

**MÔ PHỎNG ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM**

**2026**

**MÃ ĐỀ: 03 CEFR: B2**

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**

**ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC**

**Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH**

*Thời gian làm bài: 50 phút, không kể thời gian  
phát đề*

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Total questions: 40 multiple-choice questions
- Total marks: 40 points (each question = 0.25 point)
- Time allowed: 50 minutes
- No reference materials allowed
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet

*Read the following article and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.*

**The Rise of Sustainable Fashion**

The fashion industry has long been criticized for its environmental impact, but recent years have witnessed a remarkable shift toward sustainability. The (1)..... growing awareness of ecological issues has prompted both designers and consumers to reconsider their choices. Major fashion houses are now incorporating eco-friendly materials and ethical production methods, (2)..... reducing their carbon footprint while maintaining aesthetic appeal.

This transformation requires significant investment and commitment. Fashion brands must actively (3)..... comprehensive action by sourcing organic fabrics, minimizing water usage, and ensuring fair labor conditions throughout their supply chains. Industry experts recommend implementing tracking systems (4)..... environmental impact at every production stage. Moreover, educating consumers about the true cost of fast fashion through transparent communication and authentic (5)..... can drive meaningful change in purchasing behavior.

*(Adapted from "Sustainable Fashion: A New Era" by Green Textile Alliance, 2024)*

**Question 1.A.** increase

**B.** increasingly

**C.** increased

**D.** increasing

**Question 2.A.** nevertheless

**B.** in contrast to

**C.** thereby

**D.** furthermore

**Question 3.A.** make

**B.** do

**C.** have

**D.** take

**Question 4.A.** monitoring

**B.** to monitor

**C.** monitor

**D.** monitored

**Question 5.A.** influences

**B.** reactions

**C.** testimonials

**D.** responses

*Read the following article and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 6 to 11.*

**Urban Farming: Cultivating Cities of Tomorrow**

Urban agriculture is rapidly gaining momentum as metropolitan areas seek innovative solutions to food security challenges. City dwellers are beginning to (6)..... the substantial benefits of locally grown produce compared to imported alternatives. This grassroots movement represents a profound transformation in how communities approach nutrition, sustainability, and social cohesion.



**Question 14.**

- A.** James: That's impressive! How do you manage to balance training with your academic commitments?  
**B.** Sophie: I'm preparing for a marathon next spring to raise funds for environmental conservation.  
**C.** Sophie: It requires careful planning. I train early mornings and dedicate weekends to longer runs.

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

**Question 15.**

- A.** Innovative biotechnology firms are pioneering gene therapy techniques that target previously incurable genetic disorders.  
**B.** These breakthrough treatments offer hope for patients suffering from conditions like sickle cell anemia and certain forms of blindness.  
**C.** Conventional medical interventions typically manage symptoms rather than addressing underlying genetic causes of diseases.  
**D.** However, regulatory agencies face challenges evaluating the long-term safety profiles of these novel therapeutic approaches.  
**e.** If clinical trials continue demonstrating efficacy, gene therapy could revolutionize treatment paradigms within the next decade.

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

**Question 16.**

- A.** Professor Martinez: Renewable energy adoption is accelerating globally, yet fossil fuels still dominate energy portfolios.  
**B.** Dr. Lee: Absolutely. Solar and wind technologies have become cost-competitive, making the economic argument compelling.  
**C.** Professor Martinez: Precisely. Transitioning infrastructure requires coordinated international policy frameworks and investment.  
**D.** Dr. Lee: What obstacles do you consider most significant in achieving widespread renewable energy implementation?  
**e.** Professor Martinez: Grid modernization, energy storage solutions, and addressing intermittency challenges represent critical priorities.

