

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

Môn thi: **Tiếng Anh**Thời gian: **180** phút (*không kể thời gian giao đề*)

Ngày thi: 28/9/2025

Đề thi gồm: 12 trang

SỐ PHÁCH

I. LISTENING (5.0 POINTS)

- The listening section is in FOUR parts. You will hear each part TWICE. At the beginning of each part, you will hear a sound.
- There will be a piece of music at the beginning and at the end of the listening section. You will have **TWO** minutes to check your answers at the end of the listening section.
- All the other instructions are included in the recording.

Part 1. For questions 1-5, listen to part of a radio discussion between two people, Louisa and William, who have been to a new modern art museum, and decide whether the following are mentioned by only one of the speakers, or by both of them. In the corresponding numbered boxes provided, write

M for the **Male** speaker - William;**F** for the **Female** speaker - Louisa;**B** for **Both** of the speakers.

- It is not easy to find your way round the museum.
- The title of the main exhibition reflects current ideas in art.
- True art need not provoke an extreme reaction.
- The exhibition is too showy.
- Art should sometimes be soothing.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2. For questions 6-10, listen to a lecture about sleep and exams and match each number (6-10) in Column I with one letter (A-J) in Column II to make a correct statement according to what is stated or implied by the speaker. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Column I	Column II
6. Last-minute cramming 7. A mid-adolescent sleeper 8. Nocturnal memory mechanism 9. Emotion-driven recollection 10. Slow-wave sleep	A. guarantees permanent recall of everything studied.
	B. helps only the short-term memory.
	C. occurs mainly when we are awake and concentrating hard.
	D. makes it easier to remember lessons or facts.
	E. shows that adults need 10-12 hours of sleep each night.
	F. needs about 8-10 hours of sleep every night.
	G. proves that cramming the night before the exam is the best strategy.
	H. moves information from the short-term to the long-term memory.
	I. means students don't need to review a lesson again.
	J. is the stage when the brain transfers information into the long-term memory.

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 3. You will hear part of a radio discussion about graphology, the study of handwriting. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

11. According to Richard, comments on a client's personality traits should only be made if the graphologist
 - A. is sure that the sample of handwriting is genuine.
 - B. is sure his results are supported by the rest of his team.
 - C. can back up his initial findings with further evidence.
 - D. can confirm his findings in different handwriting samples.
12. What is Maria's view of the conclusions which graphologists arrive at?
 - A. The rules of interpretation are not clear.
 - B. The connections have not been proved.
 - C. More detailed interpretation is needed.
 - D. Research is needed into the way writing is taught.
13. What, in Richard's view, is the key to an understanding of a client's personality?
 - A. The way in which the client learnt to write
 - B. The variations in the client's individual letters
 - C. The way the client's handwriting has developed
 - D. The influence of current trends on the client's handwriting
14. According to Richard, some businesses with North American links
 - A. use graphology reluctantly in recruitment.
 - B. are unwilling to disclose that they use graphology.
 - C. are sceptical about the value of graphology.
 - D. are trading more successfully because of graphology.
15. What does Maria conclude about the use of graphology?
 - A. It has become a source of discontent.
 - B. It is used by few serious psychologists.
 - C. Its educational value has not been proved.
 - D. It is not appropriate for use as a recruitment tool.

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4. For questions 16-25, listen to a talk about silence and truth and fill in the blanks with the missing information. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

The speaker begins with a quote from Martin Luther King, Jr., who said we remember the silence of our friends more than the words of our (16) _____. He encourages students to explore their own (17) _____ through poetry. In his classroom, one principle is to read critically, write consciously, speak clearly, and (18) _____.

During Lent, he once gave up (19) _____ as a personal sacrifice, but realised he had already given up his (20) _____ long before. When confronted with injustice against others, he often responded with (21) _____, which he calls the (22) _____ of fear.

He compares silence to tragedies and crises, such as sexual assault and the (23) _____. To remind himself to always speak up, he imagines that a (24) _____ is tucked under his tongue. In the end, he stresses that what we really need is not (25) _____, but simply your voice.

Your answers:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

II. READING (8.0 POINTS)

II.1. LANGUAGE IN USE (3.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 26-35, read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. Write the letter A, B, C, or D in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

BOOKS BEFORE SCHOOL?

Many people believe that they should begin to teach their children to read when they are scarcely more than toddlers. This is fine if the child shows a real interest but forcing a child could be (26) _____ if she isn't

ready. Wise parents will have a (27) _____ attitude and take the lead from their child. What they should provide is a selection of (28) _____ books and other activities. Nowadays, there is plenty good (29) _____ available for young children, and of course, seeing plenty of books in use around the house will also encourage them to read.

In the modern world, books are no longer the only source of stories and information. There is also a huge range of videos, which can (30) _____ and extend the pleasure a child finds in a book and are equally valuable in helping to increase vocabulary and concentration. Television gets a bad (31) _____ as far as children are concerned, mainly because too many spend too much time watching programs not intended for their age group. Too many television programs attract an incurious, uncritical attitude that is going to make learning more difficult. However, (32) _____ viewing of programs designed for young children can be useful. Just as adults enjoy reading a book after seeing it (33) _____ on television, so children will pounce on books which (34) _____ their favorite television characters, and videos can add a new (35) _____ to a story known from a book.

