

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Đề thi đề xuất

(Đề thi gồm 20 trang)

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, kể cả từ điển.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

I. LISTENING (50 POINTS)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 4 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây; mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu. Thí sinh có 20 giây để đọc mỗi phần câu hỏi.
- Mở đầu bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1: Questions 1-7. Complete the form. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Client Details

Name: Andrew Peterson (Example)

Educational Qualification: Degree in 1.....

Previous Job: 2.....

Hobbies: 3.....

Main Skills: 4.....

Expected Salary (\$): 5.....

Can start: 6.....

Other languages: 7.....

Your answer

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Part 2. You will hear a student called Jon talking about Llama, an animal that comes from South America.. For questions 8-15, complete the sentences.

Llama

Jon says that you can tell llamas and alpacas apart by the shape of their
8 . _____.

Jon discovered that the wild ancestor of the llama was mostly
9 ._____ in colour.

In ancient times, domesticated llamas could often be found working in
10._____ areas.

Jon says that the word 11 ._____ is most commonly used to describe llamas.

Jon found out that llamas that are trained properly would only kick and spit when they feel 12 _____.

Jon describes the noise llamas use to communicate as a 13 _____.

Jon says that llama fleece is popular with weavers because it doesn't contain any 14_____.

The most common goods made from llama hair are 15_____

Your answer

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Part 3: Listen to the news and decide whether the statements are TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN.

16. The value of dollars has reached its highest point since the 2010s.

17. In every national central bank, there is a huge amount of dollars.

18. The demand for dollars is high since many countries rely on it for trade and transaction.

19. A haven is an asset that decreases its value during the economic crisis.

20. Citizens in the US can purchase imported goods with more affordable prices when the dollar is strong.

Your answer

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Part 4

You will hear an interview in which two professional set designers share their experience of working in the theatre. For questions 21-25, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

21. Neil first decided to become a set designer when

A the first time he went to the theater with his parents.

B at his drama course at university.

C he was asked to help out on a student production.

D he gave up on his childhood dream of becoming an actor.

22. What does Neil say about working as an assistant set designer?

A He did it because he was in need on money.

B He believed it would help him find new professional connections.

C He was too young to take full advantage of it at first.

D He appreciated the opportunity to get some practical experience.

23. Vivienne believes that when you start working on a new production, the most important aspect is

A establishing a working relationship with the director.

B agreeing on how much you want to change the scenery.

C having genuine interest in the play.

D trying some sketches beforehand.

24. Why does Vivienne prefer simultaneous work on several productions?

A She finds that it stimulates her creativity.

B She believes that it makes more sense financially.

- C It means she doesn't have to be on all opening nights.
 D It helps her get her mind off problems in other productions.
25. Vivienne doesn't share Neil's opinion that reviews are
 A something set designers shouldn't be too worried about.
 B can be unreasonably critical or biased towards a designer's set.
 C annoying whenever the set isn't mentioned in it.
 D flattering when the set is specifically mentioned

Your answer

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II. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (30 POINTS)

Part 1: Choose the answer A, B, C, or D that best completes each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)

- Celebrities feel special when they are surrounded by a(n) _____ of loyal followers.
 A. brigade B. **entourage** C. fraternity D. squad
- Millions of people left Italy for the USA during the Italian _____ of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
 A. clique B. **diaspora** C. horde D. troupe
- Faye sang in the school _____ but she didn't think her voice was particularly good.
 A. **choir** B. pack C. posse D. throng
- It would set a bad _____ if we changed the rules just for one student.
 A. precaution B. infringement C. **precedent** D. manifestation
- I'm sure there's a definite _____ of envy in her nasty comments about you.
 A. factor B. ingredient C. component D. **element**
- In the _____ of just two days, her whole life changed.
 A. interval B. **space** C. spell D. duration
- The thieves took _____ when they heard a police car approaching.
 A. retreat B. **flight** C. escape D. getaway
- Afterwards, when I _____ on the events of that day, I could hardly believe what had happened.

