

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
TỈNH ĐỒNG THÁP
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề thi có 06 trang)

uigeli.xyz
KỶ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2026
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH
Thời gian làm bài 50 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Họ và tên: Số báo danh: Mã đề 1128

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.

The shift towards the flipped classroom model is gaining momentum, and modern technology acts as a powerful catalyst for this ongoing transformation. Advanced technologies such as video hosting, interactive quizzes, and data analytics are used to optimise learning practices. Additionally, the collected real-time data on student engagement enables teachers to **accelerate** the feedback process that maximises comprehension while minimising passive listening in class.

Video lectures allow students to learn new concepts at home and create customised study paces. This ensures that reliance on traditional one-size-fits-all teaching is significantly reduced. By avoiding long in-class lectures, schools can cut down on student boredom. Smart learning management systems provide real-time progress stats, so teachers do not have to guess who is struggling. This, therefore, helps **mitigate** academic failure and save valuable class time for every student involved.

Technology also plays a vital role in optimising group activities for collaborative education. Specialised platforms report participation hour by hour, and algorithms predict which topics will need review for the week ahead. Automated groupings adjust to the students' skill levels exactly how **they** need to and pause when a concept is fully mastered. This cuts frustration and protects vulnerable learners. **In overcrowded public schools, such innovations make personalized learning highly viable.**

The digital trail does not stop at the classroom door. Cloud platforms let teachers, parents, and administrators input behavioral notes the moment they change, while secure databases freeze each entry so everyone can trust the records. Analytic tools combine seasons of records to forecast graduation rates, spot curriculum weaknesses, and mark points for necessary intervention.

Question 1. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 2 as a benefit of video lectures?

- A. cutting down on student boredom B. mitigating rates of academic failure
C. increasing reliance on traditional teaching D. helping to save valuable class time

Question 2. The word **accelerate** in paragraph 1 can be best replaced by _____.

- A. put off B. halt C. speed up D. hinder

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

- A. reduce B. monitor C. worsen D. limit

Question 4. The word **they** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. levels B. topics C. platforms D. groupings

Question 5. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. In places with a lack of students, personalized learning projects are highly feasible and economically sound.
B. Public schools with too many students find personalized education practical thanks to these advancements.
C. Educational projects in public schools are impossible due to the high costs of personalized learning.
D. Overcrowded schools are the least likely to enjoy the educational benefits of these new innovations.

Question 6. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to paragraph 4?

- A. Analytic tools combine records to successfully forecast graduation rates.
B. Cloud platforms allow administrators to accurately predict the school's weather.
C. The digital trail stops completely once the students leave the physical classroom.
D. Parents tend to find the behavioral entries frozen by secure database untrustworthy.

Question 7. Which paragraph mentions learning new academic concepts at home?

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

Question 8. Which paragraph mentions predicting academic topics that will need review?

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

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 9 to 13.

Question 9.

- a. **Anna:** Exactly, that's why I want to master the basics before graduating.
- b. **Anna:** I'm thinking of taking a Mandarin course this summer.
- c. **Mark:** That's a great idea! Chinese is very useful for business nowadays.

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

Question 10.

- a. **Mary:** That's a challenge, which is why education must accompany the ban.
- b. **Peter:** Do you think banning plastic bags is truly effective?
- c. **Peter:** But what if people just buy thicker plastic bags instead?
- d. **Mary:** Absolutely. It forces people to bring reusable bags when shopping.
- e. **Peter:** I agree. People need to understand the environmental impact first.
- f. **Mary:** Exactly. Once they realize the harm, the transition will be much smoother.

A. b – c – d – a – e – f B. b – d – c – a – e – f C. c – a – b – d – f – e D. d – b – c – e – a – f

Question 11.

