

SỞ GD&ĐT TIỀN GIANG
TRƯỜNG THPT ĐỐC BÌNH KIỀU

(Đề thi có 08 trang)

ĐỀ BIÊN SOẠN THEO ĐỊNH DẠNG
THI 2025

MÔN TIẾNG ANH – Khối lớp 12

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút
(không kể thời gian phát đề)

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

GREEN LIVING

Adopting a green lifestyle has become increasingly (1) _____ in recent years as more people become aware of environmental issues. One important aspect of green living is reducing waste. By recycling materials and choosing reusable products, individuals can significantly decrease their significant impact (2) _____ the environment. Many households have started using energy-efficient appliances, which not only save money but also save energy. Additionally, choosing to walk or bike instead of driving helps reduce pollution and promotes personal health.

Communities (3) _____ green living often have green spaces, such as parks and community gardens, which enhance the quality of life for residents. It is essential to support local initiatives that aim (4) _____ natural resources and encourage sustainable practices. Furthermore, educating others about the benefits of green living can create a ripple effect, inspiring more people to make (5) _____.

Ultimately, the goal of green living is to create a harmonious balance between human activities and the natural world. By (6) _____ a conscious decision every day, individuals can contribute to making a healthier planet for future generations.

- Question 1. A. popularity **B. popular** C. popularize D. popularly
Question 2. **A. on** B. in C. by D. with
Question 3. A. which embracing B. that embraces **C. embracing** D. who embrace
Question 4. **A. to protect** B. protect C. to protecting D. protected
Question 5. **A. environmentally friendly choices** B. friendly environmentally choices
C. environmentally choices friendly D. choices friendly environmentally
Question 6. A. taking B. doing **C. making** D. having

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

Protect Our Oceans!

Our oceans cover more than 70% of the Earth's surface and are home to an incredible variety of life forms. However, human activities have greatly impacted marine ecosystems. Plastic waste, for instance, has caused severe harm to (7) _____ marine animals. According to

research, around 8 million tons of plastic enter the ocean every year, threatening countless species.

But there are actions we can take to protect our oceans:

- Use reusable items such as water bottles and shopping bags to (8) _____ plastic waste.
 - Avoid buying products that contain harmful chemicals, as they can (9) _____ coral reefs and other marine habitats.
 - Support organizations that work to clean up the ocean, (10) _____ raise awareness about marine conservation.
 - Eat sustainable seafood to help reduce the overfishing (11) _____ many fish populations.
- Together, we can make a difference and (12) _____ the beauty and health of our oceans for future generations.

- Question 7: **A. other** B. another C. the other D. others
- Question 8: A. turn off B. give up C. come across **D. cut down on**
- Question 9: A. prevent **B. damage** C. enhance D. improve
- Question 10: A. but also B. because of **C. as well as** D. therefore
- Question 11: A. protecting B. sustaining **C. affecting** D. preserving
- Question 12: **A. preserve** B. harm C. destroy D. eliminate

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

Question 13. a. Mark: Hi, Nam! Sorry I'm late. I got lost because your neighborhood has changed a lot.

b. Nam: Yeah. It's been three years since your last visit. Anyway, do you want to go for a walk? I'll show you around.

c. Nam: Hi, Mark!

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

Question 14.

a. Lan: He goes to bed right after he comes home in the morning when there's no one at home.

b. Lan: Come in, Mark. Did you find my place easily?

c. Lan: That's right. My dad is a factory worker. Today he's on the night shift.

d. Mark: Working night shifts must be really hard. When does he sleep?

e. Mark: Yes, I actually met your dad in the street and he showed me the way. He said he was on his way to work.

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

Question 15.

Dear Sir or Madam,

- a. I am a friendly, hard-working, and caring person with a love for people and good food. I can also speak English.
- b. I would be delighted to meet you in person to discuss my application. I will be free for an interview any afternoon during the week.
- c. Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to hearing from you soon.
- d. I am writing to apply for the position of a part-time server.
- e. I am in my final year of secondary school. I have some experience in the hospitality industry.

Yours faithfully,

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

Question 16:

- a. While managing large teams and coordinating multiple tasks can be challenging, the sense of accomplishment when a project is completed successfully is truly rewarding.
- b. I started my journey in project management five years ago, where I quickly developed a passion for overseeing complex projects.
- c. My ability to communicate clearly with clients and colleagues is one of my greatest strengths in this role.
- d. I have honed my skills through various leadership training programs and by handling diverse projects across industries.
- e. In conclusion, my experience in leading teams and delivering results under tight deadlines has shaped me into a well-rounded project manager.