A. contemplated B. reviewed C. **reflected** D. weighed

9. My manager is a typical working mother who has to deal with _____ activities every day.

A. miscellaneous B. **multifarious** C. many D. manifold

10. Naylor was one of those men who _____ to the challenge of danger.

A. raise B. **rise** C. ride D. arise

11. Like more and more women, she believes marriage would _____ her style.

A. restricts B. impedes C. obstructs D. **cramps**

12. He's not nearly such a good writer as he's _____ up to be.

A. creased B. **cracked** C. lined D. valued

13. The employees are _____ a rally in the city centre to demand higher wages.

A. making B. performing C. staging D. presenting

14. We hurried back to our car as we saw the clouds _____ over the mountains.

A. rolling in B. holding off C. beating down D. bucketing down

15. The challenges Ann encountered while assisting the medical charity in Africa brought _____ the best in her personality.

A. up B. out C. about D. around

Your answers:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | | | | | |

Part 2. For question 1-5. Mistake correction (5pts)

1. for the vast majority of people wishing to travel, the decisive factor in their choice of holiday destination is cost.

2. Jane was not that the landlady had imagined she was.

3. increasing the number of ferry crossings to the island from the mainland had the desirable effect of attracting more visitors.

4. The two boys were caught stealing the exam papers from the teachers' room, so they definitely deserved being suspended from school.

5. All complaints about the defective goods should be dealt with in a time manner.

Part 3: Give the correct form of each given word to complete the following sentences.

Write your answers in the numbered boxes. (10 points)

1. He was a modest and _____ man who never gave the impression that he knew all the answers. (ASSUME)
2. British traditions often reveal elements of the islands' Celtic _____. (HEIR)
3. Songs are a(n) _____ part of most of our traditions, as is cake. (PRESENT)
4. They have little _____ of people who do not observe the local traditions. (TOLERATE)
5. Some of their customs come from a _____ fear of the dark. (ROOT)
6. The school is acknowledged as providing equal access and _____ to a rich and varied curriculum. (TITLE)
7. In China, the persistence of a(n) _____ currency has over the years effectively subsidised exports. (VALUE)
8. Before the war the _____ output was produced in mass for a prospective demand. (PONDER)
9. Your deposit will be returned to you at the end of the _____. (TENANT)
10. He is a perfectionist and has an acute fear of _____. (MEDIocre)

III. READING (60/200)

Part 1: Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D which best fits each gap in the following passage. (10 points)

This passage is about revision course

Students who want to retake exams or those who hope to bump up their grades to get into a good university often opt to spend the spring holiday before the exam period doing revision courses. Various colleges and educational institutions run these courses and (1) _____ that they can be more effective than allowing students to revise (2) _____. Advocates for such crammers" as they are popularly known, (3) _____ that even a few days' focused revision can help students achieve the grades they need. However, many educators question (4) _____ such courses are really necessary, and point out that it is the school's responsibility to prepare students for exams. Head teacher advise parents (5) _____ spending a lot of money on revision courses without first making sure they are tailor-made to their children's needs.

Students who benefit from the change of environment and the relative lack of distractions (6) _____ that they aren't disciplined enough to study as effectively on their own. Parents should be (7) _____ that sooner or later their offspring will have to fend for themselves and those who need such motivation to study might be (8) _____ lost when it comes to a university course! Also, they should not expect miracles: those students who have (9) _____ to study all year are beyond help and parents should be (10) _____ from pressuring such students into academic careers.

Source: close-up 2-p117

1. A. urge B. **claim** C. assume D. recommend
2. A. **alone** B. lone C. together D. themselves
3. A. inform B. doubt C. assure D. **insist**
4. A. that B. **whether** C. if D. when
5. A. **against** B. that C. if D. when
6. A. propose B. tell C. **admit** D. convince
7. A. **reminded** B. suggested C. promised D. explained
8. A. entirely B. **rather** C. too D. fully
9. A. avoid B. resisted C. **refused** D. denied
10. A. stopped B. **discouraged** C. encouraged D. forbidden

Your answers:

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|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |

Part 2: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (10 points)

