

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
THÀNH PHỐ ĐÀ NẴNG**
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

(Đề thi gồm có 06 trang)

**KỲ THI CHỌN HỌC SINH GIỎI CẤP THÀNH
PHỐ**

NĂM HỌC 2025 - 2026

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH 12

Thời gian: 90 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)

MÃ ĐỀ 1001

Ngày thi: 24/3/2026

LISTENING

Part 1. You will hear five different people talking about the place they live in. For questions from 1 to 5, mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the answer that best fits each speaker's feelings about their place of residence.

Question 1. Speaker 1

- A. They regret ever moving there. B. They feel unsure whether to stay or leave.
C. They think the area has improved. D. They intend to follow others' advice.

Question 2. Speaker 2 A. They think people exaggerate how safe it used to be. B. They feel the area has become less safe over time.

- C. They believe it is safer now than before. D. They think people are less nosy than in the past.

Question 3. Speaker 3

- A. They are delighted with their new home but uneasy about one aspect of it.
B. They dislike it despite friendly neighbours.
C. They want to return to city life soon.
D. They like the area mainly because local people are welcoming.

Question 4. Speaker 4

- A. They are pleased to leave because they dislike the area.
B. They feel forced to move a long way away.
C. They have mixed feelings but accept the move is sensible.
D. They intend never to return once they move.

Question 5. Speaker 5

- A. They still find village life exciting.
B. They miss city conveniences and think they moved too quickly.
C. They enjoy the peace but dislike their neighbours.
D. They don't mind the lifestyle except for transport difficulties.

Part 2. You will hear an interview in which Karl Mann, a university research scientist, and Laura Fern, a secondary school science teacher, talk about teaching people science. For questions from 6 to 10, mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer which fits best according to what you hear.

Question 6. Karl Mann starts by talking about his work _____

- A. as a research scientist. B. with unintelligent people.
C. with non-experts. D. as a school teacher.

Question 7. Laura Fern assumes that the people Karl works with _____

- A. are not as bright as her students. B. are over sixty years old.
C. are similar to the people she teaches. D. are not as young as her students.

Question 8. What does Karl think of the science curriculum Laura describes?

- A. He approves of it. B. He fears it might put students off.
C. He thinks it sounds too theoretical. D. He thinks it will help students get into university.

Question 9. In Laura's experience as a teacher, ____

- A. girls have a deeper understanding of science.
- B. boys and girls perform equally well at science.
- C. girls avoid getting jobs which involve science.
- D. boys and girls approach science in the same way.

Question 10. Karl points out that the people he works with ____

- A. need to pass tests and exams.
length of time to learn.
- B. have a limited
- C. attend his sessions from choice.
interest in science.
- D. are renewing an old

READING

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

Melbourne's vibrant coffee scene is often cited as a primary reason for its global appeal. This rich culture largely owes its **(11)** ____ to the influx of Italian migrants in the 1960s, who brought their sophisticated espresso traditions with them. These traditions quickly **(12)** ____ in Melbourne's unique laneway system, transforming once-overlooked alleys into bustling hubs of aromatic activity. The city now boasts an impressive **(13)** ____ of cafes, each offering meticulously crafted brews from diverse regions. **(14)** ____, coffee is not merely a beverage here; it is an integral part of the daily rhythm, fostering social connections and fueling the city's creative spirit. Visitors often find themselves drawn into this immersive experience, discovering new blends and appreciating the nuanced flavors. This pervasive coffee culture has undoubtedly contributed to Melbourne's reputation as a culinary capital, attracting a considerable **(15)** ____ of enthusiasts from all walks of life. The sheer **(16)** ____ of choices ensures that every coffee connoisseur finds their perfect cup.

- Question 11.** A. existence B. existing C. non-existence D. existent
- Question 12.** A. broke down B. brought up C. came about D. took root
- Question 13.** A. array B. series C. volume D. stock
- Question 14.** A. Consequently B. Paradoxically C. Nevertheless D. Indeed
- Question 15.** A. level B. number C. degree D. amount
- Question 16.** A. limitation B. uniformity C. diversity D. scarcity

Part 2. Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Interpreting the feelings of other people is not always easy, as we all know, and we **(17)** ____ as much on what they seem to be telling us, as on the actual words they say. Facial expression and tone of voice are obvious ways of showing our reaction to something, and it may well be that we **(18)** ____ express views that we are trying to hide. The art of being tactful lies in picking up these signals, realising what the other person is trying to say, and acting so that they are not embarrassed in any way. For example, we may understand that they are in fact reluctant to answer our question, and so we stop pressing them. Body movements in general may also **(19)** ____ feelings, and interviewers often pay particular attention to the way a candidate for a job walks into the room and sits down. However, it is not difficult to present the right kind of appearance while what many employers want to know relates to the candidate's character traits, and psychological stability. This raises the awkward question of whether job candidates should be asked to **(20)** ____, and the further problem of whether such tests actually produce reliable results. For many people, being asked to take part in such a test would be an objectionable **(21)** ____ into their private lives.

After all, a prospective employer would hardly ask a candidate to run a hundred metres, or expect his or her family doctor to provide **(22)** ____ medical information. Quite apart from this problem, can such tests predict whether a person is likely to be a conscientious employee or a valued colleague?

