



Springboard
English

SPRINGBOARD EDUCATION - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN

CÓ ĐÁP ÁN & GIẢI THÍCH CHI TIẾT

SÁCH TỔNG HỢP ĐỀ THI CHUYÊN ANH VÀO 10 NĂM 2024 (TẬP 5)

TÀI LIỆU SỬ DỤNG CÔNG KHAI



ABOUT SPRINGBOARD

Springboard là **trung tâm định hướng ôn thi Chuyên Anh & HSG** các cấp (Huyện/Tỉnh/Thành/Quốc Gia/Olympic 30-4/Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ). Springboard hướng đến nhóm học sinh từ lớp 7 - lớp 12 có niềm đam mê với bộ môn tiếng Anh và mong muốn chinh chiến những đấu trường HSG:

- Tại Springboard, các lớp học đều được dẫn dắt bởi mentors cựu học sinh chuyên Anh tại các trường THPT chuyên top đầu toàn quốc; đạt giải cao trong các kì thi Học Sinh Giỏi Quốc Gia/Tỉnh-Thành; IELTS ≥ 8.0 .
- Đào tạo bài bản từng kĩ năng trong Anh Chuyên với phương pháp mới lạ, liên tục được đổi mới từ giáo trình dạy ngôn ngữ ở các đại học quốc tế trên khắp thế giới.
- Lớp học truyền cảm hứng, hướng tới thay đổi mentees từ bên trong, từ các bài học Phát Triển Bản Thân và Định Hướng Phát Triển Giáo Dục Dài Hạn

Các **lớp học đang diễn ra** tại Springboard bao gồm:

- HSG Anh 8
- HSG Anh 9
- Chuyên Anh lên 10
- HSG Anh huyện/thành/tỉnh bậc THPT
- NEC Foundation - NEC Intermediate (Ôn thi đội tuyển HSGQG, Olympic 30/4)
- NEC Intensive (Ôn thi chọn HSGQG)

Tại Springboard, các lớp học có sĩ số tối đa 15 học sinh/lớp để đảm bảo kết quả học viên tốt nhất.

Xem thêm thông tin về Springboard tại

- Website chính thức: **springboard.vn**
- **Brochure** chính thức 2025

Quý phụ huynh/quý thầy cô/các em học sinh có thể truy cập các kênh sau để cập nhật tài liệu mới nhất từ Nhà Xuân:

- **Facebook page Springboard English**: Trang Facebook chính thức
- **Website học liệu của Springboard**: Trang web tổng hợp tất tần tật các tài liệu được biên soạn chi tiết bởi Springboard (Nhà Xuân).
- **Facebook group Springboard Connects**: Nhóm trao đổi - tư vấn học tập và tài liệu học tập với 30.000+ thành viên.

GIỚI THIỆU BỘ SÁCH TỔNG HỢP ĐỀ THI

CHUYÊN ANH 10 (NĂM 2024) CÙNG GIẢI THÍCH CHI TIẾT

Bộ sách tổng hợp đề thi chuyên Anh 10 (năm 2024-2025) gồm **5 tập**, được tổng hợp từ đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh lớp 10 chính thức tại 63 tỉnh thành năm 2024-2025, cùng với **giải thích chi tiết được biên soạn bởi đội ngũ mentors nhà Xuân**. Bộ chuyên đề có thể được sử dụng cho đối tượng học sinh lớp 6-9, có mục tiêu ôn luyện cho các kì thi HSG bậc THCS, chuyên Anh 9 lên 10.

Bộ sách tổng hợp đề thi chuyên Anh 10 (năm 2024-2025) đặc biệt ở điểm có giải thích chi tiết, phù hợp cho các bạn học sinh có nhu cầu tự học cao.

Quý thầy cô giáo, các bậc phụ huynh và các em học sinh có thể tìm thấy **file nghe ở kênh youtube chính thức của Springboard** (Truy cập tại **link này**).

Tất cả tài liệu biên soạn và phát hành bởi đội ngũ Springboard đều **MIỄN PHÍ**. Mọi người vui lòng **KHÔNG sử dụng chúng cho mục đích thương mại, buôn bán** vì lợi nhuận để nhà Xuân tiếp tục phát hành tài liệu bổ ích hơn trong tương lai.

Các đề thi và giải thích chi tiết **có trong tập 4** bao gồm:

- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 Chuyên Sở - thành phố Hồ Chí Minh
- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 - THPT Chuyên Lương Văn Tụy, Ninh Bình
- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 - THPT Chuyên Tuyên Quang, tỉnh Tuyên Quang
- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 - THPT Chuyên Nguyễn Bình Khiêm, tỉnh Vĩnh Long
- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 - THPT Chuyên Lương Văn Chánh, tỉnh Phú Yên
- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 - THPT Chuyên Lê Quý Đôn, tỉnh Ninh Thuận
- Đề thi tuyển sinh chuyên Anh vào 10 - THPT Chuyên Lê Hồng Phong, tỉnh Nam Định

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
TỈNH NINH BÌNH**

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi có 04 phần, 11 trang)

**KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT
NĂM HỌC 2024 - 2025**

Bài thi môn chuyên: TIẾNG ANH

Ngày thi: 03/6/2024

Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút (không kể thời gian phát đề)

Điểm của bài thi

Họ và tên, chữ ký của Cán bộ chấm thi

Số phách

Bảng số:/9.0 điểm

Cán bộ chấm thi số 1:

Cán bộ chấm thi số 2:

Bảng chữ:

.....

(Thí sinh làm bài trực tiếp trên đề thi này. Thí sinh phải ghi đúng thứ tự đáp án vào ô được đánh số tương ứng)

PART 1: LISTENING (2.0 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU:

- Phần thi nghe hiểu dài 21 phút 03 giây.
- Phần thi nghe hiểu gồm 3 bài, 20 câu hỏi. Mỗi bài nghe, thí sinh được nghe 2 lần liên tiếp.
- Hướng dẫn làm bài chi tiết cho thí sinh bằng tiếng Anh đã có trong từng bài nghe.

I. You will hear people talking in five different situations and choose the best answers. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes. (0.5 point)

Question 1: *You hear a phone-in program on the radio. Why has the man phoned?*

- A. to complain about the traffic scheme
- B. to express his support for the traffic scheme
- C. to question the aims of the traffic scheme
- D. to suggest alternatives to the traffic scheme

Question 2: *What should students take on the school trip?*

- A. Drink, fruit, and some change
- B. Drink, fruit and colored pencils
- C. Fruit, some change and colored pencils
- D. Fruit and colored pencils

Question 3: *What does the woman's house look like now?*

- A. It has another bedroom over the garage.
- B. It has trees in the garden.
- C. It has a hedge in the front.
- D. It looks the same as in the past.

Question 4: *What is the next TV program about?*

- A. African animals
- B. the Earth
- C. satellite technology
- D. photography

Question 5: *You hear someone telling a story about a strange thing that happened in the mountain. What point does the story prove?*

- A. how strange things can be explained simply
- B. how easy it is to imagine things
- C. how you can be tricked by the silence
- D. how friendly animals are to visitors

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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II. Listen to a recorded message about an arts festival and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (0.5 point)

ARTS FESTIVAL	
● Duration:	12 th - (1) _____
● Theatre Royal	
	12 th : a jazz concert by Elaine Delmar
	13 th : a jazz concert by George Melly
● Corn Exchange	
	15 th : dance music by London All Stars Steel Band
	20 th & 27 th : lunchtime jazz concerts with complimentary (2) _____
● Ickworth Park	
	15 th : (3) _____ around
● Ickworth Library	
	19 th : a piano concert by Oliver Davies
	Included in the ticket fare: (4) _____
● Contact for more details:	
	In person at Box Office
● Bookings:	in person / by post / by telephone
● Fax number:	(5) _____

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

III. Listen to Tricia Simpkins talking at a public meeting about a plan to create a nature reserve and choose the best answers to the following questions. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes. (1.0 point)

Question 1: How did Tricia once feel about the countryside?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. She preferred it to the city. | B. She paid no attention to it. |
| C. She wanted others to experience it. | D. She was strongly attached to it. |

Question 2: What is TRUE about Tricia's neighborhood?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. The waste ground is along the road. | B. Every house has a big garden. |
| C. Local residents lead a quiet life. | D. It is crowded with people and vehicles. |

Question 3: Why did Tricia take part in a wildlife survey?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. She was required to do it. | B. She preferred it to being at school. |
| C. She was asked to do it by her neighbors. | D. She was keen on local wildlife. |

Question 4: What does Tricia say about the results of the survey?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. They were unsatisfactory. | B. They were confusing. |
| C. They were unexpected. | D. They were disappointing. |

Question 5: What did Tricia and her friends do after collecting the survey's results?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. They were informed to set a world record for these results. | |
|--|--|

B. They contacted another nature reserve for further information.

C. They gathered to see wild animals in their natural habitat.

D. They opened up a nature reserve in the countryside.

Question 6: Why have one hundred big old trees been cut down in Tricia's neighborhood this year?

A. They have been damaged in a storm.

B. They have damaged local houses in a storm.

C. They have not served their role as ornamental trees.

D. They have discouraged underground equipment installation.

Question 7: What does Tricia say about the problems created by trees?

A. People exaggerate them.

B. People ignore them.

C. People accept them.

D. People underestimate them.

Question 8: According to Tricia, what is wrong with the trees the council is planting?

A. They fail to attract wildlife.

B. They are expensive to replace.

C. They are too small for the area.

D. They do not look attractive to local residents.

Question 9: What used to happen in the wasteland in Tricia's neighborhood?

A. Dog owners used to go there.

B. People used to leave rubbish there.

C. Children used to play there.

D. There used to be a few little trees.

Question 10: What is Tricia's suggestion for the new nature reserve?

A. allowing the planting of trees

B. protecting it from visitors

C. letting it go wild

D. preventing the loss of trees

Your answers:

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

PART 2: VOCABULARY (2.0 points)

I. Choose the best option to complete each sentence. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes. (1.0 point)

Question 1: Thanks to her teacher's encouragement, she has made great _____ in her study.

A. impacts

B. acquisitions

C. contributions

D. strides

Question 2: According to the scheme of the publishing house, the new teenager magazine _____ next week.

A. hits the decks

B. hits the streets

C. hits the spots

D. hits the buffers

Question 3: After the crash, the truck driver was _____ on a charge of drunken driving.

A. brought up

B. brought out

C. brought about

D. brought back

Question 4: In a consumer society, it is easier to purchase inexpensive items; nonetheless, buying a cheap thing may be a/an _____ economy.

A. false

B. artificial

C. fake

D. unreal

Question 5: The local celebrities joined hands to _____ a fund-raising campaign for charity.

A. aim

B. call

C. pose

D. mount

Question 6: Maria's natural talent for public speaking allowed her to steal the _____ and win over the audience.

A. flashlight

B. greenlight

C. limelight

D. headlight

Question 7: Going on a roller coaster ride for the first time made him experience motion _____.

A. illness

B. weakness

C. tiredness

D. sickness

Question 8: After the leader's suggestions, all members said nothing, and she was the first one to _____ the silence in the discussion.

- A. stop B. drop C. break D. pause

Question 9: They had to use candles when the light suddenly _____ during the dinner.

- A. switched off B. went out C. cut off D. put out

Question 10: She couldn't help but _____ her breath away as she witnessed the spectacular view from the top of Mua Cave.

- A. bring B. take C. give D. get

Your answers:

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

II. Give the correct form of the bold words in capital to complete the following passage. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (0.5 point)

Until the twentieth century most scientists argued that dream was nothing but a random jumble of completely **(1. COMPREHEND)** _____ images remaining from the sensory accumulation of our daily lives. Since the idea that dreams are meaningful in their own way became popular, psychologists have proposed **(2. COUNT)** _____ theories to explain the logic of dreams.

The bewildering nature of this logic reflects the primary source of the dreams outside the tidy confines of the conscious mind. A dream can be a response to events in the outside world, or it can **(3. ORIGIN)** _____ within, expressing aspects of the dreamer's deep-seated feelings; it can fulfil desires or highlight unresolved emotions in the dreamer's life. Not unexpectedly, the contradictions implicit in these complex processes are reflected in the syntax of dreams. The language of dreams can warp time, bringing together historical and contemporary figures. It can mix the familiar with the **(4. KNOW)** _____, and make fantastic transformations by its own band of magic. Scenes in dreams merge mysteriously into one another, as in certain movies. People or animals may fly or inanimate things may move **(5. DEPEND)** _____ and talk. It is out of such complex and contrary happenings that the meanings of dreams have to be teased out.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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III. There are 5 mistakes in the following passage. FIND and CORRECT them. Write your answers in the boxes. One example has been done for you. (0.5 point)

1	For anyone with a fascination for the study of the night sky, Hawaii is one of the best places in the world to get a clear <u>scenery</u> of the stars and planets. This is because of
2	the island's geographical setting. Situated in the middle of a large expanse of the ocean,
3	Hawaii is much less affected by light pollution than almost other parts of the world.
4	An unmissable spot in Hawaii is the top of the dormant volcano known as Mauna
5	Kea, which arises to a height of 4205 meters. It is one of the best places in the world to
6	get uninterrupted views of the night sky and therefore is the location for more than a
7	dozen of the world's finest telescopes.
8	To special significance is the WM Keck Observatory, where there are a pair of
9	extremely large and powerful telescopes. In recent years, these telescopes have been
10	responsible for the discovery of around forty new planets beyond our solar system. By

11	proving the existence of these planets, astronomers have increased the probability that one day another inhabited planet as our own will be found.
12	
13	

Your answers:

<i>Line</i>	<i>Mistake</i>	<i>Correction</i>
2	scenery	view

PART 3: READING (3.0 points)

I. Read the following passage and decide which answer best fits each gap. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes. (1.0 point)

A recent survey of a language learning magazine has consulted a number of experts in the (1) _____ of a second language acquisition. Their advice may prove (2) _____ for those considering a language course. One suggestion is that you (3) _____ whether you are likely to be successful at learning a language or whether you enjoy studying languages at school, for example. The major (4) _____ will be your own time and effort. Therefore, you must be sure that the course on offer leads to (5) _____ qualifications. Also, be realistic in your (6) _____. If you don't set achievable aims, you are more likely to give up. Do not be deceived (7) _____ thinking that the most expensive courses are the best. (8) _____ around to get the best possible value for money. You should also bear in mind that the faster you learn a language, the more quickly you forget it. Sandra Miller, a French teacher, tried to teach herself German by enrolling on a (9) _____ course. Already fluent in four languages and with a sound knowledge of teaching methodology, her chances of making progress were high. Three years on she remembers very little (10) _____ nothing. She feels her biggest mistake was not to follow up her first experience. "I should have consolidated what I'd learnt by continuing to study, even if it were by myself."

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. branch | B. field | C. section | D. part |
| 2. A. invaluable | B. valueless | C. worthless | D. invalidate |
| 3. A. survey | B. review | C. balance | D. assess |
| 4. A. price | B. charge | C. cost | D. valuation |
| 5. A. valued | B. regarded | C. understood | D. recognized |
| 6. A. ends | B. sights | C. goals | D. objects |
| 7. A. into | B. about | C. by | D. in |
| 8. A. Nose | B. Shop | C. Push | D. Run |
| 9. A. rapid | B. quick | C. fast | D. crash |
| 10. A. and | B. or | C. nor | D. for |

Your answers:

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

II. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question. Write your answers A, B, C or D in the corresponding numbered boxes. (1.0 point)

You can usually distinguish when your friends are elated or furious by the looks on their faces or by their actions. This is useful because interpreting their emotional expressions helps to trigger our response. Emotions have evolved, hence humans can respond to important instances and **communicate** our intentions to others. But does raising the eyebrows or rounding the mouth mean the equivalent thing in Minneapolis as it does in Madagascar? Much research on emotional expressions has addressed such questions.

According to Paul Ekman, the leading researcher in this area, people articulate and substantially decipher the same “facial language”. Studies by Ekman’s group have demonstrated that humans share a set of universal emotional expressions that **testify to** the common biological heritage of the human species. Smiles, for example, signal happiness and frowns indicate sadness on the faces of people in such far-flung places as Argentina, Japan, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Sumatra, the United States, Vietnam, the jungles of New Guinea, and the Eskimo villages north of Arctic Circle. Ekman and his colleagues claim that people everywhere can recognize at least seven basic emotions: sadness, fear, anger, disgust, contempt, happiness and surprise. There are, however, huge differences across cultures in both the context and intensity of emotional displays - the so-called display rules. In many Asian cultures, for example, children are taught to **stifle** emotional responses - especially negative ones - while many American children are made to express their feelings more openly. However, in all cultures, emotions usually show themselves, to some degree, in people’s behavior. From their first days of life, babies produce facial expressions that communicate their feelings.

The ability to read facial expressions develops early, too. Very young children pay close attention to facial expressions, and by age five, they nearly equal adults in their skill at reading emotions on people’s faces. **This evidence** all points to a biological underpinning for our abilities to express and interpret a basic set of human emotions. Moreover, as Charles Darwin pointed out over a century ago, some emotional expressions seem to appear across species boundaries. Cross-cultural psychologists tell us that certain emotional responses carry different meanings in different cultures. For example, what emotion do you suppose might be aroused by sticking out your tongue? For Americans, this might indicate disgust, while in China it can signify surprise. Likewise, a grin on an American face may indicate joy, while on a Japanese face **it** may just as easily mean embarrassment. Clearly, culture influences emotional expressions.

Question 1: What can be the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Cultural universality of emotional expressions | B. Divergent emotional expressions worldwide |
| C. A review of research on emotional expressions | D. Human familiarization of displaying emotions |

Question 2: The word “**communicate**” in paragraph 1 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A. espouse | B. harbor | C. appeal | D. convey |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

Question 3: Many studies on emotional expressions try to answer the question whether _____.

- A. different cultures possess similar emotional expressions
- B. eyebrow raising means the same in Minneapolis and Madagascar
- C. raising the eyebrows has similar meaning to rounding the mouth
- D. rounding the mouth has the same meaning in Minneapolis and Madagascar

Question 4: The phrase “**testify to**” in paragraph 2 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| A. examine | B. exclude | C. review | D. evidence |
|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

Question 5: Paul Ekman is mentioned in the passage as an example of _____.

- A. researchers on worldwide spoken language
- B. investigators on universal emotional expressions

- C. researchers mastering varied facial expressions
- D. researchers who can speak and understand many languages

Question 6: The word “stifle” in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

- A. evoke
- B. confront
- C. suppress
- D. release

Question 7: The phrase “this evidence” in paragraph 3 refers to the fact that _____.

- A. both adults and children express the same facial language
- B. children are better than adults in the ability to interpret feelings

- C. children are well capable of recognizing others’ emotions
- D. humans’ ability to express emotions is biologically supported

Question 8: All of the following statements are true according to the passage **EXCEPT** _____.

- A. Observing people’s emotional expressions is helpful to draw our response
- B. A big cultural difference lies in how intensive emotions are expressed
- C. Culture exerts impacts on the meanings of emotional expressions
- D. Asian children are encouraged to vent what they feel frankly

Question 9: The word “it” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. a grin
- B. an American face
- C. a Japanese face
- D. joy

Question 10: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. There exist both similarities and differences in emotional expressions across cultures.
- B. It is not until a child reaches his maturity that he can interpret others’ facial emotions.
- C. Humans’ emotional expressions have been unchanged throughout the mankind history.
- D. There is no relationship between emotions and behaviors in several cultures.

Your answers:

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

III. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (1.0 point)

Non-motorized Vehicles in Asia

Paragraph A

Non-motorized vehicles (NMVs), which include bicycles, cycle-rickshaws, and carts, continue to play a vital role in urban transport in much of Asia. NMVs account for 25 to 80 percent of vehicle trips in many Asian cities, more than anywhere else in the world. The ownership of all vehicles, including NMVs, is growing rapidly throughout Asia as incomes increase.

Paragraph B

However, the future of NMVs in many Asian cities is threatened by growing motorization, loss of street space for safe NMV use, and changes in urban form prompted by motorization. Transport planning and investment in most of Asia has focused principally on the motorized transport sector and has often ignored the needs of non-motorized transport. Without changes in policy, NMV use may decline precipitously in the coming decade, with major negative effects on air pollution, traffic congestion, global warming, energy use, urban sprawl, and the employment and mobility of low-income people.

Paragraph C

As cities in Japan, the Netherlands, Germany, and several other European nations demonstrate, the modernization of urban transport does not require total motorization, but rather the appropriate integration of walking, NMV modes, and motorized transport. As in European and Japanese cities,

where a majority of trips are made by walking and cycling, NMVs have an important role to play in urban transport systems throughout Asia in coming decades.

Paragraph D

Transport investment and policy are the primary factors that influence NMV use and can have an effect on the pace and level of motorization. For example, Japan has witnessed major growth of bicycle use despite increased motorization, through policies providing extensive bicycle paths, bicycle parking at rail stations, and high fees for motor vehicle use. Denmark and the Netherlands have reversed the decline in bicycle use through similar policies.

Paragraph E

China has for several decades offered commuter subsidies for those cycling to work, cultivated a domestic bicycle manufacturing industry, and allocated extensive urban street space to NMV traffic. This strategy reduced the growth of public transport subsidies while meeting most mobility needs. Bicycles have largely replaced buses as the principal means of urban vehicular transport in Tianjin. Buses are generally slower for the same trips made by bicycle. Today, 50 to 80 percent of urban vehicle trips in China are by bicycle and average journey times in China's cities appear to be comparable to those of many other more motorized Asian cities, with much more favorable consequences on the environment, petroleum dependency, transport system costs, and traffic safety.

Paragraph F

Bicycles should be encouraged as the most efficient transport mode for short trips in cities of all types and income levels, particularly for trips too long for walking and too short for express public transport services or where travel demand or economics do not permit high frequency public transport services. Bicycles are most important for personal transport, but also accommodate light goods hauling, being capable of carrying loads of 100 to 180 kg.

Paragraph G

Cycle-rickshaws are not as efficient as bicycles for personal transport, but should be encouraged as a complementary mode to motorized goods transport and as a passenger transit mode, particularly in countries where low wages and surplus labor are sustainable features of the economy. Where they are in use, they should be accepted as a useful part of the transportation system rather than as a nuisance or a barrier to transport system modernization. Even in high-income, motorised-vehicle dependent cities, there are opportunities for appropriate use of cycle rickshaws for short-distance movement of persons and goods and as the basis for small businesses providing goods and services at dispersed locations. They find greatest utility in cities where slow modes of transport are allocated road space separate from motorized traffic, in neighborhoods where the majority of people go from one place to another on foot or in central areas with slow traffic speed, in large factories and shopping districts, and areas where private automobiles are restricted.

Questions 1-6:

Choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs A - F from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (i-x) in the corresponding numbered boxes. One example is done for you.

NB: There are more headings than paragraphs so you will not use all of them. You may use any of the headings more than once.

List of headings

- (i) Benefits of bicycle use: one country's experience
- (ii) Situations that best fit bicycle use
- (iii) Factors working against NMV use
- (iv) Disadvantages of cycle use

- (v) Continuing importance of NMVs in Asia
- (vi) Subsidizing public transport use in China
- (vii) Appropriate use of cycle rickshaws
- (viii) Use of NMVs to reduce motorization in Europe
- (ix) Role of policies in promoting bicycle use
- (x) Integrated approach to urban transport

<i>Example: Paragraph G</i>	<i>vii</i>
1. Paragraph A	
2. Paragraph B	
3. Paragraph C	
4. Paragraph D	
5. Paragraph E	
6. Paragraph F	

Questions 7-10:

Complete the summary with words taken from the passage. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer in the numbered boxes.

The employment of NMVs is overlooked in many Asian countries where (7) _____ and money allocation mostly center on the motorized. Japan, Denmark and the Netherlands serve as striking illustrations for the fact that (8) _____ concerning the provision of paths, parking and fee charging of motorized transport can bring about the increase in the use of bikes. In China, the support is in the form of (9) _____ for cyclists, the development of bicycle manufacturing industry and more street space in cities. Short-distance travel is recommended to be conducted by bikes regardless of cities' types as well as (10) _____. Cycle-rickshaws should also be encouraged as an efficient means of transport in both high- and low-income cities.

Your answers:

7.	8.	9.	10.
----	----	----	-----

PART 4: WRITING (2.0 points)

I. Letter writing. (0.8 point)

Imagine you are planning an environmental campaign in your neighborhood. Write a letter of about 120 - 150 words to the leader of the local Youth Union (Mr. Nguyen Nam). In your letter you should:

- + propose activities in your campaign.
- + explain reasons for such activities.
- + suggest what kinds of support you would like to receive from the local Youth Union.

Dear Mr. Nguyen Nam,

Mai Lan

Write a paragraph of about 150 - 180 words giving your opinion to the following statement:

The best way to both develop the economy and preserve local culture is to boost tourism.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 28 horizontal dotted lines.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

--- THE END ---

PART 1: LISTENING (2.0 points)

I. You will hear people talking in five different situations and choose the best answers. (0.5 point)

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

II. Listen to a recorded message about an arts festival and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER. (0.5 point)

1. 28 th (May)	2. soft drinks	3. a guided walk	4. coffee and biscuits	5. 0284706035
---------------------------	----------------	------------------	------------------------	---------------

III. Listen to Tricia Simpkins talking at a public meeting about a plan to create a nature reserve and choose the best answers to the following questions. (1.0 point)

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. B
6. D	7. A	8. A	9. C	10. C

PART 2: VOCABULARY (2.0 points)

I. Choose the best option to complete each sentence. (1.0 point)

1. D	2. B	3. A	4. A	5. D
6. C	7. D	8. C	9. B	10. B

II. Give the correct FORM of the bold words in capital to complete the following passage. (0.5 point)

1. incomprehensible	2. countless	3. originate	4. unknown	5. independently
---------------------	--------------	--------------	------------	------------------

III. There are 5 mistakes in the following passage. FIND and CORRECT them. (0.5 point)

Line	Mistake	Correction
3	expense	expanse
4	almost	most
6	arises	rises
9	To	Of
13	as	like

PART 3: READING (3.0 points)

I. Read the following passage and decide which answer best fits each gap. (1.0 point)

1. B	2. A	3. D	4. A	5. D
6. C	7. A	8. B	9. D	10. B

II. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question. (1.0 point)

1. A	2. D	3. A	4. D	5. B
------	------	------	------	------

6. D	7. C	8. D	9. A	10. A
------	------	------	------	-------

III. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (1.0 point)

Questions 1-6:

1. Paragraph A	v
2. Paragraph B	iii
3. Paragraph C	x
4. Paragraph D	ix
5. Paragraph E	i
6. Paragraph F	ii

Questions 7-10:

7. transport planning	8. policies	9. commuter subsidies	10. income levels
-----------------------	-------------	-----------------------	-------------------

PART 4: WRITING (2.0 points)

I. Letter writing. (0.8 point)

1. Structure and Contents: 0.5 point

- **Introduction:** a formal opening, reason/goal of the letter. (0.1 point)
- **Body:** + activities in the campaign (0.1 point)
 - + reasons for such activities (0.1 point)
 - + needed support from the Youth Union (0.1 point)
- **Conclusion:** wrapping the letter up politely in an appropriate style or tone. (0.1 point)

2. Language: 0.2 point

- a. Variety of appropriate vocabulary and structures.
- b. Good use of grammatical structures.

3. Handwriting, punctuation, and spelling: 0.1 point

- a. Intelligible handwriting.
- b. Good punctuation and no spelling mistakes.

II. Paragraph writing. (1.2 points)

1. Contents: 0.6 point

- a. Stating the opinion to the statement (0.1 point)
- b. Discussing 2 parts of the statement sufficiently and effectively (positive/negative impacts of tourism growth on economic development and local culture preservation) (0.2 point/each)
- c. Discussing the counter-argument (0.1 point)

2. Organization and presentation: 0.2 point

- a. Ideas are well-organized and presented with coherence, cohesion, and clarity.
- b. The paragraph is well-structured.

3. Language: 0.2 point

- a. Variety of appropriate vocabulary and structures.
- b. Good use of grammatical structures.

4. Handwriting, punctuation, and spelling: 0.2 point

- a. Intelligible handwriting.
- b. Good punctuation and no spelling mistakes.

FOR EACH OF THE TWO WRITINGS:

- If a writing has 4-6 mistakes in grammar, vocabulary, spelling, it will be subtracted 0.1 point.
- If a writing has 7-10 mistakes in grammar, vocabulary, spelling, it will be subtracted 0.2 point.
- If a writing has 11-15 mistakes in grammar, vocabulary, spelling, it will be subtracted 0.3 point.

Markers should discuss the suggested answers and the marking scale thoroughly. Add more answers possible before marking the papers.

- THE END -

Transcript

I. You will hear people talking in five different situations. For question 1 - 5, choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

Question 1:

Woman: Go ahead, Paul, I'm listening.

Man: Well ... I'm *fed up with* listening to all your callers *moaning on about the new traffic scheme*. I mean, that woman who said it took fifty minutes to cross the city by car instead of her usual thirty. Poor thing! Why doesn't she leave the car at home and use the bus service instead? Anyway, the aim of the new scheme isn't to make car journeys quicker; it's for shoppers and pedestrians and cyclists and bus passengers, and it's working. I *recommend everyone to have a walk in the city center and see for themselves*. That's all I wanted to say.

Question 2:

Now you won't need any money for the bus of your entrance ticket to the zoo tomorrow because that's already paid for. But bring *some small change* for when you get thirsty and want a drink. The only food or drink allowed on the bus is *fruit*. *Bring some* with you because it's a long trip and you'll get hungry. No food or drink must be taken into the zoo. And you'll need to bring all your *colored pencils* for the work. I'm going to ask you to do there.

Question 3:

It was really strange going back to Redmond where I used to live. Everything has changed so much I went to see my old house it used to have trees in the garden and a hedge in the front. Well, the people who own it now have built *another bedroom over the top of the garage* and removed the trees and hedge, so they have more room to park their cars. It made me feel really sad because it looked so different.

Question 4:

Coming up next on the Science Channel is the latest documentary produced and presented by photographer Daniel Hamilton who made the prize-winning series about African animals you may have seen last year. This latest series is simply called *Earth* and viewers can enjoy some amazing photography with *pictures of the planet shot from cameras in space* using the latest satellite technology. So sit back, relax and enjoy!

Question 5:

My wife Margret and I were sitting behind a rock on the top of a mountain in the Highlands one day, nobody else around, perfectly silent, and Margaret said, "I just heard a telephone bell ringing." "Oh, I said, "Margaret, there are no telephone kiosks up here." But in the silence of the hills, you can *imagine* anything. I said, "I often imagine things. I've heard babies crying in this silence. I've thought I heard a symphony orchestra." And Margaret said, "I'm sure I heard a telephone ringing." She got up and went round the back of the rock and there was a cow with a bell around its neck.

II. Listen to a recorded message about an arts festival and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.

This is the Arts Festival Box Office. There is no one here to take your call, but do not hang up, as further information follows. The Festival begins on the 12th of May and continues to the *28th*. There are things happening in several parts of the town itself, and outside it. At the Theatre Royal, there will be a series of concerts, starting with jazz singer Elaine Delmar on the 12th of May. George Melly brings his own special kind of jazz and fun to the theatre on the 13th of May. There are also

concerts at the Corn Exchange. For people who prefer dance music, we have the London All Stars Steel Band on Sunday the 15th of May. On Thursday the 19th of May we welcome back the Viennese Gala Orchestra, who are regular performers at the Festival. Finally, also at the Corn Exchange, there will be a series of jazz concerts each Friday at 1 o'clock. During these lunch-time concerts a bar will be open for the sale of wine and we are offering free *soft drinks*. Sandwiches will also be on sale. Light meals can be bought in the restaurant afterwards. Ickworth House, just outside the town, is joining in the Festival as usual. There is *a guided walk* around Ickworth Park on Sunday the 15th, which will last about two and a half hours. Also, on the 19th of May, we have a special concert of piano music, given by Oliver Davies in the beautiful Ickworth Library. The price of tickets includes *coffee and biscuits* and you are advised to book early, as this is always especially popular. For more information, send for our Festival programme or visit the Box Office. Bookings can be made in person (cash, cheque or credit card), by post (cheques only), or by telephone (credit cards only). We also accept credit card bookings by fax, on **0284706035**. For these bookings, you must use our booking form. Thank you!

III. Listen to Tricia Simpkins talking at a public meeting about a plan to create a nature reserve in the centre of a large city and choose the best answer to the following questions.

Man: Good afternoon. Thank you for coming to this public meeting which has been called to discuss the idea of creating a nature reserve in the city - that is, an area where wildlife is protected, and to begin with, local teenager, Tricia Simpkins, is going to tell us some of the background to the idea, Tricia.

Tricia: Yes. Hello ... I'd like to start by saying that, like many city teenagers, *I don't have much contact with the countryside*. I live off a *busy*, polluted shopping street, *full of people and cars*, in the middle of a crowded city and I'd never given any thought to wildlife. Even though every house down my street has got *a bit of a garden* and we have trees along the road and *a piece of waste ground at one end*, it seemed nothing out of the ordinary, and I took it all for granted.

My attitude started to change when we *had to do a survey* of the wildlife in the city *as part of a school project*. We chose ten families from the street and we asked them just to write down all the animals, birds, insects and so on that they could remember seeing in their garden or down the street during the last couple of years.

All sorts of *surprising things soon started coming out of that survey*; like that we have twenty different sorts of butterfly, fifty different types of birds, and all sorts of animals, even some quite large ones like foxes and deer. At first we wondered what it meant, like was it a world record or something? We'd no way of knowing. So what we did, we *got in touch with a nature reserve out in the country*, and *asked them* what you could see there. And that's when we realised that we've as much, if not more wildlife than they do. And that's what really got us interested in the idea of a nature reserve here.

Because what worries us now is that we may be losing our local wildlife. One specially worrying thing has been all the cutting down of trees in the streets. We've got really big old trees here in this part of the city, and of course if one gets damaged in a storm or gets a disease, it has to be removed. But this year alone, over one hundred of these trees have been chopped down. Now the reason given for this is that the trees have really extensive root systems which *makes it difficult for people laying gas pipes, electricity cables and things*. But we think these problems are *not as serious as they are made out to be*, and there's no need for all this destruction.

What's more, although the local council has agreed to plant new trees in place of the old ones, what they're planting are these little ornamental trees that look nice, but *the birds and animals just*

don't use them in the same way. And they're not even saving money, because more suitable trees cost just the same.

Another example of what can happen is the wasteland at the end of our street. It belongs to the city council and as *children we all used to play there* and we thought it was really great because it was so covered in bushes and wild flowers that you could get lost if you went off the little muddy tracks. Then, a few years ago, no doubt thinking they were doing the right thing, the council decided to tidy it up. Now it's just an area of grass where people go to exercise their dogs. There are a few little trees, but basically there's not a lot there any more.

So, what I'd like to propose this afternoon is that we use this space to create a nature reserve. We think it should be allowed to *go back to its natural condition*, thus providing a refuge for the local wildlife which may be suffering from the loss of trees in the area. This would, of course, also be a leisure amenity for people who want to get away from the stresses of city living, which is hardly something we would want to deny them.

So, I would like you ...

SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN
GIẢI ĐỀ CHUYÊN ANH VÀO 10 - CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN TỤY - NINH BÌNH
NĂM 2024-2025

Đội ngũ anh chị mentors và trợ giảng từ trung tâm Springboard (Nhà Xuân) cam kết luôn nỗ lực tạo ra những bài giảng - học liệu mới nhất, bổ ích nhất dành cho kì thi chuyên Anh - HSG tiếng Anh cấp địa phương, khu vực đến cấp quốc gia.

Quý phụ huynh/quý thầy cô/các em học sinh có thể truy cập các kênh sau để cập nhật tài liệu mới nhất từ Nhà Xuân:

- **Facebook page Springboard English**: Trang Facebook chính thức của Nhà Xuân.
- **Website học liệu của Springboard**: Trang web tổng hợp tất tần tật các tài liệu được biên soạn chi tiết bởi Springboard (Nhà Xuân).
- **Facebook group Springboard Connects**: Nhóm trao đổi - tư vấn học tập và tài liệu học tập với 30.000+ thành viên.

Liên hệ

- **Gửi đề thi mới nhất và yêu cầu chữa đề chi tiết** cho Nhà Xuân về địa chỉ: contact@springboard.vn.
- **Tham khảo và đăng ký tư vấn** các lớp học ôn thi Chuyên Anh - Thi HSG Tiếng Anh cấp THPT - Thi Olympic 30/4 và Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ - Thi HSG cấp Quốc Gia tại: **Form đăng ký**

PART 2: VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

1. D

make great strides in something = progress well in something

Tạm dịch: Nhờ có sự động viên của giáo viên, cô ấy đã tiến bộ rất nhanh trong học tập

2. B

hit the streets/shops/stores (idm) (products) be widely displayed



Tạm dịch: Theo như kế hoạch của nhà xuất bản, bản tạp chí tuổi teen mới sẽ được bày bán rộng rãi vào tuần sau.

3. A

bring up (v) (law) to make somebody appear for trial

Tạm dịch: Sau vụ tông xe, người lái xe tải bị đưa ra ra tòa vì tội lái xe trong trạng thái say xỉn.

4. A

False economy (n) an action that saves money at the beginning but, over a longer period of time, results in more money being wasted than being saved (nền kinh tế sai lệch).

Tạm dịch: Trong xã hội tiêu dùng, mua đồ rẻ tiền là điều dễ dàng, nhưng nó cũng là dấu hiệu của nền kinh tế sai lệch

5. D

mount a campaign (collocation) start a campaign

Tạm dịch: Những người nổi tiếng trong địa phương đã bắt tay để bắt đầu chiến dịch gây quỹ cho một tổ chức từ thiện.

6. C

steal the limelight (idm) capture the attention (thu hút sự chú ý)

Tạm dịch: Tài năng thuyết trình bẩm sinh của Maria giúp cô ấy thu hút sự chú ý và gây ấn tượng với khán giả.

7. D

motion sickness (collocation) say tàu xe

Tạm dịch: Chơi trò lượn siêu tốc lần đầu tiên khiến anh ấy bị say (chuyển động).

8. C

break the silence (collocation) phá vỡ sự im lặng

Tạm dịch: Sau khi nghe lời gợi ý từ nhóm trưởng, tất cả các thành viên đều không nói gì cả, và cô ấy là người đầu tiên phá vỡ sự im lặng.

