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## CHUẨN BỊ CHO KÌ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT VÀ ĐGNL

### ĐỀ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP THPT 2026

**Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH**

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

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*Read the following piece of news 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 6.*

#### Which Is the Happiest City in Asia?

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ a recent Time Out survey, Mumbai has been named the happiest city in Asia, with more than 90% of residents expressing joy in their daily lives. Researchers conducted the study to

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ opinions on what truly defines urban happiness across the continent. Mumbai, famous (3) \_\_\_\_\_ its energetic film industry and long coastal promenade, stands out for its warmth and inclusiveness.

Locals describe a strong (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of community that balances modern life with cultural pride. The city's narrow street alleys and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ capture the daily rhythm of urban life, blending tradition with progress. This enduring balance suggests that happiness does not depend solely on wealth or comfort but on shared experiences and belonging. Mumbai's story proves that

- |                    |                                |                                |                                |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Question 1.</b> | <b>A.</b> Thanks to            | <b>B.</b> According to         | <b>C.</b> Apart from           | <b>D.</b> Except for           |
| <b>Question 2.</b> | <b>A.</b> comprise             | <b>B.</b> appeal               | <b>C.</b> conduct              | <b>D.</b> gather               |
| <b>Question 3.</b> | <b>A.</b> by                   | <b>B.</b> of                   | <b>C.</b> to                   | <b>D.</b> for                  |
| <b>Question 4.</b> | <b>A.</b> sight                | <b>B.</b> scene                | <b>C.</b> sense                | <b>D.</b> sensation            |
| <b>Question 5.</b> | <b>A.</b> endless traffic flow | <b>B.</b> flow endless traffic | <b>C.</b> endless flow traffic | <b>D.</b> traffic endless flow |
| <b>Question 6.</b> | <b>A.</b> flourish             | <b>B.</b> monitor              | <b>C.</b> customise            | <b>D.</b> adjust               |

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

Staying active is not only about exercise – it's about building a lifestyle that supports energy, focus, and happiness. Try the steps below to make activity part of your everyday life:

- Join local clubs (7) \_\_\_\_\_ offer community sports and fitness events.
  - Take part in a wide (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of activities, from swimming to dancing, to keep your routine fresh and enjoyable.
  - Follow simple routines (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to fit into busy schedules.
  - (10) \_\_\_\_\_ in outdoor hobbies such as hiking or cycling to boost both body and mind.
  - Add (11) \_\_\_\_\_ movement to your day by walking during short breaks.
  - Set clear goals and celebrate progress to stay motivated. Encourage friends to join in so you can build connections and support each other.
  - Keep experimenting until you (12) \_\_\_\_\_ what keeps you active and inspired.
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- Question 7.** A. what                      B. where                      C. that                      D. whose  
**Question 8.** A. plenty                      B. handful                      C. volume                      D. range  
**Question 9.** A. are designed                      B. designing                      C. design                      D. designed  
**Question 10.** A. Engage                      B. Engagement                      C. Engagingly                      D. Engaging  
**Question 11.** A. a few                      B. others                      C. a little                      D. many  
**Question 12.** A. put out                      B. find out                      C. bring out                      D. cut out

*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 13 to 17.*

**Question 13.**

- a. Many residents have left agriculture to work in manufacturing because it offers a steadier income.  
b. Somerset, though still surrounded by green fields, now feels more like a growing town than a quiet countryside.  
c. As more workers move in, small shops and cafés have opened, and roads are busier than before.  
d. In Somerset, a rural area in southwest England, new factories have changed both the landscape and the way people live.  
e. Farmland that once grew wheat and barley has been turned into construction sites and industrial parks.
- A. b – d – c – e – a                      B. d – e – a – c – b                      C. b – a – d – e – c                      D. d – c – e – b – a

