TẬP HUẤN XÂY DỰNG CÂU HỎI THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT TỪ 2025 MÔN TIẾNG ANH

CÁC VÍ DỤ MINH HỌA VÀ
MA TRẬN NỘI DUNG, NĂNG LỰC VÀ CẤP ĐỘ TƯ DUY CỦA CÁC VÍ DỤ MINH HỌA

CÁC VÍ DỤ MINH HỌA

Ví dụ 1: *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.*

Wind is a clean source of renewable energy that produces no air or water pollution. And since **(1)_____** wind is free, operational costs are nearly zero once a turbine is erected. Mass production and technology advances are making turbines cheaper, and many governments offer tax incentives to spur wind-energy development. Drawbacks include complaints from **(2)_____** that wind turbines are ugly and noisy. The slowly rotating blades can also kill birds and bats, but not nearly as many as cars, power lines, and high-rise buildings do. The wind is also variable: If it's not blowing, there's no electricity generated. Nevertheless, the wind energy industry is **(3)_____** Thanks to global efforts to combat climate change, such as the Paris Agreement, renewable energy is seeing a boom in growth, in **(5)_____** wind energy has led the way. From 2000 to 2015, cumulative wind capacity around the world 17,000 megawatts to more than 430,000 megawatts. In 2015, China also surpassed the EU in the number of installed wind turbines and continues to lead installation efforts.

(Adapted from https://www.nationalgeographic.com/)

Question 1.1. A. a   **B.** the   C. an   **D.** no article
Question 1.2. A. locals   **B.** foreigners   **C.** master   **D.** levels
Question 1.3. A. relating   **B.** worrying   **C.** booming   **D.** informing
Question 1.4. A. when   **B.** which   C. why   **D.** Who
Question 1.5. A. took in   **B.** increased to   **C.** increased from   **D.** decreased from

Ví dụ 2. Read the following notes and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each other numbered blanks below. *from 1 to 5.*

There are several part-time job options available for high school students to pursue alongside their studies. Here are some of the most recommended choices.

Tutoring is a great part-time job for high school students (1) _____ share their academic strengths to help others. By tutoring, students can (2) _____, improve their communication skills, and build confidence. This job also offers flexible hours, making it easier to balance schoolwork and extracurricular activities.

Babysitting is a popular choice for high school students as it provides a sense of responsibility and helps develop interpersonal skills. Taking care of children requires patience, organization, and (3) _____. Babysitting also has a flexible schedule, making it easy to work around school responsibilities.

Working as a shop assistant is a suitable part-time job for high school students as it offers hands-on experience in customer service and sales. This job can help students develop communication skills and (4) _____. Additionally, retail positions often provide opportunities for advancement and skill development in a team-oriented environment.

These three part-time job options offer high school students the chance to acquire essential skills, gain practical experience, and earn extra income (5) _____.

1. **A**. to allow them   **B**. because of them allowing
   C. because it allows them to   **D**. allowing them to
2. **A**. reinforcing his own knowledge   **B**. reinforce their own knowledge
   C. to reinforcing my own knowledge   **D**. to reinforce her own knowledge

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3. **A**. the situations to be handled
   B. the ability to handle various situations
   C. the variety of abilities to be handled
   D. the situations to be varied
4. **A**. valuable work experience is gained
   B. to gain valuable experience work
   C. gain valuable work experience
   D. we work to experience a valuable gain
5. **A.** while fulfilling their academic responsibilities
   B. despite fulfilling academic responsibilities
   C. when filling with academic responsibilities
   D. due to the fulfillment of academic responsibilities

Ví dụ 3. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 7.*

Many people may be surprised to hear that poaching - the illegal hunting of wild animals - is still one of the biggest drivers of extinction, despite efforts from governments around the world. From figuring out where illegal hunting is taking place to identifying the source of an animal product, conservationists still face many challenges. That being said, developments in technology are putting new tools into the hands of the law enforcement officials and conservation biologists who desperately need them.