9. B

go out (verb phr) (ngọn lửa, ánh sáng) dập tắt

Tạm dịch: Họ phải dùng nến khi đèn điện bị tắt trong lúc dùng bữa tối.

10. B

take one's breath away (idm) (nghĩa đen) nín thở chờ đợi; (nghĩa bóng) đẹp xuất thần

Tạm dịch: Cô ấy không thể không nín thở trước vẻ đẹp hùng vĩ của Hang Múa.

II. Give the correct form of the bold words in capital.**1. incomprehensible**

comprehend (v) → incomprehensible (adj) impossible or difficult to understand

2. countless

count (v,n) → countless (adj) very many, too many to be counted

3. originate

origin(n) → originate (v) come from

4. unknown

know (v) → unknown (adj) not known or familiar

5. independently

depend (v) → independently (adv) without being influenced or controlled in any way by other people, events, or things

III. Find and correct 5 mistakes.**1. line 3: expense → expanse**

expanse (n) a large, open area of land, water or sky

expense (n) khoản chi tiêu

2. line 4: almost → most

Sự khác biệt giữa almost và most:

- Almost (adv) hầu hết, gần như → bổ nghĩa cho động từ, tính từ, hoặc một trạng từ khác
Almost thường đi với anybody, anything, no one, nobody, all, everybody.

Ex: Almost all Vietnamese people eat rice.

- Most (adj) hầu hết → bổ nghĩa cho danh từ số nhiều không xác định.

Cấu trúc: Most + N (danh từ số nhiều không xác định)

Ex: Most Vietnamese people eat rice.

3. line 6: **arises** → **rises**

Sự khác biệt giữa arise và rise:

- arise (ngoại động từ) xảy ra, xuất hiện
ex: A problem has arisen with our project.
- rise (nội động từ) đi lên, nổi lên
ex: The number of students who choose to find a job after high school has risen sharply

4. line 9: **To** → **Of**

Of + adj + N = being + adv + adj: mang trong mình tính chất gì

Tạm dịch: Mang vai trò đặc biệt quan trọng là đài quan sát WM Keck, [...]

5. line 13: **as** → **like**

Sự khác biệt giữa as và like:

- Like + danh từ (noun): giống như cái gì đó, ai đó, điều gì đó
ex: She acts like my mom (Cô ấy hành xử giống mẹ tôi)
- As + danh từ (noun): có vai trò, chức năng như là
ex: She acts as my mom (Cô ấy hành xử như là mẹ tôi)

PART 3: READING

I. Read the passage and decide which answer best fits each gap.

1. B. field

field of sth: (n) lĩnh vực nào đó (ví dụ như kinh tế, y tế, quản trị nhân lực,...)

the field of a second language acquisition: lĩnh vực thụ đắc ngôn ngữ thứ hai (liên quan đến việc học và hình thành kiến thức ngôn ngữ không phải tiếng mẹ đẻ)

Các từ còn lại không tạo thành collocation (kết hợp từ):

A. branch: (n) nhánh, chi nhánh

C. section: (n) phần

D. part: (n) phần

2. A. invaluable

invaluable: (adj) vô giá → invaluable advice: (n) lời khuyên vô giá (vô cùng hữu ích)

>< valueless: (adj) vô giá trị, không hữu ích = worthless

D. invalidate: (v) làm mất hiệu lực, không còn giá trị sử dụng nữa



3. D. assess

assess: (v) đánh giá → assess whether A or B: đánh giá xem (bản thân thuộc trường hợp) A hay B

Các từ còn lại không hợp về nghĩa:

A. survey: (v) làm khảo sát

B. review: (v) ôn tập, xem lại

C. balance: (v) cân bằng (giữa A và B)

4. A. price

price: (n) the unpleasant things that you must do or experience in order to achieve sth or as a result of achieving sth (cái giá phải trả để đạt được điều gì đó)

Các từ còn lại:

B. charge: (n) khoản phí (ví dụ phí đường bộ, phí trông giữ xe,...)

C. cost: (n) chi phí (để sản xuất, vận hành,...)

D. valuation: (n) sự định giá

5. D. recognized

recognize: (v) công nhận → recognized qualifications: (n phr) bằng cấp được công nhận (tức bằng cấp có giá trị sử dụng, được cơ quan có thẩm quyền/cơ sở giáo dục ghi nhận)

Các từ còn lại:

A. valued: (PP) được trân trọng

B. regarded as sb/sth: (PP) được xem là ai/cái gì

C. understood (as sth): (PP) được hiểu (là cái gì)

6. C. goals

goal: (n) mục tiêu (ý ở đây là mục tiêu khi tham gia khóa học)

Các từ còn lại:

B. sight: (n) tầm nhìn

D. object: (n) vật thể

7. A. into

deceive sb into doing sth: (v) dẫn dụ ai vào việc gì (lừa lọc) → be deceived into doing sth

8. B. Shop

Shop around: (idiom) to compare the price and quality of the same or a similar object in different shops before you decide which one to buy (so sánh giá cả, chất lượng, ở đây là so sánh các khóa học để tìm ra khóa học chất lượng với học phí phải chăng nhất)

9. D. crash

crash course: (n) a series of lessons that teach you a lot of basic facts or skills in a very short time (khóa học ngắn hạn, cấp tốc)

Các từ khác không tạo thành cụm từ mang nghĩa như vậy dù các từ đó đều có nghĩa “nhanh”.

10. B. or

little or nothing: (phr) hardly anything (nhấn mạnh gần như không có gì cả)

II. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.

1. A. Cultural universality of emotional expressions

Các câu hỏi “the best title” nên để đến cuối, sau khi đã làm xong các câu hỏi khác.

Bài viết đề cập đến sự giống nhau giữa các nền văn hóa trong một số cách biểu hiện cảm xúc.

Có thể thấy điều đó qua câu cuối đoạn 1 hay các chi tiết về sự giống nhau giữa các nền văn hóa khi thể hiện cảm xúc trong đoạn 2.

2. D. convey

communicate: (v) to share or exchange information, news, ideas, feelings, etc.

→ communicate intentions: (v phr) truyền đạt lại ý định của mình cho người khác

= convey: (v) to make ideas, feelings, etc. known to somebody (truyền tải, nói cho người khác)

Các từ còn lại:

A. espouse: (v) tán thành, theo (một phong trào, một suy nghĩ nào đó)

B. harbor (a feeling): (v) giữ (cảm xúc tiêu cực)

C. appeal (to sb): (v) hấp dẫn, lôi cuốn (với ai)

3. A. different cultures possess similar emotional expressions

But does raising the eyebrows and rounding the mouth mean the equivalent thing in Minneapolis as it does in Madagascar? Much research on emotional expressions has addressed such questions.

→ Nghiên cứu về thể hiện cảm xúc tập trung trả lời câu hỏi liệu giữa 2 nền văn hóa (ví dụ ở Minneapolis và Madagascar), hành động nhướn mày hay vo tròn khuôn miệng có truyền tải thông điệp giống nhau → đây là ví dụ cho câu hỏi: các nền văn hóa khác nhau có cách thể hiện cảm xúc giống hay khác nhau (suy luận).



Các phương án khác không đúng vì chỉ thể hiện 1 phần ý (câu B, D) hoặc sai ý (câu C).

4. D. evidence

testify (to sth): (v) (of a fact, event, etc.) to show sth or prove that sth is true (chứng minh điều gì)

= evidence: (v) to prove or show sth (cung cấp minh chứng cho điều gì)

Các từ còn lại:

A. examine: (v) kiểm tra

B. exclude (A from B): (v) loại, bỏ (A ra khỏi B)

C. review: (v) ôn tập, xem lại

5. B. investigators on universal emotional expressions

According to Paul Ekman, the leading researcher in this area, [...]

→ Paul Ekman là một nhà nghiên cứu hàng đầu trong lĩnh vực này. *this area* nhắc đến lĩnh vực ở câu trước đó (câu cuối đoạn 1), đó là lĩnh vực nghiên cứu những cách biểu đạt cảm xúc nói chung có mặt ở các nền văn hóa khác nhau. Các phương án còn lại không thể hiện đúng lĩnh vực.

6. D. release

Câu hỏi yêu cầu tìm từ trái nghĩa (OPPOSITE in meaning).

stifle: (v) to prevent sth from happening, being expressed, or continuing (ngăn cản, kìm hãm, ở đây là ngăn không biểu lộ cảm xúc)

>> release: (v) to express a feeling that you have been trying not to show (thể hiện cảm xúc)

Các từ còn lại:

A. evoke: (v) gây kích động, gợi lên

B. confront: (v) đối mặt, giáp mặt với ai

C. suppress: (v) đàn áp, kìm hãm

7. C. children are well capable of recognizing others' emotions

Cụm từ này chỉ đến nội dung trong câu trước đó: *Very young children pay close attention to facial expressions, and by age five, they nearly equal adults in their skill at reading emotions on people's faces.*

→ “Chúng cứ này” đang nói đến chuyện trẻ em rất tinh ý với cảm xúc của người khác (chú ý đến biểu cảm khuôn mặt và khi lên 5 thì khả năng đọc cảm xúc gần như ngang người lớn)

Các phương án còn lại không đúng thông tin.

8. D. Asian children are encouraged to vent what they feel frankly.

vent: (v) to express feelings, especially anger, strongly (biểu lộ cảm xúc rõ rệt)

In many Asian cultures, for example, children are taught to stifle emotional responses [...]

→ Trẻ em ở châu Á được dạy phải biết kiềm chế, không biểu lộ cảm xúc >< vent what they feel frankly (biểu lộ cảm xúc một cách trực tiếp, rõ ràng) → câu D chưa đúng.

9. A. a grin

grin: (n) nụ cười rạng rỡ, cười tươi

Likewise, a grin on an American face may indicate joy, while on a Japanese face it may just easily mean embarrassment. → “it” thay cho “a grin” (cùng chủ ngữ cho 2 vế câu, cùng cách biểu đạt on a/an + ADJ + face, hợp về nghĩa - nụ cười biểu đạt/mang ý nghĩa ...)

10. A. There exist both similarities and differences in emotional expressions across cultures.

Bài văn cho thấy giữa các nền văn hóa, cách biểu đạt cảm xúc có điểm chung và cũng có điểm khác biệt.

Điểm chung (similarities) có thể thấy ở chi tiết như: *Smiles, for example, signal happiness and frowns indicate sadness on the faces of people in such far-flung places as Argentina, Japan, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Sumatra, the United States, Vietnam, the jungles of New Guinea, and the Eskimo villages north of Arctic Circle.* (nụ cười thể hiện hạnh phúc, cau mày thể hiện buồn phiền)

Điểm khác biệt (differences) có thể thấy ở chi tiết như: *For example, what emotion do you suppose might be conveyed while sticking out your tongue? For American, this might indicate disgust, while in China it can signify surprise.* (lè lưỡi ở Mỹ thể hiện sự kinh tởm còn ở Trung Quốc thì hành động này thể hiện sự khác nhiên)

III. Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.

Questions 1-6. Choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs A-F.

1. v. Continuing importance of NMVs in Asia

Đoạn A nói về việc NMVs (phương tiện không dùng động cơ) vẫn đóng vai trò quan trọng ở châu Á, thể hiện qua chi tiết: *play a vital role in urban transport in much of Asia, 25 to 80 percent of vehicle trip, ownership of all vehicles [...] is growing rapidly*

2. iii. Factors working against NMV use

Đoạn B nhắc đến các yếu tố ảnh hưởng đến việc dùng NMV: *growing motorization* (việc sử dụng phương tiện có động cơ ngày càng phổ biến), *loss of street space for safe NMV use* (mất không gian an toàn để dùng phương tiện không động cơ), *changes in urban form* (thay đổi trong kết cấu đô thị).

3. x. Integrated approach to urban transport

Đoạn C nhắc đến chuyện giao thông ở đô thị kết hợp các loại hình di chuyển: *rather the appropriate integration of walking, NMV modes, and motorized transport* (kết hợp đi bộ, sử dụng NMV và phương tiện chạy bằng động cơ).

4. ix. Role of policies in promoting bicycle use

Đoạn D nhắc đến vai trò của chính sách đối với việc khuyến khích sử dụng xe đạp và lấy ví dụ về Nhật Bản, Đan Mạch, Hà Lan: *transport investment and policy are the primary factors that influence NMV use [...] major growth of bicycle use [...] through policies providing extensive bicycle paths ...*

5. i. Benefits of bicycle use: one country's experience

Đoạn E đề cập các lợi ích của việc dùng xe đạp, lấy ví dụ về Trung Quốc: *China [...] reduced the growth of public transport subsidies while meeting most mobility needs [...] with much more favorable consequences on the environment, petroleum dependency, transport system costs, and traffic safety.*

6. ii: Situations that best fit bicycle use

Đoạn E nhắc đến một số trường hợp sử dụng xe đạp là tốt nhất: *Bicycles should be encouraged [...] particularly for trips too long for walking and too short for express public transport services or where travel demand or economics do not permit high frequency public transport services.*

Questions 7-10. Complete the summary with words taken from the passage.

7. transport planning

Thông tin ở đoạn B: **Transport planning** and investment (= money allocation) in most of Asia (= many Asian countries) has focused principally (= mostly center on) on the motorized transport sector and has often ignored the needs of non-motorized transport.

8. policies

Thông tin ở đoạn D: Japan has witnessed major growth of bicycle use [...] through **policies** providing extensive bicycle paths [...] Denmark and the Netherlands have reversed the decline in bicycle use through similar **policies**. → 3 quốc gia này là những ví dụ tiêu biểu (striking illustrations) cho thấy chính sách (policies) tác động tốt tới việc sử dụng xe đạp.

9. commuter subsidies

Thông tin ở đoạn E: *China has for several decades offered **commuter subsidies** for those cycling to work (= cyclists), cultivated a domestic bicycle manufacturing industry, and allocated extensive urban street space to NMV traffic (= more street space).*

10. income levels

Thông tin ở đoạn F: *Bicycles should be encourage as the most efficient transport mode for short trips in cities (= short-distance travel is recommended to be conducted by bikes) of all types and **income levels** [...] (= regardless of types as well as income levels)*

PART 4: WRITING

I. Letter writing

Imagine you are planning an environmental campaign in your neighbourhood. Write a letter of about 120-150 words to the leader of the local Youth Union (Mr. Nguyen Nam). In your letter you should:

- propose activities in your campaign.
- explain reasons for such activities.
- suggest what kinds of support you would like to receive from the local Youth Union.

SUGGESTED IDEAS

Introduction:

Dear Mr. Nguyen Nam,

This letter is written to propose an environmental campaign called [tên chiến dịch] in our town/city and seek support from the local Youth Union.

Body:

- activities in the campaign (*note: thí sinh có thể tùy chọn sáng tạo nhưng cần đảm bảo các hoạt động có tính thống nhất, hướng về mục tiêu chung do thí sinh suy nghĩ ra*)
 - chiến dịch thu gom rác, dọn dẹp môi trường: collect garbage/rubbish, clean up rivers (or water bodies), sweep streets, sort collected rubbish into recyclable and non-recyclable groups for further treatment, collect discarded batteries

Note: có thể cụ thể hóa kế hoạch bằng việc đưa thêm địa điểm (along streets, in the forest, at the foot of the mountain, at a tourist site, on the beach,...)

- chiến dịch trồng cây xanh, trồng hoa, dọn cỏ: mow/cut grass, clean up spaces for flower beds and plant pots, plant and water seedlings and flower seeds

Note: có thể cụ thể hóa kế hoạch bằng việc đưa thêm địa điểm (at a primary/secondary/high school, at the local square,...)

- reasons for the activities:
 - cleaner, more hygienic and beautiful environment for residents
 - raised awareness about environmental issues
 - love for the hometown
 - improved skills (teamwork, communication, organizational) for participants
 - enhanced knowledge about the environment and tool use
 - ...
- what kinds of support:
 - support dạng truyền thông (promotional): banners, advertisements, pamphlets, word of mouth
 - support dạng kinh phí (financial/monetary): VND ... (số tiền)
 - support dạng vật chất (in-kind): tools, gifts for participants
 - support về việc trao đổi, kết nối với bên quản lý của khu vực muốn tổ chức chiến dịch: connect and exchange information with the director/manager of the square/school/..., ask for permission from them

Conclusion:

Thank you for your time and consideration. We look forward to receiving your response. Should you need any information about the campaign, please contact me as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Mai Lan

II. Paragraph writing

**Write a paragraph of about 150-180 words giving your opinion to the following statement:
The best way to both develop the economy and preserve local culture is to boost tourism.**

SUGGESTED OUTLINE

Topic sentence: The growth in the holidaymaking industry can arguably be the most fruitful approach to achieve a dual goal of boosting the local economy and protecting its unique features.

Supporting sentences:

Tourism helps develop the local economy:

- More tourists mean more money spent on accommodation, food, transportation, souvenirs, and local experiences → create more jobs in hotels, restaurants, tour guiding, transportation, and handicraft production for the local → reduce unemployment and inject cash flow into the community.
- To accommodate tourists, there's an incentive to improve roads, public transportation, sanitation, and communication networks → benefit both tourists and local residents

Tourism helps preserve the local culture

- Tourism helps highlight local customs, traditions, and heritage to visitors → fosters appreciation and pride among locals and educates visitors about the unique aspects of the place.
- When cultural heritage becomes a tourist draw, there's a financial reason to protect and maintain historical sites, traditional crafts, and art forms.

Concluding sentence: Your own answers. (tóm tắt lại ý chính trong bài)

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi có 08 trang)

I. LISTENING (2,0 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần; mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 05 giây;
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc;
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1: You will hear part of an interview with a fitness instructor called Matthew Johnson. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer A, B or C according to what you hear.

1. Why did Matthew decide to become a fitness instructor?
A. It was a way to improve his fitness.
B. He knew he could earn a lot of money.
C. It was something he had always dreamed of.
2. What has Matthew's mother done to improve her health?
A. She goes out with her dog.
B. She has started cycling regularly.
C. She goes running every day.
3. Matthew isn't doing any exercise at the moment because _____.
A. he doesn't like going to the gym
B. he has too many classes
C. he's recovering from an injury
4. What does Matthew think is the most important thing for people to do?
A. take regular exercise and eat good food
B. know a lot of things about their body
C. train their mind in addition to their body
5. Matthew tells listeners _____.
A. to follow his exercise routine
B. to enjoy themselves when they exercise
C. not to exercise every day

Part 2: You will hear an interview with a woman doing a survey on transport. For questions 6-15, complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

TRANSPORT SURVEY	
Name: Sadie Jone	
Year of birth: 1991	
Postcode: (6) _____	
Travelling by bus:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Date of bus journey: (7) _____• Reason for trip: shopping and visit to the (8) _____• Travelled by bus because cost of: (9) _____ too high• Got on bus at: (10) _____ Street• Complaints about bus service<ul style="list-style-type: none">- bus today was (11) _____- frequency of buses in the (12) _____	
Travelling by car:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• goes to the (13) _____ by car	
Travelling by bicycle:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• dislikes travelling by bike in the city centre because of the (14) _____• doesn't own a bike because of a lack of (15) _____	

Part 3: Listen to a news broadcast. For questions 16-20, decide whether the following statements are True or False by putting a tick (✓) in the corresponding column.

Statements	T	F
16. Cars were damaged when the sinkhole opened up.		
17. Sinkholes are far more common in Florida than in New York.		
18. Most sinkholes occur outside urban areas.		
19. The Fukuoka sinkhole hurt around 100 people.		
20. They fixed the enormous Fukuoka sinkhole in five days.		

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (3 points)

Part 1: Choose one word or phrase which best completes each sentence. For questions from 21 to 35, circle its corresponding letter A, B, C, or D to indicate your answer.

21. By the time Peter came back, I _____ for Singapore.
 A. left B. have left C. had left D. will leave
22. It is important _____ gifted students to develop self-study habits.
 A. on B. in C. for D. with
23. I can't _____ this noise any longer. I'm going to write a letter of complaint to the local authority about this problem.
 A. put up with B. make use of C. get back to D. make out of
24. She is a good doctor and she doesn't mind _____ at nights when there's an emergency.
 A. calling B. being called C. to call D. to be calling
25. The man on the phone claimed to be a policeman, but the woman wasn't _____.
 A. taken on B. taken off C. taken over D. taken in
26. The college is thought _____ students with both personal and work problems.
 A. to helped B. to have helped C. help D. helped
27. I'd like to help you out, I'm afraid I just haven't got any spare money at the moment.
 A. Try as B. Despite C. Much as D. However
28. No sooner _____ the house than the phone started to ring.
 A. had she entered B. she had entered C. entered she D. had entered she
29. The Complex of Hue Monuments was the first site in Viet Nam _____ to the World Heritage List.
 A. adding B. to add C. to be added D. add
30. It _____ to reason that Jason passed the exam with flying colours on account of his working hard during the term.
 A. lays B. confounds C. gets D. stands
31. Nowadays, teachers should encourage students to debate different questions in class to boost their _____ thinking skills.
 A. civilized B. critical C. complex D. controversial
32. James had a cosy birthday party at home last Friday in the _____ of his close friends.
 A. residence B. atmosphere C. business D. company
33. Your store needs a bold sign that will catch the _____ of anyone walking down the street. That may help to sell more products.
 A. eye B. peek C. glimpse D. flash
34. The business has started to gain momentum after months of struggle. We finally see light at the _____ of the _____.
 A. mountain, hole B. hole, tunnel C. tunnel, street D. street, end
35. I was left out in the _____ in the annual promotions in the marketing department.
 A. cold B. rain C. sun D. snow

Part 2: Give the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill in the gaps. For questions from 36 to 45, write your answers in the spaces provided.

36. The teacher asked us to _____ the main ideas in the chapter we had read in class. (SUMMARY)
37. Meditation is great as a means of _____. (RELAX)
38. The singer's _____ lifestyle attracts the attention of the press. (CONVENTION)
39. The cancellation of the case resulted from the _____ in court of the defendant. (APPEAR)
40. Michael Spencer's _____ book is likely to be a huge success. (COME)
41. Tim won't get angry with you, he has a very calm _____. (TEMPER)

42. The meeting has been _____ arranged for 3 p.m. next Friday. **(PROVIDE)**
 43. The ship is an exact _____ of the original Golden Hind. **(REPLICATE)**
 44. Simon feels much better since he decided to stop eating _____ food. **(PROCESS)**
 45. The weather is so _____ that we do not know what to wear. **(PREDICT)**

Part 3: There are 05 errors in the following passage. Identify the errors, write the line number and correct them. For questions from 46 to 50, write your answers in the numbered spaces below. Number (00.) is done as an example.

Line	Passage
0	It is often said that books are always good friends and reading are an active mental
1	process. Unlike TV, books make you use your brain. By reading, you think more and
2	become smarter. Reading improve concentration and focus. Reading books takes brain
3	power. It requires you to focusing what you are reading for long periods. Unlike
4	magazines, Internet posts or e-mails that might contain small pieces of information.
5	“Books tell the whole story”. Because you must concentrate in order to read, you will
6	get better of concentration. Many studies show if you do not use memory, you lose it.
7	Reading helps you stretch your memory muscles.
8	Books give you knowledgeable of other cultures and places. The more information
9	you have got, the richer your knowledge is. Books can expand your horizon by letting
10	you see which other cities and countries have to offer before you visit them.

Question	Line	Error	Correction
00.	0	are	is
46.			
47.			
48.			
49.			
50.			

III. READING COMPREHENSION (3 points)

Part 1: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 51 to 60.

Disruptive technologies are now dictating our future, as new innovations increasingly **(51)** _____ the lines between physical, digital and biological realms. Robots are already in our operating rooms and fast-food restaurants; we can now use 3D imaging and stem-cell **(52)** _____ human bones from a patient’s own cells; and 3D printing is creating a circular economy in which we can use and then reuse raw materials.

This **(53)** _____ of technological innovation will continue to **(54)** _____ change how we live and work, and how our societies operate. In what is now called the Fourth Industrial Revolution, technologies that are coming of age - including robotics, nanotechnology, virtual reality, 3D printing, the Internet of Things, artificial intelligence and advanced biology - will **(55)** _____. And as these technologies continue to be developed and widely adopted, they will bring about **(56)** _____ shifts in all disciplines, industries and economies, and in the way that we produce, distribute, consume and dispose of goods and services.

These developments have provoked anxious questions about what role humans will play in a technology-driven world. A 2013 University of Oxford study estimates that **(57)** _____ half of all jobs in the United States could be lost to automation over the next two decades. On the other hand, economists such as Boston University’s James Bessen argue that automation often goes **(58)** _____ with the creation of new jobs. So which is it - new jobs or massive structural unemployment?

At this point, we can be certain that the Fourth Industrial Revolution will have a disruptive impact on employment, but no one can yet predict the scale of change. So, before we **(59)** _____ all the bad news, we should look at history, which suggests that technological change more often affects the nature of work, **(60)** _____ the opportunity to participate in work itself.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 51. A. gloss | B. blur | C. tamper | D. distort |
| 52. A. creation of | B. addition to | C. introduction to | D. extraction to |
| 53. A. bore | B. thunder | C. tsunami | D. quake |
| 54. A. similarly | B. thoroughly | C. oppositely | D. profoundly |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 55. A. converge | B. suppose | C. disperse | D. conclude |
| 56. A. high | B. radical | C. extreme | D. severe |
| 57. A. close to | B. proximity to | C. near | D. verge on |
| 58. A. all in all | B. side by side | C. hand in hand | D. little by little |
| 59. A. perpetual | B. swallow | C. expel | D. regurgitate |
| 60. A. besides | B. except | C. due to | D. rather than |

Part 2: For questions 61-65, fill in each blank with ONE suitable word to complete the following passage. Write the answers in the spaces provided.

Every time you deliberately post a photo, “like” a comment, or update your online personal profile, you are leaving an active digital footprint. (61) _____ means that all your friends can see what you are doing and thinking, but be aware that this type of data trail can also be public - it could be as easy for a potential employer to see a photo of you at a party as it is for your best friend.

On the other hand, your “passive” digital footprint is the one you leave behind unintentionally. Websites can (62) _____ information on how many times you visit them and at what time of day. This tells advertisers about your online shopping habits. Also, unguarded information left (63) _____ social media or search engines can provide criminals with a detailed view of your life, leading to fraud and identity theft.

So how can you control your footprint? First of all, don’t post (64) _____ online you wouldn’t be comfortable showing to a room of people (including your boss!). When using social media, check your privacy settings so you limit (65) _____ can read your profile or posts. And finally, use a secure password for logging into your email account - and make sure it’s different than the one you use for online banking!

Part 3: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 66 to 73.

People who do not smoke, are not obese, and consume alcohol moderately can expect to live seven years longer than the general population, and to spend most of these extra years in good health, according to a new study published today in Health Affairs.

This study was the first to analyze the **cumulative** impact of several key health behaviours on disability-free and total life expectancy. Previous studies have looked at single health behaviours. Mikko Myrskylä and his colleague instead examined several behaviors simultaneously, which allowed **them** to determine how long and healthy the lives of people who had avoided most of the well-known individual behavioral risk factors were.

The researchers noted that each of the three unhealthy behaviours – obesity, smoking, and unhealthy consumption of alcohol – was linked to a reduction in life expectancy and to an earlier occurrence of disabilities. But there were also differences: smoking was found to be associated with an early death but not with an increase in the number of years with disability, whereas obesity was shown to be associated with a long period of time with disability. Excessive alcohol consumption was found to be associated with both decreased lifespan and a reduced number of healthy years. However, the absence of all of these risky healthy behaviors was found to be associated with the greatest number of healthy years.

The most striking finding was the discovery of a large difference in average lifespan between the groups who were the most and the least at risk. Men who were not overweight, had never smoked, and drank **moderately** were found to live an average of 11 years longer than men who were overweight, had smoked, and drank excessively. For women, the gap between these two groups was found to be even greater, at 12 years.

“Our results show how important it is to focus on prevention. Those who avoid risky health behaviours are achieving very long and healthy lives. Effective policy interventions targeting health behaviors could help larger fractions of the population to achieve the health benefits observed in this study,” the researcher emphasized. These results are important not only for individuals, but also for society. In an aging society, the health of the elderly determines the amount of money spent on the health system. In addition, healthy elderly people are better able to participate in the labor market and to perform social roles, such as caring for grandchildren.

66. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. A healthy lifestyle increases life expectancy by up to seven years.
- B. Why is life expectancy faltering?
- C. Healthy status of modern people.
- D. Misconception about life expectancy.

67. The word “**cumulative**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. enhanced
- B. decreasing
- C. collective
- D. profound

68. According to paragraph 3, what can we deduce from the benefits of avoiding harmful behaviors?

- A. Most people choose to refrain from smoking but not drinking.
 B. The years we gain through a healthy lifestyle are years in good health.
 C. The experiment cannot provide an indefinite result concerning obesity.
 D. Greater longevity is not equal to increased strength and a sound mind.
69. The word “**moderately**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. massively B. reasonably C. satisfactorily D. limitedly
70. The word “**them**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 A. factors B. Mikko Myrskylä and his colleague
 C. Mikko Myrskylä and student D. behaviors
71. Where was the passage possibly taken from?
 A. A pamphlet B. Linguistics materials C. A Science journal D. A novel
72. Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to the passage?
 A. Smoking is more likely to cause serious illnesses than overweight.
 B. Women generally outlive men by 1 year if they follow the same healthy pattern.
 C. Increases in life expectancy have been consistently underestimated.
 D. There is an inverse correlation between medical investment and rate of sickness in the USA.
73. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 A. Despite living longer, we are experiencing more age-related disease.
 B. Three factors undermining life expectancy have been tackled by science advancement.
 C. You cannot forcibly increase one’s lifespan as it is inherent.
 D. Wholesome lifestyles produces far-reaching effect by improving overall longevity.

Part 4: For questions 74-80, read the passage and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Put a tick (✓) in the right column.

Greta Thunberg is a Swedish climate youth activist who sparked an international movement to fight climate change beginning in 2018. With the simple message “School strike for climate” handwritten on poster board, Thunberg began skipping school on Fridays and protesting outside the Swedish Parliament. Thanks to social media, her actions have spread and influenced millions of young people all over the world to organise and protest.

Launching “Fridays For Future,” Thunberg and other concerned youths throughout Europe have continued to pressure leaders and lawmakers to act on climate change through their regular walkouts.

Thunberg has also travelled the world, meeting with global leaders and speaking at assemblies to demand climate solutions and a recommitment to the Paris Agreement. Recently diagnosed with Asperger’s, the activist has publicly shared her views on her disorder, referring to it as her “superpower.” In 2019, she was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Thunberg was only eight when she first learned about the climate crisis. Since then, she has made efforts to lower her carbon footprint by not flying and becoming vegan and has influenced her family to do the same.

As the face of the climate youth movement, Thunberg has been invited to speak at numerous rallies including ones in Stockholm, London and Brussels. In December 2018, her speech at the United Nations COP24 in Katowice, Poland, went viral.

“You are not mature enough to tell it like is,” she said at the summit, addressing the Secretary-General. “Even that burden you leave to us children. But I don’t care about being popular. I care about climate justice and the living planet.”

Statements	T	F
74. Greta Thunberg began protesting against climate change prior to 2018.		
75. International protests, helmed by youths from around the world, have involved young people not attending classes on Friday.		
76. Greta does not believe her diagnosis of a developmental disorder will negatively affect her work.		
77. Greta made no attempt to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide.		
78. In 2019, Greta was one of the Nobel Peace Prize nominees for her work as a climate change activist.		
79. When speaking at the United Nations in December 2018, Greta accused its members of misleading the public with inaccurate information about climate change.		
80. Greta wants to become the most popular climate change activist in the world.		

IV. WRITING (2 points)

Part 1: Rewrite the following sentences so that they have the same meaning with the given ones, beginning with the given words or phrases. (0.5 point)

81. Although Mrs Cindy was very old, she looked very beautiful.

→ Despite _____

82. Press photographers are banned from taking photographs backstage.

→ On no conditions are _____

83. Thanks to her trainer's encouragement, she decided to take part in the marathon.

→ If it _____

84. Colin was sorry he hadn't taken the job as an editor in a publishing company.

→ Colin regretted _____

85. Fiona doesn't intend to invest money in the project any longer.

→ Fiona has _____

Part 2: Write a paragraph of about 150 words to answer the question "Why do children like playing game online?" (1.5 points)

----- HẾT -----

HƯỚNG DẪN CHẤM

I. LISTENING (2.0 points). 0.1 point for each correct answer

Part 1: You will hear part of an interview with a fitness instructor called Matthew Johnson. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer A, B or C according to what you hear.

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. B

Part 2. You will hear a conversation between a man and a woman. For questions 6-15, complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

6. DW30 7YZ
7. 24(th) April
8. dentist
9. parking
10. Claxby
11. late
12. evening
13. supermarket
14. pollution
15. storage

Part 3: Listen to a news broadcast. For questions 16-20, decide whether the following statements are True or False by putting a tick (✓) in the corresponding column.

16. F
17. T
18. T
19. F
20. F

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (3 points) 0.1 point for each correct answer

Part 1: Choose one word or phrase which best completes each sentence. For questions from 21 to 35, circle its corresponding letter A, B, C, or D to indicate your answer.

21. C
22. C
23. A
24. B
25. D
26. B
27. C
28. A
29. C
30. D
31. B
32. D
33. A
34. C
35. A

Part 2: Give the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill in the gaps. For questions from 36 to 45, write your answers in the spaces provided.

36. summarize/summarise
37. relaxation
38. unconventional
39. non-appearance
40. upcoming
41. temperament
42. provisionally
43. replica
44. processed
45. unpredictable

Part 3: There are 05 errors in the following passage. Identify the errors, write the line number and correct them. For questions from 46 to 50, write your answers in the numbered spaces below. Number (00.) is done as an example.

Question	Line	Error	Correction
00.	2	are	is
46.	3	improve	improves
47.	3	focusing	focus
48.	5	of	at
49.	8	knowledgable	knowledge
50.	10	which	what

III. READING COMPREHENSION (3 points)

Part 1: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 51 to 60.

51. B
52. D
53. C
54. D
55. A
56. B
57. A
58. C
59. B
60. D

Part 2: For questions 61-65, fill in each blank with ONE suitable word to complete the following passage. Write the answers in the spaces provided.

61. This
62. collect/gather/get
63. on
64. anything
65. who

Part 3: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 66 to 73.

66. A
67. C
68. B
69. B
70. B
71. C
72. A
73. D

Part 4: For questions 74-80, read the passage and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Put a tick (✓) in the right column.

- 74. F
- 75. T
- 76. T
- 77. F
- 78. T
- 79. T
- 80. F

IV. WRITING (2 points)

Part 1: Rewrite the following sentences so that they have the same meaning with the given ones, beginning with the given words or phrases. (0.5 point)

- 81. Despite her age/ being old, Mrs. Cindy looked very beautiful.
- 82. On no condition are press photographers allowed to take photographs backstage.
- 83. If it hadn't been for her trainer's encouragement, she wouldn't have decided to take part in the marathon.
- 84. Colin regretted not taking/having taken the job as an editor in a publishing company.
- 85. Fiona has no intention of investing money in the project any longer.

TRANSCRIPTS

Part 2.

MAN: Excuse me. Would you mind if I asked you some questions? We're doing a survey on transport.
SADIE: Yes, that's OK.
MAN: First of all, can I take your name?
SADIE: Yes. It's Sadie Jones.
MAN: Thanks very much. And could I have your date of birth – just the year will do, actually. Is that all right?
SADIE: Yes, that's fine. It's 1991.
MAN: So next your postcode, please.
SADIE: It's DW30 7YZ.
MAN: Great. Thanks. Is that in Wells?
SADIE: No it's actually in Harborne – Wells isn't far from there, though.
MAN: I really like that area. My grandmother lived there when I was a kid.
SADIE: Yes, it is nice.
MAN: Right, so now I want to ask you some questions about how you travelled here today. Did you use public transport?
SADIE: Yes. I came by bus.
MAN: OK. And that was today. It's the 24th of April, isn't it?
SADIE: Isn't it the 25th? No, actually, you're right.
MAN: Ha ha. And what was the reason for your trip today? I can see you've got some shopping with you.
SADIE: Yes. I did some shopping but the main reason I came here was to go to the dentist.
MAN: That's not much fun. Hope it was nothing serious.
SADIE: No, it was just a check-up. It's fine.
MAN: Good. Do you normally travel by bus into the city centre?
SADIE: Yes. I stopped driving in ages ago because parking was so difficult to find and it costs so much.
MAN: I see.
SADIE: The bus is much more convenient too. It only takes about 30 minutes.
MAN: That's good. So where did you start your journey?
SADIE: At the bus stop on Claxby Street.
MAN: Is that C-L-A-X-B-Y?
SADIE: That's right.
MAN: And how satisfied with the service are you? Do you have any complaints?
SADIE: Well, as I said, it's very convenient and quick when it's on time, but this morning it was late. Only about 10 minutes, but still.
MAN: Yes, I understand that's annoying. And what about the timetable? Do you have any comments about that?
SADIE: Mmm. I suppose I mainly use the bus during the day, but any time I've been in town in the evening – for dinner or at the cinema – I've noticed you have to wait a long time for a bus – there aren't that many.

MAN: OK, thanks. So now I'd like to ask you about your car use.

SADIE: Well, I have got a car but I don't use it that often. Mainly just to go to the supermarket. But that's about it really. My husband uses it at the weekends to go to the golf club.

MAN: And what about a bicycle?

SADIE: I don't actually have one at the moment.

MAN: What about the city bikes you can rent? Do you ever use those?

SADIE: No – I'm not keen on cycling there because of all the pollution. But I would like to get a bike – it would be good to use it to get to work.

MAN: So why haven't you got one now?

SADIE: Well, I live in a flat – on the second floor and it doesn't have any storage – so we'd have to leave it in the hall outside the flat.

MAN: I see. OK. Well, I think that's all ...

Part 3.

Reporter: A New York street was closed last night after a massive sinkhole opened up – right in the middle of the street. The hole, which measures seven metres across, appeared suddenly at around 11 pm local time. Our reporter Mike Williams is at the scene.

Mike: Hi, Fiona, yes, as you said, the road has been closed to traffic as well as pedestrians so it's fairly quiet here now. No one was injured when the sinkhole appeared but a few parked cars nearly fell into it, and the police and fire service immediately closed the area. Local residents have been taken to a nearby sports centre where meals and emergency beds are being provided.