Dear Sir/Madam,

- a. Furthermore, when I contacted your customer service, the representative was entirely unhelpful and rude.
- b. I therefore request a full refund or a replacement of the defective product immediately.
- c. I am writing to express my dissatisfaction with the smartphone I purchased from your store last week.
- d. I look forward to your prompt response to resolve this issue.
- e. Despite following the manual carefully, the device constantly overheats and shuts down after 10 minutes of use.

Yours faithfully,

Jane Doe

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

Question 12.

- a. One of the most noticeable impacts is in customer service, where automated chatbots handle inquiries 24/7.
- b. Artificial Intelligence has rapidly integrated into our daily lives, transforming various industries.
- c. Many factory workers fear that smart robots will soon replace their manual roles.
- d. Striking a balance between technological advancement and ethical regulation is highly essential.
- e. This widespread adoption also raises significant concerns about data privacy and job displacement.

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

Question 13.

- a. Recent studies have shown that remote workers often complete tasks more efficiently.
- b. The transition to remote work has dramatically reshaped the modern corporate landscape.
- c. Many companies harbored deep reservations, fearing a significant drop in employee productivity.
- d. A flexible hybrid model has become the new standard for many businesses globally.
- e. This increased efficiency is largely attributed to the elimination of stressful daily commutes.
- f. Working from home allows individuals to design a personalized, distraction-free workspace.

A. b – c – a – e – f – d B. b – c – e – a – f – d C. c – b – a – f – e – d D. b – a – c – e – d – f

Read the following announcement 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 14 to 19.

High School Innovation Fair 2026 – Celebrating Student Creativity

Taking place on May 20th at the Main Hall, the Annual Innovation Fair will showcase over 200 unique items (14) _____ are crafted entirely by our talented students. Visitors will explore diverse booths, witnessing handmade crafts, robotics, and upcycled fashion. The event will also feature live coding demonstrations (15) _____ by the IT club, offering a deeper understanding of practical tech skills. This fair is a golden opportunity for parents, teachers, and peers to discover hidden talents and (16) _____ our

creative youth. A large (17) _____ of student inventors will be there to share their inspiring journeys. Don't miss this incredible chance to show your (18) _____ and boost our students' (19) _____!

For more information, visit our school website at <https://hsinnovation.edu.vn>

- Question 14.** A. whom B. whose C. which D. who
Question 15. A. are led B. lead C. led D. leading
Question 16. A. pick up B. cheer on C. make for D. set out
Question 17. A. amount B. range C. deal D. number
Question 18. A. appreciatively B. appreciate C. appreciation D. appreciative
Question 19. A. reputation B. confidence C. prospect D. determination

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 20 to 24.

Living a minimalist lifestyle is no longer just a passing trend; it is a conscious choice for many seeking clarities. The process of deciding what to keep and what to discard is inevitably complex, and individual personality traits will determine the eventual decision. Today, an increasing number of young adults are sorting through their possessions, (20) _____. Other individuals with a strong attachment to physical objects (21) _____, in order to preserve personal memories rather than throwing things away.

Many minimalists strictly engage in a "one-in, one-out" rule, in which they donate an old item whenever they buy a new one. (22) _____. Also, some people who prefer digital simplicity may opt for deleting unused apps and clearing their email inboxes daily.

Finally, some individuals will simply adopt minimalism to save money. (23) _____. It is a highly practical strategy that allows them to cut unnecessary expenses while maintaining a sense of freedom. (24) _____, where extreme frugality and the pressure to own absolutely nothing must be managed carefully.

Question 20.

- A. those with similarities to other possessions will be evaluated and kept carefully
 B. every one of them undergoes evaluations and is kept only if adding value
 C. each of which is evaluated and kept only if it adds value
 D. when it is similarly evaluated and kept only if it adds value

Question 21.

- A. will deliberately hold onto a large number of items
 B. can be deliberate to hold onto a large number of items
 C. to be deliberate to hold onto a large number of items
 D. being deliberately held onto a large number of items

Question 22.

- A. This is a common practice among physical minimalists, for example
 B. By contrast, a minimalist-physical practice is seen among common people
 C. This is a common example of minimalists with loyalty to a physical practice
 D. Common minimalists, by contrast, are a practice among physical people

Question 23.

