

CHUẨN BỊ CHO KÌ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT VÀ ĐGNL

ĐỀ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP THPT 2026

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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 1 to 6.

Emotional Wellness: Your Guide to a Balanced Life

Emotional wellness is the ability to understand your feelings, (1) _____ helps you stay steady during daily stress. It allows you to cope with difficult moments in a healthier way.

To protect yourself from (2) _____, try adding small habits that calm your mind and body.

What You Can Do

- Try slow breathing or short walks, a habit (3) _____ your body relax.
- Keep (4) _____ simple routines that bring you comfort during busy days.
- Talk to people you trust who can listen (5) _____ judgement.
- Write down your thoughts to clear your mind.

Emotional wellness grows over time, not in one day. When you take small steps, you build strength that supports you through change.

(6) _____ your mind – the rest of your life will follow.

- Question 1.** A. whose B. what C. which D. where
Question 2. A. burnout B. struggle C. violation D. expectation
Question 3. A. helps B. is helping C. helped D. helping
Question 4. A. each B. a few C. others D. much
Question 5. A. except B. due to C. without D. in spite of
Question 6. A. Make up for B. Take care of C. Stand up for D. Put up with

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 7 to 12.

Phu Quoc, recently honoured as Asia's most beautiful island, has reaffirmed its status as a (7) _____ after welcoming nearly 1.6 million foreign travellers in the first 11 months of the year. Tourism (8) _____ on the island reached VND 39 trillion, reflecting a sharp rebound in international demand. Local authorities attributed the surge (9) _____ expanded flight routes and the return of major source markets. New charter services from Russia have played a (10) _____ role, drawing tourists from 150 countries and territories, including those in the CIS region, South Asia, Korea, China, and Japan. Meanwhile, the (11) _____ of visitors rose 80.9% compared with the same period last year, highlighting Phu Quoc's growing global (12) _____ and the resilience of Vietnam's tourism sector.

Question 16.

a. Linh: Yeah, small changes like that can make a real difference.

b. Linh: I started recycling old items from my room, and it feels good to give things a new purpose.

c. Khoa: Nice! I've been turning old jars into mini plant pots, and it's actually fun.

A. a – c – b

B. b – c – a

C. b – a – c

D. a – b – c

Question 17.

a. The authority they project can blur the boundary between genuine advice and strategic promotion, leaving many followers unaware of how strongly they are being steered.

b. Celebrity influence has become a powerful cultural force as public figures shape trends, opinions, and even social norms through their carefully crafted images.

c. As their impact expands, society must learn to navigate this persuasive presence with greater awareness and critical thinking.

d. Their endorsements often carry emotional weight, subtly guiding audiences toward certain lifestyles or consumer choices.

e. This dynamic grows more complex when celebrities comment on political or scientific matters, because their visibility can overshadow expert voices.

A. b – d – a – e – c

B. b – e – c – d – a

C. b – e – b – c – d

D. b – a – d – c – 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.

Science communication has become increasingly important as societies face issues that require informed decision-making, from climate change to public health. Many people rely on brief online posts or headlines, which can simplify complex topics to a point **(18)** _____. As a result, scientists and communicators must find ways to explain difficult ideas in language that is both accurate and accessible, while still respecting the limits of what research can actually show.

Effective communication also depends on trust, which can be fragile when misinformation spreads quickly. Audiences may feel uncertain about which sources are reliable, especially when scientific findings appear to change over time. **(19)** _____, as new evidence can refine or adjust earlier conclusions. Communicators who acknowledge these changes openly can strengthen the public's confidence, **(20)** _____.

In addition, science communication works best **(21)** _____. Stories, examples, and practical guidance can help readers understand how scientific ideas affect daily life, turning abstract theories into meaningful insights. When communicators use clear structure and thoughtful explanations, they encourage audiences to think critically and engage more deeply with scientific issues. In this way, accessible communication not only spreads knowledge but also **(22)** _____ that shape their future.

Question 18.

A. having lost key details

B. key details are lost

C. of which the loss of key details

D. where key details are lost

Question 19.

