

(ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC)

Họ tên TS. ....	Lớp. .... SBD. ....	Chữ ký GT.....
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Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions. (0.5m)

- Question 1: A. informed      B. confident      C. candidate      D. reconcile  
Question 2: A. characterize      B. watch      C. teach      D. cheer

Read the following passage and circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks. (1.25ms)

As teenagers approach university level, a decision has to be made on what course to pursue. In this world of diversity, \_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_ such a choice is not easy for both children and parents. In the old days, it was not much a problem to do the task because there were not so many diverse learning areas to choose from. \_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_, there were only a few distinctive professional careers like doctor, engineer, accountant, nurse, teacher, etc. to think about. Most higher learning usually led \_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_ a financially successful life. In addition, the cost of education was not so high. Today's world is entirely different from the things that have just been described. The job market is constantly changing due to innovative technology and new competition. Meanwhile, most teenagers have difficulty in identifying their own \_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_. There are a variety of well-organized career talks and student \_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_ workshops to guide and help teenagers decide what course to take. Furthermore, psychological tests are also used. Certain instruments such as surveys, interviews and computer software can help to find out preferences, interests, or learning styles of the students.

- Question 3: A. taking      B. making      C. doing      D. presenting  
Question 4: A. For example      B. Otherwise      C. Besides      D. Therefore  
Question 5: A. to      B. for      C. in      D. up  
Question 6: A. qualities      B. interests      C. features      D. characteristics  
Question 7: A. answering      B. counseling      C. suggesting      D. contacting

Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (2.0ms)

Question 8: Parents often advise their children to study hard in the hope that they will \_\_\_\_ success in the future.

- A. master      B. achieve      C. collect      D. gather

Question 9: Those who have strong \_\_\_\_\_ skills are able to get on well with most types of people.

- A. potential      B. personal      C. interpersonal      D. matchmaking

Question 10: A \_\_\_\_\_ skilled person can work, learn and recreate collaboratively with others.

- A. socially      B. sociable      C. social      D. society

Question 11: Your grandparents live far from you, so you \_\_\_\_\_ talk to them on the phone regularly.

- A. must      B. have to      C. may      D. should

Question 12: \_\_\_\_\_ I first met my girlfriend.

- A. It was in London where      B. It was London that

C. It was London which \_\_\_\_\_ right for parents to force their teenage children to share everything with them.

**Question 13:** It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ right for parents to force their teenage children to share everything with them.  
A. sound                      B. feel                      C. taste                      D. become

**Question 14:** My friends and I separated \_\_\_\_\_ the tour group to look at a different exhibit on our own.  
A. in                      B. from                      C. on                      D. of

**Question 15:** Molly is talking to her sister about online shopping.  
- Molly: Shopping online is super convenient and trouble-free.  
- Molly's sister: \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes a lot of serious problems arise.  
A. Absolutely                      B. That's not entirely true  
C. I take your view                      D. That's it

**Read the following passage and circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (1.25ms)**

Parents complain that it is difficult to live with teenagers. Then again, teenagers say exactly the same thing about their parents! According to a recent survey, the most common arguments between parents and teenagers are those regarding untidiness and household chores. On the one hand, parents **go mad** over untidy rooms, clothes dropped on the floor and their children's refusal to help with the housework. On the other hand, teenagers lose their patience continually when parents tell them off for dropping the towel in the bathroom, not cleaning up their room or refusing to do the shopping at the supermarket.

The survey, conducted by St George University, showed that different parents have different approaches to these problems. However, some approaches are much more successful than others. For example, those parents who yell at their teens for their untidiness, but later clear up after them, have fewer chances of changing their teens' behaviour. On the contrary, those who let teenagers experience the consequences of their actions are more successful. For instance, when teenagers who don't help their parents with the shopping don't find their favourite food in the fridge, they are forced to reconsider their actions.

Psychologists say that the most important thing in parent-teen relationships is communication. Parents should talk to their teens, but at the same time they should listen to what their children have to say. Parents should tell their teens off when they are untidy, but they should also understand that their room is their own private space. Communication is a two-way process. It is only by listening to and understanding each other that problems between parents and teens can be solved.

**Question 16:** Which best serves as the title for the passage?  
A. Parents' Advice                      B. Teen Issues                      C. Parents' Anger                      D. Family Rules

**Question 17:** The phrase "**go mad**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get bored                      B. become angry                      C. remain calm                      D. feel sad

**Question 18:** Which is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as a cause of arguments between teenagers and parents?  
A. Teenagers' enthusiasm for grocery shopping.  
B. Teenagers' clothes left on the floor  
C. Teenagers' messy rooms  
D. their kids' reluctance to pitch in around the house.

**Question 19:** According to paragraph 2, in order to improve their children's behavior, parents should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do the household chores for them  
B. cook them their favourite food  
C. let them experience the bad results of their actions

D. shout at them whenever they do something wrong

**Question 20:** According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. communication is crucial in parent-teen relationships
- B. various parents address teenagers' issues in the same ways
- C. parents are furious at teens' messy rooms
- D. parents should also pay attention to what their kids have to say.

**Use the suggested word or the direction in brackets to rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it is the same as the original one. (1m)**

**Question 21:** It isn't necessary for you to bring food and drink for lunch. (have)

You .....

**Question 22:** We've heard that Helen is feeling better now. We are relieved. (hear)

We are .....

**Question 23:** To use a time log is useful for eliminate wasted time. (way)

One useful .....

**Question 24:** Where did the Olympics Games first take place? In Greece. (**Use a cleft sentence, paying attention to the underlined part**).

It .....

**Question 25:** In about 140 - 160 words, write an online posting about an incident or a relationship problem that you or another person has experienced. (1.5ms)

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