
ĐỀ SỐ 7

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. steel B. screen C. deer D. street
Question 2: A. refers B. permits C. means D. intends

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. idea B. system C. rubber D. plastic
Question 4: A. pollution B. extended C. community D. telephone

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

- Question 5: The bakery smells amazing _____ they bake fresh bread every morning.
A. because of B. despite C. because D. although
Question 6: It doesn't bother me when people have _____ opinions.
A. differ B. different C. differently D. difference
Question 7: The new drug can reduce pain quickly without serious side _____.
A. effects B. areas C. documents D. engines
Question 8: Please be quiet! I _____ to concentrate on my homework now.
A. tried B. have tried C. try D. am trying
Question 9: Too many distractions can make it hard to focus _____ what we're doing.
A. on B. for C. to D. in
Question 10: Noise is a big distraction during your study time, _____?
A. is it B. isn't it C. doesn't it D. hasn't it
Question 11: He studies agricultural engineering to improve farming methods in _____ areas.
A. light B. scary C. secret D. rural
Question 12: Several students _____ food poisoning after eating bread at the school canteen.
A. looked up to B. got on with C. came down with D. ran out of

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following sentence.

- Question 13: We had better establish trust at the beginning of any relationship for it to last long.
A. destroy B. form C. produce D. worship

Mark the letter *A, B, C, or D* on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is *OPPOSITE* in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following sentence.

Question 14: Using too much chemical fertilizer for farming can harm plants and pollute the environment.

- A. damage B. locate C. manage D. benefit

Mark the letter *A, B, C, or D* on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful dialogue in each of the following questions.

Question 15:

- a. **Mai:** That habit might affect your focus during the morning.
b. **An:** Yeah, mornings are always rushed, so I just grab something at school.
c. **Mai:** You've been skipping breakfast a lot recently, haven't you?

- A. c – a – b B. a – b – c C. b – c – a D. c – b – a

Question 16:

- a. **Tuan:** I think online messages are useful in daily life.
b. **Tuan:** That's why I prefer talking directly in serious situations.
c. **Vy:** Me, too. Face-to-face talks help people understand each other better.
d. **Vy:** Yes, but they sometimes cause misunderstandings.

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

Question 17:

- a. **Minh:** I noticed that people speak English differently in different countries.
b. **Hoa:** But with practice, listening becomes easier and more natural.
c. **Hoa:** That's true, and accents can change the way words sound.
d. **Minh:** I agree. We should practise English every day.
e. **Minh:** That's why sometimes it's hard to understand at first.

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

Question 18:

- a. We can choose nearby destinations and stay in affordable places to save money.
b. Many people think that traveling must be expensive, but this is not always true.
c. In fact, a trip does not need to cost a lot of money to be enjoyable.
d. However, we also need to plan carefully to avoid spending too much.
e. Even on a small budget, we can still have enough experiences on a trip.

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

Read the following announcement and mark the letter *A, B, C, or D* on your answer sheet to indicate the best option that fits each of the numbered blanks from 19 to 21.

CAMPING FESTIVAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To celebrate the Founding Anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union (March 26), our school (19) _____ a camping festival *on March 26* at the school playground.

The event will include various exciting activities such as team games, performances, and traditional camp competitions. All students are encouraged to (20) _____ part in the event. However, they (21) _____ follow the school's rules during the festival.

More details will be announced later.

The Youth Union Committee

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- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Question 19: A. has held | B. held | C. will hold | D. was holding |
| Question 20: A. get | B. have | C. make | D. take |
| Question 21: A. must | B. shouldn't | C. might | D. can |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best option that fits each of the numbered blanks from 22 to 26.

When Australia became a country in 1901, it needed a capital. Both Sydney and Melbourne wanted to be it, but the new country didn't want a capital on its (22) _____, but inland. It chose a location about 150 kilometers from the ocean. There was a contest to find a design for the new city. More than a hundred people had a try at creating something and in 1912, American architect Walter Burley Griffin (23) _____.

Griffin planned a garden city (24) _____ is set among various large hills. He also planned a tram system, but this did not get built. Despite winning the contest, the government decided to review all the final designs, choosing which parts of the different designs they liked the best.

Construction started in 1913, but a year later, World War I interrupted building. It took a long time for Canberra (25) _____ into a large city. In 1947, Canberra still only had a population of 15,000. The city only really began to grow in the second half of the 20th century. By 1967, it had a population of more than 100,000 people. It's four times that today. Only the city center and the neighborhoods around it continue to follow the (26) _____ plan.