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

Question 17:

- a. At present, Malaysia is known as one of the most urbanised countries in East Asia. It is also one of the most rapidly urbanised regions around the world.
- b. Since then, the urbanisation rate has continued to increase gradually.
- c. Urbanisation in Malaysia started in the early 1970s. At that time, only around 26 per cent of the population lived in urban areas.
- d. The urban population, for example, rose from 66 per cent in 2004 to 74 per cent in 2014.
- e. After a period of rapid growth, the urban and rural populations were almost equal in the early 1990s.

(Adapted from *Global Success*)

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

Read the following talk about urbanisation and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.

Hello and welcome to FM radio. I'm Jenifer Ha, your host today. I'll talk about urbanisation in the global world. You probably know that in 1950, only about 30 per cent of the world's population lived in urban areas. But over the past few decades, (18)_____, and the rural

population has decreased. Today, over 55 per cent of the world's population lives in cities. (19)_____. So you can see that urbanisation is happening very quickly.

So, what are the advantages of urbanisation?

Well, urbanised areas usually have better facilities, such as good schools and modern hospitals. City residents also have access to better health and communication services, clean water and waste management facilities. (20)_____, people's quality of life is also improved. Local authorities expand roads trying to make driving easier. At the same time, they try to get more people into public transport by making bus and train services more convenient and frequent. As many city residents earn higher salaries, they can also afford to buy a nice house or a flat in the many high-rise buildings.

Now, let's talk about the disadvantages of urbanisation. (21)_____, traffic conditions become worse and worse. As a result, public transport may not be as reliable as residents would wish. Smog, high carbon emissions, increased number of private cars and waste from the large population can all lead to higher levels of pollution. Long-term exposure to air pollution can cause a range of diseases. (22)_____. So cities tend to be more expensive to live in.

But what can local authorities do to solve these problems?

Question 18.

- A. the urban population has grown faster
- B. the urban population has increased rapidly**
- C. there has been a rapid increase in urban populations
- D. urban growth has escalated significantly

Question 19.

- A. This figure is expected to reach around 70 per cent by 2050**
- B. This figure is projected to rise to about 70 per cent by 2050
- C. In the future, the percentage is likely to increase further
- D. By 2050, it's anticipated that the figure will be approximately 70 per cent

Question 20.

- A. As a consequence, people's living standards improve
- B. This results in an overall improvement in quality of life
- C. People's well-being also improves as a result
- D. When urban infrastructure is well-planned**

Question 21.

- A. As a consequence, traffic jams become more severe
- B. With overcrowding, transportation systems become less effective
- C. When too many people live in urban areas**
- D. Overpopulation in cities leads to worsening traffic conditions

Question 22.

- A. Over time, pollution results in significant health risks
- B. Long-term exposure to pollution can lead to serious diseases

C. Extended exposure to pollutants can cause chronic health problems

D. In addition, home prices become higher, and goods and services cost more

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 sentences from 23 to 30

URBANISATION IN MALAYSIA AND AUSTRALIA

Urbanisation in Malaysia started in the early 1970s. **At that time, only around 26 per cent of the population lived in urban areas.** After a period of **rapid** growth, the urban and rural populations were almost equal in the early 1990s. Since then, the urbanisation rate has continued to increase gradually. The urban population, for example, rose from 66 per cent in 2004 to 74 per cent in 2014.

At present, Malaysia is known as one of the most urbanised countries in East Asia. It is also one of the most rapidly urbanised regions around the world. According to the latest statistics, over 77 per cent of Malaysia's total population now live in urban areas and cities.

Australia is an interesting example of early urbanisation, which started at the end of the 19th century. At that time, over 60 per cent of the population lived in urban areas. Since then, **it** has maintained a gradual growth. This was also due to the country's **immigration** policy, which encouraged people to settle in its coastal, urban areas.

Australia is now one of the most urbanised countries in the world, with almost 90 per cent of the population living in urban areas. The two largest cities of Australia, Sydney and Melbourne, are home to over 40 per cent of the country's population.

Question 23. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Malaysia is one of the most urbanized countries in East Asia.

