ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC KHOA HỌC XÃ HỘI VÀ NHÂN VĂN

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN KHXH&NV NĂM 2026

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH
Ngày 23 tháng 05 năm 2026
Thời gian làm bài: **60 phút**
Tổng số câu hỏi: **50** (Đề gồm 04 trang)
(Thí sinh làm bài trên Phiếu trả lời)

MÃ ĐỀ 999

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.** fr<u>o</u>nt	**B.** h<u>o</u>t	**C.** st<u>o</u>p	**D.** l<u>o</u>g
Question 2.	**A.** hun<u>g</u>er	**B.** an<u>g</u>el	**C.** lo<u>g</u>o	**D.** sin<u>g</u>le
Question 3.	**A.** pl<u>ea</u>sure	**B.** dis<u>ea</u>se	**C.** h<u>ea</u>ter	**D.** north<u>ea</u>st
Question 4.	**A.** num<u>b</u>er	**B.** fi<u>b</u>er	**C.** plum<u>b</u>er	**D.** cy<u>b</u>er
Question 5.	**A.** <u>ex</u>ample	**B.** <u>ex</u>haustion	**C.** <u>ex</u>istence	**D.** <u>ex</u>ception

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

Question 6.	**A.** arrive	**B.** begin	**C.** bother	**D.** decide
Question 7.	**A.** maybe	**B.** enough	**C.** instead	**D.** alright
Question 8.	**A.** creation	**B.** apartment	**C.** detective	**D.** festival
Question 9.	**A.** actually	**B.** already	**C.** probably	**D.** certainly
Question 10.	**A.** operator	**B.** criticism	**C.** presidency	**D.** machinery

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

Question 11. <u>The</u> red bicycle is <u>her</u>, but the blue <u>one</u> over there belongs to <u>me</u>.
A **B** **C** **D**

Question 12. The <u>teenage</u> boy and his dog <u>which</u> lived next door <u>often</u> visited us on <u>weekends</u>.
A **B** **C.** often **D.** weekends

Question 13. A guard <u>had to stand</u> near the <u>entry</u> to check <u>tickets</u> before people went <u>indoor</u>.
A. had to stand **B.** entry **C** **D**

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

Question 14. They have fresh fruit **<u>for sale</u>** on the street every morning.
A. available to buy **B.** free to take **C.** ready to give **D.** cheaper to get

Question 15. We expected twenty experts to be at the conference, but half of them didn't **<u>show up</u>** on the day.
A. accept **B.** attend **C.** register **D.** notice

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

Question 16. The museum keeps some rare items **hidden** from visitors to avoid damage.
A. under control **B.** in sight **C.** on display **D.** in full

Question 17. Without any **objection**, the committee agreed to move forward with the project.
A. approval **B.** consideration **C.** opposition **D.** acknowledgement

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

Question 18. The children _____ the project when the bell rang.
A. discuss **B.** discussed **C.** were discussing **D.** would discuss

Question 19. We had completed _____ our rooms before our parents came home.
A. tidy **B.** to tidying **C.** to tidy **D.** tidying

Question 20. They stayed inside all afternoon today _____ the weather was too hot.
A. which **B.** while **C.** because **D.** if

Question 21. She thought the movie was boring, but it was _____ interesting.
A. possibly **B.** actually **C.** finally **D.** usually

Question 22. The teacher _____ the students that regular exercise could help them stay strong.
A. told **B.** said **C.** warned **D.** asked

Question 23. Many young people find the city life more _____ than before.
A. stress **B.** stressful **C.** stressed **D.** stressfully

Question 24. Rivers _____ through cities provide water for millions of people, especially in large urban areas.
A. flowing **B.** to flow **C.** flowed **D.** being flowed

Question 25. Some residents were _____ throwing their rubbish in the local community park.
A. at risk of **B.** in line for **C.** in charge of **D.** at fault for

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 26 to 33.

On most afternoons, groups of teenagers sit together in cafés or parks, yet many of their conversations take place through screens. Smartphones, tablets, and laptops are now a common part of daily life. They shape how young people learn, relax, and stay in touch with others. (26) _____ adults often worry about high screen use, many teenagers view their devices as practical tools that support both study and social connection.

In school, electronic devices play a key role. A large (27) _____ of students use them to take notes, look for information, and complete tasks more easily. Online lessons and short videos help them review difficult topics at their own pace, which often improves understanding. They can also share files and ideas (28) _____ classmates, which makes group work more convenient. However, teachers point out that frequent messages and alerts can interrupt lessons and reduce focus, (29) _____ students' concentration during class. Because of this, many schools now set clear rules to guide when devices should be used.