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|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 26. A. counter-intuitive | B. productive | C. intuitive | D. counter-productive |
| 27. A. cheerful | B. contented | C. relaxed | D. hopeful |
| 28. A. bright | B. thrilling | C. energetic | D. stimulating |
| 29. A. material | B. sense | C. produce | D. amusement |
| 30. A. uphold | B. found | C. assist | D. reinforce |
| 31. A. review | B. press | C. criticism | D. result |
| 32. A. cautious | B. choice | C. discriminating | D. approved |
| 33. A. serialized | B. revised | C. transferred | D. visualized |
| 34. A. illustrate | B. extend | C. possess | D. feature |
| 35. A. revival | B. dimension | C. option | D. existence |

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.

Part 2. For questions 36-40, read the passage, then fill in each of the numbered spaces with the correct form of the words given in the box. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. There are FOUR words that you do not need to use. The first one, (0), has been done as an example.

VALUE	VISION	RARE	CONSUMPTION	SATISFY
APPRECIATION	ATTRACT	FRAGRANCE	DISTINCT	REPRESENT

The Pearl of the Land

Truffles are considered the jewels of the culinary world. Their strong and (0) **fragrant** aroma is instantly recognizable, reminding many of the richness of the earth itself. For centuries, they have been regarded as one of the most (36) _____ ingredients available to chefs and food lovers alike.

Although their irregular shape may not be particularly (37) _____, they can still appear (38) _____ striking when presented in refined dishes. Demand for this (39) _____ delicacy has continued to increase, and with limited supply, prices have soared dramatically.

Even though they are often served in tiny amounts, their presence is enough to truly (40) _____ the dish and create an unforgettable dining experience.

Your answers:

0. fragrant	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
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Part 3. The passage below contains FIVE grammatical mistakes. For questions 41-45, UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. The first one has been done as an example.

The Rise of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI) (0) have rapidly become one of the most influential technological development of the 21st century. Its applications range from healthcare to finance, and from education to entertainment. Yet the ethical dilemmas surrounding AI remains highly contested.

One frequent concern is the potential lost of jobs, as automation replaces human labour in both routine and creative tasks. Although optimists argue that new roles will emerge, critics point out that the transition may be neither smooth or equitable.

Another issue involves the use of biased data. If an algorithm is trained on information that reflects social prejudices, it will inevitably reproduce those biases in its decision-making. This raises the question of accountability: should the blame fall on the engineers designed the system, or on the institutions that deploy it without sufficient oversight?

Your answers:

0. have → has	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
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II.2. READING COMPREHENSION (5.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 46-55, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

In recent years, a great deal of international attention has focused (0) on the idea that we should be aiming to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet (46) _____. This concept, widely known (47) _____ “sustainable development,” has become one of the central goals of global policy, and an integral part of the wider aim is the use of renewable sources of energy.

Tidal power, which relies on the movement of the oceanic tides to generate electricity, has long been regarded as a promising solution, especially (48) _____ to the predictability of tides compared to other sources of energy. Until recently, however, tidal power had been largely neglected (49) _____ of its relatively high costs.

If this obstacle can (50) _____ overcome, tidal power may represent an almost inexhaustible source of energy, and recent technological advances already (51) _____ this prospect more realistic. If costs continue to fall, electricity produced in this way could become competitive (52) _____ conventional forms of energy on the open market.

Although challenges remain, many experts believe tidal power is (53) _____ of providing a clean and reliable energy supply. Its potential contribution is so significant (54) _____ it is now considered far more important than in the past, (55) _____ investment in research is expected to increase steadily in the coming years.

Your answers:

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.

Part 2. For questions 56-69, read an extract from an article and do the tasks that follow. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

NEW WAYS OF LOOKING AT HISTORY

Though few modern readers are familiar with LP Hartley’s novel *The Go-Between*, many will know the novel’s often quoted opening line: ‘The past is a foreign country: they do things differently there.’ In Hartley’s novel, published in 1953, the remark indicates the distance that separates an early narrator from the dramatic events of his youth. But the phrase has since been gleefully adopted by historians hoping to dramatise the gulf between present and bygone ages. This being remote makes the past both alluring and incomprehensible. It is the natural hurdle all historians must overcome to shed lights on earlier times. Since the days of Herodotus, the father of history who lived 2500 years ago, it has had them scrambling for new ways to acquaint today’s audiences with yesterday’s events.

Amid the current mass of works of popular historical non-fiction, the question of how to bring history to life seems more pressing than ever. The historian Ian Mortimer takes a literal approach: if the past is a foreign country, then a foreigner’s guidebook might help. His book *The Time Traveller’s Guide to Medieval England* is exactly that, offering ‘an investigation into the sensations of being alive in different times’. The resulting portrait of the era is as lively and entertaining as it is informative. Yet it is worth considering his claims about his own approach. ‘In traditional history, what we can say about the past is dictated by the selection and interpretation of evidence.’ It would be foolish, however, to suppose that Mortimer’s own text has not relied on precisely this kind of selection. Mortimer presents events as if they were unfolding, putting the facts in the present tense. Yet the illusion of first-hand historical experience is shattered the moment we are thrown 50 years backwards or forwards in order to provide context. Mortimer’s refusal to commit to a temporal point of view undermines the immediacy he attempts to convey.

