

ĐỀ DỰ ĐOÁN ĐẶC BIỆT - ĐỀ SỐ 03

Read the following blog post and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.

So, you're going on a summer holiday and your mum says you have to pack your bag yourself! What now? Here are a few tips for packing that I've learned the hard way!

- First, find out how much you can take - if you are going on a long flight, you can sometimes take more but not always, so it's important to check. Make sure your bag is a strong one of good (1) _____.
- Find out what you're going to do and what the weather will be like at your destination. Then make a list of all the clothes you plan (2) _____. And then divide that in half.
- Do you hate that feeling when you can't find what you're (3) _____ in your bag? Me too! Placing smaller bags inside the bigger bag is the best solution. Also, if you're travelling by plane, don't forget that any liquids have to be in a (4) _____.
- Don't leave packing until the last moment. Make a list of everything you need about two weeks before. Then (5) _____ everything ready. You can also pop it in your bag a (6) _____ of days before - just check it all fits!

Question 1. A. standard

B. qualification

C. quality

D. procedure

Question 2. A. to taking

B. take

C. taking

D. to take

Question 3. A. turning down

B. looking for

C. putting up

D. taking off

Question 4. A. clear plastic bag

B. plastic clear bag

C. bag clear plastic

D. clear bag plastic

Question 5. A. bring

B. stay

C. take

D. get

Question 6. A. level

B. couple

C. lack

D. portion

Read the following article and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.

Choose your future career carefully - experts are predicting big changes in the jobs we'll do in the next ten or twenty years.

The Internet will have a big effect. People already choose to do a lot of their shopping online, so there won't be as many shops, and there won't be (7) _____ jobs for shop assistants. Another job that might disappear because of technology is photo processors - the people (8) _____ photos. This is because most of us keep our photos on our computers now and never print them.

So which jobs are (9) _____ demand?

- Computer programmers - a hundred years ago there were none, but now there are lots of them and there will be even more in future (10) _____ almost all jobs will need computers.
- Environment protection officer - a lot of new 'green' jobs will (11) _____ as environmental problems get more serious.
- Online education manager - many students will take online courses. There will be jobs for people to create and organise the courses.

And of course, we will still need actors and musicians to keep us (12) _____, lawyers to argue and politicians to make the big decisions.

Question 7. A. every

B. many

C. a little

D. the others

Question 8. A. printed

B. to print

C. print

D. printing

Question 9. A. for

B. of

C. in

D. on

Question 10. A. whereas

B. as long as

C. now that

D. supposing

Question 11. A. arise

B. encounter

C. explore

D. emerge

Question 12. A. entertained

B. entertainment

C. entertaining

D. entertain

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.

Question 13. Dear Community Care Foundation,

- Are there any specific requirements or qualifications I should meet to become a volunteer?
- Thank you for the incredible work you do, and I look forward to supporting your mission in any way I can.
- I am interested in volunteering with your organisation and would like to know more about the opportunities available.
- Could you let me know the best time to visit and discuss the next steps?
- I would also love to learn more about the different programs you offer and how I can contribute effectively.

Best regards, / Emma Johnson

A. d – e – b – c – a

B. c – a – e – d – b

C. a – e – c – b – d

D. b – d – a – c – e

Question 14.

a. Sophie: Try keeping it in your bag and taking notes by hand - it helps you stay engaged.

b. Liam: I keep getting distracted in class, especially when my phone is nearby.

c. Liam: Good idea! I'll also sit at the front so I don't lose focus as easily.

A. a – c – b

B. a – b – c

C. c – a – b

D. b – a – c

Question 15.

- a. Overall, adopting these mindful strategies enables me to navigate life's pressures with greater clarity and resilience.
- b. The serenity of nature and the rhythmic pace of walking allow my mind to clear, restoring a sense of balance.
- c. When my thoughts feel chaotic, I also find that expressing them through writing helps me process emotions more effectively.
- d. Whenever stress becomes overwhelming, I step away from my tasks and immerse myself in a peaceful setting to regain focus.
- e. In addition to this, engaging in meaningful conversations with a trusted friend often provides fresh perspectives and alleviates emotional burdens.

A. c – b – e – d – a B. b – d – c – e – a C. e – c – d – b – a D. d – b – e – c – a

Question 16.

a. **David:** It helps him feel independent, and he's more likely to open up when he's ready.

b. **David:** I try to give him space but also make time for casual conversations.

c. **Emma:** I think I'll try being more patient with my daughter.

d. **Emma:** Why is giving space important?

e. **Emma:** How do you get along with your teenage son?

