

PHẦN 3: ĐỌC ĐIỀN VÀ ĐỌC HIỂU

CLOZE TEST 1. Read the passage below and then choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) that fits best for the gap.

Health Benefits of Yoga

Yoga is a healthy lifestyle. One of the benefits of yoga is that you can choose a yoga style (1) _____ is suitable for your lifestyle, such as hot yoga, power yoga, relaxation yoga, etc. If you are a yoga beginner, Hatha Yoga, which focuses (2) _____ basic postures at a comfortable pace, would be great for you. If you want to increase (3) _____ through using more of your own body's resistance, Power Yoga may be right for you. Whether you prefer you're at home, in a private session, watching a DVD or at a studio or gym, there are a huge variety of options available to suit your goals and needs. Improved flexibility is one of the first and most obvious benefits of yoga. During your first class, you probably won't be able to touch your toes. (4) _____ if you stick with it, you'll notice a gradual loosening, and eventually, seemingly impossible poses will become possible. Each of the yoga poses is built to (5) _____ the muscles around the spine, the very center of your body, which is the core from which everything else operates.

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|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. where | B. when | C. that | D. which |
| 2. A. from | B. on | C. at | D. in |
| 3. A. stability | B. flexibility | C. balance | D. strength |
| 4. A. But | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Because |
| 5. A. activate | B. reinforce | C. introduce | D. supply |

CLOZE TEST 2. Read the passage below and then choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) that fits best for the gap.

Generation gap is a (1) _____ in values and attitudes between one generation and another, especially between young people and their parents. These differences stem from older and younger people not understanding each other because (2) _____ their differences in experiences, opinions, habits, and behavior.

History has always seen some degree of generational differences. For instance, women in the 1920s shocked their elders by wearing short skirts and bobbed hair. (3) _____ the term "generation gap" (4) _____ came into wide use in the United States and Europe during the 1960s, described the (5) _____ differences between the baby boomers and their parents. During this era, the differences between the two generations were exaggerated in comparison with previous times. There were major differences in many things such as music, fashion, drug use, and politics.

(Source: <https://link.springer.com/reference-work-entry>)

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|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. thing | B. thought | C. bridge | D. difference |
| 2. A. from | B. of | C. to | D. as |
| 3. A. However | B. For example | C. So | D. Although |
| 4. A. when | B. which | C. where | D. who |
| 5. A. digital | B. flexible | C. cultural | D. positive |

CLOZE TEST 3. Read the following passage and circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Transport plays an important role in our daily lives and in the quality of life in our city. (1) _____, the individual decisions we make when we choose how to reach our destination can (2) _____ an impact on (3) _____ people – longer traffic queues, worsening air quality, greater number of accidents and health problems. Providing more transport options will create a transport system that is safe, clean and fair.

Increasing use of the car has led to greater (4) _____ of the impact it has and the real cost to us – for our health, for the economy and for the environment. We want our city to become a successful, cosmopolitan city by the sea, (5) _____ people can enjoy a high quality of life in a pleasant environment. To achieve this we need to make sure everyone has access to the services and facilities they need, through a choice of as many different means of transport as possible.

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|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. However | B. Moreover | C. Therefore | D. Thus |
| 2. A. have | B. play | C. work | D. do |
| 3. A. another | B. others | C. the others | D. other |
| 4. A. interest | B. awareness | C. campaign | D. transfer |
| 5. A. whom | B. which | C. where | D. that |

CLOZE TEST 4. Read the following passage and circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

HILL TRIBE LIFE AND SOCIETY

Much of the day for ethnic minorities in southern China and Southeast Asia is taken up doing agricultural and household (1) _____. A lot of time is also spent sitting around. People rarely leave their village except on market day (2) _____ they go to the nearest town or large village. Protestant and Catholic missionaries introduced schools to (3) _____ places.

Most villages are made up (4) _____ members of clan or a group clan that can trace their relationship back to a common ancestor. Patrilineal descent defines kin groups which in turn forms the basis of village and community organization. People have (5) _____ been divided into two classes: commoners and aristocrats. Some hill tribes in China kept slaves until the late 1950s.

