

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (70 points)

PART 1. LISTENING

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

- Bài nghe gồm 2 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 20 giây, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe có tín hiệu.
- Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc. Thí sinh có 3 phút để hoàn chỉnh bài sau khi kết thúc 2 phần nghe.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

TEST 1. *You will hear a conversation. For question 1-5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.*

Question 1: What has Irene recently done?

- A. She has almost finished planning the experiment.
- B. She is not applying herself enough to her work.
- C. She spends a lot of time in the laboratory.
- D. She hasn't chosen a topic for her experiment yet.

Question 2: What is Bill's attitude toward Kim?

- A. He is grateful for Kim's contribution.
- B. He is not fond of Kim's tastes in clothes.
- C. He thinks Kim is not good at laboratory work.
- D. He dislikes Kim because they never agree on anything.

Question 3: What does Jen think of the other people in the group?

- A. The boys are good at maths which is very helpful.
- B. They would fail the experiment without Irene's contribution.
- C. Irene has completed the data analysis so the experiment is nearly done.
- D. Most of them struggle with calculations.

Question 4: How did Jen and Bill feel about Linda?

- B. She was difficult to get in touch with.
- A. She was always submitted her work late for the group work.
- C. She thought it was easy to get a high score.
- D. She was easy to coordinate with during the project.

Question 5: Why was Jen invited to the professor's individual project?

- A. She was quite popular among students.
- B. She always finished reading all the assignments.
- C. She was close to the professor.
- D. She often volunteered to lead the class discussions.

TEST 2. *You will hear a video game called Food Force . For questions 6-10, choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which fits best according to what you hear.*

Question 6: What does *Food Force* show children?

- A. How to fight in war
- B. How to get food to conflict areas
- C. How to cook different dishes
- D. How to farm crops

Question 7: Who speaks about *Food Force*?

- A. Even Marovic
- B. Scott Sexor
- C. Jennifer Parmalee
- D. Bob Doty

Question 8: What does *A Force More Powerful* teach?

- A. Violent protests
- B. Non-violent actions
- C. Online campaigns
- D. Military training

Question 9: Where is *A Force More Powerful* set?

- A. Darfur B. The U.S. C. A city like Belgrade D. A refugee camp

Question 10: What can players do in *Second Life*?

- A. Build virtual worlds B. Watch TV C. Cook food D. Play football

TEST 3. *You will hear the history and growth of Manhattan. For questions 11-15, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) which fits best according to what you hear.*

Question 11: What did the Dutch settlers pay for Manhattan?

- A. 60 dollars B. 60 guilders C. 400 guilders D. 600 dollars

Question 12: Why did the British fill part of the East River with waste?

- A. To build the Brooklyn Bridge B. To make more land
C. To block the Dutch ships D. To stop flooding

Question 13: What helped expand the city beyond Manhattan?

- A. Skyscrapers B. Subways C. Ferries D. Airports

Question 14: Why were people afraid of the first skyscraper?

- A. They thought it would fall in a windstorm. B. It cost too much money.
C. It blocked the view of the bridge. D. It was not tall enough.

Question 15: What is the Dutch settlement area today?

- A. Guggenheim Museum B. Brooklyn Bridge C. Wall Street D. Times Square

PART 2. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 16 to 25.

Question 16. He had been a market trader for years and offered to show his nephew the tricks of the _____.

- A. job B. trade C. profession D. Career

Question 17: I really regret making my mistake. It was the one I _____.

- A. needn't have made B. ought not to have made
C. should have not make D. mustn't have make

Question 18: Children are now coming under the influence of emotions _____ than their parents did.

- A. far earlier B. farther early C. more far early D. further early

Question 19: The boss left firm instructions: under no circumstances _____ unattended.

- A. should the office leave B. is the office to be left
C. we are to leave the office D. should leave the office

Question 20: Mr Smith was talking to his friends and _____.

- A. on a perch beside him sat a blue parrot B. on a perch beside him did a blue parrot sit
C. did a blue parrot sit on a perch beside him D. a blue parrot did on a perch beside him sit

Question 21: If you're going to run for mayor, just make sure there are no _____ in the cupboard! You know what the press are like.