**Question 14.**

- a. **Noah:** Almost! I just need to add a few photos of the clean-up we did last weekend.  
b. **Emma:** How’s our green project going? Have you finished the poster about recycling?  
c. **Emma:** Great, once it’s done, we can share it with the whole school to inspire more students.
- A. c – a – b                      B. b – a – c                      C. c – b – a                      D. b – c – a

**Question 15.**

- a. Each day brings a quiet satisfaction in seeing how a well-kept library continues to nurture learning for everyone who walks through its doors.  
b. The job also involves helping students with research, which often leads to interesting conversations about unexpected topics.  
c. Working as a librarian allows me to stay surrounded by knowledge and curiosity every day.  
d. Although the routine may seem quiet, it requires careful attention to detail and a strong sense of order.  
e. My main responsibility is to organise collections so that readers can easily find the materials they need.
- A. c – e – b – d – a                      B. a – c – d – b – e                      C. c – b – a – e – d                      D. a – d – e – b – c

**Question 16.**

- a. **Lan:** Some say it boosts efficiency, but others fear massive job losses.  
b. **Lan:** Have you heard about companies replacing workers with AI lately?  
c. **Lan:** In my opinion, the key is learning new skills rather than fearing change.  
d. **Huy:** Yeah, it’s happening faster than I expected, especially in tech and finance.  
e. **Huy:** True, though new kinds of jobs might appear as old ones disappear.
- A. a – d – b – e – c                      B. c – e – b – d – a                      C. c – d – a – e – b                      D. b – d – a – e – c
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**Question 17.**

Dear Tom,

- a. The party will be at my house on Saturday evening, with some games, music, and a small barbecue in the garden.
- b. My birthday is coming up next weekend, and it wouldn't be the same without you there.
- c. You can stay overnight since there's a guest room ready for you.
- d. Everyone from our football group is coming, so it should be a fun evening to catch up and relax together.
- e. Let me know if you can make it — it would mean a lot to celebrate this day with you.

Best,

James

A. d – c – a – b – e

B. a – d – b – c – e

C. b – a – d – c – e

D. c – b – a – d – e

*Read the following passage 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.*

Teenagers today are growing up in an age when artificial intelligence has become part of their daily routine. AI chatbots, once tools for quick answers, are now treated almost like digital companions (18)

\_\_\_\_\_. This growing dependence reveals both convenience and concern. Many young users turn to chatbots for advice on studies, emotions, or even relationships, finding comfort in their instant replies.

(19) \_\_\_\_\_. Over time, this reliance can make genuine communication feel uncomfortable, as spontaneous emotions and differing opinions no longer fit the predictable rhythm of digital exchange.

The attraction is easy to understand. Chatbots offer information faster than teachers, empathy without judgement, and conversation without interruption. However, this constant reliance begins to shape the way teenagers think and interact. They risk valuing efficiency over reflection, and clarity over complexity. (20) \_\_\_\_\_, and the messy process of learning becomes something to avoid rather than explore.

Educators and parents, aware of this quiet shift, are searching for balance. Technology should expand understanding, not replace it. Teenagers, full of ideas and potential, need both the guidance of real mentors and (21) \_\_\_\_\_. When used wisely, AI can enrich learning and creativity; when used carelessly, it can narrow them. (22) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 18.**

- A. listened, responded, and never tired of conversation
- B. they listen, respond, and never tire of conversation
- C. what they listen, respond, and never tire of conversation
- D. that listen, respond, and never tire of conversation

**Question 19.**

- A. However, their ability to face silence from the same comfort weakens real disagreement
- B. Yet the same comfort may weaken their ability to face silence or real disagreement
- C. Though comforting, their ability to face silence or real disagreement may be weakened
- D. While they are able to find comfort in facing silence, they weaken real disagreement

**Question 20.**

- A. The curiosity can fade with every question that is answered smoothly
  - B. When every question meets a smooth answer, curiosity can fade
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- C. Every question which fades curiosity can be answered smoothly
  - D. The fading curiosity can meet a smooth answer to every question
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**Question 21.**

