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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.

Our lives are full of cardboard. The packaging of certain things we buy, from food products to electrical goods, is made of cardboard. In the UK, over 8 million tons of **the stuff** is produced every year just for packaging. It makes the things we buy more expensive, too. On average, 16% of the money we spend on a product is for the packaging. And where does the packaging usually end up? In the bin, of course, but hopefully that's the recycling bin not the rubbish bin!

Recycling cardboard is much more efficient than producing it in the first place. It takes 24% less energy and produces 50% less sulphur dioxide to recycle it. Recycled cardboard has some remarkable uses, too. Obviously, **it ends up as packaging again**, but it is also used as a building material. It isn't as expensive as traditional materials and it is often more accessible. Some **innovative** and environmentally friendly **designers are actually using it to make furniture and buildings**.

One such person is Japanese architect Shigeru Ban, who designed wonderful emergency shelters made of cardboard tubes. The first people to use these were the survivors of the appalling earthquake in Kobe, Japan, in 1995. Since then, they have **been used in other places around the world after terrible natural disasters**. Perhaps Ban's most outstanding design is his cardboard cathedral in Christchurch, New Zealand. His modern, eco-friendly cathedral for up to 700 people is a temporary replacement for the ancient cathedral that was damaged in the earthquake in February 2011.

(Adapted from "Achievers B1" by Helen Halliwell)

Question 31: Which could be the best title of the passage?

- A. Cardboard – A Traditional Building Material
- B. The Future of Packaging in the UK
- C. Japanese Modern Architecture
- D. A Building Material for the Future**

Question 32: The phrase "**the stuff**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. food products
- B. cardboard**
- C. packaging
- D. electrical goods

Question 33: The word "**innovative**" in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

- A. using new ways of doing something**
- B. travelling around the world
- C. being friendly to the environment
- D. becoming interested in mending something

Question 34: According to the passage, recycled cardboard can be used for _____.

- A. packaging**
- B. creating energy
- C. producing sulphur dioxide
- D. making rubbish bins

Question 35: Which of the following is TRUE about cardboard buildings as stated in the passage?

- A. They were constructed in Japan and New Zealand only.
- B. They can serve as permanent homes for people.
- C. They are shelters for people after natural disasters.**
- D. They can house just a small number of people.

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.

What was, just a few days ago, the object of eager speculation among British children has become a reality. Schools are shut. For an unspecified period, learning will take place at home, except for a minority of pupils who are **deemed** to be vulnerable, or whose parents are key workers. Closing schools was a necessary step that should have been taken sooner, as it was in other countries. Across the world, school is part of the rhythm of life – for parents and teachers as well as pupils. Because of coronavirus, an estimated 800 million children globally are now having their education interrupted.

Some may welcome this, at least at first. **Nobody wants to catch Covid-19, or be responsible for spreading it.** With British schooling in preparation for primary school SATs, GCSEs and A-levels, **lessons can be more like drills than investigations.** Some parents have already begun sharing plans (and jokes) about homeschooling. **However, most parents will feel less well equipped to teach older children.**

The social impact of being separated from peers also varies for different age groups. Almost all children, including some who find school difficult, benefit from the social experiences that it offers. But for teenagers, whose emotional development requires **them** to become more separate from their parents and carers, being forced back into the family nest carries particular stresses.

But economic inequality will be the biggest variable between the experiences of British children over the next few months. **In any society, school is a leveller. When they are there, pupils share the same spaces, lessons, menus and teachers.** At home, **children of well-off parents invariably** live in bigger houses, are more likely to have their own bedrooms, two parents rather than one to support them, and better access to technology as well as books and other learning resources, and food.

We must do our best over the coming months, and no one should begrudge those who are looking forward to lessons or weekday lunches with their children. But during this particular period, the government should do everything in its power to ensure that more vulnerable children and families do not lose out. When things get back to normal, anyone who have fallen behind must be helped to catch up.

(Adapted from www.theguardian.com)

Question 36: Which is the most suitable title for the passage?

- A. Life without School: Not a Level Playing Field**
- B. Homeschooling: You've Missed the Boat
- C. Life at School: No Pain No Gain
- D. In Praise Of Homeschooling

Question 37: The word "**deemed**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. considered**
- B. persuaded
- C. affected
- D. chosen

Question 38: According to paragraph 2, why does the idea of school closure seem appealing at first?

- A. Because lessons at school have become unnecessary
- B. Because most students haven't been well-prepared for the coming exams
- C. Because parents hope to have more time with their children
- D. Because people are unwilling to put their well-being at risk**

Question 39: The word "**them**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. teenagers**
- B. experiences
- C. carers
- D. stresses

Question 40: The word "**invariably**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. certainly**
- B. changeably
- C. doubtfully
- D. variously

Question 41: According to the passage, which of the following would **best facilitate homeschooling**?

- A. Families' wealth**
- B. Teenagers' separation from peers
- C. Teachers' expertise
- D. Parents' working experience

Question 42: Which statement is TRUE, according to the passage?

- A. British schools are considering closure on account of Covid-19.
- B. Children whose parents work in important industries are more vulnerable.
- C. In any particular school, children have equal access to learning resources.**
- D. Modern parents believe they are in a good position to teach their offspring.

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: Tom and Jerry are one of my son's favourite cartoons.

- A**
- B
- C
- D

Question 44: Doing regular exercise can keep you in shape, improve your health, and reducing stress.

- A
- B
- C
- D**

Question 45: TikTok, a very entertained application, has become popular with the young recently.

- 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: Jane is less sociable than her sister.

- A. Jane's sister is not as sociable as she is. B. Jane's sister is less sociable than she is.
C. Jane is more sociable than her sister. **D. Jane is not as sociable as her sister.**

Question 47: "I went out with my friends last night," Tim said.

- A. Tim said that I would go out with his friends last night.
B. Tim said that he went out with my friends the previous night.
C. Tim said that he had gone out with his friends the previous night.
D. Tim said that I had gone out with his friends last night.

Question 48: Perhaps we will be late for the meeting.

- A. We must get to the meeting on time. B. We should get to the meeting on time.
C. We needn't get to the meeting on time. **D. We may not get to the meeting on time.**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: You can use my car. Make sure you bring it back by 7 p.m.

- A. You can use my car unless you bring it back by 7 p.m.
B. You can't use my car if you bring it back by 7 p.m.
C. You can't use my car in case you forget to bring it back by 7 p.m.
D. You can use my car provided you bring it back by 7 p.m.

Question 50: The #Trashtag Challenge has had a great influence on people around the world. They have started to clean up their nearby polluted areas.

A. So influential is the #Trashtag Challenge that people around the world have started to clean up their nearby polluted areas.

B. Only if the #Trashtag Challenge greatly influenced people around the world would they start cleaning up their nearby polluted areas.

C. Not until people around the world had started cleaning up their nearby polluted areas did the #Trashtag Challenge greatly influence them.

D. But for the great influence of the #Trashtag Challenge, people around the world would have started cleaning their nearby polluted areas.

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