

GIẢI CHI TIẾT ĐỀ KHẢO SÁT CHẤT LƯỢNG LỚP 12 TẠI HÀ NỘI MÔN TIẾNG ANH

SECTION A (8,0 points)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from these other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. <u>a</u> ward /ə'wɔ:d/	B. <u>a</u> wful /'ɔ:fl/	C. <u>a</u> head /ə'hed/	D. <u>a</u> gainst /ə'genst/
2. A. <u>h</u> ealthy /'helθi/	B. <u>br</u> eathe /bri:ð/	C. <u>w</u> eather /'weðə(r)/	D. <u>a</u> though /ɔ:l'dəu/

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from these other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. <u>d</u> istracti <u>o</u> n	B. <u>e</u> conomist	C. <u>a</u> ssign <u>m</u> ent	D. <u>c</u> oncentr <u>a</u> te
/dɪ'strækʃn/	/ɪ'kɒnə'mɪst/	/ə'saɪnmənt/	/'kɒnsntreɪt/
4. <u>s</u> cientific	B. <u>r</u> eviewer	C. <u>a</u> dvantag <u>e</u>	D. <u>i</u> maginary
/,saɪən'tɪfɪk/	/rɪ'vju:ə(r)/	/əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	/ɪ'mædʒɪnəri/
5. A. <u>g</u> lobalization	B. <u>m</u> ultinational	C. <u>i</u> nternational	D. <u>i</u> ntellect <u>u</u> al
/,gləʊbəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/	/,mʌlti'næʃnəl/	/,ɪntə'næʃnəl/	/,ɪntə'lektʃuəl/

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6. Peter try to avoid _____ the teacher's questions.

A. answered	B. answers	C. to answer	D. answering
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Avoid + V-ing: tránh làm gì

7. _____ rain or snow, there are always more than fifty thousand fans at the football games.

A. Despite	B. In spite	C. Despite of	D. Although
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Despite + N/ V-ing: mặc dù...

8. It is a _____ .

A. blue sleeping polyester bag	B. sleeping polyester blue bag
C. blue polyester sleeping bag	D. sleeping blue polyester bag

Trật tự tính từ: Blue (colour) + polyester (material) + sleeping (purpose)

9. Sorry, I can't join the picnic. I'm busy. _____, I don't have any money after buying these stuff.

A. So	B. However	C. Besides	D. Although
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Besides, S + V: Bên cạnh đó/ Thêm nữa là...

“Xin lỗi tớ không thể tham gia buổi dã ngoại. Tớ bận. Thêm nữa là tớ không có tiền sau khi đã mua tất cả những thứ này”

10. “Would you like to come to my house for dinner tonight?” - “_____.”

A. You're welcome	B. No, I wouldn't	C. No, I don't	D. Thanks. I'd love to
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“Would you like to V...?” là dạng câu mời lịch sự → câu phản hồi phải là “Thanks. I'd love to” để chứng tỏ sự lịch sự.

You're welcome: dùng để đáp lại 1 lời cảm ơn của ai đó vì mình đã giúp họ.

No, I wouldn't: đây không phải là câu từ chối phù hợp cho câu mời bắt đầu bằng “would you like...”

11. There was no one else at the box office. Mary _____ in a queue.

A. needn't wait	B. didn't need to wait	C. doesn't need to wait	D. needn't to wait
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Need to V (need là động từ thường trong trường hợp này): cần làm gì

Có “was” ở trước → ngữ cảnh quá khứ → cần trợ động từ didn't

12. Before you start applying for any job, you must be absolutely sure you have the right _____.

A. qualities	B. qualifications	C. qualifying	D. qualifiers
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qualifications [countable, usually plural] (British English) an exam that you have passed or a course of study that you have successfully completed = chứng chỉ vượt qua các kì thi

“Trước khi anh bắt đầu nộp đơn ứng tuyển cho bất kì công việc gì, anh phải chắc chắn hoàn toàn rằng anh có những chứng chỉ/ bằng cấp phù hợp”

13. This new model not only saves time but also _____ by operating on two batteries instead of four.

A. save energy	B. saves energy	C. to save energy	D. saving energy
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Not only A but also B: không những A mà còn B với điều kiện song song: A và B phải đồng dạng, đồng từ loại → A là “saves time” thì B phải là “saves energy”

