

MÔ PHỎNG ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT
NĂM 2025

Mã đề: V200B — CEFR LEVEL: C1

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 Neuroscience of Creativity

Contemporary neuroscientific research has fundamentally challenged traditional assumptions about creative cognition. The (1) _____ complex interplay between divergent and convergent thinking processes has fascinated researchers seeking to map creativity's neural substrates. Advanced neuroimaging techniques reveal that creative ideation involves coordinated activation across multiple brain networks, (2) _____ challenging earlier theories that localized creativity to specific hemispheric dominance.

This paradigm shift necessitates reconceptualizing how we cultivate creative capabilities. Educational institutions must (3) _____ substantial measures by redesigning curricula that balance analytical rigor with imaginative exploration. Cognitive scientists advocate implementing pedagogical frameworks (4) _____ both hemispheric integration and neuroplasticity throughout developmental stages. Furthermore, establishing environments that encourage psychological safety and intellectual (5) _____ rather than rigid conformity can significantly amplify creative potential across diverse populations.

(Adapted from "Cognitive Neuroscience Quarterly" and research by Dr. Anna Karenina, Neural Creativity Lab, 2024)

Question 1. A. increase B. increasing C. increasingly D. increased

Question 2. A. in spite of B. thereby C. nonetheless D. in addition to

Question 3. A. make B. take C. do D. have

Question 4. A. promoting B. to promote C. promoted D. promote

Question 5. A. conformity B. rigidity C. risk-taking D. compliance

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.

The Circular Economy Revolution

The transition from linear "take-make-dispose" economic models to circular systems represents a fundamental reimagining of industrial capitalism. Forward-thinking enterprises are beginning to (6) the profound economic advantages of regenerative design principles over conventional extraction-based approaches. This systemic transformation transcends mere recycling initiatives, encompassing comprehensive product lifecycle redesign, material recovery innovation, and collaborative consumption paradigms.

Pioneering companies dedicate an extraordinary (7) of resources to developing closed-loop manufacturing systems that eliminate waste entirely. When corporations are (8) industrial symbiosis networks, they frequently discover unexpected synergies where one entity's byproducts become another's valuable inputs. The implementation complexity proves formidable yet increasingly manageable.

Different sectors pursue (9) circular strategies tailored to their material flows and value propositions. Fashion industries emphasize textile recovery while electronics manufacturers prioritize component modularity. Industry leaders can (10) sophisticated business model innovations swiftly when participating in cross-sectoral knowledge exchange platforms and collaborative accelerator programs.

The societal implications extend beyond environmental sustainability. (11) economists question circular economy's scalability within current financial structures, but accumulating evidence demonstrates these approaches generate resilient supply chains, novel employment opportunities, and enhanced resource security that strengthen economic foundations.

(Based on research from "Ellen MacArthur Foundation" and "Journal of Industrial Ecology", 2024)

Question 6. A. comprehend B. acknowledge C. perceive D. apprehend

Question 7. A. number B. quantity C. amount D. volume

Question 8. A. establishing B. to establish C. established D. establish

Question 9. A. sector-specific innovative sustainable B. innovative sustainable sector-specific

C. sustainable sector-specific innovative D. sector-specific sustainable innovative

Question 10.

A. pick up B. take over C. bring about D. put forward

Question 11. A. Several B. Much C. Every D. Each

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 12 to 17.

Question 12.

Dear Professor Nguyen,

- a. Your critical feedback on my theoretical framework has profoundly enhanced the rigor of my argumentation.
- b. I am writing to acknowledge your exceptional mentorship throughout my doctoral research journey.
- c. The methodological refinements you proposed have enabled me to address previously overlooked variables in my experimental design.
- d. Before our consultation sessions, I struggled to reconcile conflicting interpretations within the existing literature.
- e. Would it be possible to schedule a defense preparation meeting sometime in early November?

With sincere appreciation,
Elena

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

Question 13.

- a. Moreover, intergenerational dialogue becomes essential for transmitting tacit knowledge that transcends formal documentation systems.
- b. Indigenous knowledge systems represent invaluable repositories of ecological wisdom accumulated across millennia of adaptive management practices.
- c. Additionally, legal frameworks must evolve to recognize intellectual property rights protecting traditional knowledge from biopiracy and unauthorized commercialization.
- d. As biodiversity loss accelerates globally, these time-tested understandings of sustainable resource stewardship become increasingly critical for conservation strategies.
- e. However, integrating indigenous epistemologies with Western scientific paradigms requires overcoming deeply entrenched methodological biases and colonial power structures.

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

Question 14.

- a. Dr. Morrison: That's remarkable! How do you navigate the ethical complexities surrounding genetic modification in agricultural applications?
- b. Dr. Hassan: I'm investigating CRISPR gene-editing applications for developing climate-resilient crop varieties.
- c. Dr. Hassan: We maintain rigorous ethical oversight committees and prioritize transparency with farming communities throughout development processes.

