

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
THÀNH PHỐ HUẾ
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC**
(Đề thi có 04 trang)

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10 THPT NĂM HỌC 2026-2027

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút; không kể thời gian phát đề

Họ, tên thí sinh: Số báo danh: **Mã đề 156**

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 7.

Cheaper Holidays

We can save money on all aspects of our holiday, from where and when to go to how to get to and from the airport; here are some (1) _____ on how to get the most for your money when choosing (2) _____ holiday.

For the best deals, book your holiday between the high and (3) _____ seasons; you could save up to 70% on some holiday resorts while still enjoying good weather and other high season advantages and there will be fewer crowds.

You can also save money by going somewhere where living costs are lower. It might cost more to get there but once you are there, you will (4) _____ less on eating out and getting around as food and transport will be significantly cheaper.

And start saving before you even leave the country by choosing the most cost-effective way to the airport. There are many bus services from major cities to airports (5) _____ are cheaper than trains. If you go by train, book well in advance to get cheaper tickets and if you decide to go by car, book your car parking as soon as possible; some airports offer up to 50% (6) _____ for early bookings.

Finally, make sure you research all the available options online. Signing up to email alerts can be a good idea as then you will be the first to know about cheap offers. The earlier you book, the (7) _____ the bargains are likely to be.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Question 1. | A. way | B. clues | C. idea | D. tips |
| Question 2. | A. some | B. little | C. a | D. few |
| Question 3. | A. low | B. cold | C. short | D. poor |
| Question 4. | A. pay | B. cost | C. spend | D. waste |
| Question 5. | A. who | B. when | C. which | D. where |
| Question 6. | A. over | B. under | C. below | D. off |
| Question 7. | A. best | B. worst | C. worse | D. better |

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions from 8 to 9.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Question 8. | A. consider | B. discover | C. generate | D. encourage |
| Question 9. | A. physics | B. success | C. system | D. feature |

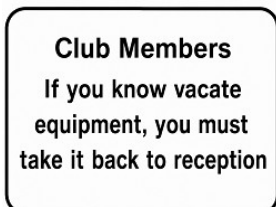
Look at the sign/notice and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 10 to 11.

Question 10. What does the sign mean?



- A. You must lead your dogs out frequently.
B. You must keep your dogs under control.
C. You must let your dogs run about.
D. You must tie your dogs to a post.

Question 11. What does the notice say?



- A. Members must let the receptionist know when they have finished playing.
B. You must return the club's tennis equipment after using them.
C. You needn't ask a receptionist for any tennis equipment.
D. If you join the club, you should bring your own equipment.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions from 12 to 13.

Question 12. Humans depend on species diversity to provide food, clean air and water, and fertile soil for agriculture.

- A. supply B. raise C. produce D. prepare

Question 13. She decided to turn down the job offer because the salary was too low.

- A. accept B. discuss C. refuse D. consider

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 14 to 26.

Question 14. I like my current job because of its _____ working hours.

- A. flexibility B. flex C. flexible D. inflexible

Question 15. Although Minh was very nervous, he managed to _____ his presentation successfully.

- A. carry out B. turn up C. go off D. come across

Question 16. He left home early to avoid _____ stuck in traffic jams during rush hours.

- A. to get B. got C. to getting D. getting

Question 17. The more you practise speaking English, _____ confidently you can speak to foreigners.

- A. less B. the more C. more D. the less

Question 18. Last weekend, my father bought me _____ interesting book about space at the bookshop near our house.

- A. Ø no article B. the C. an D. a

Question 19. Tourists who can't visit the museum in person can take a _____ tour on its website.

- A. virtual B. direct C. physical D. foreign

Question 20. Many scientists recommended that the government _____ strict laws to control deforestation.

- A. to apply B. applying C. apply D. applies

Question 21. Tim told me that he _____ an email to his friend in America then.

