

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề thi có 04 trang)

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2026

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài 50 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Họ, tên thí sinh:

Số báo danh:

Mã đề: 1134

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 from 1 to 8.

For most undergraduates today, opening a laptop at the start of a lecture has become as automatic as sitting down. The device is no longer a tool consciously chosen; it is simply there, blinking softly, ready to absorb every word that the instructor utters. Yet researchers who study students' attention argue that this convenience comes at a price most learners are unaware that they are paying.

A recent multi-campus study tracked the in-class behaviour of nearly two thousand undergraduates across humanities and science courses. Even when students claimed to be "fully focused," eye-tracking data showed that they shifted between unrelated tabs an average of fourteen times per fifty-minute session. The students themselves were astounded when they were shown the results. Many had believed that they were absorbing every point made in class.

The findings underline an unsettling truth: digital multitasking is not just inefficient; it is invisible to those engaged in it. Cognitive scientists describe this as "the illusion of competence" – the false sense that because information has passed beneath one's eyes, it has been understood and stored. Tests administered a week after the lectures consistently revealed otherwise, with laptop-using students recalling roughly a third less than those taking handwritten notes.

Things go from bad to worse when we take into account the fact that the very tools that distract students are also genuinely essential for some forms of academic work. Annotating digital texts, accessing research databases and recording lectures all benefit from screen-based learning. The crucial question for tertiary institutions, then, is not to get rid of devices altogether but to teach students when and how to set them aside. Until that skill is cultivated, the lecture hall may continue to function less as a place of collective inquiry and more as a quiet place of solitary screens.

(Adapted from <https://vanderbilthustler.com>)

Question 1. In paragraph 1, the writer is _____.

- A. warning against a common habit among students
- B. questioning the real worth of costly laptops
- C. arguing in favour of undergraduates' use of laptops
- D. contrasting different methods of notetaking

Question 2. The word tracked in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. examined
- B. represented
- C. controlled
- D. copied

Question 3. The word astounded in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. brave
- B. honest
- C. calm
- D. anxious

Question 4. The word those in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. tests
- B. scientists
- C. lectures
- D. students

Question 5. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. It is the digital devices used for certain complicated academic tasks at university that are distracting students from more important assignments.
- B. Some academic work at university requires students' genuine concentration, which has become a complicated matter with bad-quality digital tools.
- C. Not only certain academic assignments at university but also the digital tools useful for these tasks are causing complicated problems for students.
- D. What complicates matters is that digital devices necessary for completing some university work can interfere with students' concentration.

Question 6. Which of the following statements would the writer **NOT** agree with?

- A. Those switching between tasks on digital devices are aware of its adverse impacts on productivity.
- B. University students' use of laptops in classrooms has become a practice performed unconsciously.
- C. Students have become more isolated in lecture halls because of the widespread use of laptops.
- D. Providing students with guidance for proper use of laptops is better than imposing a blanket ban.

Question 7. In which paragraph does the writer mention a mismatch between self-report and scientific findings?

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

Question 8. In which paragraph does the writer provide examples for a general term?

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

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 from 9 to 18.

It is important to stress that environmental services have costs, even when they are produced without any human input. All costs ought to be measured as opportunity costs. The opportunity cost for environmental services

is the net benefit **forgone** because the resources providing the service can no longer be used in the next most beneficial way. Resources are not free if they can be put to alternative uses.

Consider a stretch of river that can be used either for white-water canoeing or for electric power generation. Because the dam that generates the power would flood the rapids, the two uses are incompatible. The opportunity cost of saving the river for white-water canoeing is the net benefit taken out – after accounting for the cost of generation and distribution – for electricity. Conversely, the opportunity cost of building the dam is everything the unspoiled river would have produced: the recreation, the wildlife, the scenery, and whatever value future generations might place upon experiencing the rapids themselves.

This insight has far-reaching implications for development policy. [I] Many decisions that appear at first to be costless choices in favour of growth turn out, on closer inspection, to be choices against something else. [II] Cutting down a forest for cropland is not free; it is paid for in carbon storage, biodiversity, and the regulating services the forest performed silently. [III] Diverting a river to irrigate fields is not free; the price is whatever the river was doing before the diversion. [IV] Even leaving land untouched is not free, for the income that intensive use might have generated is traded off as well.

