

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. invented B. contributed C. attributed D. welcomed

Question 2: A. cite B. site C. sink D. sight

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 the main stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. estimate B. prestigious C. proportion D. urbanity

Question 4: A. drawback B. greenhouse C. mindset D. overload

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

Question 5: We should make full use \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet as it is an endless source of information.  
A. of B. in C. with D. from

Question 6: He didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ or stay until the end of the festival.  
A. whether to go B. if that he should go C. to go D. if to go

Question 7: If \_\_\_\_\_ carefully, that tree would look more impressive.  
A. it is done B. being done C. it has done D. it were done

Question 8: Not only \_\_\_\_\_ the exam but she also got a scholarship.  
A. did she pass B. she passed C. she has passed D. has she passed

Question 9: He was the first person \_\_\_\_\_ the room.  
A. entering B. to enter C. enter D. entered

Question 10: Unfortunately, the company closed down because it couldn't keep \_\_\_\_\_ with rapidly changing technology.  
A. speed B. time C. fast D. pace

Question 11: My boss asked his son \_\_\_\_\_ impolitely.  
A. didn't behave B. to behave C. not behave D. not to behave

Question 12: Western women are more \_\_\_\_\_ than Asian women.  
A. depend B. independent C. independently D. dependence

Question 13: He is exhausted because he \_\_\_\_\_ around the whole afternoon trying to clean the house.  
A. has been running B. runs C. is running D. was running

Question 14: Donald Trump is \_\_\_\_\_ president of \_\_\_\_\_ United States.  
A. the/ the B. a / Ø C. the / Ø D. the/ an

Question 15: John would like to specialize \_\_\_\_\_ computer science.  
A. of B. to C. in D. at

Question 16: \_\_\_\_\_ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.  
A. Hardly had B. No sooner had C. No longer has D. Not until had

Question 17: Clark has a wide \_\_\_\_\_ about cultures of many countries in the world.  
A. known B. knowing C. knowledge D. know

Question 18: Be careful with your gun! You \_\_\_\_\_ wound somebody.  
A. must B. need to C. ought to D. May

Question 19: There is no one here, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. do I B. isn't there C. is there D. don't I

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

Question 20: The student service centre will try their best to assist students in finding a suitable part-time job.  
A. help B. allow C. make D. employ

Question 21: My sister is a very diligent student. She works very hard at every subject.  
A. clever B. practical C. studious D. helpful

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

**Question 22:** Sorry, I can't come to your party. I am snowed under with work at the moment.

- A. busy with                      B. free from                      C. relaxed about                      D. interested in

**Question 23:** Basically, everything is the same; however, there may be some minor changes to the schedule.

- A. big                      B. sudden                      C. sudden                      D. small

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

**Question 24:** Peter and Mary is talking about their future plans.

Peter: "What's your dream job?" - Mary: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

- A. I want to gain work experience first.                      B. I've always wanted to be a doctor.  
C. I want to be successful.                      D. I'd like to go straight into university.

**Question 25:** The boy invited his girlfriend out at a restaurant.

The boy: "Would you like some spaghetti?" - The girl: " \_\_\_\_\_ . I'm full."

- A. Yes, please.                      B. No, thanks.                      C. Yes, I would.                      D. No, I wouldn't.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

Organized football games began in 1863. In football, two \_\_\_(26)\_\_\_ of eleven players try to kick or head the ball into the goal of the other team. The goal keeper, \_\_\_(27)\_\_\_ tries to keep the ball out of the goal, is the only player on the field who can touch the ball with his or her hands. The other players must use their feet, heads and bodies to \_\_\_(28)\_\_\_ the ball.

Every four years, football teams around the world \_\_\_(29)\_\_\_ for the World Cup. The World Cup competition started in 1930. Brazil is the home of many great football players, including the most famous player of all, Pele'. With his fast dazzling speed, Pele' played for many years in Brazil and then in New York. People in more than 140 countries \_\_\_(30)\_\_\_ the world play football. It is definitely the world's most popular sport.

**Question 26:** A. champions                      B. teams                      C. groups                      D. players

**Question 27:** A. that                      B. who                      C. whom                      D. which

**Question 28:** A. hit                      B. control                      C. drive                      D. watch

**Question 29:** A. compete                      B. fight                      C. play                      D. battle

**Question 30:** A. on                      B. all over                      C. through                      D. Whole

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

Colors are one of the most exciting experiences in life. I love them, and they are just as important to me as emotions are. Have you ever wondered how the two are so **intimately** related?