Unlike Mortimer, Philip Matyszak, author of *Ancient Rome on Five Denarii a Day*, does not claim to tread new historiographical ground. His aim is to inform and amuse, and in this he succeeds. The light-hearted approach pays off, though it occasionally descends into juvenile and anachronistic humour: Oedipus is

referred to as 'he of the complex'. This raises the question of what readership the book is really aimed at. Also, the problem with time-travellers' guides is that they often say more about the people who wrote them than about the people they describe. Mortimer's avowal that 'climate change is another factor affecting the landscape' in 14th-century England reflects worries more modern than medieval. While Matyszak's assertion that 'it is a common misconception among visitors that the Acropolis is the Parthenon' sounds more like a complaint about the ignorance of today's tourists.

'Understanding the past is a matter of experience as well as knowledge,' Mortimer declares. This may well be the manifesto for those who, not satisfied with virtual tours of history, take history into their own hands. Historical re-enactors - yes, those individuals whose idea of fun is to dress up and stage mock battles - provide the most literal interpretation of history as experience. Humorist Tim Moore set out to explore this world in his book *I Believe in Yesterday*. In Berne, Switzerland, he suffers in the name of 'utter authenticity' during the restaged siege of Grandson, circa 1474. In the US he endures a stint of 'relentless and uncompromising immersion with re-enactment's seasoned elite,' revisiting 1864's battle of Red River during the American Civil War.

Moore's quest for 'my inner ancient' is fuelled by his anxieties about our modern inability to deploy the skills that came naturally to our ancestors. More often, he finds, it is a 'refreshingly simple impulse to get away from it all' that gets people into period attire. Many civil war re-enactors seek redress: 'History is written by the winners but re-enactment gives the losers a belated chance to scribble in the margins.' For others it's 'a simple and truly heart-warming quest for gregarious community'.

Perhaps re-enactment is the closest we can get to Mortimer's ideal of what history should be: 'A striving to make spiritual, emotional poetic, dramatic and inspirational connections with our forebears'. Interestingly, Mortimer quotes the poet WH Auden, who remarked that to understand your own country it helps to have lived in at least two others. Perhaps the same applies to historical eras. The central question, for popular historians and historical re-enactors alike, is not how to animate the past but how to make it cast light on us today.

For questions 56-61, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). Write T, F, NG in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

56. The quotation from Hartley's *The Go-Between* is well known, even among those unfamiliar with the novel itself.

57. Mortimer rejects the idea that historical writing relies on selecting and interpreting evidence.

58. Matyszak's humorous approach sometimes risks being inaccurate or inappropriate.

59. Both Mortimer and Matyszak explicitly criticise tourists for their ignorance.

60. Historical re-enactors aim primarily to correct mistakes made by professional historians.

61. Some re-enactors participate because they enjoy the sense of belonging to a group.

Your answers:

56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.
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For questions 62-69, read the summary and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Although the past may appear (62) _____ to modern readers, historians continually search for ways to make it accessible. Ian Mortimer, in *The Time Traveller's Guide to Medieval England*, tries to create the (63) _____ of being alive in another time, though his shifts in timeframe weaken the sense of (64) _____. By contrast, Philip Matyszak offers light-hearted historical guidebooks, though his humour occasionally feels (65) _____. Both authors, however, sometimes reveal more about (66) _____ than about the societies they describe.

Another approach involves groups of (67) _____, in which people dress up and stage mock battles to experience the past. Tim Moore, in *I Believe in Yesterday*, explores this world, enduring (68) _____ in the name of authenticity. He finds that many participants are motivated either by a wish to rewrite history's (69) _____ or by a desire for companionship and escape from modern life.

Your answers:

62.	63.	64.	65.
66.	67.	68.	69.

Part 3. In the passage below, six paragraphs have been removed. For questions 70-75, read the passage and choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra

paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Most people contend that the education system, as it manifests itself in many western countries, is inadequate and even pernicious. This general discontent should not be ignored; on the contrary, it should sensitize us to the problems we are confronted with in our attempt to become educated citizens and, most importantly, individuals.

70.

The reason why I have referred to “western education” is that I want to make the distinction between western and eastern civilization. Education should not be viewed merely as an institution whose aim is to transform uneducated, uncouth people into a kind of intelligentsia. Rather it should be regarded as the decantation of human thought, whether this has to do with cognition, experience, or emotion. It is a repository of ideas and theories that have hitherto concerned philosophers, scientists, laymen, and as such it is influenced by the moral, philosophical and scientific outlook on life prevailing in each place. For example, the educational systems in Europe and America are markedly different from those in Asia or India, primarily because the religious concepts and theories underlying and permeating these two civilizations, eastern and western, have distinct orientations.

71.

No doubt, western thought, with its undue emphasis on reason and cognition, has contrived to exacerbate problems, leading to human oppression and misery. Although it has helped improve our standard of living and has ushered us in a new, promising dimension and era, it has nevertheless transformed us into a self-destructive mass baying for its own blood! On the other hand, eastern thought, with its emphasis on inner harmony and equilibrium that can lead to spiritual elevation, has definitely provided the disillusioned westerner with a lot of answers and solutions to his/her predicaments.

72.