- A. It doesn't matter whether people are unknown, it is typical of professionals to earn little
 B. While this is more typical of people earning little, it is by no means unknown among wealthy professionals
 C. The people earn little, which means they are better known and more favoured by typical wealthy professionals
 D. In the meantime, people earning little are known to be professionals typically favoured by many

Question 24.

- A. Taken to the extreme, can this intentional lifestyle turn into a psychological trap
 B. If this intentional lifestyle takes to the extreme, it can turn into a psychological trap
 C. Should this intentional lifestyle be taken to the extreme, it can turn into a psychological trap
 D. Were this intentional lifestyle taken to the extreme, it can turn into a psychological trap

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 25 to 34.

We seem to be entering a boom era for the “15-minute city” - the tactic of redesigning urban areas to prioritize pedestrians over cars. Picture running a traditional sprawling metropolis: meaningful traffic reduction would demand painful negotiations, huge infrastructure budgets, and a full redesign of the transit model. Adopting a “bike-friendly” label for a few downtown streets is far easier, buying time while overall car dependency remains untouched.

Citizens meet this urban planning sleight of hand everywhere. Mayors sell “green” avenues, councils boast about “pedestrian zones”, and basic painted bike lanes are re-labelled as revolutionary mobility networks. Political spin is old, yet today it is **manipulated** to overstate the actual livability of these neighborhoods. Urban influencers and glossy architectural magazines amplify these claims, broadcasting the narrative far beyond traditional town hall meetings.

The concept of localized living emerged decades ago, but hastily rebranding cities has exploded only recently. Intensifying public anxiety over gridlock traffic and air pollution has placed city planners under sharp scrutiny; many politicians therefore choose eye-catching PR over the tougher route of overhauling zoning laws, expanding public transit, and restricting private vehicles. **This political maneuver** allows them to appease voters while enforcement still lags behind municipal marketing ingenuity. **Exhausted commuters, eager for a shorter trip to work, frequently applaud these surface-level initiatives, reinforcing the cycle.**

Why does this matter? Over-hyped urban projects and car-centric planning share a core objective to postpone the deep systemic reforms claimed by mobility experts as urgent in this decade. [I] Traditional highway expansion had obvious flaws that the public could easily recognize and criticize. [II] Unregulated “smart” urbanism misleads citizens into believing the traffic problem is instantly solved by simple painted lines. [III] This illusion thereby erodes advocacy for genuine infrastructure investment. [IV] In effect, it acts as a soothing lullaby, guiding society away from active commuting while fostering a false sense of progress. Exposing the facade - and insisting on comprehensive, accessible transit networks - is essential if rhetoric is to give way to real mobility.

Question 25. According to paragraph 1, adopting a “bike-friendly” label rather than a full transit redesign will _____.

- A. cause severe traffic accidents in the downtown streets immediately
- B. bring about a complete halt in urban infrastructural development
- C. lead to delays without changing the overall dependency on cars
- D. involve spending huge amounts of money on pedestrian bridges

Question 26. The word **manipulated** in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

- A. hastily produced
- B. purposely adjusted
- C. randomly deployed
- D. legally regulated

Question 27. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2?

- A. Commercials for organic food and sustainable cars are highly prevalent on town hall meetings.
- B. Urban influencers have absolutely no role in the dissemination of deceptive city planning claims.
- C. Eco-friendly buzzwords dominate urban marketing, with their reach amplified by influencers.
- D. The stories about traditional highways reach a wider audience due to architectural magazines.

Question 28. What causes politicians to adopt eye-catching urban PR?

- A. Growing public support for the mass production of private vehicles
- B. A lack of public interest in using modern public transportation
- C. Intensifying public anxiety over gridlock traffic and air pollution
- D. Public belief that expanding public transit is completely unnecessary

Question 29. What challenge do regulators face in monitoring urban-claims made by cities?