Color directly affects your emotions. Color both reflects the current state of your emotions and is something that you can use to improve or change your emotions. The color that you choose to wear either reflects your current state of being or reflects the color or emotion that you need.

The colors that you wear affect you much more than **they** affect the people around you. Of course, they also affect anyone who comes in contact with you, but you are the one saturated with the color all day! I even choose items around me based on their color. In the morning, I choose my clothes based on the color or emotion I need for the day. So you can consciously use color to control the emotions that you are exposed to, which can help you to feel better.

Color, sound, and emotions are all vibrations. Emotions are literally energy in motion; they are meant to move and flow. This is the reason that real feelings are the fastest way to get your energy in motion. Also, flowing energy is exactly what creates healthy cells in your body. So, the fastest way to be healthy is to be open to your real feelings. Alternately, the fastest way to create disease is to inhibit your emotions.

**Question 31:** What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Emotions and colors are closely related to each other.  
B. Colors are one of the most exciting experiences in life.  
C. Colorful clothes can change your mood.  
D. Colors can help you become more influenced.

**Question 32:** The term "**intimately**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. clearly                      B. obviously                      C. closely                      D. simply

**Question 33:** Who is more influenced by the color you wear?

- A. You yourself                      B. The people around  
C. The clothes designer                      D. Your family

**Question 34:** The term “they” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people                      B. colors                      C. emotions                      D. none of the above

**Question 35:** According to this passage, what creates disease?

- A. wearing the black color                      B. being open to your emotions  
C. ignoring your emotions                      D. exposing yourself to bright color

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 42.*

A signature usually contains either a first name and a surname, or initials and a surname, or, less frequently a first name and initials. Your first name represents your private or family self, and your surname represents your public self, how you are socially and at work.

If your first name is more prominent in your signature, this implies that you have positive feelings about your childhood and that your “private” self is more important to you than your “public” self. If your surname is more prominent, this means that your “public” self is more important to you. The more space between your name and surname, the more you wish to keep your public and private self separate. If you only use initials either for your first name or your surname in your signature, this means that you are more secretive about this part of your personality (your private or public persona).

A legible signature implies that you are a person with clear ideas and objectives. The more illegible your signature is, the less assertive you are as a person, and the more you tend to avoid conflict.

Most signatures are horizontal, rising or descending. A rising signature means that you are the kind of person who, when faced with problems, will work to overcome them. Usually optimistic, you are in control and ambitious. A descending signature means that you have a tendency to get depressed and give up when faced with problems, and lack self-confidence. Some people’s signatures go through a temporary phase where they go down, which shows that they are going through a hard time or an illness. A horizontal signature suggests an emotionally stable person who is well-balanced and generally satisfied with the way their life is going. If your signature is bigger than the rest of the letter or document you have written, that means that you are self-confident and have quite a high opinion of yourself. Some people actually sign in capital letters, which suggests they are arrogant rather than self-confident. People whose signature is smaller than the rest of the text may be insecure and have low self-esteem.

**Question 36:** What is mainly discussed in the passage?

- A. Instructions of writing your signature                      B. Changing your signature as being inadvisable  
C. What your signature says about you                      D. Scientific facts behind signature

**Question 37:** The word “initials” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a person’s full name                      B. all the letters in a signature  
C. first letters of all of a person’s names                      D. a person’s family name

**Question 38:** What does signing only initials for your first name suggest?

- A. You want to keep your private self secret.                      B. You want to keep your public self secret.  
C. You tend to avoid conflicts.                      D. You are in control when faced with problems.

**Question 39:** The word “legible” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. legal                      B. clear                      C. neat                      D. straight

**Question 40:** The word “they” in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. signatures                      B. people                      C. problems                      D. documents

**Question 41:** What kind of person are you if you sign in capital letters?

- A. Arrogant                      B. Emotionally stable                      C. Optimistic                      D. Ambitious

**Question 42:** What aspect of signature is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Space within a signature                      B. Legibility  
C. Size                      D. Shape

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.*

**Question 43:** Last year, the company went bankrupt so sudden that everyone was taken by surprise.

- A                      B                      C                      D

**Question 44:** It would have been better if you wouldn't have taken a year out in the first place.

A B C D

**Question 45:** My beautiful and intelligent sister turned off TV, sit down and started to cry.

A B C D

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**Question 46:** Unless you come on time, we will go without you.