Reporter: Mike, tell us a bit more about sinkholes. I mean, they aren't something you hear about every day, are they?

Mike: Well, here in the States they are fairly common, actually, especially in Florida, but here in New York City? No, this is a first.

Reporter: And what is a sinkhole exactly?

Mike: A sinkhole is when the ground collapses into a hole or a cave that has formed below the surface. There's usually nothing to see on the surface until all of a sudden, the ground over the top of the cave collapses.

Reporter: And what causes them?

Mike: They're either caused when drains and water pipes under a city burst, and the water washes away any soft soil under the ground. Or they can be the result of natural processes like underground streams and erosion from rainwater after a big storm.

Reporter: Can sinkholes occur anywhere?

Mike: Well, they're much more likely to occur in the countryside than in a city, simply because the vast majority of the earth's surface is rural, rather than urban. In the US, farmers in Florida do sometimes find sinkholes on their land, but these are largely unreported of course.

Reporter: How can you tell if a sinkhole is likely to happen?

Mike: Often there aren't any warning signs, particularly in the open countryside, though you might notice cracks in the ground or small holes. In cities, look out for walls that are cracking, or for doors and windows that all of a sudden don't shut properly.

Reporter: Is it something people should be worried about?

Mike: No. Sinkholes are still very rare and when they do occur, even though they look really dramatic, few people have ever been injured by a sinkhole. I mean just a few years ago in Florida, a thirty-metre sinkhole appeared underneath a hotel. Again, no one was injured but hundreds of guests had to be moved to safety.

Reporter: What is the biggest sinkhole ever recorded?

Mike: There was one in 2007 in Guatemala ...

Reporter: Guatemala?

Mike: Yes, it was in a suburb of Guatemala City. It was one hundred metres deep! The aerial photos are incredible – it's almost perfectly circular.

SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN
GIẢI ĐỀ CHUYÊN ANH VÀO 10 - THPT CHUYÊN TUYÊN QUANG
NĂM 2024-2025

Đội ngũ anh chị mentors và trợ giảng từ trung tâm Springboard (Nhà Xuân) cam kết luôn nỗ lực tạo ra những bài giảng - học liệu mới nhất, bổ ích nhất dành cho kì thi chuyên Anh - HSG tiếng Anh cấp địa phương, khu vực đến cấp quốc gia.

Quý phụ huynh/quý thầy cô/các em học sinh có thể truy cập các kênh sau để cập nhật tài liệu mới nhất từ Nhà Xuân:

- **Facebook page Springboard English:** Trang Facebook chính thức của Nhà Xuân.
- **Website học liệu của Springboard:** Trang web tổng hợp tất tần tật các tài liệu được biên soạn chi tiết bởi Springboard (Nhà Xuân).
- **Facebook group Springboard Connects:** Nhóm trao đổi - tư vấn học tập và tài liệu học tập với 30.000+ thành viên.

Liên hệ

- **Gửi đề thi mới nhất và yêu cầu chữa đề chi tiết cho Nhà Xuân về địa chỉ:**
contact@springboard.vn.
- **Tham khảo và đăng ký tư vấn** các lớp học ôn thi Chuyên Anh - Thi HSG Tiếng Anh cấp THPT - Thi Olympic 30/4 và Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ - Thi HSG cấp Quốc Gia tại: **Form đăng ký**

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

Part 1. Choose one word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

21. C. had left

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành cùng *by the time*: S1 + had V1(quá khứ phân từ) ... **by the time** S2 + V2(quá khứ đơn) → vào lúc S2 làm gì đó thì S1 đã thực hiện hành động nào đó trước rồi.

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành diễn tả hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ.

Tạm dịch: Lúc Peter quay về thì tôi đã đi Singapore rồi.

22. C. for

It's important **for** sb **to** do sth: ai đó cần phải làm gì

Tạm dịch: Học sinh chuyên cần hình thành thói quen tự học.

23. A. put up with

put up with sth: (phrasal verb) chịu đựng, nhẫn nại với thứ gì

→ can't put up with this noise: không thể chịu được tiếng ồn này nữa

Các cụm từ còn lại:

B. make use of sth: (v phr) tận dụng, dùng thứ gì

C. get back to sth: (phrasal verb) quay lại thứ gì, quay về

Tạm dịch: Tôi không thể chịu đựng thứ tiếng ồn này thêm một phút giây nào nữa. Tôi sẽ viết thư khiếu nại lên chính quyền về vấn đề này.

24. B. being called

mind V-ing: (v) thấy buồn bực, thấy bị quấy rầy vì chuyện gì

→ not mind V-ing: không ngại, không thấy phiền khi ...

Vì vị bác sĩ là người **được** gọi → sử dụng being V(quá khứ phân từ) để thể hiện bị động.

Tạm dịch: Cô ấy là một bác sĩ giỏi và không nề hà việc được gọi đi làm khi có ca cấp cứu ban đêm.

25. D. taken in

take sb in: (phrasal verb) làm cho ai tin vào điều không có thật, lừa ai

→ not taken in: (v phr) không bị lừa

Các cụm từ còn lại:

A. take sb on: (phrasal verb) thuê, tuyển dụng ai đó (về làm việc)

B. take sb off: (phrasal verb) bắt chước ai (để mua vui)

C. take sth over from sb: (phrasal verb) có được quyền kiểm soát từ người khác

Tạm dịch: Người đàn ông bên kia đầu dây nhận mình là cảnh sát nhưng người phụ nữ không bị lừa.

26. B. to have helped

Cấu trúc bị động khách quan: S + be + thought/believed/said/... + to V(nguyên thể) *hoặc* have V(quá khứ phân từ) (người ta nghĩ ai đó làm gì/đã làm gì).

Trong các phương án chỉ có B đúng cấu trúc.

Tạm dịch: Người ta nghĩ rằng trường đại học giúp đỡ học sinh trong cả vấn đề cá nhân và vấn đề việc làm.

27. C. Much as

Much as + S1 V1, S2 V2 = Even though S1 V1, S2 V2 (mặc dù, dù rất ...)

B. Despite + sth/V-ing → không đúng cấu trúc vì sau chỗ trống là 1 mệnh đề (có S, V).

D. However → không hợp về nghĩa và không đúng cấu trúc: However + **adj/adv** + S1 V1, S2 V2.

Tạm dịch: Dù tôi rất muốn giúp bạn nhưng tôi e là mình đang rối trí.

28. A. had she entered

Cấu trúc đảo ngữ với no sooner ... than ...: **No sooner** had S1 V1(quá khứ phân từ) ... **than** S2 V2 (quá khứ đơn).

Cấu trúc này dùng để diễn tả hành động V1 xảy ra ngay trước khi hành động V2 xảy ra.

Tạm dịch: Cô ấy vừa mới bước chân vào căn nhà thì điện thoại kêu.

29. C. to be added

Cấu trúc rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ xác định sử dụng cụm động từ nguyên mẫu: the first/second/last/only/... to V(nguyên thể).

Vì công trình này **được** đưa vào danh sách → sử dụng to be V(quá khứ phân từ) thể hiện ý bị động.

Tạm dịch: Quần thể di tích Cố đô Huế là địa điểm du lịch đầu tiên ở Việt Nam được đưa vào danh sách Di sản thế giới.

30. D. stands

it stands to reason that ... = it is reasonable that ...: có lý, hợp lý khi nói rằng

pass with flying colours: (idiom) đạt kết quả cao (trong kỳ thi, bài kiểm tra)

on account of sth = because of sth (vì điều gì)

Tạm dịch: Chuyện Jason đạt điểm số xuất sắc trong bài kiểm tra là điều hợp lý vì suốt cả kỳ học, anh ấy học tập rất chăm chỉ.

31. B. critical

critical thinking: (n) tư duy phản biện (đặt câu hỏi, phân tích, đánh giá ở nhiều khía cạnh)

Các từ còn lại không tạo thành cụm từ:

A. civilized: (adj) văn minh, có giáo dục

C. complex: (adj) phức tạp

D. controversial: (adj) gây tranh cãi

Tạm dịch: Trong thời đại ngày nay, giáo viên nên khuyến khích học sinh tranh luận trên lớp về những câu hỏi khác nhau để rèn kỹ năng tư duy phản biện.

32. D. company

in the company of sb = be accompanied by sb: được đồng hành, có ai bên cạnh (không một mình)

cosy: (adj) ấm cúng, thân mật

Tạm dịch: Thứ Sáu tuần trước James có một bữa tiệc sinh nhật ấm cúng bên bạn thân.

Các từ còn lại không tạo thành cụm từ/không hợp nghĩa:

A. residence: (n) chỗ ở, nơi ở

B. atmosphere: (n) không khí

C. business: (n) chuyện làm ăn, buôn bán

33. A. eye

catch sb's eye: to attract sb's attention (thu hút, lôi cuốn ai)

→ eye-catching: (adj) lôi cuốn, hút mắt

Tạm dịch: Cửa hàng của bạn nên có một biển hiệu thật rõ nét để thu hút ánh nhìn của khách đi đường. Có thể mới bán được nhiều hàng.

Các từ còn lại không hợp nghĩa:

B. peek: (n) cái nhìn lén, nhìn trộm → sneak peek: (n) bật mí trước

C. glimpse: (n) cái nhìn thoáng qua

D. flash: (n) ánh sáng, tia sáng lóe lên

34. C. tunnel

light at the end of tunnel: (idiom) signs of improvement in a situation that has been bad for a long time, or signs that a long and difficult piece of work is almost finished (tín hiệu tốt, ánh sáng nơi cuối đường hầm, mọi thứ khá lên)

gain momentum: (v phr) có đà tăng trưởng

Tạm dịch: Chuyện làm ăn cuối cùng cũng khá lên sau những tháng ngày chật vật. Thật là ánh sáng nơi cuối đường hầm.

35. A. cold

leave sb out in the cold: (idiom) to not allow sb to become part of a group or an activity (không cho ai tham gia vào nhóm hay vào hoạt động chung nào đó)

Tạm dịch: Tôi hoàn toàn bị ngó lơ trong kỳ thăng chức hàng năm của phòng Marketing.

Part 2. Give the correct form of the words in brackets to fill in the gaps.

36. summarise/summarize

Cách nhận diện: ask sb to do sth → sử dụng động từ nguyên thể.

summarise: (v) tóm tắt



Tạm dịch: Giáo viên bảo chúng tôi tóm tắt những ý chính trong chương mới đọc trên lớp.

37. relaxation

Cách nhận diện: a means of sth/doing sth → sử dụng danh từ.

relaxation: (n) sự thư giãn

Tạm dịch: Thiền là một cách thư giãn tốt.

38. unconventional

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng trước danh từ → sử dụng tính từ để bổ nghĩa.

unconventional: (adj) không tuân theo những quy chuẩn chung của xã hội, trái với bình thường

Tạm dịch: Phong cách sống khác thường của ca sĩ thu hút sự quan tâm của giới báo chí.

39. non-appearance

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng sau mạo từ *the* → sử dụng danh từ.

non-appearance: (n) sự vắng mặt tại nơi đáng ra mình cần có mặt

→ non-appearance of the defendant: bị cáo vắng mặt

Chú ý phân biệt với disappearance: (n) sự biến mất

Tạm dịch: Bị cáo vắng mặt nên vụ kiện bị hủy bỏ.

40. upcoming

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng trước danh từ → sử dụng tính từ để bổ nghĩa.

upcoming: (adj) sắp ra mắt, sắp có mặt

Tạm dịch: Cuốn sách sắp ra mắt của Michael Spencer có khả năng cao sẽ thành công vang dội.

41. temperament

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng sau tính từ → sử dụng danh từ.

temperament: (n) tính khí (liên quan đến sự kiên nhẫn, không nóng nảy)

Tạm dịch: Tim không giận bạn đâu vì tính anh ấy ôn hòa lắm.

42. provisionally

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng trước động từ chính, đứng sau trợ động từ → dùng trạng từ.

provisionally: (adv) tạm thời

Tạm dịch: Tạm thời thì lịch họp được xếp vào 3 giờ chiều thứ Sáu tới đây.

43. replica

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng sau tính từ → sử dụng danh từ.

replica: (n) bản copy, sao chép (giống bản gốc)

Tạm dịch: Con tàu giống y như nguyên mẫu tàu Golden Hind.

44. processed

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng trước danh từ → sử dụng tính từ để bổ nghĩa.

processed: (adj) đã được chế biến → processed food: (n) đồ ăn chế biến sẵn

Tạm dịch: Simon thấy khỏe hơn hẳn sau khi ngừng ăn đồ đã chế biến sẵn.

45. unpredictable

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng sau động từ *be* và có cấu trúc *so + adj/adv + that* → dùng tính từ.

unpredictable: (adj) khó đoán trước, khó lường

Tạm dịch: Thời tiết khó đoán nên chúng tôi chẳng biết mặc gì.

Part 3. Find and correct 5 errors in the passage.

Question	Line	Error	Correction
46	2	improve	improves
47	3	focusing	focus
48	5	of	at
49	8	knowledgeable	knowledge
50	10	which	what

Giải thích:

46. line 2: **improve** → **improves**

Reading là danh động từ (gerund), thể hiện 1 hành động → động từ chia ngôi thứ 3 số ít.

47. line 3: **focusing** → **focus**

require sb to do sth: (v) bắt, yêu cầu ai đó làm gì → dùng V nguyên thể sau to.

48. line 5: **of** → **at**

good at sth: (adj) tốt, khá ở mặt gì → better at sth - tốt hơn, khá hơn.



49. line 8: knowledgeable → knowledge

give sb sth → dùng danh từ (thay vì tính từ).

50. line 10: which → what

Mệnh đề danh từ bắt đầu với các từ để hỏi: what/how/why + S + V.

Dựa vào nghĩa: **what** other cities and countries have to offer → những thành phố, quốc gia khác có gì (còn which dùng khi đưa ra lựa chọn).

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1. Read the passage and choose the correct word or phrase to fill in each blank.

51. B. blur

blur the lines between A and B: (v phr) xóa nhòa, làm mờ ranh giới giữa A và B

Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống (51): Công nghệ đột phá đang điều hướng tương lai của chúng ta và những sáng kiến ngày càng xóa nhòa ranh giới vật lý, kỹ thuật số hay sinh học.

Các từ còn lại không tạo thành cụm từ với lines:

A. gloss: (v) ghi chú

C. tamper: (v) phá rối, quấy nhiễu

D. distort: (v) làm biến dạng, méo mó

52. D. extraction to

extraction: (n) sự chiết, tách → stem-cell extraction: (n) (công nghệ) tách tế bào gốc

to do sth → thể hiện mục đích

Tạm dịch về câu chứa chỗ trống (52): [...] giờ đây chúng ta có thể dùng công nghệ in 3D và tách tế bào gốc để nuôi xương người từ tế bào của người bệnh [...]

Các từ còn lại không hợp về giới từ + danh từ:

A. creation of → không đúng giới từ (~~of~~ ~~grow~~)

B. stem-cell addition → không hợp về nghĩa

C. stem-cell introduction → không hợp về nghĩa

53. C. tsunami

tsunami of sth: (n) a very large amount or quantity of sth that is available or that arrives somewhere (làn sóng, ý nói số lượng lớn, rất nhiều)

Các từ còn lại không hợp về nghĩa (không có hình ảnh ẩn dụ chỉ số lượng nhiều):

A. bore: (n) nòng (súng)

B. thunder: (n) tiếng sấm



D. quake: (n) trận động đất

54. D. profoundly

profoundly change: (v phr) làm thay đổi sâu sắc (ý nói thay đổi lớn)

Tạm dịch về câu chứa chỗ trống (53) và (54): Làn sóng cải tiến công nghệ này sẽ tiếp tục tạo ra những thay đổi sâu sắc trong cách chúng ta sống và làm việc [...]

Các trạng từ còn lại không hợp về nghĩa hoặc không đi chung với động từ *change*:

A. similarly: (adv) một cách tương tự

B. thoroughly: (adv) một cách chu toàn

C. appositely: (adv) thích hợp, đúng lúc

55. A. converge

converge: (v) hội tụ, trở nên giống nhau

Tạm dịch về câu chứa chỗ trống (55): [...] những công nghệ mới nhất [...] sẽ hội tụ (ý nói chúng càng trở nên giống nhau, có nhiều điểm chung hơn).

Các từ còn lại không hợp về nghĩa:

B. suppose: (v) cho rằng, cho là

C. disperse: (v) phân tán

D. conclude: (v) kết luận

56. B. radical

radical: (adj) to lớn, triệt để → radical shifts: (n phr) những thay đổi to lớn

Các từ còn lại không hợp về nghĩa:

C. extreme: (adj) thái quá (tiêu cực)

D. severe: (adj) khắc nghiệt

Tạm dịch về câu chứa chỗ trống (56): Và rồi những công nghệ này tiếp tục phát triển và được ứng dụng rộng rãi, tạo ra những thay đổi to lớn [...]

57. A. close to

close to [con số] = almost/nearly [con số]: gần ...

Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống (57): Một nghiên cứu năm 2013 bởi Đại học Oxford ước tính gần nửa số việc làm tại Mỹ sẽ bị tự động hóa lấy đi trong vòng 2 thập kỷ nữa.

Các từ còn lại không đúng về ngữ pháp:

B. in proximity to: (prepositional phrase) gần với

C. near: (preposition) gần (về khoảng cách địa lý) → gần với con số ta dùng nearly.

D. **on the verge of** sth: (phr) đang trên bờ vực...

58. C. hand in hand

A go hand in hand with B: A đi cùng, song hành với B

Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống (58): Mặt khác, các nhà kinh tế học ví dụ như James Bessen từ Đại học Boston nói rằng tự động hóa đi cùng với sự hình thành những công việc mới.

Các từ còn lại không hợp nghĩa:

A. all in all: (phr) tóm lại là

B. side by side: (phr) cạnh bên nhau

D. little by little: (phr) từng chút một, dần dần

59. B. swallow

swallow: (v) accept sth is true (chấp nhận, “tiêu hóa” được điều gì)

Các từ còn lại không hợp nghĩa:

A. perpetual: (adj) kéo dài, không dứt

C. expel: (v) đuổi (học)

D. regurgitate: (v) nhai lại

60. D. rather than

A rather than B: A chứ không phải/thay vì B (ý phủ định B và nhấn mạnh A)

the nature of work (bản chất công việc) là cái chịu thay đổi chính → cần nhấn mạnh

the opportunity to participate in work itself không phải cái thay đổi chính → phủ định

Các từ còn lại:

A. besides: (preposition) bên cạnh đó

B. except: (preposition) ngoại trừ, ngoài

C. due to: (adj) do, bởi

Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống (59) và (60): Vậy nên trước khi chúng ta chấp nhận tin xấu, hãy nhìn vào lịch sử để thấy thay đổi về công nghệ thường ảnh hưởng đến bản chất của công việc thay vì cơ hội tham gia vào công việc đó.

Part 2. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word to complete the passage.

61. This

Chữ “this” đang thay thế mệnh đề “you are leaving an active digital footprint” đứng đằng trước nó.

62. collect/gather/get

Collocation: collect/gather/get information (thu thập thông tin)

63. on

Tạm dịch: Bên cạnh đó, những thông tin không được bảo vệ ở trên nền tảng mạng xã hội hoặc công cụ tìm kiếm sẽ giúp tội phạm có cái nhìn chi tiết về cuộc sống của bạn, từ đó thực hiện những hành động phạm pháp.

64. anything

Tạm dịch: đừng đăng bất kỳ thứ gì khiến bạn không thoải mái nếu phải trình bày trước một khán giả (bao gồm cả sếp của bạn!)

65. who

Tạm dịch: Hãy kiểm tra kỹ quyền riêng tư để hạn chế những người có thể đọc trang cá nhân hoặc bài đăng của bạn.

Part 3. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each question.**66. A**

Ta thấy đoạn văn được trình bày theo dàn ý sau:

- Đoạn 1: giới thiệu về luận điểm chính trong bài (people who do not smoke... live seven years longer)
- Đoạn 2,3,4: trình bày những nghiên cứu khoa học chứng minh luận điểm trên
- Đoạn 5: đề xuất một số giải pháp khả thi

→ Với những thông tin trên, ta có thể kết luận tiêu đề tốt nhất chính là A

67. C

cumulative (adj) lũy tích

SYN: growing, increasing, collective, accumulative

68. B

Dẫn chứng: However, the absence of all of these risky healthy behaviors was found to be associated with the greatest number of healthy years.

→ Nếu không thực hiện những thói quen xấu, rèn luyện lối sống lành mạnh thì ta sẽ có thêm những năm tháng sống khỏe mạnh.

69. **B**

moderately (adv) quite, fairly, reasonably, somewhat

70. **B**

Dẫn chứng: Mikko Myrskylä and his colleague instead examined several behaviors simultaneously, which allowed them to determine how long and healthy the lives of people who had avoided most of the well-known individual behavioral risk factors were.

71. **C**

Dựa vào cấu trúc lập luận chặt chẽ, ý tứ rõ ràng, sử dụng những từ ngữ học thuật, khoa học, có số liệu để bổ trợ luận điểm, ta có thể suy ra đoạn trích này được lấy từ một tạp chí khoa học.

72. **A**

Dẫn chứng: [...] smoking was found to be associated with an early death but not with an increase in the number of years with disability, whereas obesity was shown to be associated with a long period of time with disability. Excessive alcohol consumption was found to be associated with both decreased lifespan and a reduced number of healthy years.

73. **D**

Dẫn chứng: Men who were not overweight, had never smoked, and drank moderately were found to live an average of 11 years longer than men who were overweight, had smoked, and drank excessively. For women, the gap between these two groups was found to be even greater, at 12 years.

Part 4. Read the passage and decide if the statements are True or False.

74. **F**

Dẫn chứng: Greta Thunberg is a Swedish climate youth activist who sparked an international movement to fight climate change beginning in 2018.

75. **T**

Dẫn chứng: [...] Thunberg began skipping school on Fridays and protesting outside the Swedish Parliament. Thanks to social media, her actions have spread and influenced millions of young people all over the world to organise and protest.

76. **T**



Dẫn chứng: Recently diagnosed with Asperger's, the activist has publicly shared her views on her disorder, referring to it as her "superpower."

77. **F**

Dẫn chứng: Since then, she has made efforts to lower her carbon footprint by not flying and becoming vegan and has influenced her family to do the same.

78. **T**

Dẫn chứng: In 2019, she was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

79. **T**

Dẫn chứng: In December 2018, her speech at the United Nations COP24 in Katowice, Poland, went viral. "You are not mature enough to tell it like is," she said at the summit, addressing the Secretary- General.

80. **F**

Dẫn chứng: "Even that burden you leave to us children. But I don't care about being popular. I care about climate justice and the living planet."

IV. WRITING

Part 1. Rewrite the sentences so that they have the same meaning with the given ones.

81. Despite her age/being old, Mrs Cindy looked very beautiful.

Cấu trúc despite + N = although + S + V

Tạm dịch: Mặc dù đã lớn tuổi nhưng bà Cindy vẫn trông rất đẹp.

82. On no conditions are press photographers allowed to take photographs back stage.

Cấu trúc đảo ngữ on no conditions/under no circumstances + trợ động từ + S + V

Tạm dịch: Nhiếp ảnh gia báo chí không được phép chụp ảnh hậu trường dưới bất kỳ tình huống nào.

83. If it hadn't been for her trainer's encouragement, she wouldn't have decided to take part in the marathon.

Cấu trúc thanks to + N = had it not been for + N = if it hadn't been for + N: nếu không phải do...

Tạm dịch: Nếu không phải do sự cổ vũ của huấn luyện viên, cô ấy đã không quyết định đăng ký thi marathon.

84. Colin regretted **not taking/having taken the job as an editor in a publishing company.**

Cấu trúc regret + (not) + Ving: hối hận khi đã (không) làm gì

Tạm dịch: Colin hối hận khi đã không nhận lời làm biên tập viên cho một hãng sản xuất.

85. Fiona has **no intention of investing money on the project any longer.**

Cấu trúc have no intention of Ving: không có ý định làm gì

Tạm dịch: Fiona không có ý định đầu tư tiền vào dự án nữa.

Part 2. Write a paragraph to answer the question

Why do children like playing game online?

SUGGESTED OUTLINE:

Topic sentence: Children are interested in playing games online **due to two/three primary reasons.** (chú ý: cần có topic + controlling idea)

Supporting sentences:

1. Reason 1: eye-catching computer animation and interesting sound effects

- games - designed beautifully → appeal to the eyes of children
- music and sound effects catered to young players → stimulate children's interest
- E.g.: Talking Tom → cute cats with funny sounds, very attractive to small children

2. Reason 2: chance to socialize

- games - a platform to make friends online, to chat, play together and send in-game gifts
- chances to find friends living in another country and expand social networks
- E.g.: League of Legends → battle besides other players, chat in game

3. Reason 3: easy access and convenience

- no need to go out or prepare any equipment
- Internet connection and basic computer skills → able to find, install and play games

Concluding sentence: tóm tắt lại ý chính trong đoạn văn.



Springboard English

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi gồm 04 phần, 08 trang)

Điểm từng phần: 1. 2. 3. 4. Cộng:	Hướng dẫn thi nghe hiểu: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Thí sinh có 3 phút để nghiên cứu các câu hỏi.Bài nghe gồm 3 phần (SECTION A, B và C), mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần.Bắt đầu mỗi phần đều có thông báo (bằng Tiếng Anh)Bắt đầu và kết thúc phần thi nghe là đoạn nhạc.
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PART ONE: LISTENING (2 points)

SECTION A: You will hear people talking in five different situations. For questions 1-5, circle the best answer (A, B or C). You will listen to the recording twice.

- You hear a man and woman talking. How does the man sound?
A. stubborn B. modest C. envious
- You hear a woman talking. What does she want to be?
A. a reporter B. a columnist C. a publisher
- You hear a man and woman talking. What is the man worried about?
A. famine B. drought C. pollution
- You hear a woman talking. What is she not going to do?
A. exercise B. take medicine C. go on a diet
- You hear a man talking. How does he feel about his work as a volunteer?
A. satisfied B. depressed C. anxious

SECTION B: You will hear a man called Mark King talking about his work as a personal chef for celebrities. For questions 6-13, listen and complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. You will listen to the recording twice.

- Mark originally worked as a(n) (6) _____ before becoming a chef.
- It was Mark's (7) _____ that first got him into cooking.
- Mark mentions that he's not allowed to tell us his clients' (8) _____.
- Mark describes working for a pop star as tough.
- Mark says that he had difficulty finding (9) _____ for a tea party he was asked to organize.
- What Mark enjoys most about being a personal chef is the flexibility.
- Mark was (10) _____ when he was personally selected to cook for the royal family.
- Mark uses the word (11) _____ to describe the most important characteristic of a personal chef.
- Mark talks about another personal chef who was (12) _____ after doing an interview with a magazine.
- Mark is considering writing (13) _____ to further his future career.

SECTION C: You will hear a radio discussion about the media. For questions 14-20, listen and choose the best answer (A, B, C). You will listen to the recording twice.

- What has Jenny not done since the programme ended?
A. presented a TV programme
B. talked on radio and TV
C. been recognised in the street
- What prompted Jenny to appear on the TV programme?
A. She had heard about the financial benefits for contestants.
B. She felt she represented young British people.
C. She thought she would learn more about herself.
- What worries Tony about the reality TV?

- A. People develop very strong relationships on these programmes.
 - B. The programmes should be more educational.
 - C. People have to behave in ways that he disapproves of.
17. What does Jenny say about nominating the other housemates?
- A. It was difficult because it took place at the end of the day.
 - B. The relationships they had developed made it difficult.
 - C. It made it difficult for people at home to take it seriously.
18. How does Tony react to the suggestion that everyone knows the show is a game?
- A. He gives an example of negative behaviour in children.
 - B. He questions whether all adults realise this.
 - C. He doubts that children take the game seriously.
19. How does Jenny think that young children benefit from the programme?
- A. They develop useful social skills.
 - B. They understand that they shouldn't talk to strangers.
 - C. They learn how to defend themselves.
20. What does Airwave want?
- A. a complete ban on this kind of programme
 - B. a ban on these programmes in the early evening
 - C. a ban on programmes involving young children

PART TWO: USE OF LANGUAGE (3 points)

SECTION A

For questions 1-2, choose the word with a different pronunciation of the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>boat</u> | B. <u>broad</u> | C. <u>coast</u> | D. <u>alone</u> |
| 2. A. <u>scholar</u> | B. <u>choir</u> | C. <u>cherish</u> | D. <u>chorus</u> |

For questions 3-4, choose a word which has a different position of stress from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 3. A. fantasise | B. desperate | C. improvise | D. perspective |
| 4. A. solitary | B. prioritise | C. tutorial | D. curriculum |

For questions 5-20, choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

5. Of course I _____ you! We went to school together, didn't we?
- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|--------|--------------|
| A. hold | B. consider | C. see | D. recognise |
|---------|-------------|--------|--------------|
6. I think the _____ thing to do is phone before you go and ask for directions.
- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| A. sensitive | B. sensible | C. selfish | D. sympathetic |
|--------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
7. The government _____ major changes to the education system today.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. informed | B. declared | C. announced | D. expressed |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
8. You have to find a good _____ for being late, otherwise you'll get into trouble.
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| A. purpose | B. excuse | C. cause | D. objective |
|------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
9. Kick-off is in twenty minutes, so in the _____, do your warm-up exercises.
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| A. while | B. time | C. moment | D. meantime |
|----------|---------|-----------|-------------|
10. Even though I don't agree with your overall argument, I do agree with you in some _____.
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|
| A. sides | B. respects | C. basis | D. grounds |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|
11. The place was full of hotels and shops selling souvenirs, and was much too _____ for us.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| A. touristy | B. beaten | C. modest | D. exclusive |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
12. The priceless jewelry _____ from the exhibition by people who worked in the building.
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A. might have took | B. might have be taken |
| C. might have been taken | D. might be taken |
13. If only my mother _____ me stay in that night; I probably wouldn't be in trouble now.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| A. has made | B. was made | C. is made | D. had made |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
14. - "That was the _____ meal I have ever eaten in the school canteen."
- "Oh, come on. It wasn't that bad."
- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. more tasty | B. tastier | C. less tasty | D. least tasty |
|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
15. We were pleased to hear that the plane _____ safely.
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. had landed | B. was landed | C. has landed | D. was landing |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
16. Being fit and healthy does not mean _____ 20 km a day.
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| A. running | B. to run | C. that ran | D. being run |
|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
17. The moon is not a planet _____ the planets in many ways.

- A. resembling B. which resembles C. but resemblance to D. although it resembles
18. Near the White House is another famous landmark _____ the Washington Monument.
- A. is which B. which call C. called D. it is called
19. Public transport in most of the nation is expanding. _____, the use of subways and buses is declining in some metropolitan areas.
- A. Nevertheless B. Consequently C. Despite the fact D. Although
20. _____, but it also filters out harmful sun rays.
- A. The atmosphere gives us air to breathe
- B. Not only the atmosphere gives us air to breathe
- C. The atmosphere which gives us air to breathe
- D. Not only does the atmosphere give us air to breathe

SECTION B: For questions 21-25, complete the sentences with the correct particles.

Examples:

0. You should read the introduction **at** the beginning of the book.

00. I really need to **go** on a diet before the holiday.

21. Simon is too young to take _____ such a big responsibility.
22. After the match the players were completely worn _____.
23. It is not easy to get _____ these days unless you have a secure job.
24. Jane's bad behavior left everyone at _____ for words.
25. I find it very difficult to agree with you _____ times. Your views can sometimes be extreme.

SECTION C: For questions 26-30, complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. The government should preserve **historic** buildings in the city. (**history**)

26. Children _____ their clothes quickly. (**grow**)
27. Being a cook, she gets a lot of _____ out of creating amazing dishes. (**please**)
28. Traveling _____ our minds. (**broad**)
29. We should take _____ measures to stop car accidents. (**prevent**)
30. In spite of her parents' advice, she keeps spending her money _____. (**thought**)

PART THREE: READING (3 points)

SECTION A: For questions 1-6. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

Pushing and shoving. Stress and anxiety. For many people, that's what city living is. There are crowds everywhere and there's very little (1) _____ space. Cities like Shanghai, Cairo, and Mexico City have a high (2) _____ density, that is, the number of people per square kilometer, so they are always crowded. In order to provide accommodation for millions of city dwellers, apartment buildings have sprung up everywhere and some cities have become concrete jungles. Cities are also incredibly noisy due to the constant traffic and such (3) _____ pollution often leads to stress for the inhabitants. They're always rushing here and there, (4) _____ their busy lives. Surely they want some peace and quiet, away to escape the (5) _____ race. Interestingly, however, there are people who thrive in such environments. New Yorkers, for example, enjoy living life in the fast lane and taking advantage of everything the city has to offer. Where else, they ask, would they come across the people from all (6) _____ of life? And where else could they make their dreams come true?

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. private | B. personal | C. only | D. individual |
| 2. A. number | B. people | C. population | D. expansion |
| 3. A. sound | B. human | C. hearing | D. noise |
| 4. A. dealing | B. walking | C. leading | D. watching |
| 5. A. rat | B. cat | C. horse | D. dog |
| 6. A. walks | B. works | C. departments | D. stages |

SECTION B: For questions 7-14. You are going to read an extract from a novel. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

Every winter, districts in Kabul held a kite-fighting tournament. And if you were a boy living in Kabul, the day of the tournament was undeniably the highlight of the cold season. I never slept the night before the tournament. I'd roll from side to side, make shadow animals on the wall, even sit on the balcony in the dark, a

blanket wrapped around me. I felt like a soldier trying to sleep in the trenches the night before a major battle. And that wasn't so far off. In Kabul, fighting kites was a little like going to war.

As with any war, you had to ready yourself for battle. For a while, Hassan and I used to build our own kites. We saved our weekly allowances in the fall, dropped the money in a little porcelain horse Baba had brought one time from Herat. When the winds of winter began to blow and snow fell in chunks, we undid the snap under the horse's belly. We went to the bazaar and bought bamboo, glue, string, and paper. We spent hours every day shaving bamboo for the center and cross spars, cutting the thin tissue paper which made for easy dipping and recovery. And then, of course, we had to make our own string, or tar. If the kite was the gun, then tar, the glass-coated cutting line, was the bullet in the chamber. We'd go out in the yard and feed up to five hundred feet of string through a mixture of ground glass and glue. We'd then hang the line between the trees, leave it to dry. The next day, we'd wind the battle-ready line around a wooden spool. By the time the snow melted and the rains of spring swept in, every boy in Kabul bore telltale horizontal gashes on his fingers from a whole winter of fighting kites. I remember how my classmates and I used to huddle, compare our battle scars on the first day of school. The cuts stung and didn't heal for a couple of weeks, but I didn't mind. They were reminders of a beloved season that had once again passed too quickly. Then the class captain would blow his whistle and we'd march in a single file to our classrooms, longing for winter already, greeted instead by the specter of yet another long school year.

But it quickly became apparent that Hassan and I were better kite fighters than kite makers. Some flaw or other in our design always spelled its doom. So Baba started taking us to Saifo's to buy our kites. Saifo was a nearly blind old man who was a moochi by profession - a shoe repairman. But he was also the city's most famous kite maker, working out of a tiny hovel on Jadeh Maywand, the crowded street south of the muddy banks of the Kabul River. I remember you had to crouch to enter the prison cell-sized store, and then had to lift a trapdoor to creep down a set of wooden steps to the dank basement where Saifo stored his coveted kites. Baba would buy us each three identical kites and spools of glass string. If I changed my mind and asked for a bigger and fancier kite, Baba would buy it for me - but then he'd buy it for Hassan too. Sometimes I wished he wouldn't do that. Wished he'd let me be the favorite.

The kite-fighting tournament was an old winter tradition in Afghanistan. It started early in the morning on the day of the contest and didn't end until only the winning kite flew in the sky - I remember one year the tournament outlasted daylight. People gathered on sidewalks and roofs to cheer for their kids. The streets filled with kite fighters, jerking and tugging on their lines, squinting up to the sky, trying to gain position to cut the opponent's line. Every kite fighter had an assistant - in my case, Hassan - who held the spool and fed the line.

One time, a bratty Hindi kid whose family had recently moved into the neighborhood told us that in his hometown, kite fighting had strict rules and regulations. "You have to play in a boxed area and you have to stand at a right angle to the wind," he said proudly. "And you can't use aluminum to make your glass string."

Hassan and I looked at each other. Cracked up. The Hindi kid would soon learn what the British learned earlier in the century, and what the Russians would eventually learn by the late 1980s: that Afghans are an independent people. Afghans cherish custom but abhor rules. And so it was with kite fighting. The rules were simple: No rules. Fly your kite. Cut the opponents. Good luck.

Except that wasn't all. The real fun began when a kite was cut. That was where the kite runners came in, those kids who chased the windblown kite drifting through the neighborhoods until it came spiraling down in a field, dropping in someone's yard, on a tree, or a rooftop. The chase got pretty fierce; hordes of kite runners swarmed the streets, **shoved** past each other like those people from Spain I'd read about once, the ones who ran from the bulls. One year a neighborhood kid climbed a pine tree for a kite. A branch snapped under his weight and he fell thirty feet. Broke his back and never walked again. But he fell with the kite still in his hands. And when a kite runner had his hands on a kite, no one could take it from him. That wasn't a rule. That was custom.

For kite runners, the most coveted prize was the last fallen kite of a winter tournament. It was a trophy of honor, something to be displayed on a mantle for guests to admire. When the sky cleared of kites and only the final two remained, every kite runner readied himself for the chance to land this prize. He positioned himself at a spot that he thought would give him a head start. Tense muscles readied themselves to uncoil. Necks craned. Eyes crinkled. Fights broke out. And when the last kite was cut, *all hell broke loose*.

7. How did the narrator feel before the kite-flying tournament?

- A. relaxed B. excited C. aggressive D. uncomfortable

8. How did they get the materials to make their kites with?

- A. They found them. B. They were given them.
C. They gambled for them. D. They used their pocket money to buy them.

