

ĐỀ 02

Read the following leaflet 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.

Stand Out with an Impressive CV

A CV is more than a list of your past jobs; it is a persuasive document (1) _____ demonstrates your value to employers. If you want to get your (2) _____ in the door, you need to present yourself clearly and confidently.

Tips to improve your CV:

- Carefully read the job advertisement and identify key skills and keywords (3) _____ in the ad.
- Highlight these skills in your experience and achievements.
- Use simple language to show what you can do and how you can help the company.
- Stick (4) _____ clear formatting so employers can read it quickly and easily.
- Focus on the most important details (5) _____ listing everything you have done.
- Remove anything (6) _____ that does not match the job you are applying for.

Question 1. A. whose

B. what

C. when

D. that

Question 2. A. foot

B. chest

C. hand

D. face

Question 3. A. are mentioned

B. mentioning

C. mentioned

D. mention

Question 4. A. from

B. of

C. to

D. at

Question 5. A. owing to

B. rather than

C. in light of

D. except for

Question 6. A. irregular

B. irresponsible

C. irrational

D. irrelevant

Read the following advert 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.

Discover the Beauty of Lang Biang Mountain

Join our eco-tour and explore one of the most breathtaking destinations in Da Lat. Known for its (7) _____ peak, Lang Biang offers stunning views and fresh mountain air that will refresh your mind.

You will (8) _____ early in the morning with experienced local guides who know the area well. Along the way, you will learn about the region's history and traditions, which reflect its (9) _____.

The mountain also (10) _____ great importance to local communities, making your journey both meaningful and educational. During the tour, you will visit forests, villages, and (11) _____ natural areas that show the beauty of the highlands.

There are (12) _____ of activities to enjoy, including hiking, photography, and meeting local people. This eco-tour is perfect for travellers who want both adventure and cultural experience in one trip.

Question 16.

a. Sophie: That's a big step—are you ready to handle everything yourself?

b. Ethan: I think so; it might be challenging, but I want to become more independent.

c. Ethan: I've decided to move out next month and start living on my own.

A. b – a – c

B. c – b – a

C. b – c – a

D. c – a – b

Question 17.

a. As a result, I felt increasingly frustrated, especially when colleagues with lighter workloads received more recognition.

b. This situation gradually affected my motivation, making it harder to stay fully engaged with my work.

c. Although I consistently met deadlines and took on extra tasks, my contributions were often overlooked during meetings and evaluations.

d. At one point in my job, I began to realise that my efforts were not being treated fairly compared to others in the team.

e. Eventually, I decided to speak up, and while the change was slow, it helped me regain a sense of fairness and confidence.

A. c – b – a – e – d

B. d – c – a – b – e

C. c – d – b – a – e

D. d – b – e – c – a

Read the following passage 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.

Fast fashion, which thrives on speed and affordability, has fundamentally reshaped consumer behaviour, encouraging individuals to treat clothing as disposable rather than durable. **(18)** _____: garments are purchased not out of necessity but in response to fleeting trends, a cycle that continuously fuels demand. What is particularly striking, however, is that even those who turn to second-hand platforms—believing themselves to be making ethical choices—may still engage in excessive consumption, **(19)** _____.

At the same time, the rise of resale apps and charity shops, while initially celebrated as sustainable alternatives, has revealed unexpected complications. **(20)** _____, which means they circulate briefly before being discarded. In some cases, charity shops—once reliant on genuinely reusable donations—now struggle to manage the influx of low-quality clothing, **(21)** _____.

Consequently, the issue extends beyond production alone to encompass a broader cultural mindset, in which constant acquisition is normalised. Unless consumers begin to prioritise durability and intentional purchasing—an approach that requires resisting the appeal of novelty—both fast fashion and its seemingly sustainable alternatives **(22)** _____.

Question 18.

A. The trouble appears to lie in the pattern of concealing the benefit of such accessibility

B. Although such accessibility appears beneficial, it often conceals a more troubling pattern

C. While it appears beneficial, its trouble lies in the pattern of concealing such accessibility

D. Therefore, the benefits of such accessibility are concealed by a more troubling pattern

Question 19.

A. which drives the impulsive use instead of similar acquisition

B. which is acquired by the same impulsive usage

C. used as a driver of similarly impulsive acquisition

D. driven by the same impulse to acquire rather than to use

Question 20.