Economic development, in this view, is never simply a question of whether a project yields a positive return. It is a question of whether the return exceeds the value of what must be relinquished. Policies that recognise this – by attaching prices to scarce environmental services, or by requiring decision-makers to weigh both sides of the account – do not stand against development. **They** insist that the development chosen be worth what it truly costs. The danger lies not in counting too much, but in counting too little.

(Adapted from *Environmental Economics and Policy*)

Question 9. The word **forgone** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. given up B. ended up C. made up D. filled up

Question 10. According to paragraph 1, the costs of environmental services are _____.

- A. calculated based on the direct financial input provided for natural resources
B. present whether or not human effort is involved in creating these services
C. insignificant as these services require almost no human labour to produce
D. determined by the market value of the natural resources themselves

Question 11. Which of the following is **NOT** implied in paragraph 2?

- A. Recreational activities and power generation impose equal environmental burdens on the river.
B. The intrinsic value attached to the river may extend beyond its potential use for hydroelectric generation.
C. The opportunity cost of the dam construction includes intangible benefits that are sacrificed.
D. Hydroelectric generation and white-water canoeing cannot coexist on the same stretch of river.

Question 12. Where in paragraph 3 does the following sentence best fit?

Such hidden costs become apparent only when one pauses to consider what nature was quietly doing on its own.

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

Question 13. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

- A. Long-term ecological balance usually takes precedence over immediate financial gain.
B. Policymakers should take the management of natural resources into consideration.
C. Initiatives that are perceived as harmless may actually involve underlying sacrifices.
D. Economic growth schemes should be halted once ecological disruption is detected.

Question 14. The word **They** in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. policies B. prices C. sides D. services

Question 15. What conclusion can be drawn from paragraph 4?

- A. Deducting the hidden costs is obligatory after a project claims to have a positive return.
B. Damage caused by intentional ignorance regarding environmental costs is permanent.
C. Considering opportunity costs ensures that development is truly justified.
D. Regulations pricing natural resources are inherently harmful to growth.

Question 16. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. The true value of a project is measured not merely by its economic benefits.
B. Preserving land in its natural state is economically sound as it consumes no resources.
C. Financial gain is the primary criterion for evaluating development projects.
D. Opportunity costs are determined by the going rate for environmental services.

Question 17. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The benefits of industrial development generally exceed the value of preserved environmental services.
B. Policies that price environmental services are intended to restrict the scope of economic development.
C. The net gains produced by development projects overlooking opportunity costs tend to be overestimated.
D. Projects are forced to compensate for the economic losses in return for environmental preservation.

Question 18. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Natural Preservation: Ushering in a New Era B. Environmental Policies in the Firing Line
C. Economic Development on the Line D. Development: Factoring in Sacrifices

Read the following leaflet 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 from 19 to 24.

GREEN HANDS, CLEAN LAND

The theme for Green Week 2026, "Green Hands, Clean Land", puts (19) _____ on the role of our community in protecting the environment. For several decades, climate change has had direct effects on our daily life. (20) _____, unless action is taken, we will face food insecurity, water shortages, and higher energy prices.

Since 2018, our annual campaigns have been coming up (21) _____. This year, we are planning two activities: clean-up and tree-planting. Participation in (22) _____ activity is open to all residents. Completed forms (23) _____ be submitted by 30 June.

It is time to make a big difference to our surroundings. The harder we try, (24) _____ our future will be! Apply now!

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Question 19. | A. influence | B. example | C. intention | D. emphasis |
| Question 20. | A. Therefore | B. However | C. Finally | D. Instead |
| Question 21. | A. roses | B. gold | C. sky | D. goods |
| Question 22. | A. both | B. neither | C. other | D. either |
| Question 23. | A. ought | B. should | C. should not | D. ought not |
| Question 24. | A. the greener | B. greener | C. the greenest | D. greenest |

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a cohesive and coherent exchange or text in each of the following questions from 25 to 29.