9. The cuts on their hands were caused by _____.

- A. ground glass B. string C. knives D. wood
10. The tournament would usually take _____.
 A. a morning B. all day and all night
 C. most of the day D. part of the day and part of the night
11. The word “**shoved**” (paragraph 4) describes a way of _____.
 A. standing B. talking C. pushing D. running
12. The kite runners _____.
 A. started running before the kite had been cut B. kept away from others as they ran
 C. fought for the fallen kites when they found them D. would follow a fallen kite anywhere
13. The kite runners wanted the last fallen kite in order to _____.
 A. show off to other people B. fly it themselves
 C. prove their speed D. get a prize
14. The writer uses the phrase “*all hell broke loose*” (the last paragraph) to emphasize _____.
 A. how much he feared this moment B. how much noise and activity there suddenly was
 C. how hot it was D. how terrible the fighting was

SECTION C: For questions 15-20. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences (A-F) the one which fits each gap (15-20). Write your answers in the numbered spaces.

- A. Some of them could see Tim out of the window.
 B. Papers were blowing around everywhere and it was impossible to hear air-traffic control.
 C. Fortunately, his body had just shut down and he'd been in a coma throughout the ordeal.
 D. All I could think was, 'It's a bomb.'
 E. I left him hanging on and staggered back into the main cabin.
 F. This meant that the plane was now hurtling down, at nearly 650 kmph, through some of the most congested skies in the world.

I think the captain's dead

Nigel Ogden had been an air steward for twelve years when the unthinkable happened. Here, he describes how he saved his pilot's life.

I think about what happened every day. It was a beautiful morning and I was up early because I was working on the British Airways 7.30 a.m. flight from Birmingham to Malaga. I was thirty-six, had been an air steward for twelve years and loved my job with a passion. I expected that day to be especially enjoyable. It was a holiday flight, so the eighty-one passengers would be relaxed, and the crew had worked together for years.

It was thirteen minutes after take-off. We had just reached 5,200 metres and everything had been going well. I went through to the cockpit and asked the pilots if they'd like tea. I was just stepping out, with my hand on the door handle, when there was an enormous explosion and the door was blown out of my hands. (15) _____ The whole cabin was filled with mist for a second - then the plane started to plummet.

I whipped round, peering through the mist. I saw that the front windscreen had disappeared and Tim, the captain, was going out through it. I grabbed him round the waist to stop him being sucked out completely. At the same time, somehow, the autopilot had become disconnected and the flight door had landed on the controls. (16) _____

Everything was being sucked out of the aircraft. I was holding on like grim death but I could feel myself being pulled out, too. John - one of the other stewards - rushed in and grabbed my trouser belt to stop me slipping further.

The aircraft was losing height so quickly, however, that the pressure soon equalised and the wind started rushing in at 620 kph and -17°C. (17) _____ Simon, another steward, came rushing through and, with John, managed to free the controls so that Alistair, the co-pilot, could get the autopilot back on.

I was still holding onto Tim, but the pressure made him weigh the equivalent of 225 kilograms. My arms were getting colder and colder and I could feel them being pulled out of their sockets. I felt my arms weaken and Tim slipping. I thought I was going to lose him, but he ended up bent in a u-shape around the windows, his face banging against the window with blood coming out of his nose and the side of his head. His arms were flailing around and they seemed about two metres long. I couldn't hold on anymore, so Simon strapped himself into the third pilot's seat and took a hold of Tim's ankles. (18) _____

By now, Alistair was in communication with air-traffic control, who were talking him through the landing. He asked for a runway of 2,500 metres because he was worried that the plane was so heavy with fuel, a tyre would burst or it would go off the runway, but all they could give us was 1,800 metres.

Over the intercom, Alistair told the passengers we'd lost the windscreen. (19) _____ The cabin was silent as the plane as we walked up and down, preparing everyone for an emergency landing. I remember one man at the very back, with a little baby on his knee, saying to me: 'We're going to die,' and I said: 'No, we're not,' lying through my teeth.

It seemed impossible, but Alistair did the most amazing landing - completely smooth and stopping the aircraft only three-quarters of the way down the runway. The entire episode from the explosion to the landing had lasted just eighteen minutes, but it seemed like hours.

The paramedics came on board and put Tim on a stretcher. He was lying there, covered in blood, but to my amazement I heard him say: 'I want to eat.' I just exclaimed: 'Typical pilot!' (20) _____ I went out onto the front steps, and shouted to the others, 'He's alive!' and then I cried my eyes out.

SECTION D: You are going to read an article about four different food traditions. For questions 21-30, choose from the paragraphs (A-D). The paragraphs may be chosen more than once.

Which tradition(s):

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| • takes place in the summer? | 21. _____ | |
| • do not have a religious foundation? | 22. _____ | - 23. _____ |
| • solved a problem? | 24. _____ | |
| • include food that represent something? | 25. _____ | - 26. _____ |
| • is the newest? | 27. _____ | |
| • was originally connected to the seasons? | 28. _____ | |
| • are said to bring year-long good fortune? | 29. _____ | - 30. _____ |

Food Traditions Around the World

A. Austin Ice Cream Festival, USA

In boiling hot Austin, Texas, ice cream is more than a treat, it is a necessity. Austinites take their ice creams so seriously that they established the Austin Ice Cream Festival, where contestants compete to make the best homemade ice cream the old-fashioned way. The festival began in 2007 and since then, hundreds of hopefuls have taken part. Contestants must use their own recipes and bring their own ingredients, ice-cream makers and utensils. The festival organisers bring the ice. Once everyone has made their ice cream, the judges conduct a taste test and the winner is awarded The Spoon. Over the years, some astonishing ingredients have been used, but perhaps none stranger than 2009's winning entry, Bacon Maple Crunch. Americans say everything tastes better with bacon and it seems that includes ice cream too!

B. Maslenitsa, Russia

Maslenitsa week, also known as Pancake week, began as a pagan ritual and was later adopted by the Eastern Orthodox religion in Russia. Originally, Maslenitsa celebrated the end of winter and the coming of spring. Once Russia became an Orthodox country, Maslenitsa was absorbed into the celebrations that took place before the start of the 40-day Easter fast, known as Lent. Meat is forbidden in the week before the start of Lent, but eggs, butter, milk and other dairy products are permitted. The pancakes called blini are made from flour, milk and eggs and the name for the festival comes from the Russian word for butter, maslo. The pancakes are an integral part of the celebration of Maslenitsa. In pagan times, they symbolised the sun because they were warm, round, and golden. Today, blini are offered to friends and family throughout the week and are eaten with jam, sour cream, caviar, mushrooms, and of course, lots of butter!

C. Nochevieja, Spain

New Year's Eve in Spain is called Nochevieja, which means The Old Night. Before midnight on New Year's Eve, thousands of people gather in Madrid's central square, Puerta del Sol, to wait for the chimes of the clock on the tower that dominates the square. There is a sense of excitement and anticipation as midnight approaches. Finally, at the stroke of midnight and the dawn of the new year, everyone eats twelve grapes, one for each chime of the clock. The Spanish believe that eating all 12 grapes brings good luck for the coming year. Though you might think the 12 'lucky grapes' are a religious tradition, they do, in fact, have a commercial basis. The story goes that in 1909 the grape growers in the province of Alicante had a huge grape harvest on their hands and had to come up with a solution... and thus the tradition was born.

D. The Thirteen Desserts, France

At Christmas in Provence, in the south of France, there is a tradition of a Christmas Eve meal containing no meat followed by 13 desserts. To have good luck for the whole year, diners must taste each dessert. The desserts can vary depending on region and family tradition. Generally though, they are black nougat (symbolising evil) and white nougat (symbolising good); dried figs, raisins, dates; almonds, hazelnuts or walnuts; fruit such as oranges, apples, tangerines, pears, grapes and melons; quince paste; a cake made with orange flower water and olive oil;

and marzipan, an almond-paste pastry, which is the most popular of the desserts. Marzipan was created in the 15th century, initially without almonds. Once almonds were brought to Provence in the 16th century, ground almond was included in the recipe and it became world famous.

PART FOUR: WRITING (2 points)

SECTION A: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Write between two to five words.

1. She looks more relaxed than she did before the exam. **(so)**

→ She doesn't look _____ she did before the exam.

2. Kevin started playing golf when he was twelve. **(took)**

→ Kevin _____ the age of twelve.

3. "What's the height of the building?" Linda asked me. **(high)**

→ Linda asked me _____ was.

4. I am a policeman today because my father encouraged me to become one. **(would)**

→ If my father hadn't encouraged me to become a policeman _____ today.

5. They will deliver the fertilizer to Farmer Jones tomorrow. **(have)**

→ Farmer Jones _____ tomorrow.

SECTION B:

Should parents check their children's cell phones and computers?

Write a well-organized paragraph of about 120-150 words to answer the question. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

----- HẾT -----

TỔNG ĐIỂM 10

PART ONE: LISTENING (2 ĐIỂM)

SECTION A: Thí sinh nghe, viết đúng câu trả lời chấm 0.1 đ/câu. (5 x 0.1 đ = 0.5 đ)

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. A

SECTION B: Thí sinh nghe, viết đúng câu trả lời chấm 0.1 đ/câu. (8 x 0.1 đ = 0.8 đ)

6. analyst
7. grandma
8. names
9. (special) ingredients
10. shocked
11. invisible
12. fired
13. recipe books

SECTION C: Thí sinh nghe, chọn câu trả lời đúng chấm 0.1 đ/câu (7 x 0.1 đ = 0.7 đ)

14. A
15. B
16. C
17. B
18. A
19. A
20. B

PART TWO: LANGUAGE (3 ĐIỂM)

SECTION A: Thí sinh trả lời đúng chấm 0.1 đ/câu. (20 x 0.1 đ = 2.0 đ)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. A |
| 2. C | 12. C |
| 3. D | 13. D |
| 4. A | 14. D |
| 5. D | 15. A |
| 6. B | 16. A |
| 7. C | 17. D |
| 8. B | 18. C |
| 9. D | 19. A |
| 10. B | 20. D |

SECTION B: Thí sinh viết đúng mỗi từ chấm 0.1 đ/từ. (5 x 0.1 đ = 0.5 đ)

21. Simon is too young to take **on** such a big responsibility.
22. After the match the players were completely worn **out**.
23. It is not easy to get **by** these days unless you have a secure job.
24. Jane's bad behavior left everyone at a **loss** for words.
25. I find it very difficult to agree with you **at** times. Your views can sometimes be extreme.

SECTION C: Thí sinh viết đúng mỗi từ chấm 0.1 đ/từ. (5 x 0.1 đ = 0.5 đ)

26. Children **outgrow** their clothes quickly. (grow)
27. Being a cook, she gets a lot of **pleasure(s)** out of creating amazing dishes. (please)

28. Travelling **broadens** our minds. (**broad**)
29. We should take **preventative** measures to stop car accidents. (**prevent**)
30. In spite of her parents' advice, she keeps spending her money **thoughtlessly**. (**thought**)

PART THREE: READING (3 ĐIỂM)

SECTION A: Thí sinh trả lời đúng chấm 0.1 đ/câu. (6 x 0.1 đ = 0.6 đ)

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. A

SECTION B: Thí sinh trả lời đúng chấm 0.1 đ/câu. (8 x 0.1 đ = 0.8 đ)

7. B
8. D
9. A
10. C
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B

SECTION C: Thí sinh trả lời đúng chấm 0.1 đ/câu. (6 x 0.1 đ = 0.6 đ)

15. D
16. F
17. B
18. E
19. A
20. C

SECTION D: Thí sinh trả lời đúng chấm 0.1 đ/câu. (10 x 0.1 đ = 1.0 đ)

21. A
22. A
23. C/A
24. C
25. B/D
26. D/B
27. A
28. B
29. C/D
30. D/C

PART 4: WRITING (2 ĐIỂM)

SECTION A: Thí sinh viết đúng theo yêu cầu chấm 0.1 đ/câu. (5 x 0.1 đ = 0.5 đ)

1. She doesn't look so stressed/tense/nervous/anxious as she did before the exam.
2. Kevin took up (playing) golf at the age of twelve.
3. Linda asked me how high the building was.
4. If my father hadn't encouraged me to become a policeman, I would not be one today.
5. Farmer Jones will have the fertilizer delivered tomorrow.

SECTION B: Tổng điểm: 1.5 điểm

- Coherence and cohesion (0.5)
(e.g. logical information and ideas, progression, cohesive devices, central topic within paragraph, referencing)
- Lexical resource (0.5)
(e.g. range of vocabulary, word choice, spelling, awareness of style and collocation)
- Grammatical range and accuracy (0.5)
(e.g. range of structures, simple and complex structures, error-free sentences)

TRANSCRIPTS

Part 3.

Unit 8. Page 106. Listening. Exercise C. Exam practice.

Listening. Part 4. You will hear a radio discussion about the media. For questions 1 to 7, decide which of the choices, A, B or C, is the correct answer.

Media hype? Or genuine hit? Boring waste of time? Or fascinating look at human reactions? Well, you might have guessed that I'm talking about reality TV. Whether it's Big Brother, Survivor, Bar Wars or I'm a Celebrity Get Me Out of Here, our screens seem to be full of TV programmes where people live together, work together, play together and then kick each other off the programme. We watch it all in our millions.

With me to discuss this are Tony Christian, member of the media watchdog group Airwave, and Jenny Doyle, winner of last year's Big Brother. Jenny, how's life been since you left the house? Well, it's been a lot of fun. Lots of interviews on radio and TV and people recognise me wherever I go.

It hasn't completely changed my life though. No offers to present TV programmes but then that's not why I went on in the first place. So why did you? I'd seen earlier series and thought, she's in it for the money or he wants to be a star and I thought the programme could be so much more than that.

I thought it could show what the young people of Britain are really like right now and so I went on just to be myself really. Tony, it all sounds quite harmless, doesn't it? Just a bunch of young people getting to know each other. Well, yes, on one level it is.

You know, these reactions weren't invented when reality TV was developed. When young people go away to camp or to university they often develop relationships just like we see on TV, very intense friendships. The difference is that in real life we don't decide who we want to get rid of and then vote on it.

It's that anti-social aspect that worries me and many other members of Airwave and similar organisations. Jenny, what do you think about that? How did you find the whole process of having to nominate your housemates? Well, it wasn't easy because you become very emotionally attached to the other people but we all knew that at the end of the day it was a game. You know, and this is where I disagree with Tony, it's not supposed to be real life.

It's supposed to be a TV programme and I'm sure everyone watching is aware of that. That's true to a certain extent when you're talking about adult viewers. Another thing that concerns me though is very young viewers.

There have been reports of children as young as seven or eight years old playing Big Brother in the playground and using the game to bully other children by nominating them, talking about them and then voting them out. That can be a very hurtful experience at that age. Yes, and that's not something I would defend.

However, I think that children can learn a huge amount about getting on with people from watching this programme where complete strangers are thrown together. It can teach them a lot about making friends, about showing tolerance and about giving other people their own space. Finally, Tony, can I ask you what your organisation proposes? Airwave has written to the controllers of all major channels asking them to look at this kind of television very closely.

Rather than a complete ban, what we would like to see is tighter controls over times of broadcast. We'd like to see these programmes going out later at night when we can reasonably expect very young viewers to be in bed. Christian, Jenny Doyle, thank you very much for joining me today.



Springboard
English

SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN

GIẢI ĐỀ CHUYÊN ANH VÀO 10 - CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BÌNH KHIÊM, VĨNH LONG NĂM 2024-2025

Đội ngũ anh chị mentors và trợ giảng từ trung tâm Springboard (Nhà Xuân) cam kết luôn nỗ lực tạo ra những bài giảng - học liệu mới nhất, bổ ích nhất dành cho kì thi chuyên Anh - HSG tiếng Anh cấp địa phương, khu vực đến cấp quốc gia.

Quý phụ huynh/quý thầy cô/các em học sinh có thể truy cập các kênh sau để cập nhật tài liệu mới nhất từ Nhà Xuân:

- **Facebook page Springboard English:** Trang Facebook chính thức của Nhà Xuân.
- **Website học liệu của Springboard:** Trang web tổng hợp tất tần tật các tài liệu được biên soạn chi tiết bởi Springboard (Nhà Xuân).
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- **Gửi đề thi** mới nhất và yêu cầu chữa đề chi tiết cho Nhà Xuân về địa chỉ: contact@springboard.vn.
- **Tham khảo và đăng ký tư vấn** các lớp học ôn thi Chuyên Anh - Thi HSG Tiếng Anh cấp THPT - Thi Olympic 30/4 và Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ - Thi HSG cấp Quốc Gia tại: **Form đăng ký**

PART TWO: USE OF LANGUAGE

SECTION A

Questions 1-2. Choose the word with a differently pronounced underlined part.

1. B. broad

boat /bəut/ (n) con thuyền

broad /brɔːd/ (adj) rộng lớn

coast /kəust/ (n) bờ biển

alone /ə'leun/ (adj) cô đơn

2. C. cherish

scholar /'skɒl.ər/ (n) học giả

choir /kwaɪər/ (n) dàn đồng ca

cherish /'tʃer.ɪʃ/ (v) trân trọng

chorus /'kɔː.rəs/ (n) điệp khúc

Questions 3-4. Choose the word with a different position of stress.

3. D. perspective

fantasise /'fæn.tə.saɪz/ (v) tưởng tượng

desperate /'des.pər.ət/ (adj) tuyệt vọng

improvise /'ɪm.prə.vaɪz/ (v) ứng biến

perspective /pə'spek.tɪv/ (n) quan điểm

4. A. solitary

solitary /'sɒl.ɪ.tər.i/ (adj) đơn độc

priority /praɪ'brɪ.ə.ti/ (n) sự ưu tiên

tutorial /tʃuː'tɔːr.i.əl/ (n) sách hướng dẫn

curriculum /kə'rɪk.jə.ləm/ (n) chương trình giảng dạy

Questions 5-20. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

5. D. recognise

recognize (v) identify (someone or something) from having encountered them before; know again.

Tạm dịch: Đường nhiên là tớ nhận ra cậu rồi! Chúng ta học chung một trường phải không?

6. B. sensible

sensible (adj) likely to be of benefit; practical; realistic (sáng suốt, khôn ngoan)

Tạm dịch: Tôi nghĩ nên gọi điện trước khi hỏi đường.

7. C. announced

announce (v) make a public and typically formal declaration (thông báo)

Tạm dịch: Chính phủ đã thông báo một số cải cách lớn cho hệ thống giáo dục trong hôm nay.

8. B. excuse

excuse (n) lời bào chữa



Tạm dịch: Bạn phải tìm một lời bào chữa hợp lý cho việc đi trễ của mình, nếu không thì sẽ gặp rắc rối đó.

9. D. meantime

in the meantime (idm) during the time before something happens or before a specified period ends (trong thời gian đó)

Tạm dịch: Trận đấu sẽ bắt đầu trong 20 phút nữa, nên trong lúc đó thì khởi động chút đi.

10. B. respects

respect (n) a particular feature or detail (khía cạnh, phương diện, điểm)

Tạm dịch: Mặc dù tôi không đồng ý hoàn toàn với luận điểm của bạn, nhưng tôi có đồng ý ở một vài điểm.

11. A. touristy

touristy (adj) not attractive because a lot of tourists visit it and it is full of things for them to buy and do (đông du lịch, đậm chất “du lịch” quá)

Tạm dịch: Nơi đó toàn là khách sạn và tiệm bán quà lưu niệm, thực sự bội thực “chất du lịch” với chúng tôi luôn.

12. C. might have been taken

might have V3/ed dùng để nói đến sự suy đoán không có căn cứ rõ ràng về một sự việc có khả năng xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Món trang sức bị lấy đi → sử dụng bị động.

Tạm dịch: Món trang sức vô giá ở buổi triển lãm có lẽ đã bị những người làm việc trong tòa nhà lấy đi.

13. D. had made

Câu điều kiện loại trộn (Mixed Conditional): mô tả một kết quả về một sự việc, hành động sẽ xảy ra trong hiện tại nếu điều kiện được nói tới trong quá khứ có thật.

If only → thể hiện điều không có thật (trong quá khứ hoặc hiện tại)

Tạm dịch: Nếu như mẹ tôi cho tôi ở lại tối qua thì bây giờ tôi đã không gặp chuyện.

14. D. least tasty

Dấu hiệu “I have ever eaten” gợi ý đến sử dụng so sánh nhất.

least + adj/adv: tính chất gì đó ít nhất → least tasty: kém ngon miệng nhất

Tạm dịch: “Đó là món ăn có vị tệ nhất mà tôi từng ăn trong canteen”. ~ “Thôi nào. Đâu đến nỗi.”

15. A. had landed

Hành động “land” phải xảy ra trước hành động “hear”, nên chỗ này ta cần dùng quá khứ hoàn thành.

Tạm dịch: Chúng tôi vui mừng khi hay tin máy bay đã hạ cánh an toàn.

16. A. running

mean + V-ing : được sử dụng để biểu đạt “cái gì/hành động/sự việc nào đó có nghĩa là gì”

Tạm dịch: Để khỏe mạnh và săn chắc không đồng nghĩa với việc chạy 20km một ngày.

17. D. although it resembles

Vế đầu và vế sau đang biểu thị hai ý nghĩa ngược nhau nên ta cần dùng “although”.

Tạm dịch: Mặt trăng không phải một hành tinh dù hai thực thể có nhiều điểm giống nhau.

18. C. called

Sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ để bổ sung thông tin cho danh từ → Loại A, D

Vì danh từ được nhắc đến là một vật tĩnh, không thực hiện hành động được nên phải dùng bị động
→ Loại B

be called sth: được gọi là, được xem là, coi là

Tạm dịch: Gần phủ Tổng thống Hoa Kỳ có một địa danh khác là đài tưởng niệm Washington.

19. A. Nevertheless

Ta có: Nevertheless = However = Nonetheless - tuy nhiên, mặc dù vậy nhưng

Câu trước diễn tả phương tiện giao thông công cộng đang mở rộng - câu sau nói ở thành phố, người dân ít đi tàu điện ngầm và xe buýt hơn → 2 thông tin trái nhau.

Tạm dịch: Giao thông công cộng ở đa số các địa phương đều đang phát triển. Mặc dù vậy, lượng người đi tàu điện ngầm và xe buýt ở một số khu vực thành thị đang giảm đi.

20. D. Not only does the atmosphere give us air to breathe

Cấu trúc đảo ngữ: Not only + trợ động từ + S + V, but also + S + V...

Tạm dịch: Khí quyển cho chúng ta không khí để hít thở và lọc những tia mặt trời có hại.

SECTION B

Questions 21-25. Complete the sentences with the correct particles

21. on

take on (v phr) gánh vác (trách nhiệm)

Tạm dịch: Simon còn quá nhỏ để gánh trách nhiệm lớn như vậy.

22. out

wear out (v phr) to make yourself/sb feel very tired (làm ai đó mệt mỏi)

Tạm dịch: Sau trận đấu, các cầu thủ hoàn toàn kiệt sức.

23. by

get by (v phr) kiếm sống, đủ tiền để sống

Tạm dịch: Ngày nay nếu không có một công việc ổn định thì thật khó sống.

24. loss

be at a loss for words (idm) không nói nên lời

Tạm dịch: Jane hành xử tệ hại và mọi người không còn lời nào để nói luôn.

25. at

at times (idm) sometimes

Tạm dịch: Đôi khi tôi thấy thật khó để cùng quan điểm với bạn. Thi thoảng quan điểm của bạn bị thái quá.

SECTION C

Questions 26-30. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

26. outgrow

outgrow (v) to grow bigger than or too big for something (lớn vượt khỏi, không còn hợp với)

Tạm dịch: Quần áo của mấy đứa nhỏ chật nhanh lắm.

27. pleasure(s)

pleasure (n) enjoyment, happiness

get pleasure out of doing sth: có được niềm vui từ việc gì

Tạm dịch: Là một đầu bếp nên cô ấy thấy rất vui khi được sáng tạo ra những món ăn tuyệt vời.

28. broadens

broaden (v) cause something to become wider (mở rộng, khai mở tâm trí, đầu óc)

Tạm dịch: Đi một ngày đường, học một sàng khôn.



29. preventative

preventative (adj) intended to stop something before it happens (mang tính phòng ngừa)

Tạm dịch: Cần có các biện pháp phòng ngừa tai nạn xe hơi.

30. thoughtlessly

thoughtlessly (adv) in a way that does not consider how your actions or words may upset someone (một cách bất cẩn, thiếu suy nghĩ)

Tạm dịch: Mặc kệ lời khuyên của bố mẹ, cô ấy vẫn tiêu tiền mà không suy nghĩ gì.

PART THREE: READING

SECTION A

Questions 1-6. Read the text and choose the correct word for each space.

1. B. personal

personal space: (n phr) không gian riêng tư, cá nhân

Các từ còn lại không tạo cụm từ mạnh đi cùng danh từ *space*:

A. private: (adj) riêng tư, bí mật

C. only: (adj) một, duy nhất

D. individual: (adj) cá nhân, từng cá thể một

Tạm dịch câu có chỗ trống (1): Nơi nào cũng đông đúc và không có không gian cá nhân.

2. C. population

population density: (n phr) mật độ dân số → đây là cụm từ (collocation)

Các từ còn lại không tạo thành cụm từ với danh từ *density* (mật độ).

D. expansion: (n) sự mở rộng

Tạm dịch câu có chỗ trống (2): Thành phố là nơi có mật độ dân số hay số lượng người trên 1 km² cao nên lúc nào cũng đông đúc.

3. D. noise

noise pollution: (n) ô nhiễm tiếng ồn (tiếng ồn vượt quá ngưỡng, gây khó chịu)

Các từ còn lại không tạo thành cụm từ với danh từ *pollution* (ô nhiễm).

Tạm dịch câu có chỗ trống (3): Thành phố cũng cực kỳ ồn ào vì giao thông luôn tắc nghẽn và ô nhiễm tiếng ồn khiến người dân rất mệt mỏi.

4. C. leading



lead one's + adj + life: (v phr) sống một cuộc sống như thế nào → busy life: (n) cuộc sống bận rộn

Các từ còn lại không tạo thành cụm từ với danh từ *life* (số nhiều *lives*).

Tạm dịch câu có chỗ trống (4): Họ (người dân) luôn tất bật, hối hả với cuộc sống bận rộn của mình.

5. A. rat

the rat race: (n) lối sống, cuộc sống khi con người luôn phải đấu đá vì quyền lực, tiền bạc, của cải

Các từ còn lại không tạo thành cụm từ với danh từ *race* (cuộc đua).

Tạm dịch câu có chỗ trống (5): Đương nhiên họ muốn tìm chút bình yên, thư thái, xa rời cuộc sống đấu đá ganh đua.

6. A. walks

all walks of life: (idiom) từ những tầng lớp, giai cấp, nghề nghiệp khác nhau trong xã hội

Các từ còn lại không tạo thành cụm từ với *of life*.

Tạm dịch câu có chỗ trống (6): Họ tự hỏi có thể gặp gỡ những người từ mọi giai cấp, nghề nghiệp, địa vị trong xã hội ở đâu được nữa?

SECTION B

Questions 7-14. Choose the answer that fits best according to the text.

7. B. excited

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Người kể chuyện cảm thấy thế nào trước giải đua điền?

A. thư thái

B. hào hứng

C. hung hăng

D. khó chịu

Dẫn chứng ở đoạn 1: *I **never slept the night before** the tournament. I'd roll from side to side, make **shadow animals on the wall**, even sit on the balcony in the dark, a blanket wrapped around me. I felt like a soldier trying to sleep in the trenches the night before a major battle.*

Những hình ảnh và hành động như không ngủ, lăn qua lăn lại, dùng tay tạo bóng con vật, ngồi trên ban công giữa trời tối đen và phép so sánh cảm giác giống như chiến binh trước trận chiến quan trọng → tác giả (the narrator) cảm thấy hồi hộp, phấn khích trước giải đấu thả diều.

Các phương án còn lại không miêu tả đúng cảm xúc này:

A. relaxed: (adj) thư giãn, thoải mái

C. aggressive: (adj) máu chiến, hung hăng

D. uncomfortable: (adj) không thoải mái

8. D. They used their pocket money to buy them.

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Chúng (những đứa trẻ) làm thế nào để có được vật liệu làm diều?

A. Chúng đi tìm.

C. Chúng đánh cược.

B. Chúng được cho.

D. Chúng bỏ tiền túi ra mua.

Dẫn chứng ở đoạn 2: *We **saved our weekly allowances in the fall, dropped the money in a little porcelain horse** Baba had given me. When the winds of winter began to blow and snow fell in chunks, **we went to the bazaar and bought bamboo, glue, string, and paper.***

Từ những phần in đậm, có thể thấy những đứa trẻ (Hassan and I) đã **dành dụm tiền** (save our weekly allowances), bỏ tiền vào con ngựa sứ và đến khi mùa đông về, tuyết bắt đầu rơi thì Hassan và người kể chuyện đi mua những thứ đồ cần thiết để làm điều. → chọn D.

9. A. ground glass

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Vết cắt trên tay chúng là do ____.

A. thủy tinh nghiền

B. dây bện

C. dao

D. gỗ

Đoạn văn không nhắc đến dao và gỗ, và có thông tin: *We'd go out in the yard and feed up to five hundred feet of string through a mixture of ground glass and glue.* → Những mảnh thủy tinh nghiền làm đứt tay (numerous cuts on his fingers) những đứa trẻ.

10. C. most of the day

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Giải đấu thường kéo dài ____.

A. một buổi sáng

C. gần như cả ngày

B. cả ngày lẫn đêm

D. một phần ban ngày, một phần ban đêm

Thông tin ở đoạn 3: *The kite-fighting tournament was an old winter tradition in Afghanistan. It started **early in the morning** on the day of the contest and **didn't end until only the winning kite flew in the sky.** I remember one year the tournament **outlasted daylight.***

→ Từ thông tin in đậm, có thể thấy giải đua diều bắt đầu vào rạng sáng và kéo dài đến khi còn chiếc diều cuối cùng trên bầu trời, có khi đến cả khi mặt trời đã lặn → kéo dài gần như cả ngày.

11. C. pushing

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Từ “shoved” trong đoạn 4 miêu tả một cách ____.

A. đứng

B. nói

C. đẩy

D. chạy

shove: (v) xô đẩy ai đó (một cách thô bạo) → chọn C.

Có thể dựa vào ngữ cảnh: *The chase got pretty fierce; hordes of kite runners swarmed the streets, **shoved past each other like those people from Spain [...]***



→ những đứa trẻ đi đầy đường và **đấu** nhau (để giành chiến thắng).

12. D. would follow a fallen kite anywhere

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Những người đua điều ____.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. bắt đầu chạy trước khi điều được cắt | C. tranh nhau chiếc điều rơi khi thấy chúng |
| B. tránh xa khỏi người khác trong khi chạy | D. chạy theo chiếc điều rơi đến bất cứ đâu |

Dẫn chứng ở đoạn 4: *The real fun began when **a kite was cut**. That was where the kite runners came in, those kids who chased **the windblown kite drifting through the neighborhoods** until it came **spiraling down in a field, dropping in someone's yard, on a tree, or a rooftop**.*

→ Phần in đậm cho thấy những đứa trẻ chạy đuổi theo con điều đến bất cứ nơi nào nó rơi.

13. A. show off to other people

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Những người đua điều muốn có chiếc dù rơi cuối cùng để ____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. khoe với mọi người | C. chứng minh cho tốc độ bản thân |
| B. tự thả chiếc điều đó | D. giành giải thưởng |

Dẫn chứng ở đoạn 5: *For kite runners, the most coveted prize was the last fallen kite of a winter tournament. It was a trophy of honour, **something to be displayed on a mantle for guests to admire**.*

→ Từ phần in đậm có thể thấy chiếc điều rơi cuối cùng sẽ trở thành thứ được mọi người chiêm ngưỡng, bày tỏ sự thán phục, ngưỡng mộ → mục đích bắt được chiếc điều này là để khoe.

14. B. how much noise and activity there suddenly was

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Tác giả dùng cụm từ “all hell broke loose” (đoạn cuối) để nhấn mạnh ____.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| A. ông ấy sợ khoảnh khắc đó vô cùng | C. thời tiết nóng khủng khiếp |
| B. đột nhiên có nhiều âm thanh chộn rộn và hoạt động náo nhiệt | D. trận đấu tồi tệ vô cùng |

If **all hell breaks loose**, a situation suddenly becomes violent and noisy, especially with people arguing or fighting. (không khí trở nên náo loạn, náo động)

Ngữ cảnh đang cho thấy không khí trước khi chiếc điều cuối cùng được cắt thì không khí vô cùng căng thẳng (tense muscles - cơ căng lên, necks craned - cổ nghểnh lên, eyes crinkled - mắt nheo lại, fights broke out - trận chiến nổ ra) → khi chiếc điều cuối cùng được cắt thì có nhiều âm thanh và hoạt động vì những đứa trẻ ai cũng tranh giành chiếc điều đó.

SECTION C

Questions 15-20. Choose from the sentences the one which fits each gap.

15. **D. All I could think was, 'It was a bomb.'**

Câu trước đang nhắc đến vụ nổ (there was an enormous explosion) và cánh cửa bị thổi bay (the door was blown out) → câu này thể hiện suy đoán, suy nghĩ của người kể chuyện (đây là một quả bom). Ngoài ra, câu sau có hình ảnh khói bụi mờ mịt (filled with mist) → tương ứng với “bomb”.

16. **F. This meant that the plane was now hurtling down, at nearly 650 kmph, through some of the most congested skies in the world.**

Câu trước nói chế độ tự lái bị ngắt (the autopilot had become disconnected) → điều này nghĩa là máy bay bị chúi xuống (thay vì bay trên không trung) → chọn F.

17. **B. Papers were blowing around everywhere and he'd been in a coma throughout the ordeal.**

Đoạn văn đang miêu tả cảnh máy bay hạ độ cao và gió rít qua → làm giấy bay tứ tung (câu B). Câu B ví máy bay như bị hôn mê (in a coma) khi bị mất kiểm soát → câu sau nói đến the controls.

18. **E. I left him hanging on and staggered back into the main cabin.**

Đoạn văn đang nói đến việc người kể chuyện cùng những người cùng bay hỗ trợ và giữ lấy nhau. “him” trong câu E nói đến nhân vật Tim. Câu trước nói rằng “I” không thể giữ Tim được nữa → câu E nói nhân vật “I” để Tim lủng lẻo.

19. **A. Some of them could see Tim out of the window.**

“them” trong câu A nói đến những hành khách (passengers). Câu trước có nói đến việc Alistair nói với hành khách rằng máy bay đã mất kính chắn gió → một số hành khách thấy Tim ngoài cửa sổ.

20. **C. Fortunately, his body had just shut down and he'd been in a coma throughout the ordeal.**

Đoạn văn đang nói đến tình cảnh của Tim. Tim chảy máu nhưng vẫn còn sống (He's alive, I want to eat) → câu C diễn tả tình cảnh này rõ hơn: thật may thân thể Tim tạm ngưng và Tim bị hôn mê (chứ chưa mất mạng).

SECTION D

Questions 21-30. Choose from the paragraphs which contain(s) the information.

21. **A**

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Truyền thống nào diễn ra vào mùa hè?

Thông tin trong đoạn A: In **boiling hot** Austin, Texas [...] → truyền thống diễn ra vào hè nóng nực.

22. **A / C**

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Truyền thống nào xuất phát từ tín ngưỡng?

Thông tin trong đoạn A: Austinites **take their ice cream so seriously** that they established the Austin Ice Cream Festival [...] → người dân Austin rất coi trọng món kem.

23. **C / A**

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Truyền thống nào xuất phát từ tín ngưỡng?

Thông tin trong đoạn C: The Spanish **believe that** eating all 12 grapes brings good luck for the coming year. → truyền thống xuất phát từ niềm tin của người Tây Ban Nha về việc ăn nho.

24. **C**

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Truyền thống nào giải quyết một vấn đề?

Thông tin trong đoạn C: The story goes that in 1909 the grape growers in the province of Alicante had **a huge grape harvest on their hands** and had to **come up with a solution** ... and thus **the tradition was born**. → truyền thống này ra đời để giải quyết vấn đề sản lượng nho thu hoạch ở Alicante quá nhiều.

25. **B / D**

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Truyền thống nào có sử dụng đồ ăn để tượng trưng cho điều gì đó?

Thông tin trong đoạn B: The **pancakes** are an integral part of the celebration of Maslenitsa. In pagan times, they **symbolised the sun** because they were warm, round, and golden. → trong Maslenitsa thì những chiếc bánh nướng chảo (pancake) tượng trưng cho mặt trời.

26. **D / B**

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Truyền thống nào có sử dụng đồ ăn để tượng trưng cho điều gì đó?

Thông tin trong đoạn D: Generally though, they are **black nougat (symbolising evil)** and **white nougat (symbolising good)** [...] → 2 món ăn này tượng trưng cho điều tốt, xấu.

27. **A**

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Truyền thống nào xuất hiện muộn nhất?

Thông tin trong đoạn A: The festival began in 2007 → truyền thống này vào năm 2007 mới xuất hiện, còn các truyền thống khác đã có từ trước đó (B - truyền thống này có từ trước khi Nga trở

thành nước theo Chính thống giáo, C - truyền thống có từ khoảng năm 1909, D - truyền thống này có từ trước thế kỷ XV).

28. **B**

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Truyền thống nào ban đầu có liên quan đến các mùa?

Thông tin trong đoạn B: Originally, Maslenitsa celebrated the end of **winter** and the coming of **spring**. → ban đầu Maslenitsa đánh dấu kết thúc mùa đông, bắt đầu mùa xuân.

29. **C / D**

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Truyền thống nào được xem là mang lại may mắn cho cả năm?

Thông tin trong đoạn C: The Spanish believe that eating all 12 grapes **brings good luck for the coming year**. → ăn 12 trái nho mang lại may mắn cho năm mới phía trước.

30. **D / C**

Tạm dịch câu hỏi: Truyền thống nào được xem là mang lại may mắn cho cả năm?

Thông tin trong đoạn D: To **have good luck for the whole year**, diners must taste each dessert. → việc nếm từng món tráng miệng giúp mang lại may mắn cho cả năm.

PART FOUR: WRITING

SECTION A

Complete the sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the given word.

1. She doesn't look **so stressed/tense/nervous/anxious/stressful/worried as** she did before the exam.

Cấu trúc: **not** so/as + adj + as → không (adj) bằng/như ...

more relaxed (thoải mái, thư thái hơn) = not so stressed/... as (không căng thẳng như)

Tạm dịch: Cô ấy trông thoải mái hơn so với lúc trước kỳ thi.

