Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought many changes to the lives of **(1)** _____ families across the globe. One positive outcome has **(2)** _____ from the crisis: more families started cooking at home regularly. As COVID restrictions confined individuals to their households, the kitchen became a hub **(3)** _____ brought families together. **(4)** _____, the pandemic also presented new challenges for children. The restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic greatly reduced opportunities for children to engage in physical activity and outdoor play.

The lessons we have learned from the COVID-19 pandemic **(5)** _____ the importance of implementing effective policies to encourage physical activity and protect the health and well-being of families.

(Adapted from *https://www.who.int/*)

Question 1. A. each   **B.** many   **C.** much   **D.** another
Question 2. A. occurred   **B.** remained   **C.** emerged   **D.** sustained
Question 3. A. where   **B.** whose   **C.** who   **D.** that
Question 4. A. Therefore   **B.** For instance **C.** However   **D.** In addition
Question 5. A. undermine   **B.** underscore   **C.** underpin   **D.** undergo

Read the following passage about using technology to combat crime and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 6 to 13.

Crime prevention software called PredPol helps the police predict where crimes are likely to occur. The software analyses years of data on the location, time and nature of crimes committed and predicts where and when crime is most likely to occur in the future.

Police officers receive this information on the computers in their cars and they then spend more time in these areas. As a result, the increased police **presence** in these neighbourhoods has cut crime significantly. Crime figures for one area of Los Angeles, USA, were reduced by 12% in 2011 when police officers used crime prediction software. In the same year, burglaries were cut by 26% in Manchester, UK, using the same methods.

As well as software that predicts crime, companies are also developing technology that will help police patrols catch criminals before **they** can leave town. By combining information such as the places where crimes frequently take place with the routes that allow the fastest escape, computers will direct patrols to where they can **arrest** criminals.

However, although the makers of this technology claim it will help reduce crime rates, some people are not so sure. Not all crime is reported and if the police just focus on the neighbourhoods where most crime occurs, they will neglect others. Some experts claim that if police officers just pay attention to the information that has been stored in their devices, crime rates could actually rise in some areas.

(Adapted from *Solutions*)

Question 6. According to paragraph 1, what can PredPol NOT do?

A. Study the nature of crimes committed

B. Predict where and when crime is likely to happen

C. Analyse the location and time of crimes

D. Research the future of crime prevention

Question 7. The word **presence** in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.
A. appearance   **B.** absence   **C.** existence   **D.** conflict

Question 8. The word **they** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. criminals   **B.** crimes   **C.** police patrols   **D.** companies

Question 9. The word **arrest** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. maintain   **B.** control   **C.** catch   **D.** charge

Question 10. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?
A. While developers of this technology assert it will aid in lowering crime rates, others remain unconvinced.
B. The technology creators believe it could improve safety, though some think it will be ineffective.
C. According to those who made this technology, it could prevent crime, but it may not be used for other purposes.
D. Makers of this technology argue it will assist police, although people think it will instead increase crime rates.

Question 11. All of the following are not true according to the passage EXCEPT that _____.

A. opinions are divided on the effectiveness of crime prevention technology

B. police patrols frequently neglect certain areas when relying on PredPol

C. the use crime prevention technology enables the police to arrest criminals with ease

D. despite increased police presence, crime rates have risen in several regions

Question 12. In which paragraph does the author mention a contrast relationship?

A. Paragraph 1　　　　**B.** Paragraph 2　　　　**C.** Paragraph 3　　　　**D.** Paragraph 4

Question 13. In which paragraph does the author discuss factual statistics to show how effective a method was?

A. Paragraph 1　　　　**B.** Paragraph 2　　　　**C.** Paragraph 3　　　　**D.** Paragraph 4

Read the following passage about the danger of taking selfies and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 14 to 21.