A. In fact, the shift to knowledge about nature is a normal part of research

B. However, this shifting nature of knowledge is a normal part of research

C. Yet, the nature of knowledge is a normal part of shifting research

D. Indeed, the knowledge about researching nature is a normally shifting part

Question 20.

- A. while uncertainty about credibility often feels more honest than absolute statements
- B. though uncertainty about honesty often makes absolute statements more credible
- C. since absolute statements often feel more credible without uncertainty about honesty
- D. because honesty about uncertainty often feels more credible than absolute statements

Question 21.

- A. when it connects information to people's real-world experiences
- B. if the information connects to people's real-world experiences
- C. as real-world information connects to people's experiences
- D. thanks to real-world connections with people's informal experiences

Question 22.

- A. when communities are empowered to participate in discussions
- B. the participation of empowered communities in discussions
- C. empowers communities to participate in discussions
- D. the empowerment of communities that participate in discussions

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.

We've all heard the incredible dot-com success stories about Internet start-ups that became billion-dollar companies almost overnight. Companies like eBay, PayPal, YouTube, and Google turned a lucky few into **instant** millionaires. But what about the so-called 'dot-bombs,' the companies that didn't make it? Who were they, and what did they do wrong?

Webvan.com was an online grocery store that was founded in the late 1990s and went bankrupt in 2001. On Webvan.com, a user could order groceries and have them delivered whenever they wanted. Sounds like a great idea, right?

So why did it fail? Like some of its fellow Internet failures, Webvan.com moved much too fast. Within a year and a half, Webvan was available in eight cities and had plans to enter over a dozen more. Perhaps counting on a huge number of future users, Webvan spent over \$1 billion on warehouses and supplies before it became profitable. But the company didn't attract the number of users it needed and soon closed **its** doors.

The **downfall** of some other dot-bombs was focusing on cutting-edge technology more than user needs. This was one of the factors leading to the failure of the British start-up. This start-up was created to sell fashion online to consumers around the world. However, the website was difficult to navigate, and it used technology that required a lot of bandwidth to operate at a time when most people were using slow dial-up connections.

Question 23. The word "**instant**" in paragraph 1 can be best replaced by _____.

- A. rapid
- B. gradual
- C. delayed
- D. immediate

Question 24. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as one of the examples of success?

- A. Webvan.com
- B. eBay
- C. PayPal
- D. Google

Question 25. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

"Webvan.com was an online grocery store that was founded in the late 1990s and went bankrupt in 2001."

- A. Webvan.com, an online grocer, launched in the late 1990s, failed financially in 2001.
- B. Webvan.com was started in the early 1990s and successfully expanded until it closed in 2001.

- C. Webvan.com opened in late 2001 and was shut down a decade later due to poor profits.
D. Webvan.com, launched in the early 2000s, collapsed financially after only a year in business.

Question 26. The word “its” in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. Internet B. the company C. the number D. over \$1 billion

Question 27. The word “downfall” in paragraph 4 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

- A. help B. rise C. failure D. decrease

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

- A. The fashion website mentioned was successful despite bandwidth problems.
B. Webvan.com was a British company aiming to sell groceries in the U.S.
C. Most dot-com companies like eBay and PayPal also failed quickly.
D. Webvan.com spent a large amount of money before it became profitable.

Question 29. Which paragraph explains a problem related to technology?

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

Question 30. Which paragraph explains why a company failed?

- 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.

Artificial intelligence has quickly become one of the most influential technologies of our time. From diagnosing diseases and personalising education to improving banking systems and entertainment platforms, AI is presented as a solution to many modern challenges. [I] As companies compete to appear innovative, some overstate or even invent the role of AI in their products. This practice, known as *AI washing*, is raising concerns about its effects on consumers, businesses, and society.