- A. the support of smart tools  
B. that smart tools are supportive  
C. smart tools are supportive  
D. with the support of smart tools

**Question 22.**

- A. However steady and urgent, the challenge of teaching is different  
B. Though different, the teaching challenge is steady and urgent  
C. The urgency of teaching the difference lies in challenging steadiness  
D. The challenge, steady and urgent, lies in teaching the difference

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

In the nineteenth century, railways were built from the big industrial cities like Leeds and Manchester to seaside towns like Blackpool and Scarborough. For the first time, ordinary working people could visit the seaside. **They** used to take day trips on Sundays and special days like Bank holidays. Traditionally, people sat in deckchairs on the beach, swam in the sea, and ate fish and chips. Children could watch Punch and Judy shows, build sandcastles and ride donkeys on the beach. In the 1950s, the first package holidays were launched.

Throughout the 60s and 70s, the British increasingly began to **abandon** the traditional seaside holiday in favour of sunshine and warmer seas in countries like Spain and Greece. Caravan and camping holidays also became popular in the 60s and 70s as car ownership increased.

In the 1990s, budget airlines like easyJet slashed the cost of air tickets to many European destinations. **Long-haul flights also came down in price, so holidays to exotic destinations in Australia and Asia became affordable to ordinary families.** A growing number of people began to book their own flights and accommodation, and as a result, the package holiday market declined.

The holiday habits of the British continued to change into the new millennium. The internet changed the way people book holidays by allowing them to find the best deals online. City breaks grew in popularity, and many families were able to afford a second foreign holiday, often a winter skiing holiday. However, the travel industry has suffered a serious **setback** in recent years because people are more aware that flying causes serious damage to the environment. More people are choosing not to fly nowadays, and many airlines are struggling to survive in the new economic climate.

**Question 23.** The word "**They**" in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. railways  
B. industrial cities  
C. seaside towns  
D. ordinary working people

**Question 24.** Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 1 as one of the activities people used to do during trips?

- A. swim in the sea  
B. sit in deckchairs on the beach  
C. eat fish and chips  
D. explore exotic tourist destinations

**Question 25.** The word "**abandon**" in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. continue  
B. discard  
C. ignore  
D. inform
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**Question 26.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

**“Long-haul flights also came down in price, so holidays to exotic destinations in Australia and Asia became affordable to ordinary families.”**

**A.** Although prices dropped, only a few people could travel to popular tourist spots in Europe, not distant places like Asia.

**B.** As long-distance flights became cheaper, normal families could afford vacations to distant and exciting locations like Australia and Asia.

**C.** The cost of travelling to unusual places such as Australia remained high, so most families continued choosing holidays within the UK.

**D.** Flight prices decreased, but exotic destinations in Asia and Australia were still mainly visited by wealthy tourists and business travellers.

**Question 27.** The word “**setback**” in paragraph 4 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** consideration

**B.** opportunity

**C.** advantage

**D.** difficulty

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

**A.** Budget airlines raised ticket prices, making it harder for people to travel abroad.

**B.** Most British tourists still visit seaside towns like Scarborough and Blackpool every summer.

**C.** The British began taking package holidays in the 1950s and later planned trips themselves.

**D.** In the 70s, seaside holidays were banned, and people were forced to travel overseas.

**Question 29.** Which paragraph mentions concerns about the environment?

**A.** Paragraph 1

**B.** Paragraph 2

**C.** Paragraph 3

**D.** Paragraph 4

**Question 30.** Which paragraph mentions the popularity of some holiday types due to the ownership of vehicles?

**A.** Paragraph 1

**B.** Paragraph 2

**C.** Paragraph 3

**D.** Paragraph 4

*Giaoandethitienganh.info* có rất nhiều tài liệu tiếng anh file word hay, chất lượng, để tải thêm rất nhiều tài liệu hay khác, mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản ( chỉ 100k/ năm) để chủ động hoàn toàn việc tải tài liệu bất cứ lúc nào bạn cần!