- Question 17.** A. estimate B. rely C. reckon D. trust
- Question 18.** A. unconsciously B. C. indifferently D. coincidentally

intentionally

Question 19. A. elicit B. indicate C. contain D. infer

Question 20. A. completely test psychology B. test complete psychology
C. complete psychological tests D. psychologically complete tests

Question 21. A. invasion B. intrusion C. infringement D. interference

Question 22. A. potential B. secretive C. reticent D. confidential

Part 3. Read the passage about nature and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

With all of these benefits to being out in nature, it's probably no surprise that **(23)** _____. Being outdoors gives us energy, makes us happier, helps us to relieve the everyday stresses of our overscheduled lives, opens the door to creativity, and helps us to be kind to others.

No one knows if there is an ideal amount of nature exposure, though Strayer says that longtime backpackers suggest a minimum of three days to really unplug from our everyday lives. Nor can anyone say for sure how nature compares to other forms of stress relief or attention restoration, such as sleep or meditation. Both Strayer and Bratman say we need a lot more careful research **(24)** _____.

Still, the research does suggest there is something about nature that keeps us psychologically healthy, and that is good to know, especially since nature is a resource that is free and **(25)** _____. Results like these should encourage us as a society to consider more carefully how we preserve our wilderness spaces and our urban parks.

And while the research may not be conclusive, Strayer is optimistic **(26)** _____ that there is something about nature that renews us, allowing us to feel better, to think better, and to deepen our understanding of ourselves and others.

"You can't have centuries of people writing about this and not have something going on," says Strayer. "If you are constantly on a device or in front of a screen, **(27)** _____."

Question 23.

- A. something about nature makes us feel more alive and vital
- B. nature makes us feel more alive and vital about something
- C. something makes us feel more alive and vital about nature
- D. nature makes something about us feel more alive and vital

Question 24.

- A. which tease out these effects before we come to any definitive conclusions
- B. to tease out these effects before we come to any definitive conclusions
- C. before we come to any definitive conclusions to tease out these effects
- D. that these effects tease out before we come to any definitive conclusions

Question 25.

- A. by just walking outside our door that many of us can access
- B. where many of us just walk outside our door to access
- C. which can access by many of us just walking outside our door
- D. that many of us can access by just walking outside our door

Question 26.

- A. that what people like me have intuited all along to catch up to science eventually
- B. to catch up to what people like me have eventually intuited all along with science
- C. that science will eventually catch up to what people like me have intuited all along
- D. for science to eventually catch up to what people like me have intuited all along

Question 27.

- A. pretty spectacular: the real world is that you're missing out on something
- B. something that is pretty spectacular: the real world you're missing out on
- C. you're missing out on pretty spectacular something that is: the real world
- D. you're missing out on something that is pretty spectacular: the real world

Part 4. Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

In 2016, a hunter sitting in a high wooden stand near the German town of Bad Ems noticed something strange: a patch of grain with an unusual color. When archaeologists arrived and sent up a drone, they discovered a double track stretching across the field. This turned out to be the **remnants** of a 2,000-year-old Roman military camp. Further digging revealed wooden towers and sharpened stakes—defensive structures that Julius Caesar had written about, but which had never been physically found before.

Without the hunter's observation and the drone's overhead perspective, this ancient camp might have stayed hidden forever. In fact, the use of satellites and drones has revolutionized archaeological research. These tools allow experts to see tiny changes in the color and shape of the ground in places like jungles, shallow waters, and deserts, which are often invisible from the surface.

In **hazardous** or hard-to-reach areas like Afghanistan, spy satellites have been extremely useful. **They** have uncovered lost outposts along the Silk Road and traces of vanished empires, including large caravanserais (roadside inns for ancient travelers). Because these areas were too risky to visit in person, researchers used remote mapping to study and protect the country's history from a distance.

Deserts have also provided many discoveries. Satellite photos found more than a hundred fortified settlements in the Sahara belonging to the Garamantes, an advanced civilization from ancient times. By looking at these images, researchers identified walled towns, villages, and complex irrigation systems that had been buried by sand for centuries.

Even old data can be useful. Satellite images from the Cold War era have helped archaeologists find ancient roads and water systems across the Middle East. Today, drones equipped with LiDAR technology are taking things even further. LiDAR works by firing laser beams at the ground and measuring how they bounce back. This allows researchers to create 3D maps of what lies beneath thick trees and plants. This '**non-invasive**' method means archaeologists can explore the past without having to dig up or damage the ground.

Question 28. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a benefit of satellite or drone technology in archaeology?

- A. Identification of ancient urban centers obscured by dense foliage
- B. Facilitation of archaeological study in geopolitically hazardous regions
- C. Precise dating of historical artifacts through laser pulse reflection
- D. Detection of subtle terrain variations indicating buried structures

Question 29. The word '**they**' in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. hazardous or hard-to-reach areas
- B. spy satellites
- C. lost outposts
- D. vanished empires

Question 30. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

- A. The ancient camp was only discovered because a hunter and a drone were used at the same time.
- B. If the hunter had not noticed the site and the drone had not been used, the camp would likely remain undiscovered.
- C. Both the hunter's sharp eyes and the drone's aerial view were necessary to prevent the camp from being lost again.
- D. The camp had been hidden for centuries until a hunter used a drone to specifically look for Roman ruins.

