

**SỔ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
BẮC NINH**

(Đề có 06 trang)

**ĐỀ KIỂM TRA CUỐI HỌC KÌ II
NĂM HỌC 2025 – 2026**

Môn: Tiếng Anh – Lớp 12

Thời gian làm bài 60 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

Họ và tên: Số báo danh:

Mã đề 0801

Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.

➤ DISCOVER THE HIDDEN STORIES OF PARIS HOTELS ➤

Are you looking for a hotel in Paris with an interesting past, or do you want to discover something truly (1) _____? Today, many visitors enjoy luxury hotels, but few know about their history. During the Second World War, some famous hotels in Paris were used by Nazi leaders and officers.

These buildings are not just places to stay—they are part of a (2) _____. Today, one hotel offers a special tour called *Hotel Exile*, (3) _____ by a British writer, which tells the story of people who lived through those difficult times.

During the tour, guides share historical photos and stories (4) _____ visitors in an easy and engaging way. Visitors can listen to real stories and (5) _____ a deeper understanding of history. If you prefer (6) _____ about real historical events rather than just relaxing, this is the right choice.

(Adapted from: <https://www.economist.com/culture/looking-for-a-paris-hotel-with-a-past>)

Question 1: A. excited B. unique C. delighted D. thrilled

Question 2: A. historic fascinating story B. historical fascinating story
C. fascinating historical story D. fascinating historic story

Question 3: A. designed B. which designs C. was designed D. design

Question 4: A. for B. by C. in D. with

Question 5: A. make B. gain C. take D. do

Question 6: A. learned B. learn C. learning D. to learning

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

Madrid: A Vibrant Cultural Centre

🔄 Facts and features:

Madrid is one of Europe's most popular destinations, attracting visitors from all over the world. In the past, it was often seen as a stop on the way to (7) _____ coastal cities, but today it stands as a major cultural centre. The city is famous for its art museums, historic buildings, and lively social life.

🔄 Things to do:

Visit well-known attractions such as the Prado Museum and Plaza Mayor. You can also experience local culture by enjoying tapas with friends. Instead of (8) _____ crowded tourist areas, try exploring smaller neighbourhoods to discover hidden gems.

🔄 Getting around:

Madrid has an excellent public transport system. Many visitors choose to stay in central areas to enjoy easy access to local food and (9) _____.

🔄 Travel tips:

Walk around to experience the city's unique atmosphere. Use public transport (10) _____ taxis because it is affordable and efficient. Try local food and follow Spanish dining habits.

🔄 Final advice:

Madrid offers a rich cultural experience for all travelers. By learning about a wide (11) _____ of local customs and exploring different areas, you will better understand the city. With its unique charm, Madrid continues to attract tourists, remaining one of the most exciting (12) _____ in Europe.

(Adapted from: <https://www.economist.com/culture/madrid-one-of-europes-largest-cities>)

Question 7: A. another B. others C. other D. the others

Question 8: A. sticking to B. turning up C. taking over D. giving up

- Question 9:** A. accommodation B. infrastructure C. security D. delivery
Question 10: A. instead of B. because of C. in spite of D. regardless of
Question 11: A. quantity B. range C. amount D. number
Question 12: A. establishments B. attractions C. venue D. destinations

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet 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/Madam,

- a. Could you please let me know how long a beginner course lasts and how often the classes are held?
 b. I am writing to ask for more information about the foreign language courses at your centre.
 c. I would also like to know the course fees and whether there are any discounts available for students.
 d. I saw your advertisement and I am particularly interested in learning German.
 e. Additionally, I wonder if your centre has native teachers for these courses.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Lan

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

Question 14:

- a. Mark: I think being patient and having good communication skills are essential for a teacher.
 b. Nam: Let's talk about the job of an English teacher. What qualities do you think are important?
 c. Nam: That's true. Teachers also need strong subject knowledge to explain lessons clearly.

