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CHUẨN BỊ CHO KÌ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT QUỐC GIA

Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

[VDTS2025.02] SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO HÀ NỘI

Thời gian làm bài: 50 phút, 40 câu hỏi trắc nghiệm

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.

Question 1:

- a - The population of New Orleans had some fluctuation between 1950 and 2010. It had a slight growth between 1950 and 1970.
- b - During this time, Atlanta had the most significant change in population. The population of Atlanta in 1950 was around 500 thousand, and it rose significantly to 2.2 million by 1990.
- c - Similarly, Charlotte's population went up over the 60-year period. It grew steadily from 100 thousand to 500 thousand between 1950 and 1990.
- d - The chart shows how the populations of three major cities in the USA changed from 1950 to 2010. These cities are Atlanta, Charlotte, and New Orleans.
- e - In general, the population in each city increased over the 60-year period.

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

Question 2:

Dear Gordon,

- a - The menu you suggested represents an ideal combination of healthy and exciting food.
- b - We are delighted to inform you that you have won first prize in our Masterchef Teens' Competition.
- c - For more information, please contact Christine at h.christine@finedining.com and include details of any cookery experience you may have so that we can place you in the correct group.
- d - Your prize is a place on one of our weekend cookery classes for teenagers at the Fine Dining Culinary School.

Yours sincerely,

Christine Harper

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

Question 3:

- a - Chris: We should definitely try to use energy-saving devices.
- b - Bob: I'm supposed you're right. Shall we write down our proposals for the project?
- c - Chris: I'm not sure about that. They are expensive. Perhaps we could plant trees.
- d - Bob: Chris, we need to come up with some ideas about how to protect our ecosystems. What do you suggest we do?
- e - Bob: Ok. We could also use electric cars.

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

Question 4:

- a - Mark: Hi. This is the first time I've ever met a talking robot like you.
- b - Jessica: Good morning, everybody. I'm a human-like robot and will be your guide today.
- c - Jessica: I'm glad to meet you, too. Let's have a photo taken together!

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

Question 5:

- a - Additionally, your smart home will be monitoring your children and pets, letting you know via text messages if anything is wrong.
- b - It will be controlled by a computer system that monitors everything going on.
- c - In 2035, you will be living in a smart home.
- d - While you are away, it will be switching lights on and off, controlling the temperature in each room, and even opening windows to allow air in.
- e - With these advanced features, smart homes will provide convenience, security, and peace of mind for homeowners.

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

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

How to Choose a Career

Discover an array of tools and questions to help you determine what careers might suit you best.

Working (6) _____ around one-third of the average person's life, so it's no surprise that many people want to find a career that will be a good fit for them. Use the list below to help you begin that process.

- 1. Examine yourself:** What you enjoy doing and what you value can be helpful indicators of how you'd like to (7) _____ your working time.
- 2. Take different self-assessment tests:** There are a (8) _____ of tests you can take to evaluate everything from your personality to your strengths, and even what career might be a good fit.
- 3. Explore sectors:** Learning more about each sector and its respective (9) _____ may help you decide where you'd be a strong fit.
- 4. Seek out professional resources:** (10) _____ thinking through the areas mentioned above on your own, you can also turn to (11) _____ career resources for more guided help.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Question 6: | A. makes up | B. gives in | C. puts down | D. takes out |
| Question 7: | A. cancel | B. maintain | C. spend | D. waste |
| Question 8: | A. number | B. portion | C. level | D. quality |
| Question 9: | A. goals | B. successes | C. achievements | D. results |
| Question 10: | A. Regardless of | B. In addition to | C. Due to | D. On account of |
| Question 11: | A. another | B. other | C. others | D. the others |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming industries, from healthcare to education. However, as AI technologies advance, the risk of AI abuse also increases. AI abuse refers to the misuse of AI systems to harm individuals or manipulate society. Common forms include deep fake videos, where faces and voices are digitally altered to create fake content, and data manipulation, which involves AI algorithms influencing public opinion through misleading information. **AI abuse is a growing concern as these systems become more accessible, raising ethical and safety issues for individuals and societies alike.**

[II] One example of AI abuse is in social media, where AI-driven bots spread false information. [II] These bots, designed to imitate real users, can post, comment, and interact with others, making it difficult to distinguish between genuine and fake content. [III] As a result, they can change opinions on political and social issues, sometimes with harmful consequences. The speed at which these bots operate allows misinformation to spread rapidly, posing challenges for fact-checkers and social media platforms in controlling false narratives. [IV]