Outside the classroom, digital devices obviously affect social life. Teenagers frequently use social media to keep in touch with friends, share experiences, and (30) _____ topics they enjoy. These platforms can help them feel connected, especially when they cannot meet in person. At the same time, spending too much time online may lead to (31) _____ with others and higher stress levels. This often happens when people constantly measure their own lives against what they see on social media.

Devices also influence (32) _____ teenagers spend their free time. Music, films, and games are easy to access and provide quick ways to relax after a busy day. However, long periods of screen use can reduce sleep quality and limit physical activities.

Overall, electronic devices are now a(n) (33) _____ part of teenage life. They offer clear benefits for learning and communication, but they also require careful and balanced use to avoid negative effects on health and well-being.

Question 26. **A.** Though **B.** As far as **C.** Since **D.** As long as

Question 27. **A.** amount **B.** range **C.** number **D.** sum

Question 28.	**A.** within	**B.** for	**C.** with	**D.** by
Question 29.	**A.** disrupted	**B.** have disrupted	**C.** disrupt	**D.** disrupting
Question 30.	**A.** consider	**B.** follow	**C.** widen	**D.** report
Question 31.	**A.** interaction	**B.** comparison	**C.** disruption	**D.** confusion
Question 32.	**A.** when	**B.** why	**C.** what	**D.** how
Question 33.	**A.** significant	**B.** equal	**C.** separate	**D.** private

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 34 to 41.

Vietnam has changed quickly over the past few decades. Today, daily life is very different from the past. For many young people, stories from their parents or grandparents may feel like scenes from another world. Yet these changes are not only about technology or money. They also show how values, habits, and expectations have changed over time.

In the past, most Vietnamese people lived in rural areas and worked as farmers. Some also worked as fishermen near rivers and coastal areas, while others were carpenters or craft workers in small villages. Life was slower and often followed the seasons. Families grew their own food, and meals were simple and fresh, based on local food. Because work and home were closely linked, family members spent more time together during the day. Neighbors also played an important role. They helped each other in work and daily life, which created a strong sense of community.

Transportation and communication were limited, so people felt distance more strongly. Bicycles were the main form of travel, and long trips took time and effort. Letters were often the only way to stay in touch with relatives far away. As a result, when people met, they valued those moments more deeply. Conversations were often longer and more meaningful.

Today, Vietnam is more urban and connected than ever before. Large cities continue to grow and offer more jobs and better education. However, this also creates a faster pace of life. Many young people have busy schedules, long working hours, and high expectations. Technology, especially smartphones, has made communication easier. But it has also changed how people interact. Online messages are quick and easy, yet **they** sometimes replace face-to-face contact.

People also see differences in what they eat. Traditional meals are still important at home and during special occasions. But modern life has increased the need for fast and convenient food. Eating out or having takeaways is now common, particularly for students and office workers.

Even with these changes, some core values remain strong. Family ties still shape decisions and cultural traditions are still respected. Festivals such as Tet are not only holidays but also important times for reflection and connection.

Vietnamese lifestyle has moved from simple and local to fast and global. For young people today, the **challenge** is to balance modern opportunities with traditional values. They try to create a way of life that respects the past while adapting to the future.

Question 34. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Balancing tradition and modern life in Vietnam

B. How global style replaces local style in Vietnam

C. Vietnam then and now: A changing way of life

D. Vietnam: A journey from bicycles to smartphones

Question 35. Why does the writer mention older generations' stories in paragraph 1?

A. To describe changes in Vietnamese way of life over time

B. To show strong differences between past and present life

C. To indicate how families share memories across generations

D. To explain how young people get to know their family histories

Question 36. According to paragraph 2, what occupation did most Vietnamese do in the past?

A. fishermen **B.** carpenters **C.** craft workers **D.** farmers

Question 37. What does the word "**they**" in paragraph 4 refer to?

A. people **B.** online messages **C.** smartphones **D.** busy schedules

Question 38. What is paragraph 5 mainly about?

A. The role of traditional meals **B.** Modern eating patterns

C. Greater demand for fast food **D.** Different groups' food choices

Question 39. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

A. Cultural traditions still play an important part in modern Vietnamese life.

B. Technology has changed the way people keep in touch with each other.

C. A close link between work and home led to more family time in the past.

D. People in cities are working to tighter schedules than those in rural areas.

Question 40. What is the word "**challenge**" in paragraph 7 closest in meaning to?

