

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.

Vietnam's Tourist Attractions Gear Up for Holiday Rush

As the year-end and Lunar New Year holidays approach, many tourist sites across Vietnam are (1) _____ upgrades and new programs to welcome visitors. In the Mekong Delta, local operators have refreshed fruit orchards and performance stages to heighten the appeal of rural spots, while coastal cities are polishing facilities to (2) _____ rising demand.

Festive events are gathering (3) _____ in central and highland regions, with public squares and streets being decorated for grand celebrations including countdown parties. At several major hubs, (4) _____ with 3D LED displays, DJ performances, and fireworks are planned to draw crowds well into the night.

Hanoi and Da Nang have unveiled artistic displays that reinforce the festive atmosphere, while destinations such as Phu Quoc and Can Tho – (5) _____ have been popular with travellers – expect heavy footfall throughout the peak season. These efforts aim to reinforce Vietnam's image as a safe, friendly, and (6) _____ destination during the peak holiday season.

- Question 1.** A. putting out B. taking out C. carrying out D. bringing out
Question 2. A. take B. fill C. see D. meet
Question 3. A. momentum B. prospect C. capacity D. vigour
Question 4. A. light high-tech shows B. high-tech light shows
C. shows light high-tech D. light shows high-tech
Question 5. A. where B. whose C. who D. which
Question 6. A. attract B. attractiveness C. attractively D. attractive

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.

Set Clear Limits on Screen Time

Using phones, tablets, and computers can be helpful, (7) _____ too much screen time can harm sleep, focus, and family life. Setting clear rules helps everyone feel more balanced.

Why limits matter

- Children (8) _____ electronic devices late at night often find it hard to fall asleep and stay calm the next day.
- Parents should set rules rather than leaving children to decide on their own.
- Healthy habits do not need (9) _____ effort if they are started early and followed daily.

Simple rules to follow

- Allow screens for a certain (10) _____ of time each day and stick to it.
- Keep screens out of bedrooms, except (11) _____ emergency phone calls.
- Make a clear rule of no (12) _____ to devices or screens one hour before bedtime.

Clear limits support better sleep, stronger focus, and more time for family activities.

- Question 7.** A. so B. nor C. but D. otherwise
Question 8. A. use B. used C. to be used D. using
Question 9. A. much B. every C. many D. others
Question 10. A. plenty B. degree C. amount D. number
Question 11. A. of B. to C. from D. for
Question 12. A. interaction B. observation C. exposure D. discovery

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.

Dear Sir or Madam,

- As the submission deadline passed some time ago, I'd like to know if there is an updated timeline for the final decision.
- However, knowing the current status would help plan my upcoming commitments.
- I recently took part in your writing contest and would like to ask whether the results have already been announced.
- Thank you for your time and for organising a competition that supports emerging writers.
- I fully understand that the judging process may require careful consideration, especially given the number of entries received.

Yours faithfully,

Linh Nguyen

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

Question 14.

- a. This constant stimulation reduces tolerance for complexity, making sustained reading or reflective thinking feel unusually demanding.
- b. When the mind is repeatedly exposed to fragmented videos, shallow humour, and recycled ideas, attention gradually adapts to speed rather than substance.
- c. What makes this process especially concerning is that it often occurs unnoticed, masked by the illusion of relaxation or harmless entertainment.
- d. Brain rot, a term increasingly used to describe the cognitive dulling caused by low-quality online content, reflects more than simple distraction.
- e. Over time, the brain begins to favour instant reward, which subtly reshapes learning habits and weakens critical judgement.

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

Question 15.

- a. **Bao:** I agree, posts and short clips make these places visible to younger generations.
- b. **Bao:** It also encourages respect, because people see the value before visiting.
- c. **An:** When history is explained online, it feels more alive and relevant.
- d. **An:** So instead of harming heritage, social media can protect it.
- e. **An:** Social media can actually help preserve heritage sites if people share the right content.

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

Question 16.