- A. Come on time or we will go without you.
- B. Come on time, we will go without you.
- C. Because of your punctuality, we will go without you.
- D. Without your coming on time, we will go.

**Question 47:** Nobody in my class is as outgoing as I am.

- A. I am as outgoing as nobody in my class.
- B. I am the more outgoing than nobody in my class.
- C. I am the most outgoing person in my class.
- D. I am not as outgoing as people in my class.

**Question 48:** You must never take the helmet off when you drive.

- A. Helmets must be worn at all times when driving.
- B. Helmets must be taken around with you when you drive.
- C. Wearing helmets is never taken into consideration when driving.
- D. Helmets are an optional part of you when you drive.

**Mark the letter A,B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**Question 49:** Why do you take an umbrella? It is not even raining.

- A. You need not to take an umbrella because it is not even raining.
- B. You must not take an umbrella because it is not even raining.
- C. You need not take an umbrella because it is not even raining.
- D. You cannot take an umbrella because it is not even raining.

**Question 50:** You gave us timely warning. We were unaware of the danger.

- A. But for your timely warning, we would have been unaware of the danger.
- B. Because of your timely warning, we would have been unaware of the danger.
- C. Despite your timely warning, we would have been unaware of the danger.
- D. Instead of your timely warning, we would have been unaware of the danger.

(Suru tâm)

**Question 1:** Đáp án C

**Kiến thức:** phát âm đuôi “ED”

1. Đuôi /ed/ được phát âm là /t/: Khi động từ có phát âm kết thúc là /s/, /f/, /p/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /k/. E.g: Hoped /hoʊpt/

2. Đuôi /ed/ được phát âm là /id/: Khi động từ có phát âm kết thúc là /t/ hay /d/.

3. Đuôi /ed/ được phát âm là /d/ với những trường hợp còn lại.

- A. /di'zoulvd/      B. /bleimd/      C. /kukt/      D. /pleid/

**Question 2:** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức:** phát âm “ch”

- A. /tʃeindʒ/      B. /ʃæm'pein/      C. /'tʃænl /      D. /tʃois/

**Question 3:** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức:** trọng âm của từ có 2 âm tiết

- A. /in'ʃuə/      B. /'piktʃə(r)/      C. /'kæptʃə/      D. /'plezə (r)/

**Question 4:** Đáp án D

**Kiến thức:** trọng âm của từ có 3 âm tiết

- A. /mju'zi:əm/      B. /pə'zi:n/      C. /kə'mitmənt/      D. /rekə'mend/

**Question 5:** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức:** câu hỏi đuôi

Never say that again, will you?

**Question 6:** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức:** cấu trúc “HAVE ST DONE”

My teeth were a little yellow so I had them cleaned by the dentist.

**Question 7:** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức:** phrasal verb

I gave the waiter a \$50 notes and waited for my change.

Wait for: đợi

**Question 8:** Đáp án C

**Kiến thức:** Double comparison – The + so sánh hơn + S + V, the + so sánh hơn + S + V

The more often I practise English, more fluently I can speak this language .

**Question 9:** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức:** Trật tự của tính từ - Tuổi tác => hình dạng => chất liệu

There is an old square wooden table in my bedroom.

**Question 10:** Đáp án C

**Kiến thức:** Các thì trong Tiếng Anh ( hành động đang xảy ra, hành động khác xen vào)

When Jenny came home, Jack was watching TV.

**Question 11:** Đáp án C

**Kiến thức:** Connectors

In spite of his poor English, he managed to communicate his problem very clearly.

Mặc dù kém tiếng Anh, anh ta có thể diễn giải vấn đề của mình rất rõ ràng.

