

Họ và tên: ..... Lớp:..... Số báo danh:.....

**ĐỀ THI SỐ: 7**

**Phần I: Ngữ âm**

1. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- (A) practical
- (B) efficient
- (C) activity
- (D) accountant

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

2. Choose the word whose primary stress is different from the others.

- (A) mechanic
- (C) industry
- (B) extinction
- (D) continue

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

3. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- (A) abandon
- (D) available
- (B) biomass
- (C) attitude

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

**Phần II: Ngữ pháp**

4. Of all the factors affecting agricultural products, weather is the one \_\_\_\_\_ the most.

- (A) of difficulty to farmers
- (B) farmers have difficulty
- (C) causes farmers difficulty
- (D) that causes difficulty for farmers

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

5. You look terribly exhausted. You really \_\_\_\_\_ get more sleep.

- (A) ought to
- (B) might
- (C) would
- (D) could

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 1866 to 1883, the bison population in North America was reduced from an \_\_\_\_\_ 13 million to a few hundred.

- (A) From - estimation                                       (B) In - estimated  
 (C) From – estimated                                       (D) In – estimate

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

7. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ I knew the girl in the red dress.

- (A) if                                       (B) who                                       (C) what                                       (D) that

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

8. Supposing I \_\_\_\_\_ to agree to your request, what would be your next action?

- (A) will                                       (B) was                                       (C) am going                                       (D) were

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

9. Electric lamps came into widespread use during the early 1900s and \_\_\_\_\_ other types of fat, gas, or oil lamps for almost every purpose.

- (A) replaces                                       (B) is replacing  
 (C) have replaced                                       (D) had replaced

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

10. You had better stop smoking; \_\_\_\_\_, you will end up with lung cancer.

- (A) otherwise                                       (B) in case                                       (C) if                                       (D) unless

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

11. The last time he \_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_ sunglasses and a black suit.

- (A) was seen - is wearing                                       (B) was seen - was wearing  
 (C) was seen - wore                                       (D) had been seen - was wearing

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

Chưa có hướng dẫn giải

12. I still remember \_\_\_\_\_ to England when I was 7 years old.

- (A) to have gone       (B) going       (C) to go       (D) go

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

Chưa có hướng dẫn giải

13. I \_\_\_\_\_ trust Laura. She lies to everyone, even her close friends.

- (A) can't       (B) am unable       (C) may       (D) must

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

Chưa có hướng dẫn giải

### Phần III: Chức năng giao tiếp

14. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

- Mia: "You should have asked for permission first."

- Harry: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- (A) I couldn't agree more.  
 (B) It won't happen again, I promise.  
 (C) That's just what I think.  
 (D) I'm sorry to hear that.

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

Chưa có hướng dẫn giải

15. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

- Jane: "Do you think the show is successful?"

- Lana: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- (A) By and large, yes.       (B) Not on my account.  
 (C) It's true, certainly.       (D) I wouldn't mind at all.

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

Chưa có hướng dẫn giải

16. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

- Jane: "Can I borrow your laptop for a second? Mine is out of battery."

- Lana: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- (A) You can say that again.  
 (B) Never mind. It doesn't matter.  
 (C) I'm not sure if I could.  
 (D) Sure, please help yourself.

### Hướng dẫn giải:

Chưa có hướng dẫn giải

### 17. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

- Minh: "I've got a ticket for Westlife concert next month."

- Mai: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- (A) Thanks, I prefer to watch the concert at home.
- (B) Sorry but I can't afford the tickets.
- (C) Let's go and grab the tickets together.
- (D) Lucky you. I heard the tickets were sold out in just 10 minutes.

### Hướng dẫn giải:

Chưa có hướng dẫn giải

### 18. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

- Sarah: "Excuse me, could you show me the way to the nearest station?"

- Kate: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- (A) Of course, go ahead.
- (B) Yes, here you are.
- (C) Sorry, I'm new here myself.
- (D) Thanks for asking.