A. effort **B.** situation **C.** difficulty **D.** question

Question 41. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

A. Young people in urban areas may have to deal with higher levels of pressure.

B. It is probably hard to maintain the strong sense of community in rural areas.

C. Young people are eager to combine traditional culture with modern life.

D. Transportation barriers have been overcome thanks to technology.

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 42. Alex and Kate are talking to each other after school.

Alex: "Do you mind if I borrow your textbook?"

Kate: "_____ Make sure you give it back tomorrow."

A. Sure I do. **B.** Yes, that's right. **C.** No, why do I? **D.** No problem.

Question 43. Tim and Laura are chatting in the corridor after class.

Tim: "Why don't we try some outdoor activities to keep fit?"

Laura: "_____ We can start this weekend."

A. I'm not so sure. **B.** That sounds good! **C.** I'm fit enough. **D.** That's much better.

Question 44. Sophie's mother is talking to her before the exam.

Mother: "Don't worry, dear. You've already worked hard. _____"

Sophie: "Thank you, mom. I'll try my best."

A. I'm sure you'll do well. **B.** The exam is well-known for its quality.

C. You can always rely on me. **D.** You just need a little luck.

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 45. Schools offer students free tablets for online learning this year.

A. Free tablets are given to students for online learning this year.

B. Students are offered tablets for free online learning programs.

C. Schools don't have to pay for tablets for online learning this year.

D. Online learning with tablets is offered to students for free by schools.

Question 46. His parents didn't have enough money to pay for his studies abroad.

A. His studies abroad cost more than his parents had expected.

B. He couldn't study abroad if his parents had too little money.

C. His parents couldn't afford to send him abroad to study.

D. His parents had to save more money for him to study abroad.

Question 47. It's compulsory for visitors to handle their rubbish responsibly in natural sites.

A. It is strongly expected that visitors to scenic locations keep them clean.

B. Proper disposal of trash is the moral duty of tourists to natural landscapes.

C. Visitors to scenic areas are encouraged to appropriately process their waste.

D. Tourists are obliged to dispose of their litter properly in natural attractions.

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.

Question 48. Drivers don't follow traffic laws. It's possible for them to have accidents.

A. Observing traffic laws can help drivers stay away from accidents.

B. Accidents may happen when drivers do not obey traffic rules.

C. Unless drivers follow traffic laws, accidents will definitely happen.
D. When traffic laws are not followed exactly, drivers will have accidents.

Question 49. They need to arrive at the station on time. They will catch the train without any trouble.
A. Coming to the station on time is necessary to catch the train more easily.
B. They'll easily take the train as long as they reach the station punctually.
C. Timely arrival at the station helps them manage to catch the right train.
D. They'll have no trouble with the train that gets to the station as scheduled.

Question 50. The company is bound to dominate the market. It has continuously invested in research and development.
A. The market will be dominated by companies with continuous investment in research and development.
B. Ongoing investment in research and development enables the company to maintain market dominance.
C. There's a likelihood that the company will continuously invest in research and development to lead the market.
D. The company's steady investment in research and development makes it certain to lead the market.

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

ĐÁP ÁN THAM KHẢO

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

LỜI GIẢI THAM KHẢO

Question 1. Chọn

A. front
o trong **front** phát âm /ʌ/, còn **hot, stop, log** phát âm /ɒ/ hoặc /ɑ:/.
→ Chọn **A**.

Question 2. Chọn B. angel
Chữ **g** trong **angel** phát âm /dʒ/, còn **hunger, logo, single** có âm /g/.
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 3. Chọn

A. pleasure
ea trong **pleasure** phát âm /e/, còn **disease, heater, northeast** phát âm /i:/.
→ Chọn **A**.

Question 4. Chọn C. plumber
Chữ **b** trong **plumber** không phát âm. Các từ **number, fiber, cyber** đều có âm /b/.
→ Chọn **C**.

Question 5. Chọn D. exception
ex trong **exception** phát âm /ɪk/, còn **example, exhaustion, existence** phát âm gần /ɪg/ hoặc /ɪgz/.
→ Chọn **D**.

Question 6. Chọn C. bother
arrive, begin, decide nhấn âm 2. **bother** nhấn âm 1.
→ Chọn **C**.

Question 7. Chọn

A. maybe
maybe nhấn âm 1. **enough, instead, alright** nhấn âm 2.
→ Chọn **A**.

Question 8. Chọn D. festival
creation, apartment, detective nhấn âm 2. **festival** nhấn âm 1.
→ Chọn **D**.