- A. Because: Bởi vì ( sau nó là mệnh đề)  
B. Even though: mặc dù (sau nó là mệnh đề)

- C. Because of : Bởi vì (sau nó là danh từ/V-ing)  
D. In spite of: mặc dù (sau nó là danh từ/V-ing)

**Question 12:** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức:** các thì trong tiếng Anh

**Cấu trúc với as soon as:** S + V(quá khứ đơn) + as soon as + S + V(quá khứ đơn)

We decided to go to the library as soon as we finished what we were doing.

**Question 13:** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức:** Participle – Mệnh đề trạng ngữ rút gọn ở dạng bị động

Completed in 1937, the Golden Gate Bridge spans the channel at the entrance to San Francisco Bay.

Câu đầy đủ: After it had been built in in 1937, the Golden Gate Bridge spans the channel at the entrance to San Francisco Bay.

**Question 14:** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức:** Từ loại – cần một động từ

We interviewed a number of candidates but none of them impressed us.

**Question 15:** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức:** Phrasal verb

There was a big snowstorm in Birmingham. It held up a lot of flights.

- A. held up: trì hoãn

**Question 16:** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức:** Từ vựng

Not all teenagers are well-prepared for their future job when they are at high school.

- well-prepared: chuẩn bị tốt

**Question 17:** Đáp án D

**Kiến thức:** Từ vựng

Some day of rest may help to reduce the pressure of work.

- A. lower: hạ thấp  
B. increase: tăng  
C. raise: nuôi, trồng  
D. reduce: giảm

**Question 18:** Đáp án C

**Kiến thức:** expression

out of touch with: không có tin tức gì (về....)

Lâu rồi tôi không đọc sách hoặc báo về y học, vậy nên tôi không có thông tin gì về sự phát triển của lĩnh vực này gần đây.

**Question 19:** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức:** từ vựng

Strict security measures are in force in the capital to protect it from terrorism.

Các biện pháp an ninh nghiêm ngặt được thực hiện ở thủ đô để bảo vệ nó không bị khủng bố.

**Question 20:** Đáp án D

**Kiến thức:** từ đồng nghĩa

**Come up:** xảy ra

Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

- A. apply: áp dụng      B. encounter: bắt gặp      C. arrive: đến      D. happen: xảy ra, diễn ra

**Question 21:** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức:** từ đồng nghĩa

Unselfishness is the very **essence** of friendship.

- A. important part: phần quan trọng    B. difficult part : phần khó khăn  
C. romantic part: phần lãng mạn    D. interesting part: phần thú vị

**Question 22:** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức:** từ trái nghĩa

**Adverse:** bất lợi

**Adverse** weather conditions made it difficult to play the game.

- A. favorable: ủng hộ, thuận lợi    B. bad: xấu  
C. comfortable: dễ chịu    D. severe: khắc nghiệt

**Question 23:** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức:** từ trái nghĩa

Both universities **speak highly of** the programme of student exchange and hope to cooperate more in the future.

- A. resolve a conflict over : giải quyết xung đột  
B. express disapproval of : bày tỏ sự phản đối  
C. find favor with : ủng hộ  
D. voice opinions on : bày tỏ quan điểm về

**Question 24:** Đáp án D

**Kiến thức:** hỏi – đáp thông thường

Jane is talking to Billy about the meeting.

Jane: “Is everybody happy with the decision?” - Billy: “Not really”

Jane: Mọi người có hài lòng với quyết định không? - Billy: Không thực sự hài lòng.

**Question 25:** Đáp án C

**Kiến thức:** bày tỏ quan điểm đồng ý/không đồng ý

Peter and Mary are talking while they are waiting for the bus.

Peter: “Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?”

Mary: “There is no doubt about it.”

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or**

**phrase that best fits each other numbered blanks from 26 to 30.**

Since mobile phones’ explosion in popularity, many schools have resisted, or even banned, their use in the classroom. Yet an increasing **(26)** of educators are now turning to cell phones in order to bolster student engagement and learning. **(27)** mobile-phone use should be limited to situations where the technology genuinely enhances instruction, the advanced functionality of today's cell phones makes them ideal for 21st century lessons. For example, many schools use the devices to poll students in class via text message.

Some schools encourage students to use their phones. Cameras to snap pictures for use as inspiration in an classes. Others allow students to capture photographs of a post-lecture whiteboard. In seconds, kids can grab a detailed image of a teacher's notes on the board and email it themselves, resulting **(28)** incredible study tool.