B. Australia's urbanisation began in the late 19th century.

C. Both Malaysia and Australia have experienced rapid urbanization in recent decades.

D. The majority of Australians now live in rural areas.

Question 24: Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Malaysia's urban population has decreased since the 1990s.

B. Australia's immigration policy discouraged urban settlement.

C. Sydney and Melbourne are the two most populous cities in Australia.

D. The urban population of Malaysia in 2014 was less than 70%.

Question 25. The word "**rapid**" in the passage is CLOSEST in meaning to:

A. slow

B. quick

C. steady

D. gradual

Question 26. The word "**immigration**" in the passage is OPPOSITE in meaning to:

A. emigration

B. settle

C. arrive

D. establish

Question 27. The word "**it**" in the sentence "Since then, it has maintained a gradual growth" refers to:

A. Malaysia

B. Australia

C. urbanisation

D. population

Question 28: Which of the following sentences best paraphrases the sentence "At that time, only around 26 per cent of the population lived in urban areas"?

A. Most people in Malaysia lived in rural areas in the early 1970s.

B. The majority of Malaysians were city dwellers in the early 1970s.

C. The urban population of Malaysia was quite high in the early 1970s.

D. Malaysia was a highly urbanized country in the early 1970s.

Question 29. In which paragraph, the writer talks about the fact “urban population has increased significantly since the 1970s” ?

A. paragraph 1

B. paragraph 2

C. paragraph 3

D. paragraph 4

Question 30. In which paragraph, the writer mentions about the two most populous cities in Australia?

A. paragraph 1

B. paragraph 2

C. paragraph 3

D. paragraph 4

Read the following passage about the urban shift and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40

[I]. For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. [II] They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often-harsh environment of a city. [III] What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits. [IV]

One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide - a key pollutant - and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to **mitigate** the Urban Heat Island Effect.

Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require **complicated** engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work.

Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. **They** also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money.

In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

Question 31: Where in paragraph 1 does the following sentence best fit?

"Parks are often overlooked for their role in improving air quality."

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

Question 32: The phrase mitigate in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by

- A. increase B. alleviate C. absorb D. observe

Question 33: The word They in paragraph 4 refers to

- A. Cities B. Rooftop gardens C. Parks D. Building materials

Question 34: According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT a benefit of rooftop gardens?

- A. Reducing the Urban Heat Island Effect
B. Providing food for city dwellers
C. Preventing the absorption of heat by buildings
D. Replacing essential parts of the urban environment

Question 35: Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?

- A. Rooftop gardens are an ancient practice that can be adapted for modern cities.
B. Cities should focus on building complex rooftop gardens for maximum benefits.
C. Rooftop gardens are costly to create and maintain but offer multiple benefits.
D. Urban rooftop gardens are a simple and effective way to improve city environments.

Question 36: The word complicated in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to

- A. simple B. confusing C. advanced D. challenging

Question 37: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Parks are more effective than rooftop gardens in reducing heat.
B. Rooftop gardens have been a recent innovation in urban spaces.
C. Cities often have limited space for creating new parks.
D. Urban heat is primarily caused by the lack of trees in rural areas.

Question 38: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 5?

"In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills."

- A. Rooftop gardens save energy by cooling buildings during the summer months.
B. Rooftop gardens enhance solar absorption and lower overall energy costs.
C. During summer, rooftop gardens increase the heat efficiency of urban buildings.
D. Urban cooling is unnecessary when rooftop gardens are present.

Question 39: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Most cities will eventually replace parks with rooftop gardens.

B. Rooftop gardens are a practical solution for urban environmental challenges.

C. The Urban Heat Island Effect is primarily caused by parking lots.

D. Creating rooftop gardens requires significant engineering expertise.

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

A. Parks and rooftop gardens are essential tools for environmental conservation in urban areas.

B. Rooftop gardens can replace traditional parks in cities without compromising quality of life.

C. Cities should focus on creating new parks to combat the Urban Heat Island Effect.

D. Urban green spaces have more social than environmental benefits.

---THE END OF THE TEST---

Keys:

1- B	5- A	9- B	13- A	17- A	21- C	25- B	29- A	33- B	37- C
2- A	6- C	10- C	14- D	18- B	22- D	26- A	30- D	34- D	38- A
3- C	7- A	11- C	15- C	19- A	23- D	27- B	31- C	35- D	39- B
4- A	8- D	12- A	16- A	20- D	24- C	28- A	32- B	36- A	40- A