

- d. Jake: Absolutely! This is a critical time for us to speak up.
e. Jake: Yes, I'm concerned about the impact it'll have on our community.
A. d-b-a-e-c B. c-b-e-a-d C. d-e-a-b-c D. c-d-e-b-a

Question 15:

Dear Thao,

- a. I hope this message finds you all well and that you read the teacher's announcement regarding no extra classes next week.
b. Moreover, have you all thought about organizing a study group to help us stay focused and motivated?
c. I can't wait to catch up on some reading and finally get to those assignments we've been putting off!
d. Thanks so much for your support; it's exactly what I needed to stay on track with my studies!
e. I would really appreciate it if you could share any study tips or strategies you have for keeping up with the material during this time off.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Hoang

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

Question 16:

- a. Constantly switching jobs can hinder the development of deep professional relationships, making it difficult for employees to build a strong network of colleagues and mentors over time.
b. While changing jobs frequently can offer new experiences and opportunities, it may also lead to a certain number of drawbacks.
c. Moreover, individuals who frequently change jobs may miss out on the chance to gain valuable expertise in a specific field.
d. Furthermore, frequent job changes can be viewed negatively by potential employers, who may question a candidate's commitment and reliability when reviewing their work history.
e. Therefore, while job mobility has its advantages, the drawbacks of regularly switching jobs should be carefully considered to ensure long-term career success and stability.

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

Question 17:

- a. This important holiday is celebrated with various festivities, including parades, cultural performances, and fireworks, which bring the community together in a joyful atmosphere.
b. Furthermore, schools and local organizations often organize events that educate the younger generation about the significance of this day, helping them appreciate their national identity and heritage.
c. In conclusion, Hanoi's Liberation Day is not only a time for celebration but also a moment to unite as a community and recognize the importance of their shared history.
d. Many people take this opportunity to reflect on the rich history of their city and to honor the sacrifices made by previous generations for the freedom and prosperity of Vietnam.
e. Every year on October 10th, Hanoi celebrates Liberation Day with great enthusiasm and pride, marking the day when the city was freed from foreign control and welcomed a new era of independence.

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

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.

The COVID-19 pandemic brought significant changes to university life around the world. Classes that were once held in person were moved online, and students had to adjust to virtual learning. This sudden shift meant that (18) _____. For some, online learning was convenient, allowing them to study from home, but others found it challenging to stay motivated and focused.

Another major change was the lack of social activities. Universities, (19) _____, had to cancel events, clubs, and gatherings to prevent the spread of the virus. This left many students feeling isolated, as they could no longer meet friends or participate in extracurricular activities. The sense of community, which is often a big part of university life, was lost during this time, (20) _____.

Despite these challenges, the pandemic also taught students how to adapt to new circumstances. Many students learned valuable skills, such as time management and independent study techniques, (21) _____. We can address this by continuing to improve online learning platforms and offering more mental health support to help students manage stress. Equipped with these resources, (22) _____.

Question 18:

- A. everyone quickly adjusted, and there were no challenges in adapting to virtual learning
- B. many students no longer had face-to-face interactions with their professors and classmates
- C. students had much more free time, as online classes required less participation and effort
- D. students no longer needed to study as hard, since online classes were much easier than in-person ones

Question 19:

- A. whose campuses were usually full of life and energy
- B. to usually keep their campuses full of life and energy
- C. that drive campuses to become full of life and energy
- D. giving rise to campuses usually full of life and energy

Question 20:

- A. that made it difficult for students to maintain a balance between their academic and social lives
- B. making it difficult for students to maintain a balance between their academic and social lives
- C. of which students have difficulty maintaining a balance between their academic and social lives
- D. was made difficult for students to maintain a balance between their academic and social lives

Question 21:

- A. even though most of them preferred traditional classrooms and found online learning ineffective
- B. but many felt overwhelmed by the transition and struggled to keep up with their coursework
- C. despite continuing to struggle with the basics of online communication and learning
- D. while simultaneously becoming more comfortable with technology and online tools

Question 22:

- A. future challenges will motivate students to get prepared to tackle challenges in their academic journeys
- B. students are bound to get prepared to tackle future challenges in their academic journeys
- C. preparedness is evident among students to tackle future challenges in their academic journeys
- D. academic journeys may also bring about challenges so that students learn to get prepared to tackle

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.