- A. Items that are bought cheaply frequently lack the quality required for long-term use
- B. Buying useful but cheap items frequently is likely to cause a lack of long-term quality
- C. As items are bought cheaply, they are frequently used despite the lack of long-term quality
- D. The quality of cheap items that are bought frequently is lacking in the long term

Question 21.

- A. much of them cannot be sold and must instead be treated as waste
- B. they cannot be sold and must instead be treated as waste
- C. cannot be sold and must instead be treated as waste
- D. much of which cannot be sold and must instead be treated as waste

Question 22.

- A. will continue to generate environmental strain rather than alleviate it
- B. likely to continue to generate environmental strain rather than alleviate it
- C. which may continue to generate environmental strain rather than alleviate it
- D. as it continues to generate environmental strain rather than alleviate it

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

The 'boomerang generation' refers to young adults who, after a period of living independently, return to stay with their parents, often in the same bedrooms they once occupied as children. Although this pattern might once have been seen as unusual, it is now increasingly common, particularly in cities where housing costs have **soared** sharply. For many, the decision is not driven by preference but by necessity, as unstable employment and limited income make it difficult to sustain an independent lifestyle over time. As a result, moving out is no longer a clear-cut step into adulthood but a phase that may be reversed or delayed.

In practical terms, moving back home can provide a form of financial relief, allowing individuals to reduce expenses and regain stability. Some use this period to save money, while others take the opportunity to reconsider their career paths or pursue further training. At the same time, however, the arrangement can be challenging, since both parents and adult children must adjust their expectations. Daily routines, levels of privacy, and personal freedom often need to be renegotiated, which can lead to subtle but ongoing tension within the household.

The experience is also shaped by the emotional meaning of returning to a childhood space, where familiar surroundings can take on new and sometimes conflicting significance. Bedrooms that once felt safe and predictable may now appear restrictive, particularly when **they** still contain objects that reflect earlier identities and ambitions. In some cases, individuals may find themselves confronting reminders of who they used to be, which, rather than offering comfort alone, can highlight the distance between past expectations and present realities. This contrast, which is not always easy to articulate, often creates a quiet sense of **unease** that coexists with the reassurance of being in a known environment.

Rather than being a sign of failure, this trend highlights a broader shift in how adulthood is experienced. Independence is no longer a fixed stage that is reached once and for all; instead, it has become a gradual and sometimes interrupted process, shaped by economic conditions and changing social expectations.

Question 23. The word “soared” in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. maintained B. increased C. worsened D. declined

Question 24. According to paragraph 2, all of the following often need to be renegotiated within the household, EXCEPT _____.

- A. personal freedom B. daily routines
C. financial savings D. levels of privacy

Question 25. The word “they” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. objects B. surroundings C. bedrooms D. individuals

Question 26. The word “unease” in paragraph can be best replaced by _____.

- A. anxiety B. maturity C. awareness D. difference

Question 27. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

Rather than being a sign of failure, this trend highlights a broader shift in how adulthood is experienced.

- A. Instead of indicating failure, adults returning home reflect a wider change in adulthood.
B. Instead of reflecting a wider change, adults returning home indicate personal failure.
C. Rather than showing a change in adulthood, adults returning home strengthen traditional independence.
D. Rather than indicating failure, adults returning home limit how adulthood is understood.

Question 28. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Childhood bedrooms may create mixed feelings by reminding individuals of past ambitions.
B. Many young adults return home due to high living costs and unstable employment.
C. Returning home can provide financial relief and allow individuals to rebuild plans.
D. Living with parents strengthens independence and reduces emotional tension completely.

Question 29. Which paragraph mentions multiple ways people react after returning home?

- A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

Question 30. Which paragraph mentions the tension between past identity and present reality?

- A. Paragraph 3 B. Paragraph 4 C. Paragraph 2 D. Paragraph 1

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

Convenience has become a defining feature of modern food culture, with ready meals and takeaway options offering speed and efficiency to increasingly busy consumers. Many of these products are packaged in plastic containers labelled as ‘microwave-safe’, creating the impression that reheating **them** poses little risk. [I] However, emerging scientific evidence suggests that this reassurance may be misleading, as the materials used in food packaging are not as inert as commonly assumed.