- a. Celebrating a traditional harvest festival was an experience that blended gratitude, memory, and community in a way I had not fully expected.
- b. Music, rituals, and carefully prepared food created a rhythm that connected everyday life with something more symbolic and enduring.
- c. Long after the celebration ended, that feeling of abundance lingered, not as excess, but as appreciation for balance and continuity.
- d. As fields were cleared and offerings prepared, there was a shared sense that the labour of many months had finally reached its quiet reward.
- e. What struck me most was how the festival transformed ordinary gestures – sharing a meal, exchanging thanks – into acts of collective meaning.

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

Question 17.

- a. **Minh:** I like wrapping the leaves, because it feels like Tết really starts at that moment.
- b. **Lan:** We're preparing bánh chưng tonight, so everyone in the family has a role.
- c. **Lan:** Yes, cooking it together makes the dish more meaningful than just the taste.

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

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.

The throwaway lifestyle, which has become deeply embedded in modern consumer societies, is not merely a matter of excessive waste but a reflection of **(18)** _____. Products are now often designed for short-term use, encouraging rapid replacement instead of long-term care. As convenience is prioritised over durability, **(19)** _____, a mindset that weakens any lasting sense of responsibility towards materials, labour, or resources involved in production.

This pattern is reinforced by economic systems that reward speed and novelty, rather than restraint. Advertising, while presenting choice as freedom, frequently promotes the idea that satisfaction lies in constant upgrading. Items that could be repaired or reused are discarded **(20)** _____. Consequently, consumption shifts from meeting genuine needs to sustaining a cycle of desire, where products lose relevance not through failure but through perceived obsolescence, carefully engineered by market forces. The long-term consequences of such behaviour extend far beyond overflowing landfills. As disposal becomes routine, societies gradually lose practical skills related to maintenance and repair, **(21)** _____.

More critically, the throwaway lifestyle reshapes cultural attitudes, making waste seem inevitable rather than avoidable. Challenging this model, therefore, requires more than individual action; it demands a structural and psychological shift. in which durability, accountability, and moderation **(22)** _____.

Question 18.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. the increasing definition of value itself | B. the increase in how value itself is defined |
| C. how value itself is increasingly defined | D. the definition of increasing value itself |

Question 19.

- A.** the subtle ownership of consumption training is viewed as temporary
- B.** the temporary ownership of training is subtly viewed as consumption
- C.** consumers view the training of ownership as subtly temporary
- D.** consumers are subtly trained to view ownership as temporary

Question 20.

- A.** because doing so appears inefficient or unfashionable
- B.** while doing so inefficiently appears unfashionable
- C.** given that the fashion of doing so appears inefficient
- D.** though the fashionable appearance of doing so is inefficient

Question 21.

- A.** while environmental pressures intensify through increased extraction and emissions
- B.** now that the intensity of environmental issues can increase extraction and emissions
- C.** since environmental issues are increasing due to intensifying extraction and emissions
- D.** despite the increased intensity of environmental issues without extraction and emissions

Question 22.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. as restoration of core social values | B. while restoring core social values |
| C. are restored as core social values | D. with the restoration of core social values |

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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 23 to 30.

The Kardashians are among the most **recognisable** families in the United States, frequently appearing in news reports, entertainment websites, and celebrity magazines. Their visibility has turned private family moments into public discussion, raising a common question: why are they so famous? The answer lies largely in reality television, particularly their long-running family programme *Keeping Up with the Kardashians*, **which** transformed everyday life into entertainment and attracted a global audience.

The series first aired in 2007 after an American television channel approached the family with the idea of documenting their lives. The show centred on Kris Kardashian and her four children: Kourtney, Kim, Khloé, and Rob. Their father, Robert Kardashian, a well-known lawyer, had passed away several years earlier. From the beginning, viewers were drawn to the sisters' outspoken personalities, emotional openness, and frequent conflicts, which helped the programme gain rapid popularity during its first season.

Over time, the show expanded into multiple seasons and became a lasting fixture on television. Major life events, including marriages, divorces, and the arrival of children, were broadcast to millions of viewers. Beyond personal milestones, the sisters capitalised on their fame by building successful business ventures in fashion, beauty, and digital media. Clothing lines, perfumes, and mobile applications allowed them to turn celebrity status into a highly profitable brand.

