ĐỀ VIP ÔN TẬP TIẾNG ANH KHỞI ĐỘNG - MỤC TIÊU 9+
ĐỀ 11 – K6
(Đề thi có ... trang)

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG 2026
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH
TAILIEUCHUAN.VN
Thời gian làm bài: ... phút, không kể thời gian phát đề.

Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.

VOICEGUARD—Your Protection Against AI Voice Scams

\➢ Are you worried about fake voice calls? Carefully protect yourself and your family with VoiceGuard, the new **(1)**_____ app that helps you identify real voices from fake ones. **(2)**_____ of our users report feeling safer after just one week of using our app.
➢ VoiceGuard is the solution **(3)**_____ thousands of families trust to stay safe from AI scams. Don't **(4)**_____ protecting yourself—install VoiceGuard today!
➢ Our app uses technology **(5)**_____ by security experts to detect fake voices instantly. VoiceGuard helps you avoid **(6)**_____ situations by alerting you when someone uses AI to copy voices.
❖ Download VoiceGuard now—because your family's safety matters!
❖ Available on App Store and Google Play

https://www.axios.com/al

Question 1:A. secure	**B.** security	**C.** securely	**D.** securify
Question 2:A. Any	**B.** Some	**C.** Much	**D.** Most
Question 3:A. whom	**B.** who	**C.** whose	**D.** that
Question 4:A. put off	**B.** give up	**C.** take on	**D.** look into
Question 5:A. had developed	**B.** developing	**C.** developed	**D.** which developed
Question 6:A. suspicious	**B.** dangerous	**C.** uncomfortable	**D.** confusing

Read of the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.

DISCOVER THE 15-MINUTE CITY
A Better Way to Live in Your Community
What is a 15-Minute City?

➢ Imagine living in touch **(7)**_____ everything you need—shops, parks, schools, and cafes—all within a short walk from your home! The 15-minute city creates **(8)**_____ living centers where residents can enjoy a complete life without long commutes.

❖ **Why Choose This Lifestyle?**

➢ Some neighborhoods already use this model, while **(9)**_____ are starting to transform. You can walk to work, **(10)**_____ you can also choose to bike or use public transport. Our **(11)**_____ makes your daily life easier and healthier!

❖ **Benefits for You:**

✓ Save money on gas and parking
✓ Get exercise naturally every day
✓ Meet neighbors and make friends
✓ Enjoy cleaner air
✓ Support local businesses

❖ **Key Features:**

● **(12)**_____ zones combine homes, shops, and offices in the same area
● Green spaces within walking distance
● Safe bike lanes and sidewalks
● Community centers for all ages

Join the Movement!
Contact your local planning office to learn how your neighborhood can become a 15-minute city.
❖ info@15minutecity.org | 1-800-WALKABLE

https://www.britannica.com/al

Question 7:A. with	**B.** for	**C.** about	**D.** of
Question 8:A. self-contained	**B.** self-sufficient	**C.** well-rounded	**D.** all-inclusive
Question 9:A. others	**B.** the others	**C.** another	**D.** other
Question 10:A. so	**B.** and	**C.** if	**D.** but

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Question 11: **A.** urban planning innovative **B.** innovative planning urban
C. innovative urban planning **D.** planning innovative urban

Question 12: **A.** Multi-purpose **B.** Mixed-use
C. Combined-function **D.** Multi-functional

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.

Question 13:

a. Anna: Wow! He makes our neighborhood beautiful, but he never wants to be famous. He's a quiet hero!
b. Ben: Yes, but he never tells anyone. My grandma says he also fixes old people's doors for free.
c. Anna: Look! Mr. Chen planted new trees in our street again. He does this every Sunday.

A. c-a-b **B.** a-b-c **C.** c-b-a **D.** b-c-a

Question 14:

a. Tom: I understand because moving to a new country is hard, and you miss your old home.
b. Maria: Yes! When we eat together on Sundays, they teach us their songs, and we teach them our games!
c. Maria: My new neighbors are from Syria, and they make delicious bread, but they look sad sometimes.
d. Tom: We should help them because they want to learn our language, but they also want to keep their traditions.
e. Maria: Their children go to our school, but they can't speak English well, so making friends is difficult.