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

**Question 17.**

- A.** Consequently, mental health professionals emphasize the importance of establishing boundaries and practicing mindful consumption.  
**B.** Social media platforms have fundamentally altered how individuals communicate, share experiences, and construct their identities.  
**C.** Furthermore, algorithms designed to maximize engagement often expose users to content that triggers anxiety or inadequacy.  
**D.** As usage patterns intensify, researchers observe correlations between excessive screen time and deteriorating psychological wellbeing.  
**e.** However, when used intentionally, digital platforms can facilitate meaningful connections and provide access to supportive communities.

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

*Read the following passage about renewable energy and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.*

The global transition toward renewable energy sources represents one of humanity's most ambitious undertakings. Solar and wind technologies have matured dramatically over the past decade, (18) ....., making

them economically viable alternatives to fossil fuels. Government policies worldwide increasingly favor clean energy development through subsidies, tax incentives, and regulatory frameworks that penalize carbon emissions.

The challenges of intermittency remain significant. **(19)** ....., energy storage solutions are evolving rapidly. Battery technology improvements and grid modernization initiatives are creating infrastructure capable of handling variable renewable inputs. Utilities are investing billions in smart grid systems that balance supply and demand dynamically.

**(20)** ....., Countries with abundant renewable resources are positioned to become energy exporters, while those lacking such advantages must develop international cooperation frameworks. This geopolitical dimension adds complexity to energy transition planning.

Public acceptance plays a crucial role in renewable adoption rates. **(21)** ....., communities near proposed wind farms sometimes express concerns about visual impact and noise pollution. Transparent stakeholder engagement processes help address these legitimate concerns while advancing sustainability objectives.

The economics of renewable energy continue improving. **(22)** ....., creating a positive feedback loop that accelerates adoption. As manufacturing scales increase and technologies mature, cost curves decline steadily, making renewables the most economical choice for new energy generation capacity in most global markets.

*(Adapted from "Global Energy Transition Report", International Renewable Energy Agency, 2024)*

**Question 18.**

- A. with costs having declined by over 85% for solar photovoltaic systems since 2010
- B. costs for solar photovoltaic systems, which declined by over 85% since 2010
- C. so that the costs for solar photovoltaic systems have declined over 85% since 2010
- D. despite costs for solar photovoltaic systems declining over 85% from 2010

**Question 19.**

- A. Because renewable sources like wind and solar generate electricity only when conditions permits
- B. Although renewable sources such as wind and solar generate electricity only when conditions permit
- C. Renewable sources like wind and solar generating electricity only when conditions are permitted
- D. If renewable sources such as wind and solar were generating electricity only when conditions permit

**Question 20.**

- A. This is commonly seen among resource-rich nations in particular
- B. Energy security implications are being transformed by renewable technologies
- C. Nations that are rich in resources see this as a common pattern
- D. Renewable technologies, by transforming implications, are a pattern among nations

**Question 21.**

- A. While support for climate action is widespread, resistance sometimes emerges at the local level where projects are sited
- B. Since climate action to be widespread, local projects are sited where resistance emerges sometimes
- C. Climate action is widespread, where local-level projects are sited with emerging resistance
- D. The widespread of climate action means local projects sited at resistance levels emerge

**Question 22.**

- A. Competitive renewable prices have been proving valuable in emerging markets
- B. Such competitive pricing proves to be valuable, although
- C. Such pricing competitiveness is so valuable that it proves attractive to investors
- D. Though competitive pricing proves valuable to renewable markets

*Read the following passage about digital wellbeing and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 23 to 30.*

The concept of digital wellbeing has emerged as a critical concern in contemporary society, reflecting growing awareness of technology's impact on mental health and quality of life. As smartphones, social media,

**and constant connectivity become ubiquitous, researchers are documenting significant effects on attention spans, sleep patterns, and psychological functioning.**

Studies reveal that excessive screen time correlates with increased anxiety, depression, and feelings of social isolation, particularly among adolescents and young adults. The dopamine-driven feedback loops engineered into social media platforms create addictive usage patterns that mirror behavioral addictions. Users frequently report feeling **compelled** to check notifications despite recognizing the negative impact on their wellbeing. This disconnect between awareness and behavior highlights the sophisticated nature of persuasive design techniques employed by technology companies.

