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

65. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

66. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

67. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

68. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

69. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit

70. A. discuss B. respect C. divide D. benefit