14. A new school _____. They hope to finish building it next month.

A. was built	B. has been built	C. is built	D. is being built
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Vì có câu sau “Họ hi vọng sẽ hoàn tất việc xây nó tháng tới” tức là nó chưa được xây xong/ vẫn đang được xây → dùng hiện tại tiếp diễn + bị động

15. How about taking a shower instead of _____ to save water.

A. having a bath	B. have a bath	C. to have a bath	D. had a bath
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Sau giới từ “of” dùng N/ Vi-ing

16. Linda: “Let's meet outside the library.” - Lucy: “_____”

A. Is 6.30 all alright?	B. How about meeting again?	C. Yes, let's do it.	D. I'd like to go to the library.
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Linda: “Mình sẽ gặp nhau ở bên ngoài thư viện nhé”.

Lucy: “Uh, gặp nhau bên ngoài thư viện nhé”

Câu phản hồi của câu “Let’s...” là “Yes, let’s.” hoặc “No, let’s not.” Let’s do it nghe không được tự nhiên, không giống cách người bản ngữ thường nói lắm.

Tuy vậy, “Is 6.30 all right?” thường là câu phản hồi cho câu hỏi “What time would suit you?” nên C hợp lý hơn.

17. The trouble with Frank is that he never _____ on time for a meeting.

A. turns up	B. turning up	C. to turn up	D. turn up
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Turn up = appear: xuất hiện

Chủ ngữ là He và có “never” nên động từ phải chia ở hiện tại đơn

18. Ann is very temperamental. How do you _____ her?

A. put with	B. put up with	C. put up to	D. putting up with
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Temperamental (adj) tính khí dễ nổi nóng

Put up with: to accept somebody/something that is annoying, unpleasant, etc. without complaining = chịu đựng

19. Unlike most Europeans, many Americans _____ a bowl of cereal for breakfast every day.

A. are used to eat	B. are used to eating	C. use to eat	D. used to eating
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Có “everyday” → diễn tả điều thường xuyên diễn ra → dùng cấu trúc “be used to V-ing” = quen với việc làm gì

20. I didn’t enjoy this book on how to succeed in business. It wasn’t very _____.

A. poorly written	B. good written	C. well written	D. well typed
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Hiện tượng tính từ ghép “well + past participle” = được viết hay, chất lượng

21. _____ hungry I am, I never seem to be able to finish off a whole pizza.

A. Whatever	B. Nevertheless	C. Besides	D. However
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However + adj/ adv + S + V: cho dù có ... đi chăng nữa

“Cho dù có đói thế nào đi chăng nữa, tôi dường như chẳng bao giờ có khả năng ăn hết cả một cái pizza”.

22. We shouldn’t use too many plastic bags because they are very hard to _____.

A. heat	B. melt	C. dissolve	D. soften
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Dissolve /dɪˈzɒlv/ (v) tan rã, phân hủy

Heat (n) sự nóng

Melt (v) tan chảy

Soften (v) làm cho mềm

23. It's time she _____ how to look after herself.

A. learns	B. learn	C. learnt	D. learning
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Câu giả định “đã đến lúc làm gì”: It's (high/ about) time + S + V (quá khứ)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSET meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

24. You can withdraw money from the account at anytime without penalty

A. loss	B. offense	C. demand	D. punishment
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Punishment (n) sự phạt/ trừng phạt = penalty

Loss (n) sự mất mát, mất đi

Offense (n) sự xúc phạm, sự phạm tội (tội lỗi lớn)

Demand (n) nhu cầu, sự đòi hỏi

“Bạn có thể rút tiền từ tài khoản bất kì lúc nào mà không bị phạt”

25. She was a devoted teacher. She spent most of her time teaching and teaking care of her students.

A. polite	B. dedicated	C. intelligent	D. honest
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Devoted = dedicated (adj) đầy công hiến, tận tụy

26. My elder brother failed his final exam, which depressed my parents.

A. pleased B. satisfied C. disappointed D. encouraged

Depress = disappoint (v) làm cho ai đó thất vọng

27. I came to John's party last night but I stayed there for a while before I left.

A. for a short period of time B. for a long period of time
C. for a whole night D. for relaxation

For a while = for a short period of time: một thời gian ngắn

“Tôi đã tới bữa tiệc của John tối qua nhưng tôi đã (chỉ) ở đó một lúc trước khi rời đi.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