Question 31. The word '**remnants**' in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by _____.

- A. foundations
- B. decorations
- C. remains
- D. blueprints

Question 32. The word '**hazardous**' in paragraph 3 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to _____.

- A. modern
- B. fertile
- C. secure
- D. peaceful

Question 33. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. The Roman encampment in Germany was discovered primarily through ancient commentaries.
- B. Access to remote sensing data is evenly distributed across all global archaeological teams.
- C. LiDAR technology enables the mapping of terrain hidden beneath dense vegetation.
- D. Researchers were able to explore the Afghan sites in person following satellite discoveries.

Question 34. In which paragraph does the author mention using ‘old’ technology to make ‘new’ discoveries?

- A. Paragraph 2 B. Paragraph 3 C. Paragraph 4 D. Paragraph 5

Question 35. In which paragraph does the writer describe the identification of residential settlements and water management systems?

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

Part 5. Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

The Vietnamese digital landscape in 2026 has been captivated by a poignant social media phenomenon: the ‘Decade Dialogue’ trend. [I] This movement involves users creating split-screen videos to simulate a conversation between their current selves and their personas from 2016. [II] By juxtaposing archived footage with contemporary responses, participants reflect on a decade of profound personal and societal metamorphosis. [III] The allure of this trend is multifaceted: it provides a nostalgic sanctuary, facilitates the public processing of maturation, and fosters a unique sense of collective memory among Gen Z and Millennials. [IV]

For many, the potency of these vignettes lies in their raw emotional candor. This atmosphere of reflection often transcends mere sentimentality, leading to profound introspections regarding the fleeting nature of time. Vague idealistic slogans such as ‘chasing one’s passion’ abound in the 2016 segments, yet the 2026 responses provide a sobering reality check. Many viewers find themselves moved by creators addressing past traumas or the loss of loved ones, effectively transforming the trend into a medium for communal digital catharsis. However, these videos frequently accentuate the ‘**expectation gap**’—the stark disparity between youthful ambitions and the intricate realities of adulthood - thereby exposing the capricious trajectories of human life. As these dialogues proliferate, they risk trivializing complex life struggles into curated, aestheticized clips, yet they undeniably fortify the emotional rapport between creators and their digital communities.

The implications of this trend extend beyond ephemeral entertainment. As sociologists scrutinize the impact of digital archiving on self-identity, this trend constructs a narrative that reconciles disparate life stages. Stakeholders in the attention economy often **overshadow** the authentic, grassroots origins of the movement by co-opting it for ‘nostalgia marketing’ purposes. Regulators and platform moderators have begun to monitor these trends, warning that the sudden resurgence of old data can precipitate privacy infringements or ‘digital haunting’. Yet the velocity of cultural evolution often outpaces the development of technical safeguards, leaving users to navigate the labyrinth of their digital legacies with little institutional guidance.

What future, then, awaits the ‘Decade Dialogue’? History offers a cautionary script: just as previous social media fads eventually receded into obsolescence, so too will this trend undergo its own inevitable dilution. In the long run, only platforms that prioritize meaningful connection and rigorous data protection will remain viable. **True growth is not merely the performative display of ‘evolution’ for an audience but having the fortitude to integrate past vulnerabilities while forging a future anchored in authentic self-awareness.**

Question 36. According to paragraph 1, the ‘Decade Dialogue’ trend is characterized by

- _____.
A. the total replacement of current identities with those from 2016
B. the use of contrasting media to examine a decade of significant change
C. a focus on societal transformation rather than individual growth
D. the rejection of nostalgia in favor of futuristic technological simulations

Question 37. Where in the passage would the following sentence best fit?

It functions as a temporal bridge, allowing the seasoned adult to provide solace to the unpolished dreamer of the past.

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

Question 38. Which of the following best summarizes the main argument in paragraph 2 ? A. The trend is a superficial attempt to gain followers by exploiting personal tragedies. B. High-speed internet allows for a more effective ‘reality check’ than was possible in 2016. C. While providing a space for emotional release, the trend also risks oversimplifying the genuine difficulties of life. D. Adulthood is portrayed as a period of disappointment where all youthful dreams are inevitably destroyed.

Question 39. The underlined phrase ‘**expectation gap**’ in paragraph 2 most closely refers to ____.

- A. the technical delay between recording and posting digital content
- B. the conflict between initial career goals and modern economic shifts
- C. the inconsistency between early life aspirations and the actualities of adult experience
- D. the lack of communication between different generations of social media users

Question 40. The word ‘**overshadow**’ in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. protect
- B. investigate
- C. illuminate
- D. outshine

Question 41. According to paragraph 3, what is a primary difficulty in managing the risks of the ‘Decade Dialogue’?

- A. The refusal of grassroots activists to cooperate with digital stakeholders
- B. The inability of technical regulations to keep up with the speed of cultural shifts
- C. The fact that psychologists have not yet studied the impact of digital identity
- D. The excessive amount of institutional guidance provided by platform moderators

Question 42. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4 ?