Question 25. Dear Mr Tran,

- To accept this scholarship, please sign the attached agreement and submit it before 15 July.
- Your performance during the selection process reflects dedication and potential.
- The grant covers full tuition for the programme and a monthly allowance of \$500.
- It is our great pleasure to inform you that you have been selected as a recipient of the Pinnacle Scholarship for the 2026-2027 academic year.
- Should you have questions regarding the terms or conditions, please contact our admissions office.

Yours sincerely,

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

Question 26.

- Celine: Why do you say so?
- Celine: I've been considering taking a gap year. What's your view?
- Celine: Thanks. I'll think about it.
- Steward: The thing is, your studies won't be interrupted.
- Steward: If I were you, I would go to university right after graduating from high school.

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

Question 27.

- Customer: Here you are. Thanks for your help.
- Customer: I've booked an online ticket for the concert this weekend, but haven't got the confirmation email.
- Assistant: Please show me the receipt and I'll check it immediately.

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

Question 28.

- Early data from the first quarter revealed a fifteen percent reduction in peak-hour delays and noticeably cleaner air across central wards.
- Motorists entering the central zone had to pay a fee, with the generated revenue allocated for cycle lanes and bus routes.
- Years of unchecked expansion of private vehicle ownership had rendered the commute in Stoneville the slowest in the region.
- The encouraging outcomes suggested that the scheme would be expanded to other districts.
- The city authorities implemented a simple yet controversial intervention: charging a congestion fee.

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

Question 29.

- The convenience, however, carries inherent risks because every connected device is a potential entry point for hackers to steal sensitive data.
- Smart homes have become essential features of modern life, transforming how individuals manage their domestic environments efficiently.
- The integrated systems offer convenience, such as turning off the oven from afar or locking doors with a single smartphone tap.
- Anyone investing in smart hardware should carefully weigh the appeal of automation against the time and care required to keep a home network secure.
- A poorly updated router or a default password left unchanged has, in several recent reported cases, allowed strangers to listen in on private family conversations.

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

Read the following 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 from 30 to 34.

Among the many paradoxes surrounding money, one deserves particular attention: the wealth that truly counts is precisely the wealth you cannot observe. When a sleek Lamborghini glides past, it is normal (30) _____. Closer inspection often tells a different story. A large number of those who drive luxury vehicles are, in fact, only modest earners (31) _____ to the privilege of being seen in such a car. It is uncertain to say whether someone driving a car worth one hundred thousand pounds is affluent. Yet the certain thing is that they have one hundred thousand pounds less than they did before they got the car, or one hundred thousand pounds more in debt. (32) _____.

We tend to judge wealth by what we see as visible details are the only evidence we have access to. Nobody walks around displaying a printout of their savings, (33) _____ – handbags, holiday villas, posts on social networks – to decide who is prospering. Contemporary marketing has fed this habit, packaging the illusion of success as a saleable product. (34) _____. It hides in the upgrade declined, the jewellery left in the display case, the watch never bought, the wardrobe never expanded and the business-class seat politely waved away.

In short, wealth is whatever money has not yet been swapped for tangible goods. That is why distinguishing wealthy from rich deserves careful thought; mistaking one for the other has quietly ruined many a budget.

(Adapted from *Psychology of Money*)

Question 30.

- A. for concluding that the person must be doing well behind the wheel
- B. a good conclusion about the wheel behind which the person must sit
- C. a good conclusion about whoever sits behind the wheel must be
- D. to conclude that whoever sits behind the wheel must be doing well

Question 31.

- A. a disproportionate share of whose monthly pay is committed
- B. who are committed to sharing their monthly pay disproportionately
- C. whose monthly pay is disproportionately committed to sharing
- D. who have committed a disproportionate share of their monthly pay

Question 32.

- A. Beyond your knowledge, that is nothing
- B. Beyond that, you know nothing at all
- C. You know that it is beyond nothing at all
- D. Beyond that, nothing is unknown to you

Question 33.

- A. so we instead rely on their outward appearances
- B. instead they rely on the appearances on the outside
- C. yet they appear reliable on the outside instead
- D. instead of their reliable outward appearances

Question 34.