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

Question 15.

- a. Emerging quantum computing architectures promise exponential increases in computational power that could revolutionize fields from cryptography to pharmaceutical development.
- b. These breakthrough systems could enable real-time climate modeling, personalized medicine algorithms, and artificial intelligence capabilities currently beyond classical computing limitations.

- c. Conventional silicon-based processors face fundamental physical constraints limiting further performance improvements despite ongoing miniaturization efforts.
- d. Nevertheless, quantum systems remain extraordinarily sensitive to environmental interference, requiring near-absolute-zero temperatures and sophisticated error correction protocols.
- e. Should technical obstacles be overcome, quantum supremacy could fundamentally restructure global technological landscapes within two decades.

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 Adeyemi: Mass extinction events are occurring at unprecedented rates, threatening ecosystem services fundamental to human civilization.
- b. Dr. Patel: Indeed. Habitat fragmentation, invasive species, and climate disruption create synergistic pressures overwhelming adaptive capacities.
- c. Professor Adeyemi: Precisely. Coordinated global conservation frameworks integrating protected area networks with sustainable development corridors are imperative.
- d. Dr. Patel: What intervention strategies do you consider most promising for halting biodiversity collapse in the coming decade?
- e. Professor Adeyemi: Ecosystem-based adaptation, wildlife corridor restoration, and community-led conservation initiatives represent essential priorities requiring immediate scaled investment.

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, architectural practitioners increasingly emphasize biomimetic design principles and passive climate control strategies.
- b. The built environment accounts for approximately forty percent of global carbon emissions, positioning architecture as a critical decarbonization leverage point.
- c. Furthermore, embodied carbon in construction materials demands lifecycle analysis extending beyond operational energy consumption considerations.
- d. As regulatory standards tighten worldwide, conventional building practices prove incompatible with Paris Agreement commitments and net-zero trajectories.
- e. However, retrofitting existing building stock presents formidable technical and economic challenges distinct from new construction optimization opportunities.

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 space exploration 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 rise of artificial intelligence has transformed numerous industries, yet its integration into education remains contentious. Proponents argue that AI-powered learning platforms can personalise instruction, adapting to individual student needs and learning pace. (18) _____, critics contend that over-reliance on technology may diminish critical thinking skills and reduce meaningful human interaction in classrooms. Research indicates that students who engage with AI tutoring systems demonstrate measurable improvements in subjects like mathematics and language learning. (19) _____, educators emphasise that these tools should complement, not replace, traditional teaching methods.

The effectiveness of AI in education largely depends on implementation strategies. Schools that integrate AI gradually, providing adequate teacher training and maintaining human oversight, tend to achieve better outcomes. (20) _____, institutions rushing to adopt the latest technological trends without proper infrastructure often encounter significant challenges, including student disengagement and technical difficulties. Furthermore, equity concerns persist as not all students have equal access to advanced AI resources. (21) _____, creating a digital divide that could exacerbate existing educational inequalities.

Despite these challenges, the potential benefits of AI in education cannot be ignored. Intelligent systems can analyse vast amounts of student data to identify learning gaps and predict which students might struggle with particular concepts. (22) _____, enabling teachers to intervene proactively rather than reactively. As AI technology continues to evolve, the education sector must carefully balance innovation with the preservation of fundamental pedagogical principles that have proven effective for generations.

Question 18.

- A. Each system is designed with adaptive algorithms and personalised feedback mechanisms
- B. However, many educational institutions remain sceptical about wholesale technological adoption
- C. Therefore, learning platforms have become increasingly sophisticated in recent years
- D. In addition, students demonstrate remarkable adaptability to new learning technologies

Question 19.

- A. Nevertheless, the role of human teachers remains irreplaceable in fostering creativity
- B. Consequently, traditional methods have been entirely abandoned in modern schools
- C. Moreover, AI systems continue to evolve without any pedagogical limitations
- D. Similarly, technology has replaced most conventional educational practices

Question 20.

- A. This approach ensures smooth integration and maximises educational benefits for learners
- B. By comparison, traditional teaching methods prove superior in all circumstances
- C. These outcomes demonstrate that technology alone guarantees academic success
- D. Such strategies eliminate the need for teacher involvement in instruction

Question 21.

- A. Wealthy schools can afford cutting-edge AI systems while underfunded institutions cannot
- B. All students regardless of background enjoy equal access to educational technology
- C. Financial resources have no bearing on the availability of AI learning tools
- D. Underprivileged communities benefit most from expensive AI implementations

Question 22.