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

Question 15:

- a. However, readers may find online advertisements distracting, which can reduce their interest in the content.
 b. As a result, more people are turning to digital platforms for faster and more convenient access to information.
 c. In recent years, traditional media such as printed newspapers and magazines has gradually declined in popularity.
 d. The shift from traditional to digital media has been driven by the widespread use of the Internet and the increasing availability of electronic devices.
 e. Nevertheless, digital media remains a powerful source of information, with its advantages outweighing its drawbacks.

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

Question 16:

- a. However, this does not necessarily prevent them from continuing their studies if they are sufficiently motivated.
 b. Such challenges are often intensified by the fact that many have been away from formal education for years.
 c. This, in turn, makes it more difficult for them to actively engage in learning activities alongside younger peers.
 d. Lifelong learning in later life is shaped by a complex interaction of factors, which often create significant challenges for older learners.
 e. As a result, they may need considerably more time to retrieve prior knowledge and develop new competencies.

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

Question 17:

- a. Mark: That's a good idea. Online classes also help you practise speaking more regularly.
 b. Nam: I'm planning to improve my English this summer.
 c. Mark: How are you going to do that?
 d. Nam: I'm going to take some online classes.
 e. Nam: However, they can be quite expensive.

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

Read the following passage about *The Vital Transition from Dieting to Detoxification* and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.

The Vital Transition from Dieting to Detoxification

In the past, people often relied on strict diets to lose weight or improve their health. However, this approach has become less popular among nutritionists, (18) _____ as a more effective and sustainable alternative. While traditional diets mainly focus on restricting calorie intake to achieve weight loss, detoxing offers a broader range of health benefits.

Detoxing not only helps individuals lose weight but also removes harmful toxins from the body, (19) _____. Regular detoxification can reduce the risk of stress-related illnesses and heart disease, making it a valuable long-term health strategy. Moreover, many detox-friendly foods help people feel full more quickly, which naturally reduces overeating without the need for strict dieting rules.

One key step in detoxing is reducing sugar intake. High sugar consumption can increase blood sugar levels and prevent the brain from recognizing fullness, leading to excessive eating and potential health risks. (20) _____. Instead, healthier options such as olive oil, avocados, and nuts provide beneficial nutrients and help control appetite.

In addition, increasing protein intake plays an important role in detoxing. Protein-rich foods help stabilize blood sugar levels and keep individuals feeling full for longer periods. High-fiber foods, such as oats and beans, (21) _____.

Finally, eating habits are just as important as food choices. Eating slowly and chewing thoroughly can prevent overeating by allowing the brain enough time to register fullness. (22) _____, its greatest value lies in its long-term health benefits, including a reduced risk of obesity and heart disease.

(Adapted from: *Close-up B2*)

Question 18:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. that had detoxing recommended by them | B. who now tend to recommend detoxing |
| C. of whom detoxing is being recommended | D. having now recommended for detoxing |

Question 19:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. to achieve improved overall well-being | B. leading to improved overall well-being |
| C. led to the improved overall well-being | D. which leads to improved overall well-beings |

Question 20:

- A. Similarly, avoiding unhealthy fats is essential, as they are difficult to digest and contribute to weight gain.
- B. However, reducing natural oils is vital, because they often cause various digestive issues and sudden weight increases.
- C. In addition, adding extra sugar is helpful, though it might cause the brain to feel hungry quite frequently.
- D. Moreover, consuming saturated fats is helpful, since they can provide energy and prevent individuals from gaining weight.

Question 21:

- A. also support detoxification by removing cholesterol from the bloodstream and improving digestion
- B. can hinder detoxification by adding cholesterol into the bloodstream and harming human digestion
- C. are extremely difficult to digest and contribute greatly to unhealthy weight gain for individuals
- D. supports detoxification by removing cholesterol from the bloodstream and improving digestion

Question 22:

- A. Unless detoxing provides immediate improvements in how one feels
- B. Because detoxing provides immediate improvements in how one feels
- C. Although detoxing provides immediate improvements in how one feels
- D. Despite detoxing provides immediate improvements in how one feels

Read the following passage about *m-learning* and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.

