**UBND TỈNH THÁI NGUYÊN**
**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**
**ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**
*(Đề thi có 04 trang*

**THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT**
**Năm học 2026 - 2027**
**MÔN: TIẾNG ANH**
**Dành cho tất cả thí sinh**
*Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian giao đề*

Họ và tên: …….. Số báo danh: ……**Mã đề: 103**

***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.***

**Question 1.** **A.** sw<u>i</u>m **B.** f<u>i</u>ght **C.** m<u>i</u>nd **D.** w<u>i</u>fe
**Question 2.** **A.** talk**<u>ed</u>** **B.** wish**<u>ed</u>** **C.** hop**<u>ed</u>** **D.** wast**<u>ed</u>**
**Question 3.** **A. hold<u>s</u>** **B. love<u>s</u>** **C. sell<u>s</u>** **D. chat<u>s</u>**
**Question 4.** **A.** ma**<u>ch</u>**ine **B.** kit**<u>ch</u>**en **C.** **<u>ch</u>**icken **D.** smartwat**<u>ch</u>**
**Question 5.** **A.** h<u>o</u>t **B.** c<u>o</u>ld **C.** dr<u>o</u>p **D.** l<u>o</u>st

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

**Question 6.** The research shows that many students feel certain levels of **<u>anxiety</u>** before examinations.
**A.** stress **B.** relaxation **C.** pressure **D.** burden

**Question 7.** My father suggested visiting Hoi An – an **<u>ancient</u>** town in Da Nang.
**A.** nice **B.** amazing **C.** modern **D.** old

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

**Question 8.** Mike: "How about joining the green campaign this summer?"
Cindy: "_____. It is great to improve the environment."
**A.** That's a good idea **B.** You're welcome **C.** I'm afraid not **D.** Sorry to hear that

**Question 9.** Nam: "Let me carry this bag for you."
Mrs. Hoa: "_____"
**A.** My pleasure. I'm glad to help. **B.** Sorry. I totally forgot about it.
**C.** No problem. Be careful next time. **D.** Thank you. That's very kind of you.

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

**Question 10.** They planned <u>visiting</u> Hue <u>that</u> summer, <u>but later</u> they changed <u>their mind</u>.
**A.** but later **B.** visiting **C.** their mind **D.** that

**Question 11.** <u>I think</u> she is <u>enough old</u> now <u>to make</u> her <u>own</u> decisions.
**A.** think **B.** enough old **C.** to make **D.** own

**Question 12.** Mary <u>will go</u> to Mark's <u>birthday party</u> in <u>a</u> restaurant last Saturday <u>evening</u>.
**A.** a **B.** will go **C.** evening **D.** birthday party

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

**Question 13.** Our team is **<u>carrying out</u>** a project on water pollution.
**A.** setting **B.** putting **C.** giving **D.** doing

**Question 14.** People can entertain from **<u>various</u>** sources like TVs, computers, and smartphones.
**A.** rare **B.** many **C.** much **D.** little

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

**Question 15.** My friend, _____ lives in Ho Chi Minh City, will go abroad next week.
**A.** which **B.** that **C.** whose **D.** who

**Question 16.** Tom is _____ about his final test tomorrow.
**A.** worried **B.** worry **C.** worries **D.** worriedly

**Question 17.** Jenny wishes she _____ a portable music player.
**A.** had **B.** has **C.** will have **D.** has had

**Question 18.** We have decided _____ to Nha Trang for our holiday.
**A.** be going **B.** go **C.** to go **D.** going

**Question 19.** She tries not to _____ mistakes when writing essays.
**A.** do **B.** get **C.** make **D.** take

**Question 20.** The restaurant was full, _____ we couldn't get a table.
**A.** but **B.** so **C.** because **D.** despite

**Question 21.** You should _____ smoking; it is not good for your health.
**A.** give up **B.** turn on **C.** take off **D.** look after

**Question 22.** Elizabeth and her family often go skiing _____ winter.
**A.** at **B.** up **C.** of **D.** in

**Question 23.** The local people try to preserve their deep-rooted _____.
**A.** costume **B.** tradition **C.** cuisine **D.** landscape

**Question 24.** She had a loaf of bread and _____ apple for breakfast.
**A.** an **B.** a **C.** the **D.** Ø (no article)

**Question 25.** While I _____ an online article, the computer crashed.
**A.** will read **B.** am reading **C.** read **D.** was reading

**Question 26.** This is the first time I _____ this app for learning English.
**A.** am using **B.** used **C.** have used **D.** use

**Question 27.** Don't make noise! Our leaders _____ an important plan.
**A.** discussed **B.** are discussing **C.** were discussing **D.** discuss

***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 28 to 32.***

**Health Tips for Travellers**

Travel is fun and exciting, but not if you get sick. You may think you won't get sick on your vacation. However, for many people, that is what happens. You do not want to spend your vacation sick in bed, of course. What can you do to stay in good health? These are the three things to remember when you travel: relax, sleep, and eat well.