One difficulty faced when illegal bones, horns and skin are seized is knowing where they came from. Fortunately, there are ways that artificial intelligence can help. For example, every tiger has a unique stripe pattern, like a fingerprint. With this knowledge in mind, scientists in India have created a database powered by AI containing images of tigers and their specific stripe pattern, **which** has been successfully implemented to determine that a piece of tiger skin came from a protected area and thus had been poached rather than farmed. Information like this is hugely valuable for officials, since it allows them to **pinpoint** areas where there is poaching activity. Currently, efforts are being made to expand the database with images from other countries and regions worldwide.

Taking a different approach is Professor Fritz Vollrath of the University of Oxford, who spent decades studying the properties of various biological materials before turning his attention to ivory. He is now working with researchers in China to develop a man-made version of natural ivory. "Ivory is a nice material that people like to handle – but does it have to come from a dead elephant? What if we can create a mixture of collagen and minerals that has the same qualities?" he says. Likewise, startup company Pembient is trying to produce a synthetic form of rhino horn. They've created a few prototypes and expect their final product to be ready for sale in 2022 at only $2.61 per gram.

Meanwhile, Professor Milind Tambe in California, using 14 years of data on poaching activities in Queen Elizabeth National Park, were able to create a system that would predict likely hotspots for poaching and direct patrols there to remove traps before they can kill any animals, plus generate new routes to areas where patrols were often **sparse** in the past. Perfecting the program day by day, Tambe is now partnering with many wildlife agencies to

integrate it into their software. "My job is to support conservationists, and to see what I can do for them," says Tambe.

(Adapted from bbc.co.uk)

Question 3.1. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Rise In Illegal Hunting Indicates the Need for Global Scientific Cooperation

B. Innovations That Are Giving Us an Edge in The Fight Against Poaching

C. These Technologies Will Give Us the Ability to Hunt Down Illegal Hunters

D. Will Technological Developments Finally Put an End to Illegal Hunting?

Question 3.2. The phrase "**pinpoint"** in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE in meaning** to _____

A. recognize   **B.** conceal   **C.** determinate   **D.** overlook

Question 3.3. The word "**sparse**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. slight   **B.** fine   **C.** thin   **D.** dim

Question 3.4. Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

A. Many governments worldwide have yet to take actions to address poaching.

B. The AI database of tiger images allows people to track tigers in protected areas.

C. In 2022, people might be able to buy prototypes of Pembient's synthetic rhino horn.

D. Professor Tambe's system utilizes data to point out where poaching is likely to happen.

Question 3.5. The word "**which**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. knowledge   **B.** database   **C.** AI   **D.** pattern

Question 3.6. According to paragraph 3, what do we learn about Professor Vollarth?

A. He has studied ivory as well as many other biological materials for decades.

B. Thanks to his help, Chinese researchers managed to create artificial ivory.

C. In his opinion, a good material like ivory should not be handled by humans.

D. His idea is to make a type of ivory that has the same traits as natural ivory.

Question 3.7. Which of the following can most likely be inferred from the passage?

A. Many people are not fully aware of the potentially destructive consequences of poaching.

B. The Indian tiger database are being recreated in other regions around the world.

C. When man-made ivory is widely available, it is probable that less elephants will be killed.

D. Tambe plans to work with more wildlife agencies to further improve his system.

Ví dụ 4.Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Charles Ives, who is now acclaimed as the first great American composer of the twentieth century, had to wait many years for the public recognition he deserved. Born to music as the son of a bandmaster, Ives played drums in his father's community band and organ at the local church. He entered Yale University at twenty to study musical composition with Horatio Parker, but after graduation he chose not to pursue a career in music. He suspected correctly that the public would not accept the music he wrote because Ives did not follow the musical fashion of his times. While his contemporaries wrote lyrical songs, Ives transfigured music and musical form. He quoted, combined, insinuated, and distorted familiar hymns, marches, and battle songs, while experimenting with the effects of polytonality, or the simultaneous use of keys with conflicting rhythms and time. Even when he could convince some musicians to show some interest in his compositions, after assessing them conductors and performers said that they were essentially unplayable.

