

PHẦN 1: CÁCH PHÁT ÂM CỦA ÂM VỊ TRONG TỪ

Chọn 01 trong 04 lựa chọn có phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những lựa chọn còn lại.

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|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> ttorney | B. <u>a</u> partheid | C. <u>a</u> pathy | D. <u>a</u> pproval |
| 2. A. <u>ch</u> emise | B. <u>mou</u> stache | C. <u>ch</u> auffeur | D. <u>ch</u> uckle |
| 3. A. <u>pa</u> rticular | B. <u>car</u> bohydrate | C. <u>ar</u> chitecture | D. <u>ar</u> ticulate |
| 4. A. <u>o</u> bservation | B. <u>ob</u> structiveness | C. <u>ob</u> viously | D. <u>o</u> bligation |

PHẦN 2: TRỌNG ÂM

Chọn 01 từ trong 04 từ đã cho có cấu trúc trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại.

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|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 5. A. product | B. larynx | C. ascribe | D. conquest |
| 6. A. intellect | B. derelict | C. powerless | D. refugee |
| 7. A. mechanism | B. absenteeism | C. euphemism | D. journalism |
| 8. A. agreement | B. argument | C. punishment | D. movement |

PHẦN 3: TỪ HOẶC CỤM TỪ ĐỒNG NGHĨA

Chọn 01 từ/cụm từ trong 04 lựa chọn có nghĩa gần nhất với từ/cụm từ được gạch chân trong câu hỏi. (11-13)

9. Judging from the decent upbringing she is receiving, I think she is going to be **a fat cat** when she grows up.
A. overweight B. obese C. influential D. spoilt
10. I can't **make head nor tail** of this document.
A. interpret B. intimate C. copy D. complete
11. We must admit that, **with hindsight**, the launch of the new product hasn't been a success.
A. weighing the pros and cons B. regardless of
C. in retrospect D. irrespective of

PHẦN 4: TỪ HOẶC CỤM TỪ TRÁI NGHĨA

Chọn 01 từ/cụm từ trong 04 lựa chọn trái nghĩa với từ hoặc cụm từ được gạch chân trong câu hỏi. (14-16)

12. Since Janet started remedial classes, her work has been improving **by leaps and bounds**.
 A. reluctantly B. noticeably C. briskly D. minimally
13. The play has been so well received that they have decided to **hold it over** for another fortnight.
 A. cease it prematurely B. go on running it
 C. keep at as it is D. renovate its contents
14. I am sure the boss will **tick you off** if you're late for work again this week.
 A. commend B. dismiss C. recruit D. defeat

PHẦN 5: HOÀN THÀNH CÂU

Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng trong 04 lựa chọn cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống trong mỗi câu hỏi.

15. I can't understand why everybody is so excited about Tom. He _____ in that situation.
 A. could have done anything you did B. did nothing you could have done
 C. didn't do anything you couldn't do D. did everything you could have done
16. She graduated from Harvard University with highest _____ in 2018.
 A. respects B. honours C. praises D. compliments
17. We have planted quite a lot of trees along the banks of the river in order to _____ the soil.
 A. link B. bind C. connect D. tighten
18. The police finally found the clue which held the _____ to the whole mystery.
 A. key B. pointer C. resolution D. lead
19. It was decided that the expenses of the program would be _____ and so it was dismissed.
 A. repressive B. prohibitive C. restrictive D. exclusive

PHẦN 6: ĐIỂN TỪ

Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng trong 04 lựa chọn cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn.

Cooling of Earth caused by eruptions, not meteors

Ancient sediment (20) _____ in a central Texas cave appears to solve the mystery of why the Earth cooled suddenly about 13,000 years ago, according to a research study co-authored by a *Texas A&M University* professor. Some researchers believed the event - which cooled the Earth (21) _____ about 3 degrees Centigrade, a huge amount - was caused by an extraterrestrial impact with the Earth, such as a meteor collision. But Waters and the team found that the evidence left in layers of sediment in Hall's Cave were almost certainly the result of volcanic eruptions.

Waters said that *Hall's Cave*, located in the *Texas hill country*, has a sediment record (22) _____ over 20,000 years. It is an exceptional record that offers a unique opportunity

for (23) _____ cooperation to investigate a number of important research questions. "One big question was, did an extraterrestrial impact occur near the end of the last ice age, about 13,000 years ago, and cause an abrupt cooling that (24) _____ the northern hemisphere back into the ice age for an extra 1,200 years?"