Question 9. Chọn B. already
actually, probably, certainly nhấn âm 1. **already** nhấn âm 2.
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 10. Chọn D. machinery
operator, criticism, presidency thường nhấn âm đầu. **machinery** nhấn âm 2: /məˈʃiːnəri/.
→ Chọn **D**.

Question 11. Chọn B. her
Câu sai ở **her**. Sau động từ **is** cần đại từ sở hữu độc lập: **hers**.
Sửa: *The red bicycle is **hers**, but the blue one over there belongs to me.*
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 12. Chọn B. which
"The teenage boy and his dog" có người và vật, không dùng **which**. Nên dùng **that**.
Sửa: *The teenage boy and his dog **that** lived next door often visited us on weekends.*
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 13. Chọn D. indoor
Sau động từ **went** cần trạng từ **indoors**, không dùng tính từ **indoor**.
Sửa: *before people went **indoors**.*
→ Chọn **D**.

Question 14. Chọn

A. available to buy
for sale = được bán, có sẵn để mua.
→ Chọn **A**.

Question 15. Chọn B. attend
show up = xuất hiện, có mặt, tham dự. Gần nghĩa nhất là **attend**.
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 16. Chọn C. on display
hidden = bị giấu đi. Trái nghĩa phù hợp nhất là **on display** = được trưng bày.
→ Chọn **C**.

Question 17. Chọn

A. approval
objection = sự phản đối. Trái nghĩa là **approval** = sự đồng ý, chấp thuận.
→ Chọn **A**.

Question 18. Chọn C. were discussing
Có mốc thời gian xen vào: "when the bell rang". Hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ dùng quá khứ tiếp diễn.
*The children **were discussing** the project when the bell rang.*
→ Chọn **C**.

Question 19. Chọn D. tidying
Cấu trúc: **complete + V-ing** = hoàn thành việc gì.
*We had completed **tidying** our rooms before our parents came home.*
→ Chọn **D**.

Question 20. Chọn C. because
Vế sau nêu nguyên nhân: "the weather was too hot".
*They stayed inside all afternoon today **because** the weather was too hot.*
→ Chọn **C**.

Question 21. Chọn B. actually
Câu có ý đối lập: tưởng phim chán nhưng thực ra thú vị.
*She thought the movie was boring, but it was **actually** interesting.*
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 22. Chọn

A. told
Cấu trúc: **tell somebody that + clause**.
Said không đi trực tiếp với tân ngữ "the students" nếu không có "to".
*The teacher **told** the students that regular exercise could help them stay strong.*
→ Chọn **A**.

Question 23. Chọn B. stressful
Sau "find something more … than" cần tính từ.
stress là danh từ/động từ, *stressed* chỉ cảm xúc của người, *stressfully* là trạng từ.
*city life more **stressful** than before*
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 24. Chọn

A. flowing
Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động:

*Rivers **which flow** through cities... → Rivers **flowing** through cities...*
→ Chọn **A**.

Question 25. Chọn D. at fault for
at fault for doing something = có lỗi vì làm việc gì.
*Some residents were **at fault for** throwing their rubbish...*
→ Chọn **D**.

Question 26. Chọn

A. Though
Câu mang nghĩa nhượng bộ: mặc dù người lớn lo lắng, nhiều thiếu niên vẫn xem thiết bị là công cụ hữu ích.
***Though** adults often worry about high screen use,...*
→ Chọn **A**.

Question 27. Chọn C. number
Cấu trúc: **a large number of + danh từ đếm được số nhiều**.
students là danh từ đếm được số nhiều.
→ Chọn **C**.

Question 28. Chọn C. with
Cấu trúc: **share something with somebody** = chia sẻ cái gì với ai.
*share files and ideas **with** classmates*
→ Chọn **C**.

Question 29. Chọn D. disrupting
Cụm phân từ hiện tại bổ sung kết quả: tin nhắn và cảnh báo làm gián đoạn bài học, từ đó làm giảm sự tập trung.
*..., **disrupting** students' concentration during class.*
→ Chọn **D**.

Question 30. Chọn B. follow
follow topics = theo dõi các chủ đề.
*share experiences, and **follow** topics they enjoy*
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 31. Chọn B. comparison
Câu sau giải thích: người ta liên tục so sánh cuộc sống của mình với những gì thấy trên mạng.
*lead to **comparison** with others*
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 32. Chọn D. how
Cấu trúc: **how teenagers spend their free time** = cách thanh thiếu niên sử dụng thời gian rảnh.
→ Chọn **D**.