The company's secret (1) _____ is what populates its For You Page, which predicts the videos that will (2) _____ a viewer's interest. It is, quite literally, the trillion

dollar question: how did TikTok go from a niche social network for lip-syncing teens to the most popular app in the western world, threatening to knock Facebook (3) _____ its perch entirely, in just a few short years? There are no end of possible answers, and TikTok (4) _____ its phenomenal success to a host of canny choices: easy-to-use video creation tools blurred the line between (5) _____ and consumer far more than YouTube had ever managed; a vast library of (6) _____ music allowed teens to soundtrack their clips without fear of copyright strikes; a billion-dollar advertising (7) _____ across Facebook and Instagram bought new users as quickly as Zuckerberg’s company would send them (8) _____. But the most powerful tool TikTok has to grab users and keep them (9) _____ is the company’s feted “For You Page”, the FYP, and the (10) _____ that populates it.

Your answers:

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|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |

Part 3. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in the box provided. (10p)

COMMUNICATING WITH THE FUTURE

In the 1980s the United States Department of Energy was looking for suitable sites to bury radioactive waste material generated by its nuclear energy programs. The government was considering burying the dangerous wastes in deep underground **chambers** in remote desert areas. The problem, however, was that nuclear waste remains highly radioactive for thousands of years. The commission entrusted with tackling the problem of waste disposal was aware that the dangers posed by radioactive emissions must be communicated to our descendants of at least 10,000 years hence. So the task became one of finding a way to tell future societies about the risk posed by these deadly deposits.

Of course, human society in the distant future may be well aware of the hazards of radiation. Technological advances may one day provide the solutions to this dilemma. But the belief in constant technological advancement is based on our perceptions of advances made throughout history and prehistory. We cannot be sure that society won’t have slipped backward into an age of barbarism due to any of several catastrophic events, whether the

result of nature such as the onset of a new ice age or perhaps mankind's failure to solve the **scourges** of war and pollution. In the event of global catastrophe, it is quite possible that humans of the distant future will be on the far side of a broken link of communication and technological understanding.

The problem then becomes how to inform our descendants that they must avoid areas of potential radioactive seepage given that they may not understand any currently existing language and may have no historical or cultural memory. So, any message indicated to future reception and decipherment must be as universally understandable as possible.

It was soon realized by the specialists assigned the task of devising the communication system that material in which the message was written might not physically endure the great lengths of time demanded. The second law of thermodynamics shows that all material disintegrates over time. Even computers that might carry the message cannot be expected to endure long enough. Besides, electricity supplies might not be available in 300 generations. Other media storage methods were considered and rejected for similar reasons.

The task force under the linguist Thomas Sebeok finally agreed that no foolproof way would be found to send a message across so many generations and have it survive physically and be decipherable by a people with few cultural similarities to us. Given this restriction, Sebeok suggested the only possible solution was the formation of a committee of guardians of knowledge. **Its** task would be to dedicate itself to maintaining and passing the knowledge of the whereabouts and dangers of the nuclear waste deposits. This so-called atomic priesthood would be entrusted with keeping knowledge of this tradition alive through millennia and developing the tradition into a kind of mythical taboo forbidding people to tamper in a way with the nuclear waste sites. Only the initiated atomic priesthood of experts would have the scientific knowledge to fully understand the danger. Those outside the priesthood would be kept away by a combination of rituals and legends designed to warn off intruders.

This proposal has been criticized because of the possibility of a break in continuity of the original message. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that any warning or sanction passed on for millennia would be obeyed, nor that it could survive with its original meaning intact. To counterbalance this possibility, Sebeok's group proposed a "relay system" in which information is passed on over relatively short periods of time, just three

generations ahead. The message then to be renewed and redesigned if necessary for the following three generations and so on over the required time span. In this way information could be relayed into the future and avoid the possibility of physical degradation.

A second defect is more difficult to dismiss, however. This is the problem of social exclusiveness brought about through possession of vital knowledge. Critics point out that the atomic priesthood could use its secret knowledge to control those who are scientifically ignorant. The establishment of such an association of insiders holding powerful knowledge not available except in mythic form to nonmembers would be a dangerous precedent for future social developments.