However, it is all these small creature comforts that have led to the separation between the East and the West. A Westerner takes so many things for granted; he has so many dreams and aspirations, but these have always to do with social identity and status, success and bank accounts. He uses the telephone and television to communicate with others; he has a beautiful house and a fast car; he is concerned with how he looks and what people think of him; he is always torn between desire and duty, love and hate. That is why he cannot bring himself to renounce luxury and security. He engages in a ruthless struggle for survival and ends up being an animal under the thin veneer of civilization. It is only on the brink of destruction and disillusion that she decides to turn over a new leaf and go through the “harrowing experiences” of living in a different, disciplined and illuminating way; to discover the true meaning of life.

73.

Western education has focused mainly on knowledge and learning, without offering insights into how individuals can learn to learn. Its aim has been to teach students certain facts in a mechanistic way, paying no attention to feeling – a significant aspect of our essence. Modern education is, to a greater or lesser extent, concerned with today’s needs, in terms of manpower and scientific advances. It does not probe into the human psyche so as to discover those powers and resources that can shed some light on our problems.

74.

The human mind is a wonderful, yet untapped, mystery that can spring serendipitous surprises. Science is certainly beginning to unravel its mysteries and education must try to train it. Both right and left brain capacities should be developed. The distinction between the right- and left-hemisphere of the brain, known as lateralization, is no excuse for adhering strictly to reason and cognition, i.e., the realm of the left hemisphere.

75.

“Intellect or affect?” one may ask. Certainly both. We should not view them as two forces vying with each other, but as the ends on a continuum that is called self-awareness and spiritual elevation.

Missing paragraphs

A. Yet, eastern thought and religions have received an onslaught of criticism on the grounds that they are kept separate from everyday life and cannot be a valid and feasible *modus vivendi*, as shown in the vast relevant literature, with the innumerable accounts of westerners’ harrowing experiences in Buddhist monasteries etc. Not all people can have their hair cut or eat rice and vegetables for months or even years, living in desolate huts and praying to Gods they know nothing about.

B. In light of this, we refer to western thought as rational, absolute and abstract, placing a great deal of importance on reason and the intellect; and eastern thought as intuitive, mystical and concrescent, laying emphasis on spiritual harmony, on the ways to develop a sound personality or, rather, individuality. Personality and individuality have always been treated as synonymous in western thought, which is wrong. The former has to do with the self-image that we want to project and deploy in relation to our environment and others; the latter with our inner strength and capacities that form the core of our existence and usually give us impetus to act. It is individuality that characterised the lives of many legendary figures in history. Consider Peter the Great and Alexander the Great, whose immense wit transformed the world and is etched on our memories.

C. Nevertheless, despite the fact that eastern and western civilizations evince distinct characteristics, they are meant to be a unifying force, a wealth of knowledge and experience that we should all tap into. Students should be encouraged to tackle knowledge in their own, individual, holistic way; they should be allowed to read, write and listen as well as to touch, smell and feel. Modern psychotherapy, in conjunction with old eastern and western theories of learning, have stressed children's need for play and the fundamental role the latter plays in knowledge acquisition.

D. It is against this background of western corruption that the educational system is called on to function. On the face of it, it functions properly and effectively, producing highly motivated people determined to succeed in their field; individuals who claim to work towards their goals and the betterment of society. History, though, has recorded wars and destruction, oppression and evil. In the same vein, western education has produced cold hedonists who live in an ivory tower, bereft of feeling, concerned only with their own success, to the detriment of other people.

E. The right hemisphere, which has been grossly neglected – perhaps severely damaged – by the westerner, has a vital contribution to make. We can find out how important it is if we try to engage in meditation; and in doing so, we can also find out the extent to which our left brain or “logical mind” tends to control the right brain or “intuitive mind.”

F. Actually, these are not really a continuum but rather a continuous process, whereby intellect and affect mingle together to form the basis of new knowledge and experience. Man is a tripartite entity, comprising the body, the mind, and the soul or spirit. Let us not lose sight of this unity.

G. But what does it mean to become individuals? Becoming individuals certainly means striving for a holistic, humanistic education, liberated from the constraints imposed by western civilization. It means individualising the approaches and methods on which western education is based; considering the needs of our students and adjusting our behaviour and goals accordingly. It means a lot of things; the most crucial is trying to develop, in a holistic, unfragmented way, all aspects of human personality – cognitive or intellectual, emotional or affective.

Your answers:

70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
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Part 4. For questions 76-85, read an extract and choose the answer A, B, C or D that fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

The Poison of Envy

Life is full of reminders of what we lack, and they usually come in the form of other people. There is always someone more successful, more talented, more attractive, or more advanced in meeting important ‘milestones’ than we are. We encounter these people every day – in fact, they are often our friends, family members and colleagues. Sometimes these encounters can leave us with a bitter taste in our mouths, or a **green glow in our eyes** – that familiar sting of envy. The first clue that envy is lurking may be irrational feelings of hostility towards the object of our envy. Just the sight of them might make your skin crawl, even though they have done nothing wrong that you can put your finger on. If we don’t unravel this form of vague resentment and identify its green-coloured root, it can often get the better of us, seriously damaging our relationships. **[A]** It also simply feels horrible. So what can we do to disarm the green-eyed monster when it strikes?

The **first step** in fighting envy is acknowledging that we are experiencing it. Admitting this can be very threatening, because it means acknowledging our own weaknesses and insecurity. **[B]** It is tempting to deny envy by focusing on our own strengths: ‘Sure, he has a nice car, but I’m better looking’ is not going to get you very far. This might console you in the moment, but sooner or later someone is going to come along who has a nicer car than you and is better looking. In other words, reassuring ourselves about our own

enviable traits is unlikely to work as a long-term solution, and it maintains the same insecure process of social comparison where someone else needs to be put down in order for us to feel boosted up. Instead, acknowledge that it is hard to see someone do well when you're struggling, and remind yourself that you are very much not alone in your feelings of inadequacy. Being imperfect is synonymous with being human.