- A. Showing off one’s personal growth is the most effective way to build trust with a digital audience.
- B. Future success depends on a company’s ability to perform ‘evolution’ better than its competitors.
- C. Genuine maturity involves internalizing past experiences and building self-knowledge rather than just acting for others.
- D. Integrating past mistakes is only possible if one has the courage to ignore their audience entirely.

Question 43. Which risk associated with the trend's viral nature is explicitly mentioned in the passage?

- A. The physical exhaustion caused by recreating old photos
- B. The reduction of complex personal histories into oversimplified digital content
- C. The permanent loss of all data from the year 2016
- D. The decline in the quality of modern cinematography on TikTok

Question 44. What can be inferred from the passage about the long-term viability of social media platforms? A. Their survival depends on their ability to host as many viral trends as possible.

- B. They must prioritize user privacy and authentic connection to remain successful.
- C. They will eventually become obsolete regardless of their data protection policies.
- D. They will be replaced by institutions that provide better digital archives for sociologists.

Question 45. Which of the following best summarizes the entire passage?

- A. The text explores a viral trend of digital nostalgia, highlighting its emotional and therapeutic benefits while cautioning against its commercialization and potential for oversimplification.
- B. The ‘Decade Dialogue’ is a revolutionary tool that has permanently solved the identity crises of Gen Z and Millennials in Vietnam.
- C. The passage criticizes the ‘Decade Dialogue’ as a harmful fad that leads to ‘digital haunting’ and permanent privacy destruction for all users.
- D. The author argues that 2016 was the most important year in Vietnamese digital history and that all future trends will be based on it.

WRITING

Question 46.

- a. Oh, a lot. Pho, Quang noodles, Hanoi vermicelli, mixed rice paper and especially Hoi An Cao Lau is very tasty. b. Is this your first time coming to Vietnam?
c. That's right. I have researched on YouTube, TikTok and Facebook.
d. That's right. I am really impressed with Vietnamese cuisine. Everything is really delicious.
e. So what dishes have you eaten?
f. I'm sure you've learned about Vietnam's culinary culture before coming here, right?
- A. b-e-d-a-c-f B. e-b-d-c-a-f C. f-d-a-e-b-c D. b-d-e-a-f-c

Question 47.

- a. Consequently, the integration of these sensors into urban infrastructure allows for real-time monitoring of air quality, providing citizens with immediate health alerts.
b. In the initial phase of the project, engineers must calibrate the high-precision sensors to ensure that even trace amounts of pollutants are accurately detected.
c. Once the calibration is complete, the data gathered is transmitted to a centralized cloud platform where machine learning algorithms filter out atmospheric noise.
d. Despite these technological advancements, city planners must still grapple with the political challenge of implementing traffic restrictions based on the data.
e. Modern urban centers are increasingly turning to Internet of Things (IoT) solutions to combat the growing crisis of invisible particulate matter.
- A. e-b-c-a-d B. b-c-e-a-d C. e-a-c-b-d D. b-e-a-c-d

Question 48.

- a. The bar charts illustrate the proportions of electricity generated from four different fuel sources in Country X and Country Y during 2020.
b. In contrast, Country Y relied most heavily on natural gas, which accounted for nearly half of its total power generation.
c. Overall, while Country X prioritized renewable energy, Country Y remained significantly dependent on fossil fuels.
d. Specifically, wind and solar power made up the largest share in Country X at 45%, followed by coal at 25%.
e. Finally, nuclear power contributed the smallest percentage in both nations, remaining below 10% in each case.
- A. a-b-d-c-e B. a-d-b-c-e C. a-c-d-b-e D. a-b-d-e-c

Question 49.

- a. However, despite the growing importance of continuous learning, many adults still face barriers to accessing education, such as time constraints and financial challenges.
b. The rise of online courses and self-paced learning platforms has made it easier for people of all ages to acquire new skills.
c. Lifelong learning is becoming increasingly essential as the job market evolves, requiring workers to stay updated with new technologies and methodologies.
d. Over the past decade, there has been a growing recognition of the value of lifelong learning, both in professional and personal contexts.
e. This shift in attitude towards learning has led to more people pursuing further education, with an increasing number of individuals enrolling in online degree programs and skill-building workshops.
- A. d-b-c-e-a B. d-c-e-b-a C. e-d-b-c-a D. b-e-d-c-a

Question 50.

- a. According to the researchers, the material is engineered so that its molecular structure can be safely dismantled after disposal.
b. Scientists in 2026 have announced a promising breakthrough in the development of sustainable plastics designed to reduce long-term environmental pollution.
c. If the technology becomes commercially viable, it may transform how plastic products are produced, used, and ultimately recycled or degraded.
d. This innovation could help address the global plastic waste crisis, which has become one of the most urgent environmental challenges of the 21st century.

e. A team of researchers has created a new type of material that can remain stable during normal use but rapidly break down when triggered by specific chemical conditions.

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

THE END

* 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

MÃ ĐỀ 1001

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

GIẢI CHI TIẾT THAM KHẢO

LISTENING

Part 1

Câu 1. B

Speaker 1 nói:

- “I’m not sure if I should stick around now.”
- “Moving... well, it’s food for thought.”

=> Người nói **chưa chắc nên ở lại hay rời đi**.