- A. A lack of clear terminology to define what a pedestrian zone is
- B. Insufficient commuter support for the construction industry
- C. Enforcement that falls behind municipal marketing ingenuity
- D. Conflicting zoning laws in different metropolitan areas

Question 30. The phrase **This political maneuver** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. expanding public transit
- B. choosing eye-catching PR
- C. overhauling zoning laws
- D. restricting private vehicles

Question 31. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. Tired workers, desiring quicker commutes, often support these superficial projects, which only helps to sustain this repetitive pattern.
- B. The repetitive cycle of long commutes is finally broken when exhausted workers applaud new urban initiatives.
- C. Commuters are so exhausted by these surface-level initiatives that they actively protest the cycle of urban planning.
- D. Exhausted travelers are strictly required to take shorter routes to work in order to support local surface-level initiatives.

Question 32. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Mobility experts generally support smart urban projects as a necessary transition before deep systemic reforms.
- B. The concept of the “15-minute city” is entirely responsible for the increasing public anxiety over gridlock traffic.
- C. The decrease in public pressure, caused by superficial urban projects, allows authorities to safely avoid implementing costly transit reforms.
- D. The obvious flaws of traditional highway expansions make them a more deceptive strategy than smart urbanism.

Question 33. Where in the passage does the following sentence best fit?

The new trend of relying on superficial mobility labels, unfortunately, is arguably much more insidious.

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

Question 34. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. Citizens are completely losing interest in pedestrian zones and increasingly preferring traditional highway expansions.
- B. High-end architects follow the trend of the 15-minute city to increase property prices while quietly going bankrupt.
- C. The municipal government has successfully cured gridlock traffic thanks to advanced urban algorithms and bike lanes.
- D. Urban areas use eco-friendly transit rhetoric to mask ongoing car dependency, misleading citizens and delaying real infrastructure reforms.

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 35 to 40.

How to Maintain a Healthy Diet?

If you are struggling to eat healthily and want to improve your lifestyle, here are several tips to help you keep your eating habits (35) _____ track.

- Track your daily meals using a mobile health app (36) _____ a simple food diary.
- Take every chance to consume (37) _____ instead of heavily processed snacks.
- Share your health goals with (38) _____ family members so they can support you.
- Try to reduce your (39) _____ of sugary drinks and fast food for at least one month.

Remember that eating a well-balanced diet pays (40) _____ in ensuring your long-term well-being.

Question 35. A. under B. on C. at D. in

Question 36. A. but B. so C. or D. nor

Question 37.

- A. green delicious fresh vegetables
- B. delicious green fresh vegetables
- C. fresh delicious green vegetables
- D. delicious fresh green vegetables

Question 38. A. another B. the others C. others D. other

Question 39. A. uptake B. intake C. input D. outcome

Question 40. A. earnings B. dividends C. profits D. revenues

----- HẾT -----

- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu;

- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

ĐÁP ÁN THAM KHẢO

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

LỜI GIẢI THAM KHẢO

Câu 1. Đáp án C

Câu hỏi hỏi ý **không được nhắc đến** ở đoạn 2.

Đoạn 2 có các ý:

- giảm sự phụ thuộc vào cách dạy truyền thống một kiểu cho tất cả;
- giảm sự nhàm chán của học sinh;
- giúp giảm thất bại học tập;
- tiết kiệm thời gian trên lớp.

Phương án C nói: **increasing reliance on traditional teaching** — tăng sự phụ thuộc vào dạy học truyền thống. Ý này trái với đoạn văn.

→ Chọn C.

Câu 2. Đáp án C

accelerate = làm nhanh hơn, thúc đẩy.

- put off: trì hoãn
- halt: dừng lại
- speed up: tăng tốc
- hinder: cản trở

→ Chọn C. **speed up**.

Câu 3. Đáp án C

mitigate = giảm nhẹ, làm bớt nghiêm trọng.