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

According to figures from the Office of National Statistics, Hugo is one of over 220,000 house husbands, a figure that has **leapt** from fewer than 120,000 16 years ago. Although one of many, it still came as a shock for him to swap the boardroom for the baby-changing mat. But he was used to bombshells

- he'd faced one just two years earlier when he and his wife Susie went for their first baby scan. [I]

'Is this your first scan?' asked the ultrasound technician. Hugo and Susie answered eagerly, 'Yes, it is. "Well, it's two, twins. ' Stony silence was followed by convulsive laughter. They all started to giggle. Poppy and Thomas - now 18 months old probably did, too. [II] He was made redundant when the twins were ten months old, and with Susie, a fashion consultant, now the breadwinner, there wasn't much choice. 'I was just going to have to **pull my weight** and become a hands-on, full-time dad.' [III] He was unfazed, convinced he had a way with children. He now says, 'Perhaps I wouldn't have been so confident if I had known just how steep the learning curve was going to be.'

For a start, their two-bedroom flat, which has no garden, felt terribly poky. His daily routine was exhausting at first. The twins woke each other up, so he had to be up and out of bed at 6 a.m. to let Susie sleep. And of course, the housework fell to Hugo. He had always been the chef in the family, so cooking wasn't a problem, but other household chores - cleaning, ironing, and shopping - and looking after two small children, proved something of a challenge. He's now convinced that men don't have the same patience as women, but he's managed to raise his own level of patience. At first, when out with the twins in their large, tanklike buggy, he would march **them** everywhere at an angry pace, but now he has learned to stop and give way to other pavement users.

After the twins' first birthday, he decided it was time to locate the nearest playgroup. [IV] As the twins now approach their second birthday, Hugo can look back and admit that his role as a house husband took quite a bit of adjustment. **At first, he yearned for office life, but now the rewards for his efforts have become much clearer.** One problem that's emerged is that because Hugo is now used to doing things for the kids, his methods don't always coincide with Susie's. However, his relationship with his mother has improved immeasurably - she had five children, and Hugo is lost in admiration for her.

**Question 31.** What is **NOT** indicated about Hugo in paragraph 1?

- A. He was shocked to switch from work to childcare.
- B. He had faced surprises before becoming a house husband.
- C. He is part of a rising number of stay-at-home dads.
- D. He had always intended to quit work to care for his child.

**Question 32.** The word "**leapt**" in paragraph 1 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. minimised
- B. climbed
- C. rejected
- D. declined

**Question 33.** The phrase "**pull my weight**" in paragraph 2 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. start to lose my weight
  - B. regain my calmness
  - C. make a real effort
  - D. express great uncertainty
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**Question 34.** Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

- A. Initially, Hugo struggled with the demands of housework and caring for twins, leading to exhaustion and impatience during their outings in the buggy.
- B. As a new househusband, Hugo coped with a small flat, a tiring routine, and the challenges of chores, which made him realise that men aren't as patient as women.
- C. Hugo's experience as a househusband involved adjusting to a small home, an exhausting twin-care routine, housework, and learning to be a more independent parent.
- D. Despite initial difficulties with routines, housework, and space, Hugo adjusted and became more patient and considerate over time.

**Question 35.** The word "**them**" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pavement users
- B. women
- C. twins
- D. men

**Question 36.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

**"At first, he yearned for office life, but now the rewards for his efforts have become much clearer."**

- A. The more clearly he understood the rewards, the more he longed to return to his former office life.
- B. Had he not missed working in an office, he might not appreciate the rewards of staying at home now.
- C. Only after returning to office life does he realise how rewarding his previous efforts at home have been.
- D. He initially missed his job, but he now clearly sees the benefits of the role he has taken on.

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

- A. Hugo found it hard to cook for the family, especially after becoming the only parent at home.
- B. Hugo became frustrated because the twins would never wake up early to start the day.
- C. Hugo and Susie were surprised to learn they were having twins during their first ultrasound scan.
- D. Hugo assumed parenting would be challenging, though he later realised how simple it actually was.