- A. was writing B. would write C. writes D. is writing

Question 22. They asked their teacher _____ wear uniform to join the trip to the farm the next weekend.

- A. if they have to B. if they had to C. whether they may D. whether they must

Question 23. We're going camping this weekend, so we need a/an _____ stove that we can easily pack and transport.

- A. cheap B. ancient C. huge D. portable

Question 24. According to the timetable, the train to Da Nang _____ at 6:30 tomorrow morning.

- A. left B. leave C. leaves D. is leaving

Question 25. If it keeps raining tomorrow, we _____ our eco-tour in the forest.

- A. will cancel B. cancelled C. could cancel D. cancel

Question 26. I love going to this park _____ it's the quietest place in the city.

- A. because of B. since C. despite D. due to

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions from 27 to 28.

Question 27. The thick walls were built to protect the village from dangerous wild animals.

- A. defend B. shelter C. guard D. attack

Question 28. Going snorkelling in the coral reef was an exhilarating experience for me.

- A. interesting B. amazing C. boring D. exciting

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best **COMBINES** each pair of sentences in the following questions from 29 to 33.

Question 29. We all like talking to Jim. His sense of humour is amazing.

- A. We all like talking to Jim, whose sense of humour is amazing.
B. Jim, who likes talking about his sense of humour, is amazing.
C. We are talking about Jim, whose sense of humour is amazing.
D. Jim, who has an amazing sense of humour, always likes talking to us.

Question 30. The mountain is very high. No one can climb up to the top.

- A. The mountain is so high that climbing up to the top is easy.
B. It is such a high mountain that no one can climb up to the top.

C. The mountain is very high since no one can climb up to the top.

D. The mountain is high enough for everyone to climb up to the top.

Question 31. She feels more stressful when she works harder.

A. Though she feels more stressful, she works harder. B. She works harder in spite of her stress.

C. The more stressful she feels, the harder she works. D. The harder she works, the more stressful she feels.

Question 32. Don't smoke here. It's harmful to the children.

A. You mustn't smoke here since it does harm to the children.

B. The children shouldn't smoke because of its harmful effects.

C. As smoking is harmful, the children aren't allowed to smoke.

D. You can smoke here with the children although it's harmful.

Question 33. You want to stay healthy. You should play sports.

A. Unless you play sports, you will stay healthy.

B. You will stay healthy if you play sports.

C. If you don't play sports, you may stay healthy.

D. You may play sports if you stay healthy.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct reply to the situation in each of the following questions from 34 to 35.

Question 34. Linda: "We've just moved to a new house in the countryside".

Tom: "_____"

A. Alright. Why don't you drop in?

B. Congratulations! I hope you enjoy living there.

C. Exactly. Everyone prefers living in the city.

D. Sure. I moved here three years ago.

Question 35. Tim: "Thank you so much for your birthday present. I really love it!"

Nancy: "_____"

A. You're welcome. I'm glad you like it.

B. What a pity! It's the most expensive.

C. Never mind. It's my birthday.

D. Don't worry. I'll give you a present.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions from 36 to 40.

Question 36. She is very sad because she can't speak English well.

A. She wishes she could speak English well when she was sad.

B. She wishes she weren't sad to speak English better.

C. She wishes she were happy when she spoke English.

D. She wishes she could speak English better.

Question 37. They were walking in the forest and it started to rain heavily.

A. It started to rain heavily while they were walking in the forest.

B. They were walking in the forest during the heavy rain.

C. It started to rain heavily in the middle of the forest.

D. They walked in the forest after the heavy rain.

Question 38. "Why don't we buy a new bike tomorrow?" said Jim.

A. Jim promised to buy a new bike the next day. B. Jim denied buying a new bike the following day.

C. Jim suggested buying a new bike the next day. D. Jim refused to buy a new bike the following day.

Question 39. "How can I decorate my house for the important party tonight?" said Jenny.