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| 2. A. when | B. whom | C. which | D. whose |
| 3. A. however | B. little | C. many | D. few |
| 4. A. from | B. of | C. at | D. in |
| 5. A. traditionally | B. traditional | C. tradition | D. traditions |

CLOZE TEST 5. Read the following passage and circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

We are probably all guilty at some point in our lives of not caring for the environment as much as we should. Perhaps we drop litter without thinking, or cause (1) _____ by using our cars when it's not necessary. (2) _____, the real environmental criminals are those big businesses which ignore the law. For many years now, (3) _____ have attempted to protect the environment by making businesses responsible for making sure that the chemical they use don't add to the (4) _____ of the environment. The problem for businesses is that the (5) _____ of the environment costs money, and businesses will always try to lower their costs if they can

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| 1. A. damage | B. pollution | C. accidents | D. trouble |
| 2. A. Therefore | B. Because | C. However | D. Although |
| 3. A. politicians | B. politics | C. parties | D. residents |
| 4. A. induction | B. construction | C. instruction | D. destruction |
| 5. A. production | B. protection | C. destruction | D. deforestation |

READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1

Everyone wants to live a long and healthy life. It's important to take care of ourselves and make choices that promote good health. By making simple lifestyle changes, we can increase our chances of living a long and fulfilling life.

Exercise is important for staying healthy. Doing activities like walking, jogging, or dancing makes our hearts strong, muscles toned, and bones healthy. It also makes us feel happy and lowers the chances of getting

sick, like heart disease and diabetes.

Eating good food is very crucial too. We should eat different fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean meats. These foods give us important vitamins and energy. We should try not to have too many sugary drinks, processed foods, or snacks with lots of fat. Eating healthy helps our bodies stay strong, keeps us at a good weight, and reduces the chance of getting sick.

Getting enough sleep is also essential for our bodies. When we sleep, our bodies rest and get better. It helps our bodies be strong and our brains work well. If we don't get enough sleep, we can feel tired, have trouble paying attention, and get sick more easily. We should try to sleep for seven to nine hours every night. Last but not least, we need to manage stress to stay healthy. Stress can make our bodies and minds feel bad. We can find good ways to handle stress, like doing relaxing activities, enjoying our hobbies, or talking to our friends and family. When we manage stress in healthy ways, it helps us stay healthy and happy.

1. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Managing Stress for a Healthy Lifestyle
- B. The Role of Sleep in Maintaining Good Health
- C. Tips for a Long and Healthy Life
- D. The Importance of Exercise for Good Health

2. According to the passage, how does exercise contribute to staying healthy?

- A. It makes us feel sleepy and tired.
- B. It helps us become taller and stronger.
- C. It makes our hearts strong and muscles toned.
- D. It completely eliminates the chances of getting sick.

3. According to the passage, we can manage stress in healthy ways by _____.

- A. watching television and playing video games for long hours to relax
- B. eating healthy foods and not skipping meals
- C. doing relaxing activities, enjoying hobbies, or talking to friends and family
- D. avoiding social interactions and isolating ourselves

4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Exercise helps in preventing heart disease and diabetes.
- B. Consuming sugary drinks and snacks with high fat content is beneficial for our bodies.
- C. Getting enough sleep improves our physical and mental well-being.
- D. Managing stress contributes to our overall health and happiness.

5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. Managing stress negatively affects our physical and mental health.
- B. Exercising regularly leads to weight gain and a higher risk of illness.
- C. Eating a variety of fruits and vegetables provides essential nutrients for our bodies.
- D. Lack of sleep has no impact on our cognitive functions.

PASSAGE 2

Read the passage. Circle the best answer A, B, or C to each of the questions.

The family dynamic evolves as a teen matures, and can test the parent-teen relationship. With both sides feeling mixed emotions, this time can be challenging.

Puberty brings lots of emotions for teens, and is a time of readjustment for the whole family. Parents have a huge influence on a young child's values and interests, and so it can often feel hard for them to separate from their teen, who wants to develop their own identity and to have new freedoms. **This** may lead to conflict, as both parents and teens need time to figure out how to adapt the relationship.