- A sai: không hề nói hối hận vì từng chuyển đến đây.
- B đúng: đang phân vân ở hay đi.
- C chưa đủ: có nói khu vực “improved”, nhưng cảm xúc chính là **lưỡng lự**.
- D sai: không nói sẽ làm theo lời khuyên của người khác.

Câu 2. B

Speaker 2 nói:

- Ngày xưa có thể để cửa mở cả ngày.
- “over the last few years, it’s got worse and worse”
- Có vụ bà Peters bị cướp.

=> Khu vực **đã kém an toàn hơn theo thời gian**.

- A sai: không nói mọi người phóng đại sự an toàn ngày xưa.
- B đúng.
- C sai: ngược nghĩa.
- D sai: có nói hàng xóm ngày xưa biết chuyện của nhau, nhưng không phải ý chính.

Câu 3. A

Speaker 3 nói:

- “we just fell in love with it”
- thích nhà, vườn, hàng xóm thân thiện, trường học tốt
- nhưng lo đoạn đường đông xe, không muốn cho con tự qua đường

=> **rất thích nhà mới nhưng vẫn thấy bất an về một mặt nào đó**.

- A đúng.
- B sai: không hề “dislike it”.
- C sai: không muốn quay lại thành phố.

- D sai vì lý do yêu thích không chỉ là dân địa phương thân thiện.

Câu 4. C

Speaker 4 nói:

- “I would have liked to have stayed here”
- “it’s for the best”
- “The idea of moving was hard at first”
- nhưng chấp nhận vì hợp lý, lại không đi quá xa

=> **vừa tiếc vừa chấp nhận chuyển đi là hợp lý.**

- A sai: không ghét nơi này.
- B sai: không phải bị ép đi rất xa.
- C đúng.
- D sai: còn nói có thể quay lại bất cứ khi nào.

Câu 5. B

Speaker 5 nói:

- “it wasn’t the right thing to do”
- “We jumped into it too quick”
- thiếu tiện ích: đi xem phim, ăn nhà hàng, triển lãm đều xa

=> nhớ sự tiện lợi ở thành phố và thấy mình chuyển đi quá vội.

- A sai: không còn thấy cuộc sống làng quê thú vị.
- B đúng.
- C sai: không nói ghét hàng xóm.
- D sai: không chỉ là giao thông, mà là cả **sự thiếu tiện nghi/thứ để làm.**

Part 2

Câu 6. C

Người dẫn nói Karl dành thời gian:

- “introducing science to people who know little or nothing about the subject”

=> làm việc với **non-experts**.

- A sai: đó là nghề chính, không phải ý được nhấn mạnh lúc mở đầu.

- B sai: “unintelligent people” là sai hẳn nghĩa.
- C đúng.
- D sai.

Câu 7. D

Laura nói:

- “I think Karl is probably referring to older people...”

=> cô cho rằng người Karl dạy **không trẻ như học sinh của cô**.

- A sai: không nói họ kém thông minh hơn.
- B sai: không nói trên 60 tuổi.
- C sai: không giống học sinh của cô.
- D đúng.

Câu 8. A

Karl nghe Laura mô tả chương trình học bớt lý thuyết, gần thực tế hơn thì nói:

- “I’m all for it.”

=> **hoàn toàn ủng hộ**.

- A đúng.
- B sai: ông không sợ chương trình làm học sinh chán.
- C sai: ông không chê quá lý thuyết, trái lại còn thích giảm lý thuyết.
- D sai: phần vào đại học chỉ là hệ quả có thể xảy ra.

Câu 9. B

Laura nói:

- “there is generally almost no difference between boys and girls”

=> nam và nữ **học khoa học nhìn chung ngang nhau**.

- A sai: không nói con gái luôn hiểu sâu hơn.
- B đúng.
- C sai: đoạn sau còn nói cần nhiều bạn nữ theo nghề khoa học hơn.
- D sai: “approach science in the same way” mạnh hơn nội dung gốc; ở đây nhấn về **mức độ thể hiện/kết quả**.

Câu 10. C

Karl nói:

- “nobody forces my students to come to my classes.”

=> người học của ông **tham gia do tự nguyện**.

- A sai: không nhắc thi cử.
- B sai: có nói cần thời gian, nhưng không phải do khóa học ngắn.
- C đúng.
- D sai: không nhất thiết là khơi lại hứng thú cũ.

READING

Part 1

Câu 11. A. existence

Cấu trúc:

- owe its **existence** to = có sự tồn tại là nhờ vào

Các phương án khác sai từ loại/nghĩa.

Câu 12. D. took root

- take root = bén rễ, ăn sâu, phát triển vững chắc

Trong ngữ cảnh truyền thống espresso của người Ý phát triển mạnh ở Melbourne, cụm này rất chuẩn.

- break down = hỏng, sụp đổ
- bring up = nuôi dạy / nêu ra
- come about = xảy ra

Câu 13. A. array

- an impressive **array** of cafes = một loạt/đa dạng các quán cà phê

Các từ khác không tự nhiên bằng:

- series of cafes: được nhưng kém hay hơn
- volume, stock: không hợp ngữ cảnh

Câu 14. D. Indeed

Câu sau nhấn mạnh, khẳng định thêm:

- “coffee is not merely a beverage here...”

=> **Indeed** = quả thật, đúng là như vậy.