One immediate implication is the loss of clarity for customers. Most people find it difficult to distinguish between true AI and simple automated systems. [II] Marketing terms such as “AI-driven” or “smart” are often used without explanation. As a result, customers may buy services or devices that deliver far less than promised. **Over time, this confusion can lead to frustration, wasted money, and reduced trust in the technology sector.**

AI washing also influences investment. Start-ups and established firms alike use bold claims to attract funding and strengthen their market position. While this may bring short-term benefits, the long-term consequences can be **deleterious**. If investors realise that their money supports projects with little real innovation, confidence in the industry as a whole may decline. This, in turn, makes it harder for genuine AI researchers and developers to gain support for meaningful projects.

The broader social implication is scepticism. [III] When people repeatedly encounter products that fail to live up to their “intelligent” label, **they** become doubtful of real breakthroughs. Such scepticism slows down the adoption of authentic AI solutions that could improve healthcare, education, or environmental management. [IV] To avoid these risks, transparency, regulation, and honest communication are essential. Without them, AI washing threatens not only financial stability but also society’s willingness to embrace the true potential of artificial intelligence.

Question 31. According to paragraph 1, AI is used in all of the following fields **EXCEPT** _____.

- A. strengthening financial services B. tailoring learning methods
C. producing films and TV shows D. treating illnesses

Question 32. When AI washing is deployed, _____.

- A. customers think AI and automation are clear
- B. trust among customers is eroded
- C. marketing terms explain the system well
- D. people receive more value than promised

Question 33. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

“Over time, this confusion can lead to frustration, wasted money, and reduced trust in the technology sector.”

- A. Hardly had irritation, monetary waste, and weakened confidence appeared when the confusion surrounding AI washing became visible.
- B. Were irritation, financial losses, and diminished trust not present, the confusion associated with AI washing would scarcely exist.
- C. Irritation, loss of money, and declining confidence progressively generate the uncertainty associated with AI washing.
- D. Irritation, financial loss, and a decline in confidence in technology eventually results from the uncertainty tied to AI washing.

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

- A. AI washing attracts short-term investment but risks damaging long-term industry confidence and funding.
- B. Investors often fund AI start-ups that lack innovation, causing genuine researchers to struggle.
- C. Using bold claims helps firms strengthen market positions, though investors eventually lose money.
- D. Industry growth depends on developers avoiding AI washing to maintain investor support and trust.

Question 35. The word “deleterious” in paragraph 3 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to _____.

- A. temporary
- B. damaging
- C. illegal
- D. irresponsible

Question 36. As stated in paragraph 3, AI washing has the potential to _____.

- A. enhance confidence in emerging technologies
- B. create barriers to genuine innovation
- C. accelerate short-term technological breakthroughs
- D. strengthen collaboration across the AI industry

Question 37. The word “they” in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. products
- B. breakthroughs
- C. people
- D. AI solutions

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

“The excitement is understandable, but it also creates space for exaggeration.”

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

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

- A. Proactive measures in transparency and regulation should be implemented so that AI could become a thing of the past.
- B. AI washing is not a major marketing issue but a threat to the healthy development of a transformative technology.
- C. Artificial intelligence has become such a powerful buzzword that it is being used as a marketing strategy.
- D. People, having been burned by fake “smart” products, may become more vulnerable to even authentic AI applications.

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

- A.** AI is a solution to modern problems, but some companies overstate its role to appear innovative, leading to consumer confusion and wasted money.
- B.** Overstating AI's capabilities, or "AI washing," attracts funding for startups but can be harmful in the long run, causing investors to lose confidence.
- C.** AI washing leads to consumer frustration and reduced trust, as people can't tell the difference between true AI and simple automated systems.
- D.** AI washing, overstating AI in products, causes confusion, wasted money, weak investment, social