Another area where AI abuse has gained attention is privacy invasion. Facial recognition technology, for example, is often used by authorities for security. However, some private organisations use it without consent, tracking individuals in public spaces and selling the information to advertisers. This practice violates personal privacy and has sparked a debate about the ethical use of AI. To combat AI abuse, experts suggest stricter regulations and improved awareness. Laws need to address emerging technologies and prevent the misuse of AI systems. Additionally, educating the public on identifying AI-generated content can empower individuals to navigate the digital world safely. As AI continues to evolve, establishing clear ethical guidelines will be essential to prevent its harmful uses and to ensure that AI remains a tool for positive change.

Question 12: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?

- A. As AI becomes more available, its misuse is becoming a bigger issue, leading to ethical and safety concerns for people and communities.
- B. AI systems are now more advanced, making them completely safe and free from ethical problems.
- C. AI abuse is decreasing as these systems become more accessible, leading to fewer concerns about ethics and safety.
- D. The increasing use of AI has eliminated many ethical and safety issues for individuals and society.

Question 13: Where in paragraph 2 does the following sentence best fit?

In other words, their ability to closely mimic human behaviour makes them highly effective at blending into online discussions.

- A. [IV]
- B. [III]
- C. [I]
- D. [II]

Question 14: The word they in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. opinions
- B. real users
- C. political issues
- D. bots

Question 15: The phrase sparked a debate about in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. avoided controversy about
- B. put an end to an argument on
- C. started a discussion on
- D. settled disagreement over

Question 16: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a use of facial recognition technology?

- A. Assisting law enforcement in maintaining security
- B. Selling the users' personal data to advertisers
- C. Monitoring people at public places without consent
- D. Gaining attention towards the application of AI

Question 17: Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3.

- A. Laws are in place to control AI abuse effectively.
- B. AI misuse in the private sectors raises privacy concerns.
- C. AI can be used responsibly to benefit society.
- D. AI abuse only affects specific industries.

Question 18: The word empower in paragraph 4 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to

- A. permit
- B. force
- C. encourage
- D. restrict

Question 19: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Educating the public can help them recognise AI-generated content.
- B. Some private organisations use facial recognition technology without consent.
- C. Facial recognition technology is only used by authorities for security.
- D. Social media bots can spread misinformation quickly.

Question 20: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. AI bots are rarely able to impact political discussions.
- B. Not all uses of AI are harmful, but misuse can lead to serious issues.
- C. Regulating AI will completely stop AI abuse.
- D. Facial recognition is only a concern when used in public spaces.

Question 21: Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. Social media bots and facial recognition technology are two common forms of AI abuse with serious consequences.
- B. The rapid advancement of AI makes it harder to regulate, increasing the risk of misuse in society.
- C. AI abuse, including misinformation and privacy invasion, is a growing issue but can be reduced through regulations and awareness.
- D. AI offers many benefits, but its misuse in spreading false information and violating privacy raises concerns.

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.

Solo Travelers - Exploring the world with Global Hospitality Hub!

Are you a solo traveler seeking to explore new places while immersing yourself (22) _____ local culture? Join the Global Hospitality Hub, a service (23) _____ travelers with friendly locals excited to show you hidden gems and must-visit spots.

◆ **Why Choose Us?**

- ✓ We aim to provide you with (24) _____.
- ✓ The tours are led by passionate locals, offering unique insights.
- ✓ You can freely explore without worrying about (25) _____.
- ✓ You can meet like-minded explorers and (26) _____ lifelong friends.

Don't miss out! Sign up today (27) _____ the world in a safe, comfortable, and enriching way.

Question 22: A. on B. in C. out D. off

Question 23: A. which connect B. is connected C. connecting D. connected

Question 24: A. authentic cultural experiences B. experience authentic culture
C. cultural experience authenticity D. cultural authentic experiences

Question 25: A. transportation B. transportable C. transporter D. transported

Question 26: A. take B. make C. put D. do

Question 27: A. to experience B. experienced C. experiencing D. experience

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

Early Warning Systems

People may take steps to reduce the impact of a natural hazard when they are aware that it is likely to occur. But how can people recognize they are in danger? Scientists use many methods to help predict when natural hazards are likely to happen.