1. The word "**chambers**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. partitions B. openings C. cavities D. fissures
2. What problem faced the commission assigned to deal with the burial of nuclear waste?
A. How to reduce the radioactive life of nuclear waste materials
B. How to form a committee that could adequately express various nuclear risks
C. How to notify future generations of the risks of nuclear contamination
D. How to choose burial sites so as to minimize dangers to people
3. In paragraph 2, the author explains the possible circumstances of future societies _____.
A. to warn about the possible natural catastrophe
B. to question the value of advances
C. to highlight humankind's inability to resolve problems
D. to demonstrate the reason why nuclear hazards must be communicated
4. The word "**scourges**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. pressures B. afflictions C. worries D. annoyances
5. In paragraph 4, the author mentions the second law of thermodynamics _____.
A. to support the view that nuclear waste will disperse with time
B. to show that knowledge can be sustained over millennia
C. to give the basic scientific reason behind the breakdown of material objects
D. to contrast the potential life span of knowledge with that of material objects

6. The word "**Its**" in paragraph 5 refers to _____.

- A. knowledge B. committee C. solution D. guardians

7. In paragraph 5, why is the proposed committee of guardians referred to as the "**atomic priesthood**"?

- A. Because they would be an exclusive group with knowledge about nuclear waste sites.
B. Because they would use rituals and legends to maintain their exclusiveness
C. Because they would be an exclusive religious order
D. Because they would develop mythical taboos surrounding their traditions

8. According to the author, why did the task force under Sebeok propose a relay system for passing on information?

- A. To show that Sebeok 's ideas created more problems than they solved
B. To support the belief that breaks in communication are inevitable over time
C. To contrast Sebeok's ideas with those proposed by his main critics
D. To compensate for the fact that meaning will not stable over long periods of time

9. According to paragraph 7, the second defect of the atomic priesthood proposal is that it could lead to _____.

- A. the nonmembers turning knowledge into dangerous mythical forms
B. the possible misuse of exclusive knowledge
C. the establishment of a scientifically ignorant society
D. the priesthood's criticism of points concerning vital knowledge

10. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as difficulties in devising a communication system with the future EXCEPT _____.

- A. the failure to maintain communication link
B. the loss of knowledge about today's civilization
C. the inability of materials to endure over time
D. the exclusiveness of priesthood

Your answers:

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|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |

Part 4: Read the passage and do the tasks that follow. (10 points)

Psychology and personality ASSESSMENT

A

Our daily lives are largely made up of contacts with other people, during which we are constantly making judgments of their personalities and accommodating our behaviour to them in accordance with these judgments. A casual meeting of neighbours on the street, an employer giving instructions to an employee, a mother telling her children how to behave, a journey in a train where strangers eye one another without exchanging a word – all these involve mutual interpretations of personal qualities.

B

Success in many vocations largely depends on skill in sizing up people. It is important not only to such professionals as the clinical psychologist, the psychiatrist or the social worker, but also to the doctor or lawyer in dealing with their clients, the businessman trying to outwit his rivals, the salesman with potential customers, the teacher with his pupils, not to speak of the pupils judging their teacher. Social life, indeed, would be impossible if we did not, to some extent, understand, and react to the motives and qualities of those we meet; and clearly we are sufficiently accurate for most practical purposes, although we also recognize that misinterpretations easily arise – particularly on the part of others who judge us!

C

Errors can often be corrected as we go along. But whenever we are pinned down to a definite decision about a person, which cannot easily be revised through his ‘feed-back’, the inadequacies of our judgments become apparent. The hostess who wrongly thinks that the Smiths and the Joneses will get on well together can do little to retrieve the success of her party. A school or a business may be saddled for years with an undesirable member of staff, because the selection committee which interviewed him for a quarter of an hour misjudged his personality.

D

Just because the process is so familiar and taken for granted, It has aroused little scientific curiosity until recently. Dramatists, writers and artists throughout the centuries have excelled in the portrayal of character, but have seldom stopped to ask how they, or we, get to know people, or how accurate is our knowledge. However, the popularity of such unscientific systems as Lavater's physiognomy in the eighteenth century, Gall's phrenology in the nineteenth, and of handwriting interpretations by graphologists, or palm-readings by Gypsies, show that people are aware of weaknesses in their judgments and desirous of better methods of diagnosis. It is natural that they should turn to psychology for help, in the belief that psychologists are specialists in 'human nature'.