### Hướng dẫn giải:

Chưa có hướng dẫn giải

### Phần IV: Từ vựng

### Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best option to complete each sentence below

19. When I came back from Columbia, the customs officer \_\_\_\_\_ empty my suitcase

- (A) made me
- (B) obliged me
- (C) insisted me to
- (D) forced that I

### Hướng dẫn giải:

Chưa có hướng dẫn giải

20. The teacher put \_\_\_\_\_ on the fact that panicking would only make the matters worse.

- (A) emphasise
- (B) emphasised
- (C) emphatic
- (D) emphasis

### Hướng dẫn giải:

Chưa có hướng dẫn giải

21. I don't consider myself to be particularly \_\_\_\_\_, but when I'm given a job, I make sure it is done right

- (A) industrialized
- (B) industry
- (C) industrial
- (D) industrious

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

22. It \_\_\_\_\_ to be seen whether I have made the right decision or not.

- (A) stands                       (B) continues                       (C) keeps                       (D) remains

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

23. The two machines \_\_\_\_\_ considerably. One has an electric motor, the other runs on oil.

- (A) differ                       (B) differential                       (C) differentiate                       (D) different

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

24. My sister is a nurse, and she is on \_\_\_\_\_ at the hospital at night twice a week.

- (A) work                       (B) duty                       (C) alarm                       (D) service

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

25. MC: "If you stop now, you will go home with \$10,000. But if you keep playing, you may get \$50,000." -  
Contestant: "I'll stop now. A bird in the hand is worth \_\_\_\_\_".

- (A) two birds in the cage                       (B) two in the tree  
 (C) a whole flock flying                       (D) two in the bush

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

26. Physically, I \_\_\_\_\_ after my mother, but my sister doesn't look anything like her

- (A) put                       (B) run                       (C) look                       (D) take

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

**Indicate the words or phrases that are CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following sentences.**

27.

**Indicate the words or phrases that are CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following sentences.**

The remarkable success of Simon Weber's book on owls, bats, foxes and other nocturnal creatures, *A call in the dark*, is probably not surprising in view of the popularity of his recent TV series, 'Night Prowlers'

- (A) afraid of the light
- (B) not going out during the daytime
- (C) sleeping at night
- (D) active at night

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

**28.**

**Indicate the words or phrases that are CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following sentences.**

The journey across the hills was long and arduous, much of it having to be done on foot in temperatures of over 40 degrees Celsius.

- (A) very far
- (B) tired
- (C) difficult
- (D) very hot

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

**Phần V: Kỹ năng đọc**

**Read the passage and choose the best answer.**

Line 1 Every time you're online, you are bombarded by pictures, articles, links and videos trying to tell their story. Unfortunately, not all of these stories are true. Sometimes they want you to click on another story or advertisement at their own site, other times they want to upset people for political reasons. These days it's so easy to share information. These stories circulate quickly, and the result is ... fake news. There is a range of fake news: from crazy stories which people easily recognize to more subtle types of misinformation. Experts in media studies and online psychology have been examining the fake news phenomenon. The following are some tips to avoid getting **fooled**!

1. ....

Line 11 Look at the website where the story comes from. Does it look real? Is the text well written or peppered with mistakes? Are there a variety of other stories or is it just one story? Fake news websites often use addresses that sound like real newspapers, but don't have many real stories about other topics. If you aren't sure, click on the 'About' page and look for a clear description of the organisation.

2. Watch out for fake photos

Many fake news stories use images that are Photoshopped or taken from an unrelated site. Sometimes, if you just look closely at an image, you can see if it has been changed. Or use a tool like Google Reverse Image search. It will show you if the same image has been used in other contexts.

Line 21 3. Check the story is in other places

Look to see if the story you are reading is on other news sites that you know and trust. If you do find it on many other sites, then it probably isn't fake (although there are some exceptions), as many big news organisations try to check their sources before they publish a story.

4. Look for other signs

There are other techniques that fake news uses. These include using ALL CAPS and lots of ads that pop up when you click on a link. Also, think about how the story makes you feel. If the news story makes you angry, it's probably designed to make you angry.

Line 31 If you know these things about online news, and can apply them in your everyday life, then you have the control over what to read, what to believe and most importantly what to share. If you find a news story that you know is fake, the most important advice is: don't share it!

Source: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/intermediate-b1/how-to-spot-fake-news>

29. According to the passage, what is one reason why people make up things online?

- (A) to make people happy
- (B) to advertise something
- (C) to tell a good story
- (D) to share political information

Hướng dẫn giải:

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

30. The word “fooled” in line 9 is best replaced by

- (A) Tricked
- (B) Robbed
- (C) Lost
- (D) Pumped

Hướng dẫn giải:

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

31. Which title below best fit the first tip (paragraph 2)?

- (A) Check the About page
- (B) Examine the source

A Check the About page

B Examine the source

C Look for something real

D Watch out for mistakes

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

**32.** What do fake news websites have in common?

A Their articles are often well-written.

B They have too many stories about different topics.

C They don't have a real online address.

D Their *About* page is often unclear.

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

**33.** Why does the author suggest using Google Reverse Image search?

A To get the permission to use the photo for other contexts.