A vacation is **supposed** to be a time for relaxing, but tourists often forget that. There are so many places to visit: museums, churches, parks, and shops. You want to see as much as possible, of course, and so you spend most of your days on your feet. This is tiring. Your feet may start to hurt. You may get a headache or a backache. If this is the way you feel, you should take a rest.

Sleep is also important. If you want to stay healthy, you need to get enough sleep. That is not always easy when you are travelling. You may have a noisy hotel room or an uncomfortable bed. If you do, change rooms or even hotels. If you are young, you may want to stay out late at night because the nightlife is exciting in many cities. Then you should sleep during the day.

Finally, whatever age you are, you must eat well. That means eating the right kinds of foods. Your body needs fresh fruits and vegetables and some meat, milk, or fish. You also need to be careful about eating new foods. Try small amounts first to make sure **they** are okay for you, and limit eating too nutritious foods.

If you want to enjoy your vacation, take care of yourself. Give your body some rest. Get enough sleep and eat good, healthy food.

**Question 28.** According to the passage, a vacation is not fun if you _____.
**A.** remember three things **B.** stay out late **C.** get sick **D.** are young

**Question 29.** The word **supposed** in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

**A.** accidental **B.** meant **C.** willing **D.** happened

**Question 30.** The word **they** in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

**A.** new foods **B.** fresh fruits **C.** fresh vegetables **D.** nutritious foods

**Question 31.** During your vacation, it is a good idea to _____.

**A.** spend most of your days on foot **B.** forget all the places you visit

**C.** give your body some rest **D.** change rooms and hotels daily

**Question 32.** What does the passage mainly discuss?

**A.** Funny, exciting, and relaxing travels **B.** The importance of sleeping and eating

**C.** The amounts of foods we should eat **D.** How to stay healthy when you travel

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.***

**Question 33.** Life in the city is noisier than life in the countryside.

**A.** Life in the city is not as noisy as life in the countryside.

**B.** Life in the countryside is as noisy as life in the city.

**C.** Life in the countryside is not as noisy as life in the city.

**D.** Life in the city is as noisy as life in the countryside.

**Question 34.** "Do you want to go swimming this weekend?" she asked him.

**A.** She promised him if you want to go swimming that weekend.

**B.** She told him if you wanted to go swimming this weekend.

**C.** She advised him if he wanted to go swimming this weekend.

**D.** She asked him if he wanted to go swimming that weekend.

**Question 35.** Controlling smart devices remotely is convenient.

**A.** It is convenient to control smart devices remotely.

**B.** It isn't convenient controlling smart devices remotely.

**C.** It isn't convenient to control smart devices remotely.

**D.** It is convenient controlling smart devices remotely.

***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 36 to 40.***

If we read English language newspapers or listen to newsreaders who use English in different parts of the world, we may think that people use one form of English so widely that it will soon (36)_____ all the different existing varieties of English. Is there enough evidence to support this thought? It is in fact misleading in several ways. A version of English (37)_____ is exactly the same everywhere and has the same high status throughout the world does not exist. For one thing, people whose first language is English value their linguistic identity. (38)**,** they try to preserve it from the influence of other forms of English. New Zealanders, for example, do not want to speak like Australians. In addition, (39) too many regional differences in vocabulary for the language to be the same everywhere. People need specialized words in order to discuss local politics, business, culture, and (40)_____ history. Lastly, there is the fact that people may learn either American or British forms in their educational settings.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Question 36.** | **A.** unite | **B.** change | **C.** conflict | **D.** separate |
| **Question 37.** | **A.** whose | **B.** where | **C.** which | **D.** who |
| **Question 38.** | **A.** Whereas | **B.** Otherwise | **C.** Therefore | **D.** However |
| **Question 39.** | **A.** they are | **B.** it has been | **C.** there has been | **D.** there are |
| **Question 40.** | **A.** naturally | **B.** nature | **C.** natural | **D.** naturalize |