E

This belief is hardly justified: for the primary aim of psychology had been to establish the general laws and principles underlying behaviour and thinking, rather than to apply these to concrete problems of the individual person. A great many professional psychologists still regard it as their main function to study the nature of learning, perception and motivation in the abstracted or average human being, or in lower organisms, and consider it premature to put so young a science to practical uses. They would disclaim the possession of any superior skill in judging their fellow-men. Indeed, being more aware of the difficulties than is the non-psychologist, they may be more reluctant to commit themselves to definite predictions or decisions about other people. Nevertheless, to an increasing extent psychologists are moving into educational, occupational, clinical and other applied fields, where they are called upon to use their expertise for such purposes as fitting the education or job to the child or adult, and the person to the job, Thus a considerable proportion of their activities consists of personality assessment.

F

The success of psychologists in personality assessment has been limited, in comparison with what they have achieved in the fields of abilities and training, with the result that most people continue to rely on unscientific methods of assessment. In recent times there has been a tremendous amount of work on personality tests, and on carefully controlled experimental studies of personality. Investigations of personality by Freudian and other 'depth' psychologists have an even longer history. And yet psychology seems to be no nearer to providing society with practicable techniques which are sufficiently reliable and accurate to win general acceptance. The soundness of the methods of psychologists in the

field of personality assessment and the value of their work are under constant fire from other psychologists, and it is far from easy to prove their worth.

G

The growth of psychology has probably helped responsible members of society to become more aware of the difficulties of assessment. But it is not much use telling employers, educationists and judges how inaccurately they diagnose the personalities with which they have to deal unless psychologists are sure that they can provide something better. Even when university psychologists themselves appoint a new member of staff, they almost always resort to the traditional techniques of assessing the candidates through interviews, past records, and testimonials, and probably make at least as many bad appointments as other employers do. However, a large amount of experimental development of better methods has been carried out since 1940 by groups of psychologists in the Armed Services and in the Civil Service, and by such organizations as the (British) National Institute of Industrial Psychology and the American Institute of Research.

List of Headings

- i. The advantage of an intuitive approach to personality assessment
- ii. Overall theories of personality assessment rather than valuable guidance
- iii. The consequences of poor personality assessment
- iv. Differing views on the importance of personality assessment
- v. Success and failure in establishing an approach to personality assessment
- vi. Everyone makes personality assessments
- vii. Acknowledgement of the need for improvement in personality assessment
- viii. Little progress towards a widely applicable approach to personality assessment
- ix. The need for personality assessments to be well-judged
- x. The need for a different kind of research into personality assessment

Example: Paragraph A-vi, Paragraph G: v

- 1. Paragraph B
- 2. Paragraph C
- 3. Paragraph D
- 4. Paragraph E
- 5. Paragraph F

Questions 22-26

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage

YES, if the statement agrees with the views of the writer.

NO, if the statement contradicts the views of the writer.

NOT GIVEN, if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

6. People often feel that they have been wrongly assessed.

7. Unscientific systems of personality assessment have been of some use.

8. People make false assumptions about the expertise of psychologists.

9. It is likely that some psychologists are no better than anyone else at assessing personality.

10. Research since 1940 has been based on the acceptance of previous theories.

Part 5: You are going to read part of a blog on the internet, where four people have sent in account of their earliest childhood memories. For questions 1-10, choose from the people A-D. The people may be chosen more than once. (10pts)

MEMORIES OF OUR CHILDHOOD

A- MICHAEL RICHARDON: My earliest memory is of being held on someone's lap on a porch swing in front of my great grandmother's farm house. I was describing the memory once to my mother and I gave her a walkthrough of the house, the layout of the rooms and the memory of two bench swings facing each other on each side of the front door on the porch. My mum got kind of quiet and then called my grandmother to verify a date and told me that I was describing a house that was sold when I was 18 months old. I still have never seen a picture of the front of the house to verify for myself but I'll take my grandmother's word for it.