- A. This predictive capability represents a significant drawback of artificial intelligence
- B. Such analytical power proves irrelevant to improving educational outcomes
- C. This information empowers educators to provide timely, targeted support
- D. These insights complicate rather than simplify the teaching process

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

The discovery of neuroplasticity—the brain's capacity to reorganize neural pathways throughout life—has revolutionized neuroscience and overturned long-held assumptions about cognitive rigidity. **For decades, scientific consensus maintained that adult brains possessed fixed neural architecture, with cognitive decline being inevitable and irreversible.** Contemporary research demonstrates that the brain remains remarkably adaptable, continuously restructuring in response to experiences, learning, injuries, and environmental changes.

Neuroplasticity manifests through multiple mechanisms operating across different timescales. Synaptic plasticity, the most rapid form, involves strengthening or weakening connections between neurons based on activation patterns. This process underlies learning and memory formation, occurring within minutes to hours. Structural plasticity **encompasses** more dramatic changes, including neurogenesis—the birth of new neurons—and the growth or pruning of dendritic branches. These transformations require weeks to months, fundamentally altering brain circuitry. Such adaptability persists far beyond childhood development, challenging previous assumptions about critical period limitations.

The implications for rehabilitation and cognitive enhancement prove profound. Stroke victims can recover lost functions through intensive therapy that encourages the brain to reroute neural pathways around damaged areas. Musicians demonstrate expanded auditory cortex regions compared to non-musicians, reflecting years of specialized training. Even elderly individuals show improved cognitive performance following **sustained** engagement with challenging mental activities, suggesting that cognitive reserve can be cultivated throughout the lifespan. **These findings** validate the "use it or lose it" principle while emphasizing that disuse accelerates decline.

However, neuroplasticity possesses a darker dimension. Maladaptive plasticity contributes to chronic pain conditions, phantom limb sensations, and addiction through reinforcing dysfunctional neural patterns. The same mechanisms enabling learning can entrench harmful behaviors when repeatedly activated. Understanding these dual aspects becomes essential for developing therapeutic interventions that harness beneficial plasticity while preventing detrimental reorganization patterns.

(Adapted from "Annual Review of Neuroscience" and research by Dr. Michael Merzenich, Brain Plasticity Institute, 2024)

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

- A. Scientific consensus decades ago held that adult brain structures were unchangeable and cognitive deterioration was unavoidable.
- B. For many years, scientists agreed unanimously that grown-up brains had permanent neural structures and mental decline couldn't be prevented.
- C. Decades of scientific agreement established that mature brains possessed unalterable architecture with inevitable cognitive regression.
- D. Historical scientific opinion maintained that adult neural frameworks stayed constant while cognitive abilities necessarily diminished over time.

Question 24. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a mechanism of neuroplasticity?

- A. modification of synaptic connection strength
- B. generation of new neural cells
- C. alteration of dendritic structures
- D. elimination of brain tissue scarring

Question 25. The word "**encompasses**" in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by _____.

- A. includes
- B. restricts
- C. analyzes
- D. describes

Question 26. The word "**sustained**" in paragraph 3 is opposite in meaning to _____.

- A. prolonged
- B. brief
- C. continuous
- D. persistent

Question 27. The word "**These findings**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. critical period limitations
- B. rehabilitation implications
- C. examples of neuroplastic changes
- D. specialized training requirements

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

- A. Neuroplasticity exclusively produces beneficial outcomes for cognitive function and brain health.
- B. Adult brains demonstrate comparable plasticity levels to developing childhood brains in all contexts.
- C. The brain continues reorganizing neural pathways in response to various stimuli throughout adulthood.
- D. Synaptic plasticity requires months of consistent practice before producing observable cognitive changes.

Question 29. In which paragraph does the writer discuss negative aspects of neuroplasticity?

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

Question 30. In which paragraph does the writer mention the timeframes of different plasticity types?

- 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 find ourselves immersed in an era of unprecedented algorithmic governance, where automated decision-making systems increasingly mediate access to fundamental opportunities—employment, credit, education, healthcare, and criminal justice. **[I]** Yet beneath the veneer of computational objectivity lies a troubling reality: these systems frequently perpetuate and amplify existing societal biases, creating what scholars term "algorithmic discrimination." This phenomenon emerges not from overt prejudice programmed into code, but from subtle patterns embedded in training data reflecting historical inequities and designer assumptions that remain invisible within black-box architectures.

The mechanics of algorithmic bias prove remarkably insidious. Machine learning models trained on historical data inevitably absorb discriminatory patterns present in that data—hiring algorithms learn from past decisions that reflected gender bias, predictive policing systems concentrate enforcement in historically over-policed neighborhoods, and credit-scoring models penalize communities with limited banking access. **[II]** For instance, facial recognition systems demonstrate significantly higher error rates for darker-skinned individuals because training datasets disproportionately featured lighter-skinned faces. The algorithm simply optimizes for patterns in its training environment, regardless of whether those patterns reflect justice or perpetuate disadvantage.