A. Jenny wondered how could she decorate her house for the important party that night.

B. Jenny asked how she can decorate her house for the important party tonight.

C. Jenny wondered how to decorate her house for the important party that night.

D. Jenny asked her friends how to decorate her house for the important party tonight.

Question 40. Public transport is more popular in big cities than in small towns.

A. People in small towns use public transport more often than in big cities.

B. Public transport is less commonly used in big cities than in small towns.

C. People in small towns prefer public transport more than those in big cities.

D. In big cities, people use public transport more often than in small towns.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful conversation in each of the following questions from 41 to 42.

Question 41.

- a. We can also use reusable bottles and bags instead of plastic ones.
- b. I think we should turn off the lights and fans when we leave the classroom.
- c. What should we do to go green at school?
- d. I agree. If everyone does these things, our environment will be cleaner.
- e. That's a good idea. What else can we do?

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

Question 42.

- a. Thanks, Nguyen! I practised speaking regularly and watched English videos.
- b. Hi, Mai! Your English is getting better. How did you improve it?
- c. That sounds great! I will try that to improve my English too.

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

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions from 43 to 44.

Question 43. A. intended B. allowed C. covered D. mentioned

Question 44. A. social B. local C. global D. moral

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 45 to 50.

Welcome to life in the future! You get up in the morning and look into the mirror. You've recently had a new anti-aging treatment, so you look like a 30-year-old. And many people your age could live to be 120 now, so at 60 you're not old at all.

Science has also found amazing ways to keep people healthy. Nanotechnology can help cure many illnesses, including cancer. And if any part of your body is unhealthy, you can "grow" a new one in a laboratory.

As you get dressed, you say to your shirt, "Turn red." It becomes red. In 2045, "smart" clothes contain nanoparticles that carry electricity. So you can program clothes to change colors or patterns.

On the way to the kitchen, you want to call a friend. Your cell phone is by the window because it gets its energy from the sun. But you don't need to pick up the phone. You can just touch your jacket sleeve to make the call.

It's breakfast time. You reach for the milk, but a voice says, "Don't drink that!" Your fridge knows the milk is old, and tells the supermarket to replace it. Ten minutes later, it's delivered by a drone.

As you leave for work, the lights turn off by themselves. Your home goes into the "sleep" mode to save energy. In 2045, cars drive themselves, so you just tell your driverless car where you want to go. Will all this come true? Perhaps the future is much closer than we think.

Question 45. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Future technology may change people's daily lives.
- B. People in 2045 will wear the same clothes every day.
- C. People in the future will only work from home.
- D. Scientists may stop using nanotechnology in 2045.

Question 46. What does the writer say about aging in the future?

- A. Only young people will receive anti-aging treatment.
- B. All people who are 60 can expect to live 120 years.
- C. People who are 120 will be very healthy.
- D. Age 60 will not be thought of as old.

Question 47. According to the passage, what is **NOT** mentioned as a reason why people are healthier in 2045?

- A. New body parts can be grown by scientists.
- B. Nanotechnology helps treat dangerous diseases.
- C. Robot doctors work in hospitals.
- D. Serious illnesses have been cured.

Question 48. The word "one" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. science B. nanotechnology C. cancer D. body part

Question 49. The phrase "pick up" in paragraph 4 can be best replaced by _____.

- A. drop B. lift C. hide D. answer

Question 50. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. Smart clothes can change colors.
- B. Nanotechnology cannot cure cancer.
- C. People must drive their own cars.
- D. The fridge throws old milk away.

----- HẾT -----

Chữ ký của giám thị 1:

Chữ ký của giám thị 2:

ĐÁP ÁN THAM KHẢO

Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án
1	D	11	B	21	A	31	D	41	D
2	C	12	A	22	B	32	A	42	B
3	A	13	C	23	D	33	B	43	A
4	C	14	C	24	C	34	B	44	D
5	C	15	A	25	A	35	A	45	A
6	D	16	D	26	B	36	D	46	D
7	D	17	B	27	D	37	A	47	C
8	C	18	C	28	C	38	C	48	D
9	B	19	A	29	A	39	C	49	B
10	B	20	C	30	B	40	D	50	A

LỜI GIẢI THAM KHẢO**Question 1. Chọn D. tips**

Cụm đúng là **tips on how to...** nghĩa là “những mẹo/cách gợi ý về việc...”.