M-LEARNING: EDUCATION IN YOUR POCKET

According to a recent UN report, over five billion of the planet's seven billion people have a mobile phone, an increase of four billion users since 2002. Considering the fact that a large section of the world's population is too young to use them, it can almost be said that mobile phone ownership is now **universal**. Of course, some people, especially in the developed world, have more advanced mobile phones than others, with the ability to connect to the Internet for example, but the fact remains that a vast majority of the people on the planet have a mobile phone that can call and text. And this ability to send and receive SMS messages is at the centre of m-learning, an educational initiative that is having a huge impact on the developing world.

The first project that researched the potential of m-learning was carried out simultaneously in the UK, Italy and Sweden in 2003. **It** involved sending SMS messages teaching basic maths and reading skills to the mobile phones of young people aged 16 to 24 who had dropped out of school. The project was a huge success with some participants even deciding to return to school at its conclusion. This proved that m-learning could work, and since then, it has spread throughout the world.

M-learning is particularly effective in poorer regions of the world where people cannot afford to buy a computer or access the Internet, but still own a basic mobile phone. There have been a number of success stories. A project begun by the University of Pretoria in South Africa sent text messages **covering** various subjects to secondary school students in rural communities. For one, the organisers found that sending the information by SMS was twenty times cheaper than printing and distributing the information on paper. Also, they noticed that students were sending SMS messages to each other to discuss the texts they received. Another project in southern India sent SMS messages to young school children teaching them basic Hindi vocabulary and spelling. Organisers found that students who took part remembered almost double the amount of words compared to students who had been taught only in their classrooms.

Nowadays, aid agencies too are using text messages, but to teach more than just school subjects. One charity, FrontlineSMS, informs adults in developing countries about topics such as health and hygiene by sending them regular SMS messages. Perhaps this is where m-learning can have the biggest impact, but whether the goal is to save lives or pass exams, it's clear that m-learning will continue to play a huge part in teaching the world.

(Adapted from: *On Screen B2+*)

Question 23: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a country involved in the first m-learning project?

- A. Italy B. UK C. Sweden D. South Africa

Question 24: The word "**universal**" in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. common B. global C. shared D. confined

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

- A. the potential B. SMS messages C. the first project D. m-learning

Question 26: The word "**covering**" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

- A. concealing B. protecting C. including D. distributing

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

A. Computers and the internet are more effective tools for learners in poor regions than basic mobile phones.

B. M-learning has failed to reach poorer areas because most people there cannot even afford a basic mobile phone.

C. M-learning is only useful in poor regions if the residents can afford to upgrade from basic phones to computers.

D. Due to the high cost of computers and internet, m-learning proves to be highly beneficial in poor areas where basic phones are prevalent.

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

A. Students in India using m-learning remembered twice as much as those in traditional classes.

B. M-learning projects were first tested in the developing world before spreading to Europe.

C. Printing information on paper is more cost-effective than sending SMS in rural areas.

D. Most people in developed countries only use basic mobile phones for calling.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the writer mention a present causal relationship regarding the affordability of technology?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer explore the use of m-learning for non-academic purposes such as health?

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

Read the following passage about Living online: Teens and social media and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.