　　Twenty-seven-year-old Edgar Garay was killed after he fell from a cliff in Puerto Rico last Sunday while attempting to film a social media video for TikTok. He is sadly among the latest people to be killed while trying to stage a perfect photo or video.

　　A 2018 study conducted by Indian researchers found that 259 people had died between 2011 and 2017 while trying to take "extreme selfies" with their phones. There were likely plenty of cases of people dying while trying to take the perfect photo prior to the days of camera phones and social media, but the problem does seem to be **worsening**.

　　The ability to take photos and videos so easily is notable. **It used to be that those idealised photos in magazines were taken only by professionals**. Now everyone can try to do it – and some learn that it isn't as easy as it seems, and that too could contribute to the accidents as individuals may pay more attention to the photo taking or video filming than **their** safety.

Everyone is now a content producer and creator, so when you post something that gets a lot of attention, it becomes a reward. Tragically that reward can cost lives. Social media platforms may **crack down on** dangerous challenges but can do little to stop this type of dangerous activity.

(Adapted from *https://www.forbes.com/*)

Question 14. According to paragraph 1, Edgar Garay died while _____.

A. trying to film a video for his TikTok

B. attempting to make his video go viral

C. staging a perfect photo for his friend

D. posting a video about a cliff on social media

Question 15. The word **worsening** in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

A. growing　　　　**B.** declining　　　　**C.** thrilling　　　　**D.** improving

Question 16. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

A. Previously, only a few professionals took those idealised photos seen in magazines.

B. In the past, anyone could take the idealised photos that appeared in magazines.

C. Idealised photos in magazines were once limited to professional photographers.

D. It used to be that the idealised photos in magazines were mostly created by amateurs.

Question 17. The word **their** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. professionals　　　　**B.** magazines　　　　**C.** accidents　　　　**D.** individuals

Question 18. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. The number of fatalities caused by extreme selfies rose dramatically between 2011 and 2017.

B. In earlier years, the incidence of fatalities linked to taking perfect photos was lower.

C. Social media platforms have not implemented measures to address dangerous challenges.

D. As smartphones have become widespread, it is now relatively easy to capture perfect photos or videos.

Question 19. The phrase **crack down on** in paragraph 4 mostly means _____.

A. continue　　　　**B.** prevent　　　　**C.** delay　　　　**D.** develop

Question 20. In which paragraph does the author mention a contrast relationship?

A. Paragraph 1　　　　**B.** Paragraph 2　　　　**C.** Paragraph 3　　　　**D.** Paragraph 4

Question 21. In which paragraph does the author raise a concern?

