MÔ PHỎNG ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2026	**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**
Mã đề: 05 — CEFR LEVEL: C1-C2	**ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC**
	Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH
	Thời gian làm bài: 50 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Instructions:

- This examination consists of 40 multiple-choice questions
- Do not use any reference materials or dictionaries
- Mark your answers clearly on the answer sheet provided
- Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question

Candidate's name: .....
Candidate's number: .....

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.

Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Creative Industries

The integration of generative AI into creative sectors has sparked unprecedented debates within professional communities. The (1) _____ disruptive nature of algorithmic creativity challenges fundamental assumptions about artistic authorship and intellectual property. Machine learning systems are now capable of producing sophisticated outputs across multiple domains, (2) _____ raising profound questions about the essence of human creativity and its commercial value in an automated landscape.

The cognitive mechanisms underlying AI-generated content remain contentious among researchers. These systems analyze vast datasets of existing works to identify patterns and generate novel combinations. However, this process compels creative professionals (3) _____ their unique value propositions in an increasingly competitive marketplace. Industry leaders emphasize that artists must (4) _____ proactive strategies to distinguish human-centered creativity from algorithmic production. Furthermore, regulatory bodies are developing frameworks (5) _____ the ethical deployment of AI tools while protecting creators' rights and preserving cultural authenticity in the digital age.

Question 1.A. increasinglyB. increaseC. increasedD. increasing

Question 2.A. in addition toB. therebyC. neverthelessD. in contrast to

Question 3.A. withB. forC. toD. in

Question 4.A. makeB. takeC. doD. have

Question 5.A. governB. governingC. to governD. governed

Read the following announcement 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 Resurgence of Indigenous Knowledge Systems

Contemporary scholars worldwide are beginning to (6) _____ the sophisticated ecological wisdom embedded within indigenous knowledge systems that mainstream science has historically marginalized. This epistemological shift represents a fundamental reconsideration of what constitutes valid scientific understanding. Indigenous communities report experiencing unprecedented academic interest in their traditional practices.

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Indigenous knowledge holders dedicate an extraordinary (7) _____ of time preserving complex understandings transmitted through oral traditions across millennia. When they are (8) _____ these ancestral protocols with younger generations, elders often facilitate profound connections between cultural identity and environmental stewardship. This transmission process demands exceptional patience and ceremonial precision.

Different indigenous communities specialize in (9) _____ ecological knowledge domains. One group might possess unparalleled understanding of medicinal plants while another maintains sophisticated astronomical calendars. Remarkably, researchers can (10) _____ these complex systems when engaging in respectful, long-term collaborative partnerships with indigenous knowledge keepers.

Academic institutions increasingly recognize the validity indigenous epistemologies represent. (11) _____ scholars dismiss traditional knowledge as unscientific, but most now acknowledge its complementary value alongside Western scientific methodologies.

Question 6.A. comprehendB. appreciateC. identifyD. recognize

Question 7.A. amountB. numberC. quantityD. volume

Question 8.A. to transmitB. transmittingC. transmittedD. transmit

Question 9.A. sophisticated distinct traditionalB. distinct traditional sophisticated

C. traditional sophisticated distinctD. distinct sophisticated traditional

Question 10.
A. pick upB. take overC. put forwardD. bring about

Question 11.
A. FewB. A fewC. LittleD. A little

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 16.

Question 12.
Dear Dr. Martinez,
a. Your groundbreaking research on neuroplasticity and cognitive rehabilitation has profoundly influenced my understanding of brain adaptation mechanisms.
b. I am writing to express my sincere gratitude for your keynote presentation at the International Neuroscience Symposium last Friday.
c. The longitudinal case studies you presented demonstrated remarkable recovery trajectories that challenge conventional assumptions about permanent brain damage.
d. I was particularly fascinated by your innovative therapeutic interventions combining pharmacological and behavioral approaches.
e. Would you be willing to discuss potential collaborative research opportunities when your schedule permits?
Respectfully,
Dr. Katherine Lee

A. b – d – a – c – eB. a – d – c – b – eC. b – a – d – c – eD. c – a – e – d – b

Question 13.
a. Subsequently, policymakers must navigate complex trade-offs between economic competitiveness and environmental sustainability imperatives.
b. Planetary boundaries research indicates that humanity has transgressed multiple critical thresholds, destabilizing Earth's regulatory systems.
c. Moreover, financial institutions must internalize ecological risks into investment decisions rather than

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externalizing environmental costs onto future generations.
d. As anthropogenic pressures intensify across interconnected systems, cascading failures threaten to undermine global stability.
e. Nevertheless, transformative adaptation strategies incorporating circular economy principles and regenerative practices offer viable pathways toward resilience.