- A. Real wealth itself, in reality, is advertised to refuse to be authentic
- B. Authentic advertisements are, therefore, the refusal of real wealth itself
- C. However, the reality is that authentic wealth refuses to advertise itself
- D. Indeed, wealth in reality is advertised as the refusal of authenticity itself

Read the following flyer 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 from 35 to 40.

LET'S WARM THEIR HEARTS!

In many remote regions, children face the harsh cold, which affects their health and education. Your kindness can warm their hearts. Let's work together to give them a better winter. Our project includes:

- **Collection:** Please (35) _____ out your old winter clothes by size and ensure that the items are dry and in good (36) _____. You can drop them off at our collection points. This helps us organise the donations faster.
- **Cleaning:** We will have all donations (37) _____ to ensure that they are fresh. We use eco-friendly detergents to (38) _____ the sensitive skin of the children.
- **Distribution:** We (39) _____ with local schools to distribute the clothes directly to the students in need. If everyone (40) _____ a hand, we will help thousands of children stay warm this winter.

Your small act of kindness will create a big change!

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| Question 35. | A. turn | B. sort | C. catch | D. fill |
| Question 36. | A. relation | B. position | C. situation | D. condition |
| Question 37. | A. washing | B. washed | C. wash | D. being washed |
| Question 38. | A. provide | B. promote | C. produce | D. protect |
| Question 39. | A. cooperative | B. cooperate | C. cooperation | D. cooperatively |
| Question 40. | A. give | B. gives | C. gave | D. have given |

----- **THE END** -----

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu;
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

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

LỜI GIẢI THAM KHẢO

Câu 1. Chọn A

Tác giả đang **cảnh báo về thói quen phổ biến của sinh viên**: mở laptop trong giờ học một cách tự động. Đoạn 1 nói việc này “comes at a price”, tức là có cái giá phải trả.

A đúng: warning against a common habit among students.

Câu 2. Chọn A

Từ **tracked** nghĩa là **theo dõi, quan sát, kiểm tra** hành vi của sinh viên.

A. examined = kiểm tra, xem xét → gần nghĩa nhất.

Câu 3. Chọn C

Astounded nghĩa là **kinh ngạc, sửng sốt**.

Từ trái nghĩa gần nhất là:

C. calm = bình tĩnh.

Câu 4. Chọn D

Câu trong bài: laptop-using students recalling roughly a third less than **those** taking handwritten notes.

Those chỉ những người ghi chú bằng tay, tức là **students**.

D đúng.

Câu 5. Chọn D

Câu gạch chân nói rằng: vấn đề trở nên phức tạp hơn vì chính những công cụ gây mất tập trung lại cũng cần thiết cho một số công việc học thuật.

D diễn đạt đúng ý: các thiết bị số cần thiết cho một số việc học ở đại học nhưng cũng có thể làm ảnh hưởng đến sự tập trung của sinh viên.

Câu 6. Chọn A

Câu hỏi hỏi ý mà tác giả **KHÔNG** đồng ý.

Bài nói sinh viên **không nhận ra** việc đa nhiệm trên thiết bị số gây hại. Đoạn 3 có ý: digital multitasking is invisible to those engaged in it.

A nói người chuyển đổi giữa các nhiệm vụ **nhận thức được** tác động xấu. Ý này trái với bài.

Câu 7. Chọn B

Đoạn 2 có sự mâu thuẫn giữa sinh viên tự báo cáo và kết quả khoa học:

- Sinh viên nói mình “fully focused”.
- Dữ liệu eye-tracking cho thấy họ chuyển tab rất nhiều lần.

Vì vậy chọn B. Paragraph 2.

Câu 8. Chọn A

Đoạn 4 đưa ra các ví dụ cho việc thiết bị số vẫn cần thiết trong học tập:

- Annotating digital texts
- Accessing research databases
- Recording lectures

Vì vậy chọn A. Paragraph 4.

Passage 2**Câu 9. Chọn A**

Forgone nghĩa là **bị từ bỏ, bị hi sinh**.

A. given up = từ bỏ → đúng.

Câu 10. Chọn B

Đoạn 1 nói dịch vụ môi trường vẫn có chi phí **ngay cả khi chúng được tạo ra mà không có sự can thiệp của con người**.

B đúng: chi phí tồn tại dù có hay không có công sức con người.