Despite their success, the family remains controversial. Critics argue that the programme promotes **superficial** values and rewards attention-seeking behaviour rather than genuine achievement. Many Americans view the Kardashians as symbols of a culture obsessed with fame and wealth. Nevertheless, the family appears unaffected by such criticism, having converted public attention – both positive and negative – into lasting influence and financial success.

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

- A. unknown B. alone C. invaluable D. prestigious

Question 24. The word "**which**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. reality television B. answer
C. family programme D. public discussion

Question 25. According to paragraph 2, which of the following about the sisters did **NOT** attract viewers?

- A. Their emotional openness B. Their frequent conflicts
C. Their professional success D. Their outspoken personalities

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

"Over time, the show expanded into multiple seasons and became a lasting fixture on television."

- A. As the programme secured a permanent place on television, it gradually developed into multiple seasons.
B. Gradually, the series grew across several seasons, eventually establishing itself as a long-term presence on TV.
C. The show's long-standing status on television led to its gradual expansion over successive seasons.
D. Through its role as a television icon, the programme extended its run across various seasons over time.

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

- A. sincere B. emerging C. shallow D. potential

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

- A. The Kardashians became famous after their father won an important legal case on TV.
B. Many people criticise the Kardashians for being famous without real talent.
-

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- C. The family show ended after the third season because viewers lost interest.
D. All Americans support the Kardashians and believe their show is meaningful.

Question 29. Which paragraph mentions opposing opinions?

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

Question 30. Which paragraph mentions commercial expansion?

- 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.

In a world where people are more connected than ever, cross-cultural friendships are no longer rare – they are becoming the norm. [I] When individuals from different cultural backgrounds form close bonds, the experience can be both eye-opening and transformative. These friendships not only **bridge** geographical distances but also challenge assumptions and expand perspectives in ways that few other experiences can. [II]

Consider a student exchange programme where a Vietnamese teenager lives with a host family in Germany. At first, communication is awkward, meals feel unfamiliar, and social customs seem puzzling. But over time, as bonds form with local peers, these differences become opportunities for learning rather than sources of discomfort. The Vietnamese student begins to understand the value of direct communication in German culture, while classmates grow curious about the traditions of the Lunar New Year and Vietnamese cuisine. [III]

Cross-cultural friendships teach patience, empathy, and the ability to see beyond stereotypes. They demand the willingness to listen actively and to ask questions without judgment. In many cases, these relationships push individuals to confront their own cultural biases and replace **them** with a more nuanced understanding of identity and belonging. Through conversations, shared routines, and even small acts of kindness, individuals slowly develop the emotional maturity needed to thrive in an interconnected world.

It is in these moments – sharing a joke in a second language, navigating a misunderstanding with grace, or celebrating a holiday that once felt foreign – that people begin to realise how much more they gain from difference than from sameness. [IV] The growth often happens under the radar, and it gradually reshapes the way individuals think, feel, and relate to the world around them.

Question 31. The word “**bridge**” in paragraph 1 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.

- A. reflect B. shrink C. narrow D. widen

Question 32. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 2 as one of the things that a Vietnamese exchange student may feel strange in Germany at first?

- A. meals B. core values C. social customs D. communication

Question 33. The word “**them**” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. relationships B. individuals C. cultural biases D. friendships

Question 34. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

“Cross-cultural friendships teach patience, empathy, and the ability to see beyond stereotypes.”

A. Patience, empathy, and open-mindedness are likely to lead people to form friendships across different cultures.

B. Through friendships across cultures, individuals develop patience, empathy, and a broader perspective beyond stereotypes.

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C. The capacity to look past stereotypes potentially encourages patience and empathy within cross-cultural relationships.

D. A strong sense of empathy, patience and open-mindedness shapes how people engage in friendships that cross cultural boundaries.

Question 35. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

A. Most cross-cultural friendships involve adapting quickly to new habits without questioning personal beliefs or behaviours.

B. Cross-cultural friendships mainly focus on celebrating different traditions without encouraging any major personal changes.

C. Building friendships across cultures often makes people feel disconnected from their original cultural identity and heritage.

D. Cross-cultural bonds push individuals to reflect on themselves, overcome stereotypes, and grow emotionally via real-world experiences.