A. c – a – d – b – e B. e – b – d – a – c C. c – b – d – a – e D. e – a – c – b – d

Question 17.

a. Teenagers' eating habits have changed significantly in recent years due to busier lifestyles and changing food preferences.

b. This causes a decline in the consumption of fresh and nutritious foods, leading to concerns about longterm health effects.

c. The influence of social media also plays a major role, with online trends often promoting both unhealthy eating challenges and diet-focused lifestyles.

d. Many now rely on fast food and processed snacks instead of home-cooked meals, as they are more convenient and require less preparation time.

e. However, a growing number of teenagers are becoming more health-conscious, making an effort to include balanced meals and nutritious options in their daily diets.

A. a – b – e – d – c B. a – c – b – e – d C. a – e – d – c – b D. a – d – b – c – e

Read the following passage about optimism and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.

Research has shown that, on the whole, we are optimistic by nature and have a positive view of ourselves. In fact, we are much more optimistic than realistic and frequently imagine things will turn out better than they actually do. Most people don't expect their marriages to end in divorce. Many people who fail exams, for example, (18) _____. Or people (19) _____ often say that it was really positive because it made them appreciate life more. We really are very good at 'looking on the bright side'.

This certainty that our future is bound to be better than our past and present is known as the 'Optimism Bias'. Of course, the Optimism Bias can lead us to make some very bad decisions. Often, people don't take out travel insurance because they're sure everything will be all right, or they smoke cigarettes in spite of the health warnings on the packet because they believe 'it won't happen to me'. Or on a global scale, we carry on polluting the planet, because (20) _____.

But researchers believe that the Optimism Bias is actually good for us. People who expect the best are generally likely to be ambitious and adventurous, whereas people who expect the worst are likely to be more cautious. Optimists are also healthier because they feel less stress – (21) _____. Not only that, but the Optimism Bias may also have played an important part in our evolution as human beings. Hoping for the best, (22) _____ such as hunting down dangerous animals and travelling across the sea to find new places to live and this is why we became so successful as a species. Even if our optimism is unrealistic and leads us to take risks, without it we might all still be living in caves, too afraid to go outside and explore the world in case we get eaten by wild animals.

Question 18. A. that are certain that the questions were just unfortunate for them
B. believing that their bad luck stemmed from the questions
C. are quite sure they were just unlucky with the questions
D. whose belief that their failure was merely a result of the questions

Question 19. A. who have had a serious illness B. contracted a severe medical condition
C. suffered from a major disease D. whose experience of a critical health issue

Question 20. A. a method to clean it up will be found eventually, leading us to believe in the future
B. we're sure that we'll find a way to clean it up some day in the future
C. our dedication to clean it up will be paid off at some point in the future

Read the following passage about the kindness of strangers and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 23 to 30.

Alison Wright has an exciting job. She's a photojournalist with National Geographic. She's been taking photos all over the world for many years, and she loves travelling. In fact, she was named a 2013 National Geographic Traveller of the Year.

Travelling is exciting, but sometimes it can be **tough**. Several years ago, Alison was in a horrible bus accident in Laos. A truck hit the bus and it caught fire. She was rescued by two tourists who pulled her out of the bus and took her to a nearby village. The people in the village took care of her as much as **they** could, but there weren't any doctors and there was no medicine, and she needed to get to a hospital. She was badly hurt. She had broken a lot of bones, so she couldn't walk.

Fortunately, a stranger offered to help her. Alison hadn't met him before, but he drove her for eight hours to a hospital in Thailand where she was able to receive the treatment she needed. Slowly, she started to recover.

Alison had a frightening experience and she almost didn't survive. She had a goal, and this goal helped her to get better. Her goal was to climb Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, and just a few years after her accident, she did it! Alison has never forgotten the kindness of the strangers who helped her. **She says she's alive today because of the kindness of strangers.**

Question 23. What is NOT indicated about Alison Wright in paragraph 1?

A. She gained recognition for her work in 2013.
C. She has a great passion for travelling.

B. She has travelled to different countries for her job.
D. She recently started a new job at a magazine.

Question 24. The word **tough** in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by

A. confusing **B. limited** **C. challenging** **D. temporary**

Question 25. The word they in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. tourists B. doctors C. bones D. villagers

Question 26. The word **offered** in paragraph 3 is opposite in meaning to _____.

A. refused **B. admitted** **C. threatened** **D. required**

Question 27. Which of the following is TRUE about Alison according to the passage?