Từ trái nghĩa là **worsen** = làm tệ hơn.

→ Chọn C.

Câu 4. Đáp án D

Câu trong đoạn 3:

Automated groupings adjust to the students' skill levels exactly how they need to and pause when a concept is fully mastered.

Từ **they** chỉ về chủ ngữ phía trước là **Automated groupings**.

→ Chọn **D. groupings**.

Câu 5. Đáp án B

Câu gạch chân:

In overcrowded public schools, such innovations make personalized learning highly viable.

Nghĩa là: Trong các trường công quá đông học sinh, những đổi mới này làm cho việc học cá nhân hóa trở nên khả thi.

Phương án B diễn đạt đúng nhất:

Các trường công có quá nhiều học sinh thấy giáo dục cá nhân hóa trở nên thực tế nhờ những tiến bộ này.

→ Chọn **B**.

Câu 6. Đáp án A

Đoạn 4 có câu:

Analytic tools combine seasons of records to forecast graduation rates...

Nghĩa là các công cụ phân tích kết hợp nhiều bản ghi để dự báo tỉ lệ tốt nghiệp.

→ Chọn **A**.

Các phương án khác sai:

- B: dự báo thời tiết của trường — không có.
- C: dấu vết số dừng lại khi học sinh ra khỏi lớp — trái với đoạn văn.
- D: phụ huynh thấy dữ liệu không đáng tin — trái với ý “everyone can trust the records”.

Câu 7. Đáp án D

Đoạn 2 có câu:

Video lectures allow students to learn new concepts at home...

Học khái niệm mới ở nhà được nhắc ở **paragraph 2**.

→ Chọn **D**.

Câu 8. Đáp án C

Đoạn 3 có câu:

algorithms predict which topics will need review for the week ahead.

Dự đoán chủ đề cần ôn tập được nhắc ở **paragraph 3**.

→ Chọn C.

Sắp xếp hội thoại / đoạn văn

Câu 9. Đáp án A

Thứ tự hợp lí:

- b. Anna nói muốn học tiếng Quan Thoại.
- c. Mark khen ý tưởng đó vì tiếng Trung hữu ích trong kinh doanh.
- a. Anna đồng ý và nói muốn nắm vững kiến thức cơ bản trước khi tốt nghiệp.

→ **b – c – a**

→ Chọn A.

Câu 10. Đáp án B

Thứ tự hợp lí:

- b. Peter hỏi cầm túi nhựa có hiệu quả không.
- d. Mary trả lời có, vì nó buộc mọi người mang túi tái sử dụng.
- c. Peter nêu vấn đề: nếu họ mua túi nhựa dày hơn thì sao?
- a. Mary nói đó là thách thức, vì thể giáo dục phải đi kèm lệnh cấm.
- e. Peter đồng ý.
- f. Mary kết luận.

→ **b – d – c – a – e – f**

→ Chọn B.

Câu 11. Đáp án C

Đây là thư phàn nàn. Thứ tự hợp lí:

- c. Nêu mục đích viết thư: phàn nàn về điện thoại đã mua.
- e. Nêu lỗi của sản phẩm: quá nóng và tắt máy.
- a. Thêm vấn đề về chăm sóc khách hàng.
- b. Yêu cầu hoàn tiền hoặc đổi sản phẩm.
- d. Mong nhận phản hồi sớm.

→ **c – e – a – b – d**

→ Chọn C.

Câu 12. Đáp án C

Thứ tự hợp lí:

- b. Giới thiệu chung về AI.
- a. Nêu tác động trong dịch vụ khách hàng.
- e. Việc áp dụng rộng rãi cũng gây lo ngại về dữ liệu và việc làm.
- c. Ví dụ cụ thể: công nhân sợ robot thay thế.
- d. Kết luận: cân cân bằng giữa phát triển công nghệ và quản lí đạo đức.

→ **b – a – e – c – d**

→ Chọn C.

