Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each numbered blank from 19 to 24.

London in the 1880s was a (19) _____ city, lit by a new marvel - gas lamps. Gone were the flickering candles and smoky torches, replaced (20) _____ a network of gas pipes that brought (21) _____ to streets and homes. The lamps cast a warm, yellow glow, illuminating shops, factories, and even grand theaters. This new technology not only improved safety at night but (22) _____ extended the workday and leisure hours. (23) _____, gaslights also had drawbacks. Leaks could cause explosions and fires. The (24) _____ from burning gas could be toxic, leading to health problems. Additionally, the strong light attracted dust and pollution, creating a hazy atmosphere in the city. Despite these challenges, gas lighting remained the dominant form of urban illumination for much of the 19th century, shaping the way Londoners lived and worked.

Question 19. A. bustling B. bustled C. bustle D. bustlingly

Question 20. A. in B. by C. for D. with

Question 21. A. fuel B. electricity C. water D. light

Question 22. A. too B. rather C. also D. either

Question 23. A. So B. Because C. However D. Therefore

Question 24. A. liquid B. vapor C. air D. fumes

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

Question 25. *I woke up. I saw that it was snowing.*

A. When I woke up, I saw that it was snowing.

B. If I woke up, I saw that it was snowing.

C. Seeing that it was snowing, I woke up.

D. I saw that it was snowing before I woke up

Question 26. *Because the house was damaged, nobody lived in it.*

A. Nobody wanted to live in the damaged house.

B. Because nobody lived in the house, it was damaged.

C. The house was damaged, although it was occupied.

D. The house was not occupied as it was damaged.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

Question 27. *In our childhood, /three-month summer holiday/the highlight/the year.*

A. In our childhood, the three-month summer holiday is the highlight for the year.

B. In our childhood, the three-month summer holiday was the highlight at the year.

C. In our childhood, the three-month summer holiday is the highlight of the year.

D. In our childhood, the three-month summer holiday was the highlight of the year.

Question 28. In / old days, / our school schedule / consist/ morning lessons only.

A. In old days, our school schedule consists of morning lessons only.

B. In the old days, our school schedule consisted of morning lessons only.

C. In the old days, our school schedule consisted about morning lessons only.

D. In the old days, our school schedule would consisted in morning lessons only.

Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 29. What does the sign say?

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Question 30. What does the notice say?

A. Return your cart anywhere in the parking lot.
B. Return the cart to the designed cart area.
C. Keep the cart in your car until you get home.
D. Return the cart at the store entrance.



A. The library is open every day of the week.
B. The library closes at 6PM on weekdays.
C. The library opens at 9AM on Saturdays.
D. The library is open on Sundays.

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 following questions from 31 to 36.

During the American War in Vietnam, which lasted from the early 1960s until 1975, the country faced many problems. The people were going through **hard** times as the war was getting worse. They had to deal with bombings and other problems caused by the war every day.

In the 1960s, while American soldiers were arriving in Vietnam, Vietnamese soldiers were fighting hard to **defend** their country. They were facing tough conditions, like not having enough supplies and being attacked often. Many people helped by working on secret tunnels and supporting the soldiers.

At the same time, the Vietnamese government was making plans to help win the war. The leaders hoped their efforts would lead to victory. They wished they had more help from other countries and hoped that others would understand their struggle.

By 1975, when the war was ending, the Vietnamese people looked back with both pride and sadness. They remembered their sacrifices and were happy that their country was finally free. The victory gave them hope for a better future.

Question 31. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The difficulties faced by Vietnamese soldiers during the American War
B. The daily life of Vietnamese civilians
C. The impact of international support on the American War
D. The Vietnamese government's role in the war

Question 32. The word "**hard**" in the passage means _____.

A. Easy B. Difficult C. Fun D. Comfortable

Question 33. According to the passage, how did the Vietnamese government help with the war?

A. By making plans and decisions
B. By providing entertainment
C. By building new roads
D. By importing goods

Question 34. The word **defend** is OPPOSITE to _____.

A. Protect B. attack C. guard D. preserve

Question 35. According to the passage, which statement is NOT TRUE about the Vietnamese fight against the American War?

A. Vietnamese soldiers were facing tough conditions.
B. The American forces were nor receiving international help

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C. Vietnamese people helped by working on secret tunnels
D. The Vietnamese government was making plans to help win the war.

Question 36. The word "They" in the sentence "They wished they had more help" refers to _____.

A. Vietnamese soldiers
B. The Vietnamese government
C. American soldiers
D. The Vietnamese people

Four phrases/ sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, 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 37 to 40.

In the 1950s, Nguyễn Phú Trọng was a young boy living in Đồng Hội, a small village in Hà Nội. During that time, he was living in a poor farming family, (37) _____. In 1950, while his family was returning to their village after evacuating to Thái Nguyên during the war, he was witnessing the hardships and fear caused by the French soldiers. (38) _____. In 1952, while he was starting school, (39) _____. By 1954, after the victory at Điện Biên Phủ, when the country was being liberated, he was finally studying in a peaceful and joyful atmosphere. (40) _____ , such as walking barefoot in freezing weather to attend class, he was always remaining dedicated to his studies and consistently ranked among the top students in his class. In the cold winter mornings, while he was walking to school, Nguyễn Phú Trọng often dreamed of a warm classroom and a better future.

A. he was taught by an old and strict but kind village teacher
B. He often wished he had more peace and security in his life
C. where everyone was working hard to make a living
D. Even though he was facing challenges

Question 37 **Question 38** **Question 39** **Question 40**

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