A. On the way to the hospital, she was seriously injured and unable to walk.

B. She called for help when she had a terrible bus accident in Laos.

C. Without the stranger's help, she might not have received treatment in time.

D. She climbed Mount Kilimanjaro to give back to those who had helped her.

Question 28. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. She owes her survival to strangers' patience and bravery.
- B. She believes that the generosity of strangers saved her life.
- C. She thinks it was the sympathy of strangers that made her grateful.
- D. She is thankful that strangers celebrated her speedy recovery.

Question 29. In which paragraph does the writer mention a surprising accomplishment?

Question 30. In which paragraph does the writer describe an unpleasant situation?

Read the following passage about fake news and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 40.

Every day, hundreds of millions of photos, videos, social media posts, and articles are uploaded to the internet. Many of these will contain false information, sometimes called fake news. These might be incorrect or invented facts, wrongly labelled photos, and increasingly, 'deepfakes' - computer-generated videos that appear to show people saying or doing something that they didn't do.

Why do people upload or share incorrect information? Often, they do it without realising that it's false; they really believe it, or they write something that's incorrect by mistake, which is then shared. But others spread fake information on purpose in order to influence people's opinions. This can be a problem for journalists and news reporters, as it makes it more difficult to report a story quickly and accurately.

[I] The BBC recently sent a reporter to visit a class of teenage students in Wales. [II] First, the reporter asked the students where they got their news and whether they knew how to spot fake information. Then he asked them to play a game to test their skills. In the game, they were a journalist working on the BBC website.

[III] Their job was to post updates on a major breaking news story: a virus that was crashing social media websites. [IV] They had to analyse information such as photos, videos, social media posts, opinions from 'experts,' and updates on other websites, and decide if the source and the information were reliable. Their 'colleagues' told **them** to post news updates as quickly as possible. However, the reporter told the students not to believe everything and asked them not to post something if they weren't sure that the information was accurate.

The students performed well in the game. They identified a lot of fake information, although at times they were too **vigilant** and didn't believe information that was actually true. This isn't surprising. Their teacher explained that young people were better than older generations at spotting fake information and that they often educated their parents about the importance of checking sources.

Question 31. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT a type of misinformation on the Internet?

A. Fake videos of people saying or doing things B. Made-up or incorrect information
C. False news that is no longer relevant D. Misleading captions on photos

Question 32. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2?

A. While a few people unknowingly share false information, most of them spread it to influence opinions.
B. Fake news spreads because some believe it's true, while others create it to mislead people, especially journalists and news reporters.
C. Many people don't realise they share false information, which is not illegal, but others try to spread fake news despite ethical standards.
D. People share false information accidentally or deliberately, making it harder for journalists and news reporters to report fast and accurately.

Question 33. The phrase **on purpose** in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by _____.

A. intentionally B. mistakenly C. continuously D. doubtfully

Question 34. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

A. Were journalists and news reporters aware of this, they would never face difficulties in reporting news quickly and accurately.
B. Because of this, journalists and news reporters struggle to report news in a fast and reliable way.
C. Only when journalists and news reporters are not misled by this will news stories be delivered in a quick and accurate way.
D. Since journalists and news reporters aim to report news quickly and reliably, they are often confused about this.

Question 35. Where in paragraph 3 does the following sentence best fit?

How good are young people at spotting fake news?

A. [I] B. [II] C. [III] D. [IV]

Question 36. The word **them** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. news updates B. their colleagues C. the students D. experts

Question 37. The word **vigilant** in paragraph 4 is opposite in meaning to _____.

A. inexperienced B. cautious C. negligent D. puzzled

Question 38. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The reporter was surprised at how good the students were when asked to spot fake news.
B. A large majority of Internet users spread misinformation in order to mislead journalists.
C. The students in the game were asked to verify whether the information was credible.
D. The participants in the game were under great pressure to post inaccurate news updates.

Question 39. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. The participants in the game were kept in the dark about how to fact-check sources.
B. Younger individuals, known as digital natives, are better at manipulating public opinions.
C. The students demonstrated strong critical thinking during the game without support.
D. The young are taking an active role in teaching older generations about digital literacy.

Question 40. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

A. Some people unknowingly share false information, while others spread it deliberately, making journalism harder, and a BBC study found students were good at spotting fake news but sometimes doubted true information.
B. Fake news spreads because some people believe it and others try to manipulate opinions, and a BBC test showed that young people performed better than older generations in terms of identifying fake information.
C. Some people share false news unconsciously while others do it to influence public opinions, and a BBC experiment found that students were able to recognise fake news perfectly without external support.
D. Many find it hard to tell fake from real news, which affects journalists and news reporters, and a BBC study showed that students could spot misinformation by using their critical thinking skills, which might be lacking in older generations.