(Adapted from Skillful 1: Reading & Writing)

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|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| Question 22: A. peak | B. job | C. gap | D. coast |
| Question 23: A. dropped | B. won | C. saved | D. trained |
| Question 24: A. whose | B. who | C. that | D. what |
| Question 25: A. to grow | B. growing | C. grew | D. grow |
| Question 26: A. originally | B. original | C. origin | D. originate |

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 27 to 32.

A Snapchat report shows what 10,000 people think about friends. The people are 13–75 years old, and they are from Australia, France, Germany, India, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, the UK, and the US. People in these countries all say that friends are important. But **they** do not have the same ideas about what a friend is.

Around the world, people want different kinds of friends. In Western countries like the UK, people want friends who are like them. They also want friends who don't judge them. In Asian countries, friends are more different from each other. And it is important for a friend to be clever. The number of friends we have is different in different countries, too. People in Western countries have an average of about three best friends. Many people in the United States say they have only one best friend. In Asia and the Middle East, people have an average of around six best friends.

We can be **close** to family as well as friends. But friends are different. We choose them. And they choose us. We spend time on these relationships. People of all ages everywhere say they really need friends. They say they feel happy and loved after they spend time with friends.

(Adapted from Reflect Reading & Writing 1)

Question 27: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Reasons why family relationships are stronger than friendships
- B. How social media changes the way people make friends
- C. Different ideas about friendship across countries and cultures
- D. The number of friends teenagers have in Western countries

Question 28: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 2 as a characteristic of friends in Western countries?

- A. They want friends who are like them.
- B. Friends won't judge them.
- C. Their friends must be clever.
- D. People usually have a few best friends.

Question 29: The word "they" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. people
- B. countries
- C. friends
- D. the same ideas

Question 30: The word "close" in paragraph 3 is opposite in meaning to _____.

- A. busy
- B. supportive
- C. distant
- D. friendly

Question 31: Which is the correct comparison between family and friends according to the passage?

- A. Family members are always closer than friends.
- B. Friends are more important than family in all cultures.
- C. Unlike family, friendships are chosen by both sides.
- D. Friends can be close to us as well as family.

Question 32: What can be inferred about friendship from the last paragraph?

- A. Friends are mainly chosen based on cultural background.
- B. Friendships are less important than family in daily life.
- C. People rely on friends only when they are young.
- D. Spending time with friends supports people emotionally.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 33: Don't copy your friend's answers; try to solve the problem themselves.

- A
- B
- C
- D

Question 34: Our family tradition is passed down from generation to generation for many years.

- A
- B
- C
- D

Question 35: The school councillor helps students deal with stress and other mental problems.

- A
- B
- C
- D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the given one.

Question 36: We last watched this movie ten years ago.

- A. We haven't watched this movie for ten years.
- B. We didn't watch this movie since ten years ago.
- C. We haven't watched this movie ten years ago.
- D. We don't watch this movie for ten years.

Question 37: 'Can you help me carry these books to the library today?' Mai asked her friend.

- A. Mai asked her friend if he could help her carry those books to the library that day.
- B. Mai asked her friend can he help her carry these books to the library today.
- C. Mai asked her friend if he can help her carry those books to the library today.
- D. Mai asked her friend whether could he help her carry these books to the library that day.

Question 38: It is compulsory for all employees to wear uniforms on weekdays at the office.

- A. All employees don't have to wear uniforms on weekdays at the office.
- B. All employees can wear uniforms on weekdays at the office.
- C. All employees must wear uniforms on weekdays at the office.
- D. All employees should wear uniforms on weekdays at the office.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines the two given ones.

Question 39: The suitcase is very heavy. She can't carry it upstairs.

- A. The suitcase is such heavy that she can't carry it upstairs.
- B. The suitcase is heavy enough for her to carry upstairs.
- C. The suitcase is so heavy to carry upstairs.
- D. The suitcase is too heavy for her to carry upstairs.

Question 40: He studied hard. He didn't get good marks in the test.

- A. Although he studied hard, he didn't get good marks in the test.
- B. Because he studied hard, he didn't get good marks in the test.
- C. Despite he studied hard, he didn't get good marks in the test.
- D. Because of he studied hard, he didn't get good marks in the test.

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	close to something	gần với cái gì
2	come down with	bị bệnh, mắc bệnh
3	continue to do something	tiếp tục làm gì
4	get on with somebody	hòa hợp với, có quan hệ tốt với ai đó
5	look up to somebody	ngưỡng mộ, kính trọng ai
6	pass down	truyền lại (cho thế hệ sau)
7	run out of	hết, cạn kiệt (thứ gì đó)