Ives turned his attention to business. He became a successful insurance executive, building his company into the largest agency in the country in only two decades. Although he occasionally hired musicians to play one of his works privately for him, he usually heard his music only in his imagination. After he recovered from a serious heart attack, he became reconciled to the fact that his ideas, especially the use of dissonance and special effects, were just too different for the musical mainstream to accept. **Determined to share his music with the few people who might appreciate it, he published his work privately and distributed it free.**

In 1939, when Ives was sixty-five, American pianist John Kirkpatrick played Concord Sonata music composed by an American." By 1947, Ives was famous. His in Town Hall. The reviews were laudatory. One reviewer proclaimed it "the greatest Second Symphony was presented to the public in a performance by the New York Philharmonic, fifty years after it had been written. The same year, Ives received the Pulitzer Prize. He was seventy-three.

Question 4.1. To which of the following is the sentence: **"Charles Ives had to wait many years for the public recognition he deserved."** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to?
A. Charles Ives's genius was acknowledged by the public for years.
B. Charles Ives's music wasn't appreciated in his lifetime.
C. Charles Ives's public recognition was delayed for just a short time.
D. It took him many years to receive the public attention he so richly deserved.

Question 4.2. To which of the following is the sentence: **"Ives turned his attention to business."** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to?
A. Ives pursued a path in the business world.
B. Business had never been Ives's primary focus.
C. Leaving his business pursuits behind, Ives shifted his focus entirely to composing music.
D. Ives devoted his entire lifetime to business ventures.

Question 4.3. To which of the following is the sentence : **"Determined to share his music with the few people who might appreciate it, he published his work privately and distributed it free."** in paragraph 3 is closet in meaning to?
A. Knowing his music would appeal to the mainstream, he self-published and gave away his work for free.
B. Driven by a desire to share his music, even if with a small audience, he published and distributed his work privately at any cost.
C. He made his music freely available for the public to appreciate it.
D. Unwilling to let his unconventional music unheard, he opted for public himself for free to reach the select few who might find value in it.

Question 4.4. Which of the following best summarizes the first passage?
A. Charles Ives started his musical career, but he became a businessman instead because he was afraid that his music would not be well accepted.
B. Despite his groundbreaking musical ideas, Charles Ives faced public rejection and unplayable compositions during his lifetime.
C. His music career prospered because family support fueled his passion for music since he was small.
D. His father, a bandleader, nurtured his musical curiosity, giving him a strong foundation in music theory and performance.

Question 4.5. Which of the following best summarizes the second passage?
A. Having not achieving business acclaim, Ives self-published his music for a niche audience who might value it.
B. After making his business achievements, he managed to sell all of his unconventional music.
C. After finding success in the business world, Ives self-published his unconventional music for a small audience who might appreciate it.
D. Despite his business success, his unconventional music remained commercially unsuccessful.

MA TRẬN NỘI DUNG, NĂNG LỰC VÀ CẤP ĐỘ TƯ DUY CỦA CÁC VÍ DỤ MINH HỌA

Năng lực đọc	

		Cấp độ tư duy			
		Biết	**Hiểu**	**Vận dụng**	
Ví dụ 1	1.1	X **(1.1)**			**Môi trường của chúng ta**
	1.2		X **(1.1)**		
	1.3			X **(1.1)**	
	1.4	X **(1.1)**			
	1.5			X **(1.1)**	
Ví dụ 2	2.1		X **(2.2)**		**Cuộc sống của chúng ta**
	2.2	X **(2.2)**			
	2.3			X **(2.2)**	
	2.4			X **(2.2)**	
	2.5		X **(2.2)**		
Ví dụ 3	3.1			X **(1.3)**	**Bảo tồn động vật hoang dã**
	3.2		X **(1.3)**		
	3.3		X **(1.3)**		
	3.4			X **(1.3)**	
	3.5		X **(1.3)**		
	3.6		X **(1.3)**		
	3.7			X **(1.3)**	
Ví dụ 4	4.1		X **(3.3)**		**Cuộc sống của chúng ta**
	4.2		X **(3.3)**		
	4.3			X **(3.3)**	
	4.4			X **(3.3)**	
	4.5			X **(3.3)**	