A. b – d – c – a – eB. a – b – d – e – cC. b – a – d – c – eD. d – b – a – c – e

Question 14.
a. Professor Anderson: How might we reconcile individual privacy rights with public health surveillance imperatives?
b. Dr. Nguyen: I've been examining the ethical dimensions of biometric data collection in pandemic response systems.
c. Dr. Nguyen: Precisely. Transparent governance frameworks and citizen oversight mechanisms are essential safeguards.

A. b – a – cB. a – b – cC. c – a – bD. b – c – a

Question 15.
a. Quantum computing architectures promise to revolutionize cryptographic security protocols through unprecedented computational capabilities.
b. These technological breakthroughs could fundamentally transform fields ranging from drug discovery to climate modeling through exponentially faster processing.
c. Conventional silicon-based processors face insurmountable physical limitations as transistor miniaturization approaches atomic scales.
d. However, quantum systems remain extraordinarily fragile, requiring near-absolute-zero temperatures and exhibiting vulnerability to environmental interference.
e. Should these engineering challenges be overcome, quantum supremacy could render current encryption standards obsolete virtually overnight.

A. a – b – c – d – eB. c – a – b – e – dC. a – c – b – e – dD. c – b – a – d – e

Question 16.
a. Dr. Hassan: Ocean acidification is accelerating at alarming rates, fundamentally altering marine chemistry and devastating calcifying organisms.
b. Professor O'Brien: The cascading effects you describe are deeply concerning. What mitigation strategies show the most promise?
c. Dr. Hassan: We must drastically reduce atmospheric carbon concentrations while simultaneously restoring coastal ecosystems.
d. Professor O'Brien: Indeed. Coral reefs face existential threats as warming waters trigger mass bleaching events.
e. Dr. Hassan: Alkalinity enhancement and marine protected area expansion represent crucial interventions requiring immediate implementation.

A. a – d – b – c – eB. a – b – e – d – cC. d – a – b – e – cD. a – d – c – b – e

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 from 17 to 21.

Behavioral economics has fundamentally challenged classical assumptions about human rationality and decision-making processes. Traditional economic models presumed that individuals act as perfectly rational agents who consistently maximize utility through logical cost-benefit analyses. (17) _____, contemporary research demonstrates that cognitive biases systematically distort judgment, leading to predictable deviations from optimal choices. Numerous psychological phenomena influence economic behavior. Loss aversion causes individuals (18)

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_____ whereby potential losses loom larger than equivalent gains in subjective valuation. This asymmetry profoundly shapes risk preferences and investment strategies.

(19) _____. Anchoring effects demonstrate how arbitrary numerical references unconsciously influence subsequent estimates, while availability heuristics cause people to overweight easily recalled information when assessing probabilities. Financial institutions have begun leveraging behavioral insights to design choice architectures. (20) _____. Such interventions, termed "nudges," preserve individual autonomy while gently steering decisions toward beneficial outcomes.

Critics argue these techniques raise ethical concerns regarding manipulation and paternalism. (21)_____, where vulnerable populations might be exploited through sophisticated psychological engineering masked as helpful guidance.

(Adapted from research in behavioral economics and decision science)

Question 17.

A. every one of them undergoes systematic evaluation through rigorous empirical testing
B. whereof is meticulously analyzed through controlled experimental paradigms
C. those with similarities to rational choice theory will be examined comparatively
D. each of which has been extensively documented through experimental research

Question 18.

A. fewer risks are deliberately accepted by them in uncertain domains
B. will deliberately weight losses more heavily than equivalent gains
C. be deliberate to demonstrate asymmetric responses to potential outcomes
D. being deliberately biased toward preserving existing endowments

Question 19.

A. This is a common pattern among economically rational actors, for example
B. By contrast, a rationality-preserving pattern is seen among behavioral economists
C. Similarly, framing effects reveal how presentation formats alter preferences
D. This is a common example of biases with implications for rational models

Question 20.

A. every nudge undergoes evaluation for effectiveness and ethical appropriateness
B. whereof is carefully implemented to maximize societal welfare outcomes
C. those with potential for abuse will be regulated through oversight
D. many of which aim to increase retirement savings or promote healthier choices

Question 21.

A. So concerning is this potential for abuse that it warrants careful ethical scrutiny
B. Such behavioral manipulation proves to be an effective strategy, though
C. Such a technique is so powerful that it proves valuable to policymakers
D. Though such strategies of nudging prove to be beneficial overall

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 22 to 29.