A. c-e-b-a-d **B.** a-b-e-d-c **C.** c-a-e-d-b **D.** e-d-a-c-b

Question 15:

Dear Sam,

a. When I watch videos while I'm eating my breakfast in the kitchen, I forget everything before I even finish drinking my morning coffee.
b. Since I realized this problem last week, I've started reading just one book very slowly, and now I can remember every single page perfectly!
c. My mother says that we look at too much information every day, which makes our brains too tired to remember anything properly at all.
d. I'm writing to you because I noticed something very strange that happens when I use my phone to read articles every single morning.
e. Although I read fifty different articles yesterday on my phone, I cannot remember what any of them said when I woke up today.

Your friend,
AL

A. e-d-c-a-b **B.** c-a-d-e-b **C.** a-e-b-d-c **D.** d-e-a-c-b

Question 16:

a. Many countries want to control the internet because they believe foreign websites can be dangerous, which creates big problems for people who use them.
b. If every country builds its own internet walls like this, we will live in separate digital worlds where we cannot share ideas with others.
c. Russia created its own social media because the government wants to watch what people write, but young people still try to use foreign apps.
d. When China blocks Google and Facebook, millions of people cannot search for information or talk to friends who live in other countries around the world.
e. Although governments say these rules protect citizens from fake news and bad content, people lose their freedom to choose what they want to read.

A. a-d-c-e-b **B.** c-e-d-a-b **C.** d-a-e-c-b **D.** e-c-a-d-b

Question 17:

a. Although his family worried about money and thought he was crazy to change careers, he opened a small restaurant that became very popular quickly.
b. Many successful people leave their jobs because they want to try something completely different, which requires great courage and strength to begin again.
c. If you really want to change your life but feel scared about starting over, remember that learning new skills makes you stronger and happier.
d. My uncle was a famous doctor for twenty years, but he quit his job last year because he always dreamed of becoming a chef.

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e. When he started cooking school, younger students laughed at him because he made beginner mistakes, yet he continued studying harder than everyone else there.

A. b-a-c-e-d **B.** b-d-e-a-c **C.** b-e-c-d-a **D.** b-d-a-e-c

Read the following passage about How Remote Work Is Changing American Cities Forever and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.

The growing trend of remote work has completely changed American cities, creating serious problems for urban areas that nobody expected before. **(18)**_____, they could have prepared better plans to handle mixed-use buildings. Office vacancy rates reaching almost twenty percent show how serious this change has become; **(19)**_____. The Penn Institute's detailed study, which collected opinions from many university researchers and business experts, shows that hybrid working will continue permanently. Commercial property values dropping by forty-five percent means about six hundred billion dollars in losses across the country, putting city budgets that depend on taxes at risk.

(20)_____. Downtown areas, once full of workers, are now struggling to stay alive; as a result, buses and trains have fewer passengers and less money. Empty office buildings, their dark windows showing failed business dreams, remind us of an old way of working. **(21)**_____. Changing empty offices into apartments or community centers could bring life back to dying neighborhoods while solving housing problems, too. Small businesses and creative companies looking for cheaper spaces might move into these former corporate buildings, creating new business areas.

Successful change needs cooperation between government offices, building developers, and local communities—a difficult task requiring lots of money and effort. Without good planning, some city centers might decline forever, losing their ability to compete economically. Cities **(22)**_____, while those fighting against change face long periods of being stuck.

Question 18:

A. Having noted early signs of remote-work shifts in prior policy reports
B. Key survey data that had indicated remote-work trends at an early stage
C. Urban experts who had detected early signals of online labor change
D. Had city leaders predicted this huge move toward working from home earlier

Question 19:

A. however, these figures fully explain the entire situation
B. therefore, these numbers solve most concerns for city planners
C. however, these numbers only reveal part of the problem
D. moreover, these figures prove offices will soon return to full capacity

Question 20:

A. That many offices are still underused is forcing landlords to cut rents
B. What worries economists most is the possible domino effect on services and transport
C. How downtown retailers are adapting to fewer workers is still unclear
D. Whether farmers grow vegetables determines the local market prices for electronics and technology

