

**I. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM**

Đề/câu	101	202	303	404
1	C	B	A	C
2	A	A	B	A
3	B	D	D	A
4	C	A	D	A
5	D	C	A	A
6	A	D	D	B
7	A	C	C	B
8	B	C	C	A
9	C	C	A	A
10	C	A	B	A
11	C	B	C	A
12	C	B	D	B
13	B	D	D	C
14	B	C	C	D
15	D	C	D	D
16	B	B	B	C
17	D	A	D	A
18	B	B	B	A
19	B	A	D	B
20	A	A	D	B
21	C	C	D	A
22	C	C	A	C
23	D	C	C	D
24	B	C	C	C
25	C	A	A	B
26	B	C	B	D
27	C	D	A	C
28	D	C	C	A
29	B	A	D	C
30	C	A	A	C

**II. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN** (*Học sinh làm bài vào giấy thi*)

**Part 1: Write the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentences (1,0 pt)**

- Effective **treatment** of dengue fever primarily focuses on supportive care. TREAT
- Older generations who have **experienced** many difficulties can give us valuable life lessons. EXPERIENCE
- Innovations in infrastructure are essential to creating more **liveable/ livable** cities. LIVE
- Gen Zers are very **creative** as they always come up with new ideas and things. CREATE
- By doing these exercise **repetitively**, the brain learns to function better. REPETITIVE

**Part 2: Complete the sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same (1,0 pt)**

- It is unnecessary to bring your cell phone with you at any time. (*Use modal verb*)  
→ You don't **have to/need to bring your cell phone with you at any time.**
- It is a good thing that we recycle waste after typhoon Yagi. (*Use modal verb*)

→ We **should/ had better/ ought to recycle waste after typhoon Yagi.**

3. Consuming alcohol while driving is against the rules. (*Use modal verb*)

→ Drivers **mustn't consume alcohol** while driving.

4. How long have you practised Pilates?

→ When did you **start/ begin practising/ to practise Pilates?**

5. He quit smoking in 2020.

→ He hasn't **smoked since 2020.**

## KEY LISTENING

### Part 1:

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. A

### *Tapescript:*

Aiste: Hello, Christophe. So what is summer like in Belgium?

Christophe: Well, at first I would like to answer you that summer is much more better than wintertime in Belgium because there is more sunshine, and the days are longer so there is more sunlight during the day, but actually we also have a lot of rain during summer in Belgium, so people are really upset about it, and I think many people also feel really bad about that because there is rain again.

Aiste: Oh, it sounds like it's raining all year long in Belgium. Which season is actually the nicest one?

Christophe: Well, it's true. Belgium is not a country that you should visit because of the weather because the weather is not really that nice in Belgium.

Aiste: So what is actually there to be visited?

Christophe: In summer, it's actually nice to visit Belgium because there are a lot of music festivals. We even have one of the biggest and most famous music festivals in the world, where a lot of famous artists come to sing and a lot of people visit the festival, like over 50,000 people on one day. It's really huge.

Aiste: Do you often go to that festival?

Christophe: I went to that festival when I was younger, but right now I stopped going there. It's too crowded for me. Too many people. Once you get older, then you don't like that anymore. You like to go to more quiet places and smaller festivals. What about you? How is summer like in Lithuania? Is it as cold as in wintertime?

Aiste: Oh, no, it is not very cold. Actually in summer we have plus 30, so it means from winter there's almost 60 degrees change to summer. Further, people are very happy because after the winter and after a very dark period when sun comes out, they feel like they can take just a holiday and everybody has to stop working. Everybody's really happy with the sun getting out of the sky, and it is very popular, especially in July and August. The people take holiday and go to the seaside and spend their time with their families together while swimming and enjoying the sun at the beach, and I really like summer. I think Lithuania looks wonderful in summer, and anybody who goes to Lithuania should visit it only in summer because otherwise you'll won't bring a very good impression out of it.

### Part 2:

6. attitudes (thiếu "s" -0.1)
7. conflict
8. traditional
9. issues (thiếu "s" -0.1)
10. learn

### *Tapescript:*

The generation gap refers to the differences in values, attitudes, and behaviors between older and younger generations, often leading to misunderstandings and conflict. This gap manifests in various areas, including technology, work ethics, communication styles, and social norms. Older generations may emphasize stability, hard work, and traditional values, while younger generations often prioritize flexibility, innovation, and work-life balance. Rapid technological advancements have also widened this divide, with younger people embracing new technologies more readily than their older counterparts. Additionally, shifting views on issues like gender roles, diversity, and environmental sustainability can

cause friction between generations with differing perspectives. However, the generation gap can be bridged through open communication, empathy, and mutual respect. By understanding each other's viewpoints, both generations can learn from one another, fostering a more inclusive and harmonious society. Embracing these differences can lead to collaboration and innovation across generational lines.