

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

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.

Hanoi police have uncovered a network selling fake Lavie water bottles filled with tap water. Investigators said the bottles were made using plastic bought from unverified sources, (1) _____ concerns about hygiene and safety. (2) _____ households across the city had purchased the products, believing they were genuine. Officers reported that the suspects managed to collect used bottles, refill them with ordinary water, and reseal them with fake labels. The water, (3) _____ from a nearby tap, was bottled in a rented house disguised as a warehouse. Drivers were later hired to distribute the goods (4) _____ small stores and vending stalls throughout Hanoi.

Authorities said the group (5) _____ it for months because the bottles closely resembled real Lavie products. When police raided the site, they confiscated around 20,000 bottles and detained several people. Tests are underway to (6) _____ any potential health risks.

Question 1. A. pouring

B. filing

C. raising

D. pushing

Question 2. A. Each

B. Many

C. Another

D. The others

Question 3. A. is taken

B. taken

C. is taking

D. taking

Question 4. A. from

B. at

C. of

D. to

Question 5. A. put up with

B. got away with

C. stood up for

D. made up for

Question 6. A. obtain

B. caution

C. assess

D. engage

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.

How to Navigate Your First Year at University

Starting university is a big change, but with the right mindset, you can make it a rewarding journey.

- Attend welcome sessions (7) _____ introduce you to your professors and campus facilities.
- Meet students from different majors to build supportive friendships and useful connections.
- Keep a (8) _____ that balances lectures, study sessions, and relaxation.
- Join clubs or sports teams to strengthen your (9) _____ and communication skills.
- Explore a wide (10) _____ of courses, workshops, and activities to discover what truly interests you.
- When solo studying feels unproductive or stressful, try group study sessions (11) _____.
- Set small goals and celebrate each achievement to stay (12) _____.

Remember, your first year isn't about being perfect – it's about learning how to manage challenges, discover opportunities, and grow as a student and a person.

Question 7. A. when B. what C. whose D. which

Question 8. A. realistic weekly schedule B. weekly realistic schedule
C. schedule realistic weekly D. schedule weekly realistic

Question 9. A. confidence B. confidently C. confide D. confident

Question 10. A. amount B. volume C. minority D. range

Question 11. A. though B. instead C. however D. otherwise

Question 12. A. motivated B. resistant C. consistent D. informed

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. New apartment blocks now rise where rice fields once shimmered, attracting professionals whose presence has given the streets a new rhythm.
- b. As property prices climb and traffic thickens after dusk, a sense of momentum seems to ripple through every corner.
- c. Once a quiet stretch of farmland, the suburb of Linh Ha has evolved into a lively residential and commercial district.
- d. The suburb's transformation feels less like disruption than fulfilment – a place finally becoming what its location had long promised.
- e. That influx has encouraged cafés and boutique shops to open nearby, blending urban energy with the area's rural calm.

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

Question 14.

- a. Hoa: It's getting harder to plan anything when the weather changes its mind every hour.
- b. Hoa: The weather's been so strange lately – sunny in the morning, then pouring by noon.
- c. Long: I know! I got drenched yesterday even though the sky looked clear when I left home.

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

Question 15.

- a. Evenings spent sharing meals with villagers added warmth to the journey and showed how sustainability connects people as much as it protects the land.
- b. Surrounded by dense forest and limestone mountains, I learned how local guides protect wildlife through quiet observation rather than interference.
- c. By the time I left, the park felt less like a tourist site and more like a living reminder of what harmony with nature truly means.
- d. The eco-tour I joined last year offered a refreshing escape from the rush of city life.
- e. Each activity, from planting young trees to collecting plastic along forest trails, revealed how small actions can restore balance to nature.

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

Question 16.

Dear Green Cycle Recycling Centre,

- a. It might help if more containers were placed near the local market, where most packaging waste is produced.
- b. Your community project has inspired many of us to think differently about waste.
- c. Many neighbours have already shown interest in joining future clean-up events, so expanding your programme could make a real difference.
- d. Recently, I noticed that several collection bins in our neighbourhood have been overflowing, which makes recycling less convenient for residents.
- e. Thank you for the effort you put into keeping our environment cleaner every day.