2. Kevin **took up (playing) golf at** the age of twelve.

take up doing sth = start doing sth: bắt đầu (thường là một thú vui, hoạt động giải trí nào đó)

Tạm dịch: Kevin bắt đầu chơi golf từ năm 12 tuổi.

3. Linda asked me **how high the building** was.

Cấu trúc câu hỏi: What's the + danh từ ... of sth = How + tính từ tương ứng với danh từ + ... S + V
(What's the weight → How heavy, What's the height → How high/tall)

Vì câu gốc dùng động từ *asked* → sử dụng câu tường thuật (reported speech) → lùi thì đối với động từ *be* ở câu viết lại.

Tạm dịch: Linda hỏi tôi tòa nhà cao bao nhiêu.

4. If my father hadn't encouraged me to become a policeman **I would not be one** today.

Cấu trúc câu điều kiện hỗn hợp loại 2, 3 diễn tả **điều kiện** trái với điều đã xảy ra trong quá khứ dẫn đến **kết quả** trái với điều đang xảy ra ở hiện tại: If + S1 + had (not) + V1_{past participle}, S2 + would (not) + V2_{nguyên thể không "to"}

Trong quá khứ: bố tôi đã khuyến khích tôi trở thành cảnh sát → về điều kiện loại 3: If my father had **not** encouraged me to become a policeman

Ở hiện tại: tôi đang là cảnh sát → về kết quả loại 2: I would **not** be one today.

one → a policeman (one dùng để thay thế cho danh từ số ít, đếm được).

Tạm dịch: Nếu ngày xưa bố tôi không động viên tôi trở thành cảnh sát thì giờ tôi cũng không làm cảnh sát đâu.

5. Farmer Jones **will have the fertilizer delivered** tomorrow.

Cấu trúc thể truyền khiến: S + have sth + V_{past participle} → ai đó nhờ người khác làm gì giúp mình.

Jones nhờ người khác chuyển phân bón đến cho mình → viết lại câu như trên.

Tạm dịch: Chàng nông dân Jones sẽ nhờ người chuyển phân bón đến vào ngày mai.

SECTION B

Should parents check their children's cell phones and computers?

Write a paragraph of about 120-150 words to answer the question.

SUGGESTED OUTLINE

Topic sentence: The surveillance of parents over children's private devices is reasonable, yet should be considered based on various aspects.

Supporting sentences:

Pro's parental supervision: increased safety for small children

- Children aged 6-14 may not have sufficient awareness of online harassment and other forms of exploitation → may be involved in adverse situations
- They are also likely exposed to toxic, inappropriate content, such as violence or pornography → project wrong expectations in children's minds.

- Also, overexposure to screen light does great harm to children's health (e.g. short-sightedness, hunchback)

→ parents should supervise the screening time and online activities of their children.

Con's parental supervision: rifted parent-children relationship

- children need a space for communication and exploration, if over-managed, they get irritated → damage the family's connection
- constant monitoring is stifling and hinders children's ability to make good choices

→ should consider the age/maturity level, practice open communication to increase empathy for both and parents should allow children some freedom to explore the online world for their own

Concluding sentence: Your own answers. (tóm tắt lại ý chính trong bài)

LISTENING (4.0 points)

I. You will hear a high-school student interviewing a doctor as part of his research for a project on sleep. For each question, choose the correct answer among A, B, or C. You will hear the recording twice. (1.5 points)

1. Compared to the past, people now sleep at night _____.
A. less heavily B. longer than recommended C. for a shorter time
2. The doctor says a natural pattern of sleep includes _____.
A. one long sleep at night B. a short sleep in the afternoon C. frequent short sleeps
3. Research has already shown that a lack of sleep can affect teenagers' _____.
A. long-term health B. performance at school C. emotional well-being
4. What does the doctor say is to blame for teenagers not getting enough sleep?
A. Poor diet B. Lack of exercise C. Lack of discipline at home
5. What advice does the doctor give for teenagers who have trouble getting to sleep?
A. Read a favourite book B. Listen to music C. Drink hot chocolate
6. What does the doctor think schools should do?
A. Shorten the school day B. Offer classes in the evenings C. Start lessons later

II. You will hear a woman called Kirsty Willis, who works in a zoo, giving a talk to students about careers with animals. Fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS. You will hear the recording twice. (2.5 points)

Careers with animals

• **Working in a zoo**

You have more chance of getting a job if you have a (7) _____.

You will have little (8) _____ with the animals.

You must be good at (9) _____.

It's ideal for people who like to have daily (10) _____.

• **Working in an aquarium**

You should be able to handle a (11) _____.

You will (12) _____ of fish at the end of the day!

• **Working as a vet**

Animals often have a (13) _____ attitude towards vets.

You need to be able to (14) _____ well.

• **Working as a trainer**

Most opportunities are in (15) _____.

A typical day lasts (16) _____ hours.

GRAMMAR, STRUCTURE AND VOCABULARY (6.0 points)

III. Read the following sentences and then choose the correct answer among A, B, C, or D. (2.0 points)

17. Both parents were unemployed, and the family had a _____ lifestyle.
A. cautious B. frugal C. careful D. tight
18. Mary is a talented musician. She _____ the competition.
A. should have won B. will have won C. had won D. will be winning
19. _____ the president of the club yet, she would have taken part in the last meeting
A. Should she be B. Unless she is C. Had she been D. Were she
20. _____ as a masterpiece, a work of art must transcend the ideals of the period in which it was created.
A. To be ranked B. Ranking C. Being ranked D. In order to be ranking
21. _____ Paul realize that he was on the wrong flight.
A. No sooner had the plane taken off than B. It was not until the plane had taken off that
C. Not until the plane had taken off did D. Only after the plane had taken off
22. I would prefer _____ to the cinema rather than _____ at home.

- A. go - go B. going - to go C. to go - going D. to go – go
23. We could always do the cooking for the party ourselves, but _____ it might be easier if we got a catering service to organize everything.
- A. on second thoughts B. in addition C. on purpose D. on our own
24. The bicycle I lent Tom had been in good condition, but he returned it in _____.
- A. unrepair B. disrepair C. impair D. non-reparation

IV. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a stick (✓) in the space on the left. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space on the right. (2.0 points)

Our holiday to Africa began with from a flight to Arusha airport, then a long drive to West Kilimanjaro Camp - a semi-permanent gathering of explorers - style tents near to the base of the great volcano which teased us with rare glimpses of her snowy summit of which it is 5,895 meters high.

Next, we were taken into the hot African sky by a plane and headed south. Unlike in West Kilimanjaro, there was no human population in the Ruaha other than a building for the park rangers, and four small safari camps. We chose to stay at Mdonya Old River Camp because of it was one that avoids luxuries such as soft beds and woolly towels. To my mind, those could become obstacles which for connecting with nature in the raw. Instead, five of us shared a simple and adequate tent at the edge of a dried-up sand river where there were no fences, distractions or even electricity there.

If there was a disappointment about the wildlife viewing in Tanzania, it was being game drives that were not permitted in any area of the country's national parks after dusk. But if anything, that made our night-time meeting with the leopard and impala outside our tent even life more special.

V. Read the text below. Use the word given in capital to form a word that fits in the space provided. (2.0 points)

Machine-made versions spark legislative requirements

Several voice actors sue an artificial intelligence firm for allegedly misusing their sounds to create robotic versions. They have filed a (39. **COMPLAIN**) _____ against the artificial intelligence firm and accused it of using theirs to generate AI-based content deceitfully without their (40. **INVOLVE**) _____. The actors, (41. **NARRATE**) _____ their frustration, claim that their voices were made used of and promoted in AI-generated material without their consent. This affair has triggered the serious concerns of (42. **COPY**) _____ because this is an unpleasant situation of computerized content and its intellectual property rights. The commission responsible for trademark laws now faces the challenging task for legal patents (43. **REPRESENT**) _____ by artificial systems. While artificial technology presents promising opportunities for innovation, its potential poses an increase in the (44. **LEGAL**) _____ including legal disputes and reputational damage for content creators. This lawsuit underlines the (45. **PRESS**) _____ need for using intellectual technology in content production and a means of protection for the rights and interests of artists and performers by (46. **REGULATION**) _____ guidelines.

READING (6.0 points)

VI. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. (2.0 points)

The Value of Walking

New research reveals that walking just 9.5 kilometers (six miles) a week may keep your brain sharper as you get older. Research published in the October 13 online issue of *Neurology* suggests that walking may protect aging brains from growing smaller and, in (47) _____, preserve memory in old age.

“Brain size shrinks in late adulthood, which can cause memory problems,” study author Kirk Erickson of the University of Pittsburgh said in a news release. “Our findings should encourage further well-designed scientific (48) _____ of physical exercise in older adults as a very (49) _____ approach for preventing dementia and Alzheimer’s disease.” For the study, the team asked 299 dementia-free seniors to record the (50) _____ they walked each week.

Four years later, the participants were tested to see if they had developed (51) _____ of dementia. Then after nine years had passed, scientists scanned the participants’ brains to measure size. At the four-year test, researchers discovered subjects who walked the most had (52) _____ their risk of developing memory problems by 50 per cent. At the nine-year checkpoint, those who walked at least 9.5 kilometers a week, had brains with a larger (53) _____ than those who didn’t walk as much.

This is not the first study to promote the benefits of walking in seniors. For example, last spring, Harvard University found that women who walked regularly at a (54) _____ pace had an almost 40% lower risk of stroke.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 47. A. result | B. turn | C. sequence | D. case |
| 48. A. trials | B. attempts | C. searches | D. courses |
| 49. A. indicative | B. promising | C. fortunate | D. ideal |
| 50. A. distance | B. length | C. duration | D. extent |
| 51. A. signals | B. factors | C. signs | D. features |
| 52. A. depressed | B. declined | C. reduced | D. dropped |
| 53. A. volume | B. amount | C. dimension | D. quantity |
| 54. A. brisk | B. hard | C. crisp | D. brief |

VII. You are going to read an article about the way to control your device. Choose the best answer for each question. (2.0 points)

A complex but concerning method of gaining control over a user's iPhone and permanently locking them out of the device appears to be on the rise. Some iPhone thieves are exploiting a security setting, called the recovery key, which makes it nearly impossible for owners to access their photos, messages, data and more, according to a recent Wall Street Journal report. Some victims also told the publication that their bank accounts were drained after the thieves accessed their financial apps. It's important to note, however, this type of takeover is hard to pull off. It requires a criminal to essentially watch an iPhone user enter the device's passcode - for example, by looking over their shoulder at a bar or sporting event - or manipulate the device's owner so they'll share their passcode. And that's all before they physically steal the device. From there, a thief could use the passcode to change the device's Apple ID, turn off "Find my iPhone" so their location can't be tracked, and then reset the recovery key, a complex 28-digit code intended to protect its owners from online hackers. Apple requires this key to help reset or regain access to an Apple ID in an effort to bolster the user's security, but if a thief changes it, the original owner will not have the new code and will be locked out of the account. "We sympathize with people who have had this experience and we take all attacks on our users very seriously, no matter how rare," an Apple spokesperson said in a statement to CNN. "We work tirelessly every day to protect our users' accounts and data, and are always investigating additional protections against emerging threats like this one." On its website, Apple warns "you're responsible for maintaining access to your trusted devices and your recovery key. If you lose both of these items, you could be permanently locked out of your account." Jeff Pollard, VP and principal analyst at Forrester Research, said the company should offer more customer support options and "ways for Apple users to authenticate so they can reset these settings."

For now, however, there are a handful of steps users can take to potentially protect themselves from having this happen to them. An Apple spokesperson told CNN people can use Face ID or Touch ID when unlocking their phone in public to avoid revealing their passcode to anyone who might be watching. Users can also set up a longer, alphanumeric passcode that's harder for bad actors to figure out. Device owners should also change the passcode immediately if they believe someone else has seen it.

Another step someone could consider is a hack not necessarily endorsed by Apple but one that's been circulating online. Within an iPhone's Screen Time setting, which allows guardians to set up restrictions on how kids can use the device, there is the option to set up a secondary password that would be required from any user before they could successfully change an Apple ID. By enabling this, a thief would be prompted for that secondary password before changing an Apple ID password.

Finally, users can protect themselves by regularly backing up an iPhone - via iCloud or iTunes - so data can be recovered in the case an iPhone is stolen. At the same time, users may want to consider storing important photos or other sensitive files and data in another cloud service, such as Google Photos, Microsoft OneDrive, Amazon Photos or Dropbox. This won't stop a bad actor from gaining access to the device, but it should limit some of the fallout if it ever should happen.

(Adapted from CNN - Breaking news on April 23rd, 2023)

55. What security settings are iPhone thieves exploiting to gain control over users' devices?
A. Face ID B. Recovery key C. Touch ID D. Alphanumeric passcode
56. According to the passage, what does Apple require the getting back process for?
A. Unlocking the iPhone. B. Changing the passcode.
C. Resetting or regaining access to an Apple ID. D. Enabling Touch ID.
57. Why is it nearly impossible for owners to access their photos, messages, and data again?
A. They forget their passcode. B. They lose their iPhone.

- C. The official owner does not have the new recovery key. D. Apple disables their account.
58. What recommendation does Jeff Pollard from Forrester Research have for Apple?
 A. Offer more customer support options B. Disable the recovery key feature
 C. Increase the price of iPhones D. Launch a new security app
59. How does the passage suggest users protect their passcode from being observed by potential thieves?
 A. By using described information as digital images
 B. By setting up a secondary password within the Screen Time setting
 C. By regularly backing up their iPhone data
 D. By using an alphanumeric passcode
60. What is one step users can take to protect themselves from phone theft?
 A. Change the passcode immediately if it's forgotten
 B. Enable Screen Time restrictions for kids
 C. Regularly back up the iPhone via iCloud or iTunes
 D. Store important photos only on the iPhone
61. What does the passage suggest as a useful way to limit the outbreak?
 A. Using a longer passcode B. Disabling Face ID
 C. Storing important data only on the iPhone D. Storing data in another cloud service
62. Explain the hack mentioned in the passage regarding setting up a secondary password.
 A. It allows users to bypass the passcode.
 B. It prompts for a secondary password before changing an Apple ID password.
 C. It resets the recovery key automatically.
 D. It disables Find my iPhone feature.

VIII. Read the text below and fill in the gap with ONE suitable word.

Self-confidence is the assurance for you to tackle challenges. You can build self-confidence from acknowledging your (63) _____ to focus on areas for improvement. Setting realistic (64) _____ helps to track progress and encourage a sense of achievement step by step. Positive self-talk plays a crucial role in boosting self-confidence, replacing self-doubt with (65) _____ and encouragement. Surrounding yourself with supportive people will uplift and inspire you because you have to (66) _____ with obstacles. It's essential to look after your physical and mental well-being by exercising regularly, eating nourishing foods, and take enough (67) _____. Learning from failures to cultivate a positive (68) _____ is considered as stepping stones to success. It is never useless to (69) _____, grow and fuel your belief in (70) _____. In short, self-confidence is nurtured through self-awareness, positive thinking, supportive relationships, and continuous personal growth.

WRITING (4.0 points)

IX. Complete the second sentence in a way that means the same as the previous one. (1.0 point)

71. It was such a bad concert that we left during the intermission.
 → So _____
72. The number of students applying to this university has increased dramatically.
 → There _____
73. I had considered working abroad before leaving university.
 → The idea of _____
74. I found him difficult to work with because he always left things until the last minute.
 → I had difficulty _____ off until the last minute.

X. Complete the second sentence in such a way that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. (1.0 point)

75. Sergei is depressed because the university refused him. (DOWN)
 → If the university _____
76. Learning that no one was hurt during the earthquake was a great relief. (RELIEVED)
 → We _____
77. "I'm sorry but there's no way I'm going to sleep on the floor." said Naomi. (CLEAR)
 → Naomi _____
78. The hotel was terrible, but the wonderful beach didn't make us disappointed. (FOR)
 → The wonderful beach _____ the terrible hotel.

XI. Writing a passage (2.0 points)

It is believed that saying encouraging words to someone not only motivates his life, your life but also contributes to our civilized society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Write a passage of about 150 words to express your opinion.

[illegible]

[illegible]

LISTENING (4.0 points)

I. 1.5 points

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. C

II. 2.5 points

7. degree
8. contact
9. public speaking
10. routine(s)
11. boat
12. smell
13. negative
14. communicate
15. films
16. fourteen/ 14

GRAMMAR, STRUCTURE AND VOCABULARY (6.0 points)

III. 2.0 points

17. B
18. A
19. D
20. A
21. C
22. D
23. A
24. B

IV. 2.0 points

25. to
26. it
27. a
28. ✓
29. ✓
30. of
31. ✓
32. which
33. ✓
34. there
35. ✓
36. being
37. ✓
38. if

V. 2.0 points

39. complaint

- 40. involvement
- 41. narrating
- 42. copyright
- 43. misrepresented
- 44. illegality
- 45. pressing
- 46. regulatory

READING (6.0 points)

VI. 2.0 points

- 47. B
- 48. A
- 49. B
- 50. A
- 51. C
- 52. C
- 53. A
- 54. A

VII. 2.0 points

- 55. B
- 56. C
- 57. C
- 58. A
- 59. A
- 60. C
- 61. D
- 62. B

VIII. 2.0 points

- 63. potential/ strength(s)/ capability
- 64. goals/ objectives/ targets/ aims
- 65. affirmations
- 66. deal
- 67. rest
- 68. attitude
- 69. learn/ experience
- 70. yourself

WRITING (4.0 points)

IX. 1.0 point

- 71. So bad was the concert that we left during the intermission.
- 72. There has been a dramatic increase in the number of students applying to this university.
- 73. The idea of working abroad had crossed my mind before leaving university.
- 74. I had difficulty (in) working with someone who always puts things off until the last minute.

X. 1.0 point

- 75. If the university hadn't turned him down, Sergei wouldn't be depressed.
- 76. We were (greatly) relieved to learn that no one was hurt during the earthquake.
- 77. Naomi made it clear (that) she wasn't prepared to sleep on the floor.
- 78. The wonderful beach came up for/ compensated for our disappointment about the terrible hotel.

XI. 2.0 points

Student's answers:

- **Content:** 50% of total mark a provision of all main ideas and details as appropriate.
- **Language:** 30% of total mark a variety vocabulary and structures appropriate to the level of English language.
- **Presentation:** 20% of total mark coherence, and style appropriate to the level of English language.

TRANSCRIPTS

Part 1.

Jake: Thank you for seeing me, Doctor Reid. I've got some questions I need to investigate for my project on the effect of sleep on school students.

Dr Reid: OK. Well, fire away!

Jake: Well, the first thing I'm not sure about is whether people in general are sleeping less than in the past. I've read some reports on the Internet which give conflicting information.

Dr Reid: It's good to see you are checking your facts; the Internet can be unreliable. As you know, today the average person gets about seven and a half hours' sleep every night, which is a bit less than the recommended eight hours. However, without the interference of electric light bulbs and alarm clocks, people usually sleep for nine hours and this was the case up to the early part of the 20th century.

Jake: I thought so. And is it natural for people to just sleep at night like most people do now?

Dr Reid: If allowed to, we would sleep for two periods in the night and get up and do things in the middle. We just don't do that now because of our working days. Also, most people have a tendency to feel sleepy after lunch but because of the way our days are structured, most of us just have a cup of coffee and carry on, when we should let ourselves have a nap – just for half an hour at the most. But a constant need to nap is a sign that people aren't getting enough sleep at night, which is a problem that seems to be getting worse.

Jake: I've read that it's a problem that affects teenagers in particular.

Dr Reid: That's correct. A lot of teenagers are getting far too little sleep and there are concerns that this could have a serious long-term impact on their health, but we don't know for sure yet. Researchers are also looking into how far a lack of sleep affects young people with depression. But one study has clearly demonstrated that high-school students getting low grades also get on average one hour less sleep than students getting As and Bs.

Jake: Really? Why do you think teenagers aren't getting enough sleep? Answer key: Unit 11 75

Dr Reid: It's an interesting question. It's a problem that seems to affect all teenagers, not just the ones who eat the wrong things and who don't take any exercise. So my feeling is that parents need to take more responsibility. Too many teenagers watch TV in their rooms or play computer games until very late, or they're allowed to go out on school nights.

Jake: Some of my friends say they stay up late because they can't get to sleep if they go to bed earlier.

Dr Reid: Well, there are things you can do to make yourself feel sleepy. Your brain needs to switch off and relax so don't have any drinks that contain caffeine, which includes hot chocolate and a lot of soft drinks. Reading a book you know well or listening to a story, rather than music, should help your brain to relax.

Jake: So you shouldn't do your homework just before going to sleep?

Dr Reid: Definitely not! Schools should be careful how much homework they set because working late in the evening doesn't help people to get a good night's sleep. It would be better for schools to stay open for longer so that pupils can do their homework before they get home to avoid this problem. Another thing that some schools have tried successfully is to begin the school day half an hour later, which seems like a good idea to me.

Jake: Well, that's very interesting. Thank you, Doctor Reid. Just one last question. Is it true that our brains are actively thinking while we're asleep?

Dr Reid: Well, our brains are good at sorting information while we are asleep. It's often the case that we wake up having found the answer to a problem that we'd been worrying about the day before. But it's important to write it down immediately as we can forget it easily.

Jake: Great. That's all the information I need. Thanks very much for your help.

Part 2.

Kirsty: Good morning. My name's Kirsty Willis and I'm here to talk to you about what it's like to work in a zoo and about some other careers you may be interested in that also involve working with animals.

OK. The job that most people associate with working with animals is in a zoo. Although there are job openings which don't require many qualifications, for most posts there's a lot of competition so it's unlikely that you'll be considered without **a degree**. Zoos have changed a lot over the years and focus on a conservation role nowadays which involves care, education and study. But don't expect to have very much **contact** with the animals because they tend to be left as much as possible to live as they would in the wild. Although you still may help with normal tasks of feeding, keeping records, etc., a lot of the time is spent on education, so you should have excellent **public-speaking** skills. You'll be talking to visitors to the zoo and showing groups of schoolchildren round, so you need to be able to get your enthusiasm across to them. Because what happens in a zoo is more or less the same each

day, the job will appeal to you if you like to have **routines** in your life. You will have to deal with unexpected problems and challenges on occasions of course, but that's the same in most jobs.

Another related area is working in aquariums with sea mammals and fish. You need similar skills to those required for working in a zoo but you also need to be able to swim well and have experience of using a **boat** as most of the aquariums have large areas of water. You'll spend a large part of the day preparing and distributing the fishy diets, and dealing with chemicals that are used in the tanks. The job isn't as physically tiring as working in a zoo but by the time you go home, you will almost certainly **smell**. It will be obvious to everyone that you've been working with fish!

One job that immediately springs to mind when we mention working with animals is working as a vet. Training for this takes a long time, as long or even longer than for a doctor. You can work with all kinds of animals but you have to take into consideration that it can be frustrating because the animals can be very negative towards the vet. Conditioning tells them that every time this guy comes around, they aren't feeling well or it's going to be an uncomfortable, scary experience. To be a good vet, you don't just need knowledge of the science, you should be able to **communicate** with both animals and humans. That skill is really important – much more than making a quick decision about what is wrong with an animal.

The last job I'm going to talk about is being an animal trainer. There used to be opportunities in circuses but animals are used much less now to perform, but animal trainers are still required in **films** so it's worth thinking about that. The training required is primarily experience. The pay for these jobs can be pretty low and many people will work for free at first. It's also very hard work. The day starts early, as early as four or five in the morning and in most cases won't finish till **14** hours later. Don't forget in most jobs you work eight hours a day maximum. This is definitely not a nine to five job!

There are other jobs of course like research or working for the government but I don't think we've got time to go into those here. But if you'd like any more information, there are a number of websites that will ...



Springboard
English

SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN
GIẢI ĐỀ CHUYÊN ANH VÀO 10 - CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH - PHÚ YÊN
NĂM 2024-2025

Đội ngũ anh chị mentors và trợ giảng từ trung tâm Springboard (Nhà Xuân) cam kết luôn nỗ lực tạo ra những bài giảng - học liệu mới nhất, bổ ích nhất dành cho kì thi chuyên Anh - HSG tiếng Anh cấp địa phương, khu vực đến cấp quốc gia.

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GRAMMAR, STRUCTURE AND VOCABULARY

III. Choose the correct answer.

17. B. frugal

frugal: (adj) using only as much money or food as is necessary (tiết kiệm, dùng ít tiền nhất có thể)

Cha mẹ đều không có việc làm → gia đình có lối sống tiết kiệm, tằn tiện.

Các từ còn lại không hợp về nghĩa:

A. cautious: (adj) cẩn thận, chú ý ~ C. careful

D. tight: (adj) chặt ← cụm từ liên quan: tighten one's belt: (idiom) thắt chặt chi tiêu

Tạm dịch: Cả bố và mẹ đều không có việc làm và gia đình họ sống tiết kiệm, chi tiêu dè sẻn.



18. A. should have won

Cấu trúc should + have V_{past participle} → đã nên làm gì, đáng ra nên làm sao đó/như thế nào (thực tế: trong quá khứ, người đó đã không thực hiện/không làm được điều đó)

Câu này bày tỏ sự tiếc nuối vì Mary có tài, đáng ra cô ấy phải là người chiến thắng cuộc thi. → A

Các phương án còn lại không hợp về nét nghĩa và ngữ pháp:

B. will have won và C. had won → không có mốc thời gian quy chiếu để dùng 2 thì hoàn thành này.

D. will be winning → *win* thể hiện trạng thái, kết quả đã đạt được nên thường dùng thì đơn.

Tạm dịch: Mary là một nhạc sĩ tài năng. Đáng lẽ cô ấy phải thắng cuộc thi mới đúng.

19. D. Were she

Câu điều kiện hỗn hợp loại 2+3: If + S1 + V1_{past simple} ..., S2 + would have had + V2_{past participle}

→ Dạng đảo ngữ: Were S1 + to V1_{nguyên thể không "to"} ..., S2 + would have had + V2_{past participle}

Loại câu này được sử dụng để diễn tả điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại (theo dạng sự thật - *fact*) và kết quả/hành động/trạng thái không có thật trong quá khứ.

Câu hỏi có nghĩa: cô ấy không phải chủ tịch câu lạc bộ → cô ấy đã không tham gia cuộc họp → nếu cô ấy là chủ tịch CLB thì cô ấy đã tham gia cuộc họp rồi → chọn D. (note: khi vị ngữ là cụm danh từ thì không dùng *to* trong cấu trúc đảo ngữ nữa)

Tạm dịch: Cô ấy mà là chủ tịch câu lạc bộ thì đã đi dự cuộc họp khu vực vừa rồi.

20. A. To be ranked

To V1, S + V2 → về *to* V1 dùng để diễn tả mục đích, đích đến (để có thể ...)

rank (as sth): (v) xếp hạng (như là ...) → vì chủ ngữ là *a work of art*, một thực thể **được** đánh giá (không phải tự đánh giá bản thân nó) → sử dụng bị động cho V1 (be + past participle) → chọn A.

Tạm dịch: Để được xem là một kiệt tác, một tác phẩm nghệ thuật cần vượt ngoài những quy chuẩn lý tưởng của thời đại.

21. C. Not until the plane had taken off did

Cấu trúc đảo ngữ với not until: Not until S1 had V1_{past participle} + **did** S2 V2_{nguyên thể không "to"}

Cấu trúc này được sử dụng để diễn tả một sự việc chỉ xảy ra sau khi có một sự việc khác đã xảy ra trước đó, thể hiện ý nhấn mạnh.

Các phương án còn lại không phù hợp:

A. Với no sooner ... than ... thì về thứ 2 không đảo ngữ → V2 cần chia ở thì quá khứ đơn.

B. It was not until S1 V1 that S2 V2 → cả 2 vế đều không đảo ngữ nên V2 cần ở thì quá khứ đơn.



D. Only after S1 V1 **did** S2 V2 → phương án D thiếu trợ động từ *did*.

Tạm dịch: Paul không nhận ra mình lên nhầm chuyến bay cho đến khi máy bay đã cất cánh.

22. D. to go - go

Cấu trúc thể hiện sự ưa thích, ưu tiên điều gì: S + would prefer + **to** V1 ... rather than V2

Note: trước động từ đầu tiên có *to* còn trước động từ thứ 2 không có *to*. → chọn D

Tạm dịch: Tôi muốn đi xem phim hơn là ở nhà.

23. A. on second thoughts

on second thought(s): (idiom) khi nghĩ lại thì → dùng để thể hiện sự thay đổi quyết định.

Tạm dịch: Chúng tôi có thể tự nấu nướng cho bữa tiệc nhưng khi nghĩ lại thì có lẽ thuê người lo khoản ăn uống dễ dàng hơn.

Các cụm từ còn lại không hợp lý về nghĩa:

B. in addition: (phr) ngoài ra, thêm vào đó

C. on purpose: (idiom) cố tình, cố ý

D. on one's own: (phr) ý nói tự bản thân người đó làm, không có ai khác giúp đỡ

24. B. disrepair

in disrepair: (phr) trong điều kiện bị hỏng hóc, hư hại

Tạm dịch: Lúc tôi cho Tom mượn chiếc xe thì xe còn tốt mà giờ anh ta trả cho tôi chiếc xe hư hại thế này đây.

IV. Put a tick (✓) beside a correct line or write a word which should not be in the line.

Note: các câu có dấu ✓ nghĩa là trong dòng đó không có từ nào thừa ra và các câu này không có giải thích.

25. to

near sth: (preposition) gần thứ gì đó → không cần *to*.

26. it

Sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ bổ sung ý nghĩa cho danh từ *summit* trước đó → dùng đại từ quan hệ *which* thay vì dùng đại từ nhân xưng *it*.

27. a

by + phương tiện giao thông: by car, by train, by plane → không cần mạo từ *a* đằng trước.



28. ✓

29. ✓

30. **of**

because **of** + cụm danh từ còn because + S V (mệnh đề)

Vì sau đó là một mệnh đề *it was one ...* → dùng *because*, không cần *of*.

31. ✓

32. **which**

Không cần đại từ quan hệ *which* vì obstacles for doing sth là đủ. Ngoài ra, nếu dùng *which* thì không thể xác định được *which* đóng vai trò gì (chủ ngữ/tân ngữ) trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

33. ✓

34. **there**

Vì đã có trạng từ quan hệ *where* ở phía trước giúp xác định vị trí, địa danh đang được nhắc tới (*a dried-up sand river*) → không cần trạng từ *there* ở cuối nữa.

35. ✓

36. **being**

Cấu trúc câu chẻ: *it + be + Noun + that (S) V*.

Vì đang diễn tả sự thật trong quá khứ → dùng thì quá khứ đơn → không cần *being*.

37. ✓

38. **if**

make sth + adj → không cần *if* trong cấu trúc này.

Từ *even* ở đây là trạng từ để thể hiện sự tăng tiến, mức độ cao (*even more + adj*)

V. Use the word given in capital to form a word that fits in the space.

39. **complaint**

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng sau mạo từ *a* và trước giới từ *against* → dùng danh từ.

complaint: (n) đơn kiện → file a complaint: (v phr) nộp đơn kiện

40. involvement

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng sau tính từ sở hữu *their* → dùng danh từ.

involvement in sth: (n) sự tham gia vào điều gì

Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống 39, 40: Họ (diễn viên lồng tiếng) đã đệ đơn kiện công ty trí tuệ nhân tạo, cáo buộc công ty này sử dụng giọng nói của họ kết hợp với AI để tạo ra nội dung mà không có sự tham gia của họ.

41. narrating

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng tách biệt với mệnh đề chính bằng dấu , → sử dụng mệnh đề phân từ (participle clause), đưa V về dạng V-ing hoặc past participle.

narrate: (v) kể lại, thuật lại

→ Các diễn viên lồng tiếng kể lại câu chuyện → active voice (chủ động) → **narrating**.

42. copyright

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng sau giới từ và đã hết mệnh đề → dùng danh từ.

copyright: (n) bản quyền

Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống 42: Vụ việc này làm dấy lên những lo ngại về vấn đề bản quyền vì đây là tình huống không dễ chịu liên quan đến nội dung do máy tính tạo ra và quyền sở hữu trí tuệ của nội dung đó.

43. misrepresented

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng trước by sth → sử dụng động từ quá khứ phân từ dạng bị động (mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn).

misrepresent: (v) xuyên tạc, bóp méo, trình bày sai sự thật

Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống 43: Hội đồng phụ trách luật bản quyền hiện có một nhiệm vụ đầy thách thức khi những bằng sáng chế hợp pháp bị hệ thống nhân tạo bóp méo.

44. illegality

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng sau mạo từ *the* và có cấu trúc *increase in sth* → dùng danh từ.

illegality: (n) tính không hợp pháp, hành vi không hợp pháp



Tạm dịch về câu chứa chỗ trống 44: [...] khả năng của trí tuệ nhân tạo cũng làm gia tăng tính không hợp pháp liên quan đến những vụ tranh cãi hay ảnh hưởng danh tiếng của các nhà sáng tạo nội dung.

45. pressing

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng trước danh từ *need* (*the ... need*) → cần tính từ để bổ nghĩa.

pressing: (adj) khẩn thiết, cấp bách, cần được giải quyết sớm

46. regulatory

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đứng trước danh từ (*guidelines*) → cần tính từ để bổ nghĩa.

regulatory: (adj) mang tính, có chức năng điều chỉnh, kiểm soát

Tạm dịch câu chứa chỗ trống 45, 46: Vụ kiện này chỉ ra nhu cầu bức thiết cần có công nghệ trí tuệ trong sản xuất nội dung và có giải pháp bảo vệ quyền và lợi ích của các nghệ sĩ bằng các nguyên tắc kiểm soát.

READING

VI. Read the text and decide which answer best fits the gap.

47. B. turn

in turn: as a result of something in a series of events

Tạm dịch: Nhà nghiên cứu đăng trên tạp chí thần kinh học trực tuyến ngày 13 tháng 10 cho rằng đi bộ có thể bảo vệ bộ não đang lão hóa khỏi bị nhỏ đi và từ đó bảo tồn trí nhớ ở tuổi già.

48. A. trials

trial: the process of testing the ability, quality or performance of somebody/something, especially before you make a final decision about them

Tạm dịch: Những phát hiện của chúng tôi sẽ giúp các buổi thử nghiệm khoa học được thiết kế tốt hơn nữa về việc tập thể dục ở người cao tuổi.

attempt: an act of trying to do something, especially something difficult, often with no success

search: an attempt to find somebody/something, especially by looking carefully for them/it

course: a series of lessons or lectures on a particular subject

49. B. promising

promising: showing signs of being good or successful

Tạm dịch: Tập thể dục ở người lớn tuổi là một phương pháp rất hứa hẹn trong việc ngăn ngừa chúng mất trí nhớ và bệnh Alzheimer.



indicative (of something): showing or suggesting something

fortunate: having or bringing an advantage, an opportunity, a piece of good luck, etc. = lucky

ideal: perfect; most suitable

50. A. distance

distance: the amount of space between two places or things

Tạm dịch: Để nghiên cứu, họ yêu cầu 299 người cao tuổi không mắc chứng mất trí nhớ ghi lại quãng đường họ đi bộ mỗi tuần.

length: the size or measurement of something from one end to the other

duration: the length of time that something lasts or continues

extent: how large, important, serious, etc. something is

51. C. signs

sign: an event, an action, a fact, etc. that shows that something exists, is happening or may happen in the future = indication

Tạm dịch: 4 năm sau, những người tham gia được kiểm tra để xem liệu họ có phát triển các dấu hiệu của việc sa sút trí tuệ hay không.

signal: a movement or sound that you make to give somebody information, instructions, a warning, etc.

factor: one of several things that cause or influence something

feature: something important, interesting or typical of a place or thing

52. C. reduced

reduce: to make something less or smaller in size, quantity, price, etc.; to become less or smaller in size, quantity, etc.

Tạm dịch: Trong buổi kiểm tra sau 4 năm, các nhà nghiên cứu phát hiện ra rằng những người tham gia mà đi bộ nhiều nhất đã giảm 50% nguy cơ phát triển các vấn đề về trí nhớ.

depressed: very sad and without hope

decline: to become smaller, fewer, weaker, etc.

drop: to become or make something weaker, lower or less

53. A. volume

volume: the amount of space that an object or a substance fills; the amount of space that a container has

Tạm dịch: Trong buổi kiểm tra sau 9 năm, những người đi bộ ít nhất 9,5 km một tuần có bộ não to hơn những người không đi bộ ít hơn

amount: a quantity of something

dimension: a measurement in space, for example how high, wide or long something is

quantity of something: an amount or a number of something

54. A. brisk

brisk: quick; busy

Tạm dịch: Đại học Harvard phát hiện ra rằng những phụ nữ đi bộ thường xuyên với tốc độ nhanh có nguy cơ đột quỵ thấp hơn gần 40%.

hard: difficult to do, understand or answer

crisp: (of food) pleasantly hard and dry

brief: lasting only a short time; short

VII. Read an article and choose the best answer for each question.

55. B

Đoạn 1 dòng 10, 11: “and then recover by reusing a complex 28-digit code intended to protect its owners from online hackers...But if a thief changes it, the original owner will not have the new code and will be locked out of the account.”

Tạm dịch: và sau đó khôi phục bằng cách sử dụng lại mã gồm 28 chữ số phức tạp nhằm bảo vệ chủ sở hữu khỏi tin tặc trực tuyến...Nhưng nếu kẻ trộm thay đổi mã, chủ sở hữu ban đầu sẽ không có mã mới và sẽ không truy cập được tài khoản.

56. C

Đoạn văn bản gốc (đã được adapted): From there, a thief could use the passcode to change the device's Apple ID, turn off “Find my iPhone” so their location can't be tracked, and then reset the recovery key, a complex 28-digit code intended to protect its owners from online hackers.

Apple **requires this key to help reset or regain access to an Apple ID** in an effort to bolster the user's security, [...]

→ Apple cần có quy trình lấy lại (từ tính năng “Find my iPhone”, khóa khôi phục 28 chữ số) để có thể cấp lại quyền truy cập Apple ID.

57. C

Đoạn 1 dòng 10, 11: “and then recover by reusing a complex 28-digit code intended to protect its owners from online hackers...But if a thief changes it, the original owner will not have the new code and will be locked out of the account.”

Tạm dịch: và sau đó khôi phục bằng cách sử dụng lại mã gồm 28 chữ số phức tạp nhằm bảo vệ chủ sở hữu khỏi tin tặc trực tuyến...Nhưng nếu kẻ trộm thay đổi mã, chủ sở hữu ban đầu sẽ không có mã mới và sẽ không truy cập được tài khoản.