Các đáp án khác không hợp:

- **way** thường dùng: a way to do something.
- **clues** là manh mối.
- **idea** số ít, không hợp với “some”.

Question 2. Chọn C. a

Câu: “when choosing _____ holiday”.

Danh từ **holiday** ở đây là danh từ đếm được số ít, nên cần mạo từ **a**.

Dịch: “khi chọn một kỳ nghỉ”.

Question 3. Chọn A. low

Cụm cố định: **high season and low season**.

- **high season**: mùa cao điểm.
- **low season**: mùa thấp điểm.

Câu nói nên đặt kỳ nghỉ giữa mùa cao điểm và mùa thấp điểm để tiết kiệm tiền.

Question 4. Chọn C. spend

Cấu trúc đúng: **spend money on something** hoặc **spend less on eating out**.

Dịch: “bạn sẽ chi tiêu ít hơn cho việc ăn ngoài và đi lại”.

- **pay** thường đi với “for”.
- **cost**: vật gì đó “costs” bao nhiêu.
- **waste**: lãng phí, không hợp nghĩa.

Question 5. Chọn C. which

Câu: “There are many bus services from major cities to airports _____ are cheaper than trains.”

Chỗ trống thay cho **bus services**, chỉ vật/sự việc, nên dùng đại từ quan hệ **which**.

Dịch: “Có nhiều dịch vụ xe buýt ... mà rẻ hơn tàu hỏa.”

Question 6. Chọn D. off

Cụm đúng: **50% off** nghĩa là “giảm 50%”.

Dịch: “một số sân bay giảm tới 50% cho việc đặt sớm.”

Question 7. Chọn D. better

Cấu trúc so sánh kép:

The earlier you book, the better the bargains are likely to be.

Dịch: “Bạn đặt càng sớm thì các món hời/cơ hội giá tốt càng có khả năng tốt hơn.”

Question 8. Chọn C. generate

Xét trọng âm:

- consider /kən'sɪdə/: trọng âm âm 2.
- discover /dɪ'skʌvə/: trọng âm âm 2.
- generate /'dʒenəreɪt/: trọng âm âm 1.
- encourage /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/: trọng âm âm 2.

Khác là **generate**.

Question 9. Chọn B. success

Xét trọng âm:

- physics /'fɪzɪks/: trọng âm âm 1.
- success /sək'ses/: trọng âm âm 2.
- system /'sɪstəm/: trọng âm âm 1.
- feature /'fi:tʃə/: trọng âm âm 1.

Khác là **success**.

Question 10. Chọn B. You must keep your dogs under control.

Biển báo: **Keep dogs on leads** nghĩa là “hãy giữ chó bằng dây dắt”.

Ý chính là phải kiểm soát chó, không để chó chạy tự do.

Chọn **B**.

Question 11. Chọn B. You must return the club's tennis equipment after using them.

Thông báo ghi:

“If you borrow tennis equipment, you must take it back to reception.”

Nghĩa là nếu mượn dụng cụ tennis thì phải trả lại quầy lễ tân sau khi dùng.

Chọn **B**.

Question 12. Chọn A. supply

Từ gạch chân: **provide** = cung cấp.

Từ đồng nghĩa gần nhất là **supply**.

Dịch: “Con người phụ thuộc vào đa dạng loài để cung cấp thức ăn, không khí sạch, nước sạch và đất màu mỡ...”

Question 13. Chọn C. refuse

Cụm động từ **turn down** nghĩa là “từ chối”.