Although making someone the object of envy seems almost like a compliment, it can be quite dehumanising. It masks the full picture of who that person is and what their life is like, and reduces them to something very narrow. Have you ever envied someone who seemed to have the perfect life, only to find out later that they were in fact suffering in a very major way? We just don't have the opportunity to learn about someone's difficulties when we're overwhelmed by our envy of their seemingly charmed life. [C] It's not that we should seek out others' suffering, searching for **chinks in their armour**, but rather that we should be open to seeing them in a fuller way, a way that will inevitably include both strengths and weaknesses, both joys and sorrows. Doing so will allow us to notice things we may have otherwise overlooked while being so self-centred and, as a result, to be there for them when they are in need. Appreciating a person in their fullness can also help us feel genuinely happy for their successes, a form of positive support called capitalisation that has been shown to promote relationship well-being.

Sometimes envy alerts us to things that we want in life that are potentially attainable if we're willing to make certain changes. For example, if you envy your productive colleague, you may find that you could be more productive yourself if you learnt to manage your time better. You may even be able to get a few tips from him or her – upward social comparison can be a source not only of motivation but also of useful information. In many situations, however, as the well-known saying goes, envy is simply counting the other fellow's blessings instead of your own. Counting our blessings is about refocusing on what is really important in life, and on the sometimes intangible and invisible things we do possess that are actually quite extraordinary – like a strong spirit, a diversity of life experiences, or just the simple fact of being alive. [D] Whereas envy drains our happiness and saps our energy, appreciation can reveal abundance in places where we failed to look.

76. What is the main purpose of paragraph 1?
 - A. To describe how envy originates in daily encounters
 - B. To argue that envy can sometimes be healthy
 - C. To present scientific evidence about envy
 - D. To explain cultural attitudes toward envy
77. The phrase **green glow in our eyes** in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
 - A. the joy of achieving success
 - B. the physical signs of stress
 - C. the common metaphor for envy
 - D. the harmless nature of comparison
78. According to the author, the **first step** in overcoming envy is _____.
 - A. distracting yourself with other tasks
 - B. openly acknowledging it
 - C. convincing yourself you are superior
 - D. ignoring people who trigger it
79. Why does the author say that reassurance such as "**I'm better looking**" does not work long term?
 - A. Because it often creates admiration instead of envy.
 - B. Because people rarely believe such claims.
 - C. Because it contradicts cultural values of modesty.
 - D. Because it only deepens insecurity and comparison.
80. In paragraph 3, making someone else the object of envy is described as _____.
 - A. flattering to them
 - B. motivating for you
 - C. dehumanising to both sides
 - D. irrelevant to relationships
81. The expression **chinks in their armour** in paragraph 3 mostly means _____.
 - A. achievements that make others jealous
 - B. weaknesses that reveal their humanity
 - C. the protective habits that people develop
 - D. the cultural traditions that shape behaviour

82. What positive outcome of envy is suggested in paragraph 4?
- It allows people to justify hostility towards others.
 - It shows us attainable goals if we are willing to act.
 - It helps us to avoid toxic relationships.
 - It reduces the need for constant comparison.
83. According to the passage, appreciation of others' successes can _____.
- lead to unhealthy self-criticism
 - serve as a source of motivation and support
 - make competition more intense
 - replace the need for friendship
84. What is the central contrast between envy and appreciation?
- Envy drains energy, while appreciation reveals abundance.
 - Envy encourages generosity, while appreciation promotes selfishness.
 - Envy isolates people, while appreciation increases ignorance.
 - Envy leads to happiness, while appreciation leads to resentment.
85. In which of the spaces marked [A], [B], [C], and [D] in the passage can the following sentence best fit? *"This recognition can feel uncomfortable at first, but it is the necessary beginning of self-awareness."*

A. [A]

B. [B]

C. [C]

D. [D]

Your answers:

76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
81.	82.	83.	84.	85.

Part 5. You are going to read a magazine article in which five sports experts share their views on esports. For questions 86-95, select the expert from the list (A-E). The experts may be selected more than once. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Esports

Should esports be treated as an athletic endeavour? We've asked five sports experts to share their views on this increasingly popular pastime.

A. Expert 1

The rising popularity of esports has confounded industry experts who predicted it would be a passing fad. Ordinarily, such cynicism would be understandable. It is notoriously difficult to identify which trends will capture the public's imagination. Yet esports has enjoyed an ardent and engaged following right from the outset, arguably setting it apart from other trends that have emerged in recent years. Therefore, sponsors and broadcasters should have recognised esports' untapped potential far sooner. Instead, rather than mainstream media outlets raising the profile of esports and thereby broadening its appeal, they are now scrambling to capitalise on fans' thirst for esports coverage. The same goes for the corporate world, with companies now eager to be aligned with gaming tournaments. There's no reason why esports can't extend its reach even further in the future.

Physical conditioning has both direct and indirect performance benefits in esports. Not only can it improve players' motor skills, but it also helps players develop the stamina to perform throughout their long, intense competitions. And just like professional athletes in many conventional sporting disciplines, sports psychology is now a routine part of the esports training regimen. How, then, does an esports professional differ from an Olympic athlete?