Digital wellbeing encompasses multiple dimensions beyond simple usage reduction. It involves cultivating mindful relationships with technology, establishing healthy boundaries, and developing digital literacy skills. Experts recommend practical strategies including designated device-free times, disabling non-essential notifications, and replacing passive scrolling with intentional, purposeful technology engagement. These approaches recognize that technology itself is neutral; **outcomes** depend on how individuals choose to integrate it into their lives.

Organizations are beginning to acknowledge responsibility for promoting digital wellbeing. Some technology companies now incorporate wellbeing features into their products, such as screen time tracking and focus modes. However, critics argue these measures represent **superficial** responses to problems fundamentally built into business models dependent on maximizing user engagement. Genuine solutions may require regulatory intervention and fundamental redesigns prioritizing user welfare over advertising revenue and data extraction.

*(Adapted from "Psychology Today" and "Digital Wellbeing Research", 2024)*

**Question 23.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?

- A. Researchers document technology's effects while awareness of digital wellbeing grows in modern society.
- B. The emergence of digital wellbeing reflects increasing recognition of how technology affects mental health and life quality.
- C. Contemporary society's critical concerns emerge as researchers become aware of technology's impact.
- D. Growing awareness makes digital wellbeing a concept that reflects critical concerns in society.

**Question 24.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of excessive screen time?

- A. heightened anxiety levels
- B. reduced attention capacity
- C. enhanced social connections
- D. disrupted sleep quality

**Question 25.** The word "**compelled**" in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. obligated
- B. encouraged
- C. permitted
- D. reminded

**Question 26.** The word "**superficial**" in paragraph 4 is opposite in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. external
- B. thorough
- C. visible
- D. temporary

**Question 27.** The word "**outcomes**" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. strategies
- B. boundaries
- C. results
- D. dimensions

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

- A. Technology companies universally prioritize user wellbeing over profit maximization.
- B. Reducing screen time alone represents a comprehensive solution to digital wellbeing challenges.
- C. Adolescents and young adults experience particular vulnerability to negative screen time effects.
- D. Digital wellbeing features have completely resolved problems created by persuasive design.

**Question 29.** In which paragraph does the writer discuss corporate responses to digital wellbeing concerns?

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

**Question 30.** In which paragraph does the writer mention practical strategies for managing technology use?

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

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best answer to each of the questions from 31 to 40.*

We appear to be witnessing an unprecedented surge in corporate climate commitments, with companies across sectors announcing ambitious carbon neutrality targets and environmental pledges. [II] However, a closer examination reveals a troubling pattern: many of these declarations lack substantive implementation plans or transparent accountability mechanisms. This phenomenon, commonly termed "greenwashing," involves marketing products or policies as environmentally beneficial while actual business practices continue contributing significantly to ecological degradation.

The mechanics of greenwashing are sophisticated and multifaceted. Corporations employ carefully **crafted** language that emphasizes minor sustainable initiatives while obscuring major polluting activities. [III] For instance, an oil company might publicize investments in renewable energy research while simultaneously expanding fossil fuel extraction operations that dwarf their green investments by orders of magnitude. Marketing departments excel at highlighting **the former** while minimizing visibility of the latter, creating misleading impressions of corporate environmental responsibility.

Several factors enable greenwashing to flourish. Regulatory frameworks frequently lack specificity regarding what constitutes legitimate environmental claims, leaving companies extensive latitude in how they present sustainability efforts. [III] Verification systems remain inadequate; third-party certifications vary wildly in rigor, and some organizations offering "eco-labels" have questionable independence from the industries they purport to regulate. Additionally, the complexity of supply chains makes tracking environmental impact across entire production cycles challenging, allowing companies to focus on easily measured metrics while ignoring more substantial hidden impacts.

