

**2025 FORMAT- ĐỀ THAM KHẢO SỐ 23**

**MÔN: TIẾNG ANH**

**Thời gian làm bài: 50 phút**

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

**Question 1.** A. assume

B. awake

C. enact

D. attach

**Question 2.** A. sauce

B. snail

C. sure

D. small

**Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.**

**Question 3.** A. expect

B. receive

C. arrange

D. question

**Question 4.** A. successful

B. exciting

C. supportive

D. beautiful

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

**Question 5.** Since the early days of this history, some computer scientists \_\_\_\_\_ to make machines as intelligent as humans.

A. strived

B. have strived

C. are striving

D. strive

**Question 6.** Her husband had to travel to Brazil to attend a workshop, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. did he

B. did she

C. didn't he

D. didn't she

**Question 7.** This exercise is \_\_\_\_\_ than the one he's just finished.

A. more easily

B. the easier

C. the easiest

D. easier

**Question 8.** He recommended reading the book before seeing the movie.

A. to read

B. reading

C. read

D. to reading

**Question 9.** Jane \_\_\_\_\_ the word in the dictionary whenever she is not sure of its spelling or meaning.

A. looks up

B. stands for

C. takes after

D. turns on

**Read the following advertisement/ announcement and 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 10 to 15.**

**Reviews Wanted**

Have you visited (10) \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful or awful cafe recently?

Now is your chance to write about it. We are looking (11) \_\_\_\_\_ reviews of cafes.

Describe your experience at the cafe that you visited.

Say why you were (12) \_\_\_\_\_ or dissatisfied with it.

We will publish the most interesting reviews.

**Question 10.** A. a

B. an

C. the

D. Ø

**Question 11.** A. at

B. for

C. up

D. after

**Question 12.** A. satisfy

B. satisfactory

C. satisfied

D. satisfaction



**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 18 to 23.**

A very important issue (18) \_\_\_\_\_ diversity is the difference between men and women at the work place. As to international experience of hiring people, it is very important to point out that (19) \_\_\_\_\_ discrimination. We consider this to be a vital problem even nowadays. If in the past it was a major problem for women to find a job and to prove that they can provide results equal to those provided by men, in the present time the situation has quite changed. In addition, women have started getting benefits and are sometimes the only potential employees for a given workplace. Women establish a very strong emotional contact with the client; however, at the same time, (20) \_\_\_\_\_ their male colleagues. Male workers, according to the opinion of most employers, are more rational. However, nowadays, everything has changed, and men and women perform each other's work excellent. We have observed in practice this difference, when a job, considered to be a "male job", (21) \_\_\_\_\_ a woman, but she did not get the well- earned recognition in the company. One of the psychological reasons for that, as we assume, is the incapability of the authorities of the company to deal with a stereotype and change (22) \_\_\_\_\_ according to the changing world around them. Therefore, it is the lack of flexibility. Women are, in fact, treated with higher appreciation in a decent company. Sometimes their work may be viewed as just needing some correction (23) \_\_\_\_\_ the same work done by men that may be considered poor.

**Question 18.** A. to be concerned      B. be concerned      C. concerned      D. concerning

**Question 19.** A. there have a great number of cases connecting with

- B. there have a great number of cases to be connected with
- C. there have been a great number of cases connected with
- D. there be a great number of cases to be connected with

**Question 20.** A. they are treated as being less professional than

- B. they treated with being less professional than
- C. they are treated with being less professional to
- D. they are treated with being less professional with

**Question 21.** A. done perfect by      B. done perfect with  
C. done perfectly by      D. was done perfectly by

**Question 22.** A. their ways      B. these ways      C. our ways      D. its ways

**Question 23.** A. compared      B. in comparison to  
C. compared with      D. on comparison with

**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 of the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.**

#### **CULTURE SHOCK**

Many people dream of living in a foreign country. It can be an amazing experience for those who are willing to settle down in a new place. (24) \_\_\_\_\_, there's one potential problem you should be aware of: culture shock. Culture shock is the feeling we get from living in a place (25) \_\_\_\_\_ is so different to where we grew up that we are not sure how to deal with it. Societies are (26) \_\_\_\_\_ in many different ways. Customs and traditions can be very different and that can sometimes make it difficult to get on with local

people who might not approve of things you do and might object to things you say. You might be banned from doing things in (27) \_\_\_\_\_ country that are perfectly legal in your own. For example, in Singapore people can be forced to (28) \_\_\_\_\_ a large fine just for dropping rubbish. Eventually, though, most people who live abroad fall in love with their adopted country and learn to accept its differences.

**Question 24: A. Therefore      B. However      C. Although      D. Moreover**

**Question 26:** A. provided      B. populated      C. eliminated      D. organized

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the**

Using social media becomes a risk to adolescents more often than adults realise. Most risks fall into

these categories: peer-to-peer; lack of understanding of online privacy issues; and the influences of advertisers. Although "online harassment" is often used interchangeably with the term "cyberbullying", is actually different. Research suggests that online harassment is not as common as offline harassment, and participation in social networking sites does not put most children at risk of online harassment. Cyberbullying is using digital media to communicate false, embarrassing, or unfriendly information about another person. **It** is the most common online risk for all teens, and can have profound emotional effects.