**Question 38.** Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?

**"It was the start of a journey of discovery for Hugo.**

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

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

- A. Hugo was reluctant to make some important changes to his new role as a house husband.
- B. Susie didn't stay at home to look after the two children because she wasn't patient enough.
- C. Being a house husband has taught Hugo important lessons about family relationships.
- D. Hugo's mother was definitely satisfied when he stayed at home and reared the twins.

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

- A. Working from home after learning he'd have twins, Hugo became a househusband, finding the flat poky and the routine exhausting, struggling with chores and impatience before adjusting and appreciating his new role.
  - B. Hugo, one of many househusbands, initially shocked by the role after redundancy and twin birth, faced challenges with a small flat, tiring routine, housework, and his patience, eventually finding rewards and adjusting.
  - C. Becoming a househusband after job loss and the surprise of twins, Hugo experienced a small flat, exhaustion, difficulty with chores and his temper, but ultimately found a source of inspiration for his new role from his mother.
  - D. The unexpected arrival of twins and subsequent redundancy led Hugo to become a part-time househusband, a role he initially found challenging due to the small living space, exhausting routine, housework, and his own impatience, before adapting.
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**BẢNG TỪ VỰNG**

| STT | Từ vựng                 | Nghĩa                                  | Từ loại | Phiên âm                  | Cấp độ | Từ đồng nghĩa | Từ trái nghĩa  |
|-----|-------------------------|--|---------|---------------------------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 1   | accommodation           | chỗ ở                                  | n       | /əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn/            | B1     | housing       |                |
| 2   | adjustment              | sự điều chỉnh, thích nghi              | n       | /əˈdʒʌstmənt/             | B2     | adaptation    |                |
| 3   | admiration              | sự ngưỡng mộ                           | n       | /ˌædməˈreɪʃn/             | B2     | respect       |                |
| 4   | affordable              | giá cả phải chăng                      | adj     | /əˈfɔːdəbl/               | B1     | cheap         | expensive      |
| 5   | artificial intelligence | trí tuệ nhân tạo                       | n       | /ˌɑːtɪˈfɪʃl ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns/ | B2     |               |                |
| 6   | bombshell               | tin chấn động, bất ngờ                 | n       | /'bɒmfel/                 | C1     | shock         |                |
| 7   | buggy                   | xe đẩy trẻ em                          | n       | /'bʌɡi/                   | B2     | stroller      |                |
| 8   | clarity                 | sự rõ ràng                             | n       | /'klærəti/                | C1     | clearness     | confusion      |
| 9   | companion               | bạn đồng hành                          | n       | /kəmˈpæniən/              | B2     | partner       |                |
| 10  | consideration           | sự cân nhắc                            | n       | /kənˌsɪdəˈreɪʃn/          | B2     |               |                |
| 11  | convulsive              | co giật, không kiểm soát, rung bần bật | adj     | /kənˈvʌlsɪv/              | C1     | shaking       | calm           |
| 12  | curiosity               | sự tò mò                               | n       | /ˌkjʊəriˈɒsəti/           | B2     | interest      | indifference   |
| 13  | dependence              | sự phụ thuộc                           | n       | /dɪˈpendəns/              | C1     | reliance      |                |
| 14  | digital                 | kỹ thuật số                            | adj     | /'dɪdʒɪtl/                | B1     |               |                |
| 15  | discard                 | loại bỏ                                | v       | /dɪˈskɑːd/                | B2     | get rid of    | preserve, keep |
| 16  | distant                 | xa xôi                                 | adj     | /'dɪstənt/                | B1     | remote        | near           |
| 17  | eagerly                 | một cách háo hức                       | adv     | /'iːɡəli/                 | B2     | keenly        | lazily         |
| 18  | efficiency              | hiệu quả                               | n       | /ɪˈfɪʃnsi/                | B2     | productivity  |                |
| 19  | emerge                  | xuất hiện                              | v       | /ɪˈmɜːdʒ/                 | B2     | appear        | disappear      |
| 20  | enrich                  | làm giàu, làm phong phú                | n       | /ɪnˈrɪʃ/                  | B2     | make rich     | impoverish     |
| 21  | exotic                  | ngoại lai, kỳ lạ, độc đáo              | adj     | /ɪɡˈzɒtɪk/                | B2     | rare          | usual          |
| 22  | experiment              | thí nghiệm, thử nghiệm                 | v       | /ɪkˈsperɪmənt/            | B1     | test          |                |
| 23  | flourish                | phát triển mạnh mẽ                     | v       | /'flʌrɪʃ/                 | C1     | thrive        | decline        |
| 24  | guidance                | sự hướng dẫn                           | n       | /'ɡaɪdnz/                 | B2     | advice        | misdirection   |