Best regards,

Minh Chan

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

Question 17.

- a. Linh: Same here, but I made a study plan yesterday – it actually helps me stay focused.
- b. Nam: Not really. I keep getting distracted whenever I open my notes.
- c. Linh: In my opinion, having a clear schedule makes studying feel much less stressful.
- d. Nam: That sounds smart. Maybe I should try doing the same before it's too late.
- e. Linh: Have you started revising for the final exam yet?

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

At the moment, we get about 70% of our energy from fossil fuels like oil, coal and natural gas. But there are two main problems with fossil fuels. Firstly, they release CO₂ when we burn them. And secondly, fossil fuels take millions of years to form and the supply is limited. **(18)** _.

Alternative energy is energy generated from any source other than 'traditional' fossil fuels and which doesn't damage our environment. The sun (solar energy), wind (eolic energy), water (hydroelectric energy), tides and waves (tidal and wave power) are all alternative energy sources. They are also called renewable energies because they won't run out. There are other sources of energy such as biofuel and nuclear power, but these are not strictly alternative energy sources. Biofuel is a term **(19)** _____

(carbon-based biological material, usually plants), so it releases CO₂ in the same way as fossil fuels. Nuclear power doesn't produce CO₂, but it does produce waste which can stay toxic for 240,000 years.

Alternative energy is also classed as sustainable energy – this means **(20)** _____. Biofuels can also be sustainable, but only when the biological material is used more slowly than it grows. Climate change and global warming, together with high oil prices and the risk of nuclear contamination, **(21)** _____. The production of alternative energy is growing very rapidly, particularly in Europe, Asia, and the United States. **(22)** _.

Question 18.

- A. So the only sources of energy are not fossil fuels
- B. And the sources of energy are not only fossil fuels
- C. But fossil fuels are not the only sources of energy
- D. Yet only fossil fuels are not the sources of energy

Question 19.

- A. obtained a wide variety of fuels from biomass
- B. that includes a wide variety of fuels obtained from biomass
- C. included a wide variety of fuels obtained from biomass
- D. a wide variety of fuels are obtained from biomass

Question 20.

- A. we can use it now without affecting the supply in the future
- B. its effect on the future supply is not currently in use
- C. it doesn't affect the future supply unless we use it now
- D. the current supply in use is not affected in the future

Question 21.

- A. when renewable energy sources become more and more attractive
- B. the increasing attractiveness of renewable energy sources
- C. are making renewable energy sources more and more attractive
- D. whose attractiveness of renewable energy sources is increasing

Question 22.

- A. 16% of all renewable energy is now estimated to come from resources
 - B. It is estimated that 16% of all energy now comes from renewable resources
 - C. All energy is now estimated to come from 16% of renewable resources
 - D. The estimation of renewable energy comes from 16% of the resources
-

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.

The Plastiki looks similar to many other boats in Sydney Harbour. It's eighteen metres long, six metres wide, and it weighs about twelve thousand kilograms. It carries a crew of six people and has an average speed of five knots. However, once you get near the Plastiki, you realise there's a big **distinction**. It's made of twelve thousand five hundred re-used plastic bottles.

David de Rothschild is an environmentalist who has crossed Antarctica and explored the Ecuadorian Amazon. One day, he was reading some information about all the plastic in the seas and oceans. He couldn't believe what he was reading. For example, humans throw away four out of every five plastic bottles **they** use, and plastic rubbish causes about eighty per cent of the pollution in the sea. In addition, scientists think that around one million seabirds die every year from plastic pollution.

De Rothschild decided he wanted to help fight pollution in the sea. To help more people understand the problem, he started building a boat made of plastic bottles. **As well as building the boat with recycled plastic, it was important for him to make the boat environmentally friendly and user-friendly.**

The boat uses renewable energy such as wind power and solar energy. The crew can make meals with vegetables from the small garden at the back of the boat. They can take a break from work and get some exercise by using the special exercise bicycle. The energy from the bike provides **power** for the boat's computers. And if anyone needs to take a shower, the boat's shower uses saltwater from the sea.