Question 33. Chọn

A. significant
a significant part of teenage life = một phần quan trọng trong đời sống thiếu niên.
→ Chọn **A**.

Question 34. Chọn C. Vietnam then and now: A changing way of life
Bài đọc nói về sự thay đổi trong lối sống Việt Nam từ quá khứ đến hiện tại: nghề nghiệp, giao thông, giao

tiếp, ăn uống, giá trị gia đình.
→ Chọn **C**.

Question 35. Chọn B. To show strong differences between past and present life
Đoạn 1 nói rằng câu chuyện của cha mẹ, ông bà có thể giống "scenes from another world", nhằm nhấn mạnh sự khác biệt lớn giữa quá khứ và hiện tại.
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 36. Chọn D. farmers
Trong đoạn 2 có câu: *"In the past, most Vietnamese people lived in rural areas and worked as farmers."*
→ Chọn **D**.

Question 37. Chọn B. online messages
Câu trong đoạn 4: *"Online messages are quick and easy, yet they sometimes replace face-to-face contact."*
Đại từ **they** thay cho **online messages**.
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 38. Chọn B. Modern eating patterns
Đoạn 5 nói về sự thay đổi trong cách ăn uống: bữa ăn truyền thống vẫn quan trọng nhưng đồ ăn nhanh, ăn ngoài, mang đi ngày càng phổ biến.
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 39. Chọn D. People in cities are working to tighter schedules than those in rural areas.
Bài có nói người trẻ ngày nay bận rộn, nhiều áp lực, nhưng không so sánh trực tiếp người thành phố với người nông thôn về lịch làm việc.
→ Chọn **D**.

Question 40. Chọn C. difficulty
challenge = thử thách, khó khăn. Gần nghĩa nhất là **difficulty**.
→ Chọn **C**.

Question 41. Chọn

A. Young people in urban areas may have to deal with higher levels of pressure.
Bài nói thành phố phát triển, nhịp sống nhanh hơn, người trẻ có lịch trình bận rộn, giờ làm dài và kỳ vọng cao. Có thể suy ra họ phải chịu áp lực lớn hơn.
→ Chọn **A**.

Question 42. Chọn D. No problem.
Alex hỏi: "Do you mind if I borrow your textbook?"
Kate đồng ý và dặn trả lại ngày mai. Câu đáp phù hợp là **No problem.**
→ Chọn **D**.

Question 43. Chọn B. That sounds good!
Tim đưa ra gợi ý: "Why don't we try some outdoor activities to keep fit?"
Laura đồng ý: "We can start this weekend."
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 44. Chọn

A. I'm sure you'll do well.
Mẹ động viên Sophie trước kỳ thi. Câu phù hợp nhất là: "Mẹ chắc con sẽ làm tốt."
→ Chọn **A**.

Question 45. Chọn

A. Free tablets are given to students for online learning this year.
Câu gốc: *Schools offer students free tablets for online learning this year.*
Chuyển sang bị động: *Free tablets are given/offered to students for online learning this year.*
→ Chọn **A**.

Question 46. Chọn C. His parents couldn't afford to send him abroad to study.
"didn't have enough money to pay for..." = không đủ khả năng chi trả.
couldn't afford to V = không đủ khả năng tài chính để làm gì.
→ Chọn **C**.

Question 47. Chọn D. Tourists are obliged to dispose of their litter properly in natural attractions.
It's compulsory for visitors to... = khách tham quan bắt buộc phải...
are obliged to = có nghĩa vụ phải.
→ Chọn **D**.

Question 48. Chọn B. Accidents may happen when drivers do not obey traffic rules.
Câu gốc nói: tài xế không tuân thủ luật giao thông, họ có thể gặp tai nạn.
may happen giữ đúng sắc thái "possible".
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 49. Chọn B. They'll easily take the train as long as they reach the station punctually.
Câu gốc: họ cần đến ga đúng giờ thì sẽ bắt tàu không gặp rắc rối.
as long as = miễn là, nếu.
→ Chọn **B**.

Question 50. Chọn D. The company's steady investment in research and development makes it certain to lead the market.
is bound to dominate the market = chắc chắn sẽ thống lĩnh thị trường.
Câu D giữ đúng ý: việc đầu tư ổn định vào nghiên cứu và phát triển khiến công ty chắc chắn dẫn đầu thị trường.
→ Chọn **D**.