The concept of sustainable fashion has evolved from a niche concern into a mainstream movement challenging the fast-fashion industrial paradigm. **What initially emerged as environmentally conscious consumers rejecting disposable clothing has transformed into a comprehensive critique of textile**

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production's ecological and social externalities. This transformation reflects growing awareness of fashion industry impacts extending far beyond aesthetic considerations.

Sustainable fashion encompasses multiple interconnected dimensions requiring systemic transformation. Environmental sustainability addresses resource depletion, pollution, and waste generation inherent in conventional manufacturing. Textile production consumes enormous quantities of water, with a single cotton t-shirt requiring approximately 2,700 liters during cultivation and processing. Chemical dyes contaminate watersheds, while synthetic fabrics shed microplastics that accumulate in marine ecosystems. Social sustainability confronts labor exploitation throughout global supply chains, where garment workers frequently endure hazardous conditions, poverty wages, and suppressed organizing rights.

The complexity of achieving genuine sustainability creates significant challenges for implementation. Many brands engage in superficial "greenwashing," marketing minor improvements as revolutionary transformations while fundamental practices remain unchanged. Certification schemes attempt to verify sustainability claims, yet **these** remains **elusive** across competing frameworks. Additionally, sustainable materials often cost significantly more than conventional alternatives, creating accessibility barriers that contradict fashion democracy ideals.

Technology offers potential pathways toward more sustainable models. Innovations in textile recycling could enable closed-loop production systems, though current infrastructure remains inadequate for large-scale implementation. Biotechnology promises lab-grown materials eliminating agricultural impacts, while digital design tools minimize waste through precise pattern optimization. Nevertheless, technological solutions alone cannot **address** overconsumption patterns driving fashion's environmental footprint. Fundamental cultural shifts toward valuing durability, repairability, and timeless design over constant novelty remain essential for meaningful transformation.

(Adapted from scholarly research on sustainable fashion and circular economy principles)

Question 22. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?
A. Environmental activists rejecting cheap clothing initiated what has now become a thorough examination of the textile industry's broader consequences.
B. What started as environmentally aware shoppers avoiding throwaway garments has developed into a complete criticism of fabric manufacturing's ecological and social costs.
C. The initial environmental movement against disposable fashion has evolved into widespread concern about clothing production's external effects.
D. Consumer rejection of fast fashion has permanently transformed into comprehensive awareness of textile production's hidden impacts.

Question 23. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an environmental impact of textile production?
A. excessive water consumptionB. chemical contamination of water sources
C. microplastic pollution in oceansD. greenhouse gas emissions from transportation

Question 24. The word "**elusive**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. difficult to achieveB. easy to understand
C. widely acceptedD. clearly defined

Question 25. The word "**address**" in paragraph 4 is opposite in meaning to _____.
A. ignoreB. confrontC. solveD. mention

Question 26. The word "**these**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. brandsB. improvementsC. practicesD. claims

Question 27. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. All sustainable fashion brands genuinely implement comprehensive environmental practices.
B. Certification schemes have successfully standardized sustainability verification across the industry.

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C. Sustainable materials typically require greater financial investment than conventional textiles.
D. Technological innovations have fully solved overconsumption issues in fashion industries.

Question 28. In which paragraph does the writer discuss the social dimensions of fashion sustainability?
A. Paragraph 1B. Paragraph 2C. Paragraph 3D. Paragraph 4

Question 29. In which paragraph does the writer mention the evolution of sustainable fashion awareness?
A. Paragraph 1B. Paragraph 2C. Paragraph 3D. Paragraph 4

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 questions from 30 to 39.

Precision agriculture represents a paradigm shift in farming practices, leveraging advanced technologies to optimize crop yields while minimizing environmental impacts. **[I]** Traditional agricultural approaches applied uniform treatments across entire fields, regardless of spatial variability in soil conditions, moisture levels, or nutrient availability. Precision farming fundamentally challenges **this homogeneous methodology**. **[II]** By integrating satellite imagery, drone surveillance, soil sensors, and GPS-guided equipment, farmers can now implement site-specific management strategies that respond to the unique characteristics of each square meter within their fields.

The technological infrastructure enabling precision agriculture has evolved dramatically. **[III]** Remote sensing technologies provide real-time data on crop health, detecting stress indicators invisible to human observation through multispectral imaging analysis. Automated systems can then adjust irrigation, fertilization, and pesticide application with unprecedented accuracy, delivering precisely **calibrated** inputs only where and when needed. This targeted approach yields multiple benefits simultaneously. Resource efficiency improves substantially, with studies documenting fertilizer reductions of 20-30% without compromising yields. Water consumption decreases through precision irrigation responding to actual plant requirements rather than fixed schedules. Environmental contamination from agricultural runoff diminishes as excess chemical applications are eliminated.