Câu 13. Đáp án A

Thứ tự hợp lí:

- b. Làm việc từ xa đã thay đổi môi trường doanh nghiệp.
- c. Ban đầu nhiều công ty lo năng suất giảm.
- a. Nhưng nghiên cứu cho thấy người làm từ xa làm việc hiệu quả hơn.
- e. Hiệu quả tăng là do giảm việc đi lại căng thẳng.
- f. Làm việc ở nhà giúp tạo không gian cá nhân ít phân tâm.
- d. Mô hình linh hoạt kết hợp trở thành tiêu chuẩn mới.

→ **b – c – a – e – f – d**

→ Chọn A.

Điền từ đoạn thông báo

Câu 14. Đáp án C

Câu:

over 200 unique items _____ are crafted...

Danh từ **items** chỉ vật, cần đại từ quan hệ **which**.

→ Chọn C.

Câu 15. Đáp án C

Câu:

live coding demonstrations _____ by the IT club

Cần rút gọn mệnh đề bị động:

demonstrations which are led by the IT club

→ demonstrations led by the IT club

→ Chọn C. **led**.

Câu 16. Đáp án B

Câu:

discover hidden talents and _____ our creative youth

Cần cụm nghĩa là “cổ vũ, khích lệ”.

cheer on = cổ vũ, động viên.

→ Chọn **B**.

Câu 17. Đáp án D

Cụm đúng:

a large number of + danh từ đếm được số nhiều

student inventors là danh từ đếm được số nhiều.

→ Chọn **D. number**.

Câu 18. Đáp án C

Câu:

show your _____

Sau **your** cần danh từ.

appreciation = sự trân trọng, sự cảm kích.

→ Chọn **C**.

Câu 19. Đáp án B

Câu:

boost our students' _____

Cụm tự nhiên là:

boost students' confidence

= nâng cao sự tự tin của học sinh

→ Chọn **B**.

Điền câu đoạn Minimalism

Câu 20. Đáp án C

Câu:

young adults are sorting through their possessions, _____.

Cần mệnh đề quan hệ bổ sung cho **possessions**:

each of which is evaluated and kept only if it adds value

Nghĩa: mỗi món đồ được đánh giá và chỉ giữ lại nếu nó có giá trị.

→ Chọn C.

Câu 21. Đáp án A

Câu:

Other individuals with a strong attachment to physical objects _____, in order to preserve personal memories...

Chủ ngữ là **Other individuals**, cần động từ chính.

Phương án đúng:

will deliberately hold onto a large number of items

→ Chọn A.

Câu 22. Đáp án A

Trước đó nói về quy tắc “one-in, one-out”: mua một món mới thì tặng/cho đi một món cũ.

Câu sau cần diễn giải rằng đó là một thói quen phổ biến.

This is a common practice among physical minimalists, for example.

→ Chọn A.

Câu 23. Đáp án B

Trước đó:

some individuals will simply adopt minimalism to save money.

Câu cần bổ sung ý: việc này thường gặp ở người thu nhập thấp, nhưng người giàu cũng có thể làm.

Phương án B đúng:

While this is more typical of people earning little, it is by no means unknown among wealthy professionals.

→ Chọn B.

Câu 24. Đáp án C

Câu cần cấu trúc đảo ngữ điều kiện:

Should this intentional lifestyle be taken to the extreme, it can turn into a psychological trap.

Nghĩa: Nếu lối sống này bị đẩy đến cực đoan, nó có thể trở thành cái bẫy tâm lý.

→ Chọn C.

Độc hiểu đoạn “15-minute city”

Câu 25. Đáp án C

Đoạn 1 nói việc gắn nhãn “bike-friendly” cho vài con phố dễ hơn cải tổ toàn bộ giao thông, và chỉ giúp “buying time” trong khi sự phụ thuộc vào ô tô không đổi.

→ Chọn C. **lead to delays without changing the overall dependency on cars.**

Câu 26. Đáp án B

manipulated trong ngữ cảnh này nghĩa là bị điều chỉnh/cố tình thao túng để phóng đại tính đáng sống của khu vực.