BẢNG TỪ VỰNG

STT	Từ vựng	Nghĩa	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Cấp độ	Từ đồng nghĩa	Từ trái nghĩa
1	abstract	trừu tượng	adj	/'æbstrækt/	B2	theoretical	concrete, clear
2	allowance	tiền trợ cấp	n	/ə'laʊəns/	C1		
3	appealingly	một cách hấp dẫn, lôi cuốn	adv	/ə'pi:lɪŋli/	C1	attractively, engagingly, charmingly, enticingly	unattractively, repulsively, unpleasantly
4	attentiveness	sự chú ý, tập trung	n	/ə'tentɪvnəs/	C1	concentration	distraction
5	bandwidth	băng thông	n	/'bændwɪðθ/ /'bændwɪtθ/	B2		
6	burnout	kiệt sức	n	/'bɜ:nəʊt/	C1	exhaustion	
7	buzzword	từ thời thượng	n	/'bʌzwɜ:d/	C1		
8	communicator	người giao tiếp tốt	n	/kə'mju:nikeɪtər/	B2		
9	critically	một cách phê phán	adv	/'krɪtɪkli/	B2		
10	deleterious	có hại	adj	/,delə'tɪəriəs/	C2	harmful, damaging	beneficial
11	downfall	sự sụp đổ, suy tàn	n	/'daʊnfɔ:l/	C1	collapse, ruin	rise
12	expectation	sự kỳ vọng	n	/,ekspek'teɪʃn/	B2		
13	explanation	lời giải thích	n	/,eksplə'neɪʃn/	A2	clarification	
14	fare	tiền vé	n	/feə/	B2		
15	grant	tiền tài trợ	n	/grɑ:nt/	B2		
16	haze	sương mù mờ, mù khói	n	/heɪz/	B2		
17	housewarming	tiệc tân gia	n	/'haʊswɔ:ɪ.mɪŋ/	B1		
18	implement	thực thi, áp dụng	v	/'ɪmplɪment/	B2	carry out, execute	
19	implication	hệ quả	n	/,ɪmplɪ'keɪʃn/	B2	consequence	
20	influential	có ảnh hưởng lớn	adj	/,ɪnflu'enʃl/	C1	impactful	
21	instant	ngay lập tức	adj	/'ɪnstənt/	B2	immediate	gradual, slow
22	key	chủ yếu, quan trọng	adj	/ki:/	A1	crucial, vital, essential, main, principal	minor, unimportant, trivial
23	overstate	phóng đại	v	/,əʊvə'steɪt/	C1	exaggerate	understate

24	persuasive	thuyết phục	adj	/pə'sweɪsɪv/	C1	convincing	unconvincing
25	profitable	có lợi nhuận	adj	/'prɒfɪtəbl/	C1	lucrative, successful	unprofitable
26	promotion	sự quảng bá	n	/prə'məʃn/	C1		
27	rebound	phục hồi, bật lại	v/n	/'ri:bəʊnd/	C1	recover, bounce back	
28	regulation	quy định, luật lệ	n	/,regju'leɪʃn/	B2	rule	
29	resilience	khả năng phục hồi	n	/'rɪ:zɪliəns/	C1		weakness, vulnerability
30	revenue	doanh thu	n	/'revənju:/	B2	income, earnings, receipts	
31	scepticism skepticism	sự hoài nghi	n	/'skeptɪsɪzəm/	C1	doubt	trust
32	slim	mảnh mai, thon thả	adj	/slɪm/	A1	slender, thin	fat
33	smooth	trơn tru, dễ dàng	adj	/smu:ð/	B2	effortless, easy	rough, difficult
34	steady	ổn định, đều đặn	adj	/'stedi/	B2	constant	
35	struggle	sự đấu tranh	n	/'strʌgl/	B2		
36	tension	căng thẳng	n	/'tenʃn/	B2	stress, strain	relaxation, ease
37	tough	khó khăn	adj	/tʌf/	B2	difficult, hard	easy, simple
38	transformative transformational	mang tính thay đổi lớn	adj	/træns'fɔ:.mə.tɪv/	C1		
39	transparency	sự minh bạch	n	/træns'pærənsi/	C1	clarity	secrecy, opacity
40	uncertainty	sự không chắc chắn	n	/ʌn'sɜ:tnti/	B2		certainty
41	violation	sự vi phạm	n	/,vaɪə'leɪʃn/	C1	breach, infringement, transgression	compliance, adherence

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	make up for	bù đắp cho, đền bù cho
2	put up with	chịu đựng, tha thứ, chấp nhận (điều khó chịu)
3	stand up for	bảo vệ, ủng hộ, đứng về phía
4	take care of	chăm sóc, trông nom, giải quyết