- Consequently = kết quả là
- Paradoxically = nghịch lý thay
- Nevertheless = tuy nhiên

Câu 15. B. number

- a considerable **number** of enthusiasts

Vì **enthusiasts** là danh từ đếm được số nhiều.

- amount/degree/level không hợp.

Câu 16. C. diversity

- The sheer **diversity** of choices = sự đa dạng rất lớn của các lựa chọn

Các từ khác trái nghĩa/ngược ngữ cảnh:

- limitation = sự hạn chế
- uniformity = sự đồng nhất
- scarcity = sự khan hiếm

Part 2

Câu 17. B. rely

Cấu trúc:

- rely on = dựa vào

“We rely as much on...” là cụm chuẩn.

- estimate/reckon/trust không đi với “on” và không hợp nghĩa bằng.

Câu 18. A. unconsciously

Ý câu:

ta có thể **vô thức** bộc lộ những điều đang cố che giấu.

- intentionally = có chủ ý → sai logic
- indifferently = thờ ơ
- coincidentally = trùng hợp

Câu 19. B. indicate

- Body movements may also **indicate** feelings = cử chỉ cơ thể cũng có thể biểu lộ cảm xúc.
- elicit = gợi ra
- contain = chứa

- infer = suy ra

Câu 20. C. complete psychological tests

Sau “asked to” cần động từ nguyên mẫu:

- be asked to **complete psychological tests**

Các đáp án khác sai trật tự từ.

Câu 21. B. intrusion

- an objectionable **intrusion into** their private lives = sự xâm phạm đời tư đáng phản đối

Cụm “intrusion into” rất chuẩn.

- invasion thường dùng cho xâm lược/xâm nhập quy mô lớn
- infringement thường với quyền/luật
- interference không hợp collocation

Câu 22. D. confidential

- confidential medical information = thông tin y tế mật/kín

Các từ khác không phù hợp.

Part 3

Câu 23. A

Câu trước nói rất nhiều lợi ích của thiên nhiên, nên câu sau phải là:

- **something about nature makes us feel more alive and vital**

Câu A đúng cả nghĩa lẫn ngữ pháp.

Câu 24. B

Cấu trúc:

- need more careful research **to tease out these effects before...**

Động từ nguyên mẫu chỉ mục đích.

Câu 25. D

- nature is a resource that is free and **that many of us can access by just walking outside our door**

Đây là mệnh đề quan hệ đúng ngữ pháp nhất.

Câu 26. C

- Strayer is optimistic **that science will eventually catch up to what people like me have intuited all along**

Ý: khoa học rồi sẽ chứng minh điều mà nhiều người đã cảm nhận từ lâu.

Câu 27. D

- “If you are constantly on a device or in front of a screen, **you’re missing out on something that is pretty spectacular: the real world.**”

Đây là câu hoàn chỉnh và tự nhiên nhất.

Part 4

Câu 28. C

Bài đọc không hề nói về tinh hay drone giúp **xác định niên đại chính xác của hiện vật** nhờ laser.

- A có nhắc gián tiếp qua LiDAR dưới tán cây
- B có nhắc Afghanistan
- D có nhắc thay đổi nhỏ về màu sắc/hình dạng mặt đất
- C không được nêu

Câu 29. B

Đoạn 3:

- “spy satellites have been extremely useful. **They** have uncovered...”

=> “they” = **spy satellites**.

Câu 30. B

Câu gốc nghĩa:

nếu không có người thợ săn quan sát và góc nhìn từ drone thì doanh trại cổ đó có thể mãi mãi không được phát hiện.

=> B là cách diễn đạt lại chính xác nhất.

Câu 31. C. remains

- remnants = tàn tích, phần còn sót lại
- => gần nhất là **remains**.

Câu 32. C. secure

- hazardous = nguy hiểm
- => trái nghĩa là **secure** = an toàn.

Câu 33. C

Đúng theo bài:

- LiDAR giúp lập bản đồ địa hình bị che bởi cây cối rậm rạp.

A sai: không phải phát hiện chủ yếu nhờ tài liệu cổ.

B sai: bài không nói quyền truy cập dữ liệu là đồng đều.

D sai: Afghanistan quá nguy hiểm nên nghiên cứu từ xa.

Câu 34. D

Đoạn 5 nói:

- “Even old data can be useful. Satellite images from the Cold War era...”

=> công nghệ/dữ liệu cũ tạo ra khám phá mới ở **paragraph 5**.

Câu 35. D

Đoạn 4 nói về:

- walled towns, villages, complex irrigation systems

=> đúng là đoạn mô tả khu dân cư và hệ thống thủy lợi.

Part 5

Câu 36. B

Paragraph 1 mô tả trend bằng:

- split-screen videos
- archived footage + contemporary responses
- nhìn lại một thập kỷ thay đổi sâu sắc

=> **use of contrasting media to examine a decade of significant change.**

Câu 37. C

Câu chèn:

- “It functions as a temporal bridge...”

Nó giải thích rõ hơn tác dụng của trend sau khi đã giới thiệu hiện tượng và trước khi nói đến sức hấp dẫn nhiều mặt.
=> đặt tốt nhất ở **[III]**.