---------- **HẾT** ----------

*(Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu, giám thị coi thi không giải thích gì thêm)*
*Họ và tên thí sinh: ..... Số báo danh: .....*

## ĐÁP ÁN NHANH

| Câu | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Đáp án | A | D | D | A | B | B | C | A | D | B |
| **Câu** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
| Đáp án | B | B | D | B | D | A | A | C | C | B |
| **Câu** | **21** | **22** | **23** | **24** | **25** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **29** | **30** |
| Đáp án | A | D | B | A | D | C | B | C | B | A |
| **Câu** | **31** | **32** | **33** | **34** | **35** | **36** | **37** | **38** | **39** | **40** |
| Đáp án | C | D | C | D | A | A | C | C | D | C |

## LỜI GIẢI THAM KHẢO

**Question 1**

A. **swim**
B. fight
C. mind
D. wife

**Đáp án: A**

**Giải thích:**

- **swim** có âm /ɪ/.
- **fight, mind, wife** có âm /aɪ/.

Vậy từ có phần gạch chân phát âm khác là **swim**.

**Question 2**

A. talked
B. wished
C. hoped
D. wasted

**Đáp án: D**

**Giải thích:**
Cách phát âm đuôi **-ed**:

- **talked** /tɔːkt/ → đuôi **/t/**
- **wished** /wɪʃt/ → đuôi **/t/**
- **hoped** /həʊpt/ → đuôi **/t/**
- **wasted** /ˈweɪstɪd/ → đuôi **/ɪd/**

Vậy **wasted** khác với ba từ còn lại.

**Question 3**

A. holds
B. loves
C. sells
D. chats

**Đáp án: D**

**Giải thích:**
Cách phát âm đuôi **-s/-es**:

- **holds** → /z/
- **loves** → /z/
- **sells** → /z/
- **chats** → /s/

Vậy **chats** phát âm khác.

**Question 4**

A. machine
B. kitchen
C. chicken
D. smartwatch

**Đáp án: A**

**Giải thích:**

- **machine** có âm **ch** phát âm là /ʃ/.
- **kitchen, chicken, smartwatch** có âm **ch** phát âm là /tʃ/.

Vậy đáp án là

**A. machine**.

**Question 5**

A. hot
B. cold
C. drop
D. lost

**Đáp án: B**

**Giải thích:**

- **hot, drop, lost** có âm **o** phát âm gần giống /ɒ/.
- **cold** có âm **o** phát âm /əʊ/.

Vậy **cold** khác với ba từ còn lại.

**Từ trái nghĩa**

**Question 6**

The research shows that many students feel certain levels of **anxiety** before examinations.

A. stress
B. relaxation
C. pressure
D. burden

**Đáp án: B**

**Giải thích:**
**anxiety** nghĩa là sự lo lắng, căng thẳng.
Từ trái nghĩa là **relaxation**: sự thư giãn.

Các từ còn lại:

- **stress**: căng thẳng
- **pressure**: áp lực
- **burden**: gánh nặng

Đều gần nghĩa với **anxiety**, không phải trái nghĩa.

**Question 7**

My father suggested visiting Hoi An – an **ancient** town in Da Nang.

A. nice
B. amazing
C. modern
D. old

**Đáp án: C**

**Giải thích:**
**ancient** nghĩa là cổ, cổ xưa.
Từ trái nghĩa là **modern**: hiện đại.

**Tình huống giao tiếp**

**Question 8**

Mike: "How about joining the green campaign this summer?"
Cindy: "_____. It is great to improve the environment."

A. That's a good idea
B. You're welcome
C. I'm afraid not
D. Sorry to hear that

**Đáp án: A**

**Giải thích:**
Mike đưa ra lời gợi ý: "Tham gia chiến dịch xanh mùa hè này thì sao?"
Cindy nói tiếp: "Điều đó thật tuyệt để cải thiện môi trường."

Vậy Cindy đồng ý với lời gợi ý.
Câu phù hợp là:

**That's a good idea.**
Đó là một ý kiến hay.

**Question 9**

Nam: "Let me carry this bag for you."
Mrs. Hoa: "_____"

A. My pleasure. I'm glad to help.
B. Sorry. I totally forgot about it.
C. No problem. Be careful next time.
D. Thank you. That's very kind of you.

**Đáp án: D**

**Giải thích:**
Nam đề nghị xách túi giúp Mrs. Hoa.
Người được giúp nên nói lời cảm ơn.

**Thank you. That's very kind of you.**
Cảm ơn. Cháu thật tốt bụng.

**Tìm lỗi sai**

**Question 10**

They planned **visiting** Hue that summer, but later they changed their mind.