On field **(29)**, students can participate in scavenger hunts by snapping pictures of items on a teacher-supplied list. Mobile phones can also help facilitate class discussion. Teachers might ask students to run a Google Search for information on a particular topic. An alternative to presenting the information via lecture or having students read it from a textbook, discussion-integrated Web searches are **(30)** more engaging, increasing the odds that students will retain the information.

**Question 26.** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức:** từ chỉ về số lượng

**A(n)** number of + danh từ số nhiều

**Question 27.** Đáp án D

**Kiến thức: connectors – chỉ sự tương phản, trái ngược**  
While

**Question 28.** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức: phrasal verb**

result in: gây ra, dẫn đến, mang lại

**Question 29.** Đáp án D

**Kiến thức: collocation**

A field trips: chuyến đi thực tế

**Question 30.** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức: từ loại – Trạng từ**

potentially

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.**

The UK has a vast variety of higher education opportunities to offer students with over 100 universities offering various degree programs for students from the UK and around the world. In the UK about one-third of all students go on to some form of higher education and this number is well over 50% for students from Scotland. This makes competition for places very **fierce** and so it is advised to apply early for courses.

In the UK most undergraduate degree programs take three years to finish; however, the "sandwich course" is increasing in popularity, **which** is four years and involves one year in the workplace (normally in your third year). In Scotland, the courses are four years in length for undergraduate programs. For graduate or masters programs, they are generally shorter in length and undertaken after graduation of your undergraduate program. Some professional degrees like medicine, veterinary, law, etc. have longer programs that can be as much as five years.

From 2007, universities in the UK are allowed to charge students from the UK up to £3,070 per year (depending on the school and location). For students from the EU, you will also only have to pay the same fees as students from the UK, but international students from the of the world will have to pay the full school fees which will vary depending on the school. These fees for international students can range anywhere from £4,000 per year right up to £18,000 per year or more.

Choosing the right school is dependent on a large number of factors such as:

- Location of the school?
- How much it costs?
- Size of the school?
- Access to home comforts? Place of worship, home foods?
- Courses available?

(Source: [http://www.internationalstudent.com/study\\_uk](http://www.internationalstudent.com/study_uk))

**Question 31.** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức: Từ vựng**

▪ Fierce: mãnh liệt

**A.** mãnh liệt **B.** hung hăng **C.** thử thách **D.** cạnh tranh

→ fierce ~ intense

**Question 32.** Đáp án C

**Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu**

**Thông tin:** "the "sandwich course" is increasing in popularity, which is four years and involves one year in the workplace" ( "khóa học sandwich" ngày càng phổ biến, kéo dài 4 năm và bao gồm 1 năm ở nơi làm việc) → which thay thế cho "sandwich course"

**Question 33.** Đáp án C

**Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu**

Câu nào sau đây có khả năng cao nhất là lý do tại sao khóa học sandwich ngày càng phổ biến?



Thông tin: however, the "sandwich course" is increasing in popularity, which is four years and involves one year in the workplace (normally in your third year). (tuy nhiên, "khóa học sandwich" ngày càng phổ biến, kéo dài 4 năm và bao gồm 1 năm ở nơi làm việc (thường là ở năm thứ ba)  
→ phương án C. Khóa học giúp học sinh có được trải nghiệm làm việc thực tế trước khi tốt nghiệp

**Question 34.** Đáp án C

**Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu**

Câu nào sau đây là đúng theo đoạn văn?

Đáp án nằm ở đoạn 3 và đoạn 4. Để đạt được professional degree (bằng thạc sĩ chuyên nghiệp) phải hoàn thành undergraduate program (chương trình đại học 3 năm) và graduate program (chương trình sau đại học 5 năm) → tổng là mất 8 năm.

**Question 35.** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu**

Câu nào sau đây có thể là tiêu đề tốt nhất cho đoạn văn?

Sau khi đọc hết cả đoạn, ta có thể suy ra được bài văn trên nói một cách ngắn gọn, tổng quát về hệ thống giáo dục đại học ở Anh

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.*

Nowadays, most people realize that it's risky to use credit card numbers online. However, from time to time, we all use passwords and government ID numbers on the Internet. We think we are safe, but that may not be true! A new kind of attack is being used by dishonest people to steal IDs and credit card numbers from innocent web surfers. This new kind of attack is called "phishing".