Câu 38. C

Đoạn 2 nêu hai mặt:

- có tác dụng giải tỏa cảm xúc, catharsis
- nhưng cũng có nguy cơ đơn giản hóa khó khăn thật sự của cuộc sống

=> C là tóm tắt chuẩn nhất.

Câu 39. C

“expectation gap” = khoảng cách giữa:

- kỳ vọng/ước mơ thuở trẻ
- và

- thực tế phức tạp của đời trưởng thành

=> C đúng.

Câu 40. D. outshine

Trong câu:

- stakeholders ... overshadow the authentic origins...

“overshadow” ở đây gần nghĩa là làm lu mờ/che khuất.
Trong 4 đáp án, gần nhất là **outshine**.

Câu 41. B

Paragraph 3:

- “the velocity of cultural evolution often outpaces the development of technical safeguards”

=> khó khăn chính là **quy định/kỹ thuật không theo kịp tốc độ biến đổi văn hóa**.

Câu 42. C

Câu gạch chân nói:

trưởng thành thật sự không phải chỉ trình diễn sự “tiến hóa” cho người khác xem, mà là biết tích hợp những tổn thương/quá khứ vào bản thân để hướng đến tương lai với nhận thức chân thực.

=> C diễn đạt sát nhất.

Câu 43. B

Rủi ro được nêu rõ:

- biến những khó khăn, lịch sử cá nhân phức tạp thành các clip được “thẩm mỹ hóa”, đơn giản hóa

=> B đúng.

Câu 44. B

Paragraph 4:

- chỉ những nền tảng ưu tiên kết nối có ý nghĩa và bảo vệ dữ liệu nghiêm ngặt mới tồn tại bền vững

=> B đúng.

Câu 45. A

Phương án A tóm tắt đầy đủ nhất:

- hiện tượng hoài niệm số
- lợi ích cảm xúc/chữa lành
- đồng thời cảnh báo thương mại hóa và sự đơn giản hóa quá mức

WRITING

Câu 46. D

Đề yêu cầu sắp xếp hội thoại.

Các câu:

- b. Is this your first time coming to Vietnam?
- d. That's right. I am really impressed with Vietnamese cuisine...
- e. So what dishes have you eaten?
- a. Oh, a lot. Pho...
- f. I'm sure you've learned about Vietnam's culinary culture before coming here, right?
- c. That's right. I have researched...

Trình tự hợp lý:

1. **b** hỏi lần đầu tới Việt Nam?
2. **d** trả lời và bày tỏ ấn tượng về ẩm thực
3. **e** hỏi đã ăn món gì
4. **a** kể các món
5. **f** hỏi chắc đã tìm hiểu trước rồi nhỉ
6. **c** trả lời đúng vậy

=> **b-d-e-a-f-c = D**

Câu 47. A

Câu chủ đề nên mở đầu:

- **e** Modern urban centers are increasingly turning to IoT...

Sau đó:

- **b** đầu giai đoạn phải hiệu chỉnh cảm biến
- **c** sau khi hiệu chỉnh xong thì dữ liệu truyền lên cloud
- **a** consequently, việc tích hợp này cho phép giám sát thời gian thực
- **d** cuối cùng nêu mặt khó khăn/chính sách: despite these technological advancements...

=> **e-b-c-a-d = A**

Câu 48. C

Bài mô tả biểu đồ:

1. a mở bài
2. c overview
3. d chi tiết Country X
4. b đối chiếu Country Y
5. e kết lại với điểm nhỏ nhất ở cả hai nước

=> **a-c-d-b-e = C**

Câu 49. B

Trình tự logic:

1. d trong thập kỷ qua, người ta ngày càng công nhận giá trị học tập suốt đời
2. c vì thị trường lao động thay đổi nên nó ngày càng cần thiết
3. e sự thay đổi nhận thức này dẫn đến nhiều người học thêm
4. b các khóa học online/self-paced khiến việc đó dễ hơn
5. a tuy nhiên vẫn còn rào cản

=> **d-c-e-b-a = B**

Câu 50. A

1. b mở đầu: các nhà khoa học năm 2026 công bố đột phá
2. e cụ thể là tạo ra vật liệu mới...
3. a theo các nhà nghiên cứu, cấu trúc phân tử được thiết kế...
4. d đổi mới này có thể giải quyết khủng hoảng rác thải nhựa
5. c nếu thương mại hóa được thì sẽ thay đổi cách sản xuất/sử dụng/tái chế

=> **b-e-a-d-c = A**

Ghi nhớ nhanh các câu dễ nhầm

- **1 = B** vì speaker 1 đang phân vân, không hẳn khen khu vực.
- **3 = A** vì thích nhà mới nhưng lo đường đông xe cho con.
- **8 = A** vì Karl nói thẳng “I’m all for it.”
- **9 = B** vì Laura cho rằng nam nữ gần như không khác biệt.
- **28 = C** vì LiDAR không dùng để định tuổi hiện vật trong bài này.
- **37 = C** vì câu chèn giải thích chức năng của trend sau phần mô tả hiện tượng.

- 42 = C vì nhân mạnh trưởng thành thật sự chứ không phải diễn cho người khác xem.