28. A surprising percentage of the population in remote areas is illiterate.

A. able to speak fluently B. able to read and write
C. unable to read and write D. unable to speak fluently

illiterate /ɪˈlɪtərət/ not knowing how to read or write = unable to read and write → trái nghĩa là: able to read and write

29. Scientists proof that choosing a career for money will make you less efficient, happy and more selfish.

A. effective B. capable C. proficient D. ineffective

efficient /ɪˈfɪʃnt/ = effective (adj) hiệu quả → trái nghĩa là ineffective

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

What's your dream? Touring castle in Scotland? Walking on the Great Wall of China? Working to improve the lives of woman in rural Uganda? If you're thinking of studying (30) **abroad**, there's no end to the places you can go, things you can see, and subjects you can study. At many top schools such as Duke, Tufts or Brown, over a third of junior class take the opportunity to compete part of their (31) **education** outside of the United State. Even if your school doesn't have an extensive study abroad program, you can often get credit card from a different school.

Multiple benefits increase to those who spend significant (32) **time** in another country, and a significant proportion of students see the experience as an important (33) **part** of their college years. You're likely to have fun. But if you're also thinking about study abroad as a way to gain a critical career advantage to read on. You'll find that all foreign experiences are not created equal in the mind of employers.

Employers are looking for graduates who can (34) **communicate** well with others, both in person and in writing. They know the (35) **importance** of cross-culture understanding and the appreciation for different points of view. They gravitate toward students who demonstrate maturity, initiative, and (36) **creativity**. All of these assest can be demonstrated through study abroad, but it's going to be much (37) **harder** to set yourself apart if you have taken the easy route.

It's not hard to find the "easy route"; that's the one where you go with your friends to another country; all the arrangement are made for you by the school including the American-style apartment where you live with your classmates. In this scenario, it doesn't (38) **matter** which country you go to because all your classes will be in English and possibly taught even by your American professors. You'll undoubtedly have a somewhat different experience, but to do the "easy route" is to forego some of the major (39) **B-advantages** of your time away.

30. A. away B. outside **C. abroad** D. outdoor

Study (v) + abroad (adv): du học

Away (adv) thường gặp trong cụm "go away": đi vắng

Outside (n/adv/ adj/ prep): bên ngoài

Outdoor (adj) ở ngoài trời; e.g.: outdoor activities: hoạt động ngoài trời

31. **A. education** B. educating C. educator D. educations

complete their education: hoàn tất việc học/ học xong phổ thông

32. A. moment B. lifetime **C. time** D. period

Spend + time

33. A. way B. thing **C. part** D. terminal

see the experience as an important part of their college years = coi kinh nghiệm như một phần quan trọng của những năm học đại học

34. A. work **B. communicate** C. talk D. do

communicate with smb: giao tiếp với ai

35. A. relation B. link C. reason **D. impotence**

They know the (35) importance of cross-culture understanding and the appreciation for different points of view.

Họ biết về tầm quan trọng của việc lĩnh hội sự giao thoa văn hóa và...

36. A. creating B. creativity C. creation D. creative

Cấu trúc song song: A, B and C (3 từ đồng từ loại): maturity, initiative, and creativity

37. A. faster B. shorter C. harder D. quicker

but it's going to be much (37) harder to set yourself apart if you have taken the easy route
nhưng nếu bạn chọn đi con đường dễ dàng thì việc làm cho mình nổi trội/ khác biệt với mọi người sẽ trở nên
khó khăn hơn nhiều

38. A. trouble B. show C. problem D. matter

It doesn't matter...: điều gì đó là không quan trọng, không ảnh hưởng gì

39. A. waste B. advantages C. experience D. giving

vì đây là từ duy nhất đếm được số nhiều ở đây
one of the N (nhiều)

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 following questions.

Telecommuting is a form of computer communication between employees' homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is **of no consequence**. If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer from a distant site and transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in *USA Today* estimates that there are approximately 8.7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as predicted when *Business Week* published "The Portable Executive" as its cover story a few years ago. Why hasn't telecommuting become more popular?

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active resistance on the part of many managers. These **executives** claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing **them** are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager's responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often **reluctant** to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

40. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?