Phishing sounds the same as the word "fishing", and it implies that a thief is trying to **lure** people into giving away valuable information. Like real fishermen, phishers use bait in the form of great online deals or services. For example, phishers might use fake emails and false websites to con people into revealing credit card numbers, account usernames, and passwords. **They** imitate well-known banks, online sellers, and credit card companies. Successful phishers may convince as many as five percent of the people they contact to respond and give away their personal financial information.

Is this really a big problem? Actually, tricking five percent of the online population is huge! Currently, more than 350 million people have access to the Internet, and seventy-five percent of those Internet users live in the wealthiest countries on Earth. It has been estimated that phishers send more than three billion scam messages each year. Even by tricking only five percent of the people, phishers can make a lot of money.

Since there is so much money to make through this kind of scam, it has caught the interest of more than just small-time crooks. Recently, police tracked down members of an organized phishing group in Eastern Europe, who had stolen hundreds of thousands of dollars from people online. The group created official-looking email messages requesting people to update their personal information at an international bank's website. However, the link to the bank in the message actually sent people to the phishers' fake website. To make matters worse, further investigation **revealed** that this group had connections to a major crime gang in Russia.

How can innocent people protect themselves? Above all, they have to learn to recognize email that has been sent by a phisher. Always be wary of any email with urgent requests for personal financial information. Phishers typically write upsetting or exciting, but fake, statements in their emails so that people will reply right away.

Also, messages from phishers will not address recipients by name because they really don't know who the recipients are yet. On the other hand, valid messages from your bank or other companies you normally deal with will typically include your personal name.

**Question 36.** Đáp án D

**Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu.**

Câu nào sau đây có thể là chủ đề chính của đoạn văn?

A. Những người lướt web ngây thơ và rủi ro trực tuyến.

B. Mật khẩu và số ID chính phủ trên Internet.

C. Thông tin có giá trị được chia sẻ trên internet.

D. Một kiểu tấn công internet mới

Đọc cả đoạn văn, ta thấy nói về 1 kiểu tấn công mạng mới.

**Thông tin:** A new kind of attack is being used by dishonest people to steal IDs and credit card numbers from innocent web surfers. This new kind of attack is called “phishing.” (Một kiểu tấn công mới đang được những người không trung thực sử dụng để đánh cắp ID và số thẻ tín dụng từ những người lướt web vô tội. Loại tấn công mới này được gọi là “lừa đảo”)

**Question 37.** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức:** Từ vựng

▪ Lure: dụ dỗ

A. thu hút B. dụ dỗ C. ngăn ngừa D. phòng ngừa

→ lure ~ entice

**Question 38.** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức:** Đọc hiểu

**Thông tin:** For example, phishers might use fake emails and false websites to con people into revealing credit card numbers, account usernames, and passwords. They imitate well-known banks, online sellers, and credit card companies. (Ví dụ, những kẻ lừa đảo có thể sử dụng email giả và các trang web giả để lừa mọi người tiết lộ số thẻ tín dụng, tên người dùng tài khoản và mật khẩu. Họ bắt chước các ngân hàng nổi tiếng, người bán hàng trực tuyến và các công ty thẻ tín dụng.)

→ they thay thế cho phisher

**Question 39.** Đáp án C

**Kiến thức:** Đọc hiểu

Theo đoạn 3, tại sao chỉ có 5% người dùng trực tuyến bị lừa lại là 1 vấn đề lớn?

A. Bởi vì 5% người dùng internet này là những người giàu nhất trong số những người trực tuyến.

B. Vì số lượng tin nhắn lừa đảo được gửi đến những người dùng này là hơn ba tỷ.

C. Vì số lượng dân cư trực tuyến là không giới hạn và 3/4 trong số họ sống ở các nước giàu

D. Vì thông tin cá nhân những người này bị lừa là tài chính.

**Thông tin:** Actually, tricking five percent of the online population is huge! Currently, more than 350 million people have access to the Internet, and seventy-five percent of those Internet users live in the wealthiest

countries on Earth. (Trên thực tế, việc lừa năm phần trăm dân số trực tuyến là rất lớn! Hiện tại, hơn 350 triệu người có quyền truy cập Internet và 75% trong số những người dùng Internet đó sống ở các quốc gia giàu có nhất trên Trái đất)

**Question 40.** Đáp án D

**Kiến thức:** Từ vựng

▪ Reveal: tiết lộ

A. xác định B. che giấu C. đàn áp D. biểu lộ

→ reveal ~ show

**Question 41.** Đáp án A

**Kiến thức:** Đọc hiểu

Gợi ý nào sau đây là đúng theo thông tin ở đoạn cuối?