Seismometers measure earthquake activity. An increase in small earthquakes can mean a larger earthquake is about to happen or a volcano is becoming more active. If a volcanic eruption is predicted, people can **evacuate**, or move to safer areas. Governments can prepare emergency supplies, such as food and water. Emergency workers can be ready to help with injuries. All of these steps reduce the impact and help save lives.

Scientists use several devices and methods to constantly collect information about a volcano's activity. Radio transmissions allow the data to be sent instantly to a monitoring system. **Scientists can tell what is happening with a volcano almost as soon as it happens. They** can also use that information to predict what is likely to happen next.

Besides tracking seismic activity, scientists also monitor gases, temperature, and water at a volcano site. A change in the amount of carbon dioxide and others given off by the volcano can be measured to forecast an upcoming eruption. So can temperature changes in rocks at the surface or rocks underground. Scientists monitor water levels and look for changes in chemistry in water near volcanoes, too. A **comprehensive** analysis of these factors helps scientists improve eruption predictions and enhance public safety.

Question 28: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a method scientists use to predict natural hazards?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Observing temperature changes in rocks | B. Measuring earthquake activity |
| C. Monitoring gases released by a volcano | D. Studying animal behavior before an eruption |

Question 29: The word **evacuate** in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to ____.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| A. relocate | B. return | C. rebuild | D. remain |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|

Question 30: The word **They** in paragraph 3 refers to ____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. radio transmission | B. scientists |
| C. monitoring systems | D. emergency workers |

Question 31: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. Scientists can predict exactly when and where a volcano will erupt.
B. Scientists can foretell volcanic activity by staying near the volcano.
C. Scientists are able to predict volcanic activity long before it occurs.
D. Scientists can quickly detect and analyze volcanic activity in real time.

Question 32: The word **comprehensive** in paragraph 4 could best be replaced by ____.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| A. detailed | B. inaccurate | C. simple | D. limited |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|------------|

Question 33: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Seismometers not only measure earthquake activity but also have the ability to stop earthquakes and volcanic eruptions from happening.
B. Even with warning signs of a volcanic eruption, evacuation is unnecessary since volcanic activity rarely threatens human lives.
C. If a volcanic eruption is predicted, governments can prepare emergency supplies like food and water to reduce the disaster's impact.

D. Scientists are unable to predict natural hazards, so people and governments always face disasters without any warning.

Question 34: In which paragraph does the writer discuss monitoring various natural factors to predict a volcanic eruption?

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

Question 35: In which paragraph does the writer mention a conditional relationship?

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

Read the following passage 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

In general, artists are creative people who want their work to have an effect on those who see it. Great art can definitely inspire positive feelings. However, people's ideas about what "great art" is (36) _____. For example, Impressionist art is now widely considered to be great. However, it was controversial for many years. People said that the style of painting and the use of color were too different from traditional art.

Modern art can be controversial, too. Take Andy Warhol's *Campbell's Soup Cans*. As the name suggests, it was 32 pictures of cans of soup. (37) _____ in Los Angeles in 1962, some experts liked it, but many people said that it was not art. Carl Andre created another controversial piece of art, *Equivalent VIII*, an installation (38) _____. The Tate, (39) _____, England, bought the unique work in 1976. It was not expensive, but public reaction to the exhibition was negative. People expected to see portraits on the wall, not bricks on the floor. How will people feel about *Campbell's Soup Cans* and *Equivalent VIII* in the future? Will people think they are works of genius, (40) _____? Only time will tell.

Question 36:

- A. is something that history and political perception continuously alter
B. can gradually change over time due to shifting public opinions
C. remain the same as artistic movements and societal values develop
D. capable of changing significantly as time and artistic trends evolve

Question 37:

- A. At the moment it is exhibited at the Ferus Gallery
B. Having been displayed at the time of the Ferus Gallery
C. When it was displayed at the Ferus Gallery
D. Displayed for the first time at the Ferus Gallery

Question 38:

- A. that is just an ordinary pile of bricks B. of which made entirely out of basic bricks
C. appears as nothing but a formation of bricks D. consists only of basic bricks stacked together

Question 39:

- A. one of the most famous gallery in London B. which a famous gallery in London
C. a famous gallery in London D. where is a famous gallery in London

Question 40:

- A. or will their opinion change in a less favorable way
B. or will people be unable to impress with artistic expression
C. or maybe they won't think of it so highly with admiration
D. or future generations may not appreciate critics in that way