Question 36. According to paragraph 3, cross-cultural friendships act as _____.

A. a test of existing cultural knowledge

B. a reflection of shared social values

C. a result of emotional maturity

D. a gradual learning process

Question 37. Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?

“What begins as a simple friendship gradually turns into mutual respect and deeper cultural awareness.”

A. [IV]

B. [III]

C. [I]

D. [II]

Question 38. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

A. Small moments like sharing jokes build emotional connections across cultures.

B. Cultural differences in friendships should be avoided at all costs to prevent discomfort.

C. Joking across cultures leads to misunderstandings that damage friendships permanently.

D. Emotional connections across cultures require individuals to abandon their traditions.

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

A. Avoiding sensitive discussions ensures stronger and longer-lasting friendships.

B. Cross-cultural friendships thrive best when individuals impose their customs on others.

C. Asking questions about cultural traditions often damages cross-cultural friendships.

D. Building cross-cultural friendships requires active listening and non-judgmental curiosity.

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

A. Cross-cultural friendships expand worldviews, nurture empathy, and foster personal growth via shared experiences and overcoming differences.

B. Forming cross-cultural friendships is mainly about enjoying new foods and festivals without confronting deeper cultural barriers.

C. Cross-cultural friendships generally focus on preserving one’s own traditions and minimising exposure to unfamiliar habits and practices.

D. Building cross-cultural friendships often highlights emotional distance and strengthens cultural misunderstandings between individuals.