B-MARY O'MALLEY: The first thing I recall must have happened right after my family moved to our second flat. I was somewhere between 18 months and 2 years old and just gotten my first "grown-up bed" which I kept falling out of. Since we didn't have one of those side-rails so prevalent today, mom got creative and put the vinyl high back chairs around my bed like a fort. I woke up one morning to find myself slowly falling from the bed-the chair pushing out away from me in slow-motion. I thought this was great fun to fall out of bed so slowly! I remember crawling (because I was sleeping and being silly not because I couldn't walk) to find mom in her bright sunny room, working at her desk on some bills.

C- MARTIN GREEN: The earliest thing I can remember is sitting in the crib, in a house we moved out of when I was about nine months old, and leaning to try to see my mother in

the kitchen, right across from my door. That is the only clear memory I have from that house, but I have many from the one we lived in for the following year. Once when I was in my twenties I walked into a public place with my mother and stopped and said, “we used to have this tile in our kitchen.” She looked at it for a minute, then looked at me as if she was expecting it and said, “We moved out of that house before you were two.” I guess you to get to know the floor pretty well when you’re only two feet tall!

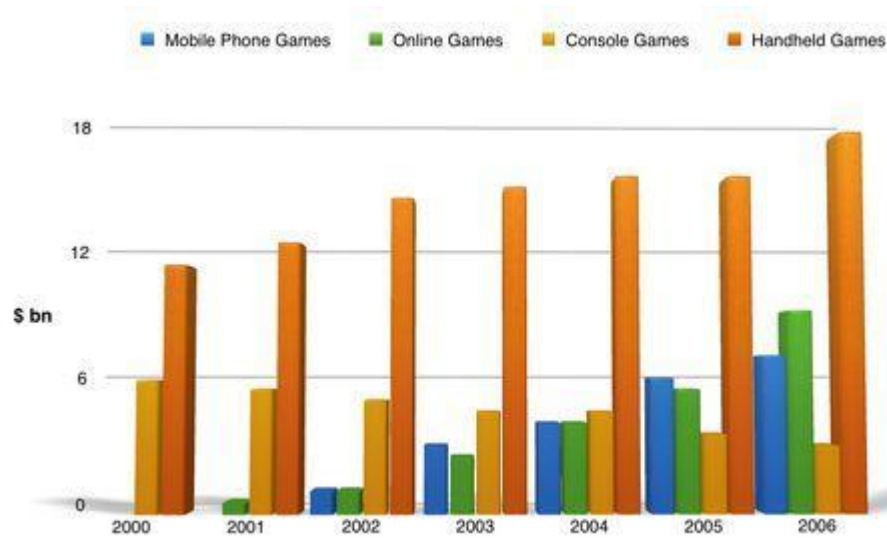
D- ANN CLARK: I know a lot of people have clear memories of their early childhood. I don’t. instead they are flashes of events over a period of time. Some of the events were major and some were minor. Despite my dislike for the sun they are all sun-drenched- I don’t have many memories of winter in my early years, and I’m not sure why that is. The first big memory I have does have a date attached: christmas Day when I was six. We weren’t able to make our annual trip to the coast that year because of financial restraints, so we were watching the news on the TV. What I saw was horrible. A child standing by a destroyed house, clutching a doll, with tangled tinsel all around her. The night before Cyclone Tracy had destroyed 70 percent of a nearby town. I also remember the red cross vans going up our street getting donations, and the town hall where the donations were being collected. It seemed like the goods were piled to the roof.

Source: succesful 10 FCE practice test- test 9-part 7

Which person:

1. _____ has a memory that involved not having something in their room?
2. _____ has their age at the time of memory verified by someone?
3. _____ has an upsetting early memory?
4. _____ had the earliest first memory?
5. _____ surprised a relative with their memory?
6. _____ remembers a parent working?
7. _____ does not have clear and detailed early memories?
8. _____ recognised something years later?
9. _____ remembers a positive feeling?
10. _____ remembers one season more than others?

