1. ***Chọn ABCD có gạch chân***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

**Question 1: A.** thank **B.** thick **C.** that **D.** thing

**Question 2: A.** miss **B.** child **C.** sign **D.** mind

1. ***Chọn ABCD thông thường***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

**Question 3: A.** balloon **B.** spirit **C.** panda **D.** island

**Question 28:** “Where are you going this weekend?” asked my sister.

**A.** My sister asked me where I am going that weekend.

**B.** My sister asked me where am I going that weekend.

**C.** My sister asked me where I was going that weekend.

**D.** My sister asked me where was I going that weekend.

1. ***Chọn ABCD điền vào chỗ trống***

**Question 5**: The 31st SEA Games, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Vietnam in 2022, left a deep impression on the participants.

**A.** were held **B.** held **C.** holding **D.** were holding

**Question 20:** Tom is in a restaurant.

- Waiter: “Would you like to order now?”

- Tom: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A beefsteak and a Coke, please.”

**A.** Yes, I will go now **B.** Yes, sure

**C.** No, thanks **D.** Help yourself

1. ***Trong câu hỏi có gạch từ***

**Question 22:** It is important that the government should take action to **preserve** the historic building.

**A.** protect **B.** destroy **C.** save **D.** maintain

**Question 23:** I have to postpone my family holiday until next month because I am now **up to my ears** in work.

**A.** having an ear infection **B.** having so much work to do

**C.** having nothing much to do **D.** having my ears checked

1. ***Đọc đoạn văn điền vào chỗ trống***

Keeping fit and healthy may seem difficult, but there are a few easy-to-follow guidelines. Firstly, a balanced diet (**34**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means selecting food that is low in salt and sugar is absolutely essential. Experts recommend reducing the amount of fat in our diet, as too much can **(35)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heart problems.

Secondly, it is important to **(36)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exercise into your daily routine. This can be done by simply walking as much as possible and climbing stairs instead of taking the lift. Exercise is necessary to maintain a healthy body, as well as increasing energy levels and making you feel generally fitter and happier.

Finally, staying relaxed is **(37)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reason for good health. Too much stress can lead to a variety of illnesses, from headaches to high blood pressure. Whenever possible, do things you enjoy and treat yourself occasionally. **(38)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the message is simple - enjoy yourself but learn to respect your body

too. It’s all a question of getting a balance right.

(Adapted from *FCE Use of English')*

**Question 34: A.** who **B.** when **C.** whose **D.** which

**Question 35: A.** solve **B.** improve **C.** prevent **D.** cause

**Question 36: A.** fit **B.** match **C.** use **D.** search

**Question 37:** **A.** few **B.** another **C.** many **D.** much

**Question 38:** **A.** So **B.** Or **C.** Although **D.** Since

1. **Trong đoạn văn có gạch từ**

Sweden can be one of the first countries to stop using cash. In most cities, buses do not take any cash. Instead, you pay for your ticket by card or mobile phone before you get on. Some businesses only take cards and there are banks which do not deal with any notes or coins.

In a cashless society, you do not need to worry about having enough change for the bus. You will feel much more secure as well. Statistics show that since the decrease in the cash economy, there is not as much crime in Sweden.

However, not all Swedes like the idea. Elderly people complain much about the problems of paying by card. Small businesses are also unhappy because **they** have to pay a little money to the bank each time somebody pays them using a card.

It is not just richer countries that are becoming cashless. Many countries in the developing world have found that mobile phones are perfect for transferring money. For example, in Kenya, only a few people have a bank account, but lots of Kenyans have a mobile phone. Now people can pay for things in shops, pay their bills and their children’s school fees, and receive their salary with their phones. Kenya has led a **revolution** in mobile banking.

(Adapted from *Navigate)*

**Question 39:** Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

**A.** Bank Notes Then Cash? **B.** Why Once Again Sweden?

**C.** The End of Cash? **D.** A New Currency Unit for Kenya?

**Question 40:** According to the passage, in a cashless society, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** people will travel more by bus **B.** elderly people will become more active

**C.** you will feel much safer **D.** businesses will earn more money

**Question 41:** The word **they** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the problems **B.** all Swedes **C.** small businesses **D.** elderly people

**Question 42:** The word **revolution** in paragraph 4 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** an important change **B.** an unsuccessful attempt

**C.** a frequent movement **D.** a violent struggle

**Question 43:** Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

**A.** People in Sweden can pay for bus tickets by mobile phone.

**B.** Few people in Kenya own a mobile phone.

**C.** People in Kenya can pay school fees with their phones.

**D.** Sweden may be among the first countries to stop using cash.

1. **Kiểu dạng nói: Thì học viên up file video hoặc âm thanh. (Admin sẽ viết các ghi chú cho phần này)**
2. **Kiểu cho học viên viết bài văn. (Học viên sẽ viết văn bản, admin sẽ có ghi chú được cho bài viết của học viên)**