Waters and the team found that within the cave are layers of sediment, first identified by Thomas Stafford (Stafford Research Laboratories, Colorado), which dated to the time of the (25) _____ impact that could answer the question and perhaps even identify the trigger that started the ancient cold (26) _____. The event also likely helped cause the extinction of large mammals such as mammoth, horse and camel that once roamed North America.

"This work shows that the geochemical signature (27) _____ with the cooling event is not unique but occurred four times between 9,000 and 15,000 years ago," said Alan Brandon, professor of geosciences at University of Houston and head of the research team. "Thus, the trigger for this cooling event didn't come from space. Prior geochemical evidence for a large meteor exploding in the atmosphere instead reflects a period of major volcanic eruptions."

(Source: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/07/200731180717.htm>)

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|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 20. A. found | B. was found | C. finding | D. has been found |
| 21. A. in | B. at | C. by | D. to |
| 22. A. expanding | B. extending | C. lengthening | D. dating |
| 23. A. multifaceted | | B. interrelated | |
| | C. intercollegiate | D. interdisciplinary | |
| 24. A. pull | B. thrust | C. jerk | D. impale |
| 25. A. engaged | B. involved | C. proposed | D. nominated |
| 26. A. snap | B. spin | C. spit | D. split |
| 27. A. provided | B. equipped | C. attached | D. associated |

PHẦN 7: BÀI ĐỌC

Đọc đoạn văn và trả lời 8 câu hỏi kèm theo.

What a 200-year-old experiment can teach anxious parents about home schooling

Learning isn't only about textbooks, it's about awakening in the pupil the desire to grapple with interesting challenges.

For perhaps the first time in the history of modern education, millions of primary and secondary students may begin the school year from home. While pupils in England are due to return to in-person learning this September, uncertainty remains as cases rise, local lockdowns are implemented, and the scientific community warns that the government's test and trace system is not up to the job of **containing** potential spikes caused by the return of schools. Some parents may choose not to send their children back for their family's safety.

School leaders and teachers will be rightly concerned about kids who have fallen behind. Parents and carers will be feeling anxious about the need, once again, to juggle work and home schooling. **The latter** may also worry they are poorly equipped to support their children because they cannot remember topics such as long division. While there is little they can do as they wait for news of the months ahead, an experiment carried out by an 18th-century French schoolmaster, *Jean-Joseph Jacotot*, may soothe some of their anxieties about homeschooling and their lack of knowledge of the school curriculum.

Jacotot found himself assigned to teach in Belgium. The children in his charge spoke only Flemish and he only French. Undeterred, he gave his students a novel written in his mother tongue, *Les Aventures de Télémaque*, and a French dictionary, and encouraged them to take on the task of teaching themselves. Remarkably, it worked. The students enjoyed solving the “puzzle” for themselves: “The intelligence that had allowed them to learn the French in *Télémaque* was the same they had used to learn their mother tongue: by observing and retaining, repeating and verifying, by relating what they were trying to know to what they already knew, by doing and reflecting about what they had done.”

Learning often has nothing to do with someone older or better read pouring the right information into the learner’s mind. (Consider how often children and even adults learn from trial and error, from learning to ride a bike to using a new technology.) Instead, learning has to do with awakening in the student the desire to grapple with interesting challenges. It has more to do with asking a child difficult questions at the dinner table, with encouraging one’s children to construct treehouses or fall down *Wikipedia* rabbit holes, and less to do with filling in the blanks of workbooks. Modern experiments in learning show very similar results, for example **Sugata Mitra’s “hole in the wall” experiment**. The educational researcher installed a computer into a hole in the wall in a New Delhi slum and found that, left to their own devices, children living in the area taught themselves to use it, becoming as adept as office secretaries in using the device.

Jacotot went on to teach other topics he knew nothing about, like painting and the piano, using his new style of teaching called “universal education”. It was founded on the idea that “all men have equal intelligence” and that “all human beings are equally capable of learning”. It was radical in its time, when only the sons of relatively privileged men received a formal education, and it is still radical now.

The challenges facing *Jacotot* were similar to those facing our education system today: unequal access to education and parents who know little about the topics their children are supposed to be learning. *Jacotot*’s work was in part meant to demonstrate that the latter problem was also an opportunity to rethink how underprivileged children might learn. Parents (who in *Jacotot*’s time were often illiterate) could teach not by knowing but by encouraging and asking questions. If education is reimagined as students combining freedom and the right resources to explore ideas for themselves, then a surprisingly wide array of people can “teach” - including carers during a pandemic.