|    |                |  |     |                    |    |                   |                        |
|----|----------------|--|-----|--------------------|----|-------------------|------------------------|
| 25 | immeasurably   | nhiều vô cùng, không thể đo lường            | adv | /ɪ'meɪʒərəbli/     | C1 | enormously        | little                 |
| 26 | inclusiveness  | tính bao gồm, sự toàn diện                   | n   | /ɪn'kluːsɪvnəs/    | C1 |                   |                        |
| 27 | industrial     | (thuộc) công nghiệp                          | adj | /ɪn'dʌstriəl/      | B2 |                   |                        |
| 28 | instant        | ngay lập tức                                 | adj | /'ɪnstənt/         | B1 | immediate         | hesitant               |
| 29 | interruption   | sự gián đoạn                                 | n   | /,ɪntə'rʌpʃn/      |    | pause             | continuance            |
| 30 | launch         | ra mắt, khởi đầu                             | v   | /lɔːntʃ/           | B2 | establish, set up | close (something) down |
| 31 | leap           | nhảy vọt, tiến bộ nhanh                      | v   | /li:p/             | C1 | increase          | decrease               |
| 32 | learning curve | quá trình học hỏi (đặc biệt khi bắt đầu khó) | v   | /'lɜːnɪŋ kɜːv/     | C1 |                   |                        |
| 33 | long-haul      | dài hạn, đường dài                           | adj | /'lɒŋ hɔːl/        | C1 |                   |                        |
| 34 | manufacturing  | sự sản xuất                                  | n   | /,mænjʊ'fæktʃərɪŋ/ | B2 | production        |                        |
| 35 | massive        | to lớn, khổng lồ                             | adj | /'mæsɪv/           | B2 | enormous          | small                  |
| 36 | millennium     | thiên niên kỷ                                | n   | /mɪ'leniəm/        | C1 |                   |                        |
| 37 | nurture        | nuôi dưỡng, bồi dưỡng                        | v   | /'nɜːtʃə(r)/       | B2 | look after        | neglect                |
| 38 | poky           | nhỏ, chật chội                               | adj | /'pəʊki/           | C2 | cramped           | spacious               |
| 39 | potential      | tiềm năng                                    | n   | /'pə'tenʃl/        | B2 | possible          |                        |
| 40 | predictable    | có thể đoán trước                            | adj | /'prɪ'dɪktəbl/     | B2 | expected          | surprising             |
| 41 | promenade      | đường đi dạo, nơi tản bộ                     | n   | /,prɒmə'nɑːd/      | C1 | walkway           |                        |
| 42 | reliance       | sự phụ thuộc, sự tin cậy                     | n   | /'rɪ'laɪəns/       | C1 | dependence        |                        |
| 43 | resilience     | khả năng phục hồi                            | n   | /'rɪ'zɪliəns/      | C1 |                   |                        |
| 44 | reveal         | tiết lộ, cho thấy                            | v   | /'riːvi:l/         | B2 | display           | conceal                |
| 45 | rhythm         | nhịp điệu                                    | n   | /'rɪðəm/           | B2 |                   |                        |
| 46 | satisfaction   | sự hài lòng                                  | n   | /,sætɪs'fækʃn/     | B2 | pleasure          | shame                  |
| 47 | scan           | quét, chụp chiếu (y học), siêu âm            | v   | /skæn/             | B2 |                   |                        |
| 48 | setback        | trở ngại, thất bại nhỏ                       | n   | /'setbæk/          | B2 | problem, trouble  |                        |
| 49 | slash          | giảm mạnh, cắt giảm                          | v   | /slæʃ/             | C1 | reduce            |                        |