A. but later
B. visiting
C. their mind
D. that

**Đáp án: B**

**Giải thích:**
Cấu trúc đúng:

**plan to do something**: dự định làm gì

Vì vậy:

Sai: **planned visiting**
Đúng: **planned to visit**

Câu đúng:
They planned **to visit** Hue that summer, but later they changed their mind.

**Question 11**

I think she is **enough old** now to make her own decisions.

A. think
B. enough old
C. to make
D. own

**Đáp án: B**

**Giải thích:**
Với tính từ, **enough** đứng sau tính từ:

**adjective + enough**

Ví dụ:

- old enough: đủ lớn
- tall enough: đủ cao
- good enough: đủ tốt

Sai: **enough old**
Đúng: **old enough**

Câu đúng:
I think she is **old enough** now to make her own decisions.

**Question 12**

Mary **will go** to Mark's birthday party in a restaurant last Saturday evening.

A. a
B. will go
C. evening
D. birthday party

**Đáp án: B**

**Giải thích:**
Trong câu có mốc thời gian quá khứ: **last Saturday evening**.
Vì vậy không dùng tương lai đơn **will go**.

Đúng phải là thì quá khứ đơn:

**went**

Câu đúng:
Mary **went** to Mark's birthday party in a restaurant last Saturday evening.

**Từ đồng nghĩa**

**Question 13**

Our team is **carrying out** a project on water pollution.

A. setting
B. putting
C. giving
D. doing

**Đáp án: D**

**Giải thích:**
**carry out** = thực hiện, tiến hành.
Gần nghĩa nhất với **do**.

Câu có thể hiểu là:
Nhóm chúng tôi đang **thực hiện** một dự án về ô nhiễm nước.

**Question 14**

People can entertain from **various** sources like TVs, computers, and smartphones.

A. rare
B. many
C. much
D. little

**Đáp án: B**

**Giải thích:**
**various** nghĩa là nhiều, đa dạng.
Gần nghĩa nhất với **many**.

**Chọn đáp án đúng**

**Question 15**

My friend, _____ lives in Ho Chi Minh City, will go abroad next week.

A. which
B. that
C. whose
D. who

**Đáp án: D**

**Giải thích:**
Chủ ngữ được thay thế là **My friend** chỉ người.
Mệnh đề có dấu phẩy là mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định, không dùng **that**.

Dùng **who** để thay cho người làm chủ ngữ.

Câu đúng:
My friend, **who** lives in Ho Chi Minh City, will go abroad next week.

**Question 16**

Tom is _____ about his final test tomorrow.

A. worried
B. worry
C. worries
D. worriedly

**Đáp án: A**

**Giải thích:**
Cấu trúc:

**be worried about something**
lo lắng về điều gì

Câu đúng:
Tom is **worried** about his final test tomorrow.

**Question 17**

Jenny wishes she _____ a portable music player.

A. had
B. has
C. will have
D. has had

**Đáp án: A**

**Giải thích:**
Cấu trúc câu ước ở hiện tại:

**S + wish(es) + S + V quá khứ đơn**

Dùng để diễn tả điều không có thật ở hiện tại.

Jenny ước cô ấy có một máy nghe nhạc cầm tay.
Câu đúng:

Jenny wishes she **had** a portable music player.

**Question 18**

We have decided _____ to Nha Trang for our holiday.

A. be going
B. go
C. to go
D. going

**Đáp án: C**

**Giải thích:**
Cấu trúc:

**decide to do something**
quyết định làm gì

Câu đúng:
We have decided **to go** to Nha Trang for our holiday.

**Question 19**

She tries not to _____ mistakes when writing essays.

A. do
B. get
C. make
D. take

**Đáp án: C**

**Giải thích:**
Cụm đúng là:

**make mistakes**
mắc lỗi, phạm lỗi

Câu đúng:
She tries not to **make** mistakes when writing essays.

**Question 20**

The restaurant was full, _____ we couldn't get a table.

A. but
B. so
C. because
D. despite

**Đáp án: B**

**Giải thích:**
Nhà hàng đã đầy, **vì vậy** chúng tôi không thể có bàn.

**so** dùng để chỉ kết quả.

Câu đúng:
The restaurant was full, **so** we couldn't get a table.

**Question 21**

You should _____ smoking; it is not good for your health.