We should worry less about the number of hours that children spend on Zoom and more about their access to resources, from books to technology, that they can use to explore the world around them from the safety of their own homes. At present poorer students appear to be falling behind during virtual learning, in large part because of a lack of access to the right devices and the internet. We can improve education this coming year by supporting carers, giving them flexible working plans and paid leave.

This does not, of course, mean that there is nothing to worry about when it comes to virtual learning. Studying from home still means missing out on a great deal of emotional and social learning that is crucial during childhood. Some students with special needs also do worse. A turn to home learning should not mean that teaching is simply left to carers altogether; teachers' knowledge of the curriculum and expertise in the classroom is invaluable, and students need a greater variety of experiences, structure and resources, than parents alone can provide. But as history and philosophy can demonstrate, learning does not only happen in a classroom and it does not always require an expert to supervise it. Jacotot's discovery is that human beings are learning beings: they know hardly anything at birth but seek out and develop incredible capacities. It should make us less worried about children during this difficult time, and even more hopeful about ourselves.

(Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/aug/04/200-year-old-experiment-teach-anxious-parents-home-schooling>)

28. The word "**containing**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. holding B. combining C. involving D. restraining
29. "**The latter**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 A. school leaders and teachers B. kids
 C. parents and carers D. work and homeschooling
30. Which of the following is TRUE about Jean-Joseph Jacotot's experiment?
 A. Jean-Joseph Jacotot had difficulty in engaging his students in the task of reading the French novel.
 B. The students hardly derived any fun from solving the task of unraveling the French novel.
 C. The students struggled to fulfill the task set by Jean-Joseph Jacotot.
 D. The students' previous language-learning skill sets were transferable to their current problem.
31. In paragraph 4, the writer claims that students learn best when _____.
 A. they have great teachers who can convey to them the best school of knowledge
 B. they have great teachers who can bring out best in them and help them avoid making rudimentary mistakes
 C. they are asked questions to check their understanding of subjects instead of doing exercises
 D. they are encouraged to figure out ways to handle challenges on their own
32. What Sugata Mitra's "**hole in the wall**" experiment and Jean-Joseph Jacotot's experiment have in common is that the students in both experiments _____.
 A. were unable to read and write
 B. came from poor families
 C. received no external support throughout
 D. had no carers for them in life

33. In paragraph 5, Jean-Joseph Jacotot's educating approach is considered to be _____.
 A. ground-breaking B. extreme C. challenging D. universal
34. Which of the following is identified as the main problem of education during a pandemic?
 A. Students' not having adequate access to learning aids.
 B. Parents' lack of knowledge about the subjects their children are learning.
 C. Students' lack of in-class guidance from their teachers.
 D. Students' not spending enough time learning in virtual classes.
35. What is the author's general attitude to the situation of education during a pandemic?
 A. confused B. pessimistic C. sarcastic D. sanguine

PHẦN 8: HOÀN THÀNH HỘI THOẠI

Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng ở mỗi câu hỏi để điền vào chỗ trống.

36. Tourist: "Excuse me, but can you tell me how to get to My Dinh Stadium?"
 Hoa: "_____"
 A. I'm sorry I am new here.
 B. Yes I can tell you how to get there.
 C. How about going there by taxi?
 D. Why not figure the way out yourself?
37. Shop assistant: "This kind of cloth washes well and lasts long."
 Peter: "_____"
 A. That's good. B. What do you mean?
 C. You want me to buy it? D. OK. I'll take it.
38. Henry: "I really ought to buy a bicycle."
 Anne: "_____"
 Henry: "Yes, that's a good idea."
 A. Let me help you, please.
 B. You may get it nearby.
 C. It's not worth buying.
 D. Why not choose an old one? It's cheap.
39. Maurice: "I'd like to get away for the holiday, but I haven't thought of anywhere yet."
 Michael: "_____"
 A. The beach is a long way from here.
 B. You may go home and feel relaxed.
 C. Have you thought about the beach?
 D. What about leaving home?
40. Bill: "What! No one could finish Professor Halliday's assignment so soon!"
 Steve: "_____"
 A. Who says? B. But I did!
 C. Who told you that? D. Is it true?