Câu: “She decided to turn down the job offer...”

Nghĩa là cô ấy quyết định từ chối lời mời làm việc.

Chọn **refuse**.

Question 14. Chọn C. flexible

Câu cần tính từ bổ nghĩa cho cụm danh từ **working hours**.

- **flexible working hours**: giờ làm việc linh hoạt.

Các đáp án khác:

- flexibility: danh từ.
- flex: không hợp.
- inflexible: không linh hoạt, trái nghĩa.

Chọn **C**.

Question 15. Chọn A. carry out

Câu: “he managed to _____ his presentation successfully.”

carry out nghĩa là thực hiện, tiến hành.

Dịch: “Mặc dù Minh rất lo lắng, cậu ấy vẫn xoay xở thực hiện bài thuyết trình thành công.”

Các đáp án khác:

- turn up: xuất hiện.
- go off: nổ, reo, hỏng.
- come across: tình cờ gặp.

Chọn A.

Question 16. Chọn D. getting

Sau **avoid** dùng V-ing:

avoid doing something

Câu đúng:

“He left home early to avoid getting stuck in traffic jams...”

Dịch: “Anh ấy rời nhà sớm để tránh bị kẹt xe...”

Question 17. Chọn B. the more

Cấu trúc so sánh kép:

The more + S + V, the more + adj/adv + S + V.

Câu đúng:

“The more you practise speaking English, the more confidently you can speak to foreigners.”

Dịch: “Bạn càng luyện nói tiếng Anh nhiều thì bạn càng có thể nói tự tin với người nước ngoài.”

Question 18. Chọn C. an

Cụm danh từ: **interesting book**.

Từ **interesting** bắt đầu bằng âm nguyên âm /ɪ/, nên dùng **an**.

Câu đúng:

“my father bought me an interesting book...”

Question 19. Chọn A. virtual

Cụm đúng: **a virtual tour** nghĩa là “chuyến tham quan ảo”.

Câu: “Tourists who can’t visit the museum in person can take a virtual tour on its website.”

Dịch: “Du khách không thể trực tiếp đến bảo tàng có thể tham quan ảo trên trang web.”

Question 20. Chọn C. apply

Sau cấu trúc:

recommend that + S + V nguyên thể không to

Câu đúng:

“Many scientists recommended that the government apply strict laws...”

Dịch: “Nhiều nhà khoa học khuyến nghị chính phủ áp dụng các luật nghiêm ngặt...”

Question 21. Chọn A. was writing

Câu tường thuật có “then”, diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm đó.

Trực tiếp có thể là:

“I am writing an email now.”

Chuyển sang gián tiếp:

“Tim told me that he was writing an email then.”

Chọn A.

Question 22. Chọn B. if they had to

Câu gián tiếp lùi thì:

- have to → had to
- next weekend → the next weekend

Câu đúng:

“They asked their teacher if they had to wear uniform...”

Dịch: “Họ hỏi giáo viên liệu họ có phải mặc đồng phục để tham gia chuyến đi...”

Question 23. Chọn D. portable

Câu nói về đi cắm trại, cần một cái bếp có thể dễ dàng đóng gói và vận chuyển.

portable = có thể mang theo, xách tay.

Câu đúng:

“a portable stove”

Chọn D.

Question 24. Chọn C. leaves

Khi nói về lịch trình, thời gian biểu, tàu xe, máy bay,... ta dùng hiện tại đơn.

Chủ ngữ **the train** là số ít nên động từ thêm -s:

The train leaves at 6:30 tomorrow morning.

Chọn C.

Question 25. Chọn A. will cancel

Câu điều kiện loại 1:

If + S + V hiện tại đơn, S + will + V nguyên thể.

Câu đúng:

“If it keeps raining tomorrow, we will cancel our eco-tour...”

Chọn A.