A. The advantages of telecommuting

B. An overview of telecommuting

C. A definition of telecommuting

D. The failure of telecommuting

“Telecommuting is a form of computer communication between employees’ homes and offices.....Why hasn’t telecommuting become more popular?...”

” - the first sentence of paragraph 1 and the last one in paragraph 1. A definition is not enough

41. How many Americans are involved in telecommuting?

A. More than predicted in *Business Week*

B. More than 8 millions

C. Fewer than estimated in *USA Today*

D. Fewer than last year

“A recent survey in *USA Today* estimates that there are **approximately 8.7 million telecommuters**”

paragraph 1.

42. The phrase “**of no consequence**” in paragraph 1 means _____

A. unimportant

B. of no good

C. of no use

D. irrelevant

“consequence=importance -> of no consequence = unimportant”

43. The author mentions all of the following as concerns of telecommuting EXCEPT _____

A. the opportunities for advancement

B. the different system of supervision

C. the lack of interaction with a group

D. the work place is in the home

“Most people feel that **they need regular interaction with a group**, and many are concerned that they will not have **the same consideration for advancement** ... Some people feel that even when **a space in their homes is set aside as a work area**...” - paragraph 3

44. The word “**executives**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____

A. telecommuters

B. managers

C. employees

D. most people

“executive(n): người quản lý, điều hành = manager”

45. The word “**them**” in paragraph 2 refers to _____

A. systems

B. telecommuters

C. executives

D. responsibilities

“... claim that supervising the **telecommuters** in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing **them** are not yet developed ...” - paragraph 2

46. The reason why telecommuting has not become popular is that the employees _____

- A. need regular interaction with their families
- B. are worried about the promotion if they are not seen at the office
- C. feel that a work area in their home is away from the office
- D. are ignorant of telecommuting

“...many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting” - paragraph 3

47. It can be referred from the passage that the author is _____

- A. a telecommuter
- B. the manager
- C. a statistician
- D. a reporter

48. The word “**reluctant**” in paragraph 3 can best be replaced by _____

- A. opposite
- B. willing
- C. hesitate
- D. typical

“reluctant(adj): do dự = hesitate”

49. When *Business Week* published “The Portable Executive”, it implied that _____

- A. Systems for managing telecommuters were not effective
- B. There was resistance on the part of many managers about telecommuting
- C. The trend for telecommuting was optimistic
- D. Most telecommuters were satisfied with their work.

“...when *Business Week* published “The Portable Executive” as its cover story a few years ago....But in addition, there has been active resistance on the part of many managers....” - the last sentence of paragraph 1 and the first sentence of paragraph 2

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underline part following that needs correcting.

50. ASEAN has actively worked to improve the socio-economic situation

A

and solve problems among theirs member countries.

B

C

D

-> its vì ở đây cần tính từ sở hữu số ít đứng trước danh từ

51. In nature, the distributive of plants is obviously related to climate.

A

B

C

D

-> distribution vì sau "the" cần danh từ

52. The World Health Organization's main activities are carrying of research

A

B

on medical development and improving international health care.

C

D

-> carrying out: thực hiện, collocation: carry out + research: thực hiện nghiên cứu

53. Many people believed that women's natural roles were as mother and wife.
A B C D

-> mothers and wives vì đang nói đến "women" (số nhiều)

54. Women are now better educate and can promote themselves much more
A B C D
easily than in the past.

-> better educated vì sau "are" cần 1 tính từ; "better" là trạng từ đang ở so sánh hơn đứng trước "educated"
là past participle = được giáo dục tốt hơn

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 following questions.

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The **distinction** between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no **bounds**. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A **chance** conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be **an integral** part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether **they** are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. **For example**, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

55. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The best school teaches a wide variety of subjects

B. Education and schooling are quite different experiences

C. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework

D. The more years students go to school, the better their education is

"The **distinction** between schooling and education implied by this remark is important."