A. give up
B. turn on
C. take off
D. look after

**Đáp án: A**

**Giải thích:**

- **give up**: từ bỏ
- **turn on**: bật
- **take off**: cởi ra, cất cánh
- **look after**: chăm sóc

Hút thuốc không tốt cho sức khỏe, nên phải **từ bỏ**.

Câu đúng:
You should **give up** smoking.

**Question 22**

Elizabeth and her family often go skiing _____ winter.

A. at
B. up
C. of
D. in

**Đáp án: D**

**Giải thích:**
Dùng **in** với mùa:

- in spring
- in summer
- in autumn
- in winter

Câu đúng:
Elizabeth and her family often go skiing **in** winter.

**Question 23**

The local people try to preserve their deep-rooted _____.

A. costume
B. tradition
C. cuisine
D. landscape

**Đáp án: B**

**Giải thích:**
**deep-rooted tradition** nghĩa là truyền thống lâu đời, ăn sâu bám rễ.

Các từ còn lại:

- **costume**: trang phục
- **cuisine**: ẩm thực
- **landscape**: phong cảnh

Câu đúng:
The local people try to preserve their deep-rooted **tradition**.

**Question 24**

She had a loaf of bread and _____ apple for breakfast.

A. an
B. a
C. the
D. Ø (no article)

**Đáp án: A**

**Giải thích:**
**apple** bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm /æ/, nên dùng **an**.

Câu đúng:
She had a loaf of bread and **an** apple for breakfast.

**Question 25**

While I _____ an online article, the computer crashed.

A. will read
B. am reading
C. read
D. was reading

**Đáp án: D**

**Giải thích:**
Cấu trúc thường gặp:

**While + S + was/were + V-ing, S + V quá khứ đơn**

Một hành động đang diễn ra thì hành động khác chen vào.

Câu đúng:
While I **was reading** an online article, the computer crashed.

**Question 26**

This is the first time I _____ this app for learning English.

A. am using
B. used
C. have used
D. use

**Đáp án: C**

**Giải thích:**
Cấu trúc:

**This is the first time + S + have/has + V3/V-ed**

Câu đúng:
This is the first time I **have used** this app for learning English.

**Question 27**

Don't make noise! Our leaders _____ an important plan.

A. discussed
B. are discussing
C. were discussing
D. discuss

**Đáp án: B**

**Giải thích:**
Câu "Don't make noise!" cho thấy hành động đang diễn ra ngay lúc nói.
Dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn:

**am/is/are + V-ing**

Câu đúng:
Our leaders **are discussing** an important plan.

**Đọc hiểu: Health Tips for Travellers**

**Question 28**

According to the passage, a vacation is not fun if you _____.

A. remember three things
B. stay out late
C. get sick
D. are young

**Đáp án: C**

**Giải thích:**
Ngay đầu bài có câu:

"Travel is fun and exciting, but not if you get sick."

Nghĩa là: Du lịch vui và thú vị, nhưng sẽ không vui nếu bạn bị ốm.

Vậy đáp án là **get sick**.

**Question 29**

The word **supposed** in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

A. accidental
B. meant
C. willing
D. happened

**Đáp án: B**

**Giải thích:**
Câu trong bài:

"A vacation is supposed to be a time for relaxing."

**be supposed to** có nghĩa là "được cho là", "có nghĩa là", "được mong đợi là".

Gần nghĩa nhất với **meant**.

**Question 30**

The word **they** in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. new foods
B. fresh fruits
C. fresh vegetables
D. nutritious foods

**Đáp án: A**

**Giải thích:**
Câu trong bài:

"You also need to be careful about eating new foods. Try small amounts first to make sure they are okay for you."

Từ **they** thay cho danh từ ngay trước đó là **new foods**.

**Question 31**

During your vacation, it is a good idea to _____.

A. spend most of your days on foot
B. forget all the places you visit
C. give your body some rest
D. change rooms and hotels daily

**Đáp án: C**

**Giải thích:**
Cuối bài có câu:

"Give your body some rest."

Nghĩa là: Hãy để cơ thể được nghỉ ngơi.

Vậy đáp án đúng là **give your body some rest**.

**Question 32**

What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Funny, exciting, and relaxing travels
B. The importance of sleeping and eating
C. The amounts of foods we should eat
D. How to stay healthy when you travel

**Đáp án: D**

**Giải thích:**
Bài đọc đưa ra ba lời khuyên khi đi du lịch:

- relax: nghỉ ngơi, thư giãn
- sleep: ngủ đủ
- eat well: ăn uống tốt

Chủ đề chính là cách giữ sức khỏe khi đi du lịch.