As teens get older, it is important for them to take on responsibilities. This highlights the valuable contribution each family member makes to a home, and teaches teens about what it's like to be an adult. Setting clear rules about routine and home life helps teens to know what's expected of them—even if they do complain or resist. Expectations go both ways, however, and so constant communication and flexibility when necessary will help avoid conflict.

It is important for parents and teens to overcome life's many distractions in order to spend quality time together. For parents, maintaining a close relationship with a teen who is preprogrammed to separate from them can be tricky, but it helps to be present and **willing**. Talking about the things that are going well is as helpful as discussing areas of conflict

1. What is the main idea of the passage

- A. Puberty of teenagers
- B. Teens' romantic relationship
- C. Parent-teen relationship
- D. Teens' responsibilities

2. The word "**this**" in paragraph 2 refers to:

- A. Puberty brings lots of emotions for teens
- B. Parents have a huge influence on a young child's values and interests
- C. Both parents and teens need time to adapt the relationship
- D. Parents cannot separate from their teens who want to be free

3. The word "**willing**" is CLOSEST in meaning to

- A. shocked
- B. ready
- C. strict
- D. sympathetic

4. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the solution as teens get older?

- A. Complain and resist
- B. Communicate constantly
- C. Set rules about routine and home life
- D. Ask teens to take on responsibilities

5. According to the passage, who are pointed out to considerably influence young child?

- A. their peers
- B. their teachers
- C. their parents
- D. famous people

PASSAGE 3

Read the passage. Circle the best answer A, B, or C to each of the questions.

A NEW CAPITAL

When the new state of Pakistan was founded in 1947, Karachi acted as the capital city. However, it was difficult for Karachi to **remain** in this role due to a number of drawbacks such as the climate and the state of the existing buildings. Rather than try to overcome these drawbacks, the government decided to create a new capital city. In 1959, a commission was established to investigate the possible locations of this new city. The advisor appointed to the commission was Dr Doxiadis, a famous architect and city planner.

Dr Doxiadis and his colleagues looked at the various locations. **They** then produced a report suggesting two possible areas: one just outside Karachi and the other to the north of Rawalpindi. Both locations had advantages as well as disadvantages. Which site was it to be?

The choice between these two options was made after consideration of many factors, such as transportation, the availabilities of water, economic factors, and factors of national interest. Finally, the site north of Rawalpindi was chosen and on the 24th February 1960, the new capital was given the name of 'Islamabad' and a master plan was drawn up. This master plan divided the area into three different sections: Islamabad itself, neighbouring Rawalpindi, and the national park.

Each of these three sections had a different role. Islamabad would act as the national's capital and would serve its administrative and cultural needs, whereas Rawalpindi would remain the regional centre with industry and commerce. The third piece of the plan, the national park, was planned to provide space for education, recreation, and agriculture.

Today Islamabad is a thriving city of about 1 million people. It offers a healthy a pollution-free atmosphere, plenty of water, and many green spaces. Guide tree-lined streets, elegant public buildings, and well-organised bazaars and shopping centres. The new capital is a superb example of good urban planning.

1. What does the passage primarily describe?

- A. The history of the two capital cities of Pakistan.
- B. The disappearance of the old capital city of Pakistan.
- C. The reasons why Islamabad became the new capital city of Pakistan.
- D. The choice and development of Islamabad as the modern capital of Pakistan.

2. Why was a commission founded in 1959?
 - A. to overcome the drawbacks of Karachi as a capital city
 - B. to create a new capital city for Pakistan
 - C. to look into possibilities of the locations for a new capital city
 - D. to appoint an advisor for planning the new capital city
3. Which of the following factors was **NOT** considered when choosing the location for the new capital city?
 - A. the climate and the state of the existing buildings
 - B. transportation and the availabilities of water
 - C. economic issues
 - D. issues of national interest
4. The word **remain** in paragraph 1 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.
 - A. relieve
 - B. establish
 - C. continue
 - D. put away
5. The word **they** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 - A. Dr Doxiadis
 - B. colleagues
 - C. locations
 - D. Dr Doxiadis and his colleagues

PASSAGE 4

Read the passage. Circle the best answer A, B, or C to each of the questions.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original Member Countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Brunei joined on 8 January 1984, Vietnam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999. The ASEAN Declaration states that the aims and purposes of the Association are: to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

In 2003, the ASEAN Leaders resolved that an ASEAN Community shall be established comprising three pillars, namely, ASEAN Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.