- A. moths B. skeletons C. ghosts D. skulls

Question 22: _____, it was hard to find a garage open.

- A. It was Sunday B. When it was Sunday
C. It being Sunday D. It is Sunday so

Question 23: The _____ having involved in the crime.

- A. accused denied B. accused of denying
C. accusation denied D. accusing denied

Question 24: The prime minister's speech was carefully written to avoid any statements that might _____ public anger.

- A. trigger B. inflame C. alleviate D. intensify

Question 25: I don't think students who volunteer in high school will continue to volunteer throughout their lives, _____?

- A. don't they B. will they C. do they D. won't they

Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 31.

"In an era of relentless technological advancement, the lines between personal and professional computing continue to blur. Microsoft 365 stands out as a productivity suite(26)..... to navigate this complex landscape. A single subscription grants you access to an ecosystem of premium applications—Word, Excel, PowerPoint—together with cloud services like OneDrive and Outlook, seamlessly integrated. The suite is constantly updated with new features and security enhancements,(27)..... a formidable choice for millions of users worldwide. The intrinsic value of Microsoft 365, however, lies in its ability to empower users,(28)..... their unique workflows and enabling them to do their best work, whether in the office or on the go. Its intuitive interface and ... (29).... features facilitate rapid and widespread adoption, even among those unaccustomed with modern software. "The ability to access files anytime, anywhere, is a significant benefit of this seamless integration. However, the true value is not merely in the accessibility, but..... (30)the unparalleled flexibility it offers. Choosing Microsoft 365 is not merely about acquiring software; it is about investing in a tool that actively adapts to your needs, enabling you to collaborate in real-time and leverage AI-powered insights. This dynamic platform helps you to work more efficiently, which makes Microsoft 365 a highly competitive and(31)tool for professionals."

Question 26. A. purpose-building B. purpose-built C. with purpose-built D. built for purpose

Question 27. A. thereby making it B. in which it is made C. in making it D. to make it

Question 28. A. to cater to B. catering to C. catered to D. in catering for

Question 29. A. sophisticated, AI-powered, intelligent

B. intelligent, sophisticated, AI-powered

C. AI-powered, sophisticated, intelligent

D. sophisticated, intelligent, AI-powered

Question 30. A. within B. in C. on D. at

Question 31. A. forward-thinking B. future-proof C. ahead-of-time D. long-lasting

Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 32 to 37.

The Future of Work: Are You Ready?

RETHINKING CAREERS IN 2025

The landscape of work is shifting dramatically. We need (32) _____ approach to talent development, as traditional training methods become obsolete. A recent workplace survey reveals:

85% of tomorrow's jobs don't exist today

Digital nomads will comprise 40% of the workforce

AI collaboration, not replacement, is key

THE NEW WORKFORCE:

In this data-driven era, professionals must (33) _____ new technologies rather than resisting inevitable change.

MINDSET MATTERS:

Industry leaders should (34) _____ innovation across departments, ensuring ideas flow freely between teams.

(35) _____ rapid technological advancement, organizations have recognized that human skills are essential for effective collaboration and innovation.

WORKPLACE EVOLUTION:

The (36) _____ between human expertise and artificial intelligence defines modern productivity. Companies must (37) _____ complex problems through systematic analysis and creative thinking.

(Adapted from Career Insights Institute)

Question 32: A. others B. another C. the other D. the others

Question 33: A. see through B. warm to C. turn D. lean on

Question 34: A. allocate B. divert C. circulate D. project

Question 35: A. In the wake of B. At the close of
C. On the verge of D. In the area of

Question 36: A. synergy B. alliance C. coalition D. mixture

Question 37: A. disentangle B. decode C. decipher D. untangle

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 38 to 42.

The space around us affects us profoundly – emotionally, behaviourally, and cognitively. In Britain, the rebuilding of one south London school is a striking example of how architectural design can shape human experience, illustrating a broader trend in urban development. Surely psychology has something to say about this change. But is anyone listening? Some experts argue that design and psychology should be developed hand in hand, (38) _____.