B To edit a photo before uploading it to a site.

C To see if the photo is taken from other sources.

D To check if the photo has been photoshopped.

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

**34.** According to the passage, what can be inferred about big news organization?

A They do not check the sources of their stories.

B They never publish fake news.

C Their stories are shared freely on other sites.

D They take what they publish seriously.

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

**35.** According to the author, how does knowing about fake news help people in their daily life?

A People will be more cautious before spreading information.

B People can read faster and more effectively.

C People can control their emotions better.

D People will be more ready to share what they know.

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

**Read the passage and choose the best answer.**



- Line 1 Antioxidants are substances – artificial or natural – that prevent and slow cell and tissue damage by attacking free radicals, which are molecules that have an unpaired electron. Free radicals are natural byproducts of our metabolism and are also generated in response to environmental stressors, such as exposure to pollution, X-rays or cigarette smoke. In high quantities, free radicals can cause oxidative stress, which is when the body has too many free radicals that start to destroy DNA, fatty tissue and proteins. [A]
- Line 7 Unlike free radicals, antioxidants have extra electrons. This means that they can pass their surplus electrons to free radicals, stabilizing the free radicals so they can no longer damage the body's cells and tissues. In doing so, antioxidants ward off or slow oxidative stress, preventing serious illnesses. Oxidative stress has been linked with illnesses such as cancer, heart disease and some neurodegenerative diseases, including Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease. The best way to increase antioxidants in the body and maintain a healthy balance of free radicals is to incorporate antioxidant-rich foods into your diet. [B]
- Line 14 The term 'antioxidant' is often used to describe different foods, but it more accurately describes a chemical property. Any substance that can strip free radicals of their damaging properties is considered an antioxidant. Researchers have discovered hundreds of substances that **fit** the antioxidant description, and there are perhaps thousands more. Vitamin C and vitamin E are two of the most common antioxidants found in food. In addition to fighting free radicals, vitamin C supports the immune system and helps repair bones, teeth and cartilage. Vitamin E is a powerful tool in maintaining eye health, producing hormones that regulate blood pressure and repairing muscles after exercise. Carotenoids – a class of compounds found in fruits and vegetables that are red, orange and yellow – are also well-known antioxidants. Antioxidant carotenoids include beta-carotene, lycopene, lutein and zeaxanthin. However, taking high doses of some carotenoid supplements, such as beta-carotene, can increase health risks, such as an increased chance of lung cancer in smokers. [C]
- Line 27 Antioxidants are most often in fruits, vegetables and legumes, although they can be found in almost every food group. Fruits contain essential nutrients such as potassium, fibre and folate – nutrients that help maintain blood pressure, lower cholesterol and repair body tissues. Blueberries, cranberries, apples, strawberries and more are all filled with antioxidants. Dried fruits – although often high in processed sugars – have a higher antioxidant ratio than fresh fruits, since they lose mass from water. They act as quick antioxidant fuel due to their high concentration of antioxidants. Carotenoids are found in red, orange or yellow vegetables. Many green vegetables such as kale, broccoli and spinach are excellent sources of antioxidants, namely quercetin and lutein. [D]

Source: *How it works* – Nov 18<sup>th</sup> 2021

36. According to the passage, which of the following is true about free radicals?

- A They are the result of unhealthy living conditions and behaviors.
- B They are artificial molecules with an unpaired electron.
- C They are a natural byproduct of the environment we live in.
- D They prevent and slow down damage to cells and tissues.

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

37. How do antioxidants protect the body?

- A They can cure some serious illnesses such as Alzheimer and Parkinson.
- B Their free extra electrons can heal damaged cells and tissues.
- C They protect the body by slowing down the metabolism process.
- D They get rid of free radicals, thus preventing cell and tissue damage.

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

38. According to paragraph 3, what can be inferred about the term “antioxidants”?

- (A) It is commonly used to refer to a group of chemicals.
- (B) People often use the term in a narrow sense.
- (C) People who use the term do not know its meaning.
- (D) It is more about chemical composition rather than property.

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

39. The word “fit” in line 17 is closest in meaning to

- (A) match
- (B) suit
- (C) fill
- (D) agree

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

40. According to the passage, which antioxidant is especially good for people who do a lot of physically-demanding activities?

- (A) Beta-carotene
- (B) Vitamin C
- (C) Carotenoids
- (D) Vitamin E

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

41. Which serves as the best title for the last paragraph?

- (A) Foods rich in antioxidants
- (B) Nutritional value of fresh fruits
- (C) The benefits of antioxidants
- (D) Common kinds of antioxidants

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

42. The sentence “*This is where antioxidants can save the day.*” can best fit which of the numbered spaces in the passage?