A. Paragraph 1　　　　**B.** Paragraph 2　　　　**C.** Paragraph 3　　　　**D.** Paragraph 4

BẢNG TỪ VỰNG				
STT	Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa

1	outcome	n	/ˈaʊt.kʌm/	kết quả
2	crisis	n	/ˈkraɪ.sɪs/	khủng hoảng
3	restriction	n	/rɪˈstrɪk.ʃən/	sự hạn chế
4	confine	v	/kənˈfaɪn/	giới hạn, giam giữ
5	individual	n	/ˌɪn.dɪˈvɪdʒ.u.əl/	cá nhân
6	household	n	/ˈhaʊs.həʊld/	hộ gia đình
7	hub	n	/hʌb/	trung tâm
8	challenge	n	/ˈtʃæl.ɪndʒ/	thách thức
9	impose	v	/ɪmˈpəʊz/	áp đặt
10	reduce	v	/rɪˈduːs/	giảm bớt
11	opportunity	n	/ˌɒp.əˈtʃuː.nə.ti/	cơ hội
12	engage	v	/ɪnˈɡeɪdʒ/	tham gia, thu hút
13	physical	adj	/ˈfɪz.ɪ.kəl/	thể chất
14	implement	v	/ˈɪm.plɪ.ment/	thực hiện
15	effective	adj	/ɪˈfek.tɪv/	hiệu quả
16	policy	n	/ˈpɒl.ə.si/	chính sách
17	well-being	n	/ˌwelˈbiː.ɪŋ/	phúc lợi, hạnh phúc
18	predict	v	/prɪˈdɪkt/	dự đoán
19	crime	n	/kraɪm/	tội phạm
20	criminal	n	/ˈkrɪm.ɪ.nəl/	tội nhân
21	software	n	/ˈsɒft.weər/	phần mềm
22	analyse / analyze	v	/ˈæn.əl.aɪz/	phân tích
23	prevention	n	/prɪˈven.ʃən/	sự ngăn ngừa
24	police officer	n	/pəˈliːs ˈɒf.ɪ.sər/	sĩ quan cảnh sát
25	pandemic	n	/pænˈdem.ɪk/	đại dịch
26	neighbourhood/ neighborhood	n	/ˈneɪ.bə.hʊd/	khu vực lân cận, hàng xóm
27	significantly	adv	/sɪɡˈnɪf.ɪ.kənt.li/	một cách đáng kể
28	patrol	n	/pəˈtrəʊl/	tuần tra
29	frequently	adv	/ˈfriː.kwənt.li/	thường xuyên
30	arrest	v	/əˈrest/	bắt giữ
31	neglect	v	/nɪˈɡlekt/	bỏ bê, sao nhãng
32	attention	n	/əˈten.ʃən/	sự chú ý

33	store	v	/stɔːr/	lưu trữ, cất giữ
34	device	n	/dɪˈvaɪs/	thiết bị
35	report	v	/rɪˈpɔːrt/	báo cáo
36	occur	v	/əˈkɜː/	xảy ra
37	combine	v	/kəmˈbaɪn/	kết hợp
38	escape	v	/ɪˈskeɪp/	thoát khỏi
39	direct	v	/daɪˈrekt/	hướng dẫn, chỉ dẫn
40	route	n	/ruːt/	tuyến đường
41	expert	n	/ˈek.spɜːrt/	chuyên gia
42	cliff	n	/klɪf/	vách đá
43	researcher	n	/ˈriːsɜːtʃər/	nhà nghiên cứu
44	extreme	adj	/ɪkˈstriːm/	cực đoan, cực kỳ
45	professional	adj/n	/prəˈfeʃ.ən.əl/	chuyên nghiệp, chuyên gia
46	amateur	n/adj	/ˈæm.ə.tər/	nghiệp dư
47	idealise	v	/aɪˈdiː..ə.laɪz/	lý tưởng hóa
48	accident	n	/ˈæk.sɪ.dənt/	tai nạn
49	worsen	v	/ˈwɜː.sən/	tồi tệ hơn
50	attempt	v	/əˈtempt/	cố gắng
51	tragically	adv	/ˈtrædʒ.ɪ.kəl.i/	một cách bi thảm
52	reward	n	/rɪˈwɔːrd/	phần thưởng
53	creator	n	/kriˈeɪ.tər/	người sáng tạo
54	platform	n	/ˈplæt.fɔːrm/	nền tảng
55	contribution	n	/ˌkɒn.trɪˈbjuː.ʃən/	sự đóng góp
56	thrilling	adj	/ˈθrɪl.ɪŋ/	hồi hộp, thú vị
57	decline	v/n	/dɪˈklaɪn/	giảm, suy giảm
58	previously	adv	/ˈpriː.vi.əs.li/	trước đây
59	widespread	adj	/ˌwaɪdˈspred/	lan rộng, phổ biến
60	dramatic	adj	/drəˈmæt.ɪk/	kịch tính, đột ngột
61	incidence	n	/ˈɪn.sɪ.dəns/	tần suất xảy ra
62	fatality	n	/fəˈtæl.ə.ti/	cái chết
63	during	prep	/ˈdjʊə.rɪŋ/	trong suốt
64	outdoor	adj	/ˈaʊt.dɔːr/	ngoài trời