‘There is a huge amount of psychology research that is relevant, but at the moment we’re talking to ourselves,’ says Chris Spencer, professor of environmental psychology at the University of Sheffield. Spencer recalls a talk in which he called on researchers to make a greater effort to communicate their findings to architects and planners. He was amazed at the response of many senior researchers, (39) _____. This reluctance, (40) _____, has contributed to the gap between research and real-world application.

But there are models of how to apply environmental psychology to real problems. Professor Frances Kuo is one example. Her research has shown how well-designed green spaces can reduce aggression, build social bonds, and improve children’s attention. Despite the strength of this evidence, (41) _____, making interdisciplinary collaboration extremely rare. Bridging this divide requires not only clearer communication but also institutional support and shared incentives. (42) _____, psychology could play a crucial role in shaping cities that foster well-being rather than merely accommodating human activity.

(Adapted from <https://e-learning.youpass.vn/practice/reading/988>)

Question 38.

- A. whereas others maintain that architecture should remain an artistic discipline independent of science.
- B. because architects refuse to accept the role of psychology in their work.
- C. and therefore most projects are designed purely by psychologists.
- D. so that planners can avoid conflicts with environmental regulations.

Question 39.

- A. that their work had already been widely applied in urban design.
- B. who insisted that they were doing pure science and didn’t need to share their results.
- C. when their findings were no longer considered relevant.
- D. whose research had been rejected by the architectural community.

Question 40.

- A. even if their results had already been implemented.
- B. because their research was too advanced for most architects.
- C. whereas their methods were not accepted by the public.
- D. although their work could have informed more effective urban planning.

Question 41.

- A. psychology and architecture still operate in isolation from each other.
- B. funding for urban design projects has been completely withdrawn.
- C. most green spaces have failed to demonstrate any benefits.
- D. architects refuse to adopt any psychological model in practice.

Question 42.

- A. If this barrier can be overcome
- B. Unless these studies are completely ignored
- C. Whereas many architects resist collaboration
- D. Because the government has stopped funding research

PART 3. READING

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 43 to 52.

Pacific Voyaging

The many tiny islands of the Pacific Ocean had no human population until ancestors of today's islanders sailed from Southeast Asia in ocean-going canoes approximately 2,000 years ago. At the present time, the debate continues about exactly how they migrated such vast distances across the ocean, without any of the modern technologies we (43) _____.

Although the romantic vision of some early twentieth-century writers of fleets of heroic navigators simultaneously setting sail had come to be considered by later investigators to be exaggerated, no considered assessment of Pacific voyaging was forthcoming until 1956 when the American historian Andrew Sharp published his research. Sharp challenged the 'heroic vision' by asserting that the expertise of the navigators was limited, and that the settlement of the islands was not systematic, being more dependent on good fortune by drifting canoes. Sharp's theory was widely challenged, and deservedly so. If nothing else, however, it did (44) _____renewed interest in the topic and led to valuable new research.

Since the 1960s a wealth of investigations has been conducted, and most of them, thankfully, have been of the 'non-armchair' variety. While it would be wrong to denigrate all 'armchair' research – that based on an examination of available published materials – it has turned out that so little progress had been made in the area of Pacific voyaging (45) _____ most writers relied on the same old sources – travellers' journals or missionary narratives compiled by unskilled observers. After Sharp, this began to change, and researchers conducted most of their investigations not in libraries, but in the field.

In 1965, David Lewis, a physician and experienced yachtsman, set to work using his own unique philosophy. He took the yacht he had owned for many years and navigated through the islands in order to contact those men who still find their way at sea using traditional methods. He then accompanied these men, in their traditional canoes, on test voyages from which all modern instruments were banished from sight, though Lewis secretly used them to confirm the navigator's calculations. His most famous such voyage was a return trip of around 1,000 nautical miles between two islands in mid-ocean. Far from drifting, as proposed by Sharp, Lewis found that ancient navigators would have known which course to steer by memorizing which stars rose and set in certain positions along the horizon, and this gave them fixed directions (46) _____which to steer their boats.

The geographer Edwin Doran followed a quite different approach. He was interested in obtaining exact data on canoe sailing performance, and to that end employed the latest electronic instrumentation. Doran travelled on board traditional sailing canoes in some of the most remote parts of the Pacific, all the while using his instruments to record canoe speeds in different wind strengths – from gales to calms – the angles canoes could sail relative to the wind. In the process, he discovered the impressive (47) _____of traditional sailing canoes, many of which could outperform small modern yachts under favorable conditions.