The ASEAN Vision 2020, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders on the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN, agreed on a shared vision of ASEAN as a concert of Southeast Asian nations, outward looking, living in peace, stability and prosperity, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies.

ASEAN Member Countries have adopted the following fundamental principles in their relations with one another, as contained in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC):

- mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, and national identity of all nations;
- the right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion;
- non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;
- settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful manner;
- renunciation of the threat or use of force; and
- effective cooperation among themselves.

1. According to the text, which nation is the last member to join The Association of Southeast Asian Nations up to now.
 - A. Vietnam
 - B. The Philippines
 - C. Brunei
 - D. Cambodia
2. The ASEAN Declaration is about _____.
 - A. the cultures of all the members of the organization
 - B. the development of all countries all over the world
 - C. the aims and purposes of the organization
 - D. the laws of the members of the organization
3. The third paragraph is about _____.
 - A. living in peace, stability and prosperity
 - B. The ASEAN Vision 2020
 - C. the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN
 - D. the ASEAN Leaders
4. The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia _____.
 - A. is not accepted by ASEAN Member Countries
 - B. consists of fundamental principles in the relations of ASEAN Member Countries
 - C. is disapproved by ASEAN Member Countries

- D. has two principles
5. Which principle does not belong to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia?
- A. interference in the internal affairs of member countries B. effective cooperation
C. mutual respect D. peaceful manner

PASSAGE 5

Read the passage. Circle the best answer A, B, or C to each of the questions.

The greenhouse effect is always reported as being a negative consequence of current human lifestyle practices. However there certainly have been numerous suggestions of positive consequences of the greenhouse effect.

A slight temperature increase in some of the colder parts of the world may improve conditions for agriculture and changing rainfall patterns may favor some species over others. However, they do not balance with overall negative impacts. The social, economic and ecological disorders brought about by such climatic changes worldwide are projected to greatly outweigh regional benefits.

The impacts of global warming and climate change could become a source of increased tension between nations and regions. While the developed, industrialized world is responsible for 75% of all CO₂ emissions, these impacts will most likely hit hardest upon the poorer, underdeveloped parts of the world. For example, as sea levels rise countries like Bangladesh will suffer much more from the loss of valuable and populated lands than European or North American countries, even though they have emitted only a tiny fraction of the greenhouse gases.

The effect of drowning coastlines could lead to hundreds of millions of climate refugees. Where will these refugees go? How will they be cared for? Undoubtedly, such a disaster will seriously worsen the already critical refugee problem in the world. A severe disorder of the world's food supplies through floods, droughts, crop failures and diseases brought about by climate change would lead to famines, wars and civil disorder in many countries.

- Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. Greenhouse effect brings us more benefits than negative impacts.
B. Greenhouse effect brings us more negative impacts than benefits.
C. Current reports on the greenhouse effect are not accurate.
D. Reports should focus on suggestions of positions consequences of the greenhouse effect.
- Which of the following will suffer most from the impacts of climate change?
A. The developed countries B. The developing countries
C. The countries with valuable and populated lands D. European or North American countries
- Why will there be an increased tension between countries?
A. The developed countries are a source of disasters upon the underdeveloped countries.
B. The developed countries head lots of climate refugees to the underdeveloped countries.
C. The developed countries will suffer more than the underdeveloped countries.
D. The European or North American countries will lose more valuable and populated lands.
- The word "tiny" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. large B. small C. much D. considerable
- According to the passage, climate change will result in all of the following **EXCEPT** _____.
A. coastline disorder B. refugee problem C. famine D. crop failure

PASSAGE 6

Read the passage. Circle the best answer A, B, or C to each of the questions.

Carbon footprint is one of the main contributors to global warming. As mentioned in the media, members of the public are widely advised to reduce their carbon footprint and the specific steps to cut it down can be followed easily.