Câu 11. Chọn A

Đoạn 2 nói thủy điện và chèo thuyền không thể cùng tồn tại trên một đoạn sông. Xây đập sẽ làm mất đi giá trị giải trí, cảnh quan, động vật hoang dã,...

Nhưng bài **không nói** hai hoạt động này gây gánh nặng môi trường ngang nhau.

A là ý không được suy ra.

Câu 12. Chọn D

Câu cần chèn:

“Such hidden costs become apparent only when one pauses to consider what nature was quietly doing on its own.”

Câu này phù hợp sau vị trí [II], vì trước đó bài nói nhiều quyết định tưởng như không mất phí nhưng thật ra là đánh đổi với thứ khác. Sau đó câu được chèn sẽ giới thiệu “hidden costs”, rồi các ví dụ phía sau như chặt rừng, chuyển dòng sông sẽ làm rõ ý này.

D đúng.

Câu 13. Chọn C

Đoạn 3 nói nhiều quyết định tưởng như vô hại hoặc không mất phí thật ra đều có sự đánh đổi:

- Chặt rừng mất carbon storage, biodiversity,...
- Chuyển dòng sông mất những giá trị trước đó của dòng sông.
- Giữ đất nguyên trạng cũng mất thu nhập tiềm năng.

C đúng: những sáng kiến tưởng như không hại gì vẫn có thể chứa các hi sinh tiềm ẩn.

Câu 14. Chọn A

Câu trong bài:

“Policies that recognise this ... do not stand against development. They insist that...”

They chỉ **Policies**.

A đúng.

Câu 15. Chọn C

Đoạn 4 nói phát triển kinh tế không chỉ xét dự án có lợi nhuận dương hay không, mà phải xét lợi nhuận đó có vượt quá giá trị bị từ bỏ không.

C đúng: xét chi phí cơ hội giúp đảm bảo sự phát triển là thật sự chính đáng.

Câu 16. Chọn A

Bài nhấn mạnh giá trị thật của một dự án không chỉ đo bằng lợi ích kinh tế trực tiếp, mà còn phải tính những gì bị hi sinh.

A đúng.

Câu 17. Chọn C

Nếu dự án phát triển bỏ qua chi phí cơ hội, lợi ích ròng của nó có thể bị đánh giá quá cao.

C đúng: net gains bị overestimated.

Câu 18. Chọn D

Toàn bài nói về phát triển kinh tế phải tính đến những thứ bị đánh đổi, bị hi sinh.

D. Development: Factoring in Sacrifices = Phát triển: tính đến những hi sinh.

Đây là nhan đề sát nhất.

Leaflet: Green Hands, Clean Land

Câu 19. Chọn D

Cụm đúng: **put emphasis on something** = nhấn mạnh vào điều gì.

D. emphasis đúng.

Câu 20. Chọn A

Trước đó nói biến đổi khí hậu đã ảnh hưởng trực tiếp đến đời sống. Sau đó nói nếu không hành động sẽ gặp nhiều hậu quả.

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

A đúng.

Câu 21. Chọn A

Cụm thành ngữ: **come up roses** = thành công tốt đẹp.

A. roses đúng.

Câu 22. Chọn D

Có hai hoạt động: clean-up và tree-planting.

“Participation in either activity is open to all residents” = Việc tham gia vào bất cứ hoạt động nào trong hai hoạt động đều mở cho mọi cư dân.

D. either đúng.

Câu 23. Chọn B

Câu mang nghĩa yêu cầu/khuyến nghị:

Completed forms **should** be submitted by 30 June.

B đúng.

Câu 24. Chọn A

Cấu trúc so sánh kép:

The + so sánh hơn ..., the + so sánh hơn ...

The harder we try, **the greener** our future will be.

A đúng.

Sắp xếp câu**Câu 25. Chọn B**

Thứ tự hợp lí của thư học bổng:

- d. Thông báo được nhận học bổng.
- b. Khen thành tích trong quá trình tuyển chọn.
- c. Nói học bổng bao gồm những gì.
- a. Hướng dẫn cách chấp nhận học bổng.
- e. Nếu có câu hỏi thì liên hệ văn phòng tuyển sinh.