- (A) [ B ]
- (B) [ C ]
- (C) [ A ]
- (D) [ D ]

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

43. Who do you think this article is most likely written for?

- (A) Public readers
- (B) Health experts
- (C) Nutritionists
- (D) Patients with Alzheimer and Parkinson

## Hướng dẫn giải:

Chưa có hướng dẫn giải

### Read the passage and choose the best answer.

*Line 1* Patient zero is generally taken to mean the first case in a disease outbreak, but the term is often applied in different ways. When it comes to zoonotic diseases (like SARS-CoV-2), patient zero might refer to the first-ever human case — the point at which the virus spills over from an animal to a human. For the general public, however, patient zero is often used to refer to the first case in a particular region, or the first case that comes to the attention of health authorities. However, these are not always the same thing. Sometimes the first case that's notified to us is not the first case in an outbreak. Similarly, just because someone is identified as the first case doesn't mean they spread the disease to anyone else, or behaved irresponsibly — with something like coronavirus, they may not even know they're sick.

*Line 10* This is part of the reason why patient zero is not a term epidemiologists or public health experts tend to use — it's not specific enough. They prefer to use the term index case to refer to the first person officials became aware of in an outbreak (which gives them a clue something's going on), and primary case to refer to the person who introduces a disease into a new population — a community, country or the world. Sometimes, the primary case and the index case will be the same person, but not always. For many outbreaks — such as HIV/AIDS, and possibly COVID-19 — we will never know the primary case.

*Line 18* While the use of the term patient zero can be misleading, tracing outbreaks back to their beginnings remains important in public health. In the early days of an outbreak, it's still possible to catch embers of disease before they become full-blown fires. "You can actually **stamp them out**, by identifying every case, tracking every contact, quarantining them, making sure there's no further spread," Professor Macintyre, head of biosecurity at UNSW's Kirby Institute, says. But even after those critical first days or weeks, tracing cases back to patient zero can still give both health experts and relevant authorities useful insights into how disease spreads and understands the role that health services and adequate sanitation systems play in controlling the spread of the disease. That's the purpose of trying to understand an index case or a first case – to establish the opportunity to learn from the breakout and try to make sure it doesn't happen again."

Source: <https://www.abc.net.au/news/health/2020-08-22/the-search-for-patient-zero-disease-outbreaks/12575858>

44. According to the passage, which statement is true about SARS-CoV-2?

- (A) A disease that broke out in zoos.
- (B) A disease that is transmitted between species.
- (C) A disease that only appears on animals.
- (D) A disease that originated from humans.

## Hướng dẫn giải:

Chưa có hướng dẫn giải

45. How is the term “patient zero” often understood by the general public?

- (A) It is the first case to die from the outbreak of a disease.
- (B) It is the first patient to be admitted to hospital.
- (C) It refers to the first patient that is reported.
- (D) It refers to the first case in the outbreak of a disease.

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

46. According to the passage, what might HIV/AIDS and COVID-19 have in common?

- (A) Their index case and primary case was the same person.
- (B) The first case that spread the disease might remain unknown.
- (C) People were immediately aware of their outbreak.
- (D) Authorities could identify their index cases quickly.

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

47. What can be inferred about the use of the term “patient zero”?

- (A) It means the same thing regardless of who’s using it.
- (B) Its meaning might vary depending on who’s using it.
- (C) It is mostly used by health experts rather than the authorities.
- (D) It’s no longer used because it’s not specific enough.

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

48. The phrase “stamp... out” in line 21 can be best replaced by

- (A) assist
- (B) finish
- (C) contain
- (D) destroy

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

49. Why does finding patient zero still matter when it is no longer possible to stop an outbreak early?

- (A) Because it helps with future prevention against a disease.
- (B) Because it helps establish who should be held responsible.
- (C) Because it helps decide which is more important, health services or sanitation systems.
- (D) Because it helps with tracing and quarantining other cases.

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

50. What might serve as the best title for the whole reading passage?

- (A) Tracing patient zero: When experts and authorities disagree
- (B) Tracing patient zero: The only hope to end a disease outbreak
- (C) Tracing patient zero: Not easy but worth it
- (D) Tracing patient zero: Impossible and worthless

**Hướng dẫn giải:**

*Chưa có hướng dẫn giải*

## Phần VI: Kỹ năng viết (tự luận)

51.

**Write a paragraph of 120-150 words on the following topic:**

What are the advantages of learning a foreign language?

**Hướng dẫn giải:**