First, carbon dioxide is largely emitted from fossil fuel combustion in transportation, so people can shift away from petro used cars to eco-friendly vehicles running on electricity or clean ethanol. Driving less is another

way to lessen a significant amount of exhaust fumes. It's encouraged to ride electric bikes to work for short distances and take a train or a bus for long journeys. Second, lowering energy waste at home can make a big difference. Considering household appliances like lights or TVs, when **they** are not in use, homeowners should switch off them and better to remove their plugs from the sockets to save more energy. According to a report, homeowners can save between \$100 and \$200 each year by doing so. In addition, it's wasteful to set your fridge and freezer temperatures lower than necessary, staying between 35° and 38°F to keep fresh food and 0 degrees for freezers. Last but not least, about 268 million tons of trash a year is produced by the U.S. Reducing energy consumption by recycling, therefore, can help slash greenhouse gas emissions substantially. Besides, shoppers should take reusable bags or canvas to the stores and avoid single-use containers.

In short, through these simple tips and concerted efforts, this environmental issue is no longer pressing.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. Easy ways to reduce the negative impacts of global warming.
 - B. Carbon emissions originating from the households.
 - C. Intelligent ways to consume environmentally friendly products.
 - D. Certain tips to lower people's carbon footprint.
2. What does the word **they** in line 11 mean?
 - A. Sockets.
 - B. Homeowners.
 - C. Household appliances
 - D. Sources of energy.
3. According to the passage, why should people choose to use more green vehicles?
 - A. To contribute to the reduction in exhaust fumes.
 - B. To help reduce traffic congestion in the rush hour.
 - C. To lower the cost of energy.
 - D. To ensure their safety when travelling for long distances.
4. Which of the following statements is **NOT** given in the passage?
 - A. The ideal temperatures to keep food fresh in the fridge.
 - B. The number of trash generated by Americans.
 - C. The prices of reusable bags or bottles.
 - D. The amount of money people can save when turning off household appliances.
5. Which of the following is **TRUE** about the passage?
 - A. The public isn't responsible for reducing their environmental impact.
 - B. Driving less means getting rid of all the petrol cars.
 - C. Customers had better buy products made from plastic materials.
 - D. Unplugging the TV after watching programmes can help you put aside more money.

ANSWER

PHẦN 3: ĐỌC ĐIỀN VÀ ĐỌC HIỂU

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CLOZE TEST 3. Read the following passage and circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Transport plays an important role in our daily lives and in the quality of life in our city. (1) _____, the individual decisions we make when we choose how to reach our destination can (2) _____ an impact on (3) _____ people – longer traffic queues, worsening air quality, greater number of accidents and health problems. Providing more transport options will create a transport system that is safe, clean and fair.

Increasing use of the car has led to greater (4) _____ of the impact it has and the real cost to us – for our health, for the economy and for the environment. We want our city to become a successful, cosmopolitan city

by the sea, (5) _____ people can enjoy a high quality of life in a pleasant environment. To achieve this we need to make sure everyone has access to the services and facilities they need, through a choice of as many different means of transport as possible.

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CLOZE TEST 5. Read the following passage and circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

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PASSAGE 1

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Eating good food is very crucial too. We should eat different fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean meats. These foods give us important vitamins and energy. We should try not to have too many sugary drinks, processed foods, or snacks with lots of fat. Eating healthy helps our bodies stay strong, keeps us at a good weight, and reduces the chance of getting sick.

Getting enough sleep is also essential for our bodies. When we sleep, our bodies rest and get better. It helps our bodies be strong and our brains work well. If we don't get enough sleep, we can feel tired, have trouble paying attention, and get sick more easily. We should try to sleep for seven to nine hours every night. Last but not least, we need to manage stress to stay healthy. Stress can make our bodies and minds feel bad. We can find good ways to handle stress, like doing relaxing activities, enjoying our hobbies, or talking to our friends and family. When we manage stress in healthy ways, it helps us stay healthy and happy.

1. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. Managing Stress for a Healthy Lifestyle

B. The Role of Sleep in Maintaining Good Health

C. Tips for a Long and Healthy Life

D. The Importance of Exercise for Good Health

2. According to the passage, how does exercise contribute to staying healthy?

A. It makes us feel sleepy and tired.

B. It helps us become taller and stronger.

C. It makes our hearts strong and muscles toned.

D. It completely eliminates the chances of getting sick.

3. According to the passage, we can manage stress in healthy ways by _____.

A. watching television and playing video games for long hours to relax

B. eating healthy foods and not skipping meals

C. doing relaxing activities, enjoying hobbies, or talking to friends and family

D. avoiding social interactions and isolating ourselves

4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. Exercise helps in preventing heart disease and diabetes.

B. Consuming sugary drinks and snacks with high fat content is beneficial for our bodies.

C. Getting enough sleep improves our physical and mental well-being.

D. Managing stress contributes to our overall health and happiness.

5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. Managing stress negatively affects our physical and mental health.

B. Exercising regularly leads to weight gain and a higher risk of illness.

C. Eating a variety of fruits and vegetables provides essential nutrients for our bodies.

D. Lack of sleep has no impact on our cognitive functions.

PASSAGE 2

Read the passage. Circle the best answer A, B, or C to each of the questions.

The family dynamic evolves as a teen matures, and can test the parent-teen relationship. With both sides feeling mixed emotions, this time can be challenging.

Puberty brings lots of emotions for teens, and is a time of readjustment for the whole family. Parents have a huge influence on a young child's values and interests, and so it can often feel hard for them to separate from their teen, who wants to develop their own identity and to have new freedoms. **This** may lead to conflict, as both parents and teens need time to figure out how to adapt the relationship.

As teens get older, it is important for them to take on responsibilities. This highlights the valuable contribution each family member makes to a home, and teaches teens about what it's like to be an adult. Setting clear rules about routine and home life helps teens to know what's expected of them—even if they do complain

or resist. Expectations go both ways, however, and so constant communication and flexibility when necessary will help avoid conflict.

It is important for parents and teens to overcome life's many distractions in order to spend quality time together. For parents, maintaining a close relationship with a teen who is preprogrammed to separate from them can be tricky, but it helps to be present and **willing**. Talking about the things that are going well is as helpful as discussing areas of conflict

1. What is the main idea of the passage

- A. Puberty of teenagers
- B. Teens' romantic relationship
- C. **Parent-teen relationship**
- D. Teens' responsibilities

2. The word "**this**" in paragraph 2 refers to:

- A. Puberty brings lots of emotions for teens
- B. Parents have a huge influence on a young child's values and interests
- C. Both parents and teens need time to adapt the relationship
- D. **Parents cannot separate from their teens who want to be free**

3. The word "**willing**" is CLOSEST in meaning to

- A. shocked
- B. **ready**
- C. strict
- D. sympathetic

4. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the solution as teens get older?

- A. **Complain and resist**
- B. Communicate constantly
- C. Set rules about routine and home life
- D. Ask teens to take on responsibilities

5. According to the passage, who are pointed out to considerably influence young child?

- A. their peers
- B. their teachers
- C. **their parents**
- D. famous people

PASSAGE 3

Read the passage. Circle the best answer A, B, or C to each of the questions.

A NEW CAPITAL

When the new state of Pakistan was founded in 1947, Karachi acted as the capital city. However, it was difficult for Karachi to **remain** in this role due to a number of drawbacks such as the climate and the state of the existing buildings. Rather than try to overcome these drawbacks, the government decided to create a new capital city. In 1959, a commission was established to investigate the possible locations of this new city. The advisor appointed to the commission was Dr Doxiadis, a famous architect and city planner.

Dr Doxiadis and his colleagues looked at the various locations. **They** then produced a report suggesting two possible areas: one just outside Karachi and the other to the north of Rawalpindi. Both locations had advantages as well as disadvantages. Which site was it to be?

The choice between these two options was made after consideration of many factors, such as transportation, the availabilities of water, economic factors, and factors of national interest. Finally, the site north of Rawalpindi was chosen and on the 24th February 1960, the new capital was given the name of 'Islamabad' and a master plan was drawn up. This master plan divided the area into three different sections: Islamabad itself, neighbouring Rawalpindi, and the national park.

Each of these three sections had a different role. Islamabad would act as the national's capital and would serve its administrative and cultural needs, whereas Rawalpindi would remain the regional centre with industry and commerce. The third piece of the plan, the national park, was planned to provide space for education, recreation, and agriculture.