58. A

Câu cuối đoạn 1: “Jeff Pollard, vice president and principal analyst at Forrester Research, said the company should offer more customer support options and ways to authenticate and reset these settings.”

Tạm dịch: Jeff Pollard, phó chủ tịch kiêm nhà phân tích chính tại Forrester Research, cho biết công ty nên cung cấp nhiều tùy chọn hỗ trợ khách hàng hơn cũng như các cách để xác thực và đặt lại các cài đặt này.

59. A

Đoạn 2 dòng 3: “An Apple spokesperson told CNN people can use facial or fingerprint identification when unlocking their phone in public to avoid revealing their password to anyone who might be watching.”

Tạm dịch: Người phát ngôn của Apple nói với CNN rằng mọi người có thể sử dụng nhận dạng khuôn mặt hoặc dấu vân tay khi mở khóa điện thoại ở nơi công cộng để tránh tiết lộ mật khẩu của họ cho bất kỳ ai có thể đang xem trộm.

60. C

Đoạn 4 dòng 1: “Finally, returning an iPhone - via iCloud or iTunes regularly helps to renew data in the case a phone is stolen.”

Tạm dịch: Cuối cùng, việc khôi phục iPhone - qua iCloud hoặc iTunes thường xuyên giúp giữ lại dữ liệu trong trường hợp điện thoại bị mất cắp.

61. D

Đoạn 4 dòng 2, 3: “Users can consider storing important photos or other sensitive files and data in another cloud service.”

Tạm dịch: Người dùng có thể xem xét việc lưu trữ ảnh quan trọng hoặc các tệp và file khác trong một dịch vụ đám mây khác.

62. B

Đoạn 3 dòng 5: “By enabling this, a thief would be prompted for that secondary password before changing an Apple ID password.”

Tạm dịch: Bằng cách kích hoạt tính năng này, kẻ trộm sẽ được yêu cầu nhập mật khẩu phụ đó trước khi thay đổi mật khẩu Apple ID.

VIII.**63. potential / strength(s) / capability**

potential to do something: qualities that exist and can be developed

strength to do something: a quality or an ability that a person or thing has that gives them an advantage

capability to do something: the ability or qualities necessary to do something

Tạm dịch: Bạn có thể xây dựng sự tự tin từ việc thừa nhận khả năng tập trung vào các lĩnh vực cần cải thiện của mình.

64. goals / objectives / targets / aims

goal: something that you hope to achieve = aim, objective

target: a result that you try to achieve

Tạm dịch: Việc đặt mục tiêu thực tế giúp theo dõi tiến độ và khuyến khích cảm giác đạt được thành tích từng bước một.

65. affirmation(s)

affirmation: emotional support or approval

Tạm dịch: Tự khuyến khích bản thân đóng một vai trò quan trọng trong việc nâng cao sự tự tin, thay thế sự nghi ngờ bản thân bằng lời lẽ khẳng định và khích lệ.

66. deal / cope

deal with something: to solve a problem, perform a task, etc.

cope with something: to deal successfully with something difficult

Tạm dịch: Ở cạnh những người luôn ủng hộ bạn sẽ nâng cao tinh thần và truyền cảm hứng cho bạn vì bạn phải đối mặt với nhiều trở ngại.

67. rest

rest: a period of relaxing, sleeping or doing nothing after a period of activity

Eg: to have/take a rest from all your hard work

Tạm dịch: Điều cần thiết là chăm sóc sức khỏe thể chất và tinh thần của bạn bằng cách tập thể dục thường xuyên, ăn thực phẩm bổ dưỡng và nghỉ ngơi đầy đủ.

68. **attitude / outlook / viewpoint**

attitude: the way that you think and feel about somebody/something; the way that you behave towards somebody/something that shows how you think and feel

outlook: the attitude to life and the world of a particular person, group or culture

viewpoint: a way of thinking about a subject

Tạm dịch: Học từ thất bại để trau dồi thái độ tích cực được coi là bước đệm dẫn đến thành công.

69. **learn / experience**

experience something: to have a particular situation affect you or happen to you

Tạm dịch: Việc học hỏi, phát triển và thúc đẩy niềm tin vào bản thân không bao giờ là vô ích.

70. **yourself**

Tạm dịch: Việc học hỏi, phát triển và thúc đẩy niềm tin vào bản thân không bao giờ là vô ích.

WRITING

IX. Complete the second sentence in a way that it means the same as the previous one.

71. So bad was the concert that we left during the intermission.

Cấu trúc đảo ngữ với so ... that ... (đến nỗi ... mà ...): So + adj + be + S1 that S2 + V2.

such a bad concert → the concert was so bad (such + adj + sth = sth be so + adj)

Tạm dịch: Buổi hòa nhạc đó tệ đến nỗi chúng tôi rời đi trong lúc buổi biểu diễn đang tạm ngưng.

72. There has been a dramatic increase in the number of students applying to this university.

There + be + (a/an) + adj + increase/decrease in sth → cái gì đó tăng/giảm (như thế nào)

increase dramatically (cụm động từ) → a dramatic increase (cụm danh từ)

Tạm dịch: Số lượng học sinh đăng ký thi vào trường đại học này đã tăng đáng kể.

73. The idea of working abroad had crossed my mind before leaving university.

sth cross one's mind: (idiom) one thinks about sth (đã xoẹt qua, đã lóe lên trong đầu ai đó) = one considers sth → viết lại câu như trên.

Tạm dịch: Trước lúc tốt nghiệp đại học tôi đã nghĩ đến chuyện sẽ ra nước ngoài làm việc.

74. I had difficulty (in) working with him who always put things off until the last minute.



have difficulty (in) doing sth = find it difficult to do sth: gặp khó khăn khi làm gì

leave things later = put things off: trì hoãn một việc gì đó (để sau mới làm)

→ viết lại câu như trên.

Tạm dịch: Tôi thấy khó khăn khi phải làm việc với anh ấy vì anh ấy cứ để phút cuối mới làm.

X. Complete the second sentence so that the meaning is not changed, using the word given.

75. If the university **hadn't turned him down**, **Sergei wouldn't be depressed**.

refuse sb = turn sb down = turn down sb: (v/phrasal verb) từ chối ai đó

Sử dụng câu điều kiện hỗn hợp loại 2, 3 (trái ngược với sự thật trong quá khứ, hiện tại)

trong quá khứ: trường đại học đã từ chối Sergei → về điều kiện: had **not** turn him down

ở hiện tại: Sergei thấy thất vọng → về kết quả: Sergei would **not** be depressed

Tạm dịch: Sergei thấy thật thất vọng vì bị trường đại học từ chối.

76. We **were (greatly) relieved to learn that no one was hurt** during the earthquake.

be relieved/adj to learn that ...: cảm thấy thật nhẹ nhõm/... khi biết được rằng ...

Tạm dịch: Chúng tôi thấy lòng nhẹ nhõm khi biết được rằng không ai bị thương trong vụ động đất.

77. Naomi **made it clear (that) she wasn't prepared to sleep on the floor**. or

Naomi **made it clear (that) she was not going to sleep on the floor**.

make it clear that ...: nói rõ, làm rõ điều gì

Lời của Naomi được đặt trong dấu "" ở câu gốc, có động từ tường thuật *said* → cần đưa về câu tường thuật, tiến hành thay đổi về chủ ngữ/đại từ, thì của động từ và trạng từ.

Naomi → she (thay vì *I* trong câu trực tiếp), *was not going to* thay cho *am going to* (lùi thì).

Tạm dịch: Naomi nói rõ cô ấy sẽ không nằm trên sàn.

78. The wonderful beach **made up for / compensated for our disappointment about** the terrible hotel.

make up for / compensate for sth: (phrasal verb/verb) đền bù cho, bù lại cái gì (điểm tốt bù lại điều gì đó không tốt)

Tạm dịch: Khách sạn thì thật là tồi tệ nhưng được cái có bãi biển tuyệt đẹp bù lại.

XI. Passage writing

It is believed that saying encouraging words to someone not only motivates his life, your life but also contributes to our civilized society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

SUGGESTED OUTLINE

Introduction:

- Paraphrase the question.
- State your opinion: I totally agree with this viewpoint for the following reasons.

Note: Other ideas are acceptable as long as they are reasonable and supported by sufficient and cogent argumentation and examples.

Pay attention to the “not only ... but also ...” structure. This is “two ideas in one”, so if you choose to completely agree, you have to support both parts. Examples may be included if possible.

Body paragraph 1: motivate the other's life and our life

- motivate the other's life: encouraging words show support and display appreciation of one's efforts → cheer one up and create a feeling that one's efforts are recognized and supported → inspiration and emotional strength for one to persevere with their goals
- motivate our life: words of encouragement create feelings of being valued and helpful when we can uplift the other's moods and help them fulfill their objectives → a source of pleasure for us (positive feelings) and also inspiration for us to spread the spirits further

Body paragraph 2: contribute to a civilized society

- encouraging words → contagious, also encourage other people to compliment and support others via verbal expressions → appreciation of others (rather than belittlement) is spread → civility increased
- words of encouragement → show genuine support and care → civilized society with helpful people willing to lend a helping hand

Conclusion:

- Summarize key points.
- Restate your opinion.

❖ SECTION 1: LISTENING (2.5 points)

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 3 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau khoảng 5 giây, mỗi đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Part 1. For Questions 1-6, you will hear a conversation between a teenage boy, Josh and his friend, Lucy about learning to drive. Choose True (T) or False (F) for each question. (0.75 point)

- Josh does not think that parking is the hardest thing to learn.
- Lucy thinks that she is too young to learn to drive.
- Josh's parents are keen on giving him lifts.
- Josh is not confident that he will pass his driving test soon.
- Josh's parents have not offered to buy him a car.
- Josh and Lucy disagree that driving to college would be expensive.

Part 2. For Questions 7-12, you will hear an interview with a woman called Marta Stanton, who runs a mobile restaurant that she sets up in different places. (0.75 point)

- What did Marta dislike about her first job?
A. The boss didn't listen to her. B. It was really badly paid. C. She found the staff unfriendly.
- At first, what did Marta find the most surprising about mobile restaurants?
A. Menus can be easily changed. B. Food never gets thrown away. C. They are only advertised online.
- For Marta, the best thing about mobile restaurants was _____.
A. knowing she would have customers
B. finding that waiters weren't needed
C. being able to work outdoors
- Marta had difficulty serving food on a beach because of _____.
A. the wind B. the rain C. the sun
- Marta tries to avoid serving meals in her home because _____.
A. she doesn't have enough furniture
B. there is a lack of space
C. the neighbours have complained
- What worries Marta about the future?
A. Mobile restaurants going out of fashion.
B. Health inspectors coming to her restaurant.
C. The wrong people opening restaurants like hers.

Part 3. For Questions 13-20, you will hear a radio presenter called Jim Dunne talking about local entertainment options. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each gap. (1.0 point)

Jim recommends *Paganini* to (13) _____.

Jim saw a *Paganini* concert last year in (14) _____.

As well as classical music, *Paganini* plays rock, blues and (15) _____.

Jim says the *Paganini* show has no (16) _____.

The first performance of *Rhythm of the Dance* was in (17) _____ in Norway.

More than (18) _____ people have seen *Rhythm of the Dance* live on stage.

Jim suggests listeners look at the section entitled (19) _____ on the *Rhythm of the Dance* website.

The name of the first show that the Cirque Éloize performed at the Regent Theatre was (20) _____.

---- THIS IS THE END OF LISTENING SECTION ----

❖ SECTION 2: USE OF ENGLISH (2.5 points)

Part 1. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) in each sentence. (1.0 point)

21. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- A. dishes B. describes C. oranges D. watches

22. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is placed differently from the others.

- A. appointment B. considerate C. demanding D. programmer

23. Choose the word(s) **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

As a high government official, Mr. Nam often travels abroad.

- A. lonely B. overseas C. alone D. secretly

24. Choose the word(s) **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

According to historians, slavery was abolished in the US in the 19th century.

- A. instituted B. eradicated C. eliminated D. prevented

25. - John: "What kind of job would you like?"

- Mike: " _____ "

- A. Is there a good chance of promotion? B. I heard it was very good.
C. Any time after next week. D. Anything to do with computers.

26. There were a lot of students at the gala, only a few of _____ Peter had met before.

- A. which B. who C. whom D. whose

27. Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in this sentence.

The fruit of the plantain looks much like a banana, and it is not so sweet or so pleasing in flavor.

- A. much B. and C. pleasing D. flavor

28. It's essential that students _____ as soon as there's any change in the timetable.

- A. are notified B. being notified C. were notified D. be notified

Part 2. Read the text below and use only ONE word to fill in each gap. (0.75 point)

Phuoc Binh National Park in the central province of Ninh Thuan is an ideal place for tourists (29) _____ want to enjoy adventure trips. One of the best destinations in the country for nature lovers is the Phuoc Binh National Park in Ninh Thuan province, which is a recent addition (30) _____ the list of national parks and nature reserves in Viet Nam. This forest is located in Phuoc Binh commune, Bac Ai district, about 70 km northwest of Phan Rang - Thap Cham city, Ninh Thuan's provincial capital, on the (31) _____ with Lam Dong and Khanh Hoa provinces. The 20,000-hectare park has a strict protection zone, a rehabilitation zone, an administration & service area and a buffer zone. The wild nature of the surroundings makes it ideal for adventure tours, but those of a scientific bent of mind will be pleased to know about (32) _____ biodiversity, carrying many genetic sources of rare flora and (33) _____. It presents a habitat typical of a high mountain ecosystem with evergreen, humid tropical, broad-leaved and coniferous forests. It is (34) _____ to rare flora like giang huong (perfumed wood tree) and dozens of orchids.

(Adapted from <https://vietnamnews.vn/life-style/379308/mekong-s-majestic-khmer-pagoda-holy-ground.html>)

Part 3. Use the correct form of the word given to complete each sentence. (0.75 point)

35. Along the Cam Lam - Vinh Hao Expressway, intelligent transportation system clusters and cameras operated by _____ panels have been installed. (sun)

36. The Conference to _____ Ninh Thuan Provincial Planning for the period 2021-2030, vision to 2050 on April 28, 2024, has been hoped to promote investment in Ninh Thuan. (announcement)

37. Educators are trying to find some suitable methods to teach the students good _____. (sport)

38. There is no _____ between the two countries. (similar)

39. The lion is known as the king of the jungle because of its size, strength and _____ to run up to 35 mph.
(able)
40. Rescue team held out no hope of finding other _____ in the plane crash carrying Iran's president.
(survive)

❖ SECTION 3: READING (2.5 points)

Part 1. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions. (1.0 point)

Most journeys in Britain and the US are made by road. Some of these are made on public transport but most are by private car.

In Britain many people rely on their cars for daily local activities, e.g. getting to work, doing the shopping, and visiting friends. People living in urban areas may use buses, trains or, in London, the Underground, to get to city centres, mainly because traffic is often heavy, and it is difficult to find anywhere to park a car. Some places in the country may have a bus only two or three times a week so people living there have no choice but to rely on their cars.

In the US large cities have good public transportation systems. The El railroad in Chicago and the underground systems of New York, Boston, San Francisco and Washington, DC are heavily used. Elsewhere, most Americans prefer to use their cars. Families often have two cars and, outside major cities, have to drive fairly long distances to schools, offices, shops, banks, etc. Many college and even high-school students have their own cars.

Long-distance travel in Britain is also mainly by road, though railways link most towns and cities. Most places are linked by motorways or other fast roads and many people prefer to drive **at their own convenience** rather than use a train, even though they may get stuck in a traffic jam. Long-distance coach/bus services are usually a cheaper alternative to trains, but they take longer and may be less comfortable. Some long-distance travel, especially that undertaken for business reasons, may be by air. There are regular flights between regional airports, as well as to and from London. A lot of freight is also distributed by road, though heavier items and raw materials often go by rail.

In the US much long-distance travel is by air. America has two main long-distance bus companies, Greyhound and Trailways. Amtrak, the national network, provides rail services for passengers. Private railway companies such as Union Pacific now carry only freight, though in fact over 70% of freight goes by road.

The main problems associated with road transport in both Britain and the US are traffic congestion and pollution. It is predicted that the number of cars on British roads will increase by a third within a few years, making both these problems worse. The British government would like more people to use public transport, but so far they have had little success in persuading people to give up their cars or to share rides with neighbours. Most people say that public transport is simply not good enough. Americans too have resisted government requests to share cars because it is less convenient and restricts their freedom. Petrol/gasoline is relatively cheap in the US and outside the major cities public transport is bad, so **they** see no reason to use their cars less.

(Extracted from *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture*, Oxford University Press, 2000)

41. According to the passage, people in London may prefer the underground to their own cars due to _____.
A. cheap tickets B. heavy traffic C. long distances D. air pollution
42. It is mentioned in paragraph 3 that the public transportation systems in the US are good in _____.
A. some states B. large states C. large cities D. all cities
43. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
A. The underground systems are popular in some major US cities.
B. Most Americans prefer to drive their cars outside large cities.
C. Few college students in the US have their own cars.
D. Families in the US often have more than one car.
44. The phrase "**at their own convenience**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. at an early time and nearby place B. at the fastest time and nearest place
C. at an appropriate time and place D. at the latest time and nearest place
45. Which of the following is true about transport in Britain?
A. Trains are usually cheaper than long-distance coach services.
B. There are no regular flights between regional airports.

- Part 2. Read and Match (0.625 point)**
- The teenagers below all want to attend a summer camp in the UK. On the opposite page, there are descriptions of eight summer camps for young people. Decide which summer camp would be the most suitable for the following people. For Questions 49 - 53, mark the correct letter (A - H) on your answer sheet.**

50. Mary and Daisy are very keen on science and would love to spend a week with teenagers who share their interest. They'd also like to be able to go swimming and watch films to relax.

52. Duda and Biden would like to learn acting and singing skills. They'd also like to try a new sport. They're happy to share a room with each other, but not with other people.

53. Linda wants a part-time English course with opportunities to spend time outside trying different sports and activities. She wants family accommodation as she's never stayed away from home before.

A. Would you like to paint all week, or carry out scientific experiments? Or study the methods of real and fictional spies? Or write and perform a play? Come to Hobby Camp, meet our enthusiastic staff and make friends from England and around the world. Accommodation with local families.

B. On our Sports for All programme, you focus on three sports a week, staying in a hostel. You spend mornings on your chosen sport, and afternoons are divided between two others. We offer tennis, golf, swimming, horse riding, basketball, badminton, squash, water polo and wall climbing.

C. Sport Camp offers teenagers from the UK and abroad coaching from specialist teachers in groups or alone. Five different levels in swimming, athletics, tennis, golf and dance are available. Plus, for our foreign students, English language is studied in a relaxed atmosphere. Share a well-equipped lodge with up to six others.

D. At Summer Fun, you stay at the home of a local family with another student in a double room. You take part in exciting sports and water sports as well as other activities including music, dance, singing and drama. Enjoy the beach and all the fun offered by being in a lively city by the sea.

E. If you choose to attend a week's training at Special Agents' Camp, you will learn how to use codes for secret messages, make-up and acting skills for undercover work, judo to protect yourself from enemies, and outdoor survival skills such as making fires, climbing and mountain biking, necessary for chasing or escaping. Sleep under the stars in well-equipped tents.

F. Learn English where English children also go for their holidays. With Action Camp, you'll spend four mornings a week learning English, using graded tasks and games and acting out everyday situations. The rest of your time you take part in team sports and other outdoor activities. You'll stay with a friendly family who'll entertain you at weekends.

G. All Rounders offers two activities each day. Spend each morning doing football, horse riding, tennis, singing or English lessons and in the afternoon try trips to the cinema, theatre or the seaside. Or go walking in the beautiful countryside around the campsite.

H. With its sandy beach, private cinema, and comfortable hostel accommodation, Stake House is ideal for holiday fun. Our special-interest camps include filmmaking, using the purpose-built studio, and inventors' school,

where qualified and enthusiastic teachers help you choose and complete crazy engineering projects or original experiments in chemistry and physics.

Part 3. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best option for each of the blanks. (0.875 point)

THOMAS EDISON

On the night of 21st October 1931, millions of Americans took part in a ceremony to commemorate the passing of a great man. Lights **(54)** _____ in homes and offices from New York to California. The ceremony marked the death of an inventor - indeed, to many people, the most important inventor of **(55)** _____ time: Thomas Alva Edison.

Few inventors have **(56)** _____ an impact as great as his on everyday life. While most of his 1,000-plus inventions were devices we no **(57)** _____ use, many of the things he invented played a crucial role in the development of modern technology, simply by showing what was possible. And one should never **(58)** _____ how amazing some of Edison's inventions were.

In so many ways, Edison is the perfect example of an inventor, by which I mean not just someone who **(59)** _____ up clever gadgets, but someone whose products transform the lives of millions. He possessed the key characteristics that an inventor needs to **(60)** _____ a success of inventions.

(Adapted from FCE by Cambridge)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 54. A. turned out | B. came off | C. went out | D. put off |
| 55. A. whole | B. full | C. entire | D. all |
| 56. A. put | B. had | C. served | D. set |
| 57. A. further | B. later | C. wider | D. longer |
| 58. A. underestimate | B. lower | C. decrease | D. mislead |
| 59. A. creates | B. shapes | C. dreams | D. forms |
| 60. A. gain | B. make | C. achieve | D. get |

❖ SECTION 4: WRITING (2.5 points)

Part 1. For Questions 61-65, rewrite the sentences using the words in bold type (Do not change the forms of these words). Use between 3 and 5 words. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence. (0.625 point)

61. Hung may have been very rich, but he didn't think he was better than others. **(down)**
→ Hung didn't _____ others although he may have been very rich.
62. Jane supposes it's possible that Peter didn't understand her message. **(may)**
→ Peter _____ Jane's message.
63. The Russian army gave no warning before they made war on Ukraine. **(without)**
→ The Russian army made war on Ukraine _____.
64. I always try to learn hard so that I can get high results. **(as)**
→ I always try to learn hard _____ high results.
65. It is really bad to become ill during your holiday abroad. **(taken)**
→ There is nothing _____ during your holiday abroad.

Part 2. For Questions 66-70, write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. (0.625 point)

66. I didn't know you were coming, so I didn't wait for you.
→ Had _____
67. When he arrived at the meeting, the girls were chatting happily.
→ On _____
68. The mechanic serviced her motorbike yesterday.
→ She had _____
69. I think you should be tolerant of other people's weaknesses.
→ I think you should make _____
70. The phone stopped ringing the moment she got downstairs.
→ Barely _____

Part 3. For Questions 71-72, write complete sentences, using the words/phrases given in their correct forms. You can add some more necessary words, but you have to use all the words given. (0.25 point)

71. I'd like / congratulate her / wonderful / achievements.

→ _____

72. The helpline / promote / child participation / its operations / involving children / peer communicators / decision makers.

→ _____

Part 4. In about 150 words, write a paragraph describing your good memories of childhood. (1.0 point)

(DO NOT mention your personal information in your writing.)

----- HẾT -----

SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN
GIẢI ĐỀ CHUYÊN ANH VÀO 10 THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN - NINH THUẬN
NĂM 2024-2025

Đăng ký ôn thi vào chuyên Anh cùng Springboard **tại đây**

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- **Gửi đề thi** mới nhất và yêu cầu chữa đề chi tiết cho Nhà Xuân về địa chỉ:
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- **Tham khảo và đăng ký tư vấn** các lớp học ôn thi Chuyên Anh - Thi HSG Tiếng Anh cấp THPT - Thi Olympic 30/4 và Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ - Thi HSG cấp Quốc Gia tại: **[Form đăng ký](#)**

SECTION 2: USE OF ENGLISH

Part 1. Choose the correct answer to each question.

21. B. describes

A. dishes **es** /dɪʃɪz/ → phần gạch chân, in đậm có phát âm là /ɪz/



B. describes /dɪ'skraɪbz/ → phần gạch chân, in đậm có phát âm là /z/

C. oranges /ˈɒrɪndʒɪz/ → phần gạch chân, in đậm có phát âm là /ɪz/

D. watches /'wɒtʃɪz/ → phần gạch chân, in đậm có phát âm là /ɪz/

→ chọn B.

Nguyên tắc phát âm đuôi số nhiều/đuôi ngôi thứ 3 số ít, thì hiện tại đơn -s/-es:

- các từ kết thúc bằng các phụ âm /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/ và /dʒ/ → đuôi -es phát âm là /ɪz/ (1)

- các từ kết thúc bằng các phụ âm hữu thanh khác nhóm 1 / kết thúc bằng nguyên âm → đuôi -s phát âm là /z/

- các từ kết thúc bằng các phụ âm vô thanh khác nhóm 1 → đuôi -s phát âm là /s/

Các từ trong câu hỏi này có dạng số ít (với danh từ)/dạng nguyên thể (với động từ) lần lượt là dish, describe, orange, watch → 3 từ dish, orange, watch kết thúc bằng các phụ âm thuộc nhóm (1) nên dạng số nhiều/ngôi thứ 3 số ít của chúng có phát âm đuôi -es là /ɪz/; từ thứ 2 gạch chân es nhưng trên thực tế chữ “e” không được phát âm và có xuất hiện trong dạng nguyên thể của từ.

22. D. programmer

A. appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/: (n) cuộc hẹn, lịch hẹn → trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.

B. considerate /kən'sɪdərət/: (adj) chu đáo, nghĩ cho người khác → trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.

C. demanding /dɪ'ma:ndɪŋ/: (adj) yêu cầu cao, khắt khe → trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2.

D. programmer /'prəʊgræmə(r)/: (n) lập trình viên → trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1.

23. B. overseas

abroad: (adv) ở nước ngoài, tại nước ngoài = overseas

Các từ còn lại:

A. lonely: (adj) cô độc

C. alone: (adv) một mình

D. secretly: (adv) một cách bí mật

Đề bài yêu cầu chọn từ gần nghĩa nhất → chọn B.

Tạm dịch: Là một quan chức chính phủ cấp cao, ông Nam thường xuyên đi nước ngoài.

24. A. instituted

abolish: (v) loại bỏ (một đạo luật, một chế độ,...)

trái nghĩa với institute: (v) thông qua (một đạo luật, một chế độ)

Các từ còn lại:

B. eradicate: (v) loại bỏ = C. eliminate

D. prevent: (v) ngăn chặn

Đề bài yêu cầu chọn từ trái nghĩa → chọn A.

Tạm dịch: Theo các nhà sử học, chế độ nô lệ đã bị bãi bỏ ở nước Mỹ vào thế kỷ XIX.

25. D. Anything to do with computers.

Dựa vào nghĩa của câu hỏi và câu trả lời để chọn.

John: “Bạn muốn làm kiểu nghề như thế nào?” ~ Mike: “...”

→ chọn D. Anything to do with computers.: Bất cứ nghề gì có liên quan đến máy vi tính.

Các câu trả lời còn lại không trả lời trực tiếp cho câu hỏi:

A. Is there a good chance of promotion?: Cơ hội thăng tiến có tốt không?

B. I heard it was very good.: Tôi nghe nói nó rất tốt.

C. Any time after next week: Cứ sau tuần sau là được.

26. C. whom

Trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định, có thể sử dụng các cụm từ chỉ số lượng như *all of / most of / neither of / many of / ...* với các đại từ quan hệ như *whom, which, whose*.

Mệnh đề quan hệ trong câu bổ sung ý nghĩa cho danh từ *students* ở trước đó → không dùng *which*. Cả cụm *only a few of ...* đóng vai trò là tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ (Peter had met only a few of ...) → dùng ĐTQH *whom*.

Tạm dịch: Có rất nhiều học sinh trong buổi gala và Peter chỉ từng gặp vài người trong số họ.

27. B. and

Trái chuối lá nhìn rất giống chuối - vị thì không ngọt và ngon bằng → đây là 2 thông tin có tính chất tương phản nhau → cần sửa liên từ *and* thành *but* thể hiện sự tương phản.

Tạm dịch: Trái chuối lá nhìn rất giống chuối thường nhưng vị không ngon ngọt bằng.

28. D. be notified

Cấu trúc thức giả định để đưa ra gợi ý, yêu cầu, mong muốn người khác làm theo:

It is essential/imperative/... that S + V (nguyên thể không “to”) + ...

Vì động từ trong vế phía sau ở dạng nguyên thể → loại các phương án A, B, C.

Tạm dịch: Học sinh rất cần được thông báo ngay nếu thời khóa biểu có thay đổi.

Part 2. Read the text and fill in each gap with ONE suitable word.

29. who/that

Trong câu thấy có 2 động từ *is* và *want* đều chia theo chủ ngữ và thì, chỗ trống đứng phía sau danh từ → nghĩ đến việc sử dụng đại từ quan hệ để kết nối 2 mệnh đề.



Vì *tourists* là danh từ chỉ người → có thể sử dụng ĐTQH *who/that*.

30. to

addition to sth: (n) sự bổ sung / thứ được bổ sung, thêm vào cái gì

→ addition to the list of ...: được bổ sung vào danh sách ...

31. border

border with sth: (n) biên giới, vùng giáp ranh với địa điểm nào

→ Câu này đang miêu tả vị trí địa lý của vườn quốc gia Phước Bình → sử dụng cụm từ này.

32. its

Chỗ trống đứng trước danh từ → có thể sử dụng tính từ sở hữu / tính từ.

Căn cứ vào câu: *The wild nature of the surroundings makes **it** ideal for adventure tours, but those of a scientific bent of mind will be pleased to know about **its** biodiversity [...]* → ‘it’ đang nhắc tới vườn quốc gia Phước Bình và những người nhìn từ góc độ khoa học muốn biết về đa dạng sinh học tại nơi đây → sử dụng *its*.

33. fauna

flora and fauna: (n) hệ động, thực vật (the system of animals and plants in a place)

34. home

be home to sth: (n) là nơi sinh sống, cư ngụ của điều gì

Vườn quốc gia Cát Bình có loài thực vật hiếm như giáng hương, các loài lan → dùng từ *home*.

Part 3. Use the correct form of the word given to complete each sentence.

35. solar

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đi trước danh từ (*panels*) → dùng tính từ và đây là kết hợp từ (collocation), thuật ngữ (terminology).

solar panel: (n) Pin Mặt Trời (biến đổi năng lượng mặt trời thành năng lượng điện)

Tạm dịch: Các cụm giao thông thông minh và camera chạy bằng pin mặt trời đã được lắp đặt dọc theo cao tốc Cam Lâm - Vĩnh Hảo.

36. announce

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đi sau từ “to” → có thể sử dụng danh từ / động từ.

Conference to ... → Hội thảo để làm gì đó → từ “to” thể hiện mục đích nên dùng động từ.

Dạng động từ của danh từ *announcement* (thông báo) là *announce*: (v) thông báo, báo tin.

Tạm dịch: Hội nghị công bố Quy hoạch tỉnh Ninh Thuận giai đoạn thời kỳ 2021-2030, tầm nhìn đến năm 2050 diễn ra vào ngày 28/4/2024 được mong chờ sẽ giúp thúc đẩy đầu tư vào Ninh Thuận.

37. **sportsmanship**

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đi sau tính từ *good* → sử dụng danh từ.

sportsmanship: (n) tinh thần thể thao, thượng võ (ứng xử đẹp khi chơi thể thao)

Tạm dịch: Các nhà giáo dục đang tìm cách phù hợp để dạy cho học sinh tinh thần thể thao.

38. **similarity**

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đi sau hạn định từ *no* → sử dụng danh từ.

similarity: (n) sự giống nhau, tương đồng

Tạm dịch: Hai quốc gia không giống nhau chút nào.

39. **ability**

Cách nhận diện: ... to V → khả năng cao chỗ trống cần danh từ. Ngoài ra, chỗ trống nằm trong một danh sách liệt kê nối với nhau bởi liên từ *and* (*size, strength and ...*) → cần giống với từ *size* và *strength* về dạng từ → sử dụng danh từ.

ability to do sth: (n) khả năng làm gì

Tạm dịch: Sư tử được xem là chúa tể rừng xanh vì dáng vóc, sức mạnh và tốc độ khi chạy lên đến 35 dặm/h (khoảng 56,3km/h).

40. **survivors**

Cách nhận diện: chỗ trống đi sau tính từ *other* → sử dụng danh từ.

survivor: (n) người còn sống sót

Tạm dịch: Đội cứu hộ không còn hi vọng tìm thấy người sống sót trong vụ rơi trực thăng chở tổng thống Iran.

SECTION 3: READING

Part 1. Read the passage and choose the correct answer.

41. **B**

Theo đoạn văn, người dân ở London sử dụng đường tàu ngầm nhiều hơn ô tô cá nhân của họ là bởi vì:

- A. giá vé rẻ
- B. tình trạng giao thông ùn tắc



- C. Khoảng cách xa
- D. Ô nhiễm không khí

Dẫn chứng: (Đoạn 2) People living in urban areas may use busses, trains or, **in London, the underground, to get to the city centers, mainly because traffic is often heavy or it is difficult to find anywhere to park a car.** → Hai lý do cho việc người dân London sử dụng đường tàu ngầm là do ùn tắc giao thông và khó khăn trong việc tìm kiếm chỗ đỗ xe → Chọn B

42. C

Trong đoạn 3, ở nước Mỹ, hệ thống giao thông công cộng ở _____ rất tốt

- A. Vài bang
- B. Bang lớn
- C. Thành phố lớn
- D. Mọi thành phố

Dẫn chứng: (Đoạn 3) In the US, large cities have good public transportation systems. → Những thành phố lớn ở Mỹ có hệ thống giao thông công cộng tốt → Chọn C

43. C

Trong những nhận định sau đây nhận định nào là sai?

- A. Hệ thống tàu ngầm rất phổ biến ở một số thành phố lớn ở Mỹ → (Đoạn 3) ...the underground systems of New York, Boston, San Francisco and Washington D.C. are **heavily used.**
- B. Đa số người dân Mỹ ưu tiên sử dụng ô tô cá nhân ngoài thành phố lớn → Elsewhere, most Americans prefer to use their cars....outside major cities, have to drive fairly long distances to schools, offices, banks, etc.
- C. Số ít sinh viên ở Mỹ sở hữu xe cá nhân → Many college and even highschool students have their own cars → Trong bài là nhiều sinh viên có sở hữu xe cá nhân → Sai thông tin
- D. Gia đình ở Mỹ thường sở hữu nhiều hơn 1 xe → Families often have two cars

→ Chọn C

44. C

- At one's convenience: at a time or place that **suits** one
- A. Ở thời điểm sớm và địa điểm gần
- B. Với thời gian ngắn nhất và địa điểm gần nhất
- C. Ở thời gian và địa điểm phù hợp
- D. Với thời gian chậm nhất và địa điểm gần nhất

→ Chọn C

45. C

Nhận định nào sau đây về giao thông ở Britain là đúng

- A. Vé tàu thường rẻ hơn vé xe đường dài
- B. Không có những chuyến bay thường xuyên giữa các sân bay lân cận
- C. Hàng hóa nặng và vật liệu thô thường được vận chuyển qua đường tàu
- D. Những chuyến đi đường dài chỉ có thể được thực hiện qua phương tiện đường bộ

Thông tin ở cuối đoạn 4: A lot of freight is also distributed by road, though **heavier items and raw materials often go by rail.** → hàng hóa nặng, vật liệu thô được chuyển qua đường tàu.

46. D

Vấn đề lớn của hệ thống giao thông của nước Mỹ và Anh được đề cập đến trong bài là:

- A. Lái xe quá tốc độ cho phép và chất lượng mặt đường kém
- B. Lái xe khi say rượu và ùn tắc giao thông
- C. Tai nạn và ô nhiễm
- D. Ùn tắc giao thông và ô nhiễm

Dẫn chứng: (Đoạn 6) The main problems associated with road transport in both Britain and the US are **traffic congestion and pollution** → Chọn D

47. A

Người Anh từ chối sử dụng hệ thống giao thông công cộng là vì:

- A. Họ cho rằng chất lượng của nó không đủ tốt
- B. Họ thấy không có lý do gì mà không sử dụng xe nhiều hơn
- C. Giá xăng ở Anh khá rẻ
- D. Họ muốn chia sẻ chuyến đi với hàng xóm

Dẫn chứng: (Đoạn 6) The British government...Most people say that **public transport is simply not good enough** → Chọn A

48. C

Americans too have resisted government requests to share cars because it is less convenient and restricts their freedom. Gasoline is relatively cheap in the US and outside major cities, public transport is bad, so **they** see no reason to use their car less. → Người Mỹ cũng đã từ chối yêu cầu của chính phủ về việc chia sẻ chuyến đi với hàng xóm vì nó không thuận tiện và hạn chế quyền tự

do của họ. Hơn nữa, vì giá xăng khá rẻ và chất lượng giao thông công cộng ngoài các thành phố lớn khá tệ nên **họ (người Mỹ)** không thấy lý do gì mà không sử dụng ô tô cá nhân nhiều hơn.

→ Chọn C

Part 2. Read and match.

49. C

Những thông tin cần lưu ý:

- lessons with experienced tennis teachers
- improve English
- spend time with teenagers from other countries

Dẫn chứng: (Đoạn C)

- coaching from specialist teachers....five different levels in swimming, athletics, tennis, golf and dance are available.
- English language is studied in a relaxed atmosphere
- Share a well-equipped lounge with up to six others (teenagers from the UK and abroad)

→ Chọn C

50. H

Những thông tin cần lưu ý:

- spend time with teenagers who share interest in science
- go swimming and watch films to relax

Dẫn chứng: (Đoạn H)

- Our special-interest camps include filmmaking, using the purpose-built studio, and inventors' school, where qualified and enthusiastic teachers help you choose and complete crazy engineering projects or original experiments in chemistry and physics.
- Sandy beach, private cinemas,...

→ Chọn H

51. E

Những thông tin cần lưu ý:

- loves going camping and reading books about spies
- share interests
- spend time in the open air with other teenagers

Dẫn chứng: (Đoạn E)

- use codes for secret messages, make-up and acting skills for undercover work,...