BẢNG TỪ VỰNG				
STT	Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
1	controversial	adj	/ˌkɒntroʊˈvɜːʃl/	gây tranh cãi
2	installation	n	/ˌɪnstəˈleɪʃn/	sự lắp đặt
3	shift	v	/ˈʃɪft/	thay đổi, dịch chuyển
4	artistic	adj	/ɑːˈtɪstɪk/	có tính nghệ thuật
5	favorable	adj	/ˈfeɪvərəbl/	thuận lợi
6	fluctuation	n	/ˌflʌktʃuˈeɪʃn/	sự dao động
7	slight	adj	/slaɪt/	nhỏ, không đáng kể
8	steadily	adv	/ˈstedɪli/	đều đặn
9	represent	v	/ˌreprɪˈzent/	đại diện, biểu thị
10	combination	n	/ˌkɒmbɪˈneɪʃn/	sự kết hợp
11	ecosystem	n	/ˈiːkəʊsɪstəm/	hệ sinh thái
12	injury	n	/ˈɪndʒəri/	chấn thương
13	transmission	n	/trænsˈmɪʃn/	sự truyền tải, lây lan
14	instantly	adv	/ˈɪnstəntli/	ngay lập tức
15	seismic	adj	/ˈsaɪzɪk/	thuộc về động đất
16	forecast	n	/ˈfɔːkɑːst/	dự báo
17	eruption	n	/ɪˈrʌpʃn/	sự phun trào
18	comprehensive	adj	/ˌkɒmpriˈhensɪv/	toàn diện
19	evacuate	v	/ɪˈvækjuet/	sơ tán
20	relocate	v	/ˌriːləʊˈkeɪt/	di dời, chuyển chỗ
21	detect	v	/dɪˈtekt/	phát hiện
22	supply	n	/səˈplaɪ/	nguồn cung cấp
23	inspire	v	/ɪnˈspaɪə(r)/	truyền cảm hứng
24	recognition	n	/ˌrekəɡˈnɪʃn/	sự công nhận
25	privacy	n	/ˈpraɪvəsi/	quyền riêng tư
26	violate	v	/ˈvaɪələt/	vi phạm
27	must-visit	adj	/ˌmʌstˈvɪzɪt/	đáng ghé thăm
28	authentic	adj	/ɔːˈθentɪk/	xác thực, chính gốc
29	insight	n	/ˈɪnsaɪt/	sự hiểu biết sâu sắc
30	like-minded	adj	/ˌlaɪkˈmaɪndɪd/	cùng chí hướng
31	lifelong	adj	/ˈlaɪflɒŋ/	suốt đời
32	hazard	n	/ˈhæzəd/	mối nguy hiểm
33	occur	v	/əˈkɜː(r)/	xảy ra
34	accessible	adj	/əkˈsesəbl/	có thể tiếp cận
35	ethical	adj	/ˈeθɪkl/	thuộc về đạo đức
36	imitate	v	/ˈɪmɪteɪt/	bắt chước
37	narrative	n	/ˈnærətɪv/	câu chuyện, bài tường thuật
38	invasion	n	/ɪnˈveɪʒn/	sự xâm lược, xâm phạm
39	consent	n	/kənˈsent/	sự đồng ý, chấp thuận
40	track	v	/træk/	theo dõi, lần theo dấu vết
41	misuse	n	/ˌmɪsˈjuːz/	lạm dụng, sử dụng sai mục đích

42	indicator	n	/ˈɪndɪkətə(r)/	chỉ số, dấu hiệu
43	manipulate	v	/məˈnɪpjuleɪt/	thao túng, điều khiển
44	algorithm	n	/ˈælgərɪðəm/	thuật toán

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC		
STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	different from something	khác với cái gì
2	reaction to something	phản ứng với cái gì
3	consist of	bao gồm
4	come up with	nghĩ ra, đề xuất
5	allow somebody to do something	cho phép ai làm gì
6	likely to do something	có khả năng làm gì
7	give off	tỏa ra, phát ra
8	look for	tìm kiếm
9	effect on something	tác động lên cái gì
10	lead to	dẫn đến
11	immerse oneself in something	đắm chìm vào cái gì
12	provide somebody with something	cung cấp cho ai cái gì
13	in danger of something	gặp nguy cơ gì đó
14	interact with somebody	tương tác với ai
15	distinguish between A and B	phân biệt giữa A và B
16	blend into	hòa vào, hòa nhập
17	let somebody do something	để ai làm gì
18	make up	tạo thành, chiếm (tỷ trọng), bịa đặt, bù đắp