[I] Teenagers today have grown up using the internet and they use social media much more than their parents and other adults. [II] In a recent study, the CNN news agency followed a group of 200 North American teenagers for a period of six months to see how they were using social media. [III] The results were quite shocking, especially for parents who thought they knew what their children were doing online. [IV]

During the experiment, scientists recorded 150,000 posts and messages, which means approximately 125 messages a month for each person, although some teens wrote more messages than others. However, the most surprising fact was how often some teens were checking their social media profiles. Some people looked at them up to 100 times a day, even at school or when they were hanging out with other friends. But why were they checking their profile so often? When the scientists asked, they discovered that 21% of teens wanted to know if people had written about them. They looked forward to positive posts, but they also worried about negative ones and how they should respond to rude comments. Meanwhile, 36% wanted to know what other people were doing and they worried about not being part of an online group. This "fear of missing out" (FOMO) can be quite **overwhelming** for many teens. In addition, 61% were checking their profiles for new "likes", followers and comments on their posts. All of these things are extremely important in the world of social media.

In fact, a lot of what teens do on social media is related to self-image and popularity. Some people always want to look perfect, so they take hundreds of selfies and then post only the very best one. Other people upload photos of all the great places they visit, the fun things they do, and all of the amazing people they meet and know. This competition can be terrible, especially for people who aren't very cool or popular. It can also influence schoolwork **adversely**. The CNN study found that people who spent the most time on social media often had lower grades.

On the positive side, social media seems to create stronger connections between young people and their friends. Some people might write nasty posts, but many teens use social media in a good way, to support their friends and show how much they care. They send messages to each other, tell jokes, and celebrate special occasions. Young people could never share information about their lives in this way in the past. The world might be changing, but fortunately young people are changing along with it.

(Adapted from: *Prepare level 6*)

Question 31: Where in paragraph 1 does the following sentence best fit?

However, young people may not be using this technology in a way that's effective or healthy.

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

Question 32: The word "them" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. profiles B. pictures C. messages D. comments

Question 33: The word "**overwhelming**" in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. intense B. manageable C. excessive D. distressing

Question 34: According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT a reason why teens check their social media profiles?

- A. to reduce their anxiety B. to keep track of their friends' activities
C. to see if others had mentioned them D. to gain approval from others

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

- A. Social media allows teens to share images and experiences online, helping them connect with others and express their personal identities.

B. Social media influences teens' behaviour and online habits, especially in how they present themselves and interact with their peers daily.

C. Social media is widely used by teens to gain popularity and attention, often by posting photos and sharing activities with others online.

D. Social media encourages teens to present idealised images and compare lifestyles, which can negatively affect their well-being and academic performance.

Question 36: The word “adversely” in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by _____.

A. negatively

B. positively

C. superficially

D. indirectly

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

A. Social media often causes negative effects, although it can also help strengthen friendships.

B. Teenagers mainly use social media to improve their academic results and school performance.

C. Most teenagers only use social media occasionally to communicate with their friends.

D. Some teenagers regularly check their social media profiles to see how others respond to their posts.

Question 38: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

A. Social media plays an important role in maintaining communication among young people.

B. Social media encourages young people to interact more frequently with others online.

C. Social media enables young people to develop stronger social ties with a wider network of friends.

D. Social media appears to help young people build closer relationships with their friends.

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

A. Teenagers are generally unaware of the negative effects of social media on their daily lives and behaviour.

B. Social media is the only important factor affecting teenagers' self-image and popularity in modern society today.

C. Frequent use of social media may negatively affect teenagers' emotional well-being and academic performance overall.

D. Most teenagers mainly use social media to improve their relationships with parents and other adults around them.

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

A. Some teens experience negative effects from social media, like FOMO and lower grades, while others use it to support friends and communicate.

B. Young people spend most of their time online to seek attention and approval, which negatively impacts their academic performance and may lead to social anxiety.

C. Teenagers' extensive use of social media influences their behaviour and emotions, bringing both negative consequences and positive effects on their relationships.

D. Social media allows teenagers to post selfies and share experiences with friends, but overuse can reduce academic success and increase pressure to appear perfect.

----- THE END -----

ĐÁP ÁN THAM KHẢO

Câu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Đáp án	B	C	A	D	B	C	C	A	A	A
Câu	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Đáp án	B	D	A	B	A	B	C	B	B	A
Câu	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Đáp án	A	C	D	D	C	C	D	A	B	D

Câu	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Đáp án	A	A	B	A	D	A	D	D	C	C

LỜI GIẢI THAM KHẢO

Câu 1: B. unique

Cụm cần điền: “discover something truly _____”.