Both Lewis and Doran, though very different in methodology, made invaluable contributions to the study of Pacific voyaging. Their combined findings strongly (48) _____the notion that Pacific settlement was accidental. Instead, it became clear that the islanders' achievements were the result of a highly developed navigational system, (49) _____depended upon a sophisticated understanding of astronomy and ocean patterns.

Modern researchers have since expanded their investigations to include computer simulations of canoe routes and wind data. Yet the essence of the early navigators' skills remains awe-inspiring. These men relied not on technology but on their acute powers of observation and memory. The story of Pacific exploration therefore serves as a reminder of how much can be achieved with human ingenuity alone, (50) _____the absence of modern tools.

Furthermore, modern oceanographers have documented (51) _____field studies confirming that ancient sailors could anticipate weather and currents with extraordinary precision -insights that

remains a cornerstone in unraveling both the story of Australia's first people and the global narrative of human cultural and environmental adaptation. (IV)

(<https://e-learning.youpass.vn/practice/reading/4647>)

Question 53. The word “reigniting” in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by_____.

- A. rekindling B. diminishing C. neglecting D. settling

Question 54. The word “complexity” in the sentence “...reflect the broader complexity of Australia's prehistory” is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. simplicity B. ambiguity C. intricacy D. subtlety

Question 55. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as part of the scientific debate over the dating of Mungo Man?

- A. Disagreements about the reliability of different dating techniques
B. Conflicting interpretations of data gathered from the burial site
C. The involvement of international experts to mediate the controversy
D. The use of bone, enamel, and sand samples by Thorne's research team

Question 56. The word “their” in the sentence “...long before their supposed migration from Africa” refers to _____.

- A. early modern humans
B. Thorne and his team
C. Mungo Lady and Mungo Man
D. the fossils in China

Question 57. Which of the following sentences best **paraphrases** the idea in the passage: “The intertwined controversies - about dating methods, human migration, and extinction causes - reflect the broader complexity of Australia's prehistory.”

- A. The debates over dating, migration, and extinction are interconnected and highlight how complicated Australia's ancient past is.
B. The issues of dating methods, migration, and extinction have all been completely resolved by archaeologists.
C. Australia's prehistoric timeline is simple because scientists agree on dating and migration evidence.
D. Researchers believe dating methods are the only reason why Australia's history is so complex.

Question 58. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- A. Thorne's dating of Mungo Man was universally accepted by scientists.
B. Bowler and Thorne both agree that the data about Mungo Man are contradictory.
C. Bowler's team used three different dating methods to verify their findings.
D. Thorne believed that modern humans all originated from Africa.

Question 59. Which paragraph mentions that **human hunting was considered a major cause of megafauna extinction**?

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

Question 60. In which paragraph does the passage state that **Lake Mungo plays a pivotal role in revealing the narrative of Australia's first people and in deepening our understanding of global environmental evolution.**

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

Read the following passage about the benefits of a colorful diet and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 61 to 70

Understanding the Roots of Fear

(I) Researchers Ned H. Kalin and Steven E. Shelton are studying the origins of fear and anxiety by examining the brain processes of rhesus monkeys. (II) Since it's difficult to study these processes in humans, the researchers are using monkeys because they share many of the same physiological and psychological developmental stages as humans, but in a shorter timeframe. (III) Kalin and Shelton

believe that by understanding the neural circuits in monkeys that regulate fear, they can pinpoint the processes that cause extreme anxiety in humans and develop new treatments. (IV)

To begin their research, the scientists had to first identify what situations **elicit** fear in monkeys and what behaviors reflect different types of anxiety.

They exposed monkeys, aged six to twelve months, to three specific situations:

- The alone condition: The monkey was left by itself in a cage. In this situation, the monkeys became very active and made "coo" calls, which are sounds that help them draw their mother's attention. This behavior is considered a display of separation anxiety.
- The no-eye-contact condition: A person stood motionless outside the cage but averted their gaze. The monkeys in this situation became very still and sometimes froze, a common defense mechanism in many species when they sense a potential predator.
- The stare condition: A person stood motionless but stared directly at the monkey. In this situation, the monkeys displayed threatening behaviors like barking and staring back, sometimes mixing them with submissive behaviors like teeth grinding. This third set of behaviors is aimed at warding off a perceived attack.