B. Expert 2

The prospect of gaming appearing at the Olympic Games would be highly contentious, and ultimately wouldn't serve esports well. Not only would it fail to inspire spectators expecting to watch exceptional athletic feats, it could potentially alienate the existing esports fan base if it were overshadowed by more famous sports. Professional gamers, no doubt, train incredibly hard and are of course gifted, but similar levels of dedication and technical skill are required for countless activities that wouldn't be classified as sports. If esports deserves a place at the Olympics, what about chess? An ever-changing roster of events has featured in the Olympic programme in recent years, but in the quest to broaden its remit, the Olympic movement must still adhere to the fundamentals of what actually constitutes sport.

C. Expert 3

There have always been people whose definition of sport encompasses only a very narrow range of traditional athletic pursuits. However, the case of gaming highlights how arbitrary the label ‘athlete’ can be. Quite apart from the hours of training, strategic coaching and mental concentration involved in reaching the elite level of competition, esports professionals are also expected to be in peak physical condition.

D. Expert 4

The popularity of esports doesn’t necessarily mean that young people have swapped their running shoes for games consoles. Enjoyment of gaming doesn’t preclude youngsters from taking up other sports, even if, in reality, gaming and traditional sports generally attract different audiences. In fact, in the case of children for whom team sports are unappealing, gaming can be an effective way for them to acquire the skills they would ordinarily learn through playing sport with their peers. Indeed, esports is a worthwhile pursuit for all children. Studies have shown that young people can derive as many social and intellectual benefits from esports as they can from other leisure activities, including team sports. If esports is opening up opportunities for more children to benefit from team activities, then that is to be applauded.

E. Expert 5

Anecdotal evidence suggests that mastering certain esports can actually help athletes enhance their abilities in areas such as fine motor skills, hand-eye coordination and response times. In fact, gaming has become a popular activity amongst professional athletes in a variety of sports. It’s clear that gaming and traditional sports aren’t mutually exclusive, but, even so, the recognition or promotion of esports by official sporting bodies remains problematic. Sports associations, especially those with a global audience, have to exercise extreme caution when endorsing esports. After all, many esports tournaments are based around games that appear to glorify violence. Of course, there are counter examples to this, but unless and until esports moves more in line with the wholesome image of professional sport, gaming will always be difficult to market as a mainstream proposition.

Which expert makes the following statements?

86. It is difficult to identify an aspect of mainstream sport that is missing from esports.
87. People’s participation in esports has no bearing on their interest in other activities.
88. Esports can be used as an additional activity to help people improve certain physical skills.
89. Many of the skills that team games teach can also be developed via gaming.
90. Fitness is a must for gamers involved at the highest level of esports.
91. Audiences are unlikely to be impressed by esports events.
92. There is substantial demand for broadcasters to pay attention to esports events.
93. The gaming community may suffer if its tournaments are integrated into other sporting events.
94. There is scope for esports to increase in popularity.
95. The controversial content of some video games is detrimental to esports’ reputation.

Your answers:

86.	87.	88.	89.	90.
91.	92.	93.	94.	95.

III. WRITING (5.0 POINTS)

Part 1. Read the following passage on cars and use your own words to summarise it. Your summary should be between 120 and 150 words.

In much of the western world, people devote an extraordinary portion of their lives to travelling by car. It has been estimated that half of their time, three-quarters of their energy and almost all their emotions are consumed in the process of moving from place to place, often without using their legs and, arguably, without truly getting anywhere. Yet few pause to ask why. As one Los Angeles planning officer once remarked, “The pedestrian remains the largest single obstacle to free traffic movement.” This attitude, which typified 20th-century urban planning, has gone a long way towards explaining why so many modern cities are dominated by the motor car.

The result is an environment in which vehicles reign supreme. Cities are hemmed in by ring roads and flyovers, and suburbs sprawl endlessly, requiring residents to drive long distances for work or basic necessities. Pedestrians have almost vanished from the streets, and with them the culture of strolling, talking to neighbours, or children walking to school. Many people accept this reality despite knowing that cars deny them clean air, peace, and pleasant surroundings. The attraction lies partly in the independence a car seems to guarantee: control over company, temperature, music, and, most importantly, freedom from the inconvenience of others.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Trang 11

Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

[illegible]

(You may write overleaf if you need more space.)

Great appreciation to authors of published works of which adaptations have been made in this test paper!

– THE END –

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

KỲ THI CHỌN ĐỘI DỰ TUYỂN HSG THPT CẤP TỈNH
NĂM HỌC 2025 - 2026

ĐÁP ÁN
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh
Thời gian: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: 28/9/2025
Đáp án gồm 03 trang

I. LISTENING (5,0 điểm)

Part 1. (0,2 điểm cho 1 câu câu trả lời đúng)

1. B	2. M	3. F	4. M	5. F
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Part 2. (0,2 điểm cho 1 câu câu trả lời đúng)

6. B	7. F	8. H	9. D	10. J
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Part 3. (0,2 điểm cho 1 câu câu trả lời đúng)

11. C	12. B	13. C	14. B	15. D
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Part 4. (0,2 điểm cho 1 câu câu trả lời đúng)

16. enemies	17. silences	18. tell your truth	19. speaking	20. own voice
21. silence	22. residue	23. Great Depression	24. microphone	25. a soapbox