“Unique” nghĩa là độc đáo, khác biệt, rất hợp với ý “khám phá điều gì đó thật đặc biệt”. Các từ “excited, delighted, thrilled” thường dùng để chỉ cảm xúc của người, không phù hợp với “something”.

Câu 2: C. fascinating historical story

Trật tự tính từ: tính từ chỉ nhận xét/đánh giá thường đứng trước tính từ chỉ loại/lĩnh vực.

“Fascinating” = hấp dẫn; “historical” = thuộc về lịch sử.

Vì vậy: “a fascinating historical story” = một câu chuyện lịch sử hấp dẫn.

Câu 3: A. designed

Câu đầy đủ có thể hiểu là: “a special tour called Hotel Exile, which was designed by a British writer”.

Khi rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ bị động, ta dùng quá khứ phân từ: “designed by...”.

Câu 4: D. with

Cấu trúc: “share something with someone” = chia sẻ điều gì với ai.

Câu đúng: “guides share historical photos and stories with visitors”.

Câu 5: B. gain

Cụm cố định: “gain a deeper understanding of history” = có được sự hiểu biết sâu sắc hơn về lịch sử.

Câu 6: C. learning

Cấu trúc: “prefer doing something” = thích làm gì hơn.

Sau “prefer” có thể dùng V-ing.

Câu đúng: “If you prefer learning about real historical events...”

Câu 7: C. other

Cụm “other coastal cities” = những thành phố ven biển khác.

“Another” đi với danh từ số ít; “others” không đứng trước danh từ; “the others” chỉ những cái còn lại trong một nhóm xác định.

Câu 8: A. sticking to

“Stick to” = chỉ quanh quẩn, bám lấy, không thay đổi.

Câu: “Instead of sticking to crowded tourist areas...” = thay vì chỉ ở các khu du lịch đông đúc...

Câu 9: A. accommodation

Trong ngữ cảnh du lịch, “local food and accommodation” là cách nói hợp lý nhất trong các lựa chọn: đồ ăn địa phương và chỗ ở.

Các đáp án khác như “infrastructure, security, delivery” không hợp nghĩa.

Câu 10: A. instead of

Câu: “Use public transport instead of taxis...” = sử dụng phương tiện công cộng thay vì taxi.

Câu 11: B. range

Cụm cố định: “a wide range of...” = một loạt nhiều loại...

Câu đúng: “a wide range of local customs”.

Câu 12: D. destinations

Madrid là một điểm đến du lịch, nên dùng “destinations”.

“Establishments” = cơ sở; “attractions” = điểm tham quan; “venue” = địa điểm tổ chức sự kiện, không phù hợp bằng.

Câu 13: A. b – d – a – c – e

Thứ tự hợp lí của thư hỏi thông tin:

- b. Nêu mục đích viết thư.
 - d. Nói đã thấy quảng cáo và quan tâm đến học tiếng Đức.
 - a. Hỏi thời lượng khóa học và lịch học.
 - c. Hỏi học phí và giảm giá.
 - e. Hỏi thêm về giáo viên bản ngữ.
- Vậy đáp án là A.

Câu 14: B. b – a – c

Nam mở đầu chủ đề và hỏi ý kiến. Mark trả lời. Nam đồng tình và bổ sung.

Thứ tự đúng: b – a – c.

Câu 15: A. c – d – b – a – e

- c. Nêu thực trạng: báo in, tạp chí truyền thông giảm phổ biến.
 - d. Giải thích nguyên nhân: Internet và thiết bị điện tử.
 - b. Kết quả: nhiều người chuyển sang nền tảng số.
 - a. Nêu mặt hạn chế: quảng cáo trực tuyến gây mất tập trung.
 - e. Kết luận: dù có hạn chế, truyền thông số vẫn rất mạnh.
- Vậy đáp án là A.