|    |             |                           |     |                |    |            |            |
|----|-------------|---------------------------|-----|----------------|----|------------|------------|
| 50 | solely      | duy nhất, chỉ             | adv | /ˈsəʊli/       | B2 | purely     |            |
| 51 | spontaneous | tự phát, bộc phát         | adj | /spɒnˈteɪniəs/ | C1 | unplanned  | calculated |
| 52 | steady      | ổn định, vững vàng        | adj | /ˈstedi/       | B2 | unchanging | changeable |
| 53 | tanklike    | giống xe tăng, to và nặng | adj | /ˈtæŋk.laɪk/   | C2 | massive    | small      |
| 54 | ultrasound  | siêu âm                   | n   | /ˈʌltrəsəʊnd/  | B2 | scan       |            |
| 55 | unfazed     | không nao núng, điềm tĩnh | adj | /ʌnˈfeɪzd/     | C1 | calm       | anxious    |
| 56 | urgent      | khẩn cấp, cấp bách        | adj | /ˈɜːdʒənt/     | B2 | major      | minor      |
| 57 | well-kept   | được giữ gìn cẩn thận     | adj | /ˌwel ˈkept/   | B2 | neat       | messy      |

**BẢNG CẤU TRÚC**

| STT | Cấu trúc               | Nghĩa   |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 1   | a sense of community   | cảm giác gắn kết cộng đồng                          |
| 2   | be famous for          | nổi tiếng với                                       |
| 3   | be lost in             | mải mê, đắm chìm trong                              |
| 4   | be made redundant      | bị mất việc, bị cho nghỉ việc (do thừa nhân lực)    |
| 5   | bring out              | làm nổi bật, phát hành                              |
| 6   | coincide with          | trùng với   |
| 7   | come down              | giảm  |
| 8   | cut out                | loại bỏ, dừng làm gì đó                             |
| 9   | depend on              | phụ thuộc vào, dựa vào                              |
| 10  | fall to                | là trách nhiệm của, rơi vào tay ai đó               |
| 11  | have a way with        | có tài trong việc đối xử hoặc giao tiếp với ai đó   |
| 12  | join in                | tham gia vào  |
| 13  | look back              | nhìn lại (quá khứ), hồi tưởng, ngẫm lại             |
| 14  | move in                | chuyển đến sống (ở nơi mới)                         |
| 15  | pull somebody's weight | làm tròn bổn phận, nỗ lực làm phần việc của mình    |
| 16  | put out                | dập tắt (lửa), phát hành (sản phẩm)                 |
| 17  | stand out for          | nổi bật vì điều gì đó                               |
| 18  | take part in           | tham gia vào  |
| 19  | turn into              | trở thành, biến thành                               |
| 20  | turn to                | tìm đến (ai/cái gì để được giúp đỡ hoặc lời khuyên) |
| 21  | yearn for              | khao khát, mong mỏi                                 |

[Giaoandethitienganh.info](http://Giaoandethitienganh.info) có rất nhiều tài liệu tiếng anh file word hay, chất lượng, để tải thêm rất nhiều tài liệu hay khác, mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản ( chỉ 100k/ năm) để chủ động hoàn toàn việc tải tài liệu bất cứ lúc nào bạn cần!