56. The word “**distinction**” in paragraph 1 is closest meaning to _____.

- A. similarity
- B. differently
- C. difference
- D. insignificance

“*distinction(n): sự khác biệt, sự khác nhau = difference(n)*”

57. The word “**bounds**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. limits
- B. experience
- C. rules
- D. exceptions

“*bound(n): giới hạn = limit*”

58. The word “**chance**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. unplanned
- B. unusual
- C. lengthy
- D. lively

“*chance(adj): không có kế hoạch trước = unplanned*”

59. The word “**an integral**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. an equitable
- B. a profitable
- C. a pleasant
- D. an essential

“*integral (adj): cần thiết = essential*”

60. The word “**they**” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. slices of reality
- B. similar textbooks
- C. boundaries
- D. seats

“*The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government....*” - paragraph 3

61. The phrase “**For example**” in paragraph 3 introduces a sentence that gives examples of _____.

- A. similar textbooks
- B. the boundaries of classroom subjects
- C. the workings of a government
- D. the results of schooling

“*...have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that....*” - paragraph 3

62. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?

A. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.

B. Education systems need to be radically reformed.

C. Without formal education, people would remain ignorant.

D. Education involves many years of professional training.

“... before **the start of school**, and **one that should be an integral part of one's entire life**.” - the last sentence of paragraph 2.

63. The passage is organized by _____.

A. listing and discussing several educational problems

B. contrasting the meanings of two related words

C. narrating a story about excellent teacher

D. giving examples of different kinds of schools

“ **Education** is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process,... ”

64. The writer seems to agree that _____.

A. Schooling is as important than education

B. Education is not as important as schooling

C. Schooling is unlimited and more informal

D. Education is more influential than schooling

“ Education is **much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling** Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process ... ” - the first sentence and the last one of paragraph 2.

SECTION B: (2.0 points)

Part I: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

1. My brother spends two hours surfing the Internet every night.

It takes _____

It takes my brother two hours to surf the Internet every night.

2. Many people believed that success depends on hard work.

The harder _____

The harder you work, the more successful you are/ get/ become.

The harder people work, the more successful they are. (cách này không hay)

3. Although Tom was a poor student, he studied very well.

Despite _____

Despite (being) a poor student, Tom studied very well.

4. Jane asked Terry whether he would attend the meeting the following day.

Jane asked “ _____

Jane asked “Will you attend the meeting tomorrow, Terry?”

5. When the police caught him, he was climbing over the garden wall.

The police caught _____

The police caught him climbing over the garden wall. (cấu trúc: catch smb doing smt: bắt gặp ai đang làm gì)

Part II: In about 140 words, write a paragraph about your plan for this summer vacation.

- Place you will go
- Person you will go with
- Things you will do

Nguồn : Cô Nguyệt Ca



5 LỢI ÍCH CỦA HỌC TRỰC TUYẾN

- Ngồi học tại nhà với giáo viên nổi tiếng.
- Chủ động lựa chọn chương trình học phù hợp với mục tiêu và năng lực.
- Học mọi lúc, mọi nơi.
- Tiết kiệm thời gian đi lại.
- Chi phí chỉ bằng 20% so với học trực tiếp tại các trung tâm.



4 LÝ DO NÊN HỌC TẠI HOCMAI.VN

- Chương trình học được xây dựng bởi các chuyên gia giáo dục uy tín nhất.
- Đội ngũ giáo viên hàng đầu Việt Nam.
- Thành tích ấn tượng nhất: đã có hơn 300 thủ khoa, á khoa và hơn 10.000 tân sinh viên.
- Cam kết tư vấn học tập trong suốt quá trình học.



CÁC CHƯƠNG TRÌNH HỌC CÓ THỂ HỮU ÍCH CHO BẠN

**KHÓA
CƠ BẢN**

Là các khóa học trang bị toàn bộ kiến thức cơ bản theo chương trình sách giáo khoa (lớp 10, 11, 12). Tập trung vào một số kiến thức trọng tâm của kì thi THPT quốc gia.

XEM THÊM

PEN-C

Là các khóa học trang bị toàn diện kiến thức theo cấu trúc của kì thi THPT quốc gia. Phù hợp với học sinh cần ôn luyện bài bản.

XEM THÊM

PEN-I

Là các khóa học tập trung vào rèn phương pháp, luyện kỹ năng trước kì thi THPT quốc gia cho các học sinh đã trải qua quá trình ôn luyện tổng thể.

XEM THÊM

PEN-M

Là nhóm các khóa học tổng ôn nhằm tối ưu điểm số dựa trên học lực tại thời điểm trước kì thi THPT quốc gia 1, 2 tháng.

XEM THÊM