Câu 16: B. d – b – c – e – a

- d. Mở đầu: học tập suốt đời ở tuổi già chịu ảnh hưởng bởi nhiều yếu tố, tạo ra thách thức.
 - b. Các thách thức này tăng lên vì nhiều người đã rời xa giáo dục chính quy nhiều năm.
 - c. Điều này khiến họ khó tham gia hoạt động học cùng người trẻ.
 - e. Vì vậy, họ cần nhiều thời gian hơn để khôi phục kiến thức cũ và phát triển năng lực mới.
 - a. Tuy nhiên, điều đó không nhất thiết ngăn họ tiếp tục học nếu đủ động lực.
- Đáp án hợp lí nhất trong các lựa chọn là B.

Câu 17: C. b – c – d – a – e

- b. Nam nói dự định cải thiện tiếng Anh.
 - c. Mark hỏi sẽ làm thế nào.
 - d. Nam nói sẽ học online.
 - a. Mark nhận xét đó là ý hay.
 - e. Nam nêu hạn chế: lớp online khá đắt.
- Vậy đáp án là C.

Câu 18: B. who now tend to recommend detoxing

Câu: “this approach has become less popular among nutritionists, who now tend to recommend detoxing...”

“Who” thay cho “nutritionists”. Nghĩa: phương pháp ăn kiêng nghiêm ngặt ít phổ biến hơn với các chuyên gia dinh dưỡng, những người hiện nay có xu hướng khuyên detox.

Câu 19: B. leading to improved overall well-being

Cụm V-ing “leading to...” dùng để chỉ kết quả.

Detox giúp loại bỏ độc tố, dẫn đến cải thiện sức khỏe tổng thể.

Câu 20: A. Similarly, avoiding unhealthy fats is essential...

Trước đó nói về giảm đường. Câu sau chuyển sang chất béo không lành mạnh.

“Similarly” phù hợp vì đây là một lời khuyên tương tự trong chế độ detox.

Câu 21: A. also support detoxification by removing cholesterol...

Chủ ngữ “High-fiber foods” là số nhiều nên động từ phải là “support”, không phải “supports”.

Nghĩa: thực phẩm giàu chất xơ hỗ trợ detox bằng cách loại bỏ cholesterol khỏi máu và cải thiện tiêu hóa.

Câu 22: C. Although detoxing provides immediate improvements...

Cấu trúc: “Although + clause, main clause”.

Câu đúng: “Although detoxing provides immediate improvements in how one feels, its greatest value lies in its long-term health benefits...”

Nghĩa: mặc dù detox có thể đem lại cải thiện tức thì, giá trị lớn nhất của nó nằm ở lợi ích lâu dài.

Câu 23: D. South Africa

Dự án m-learning đầu tiên được thực hiện đồng thời ở UK, Italy và Sweden. South Africa không được nhắc đến là nước tham gia dự án đầu tiên.

Câu 24: D. confined

“Universal” = phổ biến toàn cầu, rộng khắp.

Từ trái nghĩa là “confined” = bị giới hạn, bó hẹp.

Câu 25: C. the first project

Câu trước nói: “The first project...”

Câu sau: “It involved sending SMS messages...”

Vậy “It” chỉ “the first project”.

Câu 26: C. including

“Covering various subjects” nghĩa là bao gồm nhiều môn học khác nhau.

Vậy “covering” gần nghĩa nhất với “including”.

Câu 27: D. Due to the high cost of computers and internet...

Câu được diễn giải nói rằng m-learning đặc biệt hiệu quả ở vùng nghèo vì người dân không đủ tiền mua máy tính hoặc dùng Internet nhưng vẫn có điện thoại cơ bản.

Đáp án D diễn đạt đúng ý này.