Vậy thứ tự: **d – b – c – a – e**.

Câu 26. Chọn A

Đoạn hội thoại hợp lí:

- b. Celine nêu ý định gap year và hỏi ý kiến.
- e. Steward khuyên nên vào đại học ngay sau khi tốt nghiệp.
- a. Celine hỏi vì sao.
- d. Steward giải thích việc học sẽ không bị gián đoạn.
- c. Celine cảm ơn và sẽ suy nghĩ.

Vậy chọn A.

Câu 27. Chọn C

Thứ tự hợp lí:

- b. Khách nói đã đặt vé online nhưng chưa nhận email xác nhận.
- c. Nhân viên yêu cầu xem biên lai để kiểm tra.
- a. Khách đưa biên lai và cảm ơn.

Vậy chọn C: **b – c – a**.

Câu 28. Chọn C

Thứ tự đoạn văn hợp lí:

- c. Nêu bối cảnh: xe cá nhân tăng làm việc đi lại ở Stoneville chậm nhất vùng.
- e. Chính quyền áp dụng phí ùn tắc.
- b. Giải thích cách thực hiện: người lái xe vào trung tâm phải trả phí.
- a. Kết quả ban đầu: giảm 15% chậm trễ, không khí sạch hơn.
- d. Kết quả tốt nên có thể mở rộng.

Vậy chọn C: **c – e – b – a – d**.

Câu 29. Chọn D

Thứ tự hợp lí:

- b. Giới thiệu smart homes.
- c. Nêu sự tiện lợi của hệ thống tích hợp.

- a. Chuyển ý bằng however: sự tiện lợi có rủi ro.
- e. Đưa ví dụ về rủi ro bảo mật.
- d. Kết luận/khuyên người dùng cân nhắc giữa tự động hóa và an toàn mạng.

Vậy chọn D: **b – c – a – e – d.**

Passage: Psychology of Money

Câu 30. Chọn D

Câu trúc đúng:

It is normal **to conclude that** whoever sits behind the wheel must be doing well.

D đúng.

Câu 31. Chọn D

Câu cần nghĩa: nhiều người lái xe sang thực ra chỉ là người thu nhập khiêm tốn, **đã dành một phần không tương xứng lớn trong thu nhập hằng tháng** để được xuất hiện trong chiếc xe đó.

D đúng:

who have committed a disproportionate share of their monthly pay...

Câu 32. Chọn B

Sau khi thấy một người lái xe đắt tiền, điều chắc chắn chỉ là họ đã mất khoản tiền đó hoặc nợ thêm khoản đó. Ngoài điều ấy ra, ta không biết gì thêm.

B. Beyond that, you know nothing at all.

Câu 33. Chọn A

Câu trước nói không ai đi khoe bản in khoản tiết kiệm của mình. Vì vậy ta phải dựa vào vẻ bề ngoài để phán đoán ai giàu.

A đúng: so we instead rely on their outward appearances.

Câu 34. Chọn C

Đoạn này nói của cải thật thường không phô trương. Nó nằm ở những món đồ không mua, chuyển đi không nâng hạng, đồng hồ không mua,...

C đúng: However, the reality is that authentic wealth refuses to advertise itself.

Flyer: Let's Warm Their Hearts!

Câu 35. Chọn B

Cụm đúng: **sort out** = phân loại, sắp xếp.

Please sort out your old winter clothes by size.

B đúng.

Câu 36. Chọn D

Cụm đúng: **in good condition** = trong tình trạng tốt.

D đúng.

Câu 37. Chọn B

Cấu trúc sai khiến:

have + object + V3/V-ed

We will have all donations **washed**.

B đúng.

Câu 38. Chọn D

Dùng bột giặt thân thiện môi trường để **bảo vệ** làn da nhạy cảm của trẻ em.

D. protect đúng.

Câu 39. Chọn B

Sau chủ ngữ “We” cần động từ chính.

We **cooperate** with local schools...

B đúng.

Câu 40. Chọn B

Câu điều kiện loại 1:

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

“Everyone” là chủ ngữ số ít nên động từ thêm **s**:

If everyone **gives** a hand,...

B đúng.