Multiple factors enable algorithmic discrimination to flourish unchecked. Legal frameworks developed for explicit human discrimination struggle to address statistical discrimination emerging from pattern recognition at scale. **[III]** Proprietary algorithms remain shielded from public scrutiny under trade secret protections, preventing independent audits that could reveal discriminatory impacts. Additionally, the technical complexity surrounding machine learning creates information asymmetries; affected populations lack resources to challenge systems they cannot understand, while deploying organizations may genuinely not comprehend their own algorithms' decision-making logic.

The societal consequences extend far beyond individual grievances. **[IV]** Algorithmic systems operate at unprecedented scale and speed, embedding biases into millions of decisions daily with minimal human oversight or appeal mechanisms. This automation of inequality risks calcifying existing stratification, creating self-fulfilling prophecies where biased predictions shape opportunities, which then generate data confirming initial biases. Furthermore, the aura of technological neutrality obscures discrimination, making it harder to recognize and resist compared to overt prejudice. Perhaps most troublingly, algorithmic governance shifts accountability into ambiguous territory where no clear

responsible party exists—programmers point to data, organizations cite algorithmic recommendations, and affected individuals confront faceless systems offering no explanation for adverse decisions.

(Adapted from "Science and Technology Studies" research and Safiya Noble's "Algorithms of Oppression", 2024)

Question 31. According to paragraph 1, algorithmic discrimination primarily stems from _____.

- A. deliberate prejudice intentionally programmed by malicious software developers
- B. historical inequities and hidden assumptions embedded within training data patterns
- C. fundamental limitations in computational processing power and machine learning capabilities
- D. explicit instructions from organizations deploying automated decision-making systems

Question 32. The word "insidious" in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

- A. harmfully subtle
- B. openly aggressive
- C. technically complex
- D. legally prohibited

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

- A. Machine learning algorithms deliberately target specific demographic groups for discriminatory treatment based on programmers' personal biases.
- B. Algorithmic bias operates through machine learning systems absorbing and replicating discriminatory patterns present in their training data sources.
- C. Historical data contains some problematic patterns, but modern algorithms successfully filter out most discriminatory elements during training.
- D. Facial recognition technology demonstrates perfect accuracy across all demographic groups when trained on sufficiently diverse datasets.

Question 34. What enables algorithmic discrimination to persist without adequate oversight?

- A. Comprehensive legal frameworks specifically designed to address statistical discrimination patterns
- B. Complete transparency in proprietary algorithms allowing thorough public auditing processes
- C. Trade secret protections that prevent scrutiny and technical complexity limiting public understanding
- D. Strong regulatory enforcement mechanisms holding deploying organizations fully accountable

Question 35. What challenge do affected populations face regarding algorithmic discrimination?

- A. Excessive resources enabling them to challenge algorithmic systems through legal processes
- B. Insufficient resources and understanding to effectively contest opaque algorithmic decision-making
- C. Clear explanation requirements forcing algorithms to justify all adverse decisions transparently
- D. Direct access to proprietary source code enabling independent verification of algorithmic fairness

Question 36. The phrase "those patterns" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. machine learning models
- B. training datasets
- C. discriminatory patterns in historical data
- D. facial recognition systems

Question 37. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Automated systems process massive quantities of decisions rapidly while incorporating biases into outcomes with limited human supervision or review options.
- B. Algorithmic technologies operate extensively and swiftly, systematically integrating prejudiced elements into countless daily determinations lacking adequate oversight mechanisms.
- C. Biased algorithmic systems function at extraordinary scales, making millions of discriminatory decisions each day without sufficient human monitoring or correction procedures.

D. The unprecedented scope and velocity of algorithmic operations enables widespread discrimination across numerous daily decisions with minimal accountability structures.

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

- A. Algorithmic systems successfully eliminate human bias by relying exclusively on objective mathematical calculations and statistical analyses.
- B. The perceived objectivity of automated decision-making may actually obscure discriminatory practices while complicating accountability structures.
- C. Legal frameworks have evolved comprehensively to address algorithmic discrimination as effectively as traditional explicit human prejudice.
- D. Organizations deploying algorithmic systems maintain complete understanding of their decision-making processes and resulting impacts.

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

"The absence of algorithmic impact assessments and mandatory bias auditing exacerbates these problems."

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

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

- A. Algorithmic decision-making systems enhance fairness and objectivity by eliminating subjective human judgment from important opportunity allocation processes.
- B. Algorithmic discrimination pervades automated systems through embedded historical biases, operating at scale with limited oversight while obscuring accountability and perpetuating inequality.
- C. Organizations intentionally design discriminatory algorithms to disadvantage specific populations, requiring stronger criminal penalties for software developers.
- D. Machine learning technology remains too primitive for reliable deployment, necessitating complete abandonment of algorithmic decision-making across all sectors.

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