TAPESCRIPT**Part 1.**

Speaker 1: People tell me I should cash in on it, sell up and move out to the country. Prices have gone up so much around here that I could get a lovely place somewhere rural. **I don't know though, it had never really occurred to me before.** I've lived half my life here and don't really see much reason for a change. But while you might say the area has gone up-market and improved, with these new bistros and shops, well it's lost something too. A lot of the character it used to have... I mean, now I don't even know my neighbours' names and they don't know mine. **So I'm not sure if I should stick around now. Moving... well, it's food for thought.**

Speaker 2: **There was a time around here that you could leave your front door open morning, noon and night.** Kids just played in the street unsupervised and only came home when it got dark or their dinner was on the table. Everybody knew everybody else and their business... so it wasn't all great... **But over the last few years, it's got worse and worse and I've no idea why, I really don't. Mrs Peters at number 36, she was mugged just last Thursday, 50 pounds and her mobile phone she lost.**

Speaker 3: **When we saw it we just fell in love with it.** The old wooden floors, the heavy oak doors, the delightful bay windows... and the garden... the garden's going to be glorious in spring. We'll have picnics, maybe even barbecues. Of course there's lots of work to be done before it's perfect, if it ever will be... But we seem to be settling in. Most of the time local shopkeepers seem to know our names now and most people say hello in the street. It's such a change from living in the city. And when the kids go back to school there's a really good one at the other end of the village. **I'll probably have to walk them there though... the high street is very busy with cars and I don't want to risk them crossing a busy road on their own.**

Speaker 4: Well, with the kids now, there's just not enough room for all of us. **We had to do it, really. Obviously, I would have liked to have stayed here, but it's for the best.** It was just impractical, really. And now we'll have a lovely place. I've lived here since I left home. I never imagined how much my life would change. Look out of the window, see that shop, that's where I bought my first suit for my first day of work, and there's the café where I met Karen, my wife. **The idea of moving was hard at first, leaving all these memories behind. Still, it's for the best and it's not like we're moving to the other side of the world.** It's only a ten-minute drive and I can pop back whenever I like.

Speaker 5: **I realise now it wasn't the right thing to do. We jumped into it too quick;** we just took one look at the cottage and the garden and we fell in love. We didn't really think about the practicalities. It all seemed so idyllic, really. Country houses with beautiful gardens, cricket on the village green, the village fete, the duck pond... it seemed like we were going back in time. But once you're used to all that, spend a year or so here... well... that's when the realities kick in. There's not really much to do. If we want to go to the cinema, it's a half-hour drive... If we want to eat in a good restaurant or see an exhibition, we have to go into town, which with traffic can take over an hour and a half. And while the kids don't mind it now, I dread to think what they'll be like when they're a bit older... there's literally nothing for teenagers to do in here. **I guess we should have given it a bit more practical thought before we dived in and moved.**

[I] We have two guests in the studio today, Karl Mann, a university research scientist and Laura Fern, a secondary school science teacher. Karl, I believe you spend part of your spare time **[6] C. introducing science to people who know little or nothing about the subject.** Tell us a little about that.

[M] Well, I believe that there are many people today who found science difficult when they were at school and this has had two effects: it closes their minds to the wonders of science and it makes them feel stupid. My aim is to introduce them to a few relatively simple ideas.

[I] Laura, as a teacher, would you agree with what Karl says about school science?

[F] Yes, to an extent, but I believe that in recent years, teachers have made science accessible to a wider range of students than was the case in the past. **[7] D. I think Karl is probably referring to older people, people who were at school in the sixties and seventies.**

[I] Is Laura right, Karl? Do the people you work with tend to be older?

[M] Yes, in general, but I meet a few people in their twenties who also seem to have a mental block as far as science is concerned.

[I] Could you describe how teaching has changed in recent years, Laura?

[F] Well, firstly, we've made the subject less theoretical. In practice, this means we do more laboratory experiments. And secondly, as far as possible, the topics

we focus on relate to the real world. So, for example, in biology, we study the effect drugs can have on the body, and in Physics we compare ways of heating buildings efficiently.

[I] Karl, how do you react when you hear that teachers are putting less emphasis on theory?

[M] **[8] A. I'm all for it. The important thing is that we show students how science is relevant to their everyday lives.** Above all, we want to avoid putting them off the subject. If they find practical science interesting, there is no reason why they shouldn't study more theoretical ideas later, for example by choosing to study science at university.

[I] Have you noticed any connection between gender and scientific understanding? I mean, traditionally, science was seen as a boys' subject. Is that still the case?

[M] I think that's still true, yes.

[F] **[9] B. Sorry, but in my experience, there is generally almost no difference between boys and girls.** In fact, in some of the classes I've taught recently, one or two girls have shown more understanding and insight than boys.

[M] That's very good news. We need more girls to take up careers in science.

[I] How do you account for this shift, Laura?

[F] I'm not sure. I'd say it's partly due to the curriculum changes I mentioned earlier, but there may also be a social explanation. In the past, girls were not encouraged to consider careers in science. They are now encouraged to regard themselves as the equals of boys in all areas - and I think that's a major reason why

more girls are studying science at university level.

[I] Can we go back to your work, Karl? What exactly do you do with your groups? I mean, how do you awaken their interest in something they've already rejected?

[M] The first thing I'd say is that my approach takes time, there's no quick fix. But importantly, unlike in Laura's situation, **[10] C. nobody forces my students to come to my classes.**