65	importance	n	/ɪmˈpɔːr.təns/	tầm quan trọng
66	protect	v	/prəˈtekt/	bảo vệ
67	preserve	v	/prɪˈzɜː.v/	bảo tồn, giữ gìn
68	conserve	v	/kənˈsɜː.v/	bảo vệ, bảo tồn
69	remain	v	/rɪˈmeɪn/	vẫn, giữ được
70	sustain	v	/səˈsteɪn/	duy trì
71	sustainable	adj	/səˈsteɪ.nə.bəl/	bền vững
72	undermine	v	/ˌʌndəˈmaɪn/	làm suy yếu, hủy hoại
73	underpin	v	/ˌʌndəˈpɪn/	củng cố, làm nền tảng
74	undergo	v	/ˌʌndəˈɡəʊ/	trải qua
75	underscore	v	/ˌʌndəˈskɔː/	nhấn mạnh
76	burglary	n	/ˈbɜːɡləri/	vụ trộm
77	method	n	/ˈmeθ.əd/	phương pháp
78	maker	n	/ˈmeɪ.kə/	nhà sản xuất
79	rate	n	/reɪt/	tỉ lệ
80	claim	v	/kleɪm/	tuyên bố
81	location	n	/ləʊˈkeɪ.ʃən/	địa điểm
82	absence	n	/ˈæb.səns/	sự vắng mặt
83	existence	n	/ɪɡˈzɪs.təns/	sự tồn tại
84	conflict	n	/ˈkɑːn.flɪkt/	xung đột
85	appearance	n	/əˈpɪə.rəns/	sự xuất hiện, diện mạo
86	charge	v/n	/tʃɑːrdʒ/	tính phí, buộc tội
87	maintain	v	/meɪnˈteɪn/	duy trì
88	aid	v/n	/eɪd/	hỗ trợ, trợ giúp
89	unconvinced	adj	/ˌʌn.kənˈvɪnst/	không bị thuyết phục
90	convincing	adj	/kənˈvɪn.sɪŋ/	thuyết phục
91	purpose	n	/ˈpɜː.pəs/	mục đích
92	pursuit	n	/pəˈsjuːt/	sự theo đuổi, mưu cầu
93	assist	v	/əˈsɪst/	giúp đỡ, hỗ trợ
94	insist	v	/ɪnˈsɪst/	khăng, nhấn mạnh
95	enable	v	/ɪˈneɪ.bəl/	cho phép, làm cho có thể
96	statistics	n	/stəˈtɪs.tɪks/	thống kê

97	social media	n	/ˌsəʊ.ʃəl ˈmiː.di.ə/	mạng xã hội
98	stage	v	/steɪdʒ/	dàn dựng, tổ chức
99	limited	adj	/ˈlɪm.ɪ.tɪd/	hạn chế, có giới hạn
100	relatively	adv	/ˈrel.ə.tɪv.li/	tương đối
101	capture	v	/ˈkæp.tʃə/	bắt giữ, chụp lại
102	address	v	/əˈdres/	giải quyết, xử lý
103	selfie	n	/ˈsel.fiː/	ảnh tự chụp
104	encourage	v	/ɪnˈkɜː.rɪdʒ/	khuyến khích
105	activity	n	/ækˈtɪv.ə.ti/	hoạt động

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC		
STT	**Cấu trúc**	**Nghĩa**
1	bring change to something	mang lại sự thay đổi cho cái gì
2	present a challenge to	đặt ra thách thức cho
3	bring someone together	mang mọi người lại gần nhau hơn
4	commit crime	phạm tội
5	pay attention to	chú ý đến
6	focus on	tập trung vào
7	attempt to do something	cố gắng làm điều gì
8	prior to	trước khi
9	take place	diễn ra
10	take a photo	chụp ảnh
11	contribute to	đóng góp
12	crack down on	trấn áp, xử lý nghiêm
13	rely on	dựa vào, phụ thuộc vào