II. READING (8,0 điểm)

II.1. LANGUAGE IN USE (3,0 điểm)

Part 1. (0,1 điểm cho 1 câu câu trả lời đúng)

26. D	27. C	28. D	29. A	30. D
31. B	32. C	33. A	34. D	35. B

Part 2. (0,2 điểm cho 1 câu câu trả lời đúng): Xác định đúng từ: 0,1 điểm; viết đúng dạng thức của từ: 0,1 điểm

0. fragrant	36. valuable	37. attractive	38. visually	39. rare	40. satisfy
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Part 3. (0,2 điểm cho 1 câu câu trả lời đúng): Gạch chân đúng lỗi: 0,1 điểm; sửa chính xác lỗi: 0,1 điểm) – theo bất cứ trật tự nào

0. has → have	41. development	42. remains	43. lost →	44. or → nor	45. designed → who
---------------	-----------------	-------------	------------	--------------	--------------------

	→ developments	→ remain	loss		designed/designing
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II.2. READING COMPREHENSION (5,0 điểm)

Part 1. (0,1 điểm cho 1 câu câu trả lời đúng)

46. theirs	47. as	48. thanks	49. because	50. be
51. made	52. with	53. capable	54. that	55. and

Part 2. (0,1 điểm cho 1 câu câu trả lời đúng)

56. T	57. F	58. T	59. F	60. NG	61. T
-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	-------

62. remote	63. sensations	64. immediacy	65. juvenile and anachronistic
66. the people	67. re-enactors	68. immersion	69. winners

Part 3. (0,1 điểm cho 1 câu câu trả lời đúng)

70. G	71. B	72. A	73. D	74. E	75. F
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Part 4. (0,1 điểm cho 1 câu câu trả lời đúng)

76. A	77. C	78. B	79. D	80. C	81. B	82. B	83. B	84. A	85. B
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Part 5. (0,1 điểm cho 1 câu câu trả lời đúng)

86. A	87. D	88. E	89. D	90. C	91. B	92. A	93. B	94. A	95. E
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III. WRITING (5,0 điểm)

Part 1. (2,0 điểm)

Contents (1,5 điểm)

The summary should:

- introduce the topic of the passage,
- present the main ideas of the passage.

Language use (0,5 điểm)

The summary should:

- demonstrate a wide variety of vocabulary and grammatical structures,
- have correct use of words and mechanics,
- maintain coherence, cohesion, and unity throughout.

Part 2. (3,0 điểm)

Task achievement (1,0 điểm)

The essay should:

- sufficiently address all requirements of the task,
- develop relevant supporting ideas with explanations, examples, evidence, etc.

Organisation (1,0 điểm)

The essay should have:

- an introduction presenting a clear thesis statement introducing the points to be developed,
- body paragraphs developing the points mentioned in the introduction,
- a conclusion summarising the main points discussed in the essay.

Language use (1,0 điểm)

The essay should:

- demonstrate a wide variety of vocabulary and grammatical structures,
- have correct use of words and mechanics,
- maintain coherence, cohesion, and unity throughout.

Sample summary

In the passage, the author discusses the dominance of cars in modern urban life and the consequences this has for individuals and society. To begin with, urban planning in the western world has long prioritised vehicles over pedestrians, leading to sprawling suburbs, congested roads, and the decline of walking as a cultural habit. As a result, people spend vast amounts of time and energy in cars, despite knowing that this lifestyle deprives them of clean air, tranquillity, and vibrant communities. Nevertheless, the car's appeal lies in the independence it appears to provide, such as personal control over company, comfort, and convenience. Moreover, while car-sharing could reduce congestion and pollution, it is often resisted because it threatens that cherished sense of autonomy. However, as shown by successful initiatives in Los Angeles, incentives can gradually shift attitudes towards more sustainable practices.

Main ideas to include:

1. Cars dominate because of urban planning prioritising vehicles.
2. Decline of walking culture and community interaction.
3. Consequences: pollution, loss of clean air, less pleasant environments.
4. Cars symbolise independence, freedom, control, convenience.
5. Resistance to car-sharing (Britain).
6. Example of success with car-sharing (Los Angeles, priority lanes, incentives).
7. Despite problems, cars remain deeply entrenched.

Sample essay

In many societies today, the question of how men and women should respect one another has become central to debates on equality. Some argue that respect for women deserves special emphasis because of their historical disadvantages, whereas others believe that true equality can only be achieved when respect flows equally in both directions. While the first view has some merit, I contend that mutual respect is the only sustainable foundation for gender equality.

To begin with, campaigns that highlight respect for women are necessary in contexts where centuries of systemic inequality still influence present realities. For instance, women have long been denied education, property rights, and access to leadership positions, which has resulted in enduring gaps in pay and representation. As a result, emphasising respect for women plays an important corrective role, challenging stereotypes and ensuring that women are recognised as full participants in society.

Nevertheless, respect cannot remain a one-sided obligation if equality is to be genuine. In other words, if men are only portrayed as the givers of respect and women only as the receivers, the imbalance is not truly resolved. Moreover, men too are often constrained by rigid gender expectations: they may be ridiculed for showing vulnerability or pressured into being primary breadwinners. Consequently, a culture of reciprocal respect enables both genders to transcend stereotypes and to be valued for their individuality rather than their conformity to outdated norms.