However, precision agriculture adoption faces significant obstacles limiting widespread implementation. The initial capital investment required for sophisticated equipment remains prohibitively expensive for smallholder farmers who constitute the majority of global agricultural producers. Technical expertise necessary for operating complex systems and interpreting data analytics creates additional barriers, particularly in regions with limited educational infrastructure. Furthermore, data ownership and privacy concerns have emerged as contentious issues, with farmers questioning who controls the valuable information generated by their operations and how it might be monetized by technology companies.

[IV] The socioeconomic implications of precision agriculture extend beyond individual farms. As larger commercial operations gain productivity advantages through technological adoption, competitive pressures may accelerate consolidation trends within agricultural sectors, potentially displacing smaller family farms unable to afford equivalent investments. Conversely, proponents argue that cloud-based platforms and equipment-sharing cooperatives could democratize access to precision agriculture technologies, enabling smallholders to realize similar efficiencies through collective implementation models. The trajectory of precision agriculture development will likely determine whether it becomes a tool for sustainable intensification benefiting diverse farming communities or another driver of agricultural inequality.

(Adapted from agricultural technology research and precision farming literature)

Question 30. According to paragraph 1, traditional agricultural methods differ from precision farming in that they _____.
A. utilize satellite imagery and advanced sensor technologies for monitoring
B. apply uniform treatments without considering within-field variability

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C. integrate GPS-guided equipment for site-specific management
D. respond to unique characteristics of different field locations

Question 31. The word "**calibrated**" in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.
A. precisely adjustedB. randomly distributed
C. heavily concentratedD. evenly spread

Question 32. Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 2?
A. Remote sensing technologies detect crop health issues through advanced imaging techniques unavailable to farmers previously.
B. Precision agriculture technologies enable targeted resource application, improving efficiency while reducing environmental impacts.
C. Automated irrigation and fertilization systems adjust chemical applications based on real-time data analysis.
D. Studies demonstrate that precision farming reduces fertilizer usage significantly without affecting crop productivity.

Question 33. What prevents many farmers from adopting precision agriculture technologies?
A. Resistance to changing traditional farming practices
B. Uncertainty about environmental benefits
C. High costs and technical complexity
D. Government regulations restricting technology use

Question 34. What concern do farmers have regarding data generated by precision agriculture?
A. The accuracy of information collected by sensors
B. Control and potential commercialization of their operational data
C. Complexity of interpreting analytical results
D. Storage capacity for large datasets

Question 35. The phrase "**this homogeneous methodology**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
A. precision farmingB. spatial variability
C. uniform field treatmentsD. site-specific management

Question 36. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?
A. Whether precision agriculture promotes sustainable farming for various communities or increases inequality depends on how it develops.
B. The future of precision agriculture will be determined by its ability to serve both large commercial operations and small family farms equally.
C. Precision agriculture's evolution will reveal if it supports diverse farmers through sustainable methods or exacerbates agricultural disparities.
D. How precision agriculture technologies are implemented will show whether they benefit all farmers or only wealthy agricultural businesses.

Question 37. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. Precision agriculture technologies will inevitably replace traditional farming methods within the next decade across all regions.
B. The benefits of precision agriculture are currently distributed unequally due to economic and educational barriers.
C. Cloud-based platforms have successfully democratized precision agriculture access for smallholder farmers worldwide.
D. Environmental benefits from precision agriculture outweigh all potential socioeconomic concerns about its implementation.

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Question 38. Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?
"Yet the promise of precision agriculture extends far beyond mere productivity gains."
A. [I]B. [II]C. [III]D. [IV]

Question 39. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
A. Precision agriculture employs advanced technologies for site-specific farming, offering environmental and efficiency benefits but facing adoption barriers related to cost, expertise, and equity concerns.
B. Traditional farming methods are being completely replaced by precision agriculture technologies that use satellites, drones, and sensors to optimize crop production.
C. Smallholder farmers are unable to adopt precision agriculture due to prohibitive costs, while large commercial operations benefit from significant productivity advantages.
D. The development of precision agriculture represents the agricultural industry's most important technological advancement, though data privacy issues remain unresolved.

Question 40. Based on the overall passage about precision agriculture, which underlying assumption does the author appear to challenge?
A. That technological advancement in agriculture necessarily benefits all farming communities equally
B. That traditional farming methods are completely obsolete and should be immediately abandoned
C. That environmental sustainability and agricultural productivity are mutually exclusive goals
D. That data privacy concerns are illegitimate obstacles to agricultural modernization

---EXAM PAPER (END)---

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