- take part in team sports and other outdoor activities

→ Chọn E

52. D

Những thông tin cần lưu ý:

- Learn acting and singing skills
- Try new sports
- Happy to share a room with each other but not with other people

Dẫn chứng: (Đoạn D)

- Stay with another student in a double room (room for 2 people)
- other activities including music, dance, singing and drama
- exciting sports and water sports

→ Chọn D

53. F

Những thông tin cần lưu ý:

- part-time English course
- spend time outside trying different sports and activities
- Family accommodation

Dẫn chứng: (Đoạn F)

- Spend four mornings a week learning English
- Take part in team sports and other outdoor activities
- Stay with a friendly family...

→ Chọn F

Part 3. Read the passage and choose the option for each blank.

54. C

- (light/fire) go out: If a light or something that is burning goes out, it stops producing light or heat

Tạm dịch:

- Từ New York đến California, những ngọn đèn trong nhà cửa và văn phòng đều vụt tắt (để tưởng nhớ sự ra đi của một vĩ nhân - a great man)

55. D

- The most important inventor of all time = nhà phát minh quan trọng nhất mọi thời đại



56. B

- have an impact = có tầm ảnh hưởng

Tạm dịch: Không phải nhà phát minh nào cũng có tầm ảnh hưởng vào đời sống hàng ngày lớn như Edison.

57. D

- no longer + V = không còn + động từ

58. A

- lower (v): hạ thấp (chiều cao)
- decrease (v): giảm (số lượng)
- mislead (v): lừa dối
- underestimate (v): coi thường (tầm quan trọng, giá trị)

Tạm dịch:

Không ai có thể coi thường sự phi thường của những phát minh của Edison.

59. C

- dream up sth: to invent something new by using a lot of imagination

60. B

- make a success of sth: done something successfully, or have achieved a desired outcome

SECTION 4: WRITING

Part 1. Rewrite the sentences using the words in bold type. Use 3-5 words.

61. Hung didn't **look down on** others although he may have been very rich.

- look down on others: coi thường người khác

Tạm dịch: Hung dù giàu có cũng không coi thường người khác.

62. Peter **may not have understood** Jane's message.

=Tạm dịch: Có thể Peter đã không hiểu tin nhắn của Jane.

63. The Russian army made war on Ukraine **without any warning/forewarning**.

- without any warning/forewarning: không báo trước

Tạm dịch: Quân đội Nga phát động chiến tranh với Ukraine mà không hề báo trước.



64. I always try to learn hard **so as to get** high results.

- so as to do sth = in order to do sth: để làm gì

Tạm dịch: Tôi luôn cố gắng học hành thật chăm chỉ để đạt kết quả cao.

65. There is nothing **worse than being taken ill** during your holiday abroad

→ cụm động từ phụ so sánh trạng thái "bị ốm" với một thứ tồi tệ hơn.

nothing worse than ...: không có gì tệ hơn được nữa

Tạm dịch: Không có gì tồi tệ hơn việc bị ốm khi đang đi du lịch nước ngoài.

Part 2. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning.

66. Had **I known that you were coming, I would have waited for you.**

Cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 3, diễn tả điều **trái với** sự thật trong quá khứ:

If S1 + had + V1(past participle) ..., S2 + would have had + V2(past participle)...

→ đảo ngữ: Had S1 + V1(past participle) ..., S2 + would have had + V2(past participle)...

Vì câu điều kiện loại 3 diễn tả điều trái với sự thật nên trong câu gốc:

về điều kiện *didn't know you were coming* (không biết bạn tới) → Had I known that ... (nếu tôi biết bạn sẽ tới) và về kết quả *I didn't wait for you* (tôi không đợi bạn) → I would have waited for you.

Tạm dịch: Tôi không biết cậu sẽ đến nên tôi không đợi. <-> Nếu mà tôi biết cậu sẽ tới thì tôi đã đợi cậu rồi.

67. On **his arrival at the meeting, the girls were chatting happily.**

On + noun = When + S + V: khi, tại thời điểm...

When he arrived → On his arrival

Tạm dịch: Khi anh ấy đến buổi hẹn thì các cô gái đang chuyện trò vui vẻ.

68. She had **her motorbike serviced by the mechanic yesterday.** /

She had **the mechanic service her motorbike yesterday.**

Cấu trúc thể truyền khiến (causative form): S + have + sth done by sb / S + have + sb do sth → nhờ ai làm gì cho mình.

Tạm dịch: Người thợ sửa chiếc xe đạp của cô ấy vào hôm qua. <-> Hôm qua cô ấy nhờ thợ sửa cho chiếc xe đạp.

69. I think you should make **allowances for other people's weaknesses.**



make allowances for sb/sth: (idiom) to consider sth, for example when you are making a decision or planning sth (cân nhắc, nghĩ đến thứ gì)

be tolerant of sth: (v phr) chấp nhận, bao dung với điều gì

Tạm dịch: Tôi nghĩ bạn cần thông cảm với điểm yếu của người khác.

70. Barely had she got downstairs when the phone stopped ringing.

Cấu trúc đảo ngữ để thể hiện hành động này xảy ra ngay sau hành động khác trong quá khứ:

Barely/Hardly/Scarcely + had + S1 + V1(past participle) + when + S2 + V2(past simple).

the moment ...: khoảnh khắc mà → việc cô ấy đi xuống lầu xảy ra trước và việc chiếc điện thoại ngừng đổ chuông xảy ra sau. → viết lại câu như trên.

Tạm dịch: Ngay lúc cô ấy xuống lầu thì chiếc điện thoại ngừng đổ chuông.

Part 3. Write complete sentences using the words/phrases given.

71. I'd like to congratulate her on her wonderful achievements.

Cấu trúc: S would like to do sth → ai đó mong muốn làm gì

congratulate sb on (doing) sth: chúc mừng ai đó vì đã làm gì / đã đạt được thành tựu gì.

Tạm dịch: Tôi muốn chúc mừng cô ấy vì đã đạt được những thành tích tuyệt vời.

72. The helpline promotes child participation in its operations by involving children working as peer communicators and decision makers.

Cấu trúc: participation in sth: (n) sự tham gia vào cái gì

Tạm dịch: Đường dây nóng thúc đẩy sự tham gia của trẻ em và chúng có thể là những người truyền tin hoặc người đưa ra quyết định.

Part 4. Write a 150-word paragraph describing your good memories of childhood.

SUGGESTED OUTLINE

1. Introduction: nêu rõ kỷ niệm đó là kỷ niệm gì, cùng với ai.

- đi chơi: I (and ...) was/were taken to a zoo/an amusement park/...
- đi du lịch đến đâu/ra nước ngoài: I traveled to ... / I traveled overseas/abroad.
- đi tham quan, đến địa điểm nào đó: Once I visited a gallery/a museum/...
- được khen/được điểm tốt/...: I received compliments/high marks ...
- giúp đỡ/cứu được ai đó...: I helped/saved ...

...

2. Basic details: thông tin cơ bản về kỷ niệm đó

- thời gian (khi mình bao nhiêu tuổi, lưu ý đó là thời gian khi còn nhỏ tuổi): When I was ... / At that time, I was a/an [tuổi]-age girl/boy.
- địa điểm, khung cảnh (có thể đưa luôn vào câu đầu tiên nếu đó là chuyến đi chơi/đi du lịch): I was at ... grade at that time. / That was a sunny/balmy/pleasant afternoon/morning/evening of June/July/October/...
- những sự việc diễn ra trước đó, dẫn vào câu chuyện: I was walking ... / I was having a Maths/Vietnamese lesson ... / I was riding my bike along a street near my house ...

3. Kể chi tiết về kỷ niệm theo trình tự thời gian, gợi ý sử dụng:

- các từ nối để liệt kê hành động theo thứ tự: next, then, afterwards, after that,...
- các câu/cụm từ/từ thể hiện cảm xúc: I was very surprised. / I was very pleased. / Her words were really encouraging.; amused/excited/awestruck/inspired/relieved/...
- các câu thể hiện ảnh hưởng, tác động của kỷ niệm đó đối với bản thân tại thời điểm xảy ra và sau này: The visit left me with good impressions, and I knew much more about the world outside. / The memory has had a long-lasting effect on me as I have become more considerate towards other people ...

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi gồm 08 trang)

Chú ý: Thí sinh làm bài vào đề thi này.

PART A. LISTENING (2.0 POINTS)

Hướng dẫn phần thi nghe hiểu:

- Nội dung phần nghe gồm 03 phần, thí sinh được nghe 2 lần, đĩa CD tự chạy 2 lần.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc phần nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.
- Hướng dẫn làm bài chi tiết cho thí sinh (bằng Tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

I. PART 1: You'll hear a conversation about eco-holidays. You will hear TWICE. (1.0p)

Questions 1-6. Complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer.

- Customer's name: Igor Petrov
- Length of holiday: **(1)** _____ weeks
- Will pay up to **(2)** £ _____
- Told him about **(3)** _____ for advance payments
- Needs to quote for travel **(4)** _____ during holiday
- Requires **(5)** _____ on plane
- Must check if he needs a **(6)** _____

Questions 7-10. Complete the table below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

Eco-holidays

	Type of holiday	Accommodation	Advantage
Dumbarton Tablelands	watching (7)	house in a tree	close to nature
Bago Nature Reserve	live with a (8)	village house	learn about way of life
San Luis Island	working in a school	(9)	holiday location without (10)

II. PART 2: You will hear part of a lecture about the development of suburbs in the USA. Listen and circle the correct answer A, B or C. You will hear **TWICE**. (0.5p)

1. Rich people have been known to live in suburbs _____.
 - A. at least since the 6th century BC
 - B. since the 1st century BC
 - C. only in modern times
2. In the 19th century, the development of suburbs was encouraged by _____.
 - A. the high quality of suburban housing
 - B. improvements in public transport
 - C. a wish to own weekend homes
3. European suburbs, unlike those in North America, _____.
 - A. consist largely of low-density housing
 - B. are well planned
 - C. have individual characters
4. Suburban sprawl is said to destroy _____.
 - A. town centers
 - B. business activity
 - C. human relationships
5. A major reason for the development of suburban sprawl in the USA was _____.
 - A. improvements in car manufacture
 - B. the availability of money to buy homes
 - C. people's unwillingness to live in high density housing

III. PART 3: You will hear part of a talk about the challenges of living in space. Listen and fill in each blank with ONE WORD ONLY. You will hear TWICE. (0.5p)

Living on the International Space Station (ISS)

- **Astronauts spend months in microgravity, so**
 - their blood moves to the head and (1) _____.
 - they lose (2) _____ such as calcium.
 - they have to exercise 2.5 hours to avoid (3) _____ loss.
 - they may suffer from poor (4) _____ back on Earth.
- **NASA continues to improve ways to recycle water, including (5) _____.**

PART B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (2.0 POINTS)

I. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions. (1.0p)

1. With more women going out to work, the financial burden of the male breadwinners will be reduced. _____, they will no longer be the sole decision-makers.
 A. Because B. Otherwise C. Although D. However
2. Like _____ other residents of Loma Linda, Marge has always supported healthy living.
 A. much B. many C. few D. each
3. Terry is very _____ in his free time – he does a lot of sculpture and painting and things like that.
 A. creative B. reliable C. embarrassed D. frustrated
4. The town council decided to _____ the building, as it was unsafe.
 A. put up B. break into C. pull down D. wear out
5. Susan's kids _____ their great displeasure whenever I came round to see her, which made me feel not relaxed.
 A. forever showed B. were forever showing
 C. had forever been showing D. had forever shown
6. It's time you _____ your own research to explore possible career paths.
 A. put B. took C. made D. did
7. We should participate in the movement _____ the natural environment.
 A. organized conserving B. organizing to conserve
 C. organized to conserve D. which organized to conserve
8. - Lisa: "Would you like Matcha ice-cream or Caramel with jam?"
 - Rose: "_____."
 A. Yes, I'd love to B. I like drinking them all
 C. You're welcome D. It doesn't matter
9. _____, they slept soundly.
 A. Hot though was the night air B. Hot though the night air was
 C. Hot was the night air though D. Hot so was the night air
10. My cousin really seems to land on his _____ having won the lottery. He's never bought any lottery tickets before.
 A. finger B. feet C. face D. hand

II. Give the correct form of the capital words. Write your answers in the blanks. (0.5p)

It was not so long ago that we dealt with colleagues through face-to-face interaction and with counterparts and customers by phone or letter. But the world of communication has (1. **GO**) _____ a dramatic transformation, not all for the good. Email, while (2. **DOUBT**) _____ a swift means of communication providing your server is fully functioning and that the address you have contains no (3. **ACCURATE**) _____ has had a significant effect on certain people, both at home and in business. For these people, the use of email has become irresistibly (4. **ADDICT**) _____ to the extent that it is threatening their mental and physical health. Addicts spend their day compulsively checking for email and have a (5. **TEND**) _____ to panic if their server goes down. It is estimated that one in six people spend four hours a day sending and receiving messages the equivalent to more than two working days a week. The negative effect on productivity is something employers are well aware of.

III. Each of the following sentences has ONE word that needs correction. Underline that word and correct it by replacing it with ONE proper word. Write the correction in the provided blank on the right. There is an example at the beginning (0). (0.5p)

Sentences	Corrections
0. He collided with a car because he was driving too <u>fastly</u> .	fast

1. A number of small children is educated at home.	
2. All shops were closed, so we couldn't buy some food.	
3. It's worth remember that prices go up on 1 February.	
4. It was not until Mary was eight when she began to read.	
5. The steak was really underdone so I sent it back with instructions to cook it for other five minutes.	

PART C. READING (2.5 POINTS)

I. Read the text and circle A, B, C or D that best fits each space. (0.5p)

A volcanic eruption is possibly the most spectacular example of the incredible power of nature – and few eruptions in history have been (1) _____ as spectacular as that of Krakatoa. Until the summer of 1883 this volcano, (2) _____ on an island between Java and Sumatra, had been quiet for over two hundred years. In May that year came the first (3) _____ of renewed activity. Then at 10 am on 27 August, the (4) _____ island began to explode.

The explosions were heard 3,500 km (5) _____ in Australia. Clouds of ash were blown 80 km into the sky, blocking out the sun and plunging the surrounding areas into complete darkness for two and a half days. This ash circled the Earth several times, (6) _____ spectacular red sunsets all over the world (7) _____ the following year.

The eruption triggered tidal waves which were recorded as far away as South America and Hawaii. The biggest and most (8) _____ of these waves was 37m high; it wiped out 36,000 people who lived in the coastal towns of Java and Sumatra.

For the next forty-five years the region remained quiet. Then in 1927 a (9) _____ of eruptions under the sea led to the appearance of a tiny island (10) _____ Krakatoa once was. This "Child of Krakatoa" now stands over 200m above sea level.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. quite | B. less | C. same | D. simple |
| 2. A. moved | B. placed | C. situated | D. stationed |
| 3. A. clues | B. flags | C. notices | D. signs |
| 4. A. complete | B. whole | C. total | D. full |
| 5. A. distant | B. away | C. long | D. far |
| 6. A. caused | B. to cause | C. causing | D. cause |
| 7. A. throughout | B. beyond | C. without | D. entire |
| 8. A. wasteful | B. aggressive | C. constructive | D. destructive |
| 9. A. serial | B. series | C. line | D. bunch |
| 10. A. who | B. which | C. where | D. when |

II. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write the words in the spaces provided. (0.5p)

Thailand offers near perfect conditions for snorkeling and diving among the beautiful coral reefs. There are many resorts where you can rent equipment or sign (1) _____ for a diving course. Whether you're snorkeling or diving, you should be aware of your effect on the reef structure. Too (2) _____ human contact with the reefs damages them in a very real way so if you are really concerned about saving these delicate systems, you should try not to visit them at (3) _____. However, very few people are that committed to environmental concerns so the best way to minimize your impact is by not touching the reefs or by asking your boatman not to anchor in the middle of (4) _____. Don't buy coral souvenirs, because tourist demand only encourages local people to destroy the reefs so as to obtain the coral. As far as snorkeling equipment goes, the most important thing to do is buy (5) _____ rent a mask that fits. Before you pay for a diving course or expedition you should check that the diving center is authorized.

III. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best answer to each of the questions. (0.7p)

Advanced civilization is heavily dependent on energy. Without reliable power sources, we couldn't operate machines, use transport, communicate via the Internet, or do many other things. Although everyone recognizes the importance of energy, deciding what kind of energy the world should use in the future is not a simple task. The two leading candidates for this role are green energy and nuclear energy.

Currently, most of the energy we use is derived from fossil fuels. Although this energy source has got us this far, there are several problems with it. For starters, it is a **finite** resource which is quickly running out. Some analysts have even estimated that the Earth could run out of coal and oil within the next 50 years. Burning fossil fuels also creates

a large amount of pollution, which is harmful to the environment. Although fossil fuels still provide the majority of our power, governments are seeking better energy sources to use going forward.

Green energy is one option that is becoming increasingly attractive. It includes technologies such as solar, wind, and hydro power. These are seen as clean sources of energy because they cause very little pollution. In addition, they are completely renewable, so there is no danger that it will run out. The major disadvantage with green energy sources is that they are expensive.

The other alternative is nuclear power. It can provide enough electricity for the world's needs for hundreds of years. In addition, nuclear power is more reliable than green energy, as **it** doesn't depend on sunshine, rain, or wind to operate. The major issues with nuclear power are safety concerns and nuclear waste. Nuclear power plants create a considerable amount of nuclear waste which is extremely hazardous to people's health. If they happen to have a meltdown, this could destroy the surrounding area for years to come.

The recent nuclear disaster in Fukushima, Japan brought this reality into the **spotlight** once again. In response, Germany announced it would close down eight of its nuclear plants immediately, and close the rest by 2022. Meanwhile, other nations refuse to give up on nuclear power, stating that these disasters are rare. The debate of whether to use green or nuclear power will likely continue for some time. In the end, it is believed that both energy sources will be used to fuel our planet.

1. What is the main focus of the passage?
 - A. Why energy is important
 - B. The energy sources used in the past
 - C. Comparing future energy solutions
 - D. Discussing how disasters affect power sources
2. The word "**finite**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. abundant
 - B. limited
 - C. sufficient
 - D. replaceable
3. According to the passage, what is the main problem with green energy?
 - A. It creates lots of pollution.
 - B. It costs a lot of money.
 - C. No one is interested in using it.
 - D. It won't work at all in many nations.
4. The word "**it**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.
 - A. source of power
 - B. alternative power
 - C. green energy
 - D. nuclear power
5. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. Fossil fuels will continue to be the best choice for the future.
 - B. Nuclear energy will outweigh green energy in the near future.
 - C. It is easy to decide on the energy solution for the future.
 - D. A mix of different energy sources will be used in the future.
6. The word "**spotlight**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. attention
 - B. usage
 - C. danger
 - D. area of light
7. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A. nuclear power is more expensive than other sources
 - B. nuclear energy is renewable because it can be replenished
 - C. nations have different viewpoints about the utility of nuclear power
 - D. the nuclear disaster in Fukushima made other countries give up on nuclear power

IV. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. (0.8p)

It is believed that the problem of computer security has changed over a period of time as businesses, through an increased use of information technology, have become more and more dependent on information and the associated information systems. At the same time, there has been limited change in the implemented security or safeguards to these information systems.

Paragraph A

The Internet has been roughly doubling in size every year, and the associated security incidents have been running in parity. Even if the percentage of malicious users is small, the increase in size of the Internet and in the number of incidents of failed security is significant. The importance of the growth in the Internet can be highlighted by the fact that in July 1991, 33% of Internet users were from the commercial sector, whereas in July 1996, this figure had risen to 50%.

Paragraph B

In 1988, the Morris "worm" was introduced on the Internet to invade, attack and replicate itself on the network. The response was to shut down E-mail and connectivity. However, the "fixes" were to be distributed via E-mail and so the

solution was self-defeating. As a result of this worm virus, Computer Emergency Response Team was formed, with the Australian version starting in 1992.

Paragraph C

One of the problems with Internet security is the fact that the incidents are increasing in sophistication. One of the reasons for this has been the increasing availability of toolkits. Although these toolkits are designed to assist computer systems designers to protect and develop their sites, they also allow relatively ignorant intruders to carry out increasingly complex incidents with the utilization of many routers and disguises to reach their target. According to a US Department of Defence report, less than 1% of incidents are identified but 65% of these are successful. Another thing to bear in mind with intruders and hackers is that they do not respect geographical or administrative boundaries, or time zones. They may be geographically dislocated from the point of attack and therefore operating in "off-duty" hours.

Paragraph D

The thing to remember with security is that the system administrators must get it right all the time; the intruder must get it right just once. Evidence of this is easy to find. In 1997, a teenager hacked into a Bell Atlantic network. His hacking crashed the computer and resulted in 600 homes, a regional airport and emergency services being without telephone communications for six hours. And what was the punishment for this offence? Two years probation, community service and a fine of US\$5,000.

Paragraph E

Governments are getting tough on cyber crimes, especially in the wake of September 11th. These crimes are being linked to national security, which in the US is now of major concern to government officials and the general public alike. And the government has been swift to act. In late 2001, the US Patriot Act was introduced. This Act increased the maximum sentence for breaking into a computer from five to ten years. Then in July 2002, the House of Representatives approved the Cyber Security Enhancement Act. Now if a cyber crime results in the death of an individual, the offender could face a life sentence. There has been additional fall-out from the September 11th attacks with the FBI and other government security agencies dramatically escalating their monitoring of the Internet. This has pushed some hackers further underground, fearful that what they had previously been doing out of boredom or challenge could now be viewed as an act of terrorism.

Paragraph F

On the other hand, the events of September 11th have led to some ex-hackers using their extensive knowledge and experience to join forces with security forces to aid the fight against terrorism

Task 1: Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write your answers in the space provided.

List of Headings	Paragraphs
i. A positive aspect of hacking	0. Paragraph D <i>vi</i>
ii. Tougher punishments for hackers	1. Paragraph A _____
iii. Response to Internet security	2. Paragraph B _____
iv. Growth of the Internet	3. Paragraph C _____
v. Responsibilities of managers	4. Paragraph E _____
vi. Hackers vs administrators	5. Paragraph F _____
vii. Difficulty of detection	
viii. Government agencies	
ix. Common security measure	

Task 2: Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? Write:

True (T) if the statement agrees with the information

False (F) if the statement contradicts the information

Write your answers in the boxes provided

Statements	Answers
6. In July 1996, the commercial sector constituted 50% of Internet usage.	
7. The teenager who hacked into Bell Atlantic got a prison sentence of 10 years.	
8. Some hackers are scared that government authorities could now consider them to be terrorists.	

I. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it has the same meaning as the first sentence, using the cues at the beginning of each sentence. (0.5p)

[illegible]

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SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN
GIẢI ĐỀ CHUYÊN ANH VÀO 10 CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG NAM ĐỊNH
NĂM 2024-2025

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- **Gửi đề thi** mới nhất và yêu cầu chữa đề chi tiết cho Nhà Xuân về địa chỉ:
contact@springboard.vn.
- **Tham khảo và đăng ký tư vấn** các lớp học ôn thi Chuyên Anh - Thi HSG Tiếng Anh cấp THPT - Thi Olympic 30/4 và Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ - Thi HSG cấp Quốc Gia tại: **Form đăng ký**

B. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1. D. However

“the financial burden of the male breadwinners will be reduced” - gánh nặng tài chính lên đôi vai những người đàn ông làm trụ cột trong gia đình giảm >< “they (thay thế cho male breadwinners) will no longer be the sole decision-makers” - không còn là người duy nhất ra quyết định trong gia đình nữa.

2. B. many

Residents là plural noun -> many hoặc few nhưng do bình thường so sánh sẽ dựa trên xu hướng chung và số đông -> chọn many.

3. A. creative

“he does a lot of sculpture and painting and things like that”: những hoạt động làm trong thời gian rảnh là điêu khắc, vẽ tranh và những thứ như vậy -> Terry có khiếu sáng tạo -> creative.

4. B. pull down

Pull down (v): to destroy a building ~ phá hủy tòa nhà/một công trình

Put up (v): to build something ~ xây dựng

Break in (v): to suddenly begin to do something ~ đột ngột bắt đầu làm gì đó

Wear out (v): to use something so much that it is damaged and cannot be used any more, or to become damaged in this way ~ sử dụng một thứ gì đó lâu và nhiều đến mức bị hư

5. B. were forever showing

Thói quen xấu/hành động khiến ai đó không hài lòng trong quá khứ -> Dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn.

Một số adv mang nghĩa phân nân: forever, always,....

6. D. did

Do research là collocation mang nghĩa thực hiện, tiến hành nghiên cứu

Ex: The state of Michigan has endowed three institutes to do research for industry.

Cấu trúc câu: It's time + S + V_past simple (Đã đến lúc phải làm việc gì đó)

Ex: *It's time you went to sleep, it's really late.*

(Đã đến lúc bạn phải đi ngủ, khuya lắm rồi.)

7. C. organized to conserve

Movement (n): cuộc vận động -> sử dụng bị động vì movement không thể dùng thể chủ động để miêu tả.

Mục đích của cuộc vận động là để bảo tồn -> dùng to V thể hiện mục đích.

8. D. It doesn't matter.

It doesn't matter: used to say that you do not mind which one of two things you have ~ dùng để trả lời khi ai đó muốn nói sao cũng được.

Ex: 'Red or white wine?' 'Oh, either. It doesn't matter.'

9. B. Hot though the night air was

Cấu trúc: Adj/adv + as/though + S + V, S2 + V2.

-> Mặc dù (điều kiện), (thứ có thể xảy ra mà không bị ảnh hưởng bởi điều kiện)

Ex: *Rainy as it was, the boys kept on playing football.*

(Mặc dù trời có mưa, bọn con trai vẫn tiếp tục chơi đá bóng.)

10. B. feet

Land on sb's feet (idiom): to be in good condition or in a good situation after having a bad or difficult experience ~ trong tình trạng tốt sau khi trải qua điều tồi tệ

Ex: He lost his job but landed on his feet when he was hired by another company just a few days later.

II.

1. Undergone

Undergo (v): to experience something that is unpleasant or something that involves a change ~ trải qua (điều tồi tệ, sự thay đổi)

Ex: Playing board games is undergoing a revival in popularity.

2. undoubtedly/indubitably/doubtlessly

undoubtedly/indubitably/doubtlessly (adv): without doubt; certainly ~ không có nghi ngờ gì

3. Inaccuracies

Yêu cầu của email như 1 phương tiện giao tiếp nhanh chóng là (as a swift means of communications): server is fully functioning (một máy chủ hoạt động bình thường) -> địa chỉ email không có sai sót (inaccuracy) là yêu cầu còn lại.

4. Addictive

Addictive (a): causing or likely to cause someone to become addicted ~ dễ gây nghiện => đe dọa đến sức khỏe tinh thần và thể chất (threatening their mental and physical health)

5. tendency

Have a tendency to V: probably V ~ có xu hướng làm gì

Ex: His tendency to exaggerate is well known.

III.

1. Is -> are

A number of chia số nhiều -> A number of small children are

Note: phân biệt với chủ ngữ có the number of dùng is.

2. Some -> any

All shops: tất cả các cửa hàng đã đóng cửa -> không thể mua được bất kì đồ ăn gì sử dụng “any” ≠ “some” sử dụng khi muốn nói đến một số lượng nhỏ không xác định.

Any: dùng trong câu phủ định >< some: dùng trong câu nghi vấn, khẳng định

3. Remember -> remembering

Worth + V-ing: xứng đáng làm điều gì đó => worth remembering chứ không phải worth remember.

Giải thích nghĩa của cấu trúc

4. When -> that

Cấu trúc “trước khi”, “cho đến khi”: It is/was not until + mệnh đề + that + mệnh đề

5. Other -> another

Khi muốn nói thêm một khoảng thời gian nào nữa ta sử dụng “another + time unit” chứ không dùng other.

Springboard C. READING English

I)

1. A - quite

- **quite (adj):** a little, moderately but not very / very, totally or completely (một chút hoặc là hoàn toàn)
- **less (adj):** a smaller amount (of), or to a smaller degree (một lượng ít hơn)
- **same (adj):** exactly like another or each other (tương tự như nhau)
- **simple (adj):** easy to understand or do; not difficult (dễ hiểu, không khó)

=> quite

2. C - situated

situated (adj): in a particular position (ở một vị trí cụ thể)

Ex: The school is **situated** near the park.

(Ngôi trường nằm ngay gần công viên.)

3. D - signs

sign (n): something showing that something else exists or might happen or exist in the future (dấu hiệu)

Ex: The fact that he's eating more is a **sign** that he's feeling better.

(Việc anh ấy ăn nhiều hơn là một dấu hiệu cho thấy anh ấy đang khỏe hơn.)

4. B - whole

whole (adj): complete or not divided (toàn thể một cái gì đó)

Ex: The **whole** town was destroyed by the earthquake.

(Toàn thể thị trấn đã bị hủy diệt bởi cơn động đất.)

5. B - away

away (adv): at a distance (một khoảng cách)

Ex: The church is only 2 kilometers away.

(Nhà thờ chỉ cách đây 2 kilomet thôi.)

6. C - causing

Sentence structure: Something + V_{past}, **V_{ing}** + ...

Ex: I went to school that morning, **worrying** about the upcoming test.

(Tôi đã đến trường sáng hôm đó, lo lắng về bài thi sắp tới.)

7. A - throughout

throughout: in every part, or during the whole period of time (trong suốt một khoảng thời gian)

Ex: He yawned **throughout** the performance.

(Anh ấy đã ngáp ngủ trong suốt cả buổi diễn.)

8. D - destructive

destructive (adj): causing, or able to cause, damage (có sức hủy diệt)

Ex: *Nuclear weapons are one of the most **destructive** weapons.*

(Vũ khí hạt nhân là một trong những vũ khí chết người nhất.)

9. B - series

series of something (n): a number of similar or related events or things, one following another
(hàng loạt một thứ gì đó hoặc một chuyện)

Ex: *There has been a **series** of robberies recently.*

(Gần đây đã có hàng loạt nhiều vụ cướp xảy ra.)

10. C - where

where: referring to a particular stage in a process or activity or location (liên quan đến một địa điểm hoặc thời điểm nào đó.)

Ex: *Now he's a teacher at Redwood High **where** I used to study at.*

(Giờ anh ấy là giáo viên ở trường trung học Redwood, nơi mà tôi từng học.)

II)

1. up

sign up (v): to agree to become involved in an organized activity (đăng ký tham gia)

Ex: *She's **signed up** for evening classes at the community college.*

(Cô ấy đã đăng ký các lớp buổi chiều tại đại học của cô ấy.)

2. much

human contact = **uncountable noun** (danh từ không đếm được)

=> **much**

3. all

at all: not in any way or of any type (không hề, không một chút nào)

Ex: *He's had no food **at all**.*

(Anh ấy chưa ăn cái gì cả.)

4. them

“...by not touching the **reefs** or...”: **not touching reefs is mentioned as a choice** (lựa chọn đầu là không đụng vào rạn san hô)

=> **them = reefs** (“reefs” don’t have to be repeated and can be substituted with “them”)
(có thể thay thế “rạn san hô” bằng “chúng”)

5. or

“by ___ rent a mask...”: **two options for acquiring a mask** (hai cách để có được mặt nạ)

=> **or** (hoặc là)

III)

1. C

Paragraph 1:

“Although everyone recognizes the importance of energy, deciding what kind of energy the world should use in the future is not a simple task. The two leading candidates for this role are green energy and nuclear energy.”

(Mặc dù mọi người đều biết tầm quan trọng của năng lượng, việc lựa chọn loại năng lượng mà thế giới sẽ sử dụng trong tương lai không phải là một điều dễ dàng. Hai lựa chọn hàng đầu cho vai trò này là năng lượng xanh và năng lượng hạt nhân.)

=> **Comparing future energy solutions** (So sánh các giải pháp năng lượng trong tương lai)

2. B - limited

finite (adj): having a limit or end (hữu hạn)

Words:

- **limited (adj):** small in amount, number, or degree (có số lượng nhỏ)
- **abundant (adj):** more than enough (rất nhiều)
- **sufficient (adj):** enough for a particular purpose (vừa đủ)
- **replaceable (adj):** that can be replaced (có thể bị thay thế)

=> **finite = limited**

3. B

Paragraph 3:

“The major disadvantage with green energy sources is that they are expensive.”

(Bất lợi lớn nhất của năng lượng xanh là nó rất tốn kém.)

=> **It costs a lot of money** (Nó tốn rất nhiều tiền)

4. D

Paragraph 4:

“ In addition, **nuclear power** is more reliable than green energy, as **it** doesn’t depend on sunshine, rain, or wind to operate.”

(Hơn nữa, năng lượng hạt nhân đáng tin cậy hơn năng lượng xanh, do nó không phụ thuộc vào ánh nắng, mưa hay gió để hoạt động.)

=> **Nuclear power is the subject of the sentence** (năng lượng hạt nhân là chủ đề chính của câu)

=> **it = nuclear power**

5. D

Paragraph 5:

“In the end, it is believed that both energy sources will be used to fuel our planet.”

(Sau tất cả, người ta tin rằng cả hai nguồn năng lượng sẽ được sử dụng để cung cấp năng lượng cho hành tinh.)

6. A - attention

bring something into the spotlight (v): direct public attention to it (gây sự chú ý của công chúng)

Ex: *After years of mystery, the case was finally **brought into the spotlight**.*

(Sau nhiều năm đầy bí ẩn, vụ án cuối cùng cũng nhận được sự chú ý từ công chúng.)

7. C

Paragraph 5:

“ In response, **Germany announced it would close down eight of its nuclear plants immediately, and close the rest by 2022. Meanwhile, other nations refuse to give up on nuclear power, stating that these disasters are rare.**”

(Để phản hồi, Đức đã công bố rằng họ sẽ ngưng hoạt động tám nhà máy hạt nhân ngay lập tức, và đóng các nhà máy còn lại đến năm 2022. Trong khi đó, các quốc gia khác từ chối việc từ bỏ năng lượng hạt nhân, cho rằng những thảm họa này rất hiếm khi xảy ra.)

=> **nations have different viewpoints about the utility of nuclear power** (các quốc gia có quan điểm khác nhau về việc sử dụng năng lượng hạt nhân)

IV)

1. Paragraph A: iv. Growth of the Internet

Line 1-2: “The Internet has been roughly doubling in size every year” - quy mô của Internet được nhân đôi lên hàng năm.

Line 4-5: “The importance of the growth in the Internet can be highlighted by the fact that in July 1991, 33% of Internet users were from the commercial sector, whereas in July 1996, this figure had risen to 50%” - nhắc đến tầm quan trọng của sự lớn mạnh của Internet.

2. Paragraph B: iii. Response to Internet security

Line 2: The response was to shut down E-mail and connectivity.

Line 3-4: As a result of this worm virus, Computer Emergency Response Team was formed, with the Australian version starting in 1992.

-> 2 response to Morris worm virus.

3. Paragraph C: vii. Difficulty of detection

Những vấn đề của bảo mật Internet là các vụ hack càng ngày càng tinh vi hơn (Line 1: One of the problems with Internet security is the fact that the incidents are increasing in sophistication).

Line 1-2: One of the reasons for this has been the increasing availability of toolkits.

Line 6-8: Another thing to bear in mind with intruders and hackers is that they do not respect geographical or administrative boundaries, or time zones. -> không có giới hạn về địa lý hay thời gian.

4. Paragraph E: ii. Tougher punishments for hackers

Line 1: Governments are getting tough on cyber crimes, especially in the wake of September 11th.

Line 3-4: In late 2001, the US Patriot Act was introduced

Line 4-5: Then in July 2002, the House of Representatives approved the Cyber Security Enhancement Act.

-> các chính sách được đưa ra để trừng phạt các hackers.

5. Paragraph F: i. A positive aspect of hacking

“some ex-hackers using their extensive knowledge and experience to join forces with security forces to aid the fight against terrorism.” -> những cựu hacker sử dụng vốn kiến thức rộng mở và kinh nghiệm để tham gia vào bộ phận bảo mật, giúp đỡ chống lại khủng bố -> lợi ích.

6. True

Paragraph A, line 4-5: 33% of Internet users were from the commercial sector, whereas in July 1996, this figure had risen to 50%.

7. False

Paragraph D, line 5-6: And what was the punishment for this offence? Two years probation, community service and a fine of US\$5,000 -> chỉ có 2 năm tù treo chứ không phải 10 năm tù giam.

8. True

Paragraph E, line 9-11: This has pushed some hackers further underground, fearful that what they had previously been doing out of boredom or challenge could now be viewed as an act of terrorism.

D. WRITING

1. Ann admitted to having made a mistake in the calculations.

Admit + V-ing: to agree that something is true, especially unwillingly ~ thừa nhận

Ex: She admits to being strict with her children.

2. If John had slept last night, he would not be exhausted today.

Câu điều kiện hỗn hợp:

Điều kiện loại 3 (việc không xảy ra trong quá khứ): John had slept last night (câu gốc: he didn't sleep last night)

Điều kiện loại 2 (việc không xảy ra trong hiện tại): he would not be exhausted today. (Câu gốc: John is exhausted today)

3. Suspected of selling stolen goods, Tim has been investigated by the police for days.

Tim là chủ thể bị nghi ngờ (Suspected of selling stolen goods) -> bị điều tra -> chuyển về bị động.

4. Hardly had he arrived when things went wrong.

Cấu trúc “vừa mới thì”: Hardly + had + S1 + V-ed/ 3 + when + S2 + V-ed/ 2:

5. Jack acts as though/if he knew all the answers.

Cấu trúc giả định điều không có thật: S + V-s/-es + as if / as though + S + V2/-ed -> Jack giả vờ chứ không thật sự biết đáp án.

II)

1. Laura doesn't take her work seriously according to her teacher.

Take sth seriously: to consider a person, subject, or situation to be important or dangerous and worth your attention or respect ~ xem xét cẩn thận, kĩ lưỡng

Ex: You don't take anything seriously, do you? It's all one big joke to you.

2. Not a great amount of damage was done to my car in/by the collision.

Didn't damage much: không thiệt hại nhiều = not a great amount of damage: không có quá nhiều sự thiệt hại

3. His injury prevented him from playing in the next game.

Prevent sth from: keep (something) from happening or arising ~ cản trở

Ex: Action must be taken to prevent further accidents.

-> Trong câu: anh ta bị thương là lí do cản trở anh ta tham gia trận đấu tiếp theo

4. He was kept in the dark about details of the company's new plans.

In the dark (idiom): not informed about things that might be useful to know ~ không được thông báo về điều gì quan trọng, hữu ích

Ex: Our boss tends to keep us in the dark most of the time.