Question 23. The word "**distinction**" in paragraph 1 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

- A. similarity B. difference C. extinction D. progress

Question 24. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 1 about the Plastiki?

- A. It's 6 metres wide. B. It has 5 rooms.
C. It can carry up to 6 people. D. It's 18 metres long.

Question 25. The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. plastic bottles B. humans C. the seas D. oceans

Question 26. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

"As well as building the boat with recycled plastic, it was important for him to make the boat environmentally friendly and user-friendly."

- A. He not only used recycled plastic to build the boat but also made sure it was good for the environment and easy to use.
B. He focused on using recycled plastic and aimed to raise awareness about how uncomfortable and impractical such eco-friendly boats can be.
C. His goal was to create a boat that promoted environmental values, even if it meant reducing comfort and ease of use.
D. While the boat was made with eco-friendly materials, its design mainly highlighted the challenges of combining sustainability with convenience.

Question 27. The word "**power**" in paragraph 4 can be best replaced by _____.

- A. danger B. routine C. energy D. ability

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

- A. The main goal of the Plastiki project was to test whether plastic bottles could float on water.
B. The Plastiki was designed to break speed records using advanced boat technology.
C. David de Rothschild built the Plastiki to raise awareness about plastic pollution in the oceans.
D. The Plastiki crew used plastic waste from the ocean directly to build the entire boat.
-

Question 29. Which paragraph explains how the crew live and work on the Plastiki?

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

Question 30. Which paragraph mentions facts about pollution?

- 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 correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 40.

Life in Cairo is both daunting and exhilarating. **With a population of more than 17 million, Egypt's capital city is one of the most vibrant and complex cities in the world.** Skyscrapers and five-star hotels loom over the River Nile, ancient mosques fill even the most westernised neighbourhoods and a millennium of Islamic architecture competes for space with 4,000-year-old Pharaonic monuments.

Downtown living has its ups and downs and it is more affordable than many of the more westernised areas of Cairo. [I] Good secondary schools are expensive and will involve a lengthy commute. In addition, food must be bought in grocery stores and a few **overpriced** vegetable markets, rather than supermarkets. Good nightclubs are also scarce. [II] Possibly the best nightlife is the streets themselves, which bustle with life until the early hours of the morning. For expats who want to immerse themselves in an Arabic-speaking world, Islamic Cairo is only a ten-minute drive east of the city centre.

The traffic, and therefore pollution, in this area is a major drawback: don't live here if you have allergies. Still, it's as central as you can get with great public transport. Driving in Cairo is an interesting experience. Travelling even short journeys can take a long time simply because there are so many vehicles competing for road space. Taxis are cheap and plentiful but get **bogged down** in the heavy traffic. Unexpectedly, there are relatively few collisions. Regular Cairo drivers will explain that **they** are experts when it comes to reaching their destination safely.

[III] For those who decide to relocate here, accommodation is easy to find and cheap by western standards, ranging from nineteenth-century colonial opulence to seventies tower blocks. Islam remains the main cultural influence and the numerous religious festivals are major events for Cairo residents. Dress is modest, even in the blistering summer heat, and you will be expected to follow suit by covering up in public. [IV]

Question 31. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?

“With a population of more than 17 million, Egypt's capital city is one of the most vibrant and complex cities in the world.”

- A. Rarely is a city as vibrant as Egypt's capital, despite having over 17 million people and such a complicated structure.
B. Because of its global vibrancy and complexity, Egypt's capital city encompasses a population greater than 17 million.
C. Were Egypt's capital not home to over 17 million people, it might not appear so fast-paced and overwhelming.
D. Egypt's capital, home to over 17 million people, ranks among the world's most dynamic and intricate cities.

Question 32. According to paragraph 1, which is **NOT** mentioned as a feature of Cairo?