When plastic containers are exposed to heat, their structure begins to degrade, releasing microplastics, nanoplastics, and a wide range of chemical substances into the food. Research has shown that even a few minutes of microwaving can result in the release of hundreds of thousands of microscopic particles, alongside additives such as plasticisers and antioxidants. [II] This process is intensified by factors such as higher temperatures, longer heating times, and repeated use of containers. [III] Although these particles are invisible to the naked eye, their presence in everyday meals raises significant concerns about **cumulative** exposure.

Beyond the immediate act of reheating, the issue reflects a broader and less visible problem: the widespread use of plastics in food systems. Thousands of chemical compounds are involved in the production of plastic packaging, many of which remain poorly regulated despite growing evidence linking them to health risks. Substances such as bisphenols and phthalates, for instance, have been associated with hormone disruption, metabolic disorders, and long-term disease. As these chemicals migrate into food, they blur the boundary between packaging and consumption, turning what appears to be a simple meal into a complex exposure pathway.

In this context, the rise of plastic-packaged ready meals illustrates not only a shift in dietary habits but also a systemic challenge that extends beyond individual choice. While consumers may prioritise convenience, the underlying infrastructure of production and regulation plays a decisive role in shaping these risks. [IV] Consequently, addressing the problem requires more than minor behavioural changes; it demands a reassessment of how food is packaged, regulated, and consumed in a world increasingly dependent on convenience.

Question 31. According to paragraph 1, the label of ‘microwave-safe’ _____.

- A. may increase risks when cooling food
- B. may cause changes during food reheating
- C. may give a false sense of safety
- D. may reduce safety during food heating

Question 32. The word “**them**” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. consumers
- B. these products
- C. options
- D. materials

Question 33. According to paragraph 2, microwaving plastic containers _____.

- A. reduces the nutritional value of food significantly
- B. increases the cooking time of ready meals
- C. damages the microwave by overheating internal components
- D. releases large amounts of microscopic particles

Question 34. The word “**cumulative**” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. complicated
- B. gradual
- C. isolated
- D. noticeable

Question 35. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

- A. Widespread plastic use exposes consumers to harmful chemicals through poorly regulated packaging.
- B. Plastic packaging, rarely used in food systems, involves numerous chemical compounds during production.
- C. Certain chemicals in plastic packaging have been linked to hormone disruption and long-term disease.
- D. Plastic packaging contains chemicals, but risks remain limited due to improved regulations globally.

Question 36. What is suggested about plastic packaging?

- A. It is a major cause of food spoilage during storage and reheating.
- B. It is a hidden source of chemical exposure and health risks.
- C. It is a common reason for reduced nutritional value in ready meals.
- D. It is a frequent source of physical damage to food during heating.

Question 37. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

In this context, the rise of plastic-packaged ready meals illustrates not only a shift in dietary habits but also a systemic challenge that extends beyond individual choice.

- A. The increase in plastic-packaged meals reflects stable diets and a challenge limited to personal choices.
- B. Plastic-packaged meals show dietary change, while the issue remains confined to individual decisions.
- C. The growth of plastic-packaged meals signals changing diets and a wider issue beyond personal decisions.
- D. Dietary habits remain unchanged, and plastic-packaged meals represent only individual consumption choices.

Question 38. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Consumers can reduce risks by choosing microwave-safe containers when reheating ready meals at home.
- B. Plastic packaging has a limited impact, as chemicals remain relatively stable during typical heating conditions.
- C. Individual choices alone are insufficient without broader regulatory changes to reduce exposure risks effectively.
- D. Occasional heating of plastic containers is unlikely to influence overall levels of chemical exposure significantly.

Question 39. Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?

All of them accelerate the migration of contaminants.

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

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

- A. Plastic-packaged convenience foods expose consumers to harmful chemicals, requiring systemic regulatory changes beyond individual choices.
- B. Plastic packaging may release chemicals during reheating, yet careful consumer behaviour can help manage potential exposure in everyday situations.
- C. Although chemicals from packaging can enter food, this issue is shaped largely by individual choices rather than broader systemic factors.
- D. Ready meals involve plastic packaging that affects food safety, and gradual improvements in materials can help reduce related concerns over time.