Vậy đáp án đúng là **How to stay healthy when you travel**.

**Câu đồng nghĩa**

**Question 33**

Life in the city is noisier than life in the countryside.

A. Life in the city is not as noisy as life in the countryside.
B. Life in the countryside is as noisy as life in the city.
C. Life in the countryside is not as noisy as life in the city.
D. Life in the city is as noisy as life in the countryside.

**Đáp án: C**

**Giải thích:**
Câu gốc: Cuộc sống ở thành phố ồn ào hơn cuộc sống ở nông thôn.

Nghĩa tương đương:
Cuộc sống ở nông thôn không ồn ào bằng cuộc sống ở thành phố.

Cấu trúc:

**not as + adjective + as**

Câu đúng:
Life in the countryside is not as noisy as life in the city.

**Question 34**

"Do you want to go swimming this weekend?" she asked him.

A. She promised him if you want to go swimming that weekend.
B. She told him if you wanted to go swimming this weekend.
C. She advised him if he wanted to go swimming this weekend.
D. She asked him if he wanted to go swimming that weekend.

**Đáp án: D**

**Giải thích:**
Đây là câu hỏi Yes/No khi chuyển sang câu gián tiếp.

Cấu trúc:

**S + asked + O + if/whether + S + V lùi thì**

Chuyển đổi:

- **Do you want → if he wanted**
- **this weekend → that weekend**
- **you** đổi theo ngữ cảnh thành **he**

Câu đúng:
She asked him if he wanted to go swimming that weekend.

**Question 35**

Controlling smart devices remotely is convenient.

A. It is convenient to control smart devices remotely.
B. It isn't convenient controlling smart devices remotely.
C. It isn't convenient to control smart devices remotely.
D. It is convenient controlling smart devices remotely.

**Đáp án: A**

**Giải thích:**
Câu gốc: Việc điều khiển các thiết bị thông minh từ xa là tiện lợi.

Cấu trúc tương đương:

**V-ing + is + adjective**
**= It is + adjective + to V**

Câu đúng:
It is convenient to control smart devices remotely.

**Điền từ vào đoạn văn**

**Question 36**

It will soon _____ all the different existing varieties of English.

A. unite
B. change
C. conflict
D. separate

**Đáp án: A**

**Giải thích:**
Câu đang nói về suy nghĩ rằng một dạng tiếng Anh được dùng rộng rãi đến mức nó sẽ "hợp nhất" tất cả các biến thể tiếng Anh khác nhau.

- **unite**: hợp nhất
- **change**: thay đổi
- **conflict**: xung đột
- **separate**: tách ra

Phù hợp nhất là **unite**.

**Question 37**

A version of English _____ is exactly the same everywhere and has the same high status throughout the world does not exist.

A. whose
B. where
C. which
D. who

**Đáp án: C**

**Giải thích:**
Danh từ cần thay thế là **A version of English**, chỉ vật/sự việc, nên dùng **which**.

Câu đầy đủ:
A version of English **which** is exactly the same everywhere ... does not exist.

**Question 38**

For one thing, people whose first language is English value their linguistic identity. _____, they try to preserve it from the influence of other forms of English.

A. Whereas
B. Otherwise
C. Therefore
D. However

**Đáp án: C**

**Giải thích:**
Câu trước: Người bản ngữ tiếng Anh coi trọng bản sắc ngôn ngữ của họ.
Câu sau: Vì vậy, họ cố gắng bảo vệ nó khỏi ảnh hưởng của những dạng tiếng Anh khác.

Quan hệ nguyên nhân - kết quả, nên dùng **Therefore**.

**Question 39**

In addition, _____ too many regional differences in vocabulary for the language to be the same everywhere.

A. they are
B. it has been
C. there has been
D. there are

**Đáp án: D**

**Giải thích:**
Danh từ phía sau là **too many regional differences** số nhiều.
Dùng cấu trúc:

**There are + danh từ số nhiều**

Câu đúng:
There are too many regional differences in vocabulary.

**Question 40**

People need specialized words in order to discuss local politics, business, culture, and _____ history.

A. naturally
B. nature
C. natural
D. naturalize

**Đáp án: C**

**Giải thích:**
Trước danh từ **history** cần một tính từ.

- **naturally**: trạng từ
- **nature**: danh từ

- **natural**: tính từ
- **naturalize**: động từ

Cụm đúng là:

**natural history**: lịch sử tự nhiên.

Vậy đáp án là **C. natural**.