Question 21:

A. However, smart cities see opportunities in this difficult situation
B. Moreover, many firms are expanding office space to bring everyone back full-time
C. Therefore, office vacancies no longer affect city budgets or transit systems
D. For example, smart cities are abandoning digital infrastructure to return to traditional planning

Question 22:

A. that avoiding risks in deciding when to close their stores were definitely becoming worse
B. accept change by rethinking how to use their spaces would probably become stronger
C. that accept change by rethinking how to use their spaces will probably become stronger
D. accepted change by rethinking how to use their spaces will probably become stronger

Read the following passage about The Rise of Palm Payment Technology and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.

Amazon has launched an innovative payment method called Amazon One, which uses palm recognition to identify customers. This biometric system scans both surface lines and vein patterns beneath the skin, creating a unique identification for each person. Users can register through their smartphones, connecting palm data to their accounts. Once enrolled, they can make purchases by simply holding **their** hands above

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scanners, eliminating the need for wallets or phones. The technology promises to transform how people shop in busy environments.

Currently operating in over four hundred stores nationwide, including Whole Foods Markets, this solution extends beyond Amazon's own establishments. Various **venues** like sports arenas, airports, and dining establishments have begun implementing these scanners. The corporation emphasizes speed and efficiency as primary benefits, particularly in crowded locations where traditional checkout methods create bottlenecks. Additionally, potential applications include building entry systems, membership verification, and medical facilities, suggesting broader uses beyond retail transactions.

Nevertheless, serious concerns surround this advancement. Security experts highlight fundamental risks with biometric information storage, since **compromised** biological data remains permanent, unlike changeable passwords. Cloud-based storage amplifies vulnerability to cyberattacks, while questions about corporate surveillance persist. Many consumers lack a complete understanding of future data usage, creating transparency issues that regulatory frameworks haven't adequately addressed yet.

This palm-scanning innovation reflects society's movement toward touchless interactions and automated services. **Success depends on balancing customer convenience against privacy protection requirements.** While adoption continues growing, debates about ethical implications intensify. The outcome will likely influence how businesses handle personal identification going forward, potentially establishing precedents for biometric authentication standards across industries worldwide.

Question 23: Which information is NOT MENTIONED in the passage?

A. The technology scans both surface lines and vein patterns

B. Users can register using their smartphones

C. The system is used in sports arenas and airports

D. The specific time required to process each palm scan

Question 24: The word "**their**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. Amazon's employees

B. The scanners

C. The smartphones

D. The enrolled users

Question 25: The word "**venues**" in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

A. locations **B.** establishments **C.** facilities **D.** absences

Question 26: The word "**compromised**" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

A. enhanced **B.** breached **C.** maintained **D.** restricted

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

A. Achievement relies on harmonizing customer convenience with safeguarding personal privacy protection needs

B. Development focuses on prioritizing technological advancement over addressing fundamental security protection concerns

C. Innovation requires eliminating privacy concerns completely while maximizing customer convenience benefits exclusively

D. Implementation emphasizes protecting corporate surveillance interests through controlling customer information access strictly

Question 28: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Amazon One operates exclusively in Amazon-owned retail stores nationwide

B. Consumers fully understand how their biometric data will be used

C. Compromised biometric data remains permanent, unlike traditional changeable password systems

D. Current regulatory frameworks adequately address all biometric data privacy concerns

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer mention where the technology has been implemented besides retail stores?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer mention the permanent nature of biometric data and its vulnerability to breaches/cyberattacks?

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

Read the following passage about the Global Environmental Crises: A Call for Unified Action and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.

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A major United Nations report by nearly 300 scientists from 83 countries shows humanity faces serious environmental problems. Climate change, loss of wildlife, damaged land, and pollution are all connected and make each other worse. **[I]** Scientists say past efforts have been too separated and not enough. As the old saying goes, we **reap what we sow**—years of harming nature now put our future at risk. The report suggests moving to a circular economy that respects nature's limits. We need everyone working together: governments, businesses, banks, industries, and ordinary people.