IV. WRITING (60 POINTS)

[illegible]

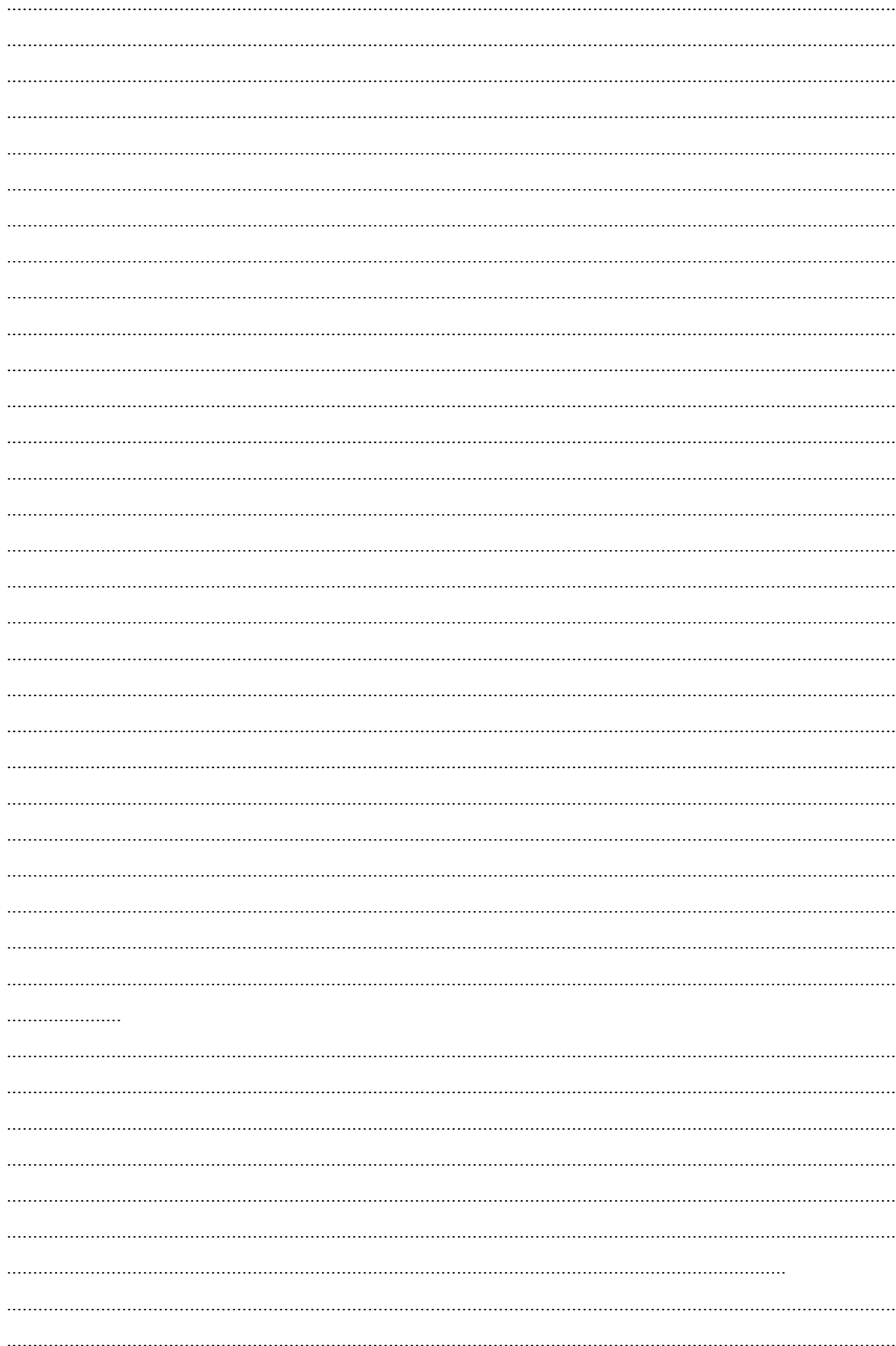
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Part 2: Essay writing (40 points)

Write an essay on the following topic.

It is generally believed that education is of vital importance to individual development and the well-being of societies. What should education consist of to fulfil both these functions?

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.



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Người ra đề: Đặng Thị Hương
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