Furthermore, societies that foster mutual respect enjoy healthier institutions and relationships. For example, in workplaces where respect is universal, cooperation is more genuine and conflicts are reduced. Similarly, in families where partners respect each other's contributions equally, relationships tend to be more resilient and nurturing. Therefore, reciprocity in respect not only advances equality in principle but also produces practical benefits for communities as a whole.

In conclusion, although temporary emphasis on respect for women may still be necessary to challenge entrenched inequalities, it should not be regarded as the ultimate solution. Ultimately, equality will only be realised when respect is embedded as a shared human value, offered freely and reciprocally between men and women alike. (341 words)

IV. SPEAKING (2,0 điểm)

A. Marking criteria

1. Content (0.9/2.0 points)

The talk should

- sufficiently address all requirements of the test question,
- develop supporting ideas with relevant reasons and examples,
- display a range of original and practical ideas.

2. Accuracy (0.6/2.0 points)

The talk should

- demonstrate a wide variety of vocabulary and grammatical structures,
- make correct use of words, grammatical structures and linking devices,
- demonstrate correct pronunciation with appropriate intonation.

3. Delivery (0.5/2.0 points)

The talk should

- maintain fluency throughout,
- demonstrate effective use of presentation skills.

B. Total: 2.0/2.0 points

----- HẾT -----

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO CÀ MAU

**KỶ THI CHỌN ĐỘI DỰ TUYỂN HSG THPT CẤP TỈNH
NĂM HỌC 2025 - 2026**

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

Môn thi: **Tiếng Anh**

Thời gian: **180** phút (*không kể thời gian giao đề*)

Ngày thi: Ngày 28/9/2025

Đề thi gồm: 01 trang

SPEAKING (2.0 POINTS)

1. Artificial Intelligence is transforming every aspect of life, from education to employment.

To what extent do you agree that AI is more of an opportunity than a threat for young people in Vietnam?

2. Vietnam's transition to renewable energy is essential for the country's future development.

Discuss this statement and give your opinion.

3. Digital literacy should be considered as important as reading and writing in today's education system.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

4. Social media exerts a stronger influence on young people's identity than family and school.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

5. Protecting Vietnam's traditional festivals and heritage is becoming more difficult in the era of globalization.

Discuss this statement and give your opinion.

6. Startups and innovation are the driving force of Vietnam's future economy.

Discuss this statement and give your opinion.

7. Online misinformation and fake news are among the biggest threats to social stability.

Discuss this statement and give your opinion.

8. Climate change is no longer a distant threat but a present reality in Vietnam.

In what ways can young people contribute to tackling climate change?

9. Green lifestyle choices (e.g. cycling, recycling, plant-based diets) should be promoted among young people.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

10. In the era of Industry 4.0, soft skills are more valuable than academic knowledge.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

Question # 01	<p>Artificial Intelligence is transforming every aspect of life, from education to employment.</p> <p>To what extent do you agree that AI is more of an opportunity than a threat for young people in Vietnam?</p> <hr/> <p><i>You have 5 minutes to sketch out what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.</i></p> <p><i>Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.</i></p> <p><i>Good luck!</i></p>
Question # 02	<p>Vietnam's transition to renewable energy is essential for the country's future development.</p> <p>Discuss this statement and give your opinion.</p> <hr/> <p><i>You have 5 minutes to sketch out what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.</i></p> <p><i>Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.</i></p> <p><i>Good luck!</i></p>
Question # 03	<p>Digital literacy should be considered as important as reading and writing in today's education system.</p> <p>To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?</p> <hr/> <p><i>You have 5 minutes to sketch out what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.</i></p> <p><i>Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.</i></p> <p><i>Good luck!</i></p>
Question # 04	<p>Social media exerts a stronger influence on young people's identity than family and school.</p> <p>To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?</p> <hr/> <p><i>You have 5 minutes to sketch out what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.</i></p> <p><i>Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.</i></p> <p><i>Good luck!</i></p>

Question # 05	Protecting Vietnam's traditional festivals and heritage is becoming more difficult in the era of globalization. Discuss this statement and give your opinion.
	<i>You have 5 minutes to sketch out what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.</i> <i>Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.</i> <i>Good luck!</i>
Question # 06	Startups and innovation are the driving force of Vietnam's future economy. Discuss this statement and give your opinion.
	<i>You have 5 minutes to sketch out what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.</i> <i>Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.</i> <i>Good luck!</i>
Question # 07	Online misinformation and fake news are among the biggest threats to social stability. Discuss this statement and give your opinion.
	<i>You have 5 minutes to sketch out what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.</i> <i>Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.</i> <i>Good luck!</i>
Question # 08	Climate change is no longer a distant threat but a present reality in Vietnam. In what ways can young people contribute to tackling climate change?
	<i>You have 5 minutes to sketch out what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.</i> <i>Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.</i> <i>Good luck!</i>
Question # 09	Green lifestyle choices (e.g. cycling, recycling, plant-based diets) should be promoted among young people. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?
	<i>You have 5 minutes to sketch out what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.</i> <i>Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.</i> <i>Good luck!</i>
Question # 10	In the era of Industry 4.0, soft skills are more valuable than academic knowledge. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

You have 5 minutes to sketch out what you are going to say. You should prepare notes instead of full sentences and try to SPEAK as naturally as possible.

Your talking time should not exceed 5 minutes.

Good luck!