Current situations are very worrying. Gases that trap heat reached record levels in 2024, even after many climate meetings. Scientists predict Earth will warm about 2.4°C above past temperatures by 2100, much higher than the 1.5°C Paris Agreement goal. **[II]** This means more extreme weather, dry periods, heat waves, and wildfires. Already, 40% of the world's land is damaged, and pollution kills approximately 9 million people each year. Climate change **aggravates** land problems, forest loss, and species disappearance.

Although changing everything costs money, it makes economic sense. **[III]** Reaching zero emissions and saving nature needs about 8 trillion yearly investment. However, around 2050, the good results will be worth more than the costs, growing to 20 trillion per year by 2070 and possibly $100 trillion later. Lead scientist Bob Watson says countries should stop using only GDP to measure success because **it** doesn't show whether growth is sustainable or harms the environment.

Political problems remain significant. International cooperation is getting weaker when we need it most. **[IV]** The United States left important agreements, supported fossil fuels, and rejected scientific findings. Still, scientists have some hope. **Climate researcher Katharine Hayhoe says fixing climate problems helps solve other environmental emergencies.** Michael Mann believes leaders must choose what is right instead of what is politically easy because the risks are huge. Change is still possible, but time is running out quickly.

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Question 31: The phrase "**reap what we sow**" in paragraph 1 has the closest meaning to _____.
A. look at **B.** pay for **C.** give up **D.** carry on

Question 32: All of the following environmental problems are mentioned EXCEPT _____.
A. Climate change
B. Loss of wildlife
C. Pollution
D. Ocean acidification

Question 33: Where in the paragraph does the following sentence best fit?
These issues threaten our health, economy, food, water, and safety.
A. [I] **B. [II]** **C. [III]** **D. [IV]**

Question 34: The word "**aggravates**" in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.
A. worsens **B.** increases **C.** improves **D.** damages

Question 35: Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?
A. Environmental investment requires substantial upfront costs but will generate increasing economic returns over time, and GDP is insufficient for measuring sustainable progress.
B. Achieving environmental goals demands significant financial resources immediately, though future economic benefits may eventually compensate for current expenditures and investments.
C. Countries must invest heavily in environmental protection regardless of costs, as GDP measurements accurately reflect the long-term economic value of sustainable development.
D. Environmental transformation is economically impractical due to high investment requirements, but countries should still prioritize GDP growth alongside their sustainability objectives.

Question 36: The word "**it**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. success **B.** growth **C.** the environment **D.** GDP

Question 37: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?
A. According to Hayhoe, environmental emergencies must be resolved before addressing climate-related challenges effectively.
B. Hayhoe suggests that climate solutions require simultaneous actions on all environmental crises to achieve success.
C. Hayhoe argues that addressing climate issues contributes to resolving other environmental crises as well.
D. Hayhoe believes climate problems and environmental emergencies need separate solutions for maximum effectiveness.

Question 38: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

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A. The predicted global temperature increase by 2100 will remain within the Paris Agreement's targeted limit.
B. Environmental investments will generate immediate economic returns that exceed their costs from the beginning of implementation.
C. The economic benefits of environmental transformation will surpass investment costs starting approximately around 2050.
D. International cooperation on environmental issues has strengthened significantly despite political challenges in recent years.
Question 39: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. Previous environmental strategies have successfully addressed multiple ecological crises through comprehensive integrated approaches.
B. The Paris Agreement's temperature targets will likely be achieved given current international commitment levels.
C. Current fragmented approaches to environmental problems have proven insufficient and require fundamental systemic changes.
D. Economic costs of environmental action will permanently outweigh financial benefits throughout the entire transition period.
Question 40: Which of the following best summarises the passage?
A. Despite overwhelming scientific consensus on environmental crises, lack of political will and inadequate funding prevent meaningful progress toward sustainability goals worldwide.
B. Interconnected environmental crises demand urgent integrated solutions and global cooperation, offering long-term economic benefits despite initial costs and current political obstacles.
C. Environmental problems have worsened primarily due to excessive focus on economic growth, requiring immediate abandonment of GDP measurements and fossil fuel industries.
D. While climate agreements have failed to reduce emissions significantly, technological innovations and circular economy models will automatically resolve environmental emergencies by 2050.

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