Researchers have introduced a new phenomenon called "Facebook depression", defined as depression that develops when youngsters spend a lot of time on social media sites and then begin to show classic expression of depression. The power of the online world is thought to be a factor that may cause depression in some adolescents. As with offline depression, young people who suffer from Facebook depression are at risk of social isolation and sometimes turn to risky internet sites for "help". The main risks to young people online today are each other, risks of improper use of technology, lack of privacy, or posting false information about themselves or others. These types of behaviour threaten their privacy.

When people go onto websites, they can leave evidence of their visits. This ongoing record of online activity is called the "**digital footprint**". One of the biggest threats to young people on social media sites is to their digital footprint and future reputations. Young people who lack an awareness of privacy issues often post inappropriate material without understanding that "what goes online stays online". As a result, future jobs and college acceptance may be put at risk of inexperienced clicks of the mouse.

(Adapted from Cambridge English Compact by Simon Haines)

**Question 29. What is the passage mainly about?**

- A. Online harassment and offline harassment
- B. A new phenomenon called "Facebook depression"
- C. The risks of using social media to adolescents
- D. Advantages and disadvantages of using social media

**Question 30. According to the writer, online harassment \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. is the most common danger facing all internet users.
- B. is another term for cyberbullying.

- C. is not as frequent as real-life harassment.
- D. affects a majority of young people.

**Question 31.** The word "It" in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. false, embarrassing, or unkind information
- B. online harassment
- C. cyberbullying
- D. offline harassment

**Question 32.** In the second paragraph, the writer suggests that young social media users who feel socially isolated may \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be at risk of becoming seriously depressed.
- B. give away more personal information than they should.
- C. look for advice and support on unreliable websites.
- D. tell lies about themselves and other people.

**Question 33.** The writer uses the term 'digital footprint' to refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the information that someone wishes to keep private.
- B. a record of jobs and college places someone has applied for.
- C. a list of places someone has visited.
- D. a record of someone's online activity.

*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 from 34 to 40.*

How do children learn about wildlife? And is what they learn the sort of thing they should be learning? It is my belief that children should not just be acquiring knowledge of animals but also developing attitudes and feelings towards them based on exposure to the real lives of animals in their natural habitats. But is this happening?

Some research in this area indicates that it is not. Learning about animals in school is often completely **disconnected** from the real lives of real animals, with the result that children often end up with little or no understanding or lasting knowledge of them. **They** learn factual information about animals, aimed at enabling them to identify them and have various abstract ideas about them, but that is the extent of their learning. Children's storybooks tend to personify animals as characters rather than teach about them.

For direct contact with wild and international animals, the only opportunity most children have is visiting a zoo. The educational benefit of this for children is often given as the main reason for doing it but research has shown that zoo visits seldom add to children's knowledge of animals - the animals are simply like exhibits in a museum that the children look at without engaging with them as living creatures. Children who belong to wildlife or environmental organizations or who watch wildlife TV programmes, however, show significantly higher knowledge than any other group of children studied in research. The studies show that if children learn about animals in their natural habitats, particularly through wildlife-based activities, they know more about them than they do as a result of visiting zoos or learning about them in the classroom.

Research has also been done into the attitudes of children towards animals. It shows that in general terms, children form strong attachments to individual animals, usually their pets, but do not have strong feelings for animals in general. This attitude is the norm regardless of the amount or kind of learning about animals they have at school. However, those children who watch television wildlife programs show an interest

in and affection for wildlife in its natural environment, and their **regard** for animals in general is higher.

(Adapted from *New English File*, by Christina Latham -Koenig, Oxford University Press)

**Question 34:** What could be the best title for the passage?

A. Learning About Animals at School      B. Methods of Learning About Animals at School  
C. Zoos: The Best Opportunity to Learn About Animals      D. Research on Learning About Animals

**Question 35:** The word “**disconnected**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. divided      B. removed      C. separated      D. disagreed

**Question 36:** What opinion does the writer express in the second paragraph?

A. Children’s learning about animals at school has the wrong emphasis.  
B. What children learn about animals at school is often inaccurate.  
C. Children’s storybooks are an effective way of teaching them about animals.  
D. The amount of acquired knowledge about animals at school is adequate.

**Question 37:** The word “**They**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. storybooks      B. ideasC. children      D. animals

**Question 38:** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Learning about animals in their natural habitats teaches children more about animals than other methods.  
B. The writer raises the issue of the outcome of what children learn about animals.  
C. Children’s storybooks give factual information about animals.  
D. Zoo visits have less educational benefit than they are believed to have.

**Question 39:** It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that children’s attitudes to animals \_\_\_\_\_.

A. depend on whether or not they have pets  
B. differ from what adults might expect them to be  
C. based on how much they know about the animals  
D. are not affected by what they learn about them at school

**Question 40:** The word “**regard**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. opinion      B. respect      C. attitude      D. sympathy