- A. The presence of Islamic architecture
B. Tall modern buildings along the River Nile
C. A clear separation between traditional and westernised areas
D. A population exceeding 17 million
-

Question 33. The word “**overpriced**” in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

- A. expensive B. valuable C. affordable D. incredible

Question 34. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

- A. Cairo's heavy traffic causes pollution, a major drawback for allergies, but the central location has great public transport despite slow, cheap taxis and surprisingly few accidents.
B. Pollution from Cairo's significant traffic is a major issue for allergy sufferers in its central area with good public transport, where cheap taxis are fast, yet accidents are rare.
C. Despite excellent public transport in central Cairo, the heavy traffic leads to pollution, making it uninhabitable; cheap taxis are slow, but accidents are surprisingly few.
D. Cairo's central location's great public transport contrasts with traffic-induced pollution, a problem for all residents, where taxis are cheap and slow, yet accidents are unexpectedly few.

Question 35. The phrase “**bogged down**” in paragraph 3 can be best replaced by _____.

- A. broken down B. kept on C. held up D. given in

Question 36. The word “**they**” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. vehicles B. collisions C. journeys D. drivers

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

- A. Supermarkets are the main places where Cairo residents buy food, especially in westernised areas.
B. Traffic congestion in Cairo causes long travel times even for short distances.
C. Driving in Cairo is dangerous, with accidents happening frequently throughout the city.
D. Expats avoid Islamic Cairo because of its distance from the city centre and lack of transport options.

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

“**However, central Cairo isn't ideal for kids.**”

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

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

- A. People moving to Cairo will likely have to adjust their clothing habits to fit cultural expectations.
B. Cairo's housing options are limited, though cheap compared to many Western cities, making it liveable.
C. People in Cairo emphasise celebrating religious festivals to teach younger generations about their roots.
D. Traffic issues in some parts of Cairo make it unappealing to expats who intend to settle down there.

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

- A. With a huge population and a mix of ancient and modern architecture, Cairo presents a daunting experience, where downtown is cheaper but has school and shopping limitations, while traffic and pollution are major issues.
B. Cairo, a dynamic city of contrasts from ancient monuments to skyscrapers, provides affordable downtown options with transport links, though schooling and shopping can be difficult, while cultural traditions are significant.
C. Cairo is a large, vibrant city with rich architecture, modest culture, heavy traffic, and affordable housing, though daily life has its challenges, like school access, modest dress, and congested roads.
D. Life in Cairo is modern and efficient, with fast transport, affordable education, and cultural freedom that allows residents to dress casually and travel easily across its busy but accessible roads.
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BẢNG TỪ VỰNG

STT	Từ vựng	Nghĩa	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Cấp độ	Từ đồng nghĩa	Từ trái nghĩa
1	advanced	tiên tiến	adj	/əd'vɑ:nst/	B1	state-of-the-art, cutting-edge	
2	allergy	dị ứng	n	/'ælədʒi/	B2		
3	assess	đánh giá	v	/ə'ses/	B2	evaluate	
4	biomass	sinh khối	n	/'baɪəsmæs/	B2		
5	blistering	cực kỳ nóng, nóng rát	adj	/'blɪstərɪŋ/	B2	scorching, baking	
6	bustle	nhộn nhịp, tấp nập	v	/'bʌsl/	B2		
7	collision	vụ va chạm	n	/kə'lɪʒən/	C1	crash	
8	confiscate	tịch thu	v	/'kɒnfɪskət/	B2		
9	consistent	nhất quán	adj	/kən'sɪstənt/	C2		inconsistent
10	contamination	ô nhiễm	n	/kən'tæmɪ'neɪʃn/	B2	pollution	
11	daunting	làm nản lòng, gây lo lắng hoặc sợ hãi	adj	/'dɔ:ntɪŋ/	B2	intimidating, discouraging	encouraging
12	disguise	cải trang, ngụy trang	v	/dɪs'gaɪz/	B2	camouflage	
13	disruption	sự gián đoạn, sự phá vỡ	n	/dɪs'rʌpʃn/	C1		
14	distinction	sự khác biệt	n	/dɪ'stɪŋkʃn/	B2	difference	similarity
15	drawback	nhược điểm	n	/'drɔ:bæk/	C1	disadvantage, downside	advantage, benefit
16	encompass	bao gồm, chứa đựng	v	/ɪn'kʌmpəs/	C1	include	exclude
17	exhilarating	mang lại cảm giác vui vẻ, thú vị, phấn khích	adj	/ɪg'zɪləreɪtɪŋ/	B2	thrilling, exciting	boring
18	expat	người nước ngoài sống ở nước khác	n	/'ekspæt/	B2		
19	extinction	sự tuyệt chủng	n	/ɪk'stɪŋkʃn/	C1	disappearance	
20	float	nổi (trên mặt chất lỏng)	v	/fləʊt/	B1		sink
21	fulfilment	sự hoàn thành	n	/fʊl'fɪlmənt/	C2	achievement	
22	genuine	thật	adj	/'dʒenjuɪn/	B2	authentic, real	fake, inauthentic