Question 26. Chọn B. since

Sau chỗ trống là một mệnh đề đầy đủ: **it’s the quietest place in the city.**

Cần liên từ chỉ lý do: **since** = bởi vì.

Các đáp án **because of**, **due to**, **despite** thường đi với danh từ/cụm danh từ, không đi trực tiếp với mệnh đề đầy đủ như ở đây.

Chọn B.

Question 27. Chọn D. attack

Từ gạch chân: **protect** = bảo vệ.

Từ trái nghĩa là **attack** = tấn công.

Chọn D.

Question 28. Chọn C. boring

Từ gạch chân: **exhilarating** = rất thú vị, gây phấn khích.

Từ trái nghĩa gần nhất là **boring** = nhàm chán.

Chọn C.

Question 29. Chọn A

Câu gốc:

“We all like talking to Jim. His sense of humour is amazing.”

Ta cần nối bằng mệnh đề quan hệ sở hữu **whose**:

We all like talking to Jim, whose sense of humour is amazing.

Dịch: “Tất cả chúng tôi đều thích nói chuyện với Jim, người có khiếu hài hước tuyệt vời.”

Chọn A.

Question 30. Chọn B

Câu gốc:

“The mountain is very high. No one can climb up to the top.”

Cấu trúc đúng:

It is such + a/an + adjective + noun + that + clause.

Câu đúng:

“It is such a high mountain that no one can climb up to the top.”

Dịch: “Đó là một ngọn núi cao đến nỗi không ai có thể leo lên đỉnh.”

Chọn **B**.

Question 31. Chọn D

Câu gốc:

“She feels more stressful when she works harder.”

Ý nghĩa: cô ấy làm việc càng chăm chỉ/nặng hơn thì càng cảm thấy căng thẳng hơn.

Cấu trúc so sánh kép:

The harder she works, the more stressful she feels.

Chọn **D**.

Question 32. Chọn A

Câu gốc:

“Don’t smoke here. It’s harmful to the children.”

Ý nghĩa: Không được hút thuốc ở đây vì nó gây hại cho trẻ em.

Câu đúng:

“You mustn’t smoke here since it does harm to the children.”

Chọn **A**.

Question 33. Chọn B

Câu gốc:

“You want to stay healthy. You should play sports.”

Ý nghĩa: Nếu bạn chơi thể thao thì bạn sẽ khỏe mạnh.

Câu đúng:

“You will stay healthy if you play sports.”

Chọn **B**.

Question 34. Chọn B

Linda nói:

“We’ve just moved to a new house in the countryside.”

“Chúng tôi vừa chuyển đến một ngôi nhà mới ở vùng quê.”

Câu đáp phù hợp là lời chúc mừng:

Congratulations! I hope you enjoy living there.

Chọn **B**.

Question 35. Chọn A

Tim cảm ơn Nancy vì món quà sinh nhật.

Cách đáp tự nhiên là:

You’re welcome. I’m glad you like it.

Dịch: “Không có gì. Mình vui vì bạn thích nó.”

Chọn **A**.

Question 36. Chọn D

Câu gốc:

“She is very sad because she can’t speak English well.”

Ta dùng cấu trúc ước ở hiện tại:

S + wish(es) + S + could + V

Câu đúng:

“She wishes she could speak English better.”

Dịch: “Cô ấy ước mình có thể nói tiếng Anh tốt hơn.”

Chọn **D**.

Question 37. Chọn A

Câu gốc:

“They were walking in the forest and it started to rain heavily.”

Hai hành động:

- Đang đi bộ trong rừng.
- Trời bắt đầu mưa to.

Dùng **while** với hành động đang tiếp diễn:

It started to rain heavily while they were walking in the forest.

Chọn A.

Question 38. Chọn C

Câu trực tiếp:

“Why don’t we buy a new bike tomorrow?” said Jim.

Cấu trúc **Why don’t we...?** dùng để đề nghị/gợi ý.

Chuyển sang câu gián tiếp:

Jim suggested buying a new bike the next day.