As coronavirus continues to spread at an **alarming** rate, employees might be asked to work from home. Schools have already been forced to close over the virus and it has been suggested that employers apply the same strategies to protect their workforce. So what can you do to stay productive if you suddenly have to work from your own house?

To begin with, be prepared and don't just wait until you're told to stay home. Find every computer or laptop software you need in order to maintain your productivity. Save any important sources and links on the Internet, phone numbers and other essential information. Additionally, managers should make sure that employees have the necessary tools to continue working from home and try to **keep track of** their progress on a regular basis.

Another thing you need to do is to set up a personal workspace at home. For some, a home office might mean an entire room while for others, **it** can just be a kitchen table. Technically, you can choose anywhere with a flat surface and where the internet can work, but try and make it as distraction-free as possible.

Finally, be prepared for remote meetings. **Before the meeting, everyone should have an agenda so that they know what will be discussed.** Managers must also make sure that everyone has a chance to speak and contribute ideas during the meeting by telling them things like: "I will start on this issue, and then I want Alex to talk about that issue, and after that it will be Mary's turn to speak..." at the start of the meeting. This will also make sure that people will not interrupt each other, especially in meetings with more than 5 participants.

(Adapted from edition.cnn.com)

Question 23: The word **alarming** in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. confusing
- B. provoking
- C. worrying
- D. groundbreaking

Question 24: The phrase **keep track of** in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. relieve
- B. attend
- C. control
- D. dismiss

Question 25: According to the passage, all of the following are things that employees should save and prepare in advance for remote working EXCEPT _____.

- A. computer softwares
- B. Internet sources
- C. phone numbers
- D. flat surfaces

Question 26: The word **it** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. home
- B. office
- C. room
- D. table

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

- A. A detailed schedule should be provided to attendees after the meeting.
- B. Participants should avoid bringing personal matters into the meeting.
- C. All participants must receive the topics beforehand to prepare for the discussion.
- D. It is essential that participants create their own agenda before the meeting.

Question 28: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Managers must ensure employees set up a home office in a distraction-free room.
- B. Employees should wait for instructions from their employers before preparing to work from home.
- C. A personal workspace at home can be any flat surface with internet access.
- D. Remote meetings do not require participants to have an agenda in advance.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer describe how remote meetings should be conducted?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer mention the importance of having necessary tools to continue working from home?

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

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.

[I] Is comprehension the same whether a person reads a text onscreen or on paper? And are listening and viewing content as effective as reading the written version? [II] According to researchers, the answers to both questions seem to be “no”. [III]

When reading texts of several hundred words or more, learning is generally more successful when it’s on paper than on screen, as confirmed by a **cascade** of research. [IV] The benefits of print is particularly notable when experimenters move from posing simple tasks like identifying the main idea in a reading passage to harder ones like such as inferring ideas. Many studies also show that although many students think they’ll get higher scores on a digital reading test, they actually score higher when they read printed passages. Some other studies asked how college students perceived their overall learning when they used print or digital reading materials, and the vast majority judged reading on paper as better for concentration, learning and remembering than reading digitally. These major differences are partly related to paper’s physical properties. With paper, we can actually touch the pages and words with our hands, and we also usually link our memory of details and ideas that we have read to how far into the book they were and or where **they** were on the page. Another possible factor is what researchers call the “shallowing hypothesis.” According to this theory, people approach digital texts with the same mindset as that when they browse social media sites, and devote less mental effort than when they read printed texts. Meanwhile, psychologists have also demonstrated that when adults read news stories, they remember more of the content than if they listen to recordings with the same information. Researchers found **similar** results with university students reading an article versus listening to a podcast of the text, and a related study confirms that students lose focus more when listening to audio than when reading. **Research on learning from video versus text echoes what we see with audio.** For example, researchers in Spain found that fourth through sixth graders who read texts showed far more mental engagement with the material than those watching videos, and the authors suspect this is because they associate video with entertainment, not learning.

Digital texts, audio and video all have educational roles, especially when providing resources not available in print. However, for maximizing learning, educators should never assume all media are the same, even when they contain identical words.

(Adapted from theconversation.com)

Question 31: Where in paragraphs 1 and 2 does the following sentence best fit?

How does the retention rate of information compare between digital and print formats?

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

Question 32: The word **cascade** in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. flock
- B. army
- C. host
- D. crowd

Question 33: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason why reading on paper is generally more successful than reading on screen?