A. Giữ bình tĩnh và cẩn thận với các tin nhắn về tài chính khẩn cấp mà không có tên có bạn

B. Hãy cẩn trọng với bất kỳ email nào mà không có tên người gửi

C. Hỏi ngân hàng hoặc công ty của bạn nếu bạn nhận được bất kỳ email khó chịu hoặc thú vị.

D. Bạn không nên trả lời bất kỳ tin nhắn nào liên quan đến thông tin tài chính cá nhân của bạn

**Thông tin:** Above all, they have to learn to recognize email that has been sent by a phisher. Always be wary of any email with urgent requests for personal financial information. (Trên hết, họ phải học cách nhận ra email được gửi bởi 1 kẻ lừa đảo. Luôn cảnh giác với bất kỳ email nào có yêu cầu khẩn cấp về thông tin tài chính cá nhân)

**Question 42.** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức: Đọc hiểu**

Có thể suy ra gì từ đoạn văn?

- A. Không dễ để theo dõi những kẻ lừa đảo vì trang web của chúng là giả
- B. Nhận biết sự khác biệt giữa tin nhắn thật và giả sẽ giúp những người vô tội bảo vệ thông tin của họ.
- C. Những kẻ lừa đảo chủ yếu ăn cắp thông tin cá nhân của những người giàu có nhất
- D. Những kẻ lừa đảo thành công có thể lấy cắp thông tin cá nhân của mọi người từ các ngân hàng quốc tế giả mạo, người bán hàng trực tuyến và các công ty thẻ tín dụng

**Thông tin:** How can innocent people protect themselves? Above all, they have to learn to recognize email that has been sent by a phisher. (*Làm sao những người vô tội có thể tự bảo vệ mình? Trên hết, họ phải học cách nhận ra email đã được gửi bởi một kẻ lừa đảo*)

**Question 43:** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức: Sự hòa hợp giữa chủ ngữ và động từ (chủ ngữ là một mệnh đề: What we know about certain diseases)**

What we know about certain diseases **is** still not sufficient to prevent them from spreading easily among the population.

**Question 44:** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức: từ loại (Tính từ đứng trước danh từ)**

Passing a driver's test is a **necessary** requirement for all people wishing to drive a motor vehicle.

**Question 45:** Đáp án C

**Kiến thức: verb form**

For thousand of years, man has used rocks as main materials for building houses, **making** fences, pavements or even roofs for houses .

**Question 46.** Đáp án C

**Kiến thức: modal verb – dự đoán về sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ**

**S + modal verb + have Vp2**

I'm sure Luisa was very disappointed when she failed the exam.

=> Luisa must have been very disappointed when she failed the exam.

**Question 47.** Đáp án D

**Kiến thức: Reported speech với câu trực tiếp là lời đề nghị**

“Would you mind turning down the TV, Tom? I have a headache.” said Jane.

=> Jane asked Tom to turn down the TV as she had a headache.

**Question 48.** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức: tenses ( The last time + động từ chia ở quá khứ đơn)**

The last time my friend wrote a letter to me was in February.

=> I last received a letter from my friend in February.

**Question 49:** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức: Câu điều kiện (loại 3) Diễn tả sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.**

Thanks to your support, I was able to complete the task successfully.

(Nhờ có sự hỗ trợ của bạn, tôi đã có thể hoàn thành nhiệm vụ)

=> Had it not been for your support, I could not have completed the task successfully.

**Question 50:** Đáp án B

**Kiến thức: Participle (Nói 2 câu đơn thành một câu ghép dùng mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nguyên nhân, sau đó rút gọn)**

Marie prepared her homework carefully. She could answer all the questions and got good marks.

Because Marie prepared her homework carefully, she could answer all the questions and got good marks.

=> Having prepared her homework carefully, Marie could answer all the questions and got good marks.