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BẢNG TỪ VỰNG

| STT | Từ vựng | Nghĩa | Từ loại | Phiên âm | Cấp độ | Từ đồng nghĩa | Từ trái nghĩa |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | abundance | sự phong phú, sự dồi dào | n | /ə'bʌndəns/ | C1 | | scarcity, lack |
| 2 | accountability | trách nhiệm giải trình | n | /ə'kaʊntə'bɪləti/ | C1 | | |
| 3 | appeal | sự hấp dẫn, lôi cuốn | n | /ə'pi:l/ | B2 | attraction, charm | |
| 4 | bias | thành kiến | n | /'bi:əs/ | C2 | | |
| 5 | commitment | sự cam kết, trách nhiệm | n | /kə'mɪtmənt/ | B2 | | |
| 6 | confront | đôi mặt, đương đầu | v | /kən'frʌnt/ | C2 | face up to | |
| 7 | discomfort | sự khó chịu, sự không thoải mái | n | /dɪ'skʌmfət/ | B2 | | comfort |
| 8 | extraction | sự chiết xuất/khai thác | n | /ɪk'strækʃn/ | C1 | | |
| 9 | fragmented | bị chia cắt, rời rạc, phân mảnh | adj | /fræg'mentɪd/ | C1 | disconnected | |
| 10 | gratitude | lòng biết ơn | n | /'grætɪtju:d/ | B2 | thankfulness | ingratitude |
| 11 | illusion | ảo tưởng | n | /'ɪlu:ʒn/ | C2 | | |
| 12 | inevitable | không thể tránh khỏi | adj | /'ɪnevɪtəbl/ | C1 | unavoidable, ineluctable | avoidable |
| 13 | invaluable | vô giá, cực kỳ quý giá | adj | /m'væljəbl/ | C1 | priceless | worthless, valueless |
| 14 | linger | nán lại, vương vấn | v | /'lɪŋgə(r)/ | C2 | | |
| 15 | milestone | cột mốc quan trọng | n | /'maɪlstəʊn/ | B2 | landmark | |
| 16 | navigate | xoay sở, xử lý, vượt qua (khó khăn) | v | /'nævɪgeɪt/ | B2 | | |
| 17 | novelty | sự mới lạ | n | /'nɒvəlti/ | C2 | | |
| 18 | nuanced | tinh tế, sâu sắc, nhiều sắc thái | adj | /'nju:ɑ:nst/ | C1 | | |
| 19 | nurture | nuôi dưỡng, vun đắp | v | /'nɜ:tʃə(r)/ | B2 | foster, cultivate | |
| 20 | obsolescence | sự lỗi thời | n | /'ɒbsə'lesns/ | C1 | | modernity |
| 21 | open-mindedness | sự cởi mở | n | /,əʊpən'maɪndɪdnəs/ | C1 | tolerance, broad-mindedness | narrow-mindedness, intolerance |
| 22 | outspoken | thẳng thắn | adj | /'aʊt'spəʊskən/ | C1 | blunt, frank | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---|-----|------------------|----|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 23 | permanent | vĩnh viễn, lâu dài | adj | /ˈpɜːmənənt/ | B2 | lasting, eternal | temporary, momentary |
| 24 | perspective | góc nhìn, quan điểm | n | /pəˈspektɪv/ | C1 | viewpoint | |
| 25 | polish | nâng cấp, hoàn thiện, cải thiện, trau chuốt | v | /ˈpɒlɪʃ/ | B2 | improve, enhance | |
| 26 | prestigious | có uy tín, danh giá | adj | /presˈtɪdʒəs/ | C1 | | |
| 27 | profitable | có lợi nhuận | adj | /ˈprɒfɪtəbl/ | B2 | | loss-making, unprofitable |
| 28 | puzzling | gây khó hiểu | adj | /ˈpʌzliŋ/ | B2 | confusing, baffling | clear |
| 29 | recognisable recognizable | dễ nhận biết, dễ nhận diện | adj | /ˈrekəɡnaɪzəbl/ | B2 | | unrecognisable |
| 30 | replacement | sự thay thế, người/vật thay thế | n | /rɪˈpleɪsmənt/ | C1 | | |
| 31 | restraint | sự hạn chế | n | /rɪˈstreɪnt/ | C1 | constraint, limitation | |
| 32 | sincere | chân thành | adj | /sɪnˈsɪə(r)/ | C1 | genuine | insincere |
| 33 | stereotype | khuôn mẫu | n | /ˈsteriətaɪp/ | C1 | | |
| 34 | subtly | một cách tinh tế, tinh vi | adv | /ˈsʌtəli/ | C1 | | |
| 35 | successive | liên tiếp | adj | /səkˈsesɪv/ | C2 | consecutive | |
| 36 | superficial | nông cạn, hời hợt, chỉ ở vẻ bề ngoài | adj | /ˌsuːpəˈfɪʃl/ | C1 | shallow | deep, profound |
| 37 | sustained | bền vững, kéo dài | adj | /səˈsteɪnd/ | C1 | prolonged | |
| 38 | transformative | mang tính biến đổi | adj | /trænsˈfɔːmətɪv/ | C2 | | |
| 39 | unveil | tiết lộ, công bố | v | /ʌnˈveɪl/ | C1 | reveal | hide, conceal |
| 40 | venture | dự án kinh doanh mạo hiểm, rủi ro | n | /ˈventʃə(r)/ | C2 | | |
| 41 | vigour / vigor | sức sống | n | /ˈvɪɡə(r)/ | C1 | vitality | lethargy |
| 42 | visibility | khả năng được nhận diện, hiện diện | n | /ˌvɪzəˈbɪləti/ | B2 | | |

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC

| STT | Cấu trúc | Nghĩa |
|-----|--|---|
| 1 | at all costs | bằng mọi giá |
| 2 | be embedded in something | được gắn chặt / lồng vào/ ăn sâu vào |
| 3 | bring out | phát hành; đưa ra, mang ra thứ gì |
| 4 | capitalise on something | tận dụng cái gì |
| 5 | carry out | tiến hành, thực hiện |
| 6 | convert something into something | chuyển đổi cái gì thành cái gì |
| 7 | criticise somebody for doing something | chỉ trích ai đó vì làm gì |
| 8 | except for | ngoại trừ |
| 9 | gather momentum | lấy đà phát triển mạnh mẽ hơn |
| 10 | gear up | chuẩn bị sẵn sàng |
| 11 | keep up with | theo kịp, bắt kịp |
| 12 | put out | dập tắt (lửa, nén...); phát hành; vứt rác, đổ rác |
| 13 | stick to something | tuân theo; bám sát cái gì |
| 14 | take out | lấy cái gì ra |
| 15 | under the radar | không bị chú ý, âm thầm |

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