Today Islamabad is a thriving city of about 1 million people. It offers a healthy a pollution-free atmosphere, plenty of water, and many green spaces. Guide tree-lined streets, elegant public buildings, and well-organised bazaars and shopping centres. The new capital is a superb example of good urban planning.

1. What does the passage primarily describe?

- A. The history of the two capital cities of Pakistan.
- B. The disappearance of the old capital city of Pakistan.
- C. The reasons why Islamabad became the new capital city of Pakistan.

D. The choice and development of Islamabad as the modern capital of Pakistan.

2. Why was a commission founded in 1959?

A. to overcome the drawbacks of Karachi as a capital city

B. to create a new capital city for Pakistan

C. to look into possibilities of the locations for a new capital city

D. to appoint an advisor for planning the new capital city

3. Which of the following factors was **NOT** considered when choosing the location for the new capital city?

A. the climate and the state of the existing buildings

B. transportation and the availabilities of water

C. economic issues

D. issues of national interest

4. The word **remain** in paragraph 1 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.

A. relieve

B. establish

C. continue

D. put away

5. The word **they** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. Dr Doxiadis

B. colleagues

C. locations

D. Dr Doxiadis and his colleagues

PASSAGE 4

Read the passage. Circle the best answer A, B, or C to each of the questions.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original Member Countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Brunei joined on 8 January 1984, Vietnam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999. The ASEAN Declaration states that the aims and purposes of the Association are: to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

In 2003, the ASEAN Leaders resolved that an ASEAN Community shall be established comprising three pillars, namely, ASEAN Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.

The ASEAN Vision 2020, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders on the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN, agreed on a shared vision of ASEAN as a concert of Southeast Asian nations, outward looking, living in peace, stability and prosperity, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies.

ASEAN Member Countries have adopted the following fundamental principles in their relations with one another, as contained in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC):

- mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, and national identity of all nations;
- the right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion;
- non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;
- settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful manner;
- renunciation of the threat or use of force; and
- effective cooperation among themselves.

1. According to the text, which nation is the last member to join The Association of Southeast Asian Nations up to now.

A. Vietnam

B. The Philippines

C. Brunei

D. Cambodia

2. The ASEAN Declaration is about _____.

A. the cultures of all the members of the organization

B. the development of all countries all over the world

C. the aims and purposes of the organization

D. the laws of the members of the organization

3. The third paragraph is about _____.

A. living in peace, stability and prosperity

B. The ASEAN Vision 2020

C. the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN

D. the ASEAN Leaders

4. The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia _____.

A. is not accepted by ASEAN Member Countries

B. consists of fundamental principles in the relations of ASEAN Member Countries

- C. is disapproved by ASEAN Member Countries
 - D. has two principles
5. Which principle does not belong to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia?
- A. interference in the internal affairs of member countries**
 - B. effective cooperation
 - C. mutual respect
 - D. peaceful manner

PASSAGE 5

Read the passage. Circle the best answer A, B, or C to each of the questions.

The greenhouse effect is always reported as being a negative consequence of current human lifestyle practices. However there certainly have been numerous suggestions of positive consequences of the greenhouse effect.

A slight temperature increase in some of the colder parts of the world may improve conditions for agriculture and changing rainfall patterns may favor some species over others. However, they do not balance with overall negative impacts. The social, economic and ecological disorders brought about by such climatic changes worldwide are projected to greatly outweigh regional benefits.

The impacts of global warming and climate change could become a source of increased tension between nations and regions. While the developed, industrialized world is responsible for 75% of all CO₂ emissions, these impacts will most likely hit hardest upon the poorer, underdeveloped parts of the world. For example, as sea levels rise countries like Bangladesh will suffer much more from the loss of valuable and populated lands than European or North American countries, even though they have emitted only a **tiny** fraction of the greenhouse gases.

The effect of drowning coastlines could lead to hundreds of millions of climate refugees. Where will these refugees go? How will they be cared for? Undoubtedly, such a disaster will seriously worsen the already critical refugee problem in the world. A severe disorder of the world's food supplies through floods, droughts, crop failures and diseases brought about by climate change would lead to famines, wars and civil disorder in many countries.

1. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Greenhouse effect brings us more benefits than negative impacts.
 - B. Greenhouse effect brings us more negative impacts than benefits.**
 - C. Current reports on the greenhouse effect are not accurate.
 - D. Reports should focus on suggestions of positions consequences of the greenhouse effect.

(chú ý đoạn 2, câu "they do not balance with overall negative impacts")

2. Which of the following will suffer most from the impacts of climate change?
- A. The developed countries
 - B. The developing countries**
 - C. The countries with valuable and populated lands
 - D. European or North American countries

(chú ý đoạn 3, câu "these impacts will most likely hit hardest upon the poorer, underdeveloped parts of the world.")

3. Why will there be an increased tension between countries?
- A. The developed countries are a source of disasters upon the underdeveloped countries.**
 - B. The developed countries head lots of climate refugees to the underdeveloped countries.
 - C. The developed countries will suffer more than the underdeveloped countries.
 - D. The European or North American countries will lose more valuable and populated lands.

(chú ý đoạn 3, câu "The impacts of global warming and climate change could become a source of increased tension between nations and regions. While the developed, industrialized world is responsible for 75% of all CO₂ ...")

4. The word "**tiny**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. large
 - B. small**
 - C. much
 - D. considerable

(từ "tiny", gần nghĩa với từ "small", mang nghĩa rất nhỏ)

5. According to the passage, climate change will result in all of the following EXCEPT ____.
- A. coastline disorder**
 - B. refugee problem
 - C. famine
 - D. crop failure

(chú ý đoạn cuối, câu “A severe disorder of the world's food supplies ... lead to famines, wars and civil disorder in many countries.”)

PASSAGE 6

Read the passage. Circle the best answer A, B, or C to each of the questions.

Carbon footprint is one of the main contributors to global warming. As mentioned in the media, members of the public are widely advised to reduce their carbon footprint and the specific steps to cut it down can be followed easily.

First, carbon dioxide is largely emitted from fossil fuel combustion in transportation, so people can shift away from petrol used cars to eco-friendly vehicles running on electricity or clean ethanol. Driving less is another way to lessen a significant amount of exhaust fumes. It's encouraged to ride electric bikes to work for short distances and take a train or a bus for long journeys. Second, lowering energy waste at home can make a big difference. Considering household appliances like lights or TVs, when **they** are not in use, homeowners should switch off them and better to remove their plugs from the sockets to save more energy. According to a report, homeowners can save between \$100 and \$200 each year by doing so. In addition, it's wasteful to set your fridge and freezer temperatures lower than necessary, staying between 35° and 38°F to keep fresh food and 0 degrees for freezers. Last but not least, about 268 million tons of trash a year is produced by the U.S. Reducing energy consumption by recycling, therefore, can help slash greenhouse gas emissions substantially. Besides, shoppers should take reusable bags or canvas to the stores and avoid single-use containers.

In short, through these simple tips and concerted efforts, this environmental issue is no longer pressing.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Easy ways to reduce the negative impacts of global warming.
- B. Carbon emissions originating from the households.
- C. Intelligent ways to consume environmentally friendly products.

D. Certain tips to lower people's carbon footprint.

2. What does the word **they** in line 11 mean?

- A. Sockets.
- B. Homeowners.
- C. Household appliances*
- D. Sources of energy.

3. According to the passage, why should people choose to use more green vehicles?

A. To contribute to the reduction in exhaust fumes.

- B. To help reduce traffic congestion in the rush hour.
- C. To lower the cost of energy.
- D. To ensure their safety when travelling for long distances.

4. Which of the following statements is **NOT** given in the passage?

- A. The ideal temperatures to keep food fresh in the fridge.
- B. The number of trash generated by Americans.
- C. The prices of reusable bags or bottles.*
- D. The amount of money people can save when turning off household appliances.

5. Which of the following is **TRUE** about the passage?

- A. The public isn't responsible for reducing their environmental impact.
- B. Driving less means getting rid of all the petrol cars.
- C. Customers had better buy products made from plastic materials.
- D. Unplugging the TV after watching programmes can help you put aside more money*