Câu 28: A. Students in India using m-learning remembered twice as much...

Bài đọc nói học sinh tham gia dự án ở miền nam Ấn Độ nhớ gần gấp đôi số từ so với học sinh chỉ học trong lớp.

Đáp án A đúng nhất, dù trong bài là “almost double”.

Câu 29: B. Paragraph 3

Đoạn 3 nói rõ m-learning hiệu quả ở vùng nghèo vì người dân không đủ tiền mua máy tính hoặc truy cập Internet nhưng vẫn có điện thoại cơ bản. Đây là quan hệ nguyên nhân liên quan đến khả năng chi trả công nghệ.

Câu 30: D. Paragraph 4

Đoạn 4 nói các tổ chức cứu trợ dùng tin nhắn để dạy người lớn về sức khỏe và vệ sinh. Đây là mục đích phi học thuật.

Câu 31: A. [I]

Câu cần chèn: “However, young people may not be using this technology in a way that's effective or healthy.”

Sau câu [I], bài nói thanh thiếu niên dùng Internet và mạng xã hội nhiều. Chèn câu “However...” ngay sau đó là hợp lí, rồi mới dẫn vào nghiên cứu của CNN.

Câu 32: A. profiles

Câu: “Some people looked at them up to 100 times a day...”

Trước đó nói “checking their social media profiles”.

Vì vậy “them” chỉ “profiles”.

Câu 33: B. manageable

“Overwhelming” = quá sức, choáng ngợp, khó kiểm soát.

Từ trái nghĩa là “manageable” = có thể kiểm soát được.

Câu 34: A. to reduce their anxiety

Bài đọc nêu các lí do: muốn biết người khác có viết gì về mình không, muốn biết người khác đang làm gì, sợ bị bỏ lỡ, muốn xem lượt thích/người theo dõi/bình luận.

Không có ý “để giảm lo âu”. Thực tế, việc kiểm tra thường xuyên còn liên quan đến sự lo lắng.

Câu 35: D. Social media encourages teens to present idealised images...

Đoạn 3 nói nhiều thanh thiếu niên muốn trông hoàn hảo, đăng ảnh đẹp nhất, khoe nơi đến và hoạt động thú vị; sự cạnh tranh này có thể ảnh hưởng xấu đến người không nổi tiếng và cả việc học.

Đáp án D tóm tắt đầy đủ nhất.

Câu 36: A. negatively

“Adversely” = theo hướng bất lợi, tiêu cực.

Gần nghĩa nhất là “negatively”.

Câu 37: D. Some teenagers regularly check their social media profiles...

Bài đọc nói một số người kiểm tra hồ sơ mạng xã hội rất nhiều lần mỗi ngày để xem lượt thích, người theo dõi và bình luận.

Đáp án D đúng theo thông tin bài.

Câu 38: D. Social media appears to help young people build closer relationships with their friends.

Câu gốc: “social media seems to create stronger connections between young people and their friends.”

Paraphrase sát nhất là D: mạng xã hội dường như giúp người trẻ xây dựng mối quan hệ gần gũi hơn với bạn bè.

Câu 39: C. Frequent use of social media may negatively affect teenagers’ emotional well-being and academic performance overall.

Bài đọc cho thấy FOMO, lo lắng về bình luận tiêu cực, áp lực hình ảnh và điểm số thấp hơn ở những người dùng mạng xã hội nhiều.

Vì vậy có thể suy ra việc dùng mạng xã hội thường xuyên có thể ảnh hưởng xấu đến cảm xúc và kết quả học tập.

Câu 40: C. Teenagers’ extensive use of social media influences their behaviour and emotions...

Toàn bài nói về việc thanh thiếu niên dùng mạng xã hội nhiều, tác động đến hành vi, cảm xúc, hình ảnh bản thân, học tập, đồng thời cũng có mặt tích cực trong việc kết nối bạn bè.

Đáp án C bao quát nhất.