- A. The physical properties of paper enhance memory retention.
- B. Reading digital texts requires more mental effort than reading printed texts.

- C. Students tend to think they will score better on digital reading tests.
 D. Reading on paper helps with deeper cognitive engagement compared to digital texts.

Question 34: The word *they* in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. major differences B. details and ideas C. pages and words D. physical properties

Question 35: Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?

- A. The physical characteristics of paper enhance memory retention, while digital texts can lead to superficial reading.
 B. Reading on paper is always better than reading on digital devices, regardless of the content being read.
 C. Students are more likely to remember details when reading digital texts due to their interactive features.
 D. People find it easier to concentrate when reading printed texts compared to digital formats because they can touch the pages.

Question 36: The word *similar* in paragraph 4 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. divergent B. consistent C. uniform D. enormous

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

- A. The results of learning through video and text are very different from those of audio learning.
 B. Learning from video is more effective than learning from text, which is not different from audio learning.
 C. Research comparing video learning to text learning reveals similar patterns found in audio learning studies.
 D. The research on video learning does not align with the findings from audio studies.

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

- A. Most college students think reading digitally is less effective than reading on paper.
 B. When reading on paper, we can connect our memory of ideas to where they are on a page.
 C. Adults who read news stories can better remember the information that they obtain.
 D. The study in Spain showed that students at all levels do not engage very well with videos.

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

- A. A lot of students usually underestimate their ability to accurately understand passages in tests.
 B. For students in college, reading texts on screen could considerably reduce focus and memory.
 C. If people stop using social media entirely, they will likely benefit more from reading digitally.
 D. Fourth graders in Spain might engage more with videos if they believe videos are for learning.

Question 40: Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- A. Research indicates that digital texts, audio, and video are equally effective for learning, with no significant differences in comprehension among them.
 B. Reading on paper enhances learning compared to digital formats, and comprehension from audio and video is generally lower than from written texts.
 C. Listening and viewing content are superior methods for learning compared to reading printed texts, especially for complex materials
 D. While digital media has educational value, reading from paper is more effective for learning, and people tend to engage less with audio and video formats

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

NEW WORDS AND PHRASES

STT	Từ vựng	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
1	commit to memory	/kə'mɪt tə'meməri/	ghi nhớ, học thuộc lòng
2	make the most of your time	/meɪk ðə moʊst əv jɔ:ɹ taɪm/	tận dụng tối đa thời gian của bạn
3	on top of	/ɒn'tɒp əv/	thêm vào, bên cạnh
4	compile	/kəm'paɪl/	biên soạn, tổng hợp
5	outcome	/'aʊtkʌm/	kết quả
6	outbreak	/'aʊtbreɪk/	sự bùng phát
7	outlook	/'aʊtlʊk/	triển vọng, quan điểm (+ on)

8	output	/'aʊtpʊt/	sản lượng, đầu ra
9	backlash	/'bækklæʃ/	phản ứng dữ dội
10	hinder	/'hɪndə/	cản trở
11	drawback	/'drɔːbæk/	hạn chế, nhược điểm
12	expertise	/,ɛkspɜː'tiːz/	chuyên môn
13	sacrifice	/'sækrɪfaɪs/	sự hy sinh
14	era	/'ɪərə/	thời đại
15	adjust	/ə'dʒʌst/	điều chỉnh
16	shift	/ʃɪft/	sự thay đổi
17	overwhelmed	/,oʊvər'hwelmd/	quá tải, choáng ngợp
18	transition	/træn'zɪʃn/	sự chuyển đổi
19	keep track of	/ki:p træk ʌv/	theo dõi, quản lý
20	agenda	/ə'dʒendə/	chương trình nghị sự, lịch trình
21	groundbreaking	/'graʊnd breɪkɪŋ/	đột phá
22	cascade	/kæs'keɪd/	chuỗi liên tiếp, thác nước
23	remote	/'riːmoʊt/	xa xôi, từ xa
24	perceive	/'pɜːsi:v/	nhận thức, cảm nhận
25	shallow	/'ʃæləʊ/	nông cạn
26	hypothesis	/'haɪpəθəʊsɪs/	giả thuyết
27	approach	/ə'prəʊtʃ/	tiếp cận
28	divergent	/'daɪvɜːrdʒənt/	khác biệt, tách biệt
29	engage with	/'ɪn'geɪdʒ wɪð/	tương tác với
30	obtain	/əb'teɪn/	đạt được