The consequences of greenwashing extend beyond consumer deception. [IV] By creating illusions of progress, greenwashing undermines genuine environmental initiatives and delays implementation of necessary systemic changes. It distorts market dynamics, as truly sustainable companies face competitive disadvantages against those merely claiming sustainability without bearing associated costs. Furthermore, greenwashing erodes public trust, fostering cynicism that makes people less likely to support legitimate environmental causes. Perhaps most critically, it contributes to complacency during a period when urgent, transformative action is essential to address accelerating climate and biodiversity crises.

*(Adapted from environmental policy research and "The Guardian" environmental reporting, 2024)*

**Question 31.** According to paragraph 1, corporate climate commitments frequently lack \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ambitious carbon neutrality targets for future decades
- B. genuine implementation strategies and transparent monitoring
- C. marketing campaigns emphasizing environmental benefits
- D. announcements across multiple industry sectors

**Question 32.** The word "**crafted**" in paragraph 2 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. skillfully designed
- B. hastily produced
- C. randomly generated
- D. legally mandated

**Question 33.** Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 2?

- A. Oil companies invest in renewable energy research while maintaining fossil fuel extraction as their primary business activity.
- B. Marketing departments create environmental campaigns that accurately represent corporate sustainability investments and initiatives.
- C. Greenwashing operates through strategic communication that highlights minor green efforts while concealing major polluting activities.
- D. Corporate environmental responsibility requires publicizing both sustainable initiatives and continued fossil fuel operations equally.

**Question 34.** What enables companies to engage in greenwashing practices?

- A. Strict regulatory specifications defining legitimate environmental claims
- B. Insufficient specificity in regulations and inadequate verification systems
- C. Complete transparency throughout complex global supply chains
- D. Strong independence of third-party certification organizations

**Question 35.** What challenge do truly sustainable companies face due to greenwashing?

- A. Competitive disadvantages against companies falsely claiming sustainability
- B. Excessive regulatory requirements compared to greenwashing competitors
- C. Difficulties in obtaining legitimate third-party environmental certifications
- D. Higher consumer trust levels than companies engaged in greenwashing

**Question 36.** The phrase "**the former**" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fossil fuel extraction operations
- B. renewable energy investments
- C. major polluting activities
- D. marketing departments

**Question 37.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?

- A. Detailed examination demonstrates that numerous corporate climate declarations fail to include concrete action plans or transparent oversight structures.
- B. Corporate environmental pledges appear impressive initially but typically lack the implementation details and accountability necessary for meaningful impact.
- C. Many companies announce climate commitments without developing substantive strategies or creating transparent systems to verify actual progress.
- D. Closer analysis shows most corporate climate targets emphasize ambitious goals while omitting practical implementation frameworks and monitoring processes.

**Question 38.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Third-party environmental certifications provide consistently reliable verification of corporate sustainability claims across all industries.
- B. Greenwashing provides short-term benefits to companies while potentially causing long-term harm to environmental progress and market integrity.
- C. Regulatory agencies have successfully closed loopholes that previously allowed companies to make misleading environmental claims.
- D. Public trust in corporate environmental initiatives has strengthened as companies announce more ambitious carbon neutrality targets.

**Question 39.** Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?

**"The absence of standardized reporting requirements compounds these problems."**

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

**Question 40.** Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- A. Corporate climate commitments represent genuine environmental progress, though implementation challenges remain in certain sectors with complex supply chains.
- B. Greenwashing pervades corporate environmental messaging, involving misleading sustainability claims that deceive consumers while delaying necessary systemic environmental action.
- C. Regulatory frameworks have evolved to address greenwashing effectively, establishing clear standards for environmental claims and independent verification systems.
- D. Companies face difficult tradeoffs between environmental sustainability and economic competitiveness, leading to mixed results in corporate climate initiatives.

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