After identifying these three behaviors, Kalin and Shelton determined the age at which monkeys begin to use them effectively and appropriately.

They observed four groups of infant monkeys ranging in age from two to twelve weeks. The sessions were videotaped and analyzed. They found that monkeys in the youngest group (up to two weeks old) engaged in defensive behaviors, but their actions were random and they seemed unaware of the human's presence.

The monkeys in the two intermediate groups had good motor control, but their actions were not related to the specific situation. Only the oldest group, the nine to twelve-week-olds, had appropriate and distinct reactions to each situation, and their responses were identical to those of mature monkeys.

This research indicates that motor control is not the primary factor in a monkey's ability to adapt its defensive behavior, and that nine to twelve weeks is the critical age for the development of adaptive fear responses. Kalin and Shelton's research provides valuable insight into the developmental nature of fear and anxiety, with the ultimate goal of helping humans who are plagued by excessive fear.

(<https://e-learning.youpass.vn/practice/reading/3560>)

Question 61. According to paragraph 1, Kalin and Shelton conduct their research on rhesus monkeys because _____.

- A. humans and monkeys share similar emotional reactions but not physical development
- B. studying fear in monkeys allows faster observation of comparable brain processes
- C. monkeys display a wider range of emotions than humans when isolated
- D. human studies on fear often lack reliability due to ethical restrictions

Question 62. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 1?

- A. The researchers aim to use monkeys to uncover the biological basis of fear and apply the findings to human anxiety.
- B. Kalin and Shelton are attempting to treat monkeys' fear-related disorders through neurological experiments.
- C. The study focuses on distinguishing between natural and artificial fear responses in human subjects.
- D. The scientists intend to prove that humans evolved from monkeys through shared emotional mechanisms.

Question 63. According to the passage, the "no-eye-contact condition" primarily demonstrates _____.

- A. the monkeys' ability to identify friendly human gestures
- B. a defensive reaction to potential danger through immobility
- C. submissive behavior caused by confusion and social anxiety
- D. the monkeys' preference for minimal visual interaction with humans

Question 64. The word “**elicit**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. suppress B. provoke C. conceal D. imitate

Question 65. The word “**They**” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. the four groups of infant monkeys
B. the researchers
C. the videotaped sessions
D. the defensive behaviors

Question 66. According to paragraph 3, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
A. Younger monkeys showed fully developed defensive behaviors similar to mature ones.
B. Older monkeys’ reactions matched those of adult monkeys in both appropriateness and consistency.
C. The youngest monkeys were unable to move due to underdeveloped motor skills.
D. The intermediate-age groups exhibited more fear than the oldest group.

Question 67. Which of the following is **NOT mentioned** as one of the three fear-eliciting situations?
A. The monkey being left completely alone
B. The monkey being touched by a researcher
C. A human avoiding eye contact with the monkey
D. A human maintaining direct eye contact with the monkey

Question 68. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3 (“This research indicates that motor control is not the primary factor...”)?
A. The ability to move properly does not guarantee that a monkey can respond suitably to threats.
B. Once motor control develops, fear-related behavior automatically becomes adaptive.
C. Monkeys learn how to control movement by observing the defensive acts of others.
D. The emergence of motor control is the earliest sign of adaptive fear response.

Question 69. Which of the following best summarises the passage?
A. The study explores how fear develops in rhesus monkeys, revealing parallels that could improve treatments for human anxiety disorders.
B. Kalin and Shelton’s experiment identifies three distinct emotional behaviors in monkeys unrelated to human fear.
C. The research proves that fear originates solely from neurological differences between species.
D. Monkeys’ fear reactions evolve independently of their environment, unlike those of humans.

Question 70: Where would the following sentence best fit in the passage?

“They hope to better understand why some people develop an excessive fear that hinders their daily lives, such as the fear of public speaking or agoraphobia.”

A. (I) B. (II) C. (III) D. (IV)

.....**The end**.....