23	hygiene	vệ sinh	n	/'haɪdʒi:n/	C1		
24	impractical	không thực tế	adj	/ɪm'præktɪkl/	B2	unrealistic	realistic, practical
25	induce	gây ra	v	/ɪn'dju:s/	C1	cause	
26	influx	sự đổ về một nơi nào đó (con người)	n	/'ɪnflʌks/	C2	inflow	outflow
27	interference	sự can thiệp	n	/,ɪntə'fɪərəns/	C1		
28	intricate	phức tạp	adj	/'ɪntrɪkət/	B2	complex, complicated	simple
29	loom	hiện ra lơ mờ/sùng sùng	v	/lu:m/	C1	appear, emerge	disappear, vanish
30	modest	kín đáo (quần áo)	adj	/'mɒdɪst/	C1		immodest
31	momentum	động lực, đà phát triển	n	/mɒs'mentəm/	C1		
32	motivated	có động lực	adj	/'mɒstɪveɪtɪd/	B2		unmotivated
33	opulence	sự sang trọng	n	/'ɒpjələns/	C2	luxury	poverty
34	overflow	tràn	v	/,əʊvə'fləʊ/	C2		
35	overpriced	đắt đỏ	adj	/,əʊvə'praɪst/	B2	expensive, costly	cheap, affordable
36	overwhelming	choáng ngợp	adj	/,əʊvə'welmɪŋ/	C1		
37	plentiful	phong phú, nhiều, dồi dào	adj	/'plentɪfl/	B2	abundant, ample	scarce
38	power	năng lượng	n	/'paʊər/	A2	energy	
39	raid	đột kích	v	/reɪd/	C1		
40	reseal	đóng kín lại	v	/,ri:'si:l/	B2		
41	resemble	giống	v	/rɪ'zembəl/	C1	look like	
42	resistant	chống lại, kháng cự	adj	/rɪ'zɪstənt/	B2		
43	ripple	lan toả	v	/'rɪpl/	B2		
44	scarce	hiếm	adj	/skeəs/	B2	rare, limited	plentiful, abundant
45	shimmer	lấp lánh, lung linh	v	/'ʃɪmə(r)/	B2		
46	unappealing	không hấp dẫn	adj	/,ʌnə'pi:lɪŋ/	B2	unattractive	appealing, attractive
47	unverified	chưa được xác minh	adj	/,ʌn'verɪfaɪd/	B2		

48	uninhabitable	không thể sinh sống được	adj	/,ʌnɪn'hæbɪtəbl/	B2		inhabitable, habitable
49	vibrant	sôi động, đầy sức sống	adj	/'vaɪbrənt/	C1	lively	dull, boring
50	westernised	phương Tây hóa	adj	/'westənəɪzd/	B2		

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	blend something with something	pha trộn cái gì với cái gì
2	bog down	làm cho ai/cái gì bị kẹt, chậm trễ
3	break down	hỏng hóc; suy sụp (cảm xúc); phân hủy; chia nhỏ
4	distribute something to something	phân phối cái gì đến cái gì
5	get away with	thoát tội (không bị trừng phạt hoặc kỷ luật vì hành động sai trái)
6	get drenched	bị ướt sũng
7	give in	nhượng bộ; đầu hàng
8	hold up	trì hoãn, làm chậm lại
9	immerse yourself in something	đắm mình vào cái gì
10	keep on	tiếp tục
11	make up for	đền bù, bù đắp cho