5. David tried not to take sides in the quarrel between his two sisters.

Impartial (a): treating all rivals or disputants equally; fair and just ~ công bằng, không theo phe phái nào.

take sides (v): support one person or cause against another or others in a dispute, conflict, or contest ~ ủng hộ bên nào đó

Ex: I do not want to take sides in this matter.

III)

SUGGESTED OUTLINE:

- **Benefits of integrating technology into language learning:**

- Learning languages will be more accessible to learners:
 - + There are no geographical barriers -> Students can connect to native speakers and experienced instructors of their targeted language.
 - + The introduction of language learning applications -> Learning everywhere and by any devices (Example: Anki, Memrise, Duolingo)
- The process of learning languages can be more efficient:
 - + Newly innovated tools are aiming at personalizing language learner's experience. For example, Quizlet has a feature that lets learners choose the examination days, the extent of language to which they have acquired.
 - + Teachers or instructors can create more captivating lessons with the aid of interactive edutainment games and up-to-date materials.

- **Negative impacts arising in the era of technological advances:**

- Distraction: With an uncountable amount of content and features, the Internet can interrupt students' concentration span. During a lesson, instead of actually engaging in the teachers' instructions, students may get access to unrelated content on Youtube or scroll posts on Instagram and Facebook.
- Limitations in communications and speaking proficiency: It is undeniable that online classes cannot mimic the same atmosphere as practicing speaking skills face-to-face,

since there is no direct eye contact, and it is harder to recognize emotions and gestures in online dialogues. Therefore, learners may be unable to conduct any conversation, or their performance may be worse compared to that of classes' context.



Springboard English

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi gồm 04 trang)

Họ và tên thí sinh: _____ Số báo danh: _____

I. USE OF ENGLISH (30 PTS)

PART A: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO FILL IN THE BLANK. (10 PTS)

1. Kaitlyn deserves to win the award; she _____ hard for years.
A. has worked B. has been working C. was working D. got used to working
2. My grandpa, _____, has shaped me into the person I am today.
A. whom I owe more than I can say B. to whom I owe more than I can ever say
C. that I owe more than I can say to D. who I can owe more than I can ever say
3. _____ in joining the hiking club should sign up by Friday.
A. Any interesting people B. Any people interesting C. Any interested people D. Any people interested
4. I'd rather _____ someone in person than over the phone.
A. talk to B. to talk to C. that I talk to D. that I talked to
5. The unforeseen circumstances led to the rescheduling of the conference that was _____ last month, much to the attendees' disappointment.
A. to hold B. to have held C. to be held D. to have been held
6. He had a reason for doing it, but precisely _____ will probably never be known.
A. what was it reason B. what that reason was C. which was that reason D. which that reason was
7. _____ will they complete construction of the new bridge, ensuring connection between the two communities on either side of the river?
A. How long B. How far C. How soon D. How much
8. It is _____ essential that our pilots should undergo the best possible training.
A. too B. absolutely C. very D. so
9. In retrospect, I realize now that I _____ him the truth from the beginning, rather than concealing it.
A. should tell B. should have told C. can't have told D. wouldn't have told
10. Steve has done really well in life, _____ the poor start he had.
A. estimating B. regarding C. considering D. remarking
11. Gathering around the crackling fire, we listened intently to Grandma's captivating retelling of _____, each tale infused with wisdom and cultural richness.
A. old inspiring Vietnamese stories B. Vietnamese inspiring old stories
C. inspiring Vietnamese old stories D. inspiring old Vietnamese stories
12. Thu's parents were _____ surprised at her remarkable achievement, their pride evident in every congratulatory hug and beaming smile.
A. more happy than B. happier than C. most happy to D. the happiest
13. The hostel room was _____ furnished with only one bed, a wardrobe and an old armchair.
A. thinly B. sparsely C. lightly D. sketchily
14. Despite her limited income, Sarah managed to _____ very little money by budgeting carefully and prioritizing her expenses.
A. get by on B. get along with C. get down to D. get off
15. As the news of the devastating landslide spread, communities across the country _____ sympathy, offering support and assistance to those affected by the tragedy.
A. put up with B. came out in C. went in for D. got down to
16. I managed to slip into the bedroom without Mum hearing me, but it was a _____ thing.
A. fine B. narrow C. close D. just
17. He seemed to have _____ when he decided to quit his stable job and travel the world with no plan.
A. taken his leave B. left well enough alone C. left it at that D. taken leave of his senses
18. At Christmas, we should all _____ those less fortunate than ourselves.
A. collect our thoughts of B. offer plenty food for thought for
C. spare a thought for D. give no thought to
19. - Anna: This area needs a good cheap restaurant.
- Brian: _____ A relative of mine is planning to open one in a month or two.
A. That's news to me. B. Talk of the devil!
C. If you ask me. D. Funny you should say that!
20. - Binh: How often do the buses run to the city center?
- An: _____
A. How's it going? I always go by motorcycle. B. You could always. I often go by motorcycle.
C. I haven't the foggiest! I always go by motorcycle. D. I dread to think how often I run to the city center.

PART B: CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE THAT BEST FITS EACH SPACE IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE. (20 PTS)

PASSAGE 1

Honestly is a valued trait, and I can see the (1) _____ of trying to be honest to yourself and others around you (2) _____. What others don't mention is that it can also be a real challenge, particularly these days. (3) _____, for instance, social media. In many ways, it's an honest form of communication. Profiles are (4) _____ to be the representation of who we would like to be, not who we actually are. We anticipate photos of people in a celebratory mood while attending major

social (5) _____. Nobody expects to see a social media stream which (6) _____ ugly photos, or confessions that you spent the evening in your pajamas watching box sets. That won't help to generate much (7) _____ for you among viewers. Many media commentators don't realize that overstated profiles may not result in significant (8) _____ for many younger people as commonly believed. The (9) _____, however, that your social media profile has on your life is huge. Your mother will be straight upstairs if she sees something she doesn't (10) _____ of, so nobody ever goes too far. The truth, but just a bit better - that's the way of the twenty-first century.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. aim | B. dilemma | C. appeal | D. call |
| 2. A. for the time being | B. in the nick of time | C. behind the times | D. all the times |
| 3. A. Get | B. Take | C. Make | D. Use |
| 4. A. regarded | B. viewed | C. reflected | D. considered |
| 5. A. incidents | B. activities | C. events | D. affairs |
| 6. A. features | B. concentrates | C. stresses | D. demonstrates |
| 7. A. attention | B. acceptance | C. affection | D. awareness |
| 8. A. focus | B. consequence | C. senses | D. outcomes |
| 9. A. response | B. influence | C. reaction | D. conclusion |
| 10. A. respect | B. appreciate | C. value | D. approve |

PASSAGE 2

In today's competitive world, what responsible parent would not want to give their children the best possible start in life? For this reason, many parents want their children, often as young as ten months old, to become (1) _____ with computers. They seem to think that if their children grow up with computers, they will be better (2) _____ to face the challenges of the future.

No one has proved that computers make children more creative or more intelligent. The truth may even be the opposite. Educational psychologists claim that too much (3) _____ to computers, especially for the very young, may negatively affect normal brain development. Children (4) _____ valuable experience of the world from their interaction with physical objects. Ten month-old babies may benefit more from (5) _____ their heads or putting various objects in their mouths than they will from staring at eye-catching cartoons. A four-year-old child can improve hand-eye coordination and understand cause and effect better by experimenting (6) _____ a crayon than by moving a cursor around a computer screen. So, as educational psychologists suggest, instead of government funding going to more and more computer classes, it might be better to devote (7) _____ to music and art programs.

It is ludicrous to think that children will (8) _____ if they are not exposed to computers from an early age. Time is too (9) _____ to spend with a "mouse". Now is the time when they should be out there learning to ride a bike. There will be time later on for them to start banging away at (10) _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. introduced | B. accustomed | C. familiar | D. skilled |
| 2. A. educated | B. equipped | C. adapted | D. modified |
| 3. A. access | B. usage | C. exposure | D. action |
| 4. A. gain | B. create | C. achieve | D. make |
| 5. A. bumping | B. shaking | C. turning | D. beating |
| 6. A. by | B. on | C. of | D. with |
| 7. A. sources | B. resources | C. reserves | D. courses |
| 8. A. fall behind | B. fall through | C. fall off | D. fall down |
| 9. A. perilous | B. available | C. precise | D. precious |
| 10. A. keynotes | B. keyholes | C. keyboards | D. keystrokes |

II. READING (35 PTS)

PART A: READ THE PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS. (10 PTS)

Robots are finally starting to master something we take for granted: using two legs. To appreciate the advantages that legs offer over wheels, you have only to examine the dust accumulating on the stairs of any household cleaned by a Roomba robotic vacuum cleaner. The fact is our world is filled with all manner of uneven, complicated, soft, and even moving surfaces that are huge challenges for the humble wheel. "Legs are good because they provide locomotion on irregular terrain," says Marc Raibert, founder of Boston Dynamics. "People and animals use their legs to go almost anywhere on Earth, while wheeled and tracked vehicles are limited to traveling on relatively smooth and flat surfaces, such as roads." In fact, even wheeled robots designed specifically to tackle rugged terrain have been known to get into trouble, such as NASA's Spirit Mars rover, which **ignominiously** got stuck in sand trap on the Red Planet in 2009 and, as far as we know, remains there to this day. Hardly surprising then that scientists have long been trying to **emulate** our ability to walk, with varying degrees of success. For although there have been some highly nimble six-legged insect robots and four-legged mammalian 'bots, among others, when it comes to two legs, staying upright has proved far more difficult. The simple reason for this is that it is possible to remain stable when you have more than two legs, even with no power. In contrast, it didn't take much to push over early bipedal robots when they were standing still, let alone when walking on an uneven surface.

Two-legged race:

In recognition of the difficulty of this problem, a decade ago powerful technology companies like Honda and Sony took up the challenge and developed two-legged robots, such as Asimo and Qrio (pronounced 'curio'). With millions of dollars injected into their development, the aim with these ambassador robots was to demonstrate the technological prowess of their makers, by reaching this sacred milestone and effectively 'solving' bipedal locomotion. To some extent, they were successful, creating robots that could walk up and down stairs, across uneven surfaces, run, dance, and even do some tai chi. However, despite these impressive feats, the journey to perfect bipedal locomotion continues, as researchers strive to enhance balance, agility and energy efficiency. The advancements made by these robots have paved the way for future innovations, bringing us closer to integrating such machines into everyday life.

- What is the main idea of the passage?
 - Mars rovers face challenges when navigating planetary terrain.
 - Robots struggle to navigate uneven surfaces compared to humans.
 - Robots are mastering the use of legs for locomotion.
 - Technology companies are investing heavily in bipedal robot development.
- What detail supports the claim that wheeled robots have limitations compared to legged locomotion?
 - The mention of Asimo and Qrio navigating stairs and uneven surfaces.

- B. The comparison between humans and animals using legs and vehicles using wheels.
 C. The description of the Spirit Mars rover getting stuck in a sand trap.
 D. The example of dust accumulating on stairs cleaned by a robotic vacuum cleaner.
3. What is the meaning of the word “**ignominiously**” as used in the passage?
 A. triumphantly B. elegantly C. shamefully D. anonymously
4. What is the meaning of the word “**emulate**” as used in the passage?
 A. imitate B. exceed C. inhibit D. transform
5. According to the passage, why have roboticists struggled with creating bipedal robots?
 A. Because of the lack of funding from powerful technology companies.
 B. Because they have faced difficulty in navigating uneven surfaces and remaining stable.
 C. Because they were unable to incorporate tai chi movements into robot programming.
 D. Because of limited success in replicating insectoid and mammalian locomotion.
6. According to the passage, what was the purpose of Asimo and Qrio?
 A. They were developed to navigate planetary terrain.
 B. They were built to compete in a two-legged race.
 C. They were designed specifically for dancing and tai chi.
 D. They were created to demonstrate technological advancement.
7. What inference can be made about the difficulty of bipedal locomotion?
 A. It is easy to remain stable when standing still with two legs.
 B. Two-legged robots face more challenges than those with multiple legs.
 C. The lack of power makes it easier for bipedal robots to navigate uneven surfaces.
 D. Wheeled robots are more successful at navigating uneven surfaces than bipedal robots.
8. How does the passage suggest the significance of the two-legged race?
 A. It is a popular sporting event for bipedal robots.
 B. It is a competition between robots with different numbers of legs.
 C. It represents a milestone in the development of bipedal locomotion.
 D. It symbolizes the challenges faced by bipedal robots in remaining stable.
9. How is the passage organized to explain the development of bipedal robots?
 A. It starts by discussing the challenges, then provides examples of successful robots and concludes with ongoing advancements.
 B. It begins with historical attempts at creating robots, then outlines current technology, and ends with future prospects.
 C. It starts with the limitations of wheeled robots, transitions to bipedal robot failures, and concludes with alternative locomotion methods.
 D. It begins with technical specifications, followed by engineering principles, and ends with user testimonials.
10. What is the tone of this passage?
 A. optimistic and light-hearted B. indifferent and cynical
 C. informative and concerned D. sarcastic and dismissive

PART B: READ THE PASSAGE AND THEN CHOOSE FROM THE LIST A-G GIVEN BELOW THE BEST SENTENCE TO FILL IN EACH OF THE BLANKS. TWO OF THE SUGGESTED ANSWERS DO NOT FIT AT ALL. (5 PTS)

One of the strangest phenomena in the universe is the black hole. (1) _____. Like vacuum cleaners, black holes will suck up anything that crosses their path. The incredible sucking power that black holes generate comes from gravity. (2) _____. Even light cannot escape the grasp of black holes. Since they are able to pull in light, black holes are nearly impossible to see even with high-powered telescopes. (3) _____. Black holes can originate in a few ways. (4) _____. They can also occur when the mass of a neutron star becomes so great that it collapses in on itself. (5) _____. These cosmic collisions unleash immense energy and can lead to the formation of massive black holes, further expanding our understanding of the universe’s complexity and diversity.

- (A) They can quickly swallow up anything, including planets, space debris, and anything else imaginable
 (B) One type of black hole occurs when a star comes to the end of its lifecycle and dies in a supernova explosion
 (C) In the vast expanse of the universe, black holes remain as enigmatic cosmic entities, shrouded in mystery and intrigue
 (D) However, scientists are able to detect the presence of black holes in space because of their effect on an observed area
 (E) For years, scientists have studied black holes in an attempt to better understand how they function
 (F) The first photograph of a black hole was captured by the Event Horizon Telescope in 2019, marking a significant achievement in astronomy
 (G) Black holes may also occur when several large and dense stars collide with one another in space

PART C: READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGES AND SUPPLY EACH BLANK WITH ONE SUITABLE WORD. (20 PTS)

PASSAGE 1

Volcanic eruptions pose a (1) _____ to the lives of 500 million people, but our understanding of them remains limited. (2) _____ documenting eruptions for over 9,000 years, we approach them with surprising complacency. While scientists grasp the mechanics of (3) _____ types of volcanoes, predicting eruptions remains elusive. Technological advancements offer only limited forecasting, typically (4) _____ hours or days. Even (5) _____ we comprehended all potential triggers, deciphering warning signs presents challenges. Factors (6) _____ eruption history, seismic activity, and gas emissions hint (7) _____ future eruptions but are often difficult to interpret in time. Volcanologists estimate a mere one (8) _____ ten accuracy in predicting eruptions, underscoring the urgency of (9) _____ those near active sites. Unfortunately, both residents and officials often disregard such warnings (10) _____ disaster strikes.

PASSAGE 2

When child psychologist Norman Garnezy started (1) _____ in his career, his research brought him into (2) _____ with many young children. He met thousands, helping them to come through difficult times. One little boy, however, ended up impacting on him more than any (3) _____. The boy was nine years old but he’d already (4) _____ up against huge challenges. His mother was unemployed and (5) _____ from a serious illness, but every day he turned up at school with a smile and a “sandwich” consisting of just two plain (6) _____ of bread with nothing else. He explained that (7) _____ was no filling to put in it, but he didn’t want anyone’s pity.

With no one to see through even the most basic tasks of caring for him, he could easily have given in to the (8) _____ he was under, but he didn’t. Being resilient helped him to go on to achieve a happy and successful life. From this one child,

Garmezy realized that (9) _____ some people allow the misfortunes of life to mess with their futures, others, no matter how tough their lives are, will make the best of what's around them and as a (10) _____ find opportunities opening up to them. Even from a young age, some people simply learn to be resilient.

III. ERROR CORRECTION: IDENTIFY THE FIVE MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND CORRECT THEM. (5 PTS)

LINE NUMBER	
1	The world's oceans are vital for regulating Earth's temperature and supporting diverse marine life, which we rely on for food. However, improper disposal of plastic has created the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, a massive and unsightly accumulation of waste. Ideally, all plastic would recycle, but much ends up in the oceans through carelessness. This garbage patch harms sea life and may be impossible to clean out, highlighting the need to reduce plastic use. By taking responsibility for our waste, we can help preserving the health of our oceans and the creatures that inhabit them. Collective action and stricter regulations are crucial mitigating this growing environmental crisis.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

IV. WORD FORMS: SUPPLY THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS. (10 PTS)

- Growing up in a _____ neighborhood afforded her opportunities and privileges that many others could only dream of. **[do]**
- The local history enthusiasts staged a breathtaking _____ of the Battle of Bach Dang, showcasing the strategic brilliance and courage of the ancient Vietnamese warriors. **[act]**
- The diva is _____ and she is not going to say anything on camera that makes her look stupid. **[media]**
- The hotel underwent _____ to eradicate the pests infesting the rooms. **[fume]**
- Last year, her family _____ to a smaller town for a quieter lifestyle and closer community bonds. **[location]**
- Over time, the colors of the painting faded _____, barely noticeable to the casual observer. **[perceive]**
- My brother is a _____ when it comes to watching horror movies. **[scare]**
- The educational TV show provided a perfect blend of _____ for children to learn while having fun. **[education]**
- After the CEO resigned, the company found itself in a _____ state, struggling to make decisions without direction. **[lead]**
- She approached the project _____ with a positive outlook and a willingness to adapt to challenges. **[attitude]**

V. WRITING: COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME AS THE FIRST ONE, USING THE WORD GIVEN. YOU MUST USE BETWEEN THREE AND TEN WORDS, INCLUDING THE WORD GIVEN. (20 PTS)

- "Stop talking and get down to work quickly," said the teacher to her students. **(double)**
→ "I'd rather you _____," said the teacher to her students.
- Many young students are confused about managing their own finances. **(sea)**
→ Many a _____ management.
- We stay up late to study for the final exam almost every day. **(oil)**
→ Hardly a day _____ for the final exam.
- Though there were some problems at first, everything turned out to be alright in the end. **(sorted)**
→ Despite _____ in the end.
- The success of Adam's first art exhibition took everyone by surprise. **(how)**
→ No one _____ was.
- I couldn't write the report because my laptop crashed. **(prevented)**
→ Due _____ the report.
- Difficult as the truth was for him to face, the poor guy had to accept it. **(however)**
→ The poor guy had to come _____ for him to face.
- I simply fail to understand some of my friends' opinions on happiness. **(beyond)**
→ I have some _____ me.
- It's possible for the hotel to hire more staff during holidays. **(on)**
→ The possibility of _____ ruled out.
- We were surprised to hear that he had decided to quit his job. **(took)**
→ To _____ to quit his job.

THE END OF THE TEST

Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.

SPRINGBOARD ENGLISH - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN
GIẢI ĐỀ CHUYÊN ANH VÀO 10 CHUYÊN SỞ THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH
NĂM 2024-2025

Đăng ký ôn thi vào chuyên Anh cùng Springboard **tại đây**

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Tham gia **Facebook group Springboard Connects** để nhận bài giảng, đề thi

Đội ngũ anh chị mentors và trợ giảng từ trung tâm Springboard (Nhà Xuân) cam kết luôn nỗ lực tạo ra những bài giảng - học liệu mới nhất, bổ ích nhất dành cho kì thi chuyên Anh - HSG tiếng Anh cấp địa phương, khu vực đến cấp quốc gia.

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- **Facebook page Springboard English**: Trang Facebook chính thức của Nhà Xuân.
- **Website học liệu của Springboard**: Trang web tổng hợp tất tần tật các tài liệu được biên soạn chi tiết bởi Springboard (Nhà Xuân).
- **Facebook group Springboard Connects**: Nhóm trao đổi - tư vấn học tập và tài liệu học tập với 30.000+ thành viên.

Liên hệ

- **Gửi đề thi** mới nhất và yêu cầu chữa đề chi tiết cho Nhà Xuân về địa chỉ:
contact@springboard.vn.
- **Tham khảo và đăng ký tư vấn** các lớp học ôn thi Chuyên Anh - Thi HSG Tiếng Anh cấp THPT - Thi Olympic 30/4 và Duyên Hải Bắc Bộ - Thi HSG cấp Quốc Gia tại: **Form đăng ký**

PART I: USE OF ENGLISH

A.

1. B. has been working

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn thường nhấn mạnh vào tính liên tục của hành động.

2. B. to whom I owe more than I can say.

Đại từ mệnh đề quan hệ “whom” làm tân ngữ sau giới từ “to”. “to whom I owe more than I can say” = “I owe to my grandpa more than I can say”.

3. D. Any people interested

interested (a): having a feeling of wanting to learn more about something or wanting to be involved in something ~ có hứng thú với, quan tâm đến

Dịch câu:

Tất cả những ai có hứng thú với việc tham gia câu lạc bộ leo núi nên đăng kí trước thứ Sáu.

4. A. talk to

Cấu trúc câu: **S + would rather + V (Infinitive) + than/or + ...**

5. C. to be held

Do “conference” - hội nghị trong câu bị “rescheduled” - thay đổi lịch trình nên hội nghị này chưa diễn ra. “to be held” - expected to take place ~ dự kiến xảy ra/tổ chức ≠ “to have been held” - already took place ~ đã xảy ra.

6. B. what that reason was

Cấu trúc câu: S + V + C (complement - bổ ngữ), trong đó mệnh đề bổ ngữ có cấu trúc:

5W1H question + S + V.

7. C. how soon

Từ “how soon” được sử dụng thay “when” khi người đặt câu hỏi muốn nhấn mạnh việc này phải sớm hoàn thành, kể từ thời điểm nêu lên câu hỏi.

8. B. absolutely

“absolutely essential” là 1 collocation có nghĩa là cực kì quan trọng.

9. B. should have told

should have + Vpp được sử dụng để nói khi ai đó cảm thấy hối tiếc về những điều mình đã làm hay không làm. Vì chủ ngữ “I” hối tiếc đã không nói cho anh ta sự thật thay vì che giấu nó -> should have told.

10. C. considering

considering (conj): used to mention a particular condition or fact about something, usually a disadvantage ~ dùng để nhắc đến một tình trạng, sự thật về điều gì đó (thường là khó khăn).

Ex: Considering the weather, we got here pretty quickly.

11. D. inspiring old Vietnamese stories

Quy tắc OSASCOMP: Opinion – Size – Age – Shape – Color – Origin – Material – Purpose

Opinion: inspiring -> Age: old -> Origin: Vietnamese

12. A. more happy than

Chủ ngữ “Thu’s parents” - cha mẹ của Thu cảm thấy vui mừng hơn là bất ngờ ≠ so sánh giữa hai cảm xúc -> more happy than.

13. B. sparsely

sparsely (adv): with only a small number or amount of people or things ~ chỉ có một số lượng nhỏ người, đồ vật

Ex: Their new house is sparsely furnished.

14. A. get by on

get by on: to be able to live or deal with a situation with difficulty, usually by having just enough of something you need, such as money ~ chỉ sống đủ, không dư dả.

Ex: How can he get by on so little money?

15. B. came out in

come out in sympathy with someone: express sympathy ~ thể hiện sự đồng cảm

16. C. close

a close thing: something bad that almost happened ~ điều gì tệ đã suýt xảy ra

Ex: The car just missed the child but it was a very close thing.

17. D. taken leave of his senses

take leave of sb’s sense: to lose your good judgment ~ mất đi khả năng phán đoán

“quit his stable job” - rời bỏ công việc ổn định & “travel the world with no plan” - đi du lịch vòng quanh thế giới mà không có kế hoạch gì -> những hành động thể hiện không có cân nhắc trước, không phán đoán được tính hợp lý.

Ex: You can’t take the children out sailing in this weather! Have you completely taken leave of your senses?

18. C. spare a thought for

spare a thought for sb: to think about someone who is in a difficult or unpleasant situation ~ nghĩ cho những người ở hoàn cảnh thương tâm, khó khăn

Ex: Spare a thought for me tomorrow, when you’re lying on a beach, because I’ll still be here in the office!

19. D. Funny you should say that!

Funny you should say: someone has said something that we were also thinking of doing or saying ~ nói khi ai đó có cùng suy nghĩ trong khoảnh khắc đó

Ex: It’s funny you should say that. I’ve just had the thought.

20. C. I haven’t the foggiest! I always go by motorcycle.

not have the foggiest (idiom): to not know anything about something ~ không biết gì hết

Ex: I haven’t the foggiest idea what you’re talking about.



B

Passage 1:

1. C

- appeal: a quality that makes somebody/something attractive or interesting

2. D

- all the time: during the whole of a particular period of time

3. B

- take somebody/something (for example): used to give an example of something you have just been talking about

4. D

- consider somebody/something to be, have, etc. something: to think of somebody/something in a particular way

5. C

- a social event: any event, activity, or gathering of a group of people for any purpose

6. A

- feature: to include a particular person or thing as a special feature

7. C

- affection for somebody/something: the feeling of liking or loving somebody/something very much and caring about them

8. D

- outcome (countable): the result or effect of an action or event
- consequence (countable): a result of something that has happened, especially an unpleasant result
- Trước ô trống không có a/an -> ô trống phải là danh từ số nhiều hoặc không đếm được -> loại B

9. B

- influence on somebody/something: the effect that somebody/something has on the way a person thinks or behaves or on the way that something works or develops

10. D

- approve of somebody/something: to think that somebody/something is good, acceptable or suitable

Passage 2:**1. C**

- familiar with something: knowing something very well
- accustomed to something: familiar with something and accepting it as normal or usual
- skilled in/at something/doing something: having enough ability, experience and knowledge to be able to do something well
- introduce somebody to something: to make somebody learn about something or do something for the first time

2. B

- well-equipped to: having the skills, knowledge, or qualities needed to do something

3. C

- exposure (to something): the state of being in a place or situation where there is no protection from something harmful or unpleasant

4. A

- experience: the knowledge and skill that you have gained through doing something for a period of time; the process of gaining this

5. A

- bump something (against/on something): to hit something, especially a part of your body, against or on something

6. D



- experiment with something: to try or test new ideas, methods, etc. to find out what effect they have

7. B

- resource: a supply of something that a country, an organization or a person has and can use, especially to increase their wealth

8. A

- fall behind (somebody/something): to fail to keep level with somebody/something

9. D

- precious: valuable or important and not to be wasted
- perilous: very dangerous
- available: that you can get, buy or find
- precise: clear and accurate

10. C

- bang away at something: to hit something, especially the keys of a keyboard, repeatedly and loudly
- keyhole: the hole in a lock that you put a key in
- keystroke: a single action of pressing a key on a computer or typewriter keyboard
- keynote: (music) the note on which the key is based

PART II: READING

A

1. C

- Dòng 1 đoạn 1: “Robots are finally starting to master something we take for granted: using two legs.”

2. D

- Dòng 1,2 đoạn 1: “To appreciate the advantage that legs offer over wheels, you have only to examine the dust accumulating on the stairs of any household cleaned by a Roomba robotic vacuum cleaner.”



3. C

- ignominiously: in a way that makes you feel ashamed, or should make you feel ashamed
- triumphantly: in a way that shows great pleasure or joy about a victory or success
- elegantly: in a way that is attractive and shows a good sense of style
- anonymously: by somebody who does not want their name to be known or made public
- shamefully: in a way that should make somebody feel ashamed

4. A

- emulate: to try to do something as well as somebody else because you admire them
- imitate somebody/something: to copy somebody/something
- exceed something: to be greater than a particular number or amount
- inhibit something: to prevent something from happening or make it happen more slowly or less frequently than normal
- transform: to change the form of something; to change in form

5. B

- Dòng 11 đoạn 1: “when it comes to two legs, staying upright has proved far more difficult.”
- Dòng 12, 13 đoạn 1: “it didn’t take much to push over early bipedal robots when they were standing still, let alone when walking on an uneven surface.”

6. D

- Dòng 3 đoạn 2: “The aim with these ambassador robots was to demonstrate the technological prowess of their makers”

7. B

- Dòng 11, 12 đoạn 1: “The simple reason for this is that it is possible to remain stable when you have more than two legs, even with no power.”

8. C

- Dòng 3, 4 đoạn 2: “The aim with these ambassador robots was to demonstrate the technological prowess of their makers, by reaching this sacred milestone”

9. A



- Đoạn 1 nhắc đến những vấn đề của robot di chuyển bằng 2 chân như: đứng không vững so với những robot có nhiều hơn 2 chân, robot nói chung khó di chuyển trên những vùng không bằng phẳng.
- Đoạn 2 nêu ví dụ về Asimo và Qrio, một trong những con robot 2 chân thành công bước đầu được tạo bởi Honda và Sony.
- Cuối đoạn 2 nêu rằng sự phát triển của loại robot này sẽ tạo nền móng cho những phát minh tương lai và đưa chúng ta đến gần hơn với việc tận dụng những loại robot này trong đời sống hàng ngày.

10. A

- Câu cuối: “The advancements made by these robots have paved the way for future innovations, bringing us closer to integrating such machines into everyday life.”

B

1. E

- Câu trước miêu tả hố đen là “One of the strangest phenomena in the universe” -> cần phải nghiên cứu nhiều để hiểu thêm về hiện tượng này.

2. A

- Câu trước giới thiệu về “sucking power” (lực hút) của hố đen -> Đáp án A làm rõ mức độ của lực hút đó.

3. D

- Câu trước nói rằng các hố đen rất khó phát hiện -> Đáp án D đưa ra giải pháp cho vấn đề.

4. B

- Câu trước giới thiệu hố đen có thể được sinh ra do vài lý do -> Đáp án B đưa ra lý do đầu tiên.

5. G

- Đáp án G đưa ra lý do thứ 3 hố đen có thể được tạo ra.

C

Passage 1:

1. threat

- threat to somebody/something: a person or thing that is likely to cause trouble, danger, etc.

Example: Drugs pose a major threat to our society.

2. Despite

- complacency (n): a feeling of being satisfied with yourself or with a situation, so that you do not think any change is necessary ~ sự tự mãn

-> Dù đã ghi chép về sự phun trào núi lửa trong 9000 năm (núi lửa có nhiều biến động yêu cầu liên tục ghi chép) nhưng chúng ta vẫn rất tự mãn khi nghĩ về nó (không tìm hiểu sâu hơn về sự phun trào của núi lửa).

3. most

- “types of volcanoes” là số nhiều -> đứng sau determiner cho số nhiều.
- Dịch: Mặc dù các nhà khoa học nắm được cách hoạt động của hầu hết các loại núi lửa, việc dự đoán sự phun trào của núi lửa vẫn rất khó khăn.

4. within

- Dịch: Sự cải tiến về công nghệ chỉ có thể đưa ra những dự báo sớm trong vòng vài giờ hoặc vài ngày.

5. if

- even if: despite the fact that; even though

6. like

- Dịch: Những vấn đề như lịch sử phun trào, hoạt động địa chấn, và khí thải

7. at

- hint at something: to suggest something in an indirect way

8. in

- Dịch: Những nhà nghiên cứu về núi lửa ước lượng rằng cứ 10 lần dự đoán thì có 1 lần dự đoán đúng.

9. evacuating

- evacuate: to move people from a place of danger to a safer place

10. until/unless

- Tạm dịch: “Không may thay, cả cư dân và những nhà chức trách đều không quan tâm về những cảnh báo này cho đến khi thảm họa ập tới”.
- warning about somebody/something: a statement, an event, etc. telling somebody that something bad or unpleasant may happen in the future so that they can try to avoid it

Passage 2:

1. out

- start out: to begin to do something, especially in business or work

2. contact

- come into contact with somebody/something: meeting somebody or having to deal with something

3. other

- Dịch: Mặc dù anh ấy đã tiếp xúc và giúp đỡ rất nhiều đứa trẻ, có một cậu bé mà anh ấy bị ấn tượng với hơn tất cả những đứa trẻ khác.

4. come

- come up against somebody/something: to be faced with or opposed by somebody/something

5. suffered

- suffer from something: to be badly affected by a disease, pain, sad feelings, a lack of something, etc.

6. slices

- slice of something: a thin flat piece of bread, meat, cheese, etc. that has been cut off a larger piece; a piece of cake that has been cut from a larger cake

7. there

- there is, are, was, were, etc. used to show that something exists or happens

8. pressure

- under pressure: made to feel anxious about something you have to do

9. although

- Dịch: Mặc dù một số người để cho những bất hạnh ảnh hưởng đến tương lai, có những người cho dù vất vả đến đâu cũng sẽ chấp nhận và vượt qua mọi thứ.

10. result

- as a result: a thing that is caused or produced because of something else

PART III: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. **Line 2:** improperly -> improper

disposal là danh từ -> đứng trước danh từ là tính từ.

2. **Line 4:** recycle -> be recycled

3. **Line 4:** clean -> be cleaned

Hai câu 2 & 3: plastic cannot recycle and clean itself -> be recycled and be cleaned

4. **Line 5:** preserving -> (to) preserve

Động từ help đi với to V hoặc V.

5. **Line 7:** mitigating -> to mitigate/in mitigating

critical thiếu giới từ to/in đi cùng.

PART IV: WORD FORM

1. well-to-do

well-to-do (a): having a lot of money ~ rất giàu

Ex: She was born to a well-to-do family.

2. reenactment

reenactment (n): an occasion on which people re-enact an event ~ sự tái hiện lại, diễn lại

Ex: They are doing a re-enactment of the battle of Gettysburg.

3. media-savvy

media-savvy (a): having a good understanding of the influence of the internet, newspapers, television, etc. and how to use it effectively ~ những người thông minh, hiểu biết về sức ảnh hưởng của truyền thông (và biết tận dụng nó)

Ex: These people are media-savvy and they are not going to say anything on camera that makes them look stupid.

4. fumigation

fumigation (n): the use of special chemicals, smoke or gas to destroy the harmful insects or bacteria in a place ~ phun khói, phun các chất hóa học (để diệt côn trùng, vi khuẩn).

5. relocated

relocate (v): to move or to move somebody/something to a new place to work or operate ~ rời đi nơi khác, chuyển đi

Ex: The firm may be forced to relocate from New York to Stanford.

6. imperceptibly

imperceptibly (adv): very small and therefore unable to be seen or felt ~ nhỏ, gần như không thể thấy, cảm nhận

Ex: There was an almost imperceptible pause as she gathered her breath to speak.

7. scaredy-cat

scaredy-cat (n): a children's word for a person who is easily frightened ~ một người dễ bị dọa sợ

Ex: Come on, scaredy-cat - it won't bite you!

8. edutainment

edutainment (n): the process of entertaining people at the same time as you are teaching them something, and the products, such as television programmes or software, that do this ~ chương trình truyền hình/phần mềm kết hợp giáo dục và giải trí

Ex: The market for edutainment software is growing at about 30% a year.

9. leaderless

leaderless (a): having no leader or person in charge:

Ex: His death left the Alliance leaderless at a crucial moment.

10. attitudinally

attitudinal (a): relating to people's attitude towards something ~ về mặt thái độ

Ex: Recruitment personnel agreed that there was a need for an attitudinal change in this area of business.

PART V: WRITING

1. “I would rather you **stop talking and double down on work**”, said the teacher to her students.

double down: to continue to do something in an even more determined way than before ~ cố gắng làm hơn trước = get down to work

Ex: I expect to see Fox double down on its marketing efforts to give the movie a big boost.

2. Many a **young student is at sea about their own financial** management.

at sea: confused ~ bối rối

Ex: I’m all/completely at sea with the new computer system.

3. Hardly a day **goes by without burning the midnight oil** for the final exam.

burn the midnight oil: to work, study late into the night ~ làm việc, học tập tới đêm khuya = stay up late (to study)

Ex: Doctors are known for burning the midnight oil to ensure that their patients receive the best possible care.

4. Despite **there being some problems at first, everything was sorted out** in the end.

sort out: to deal successfully with a problem, a situation, or a person who is having difficulties ~ giải quyết được khúc mắc = everything turned out to be all right.

Ex: We’ve sorted out the computer system’s initial problems.

5. No one **expected how successful Adam’s first exhibition** was.

take someone by surprise: to surprise someone = unexpected/not expect ~ làm ai đó ngạc nhiên

6. Due **to my laptop crashing, I was prevented from writing** the report.

prevent: to stop something from happening or someone from doing something ~ ngăn ai đó làm gì

7. The poor guy had to come **to terms with the truth however difficult it was** for him to face.

come to terms with: to gradually accept a sad situation ~ dần chấp nhận một sự thật đáng buồn = had to accept it

Ex: I think he’s still coming to terms with the death of his wife.

8. I have some **friends whose opinions on happiness are beyond** me.

beyond sb: sth that one is unable to understand it ~ không thể hiểu = simply fail to understand.

Ex: Physics is completely beyond me.

9. The possibility of **the hotel taking on more staff during holidays is not** ruled out.

rule sth out: to decide or say officially that something is impossible or will not happen, or that something or someone is not suitable ~ loại trừ = it’s possible to

Ex: The police haven’t yet ruled out murder.

10. To our surprise, he **took the decision to** quit the job.

take a decision: to make an important and official decision ~ đưa ra một quyết định quan trọng, chính thức = had decided

Ex: The government has taken a decision to withdraw all troops.



Springboard
English

LIÊN HỆ SPRINGBOARD - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN

Các tập 1, tập 2, tập 3 và tập 4 của **bộ sách tổng hợp đề thi chuyên Anh 10 (năm 2024-2025)** cùng **giải thích chi tiết** sẽ được tiếp tục phát hành. Vui lòng theo dõi kênh thông tin Springboard để nhận thông tin các đợt phát hành tiếp theo.

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Springboard
English

SPRINGBOARD EDUCATION - LỚP HỌC NHÀ XUÂN

THÔNG TIN LIÊN HỆ

Email contact@springboard.vn

SĐT/Zalo 0949.858.9966

Website <https://springboard.vn/>

Facebook Page Springboard English