Chọn C.

Question 39. Chọn C

Câu trực tiếp:

“How can I decorate my house for the important party tonight?” said Jenny.

Có thể chuyển thành:

Jenny wondered how to decorate her house for the important party that night.

Lưu ý:

- tonight → that night.
- Không đảo trợ động từ trong câu gián tiếp.
- “how to decorate” là cách rút gọn đúng.

Chọn C.

Question 40. Chọn D

Câu gốc:

“Public transport is more popular in big cities than in small towns.”

Nghĩa là: Giao thông công cộng phổ biến hơn ở thành phố lớn so với thị trấn nhỏ.

Câu tương đương:

In big cities, people use public transport more often than in small towns.

Chọn D.

Question 41. Chọn D

Sắp xếp hội thoại:

- c. What should we do to go green at school?
- b. I think we should turn off the lights and fans when we leave the classroom.
- e. That's a good idea. What else can we do?
- a. We can also use reusable bottles and bags instead of plastic ones.
- d. I agree. If everyone does these things, our environment will be cleaner.

Thứ tự đúng: **c-b-e-a-d**.

Chọn **D**.

Question 42. Chọn B

Sắp xếp hội thoại:

- b. Hi, Mai! Your English is getting better. How did you improve it?
- a. Thanks, Nguyen! I practised speaking regularly and watched English videos.
- c. That sounds great! I will try that to improve my English too.

Thứ tự đúng: **b-a-c**.

Chọn **B**.

Question 43. Chọn A

Xét cách phát âm đuôi **-ed**:

- intended /ɪn'tendɪd/: đuôi **-ed** phát âm /ɪd/.
- allowed /ə'laʊd/: phát âm /d/.
- covered /'kʌvəd/: phát âm /d/.
- mentioned /'menʃənd/: phát âm /d/.

Khác là **intended**.

Chọn **A**.

Question 44. Chọn D

Xét phần gạch chân chữ **o**:

- social /'səʊʃl/
- local /'ləʊkəl/
- global /'gləʊbl/
- moral /'mɒrəl/ hoặc /'mɔːrəl/

Ba từ A, B, C có âm /əʊ/, còn **moral** khác âm.

Chọn **D**.

Question 45. Chọn A

Bài đọc nói về cuộc sống tương lai: điều trị chống lão hóa, công nghệ nano, quần áo thông minh, điện thoại dùng năng lượng mặt trời, tủ lạnh thông minh, xe tự lái,...

Ý chính là:

Future technology may change people's daily lives.

Dịch: Công nghệ tương lai có thể thay đổi cuộc sống hằng ngày của con người.

Chọn A.

Question 46. Chọn D

Trong đoạn 1 có câu:

“many people your age could live to be 120 now, so at 60 you're not old at all.”

Ý là trong tương lai, 60 tuổi sẽ không bị xem là già.

Chọn D. **Age 60 will not be thought of as old.**

Question 47. Chọn C

Bài đọc có nhắc:

- Nanotechnology can help cure many illnesses.
- New body parts can be grown.
- Serious illnesses such as cancer may be cured.

Nhưng bài không nhắc đến việc:

Robot doctors work in hospitals.

Chọn C.

Question 48. Chọn D

Câu trong bài:

“And if any part of your body is unhealthy, you can ‘grow’ a new one in a laboratory.”

Từ **one** thay cho **part of your body**, tức là **body part**.

Chọn D.

Question 49. Chọn B

Cụm **pick up the phone** nghĩa là “nhấc điện thoại lên”.

Từ thay thế gần nhất là **lift** = nhấc lên.

Chọn B.

Question 50. Chọn A

Trong bài có câu:

“So you can program clothes to change colors or patterns.”

Nghĩa là quần áo thông minh có thể đổi màu hoặc hoa văn.

Vì vậy câu đúng là:

Smart clothes can change colors.

Chọn A.