- purposely adjusted: được cố ý điều chỉnh

→ Chọn B.

Câu 27. Đáp án C

Đoạn 2 nói các cụm từ như “green avenues”, “pedestrian zones”, “mobility networks” được dùng trong quảng bá đô thị, rồi được influencer và tạp chí kiến trúc khuếch đại.

→ Chọn C.

Câu 28. Đáp án C

Đoạn 3 có câu:

Intensifying public anxiety over gridlock traffic and air pollution has placed city planners under sharp scrutiny...

Chính sự lo lắng tăng cao của công chúng về kẹt xe và ô nhiễm không khí khiến chính trị gia chọn PR bắt mắt.

→ Chọn C.

Câu 29. Đáp án C

Đoạn 3 có ý:

enforcement still lags behind municipal marketing ingenuity

Nghĩa là việc thực thi/giám sát đi sau sự khéo léo trong marketing của chính quyền đô thị.

→ Chọn C.

Câu 30. Đáp án B

Cụm **This political maneuver** chỉ hành động ngay trước đó:

choose eye-catching PR over the tougher route...

Tức là chọn PR bắt mắt thay vì cái cách thật sự.

→ Chọn **B**.

Câu 31. Đáp án A

Câu gạch chân:

Exhausted commuters, eager for a shorter trip to work, frequently applaud these surface-level initiatives, reinforcing the cycle.

Nghĩa là: người đi làm mệt mỏi vì quãng đường dài thường ủng hộ các sáng kiến bề mặt, và việc đó lại duy trì vòng lặp cũ.

Phương án A diễn đạt đúng nhất.

→ Chọn **A**.

Câu 32. Đáp án C

Đoạn văn cho thấy các dự án đô thị bề mặt làm người dân tưởng vấn đề giao thông đã được giải quyết, từ đó giảm áp lực đòi cải cách hạ tầng thật sự.

→ Có thể suy ra chính quyền có thể trì hoãn hoặc né tránh cải cách giao thông tốn kém.

→ Chọn **C**.

Câu 33. Đáp án D

Câu cần chèn:

The new trend of relying on superficial mobility labels, unfortunately, is arguably much more insidious.

Trước đó nên là câu nói về nhược điểm rõ ràng của mở rộng đường cao tốc:

Traditional highway expansion had obvious flaws...

Sau đó chuyển sang xu hướng mới tinh vi hơn:

The new trend... is much more insidious.

Rồi giải thích:

Unregulated “smart” urbanism misleads citizens...

Vì vậy câu này hợp nhất ở vị trí [III].

→ Chọn **D**.

Câu 34. Đáp án D

Toàn bài phê phán việc các đô thị dùng ngôn ngữ “xanh”, “bike-friendly”, “15-minute city” để che giấu sự phụ thuộc vào ô tô và trì hoãn cải cách hạ tầng thật.

→ Chọn **D**.

Điền từ đoạn leaflet “Healthy Diet”**Câu 35. Đáp án B**

Cụm cố định:

keep something on track
= giữ cho điều gì đi đúng hướng

→ Chọn **B. on**.

Câu 36. Đáp án C

Câu:

using a mobile health app _____ a simple food diary

Có nghĩa: dùng ứng dụng sức khỏe **hoặc** nhật kí ăn uống đơn giản.

→ Chọn **C. or**.

Câu 37. Đáp án D

Trật tự tính từ tự nhiên:

delicious fresh green vegetables

- delicious: ý kiến/đánh giá
- fresh: trạng thái/chất lượng
- green: màu sắc
- vegetables: danh từ

→ Chọn **D**.

Câu 38. Đáp án D

Câu:

Share your health goals with _____ family members...

Cần nghĩa: chia sẻ với **các thành viên khác trong gia đình**.

Cụm đúng:

other family members

→ Chọn **D**.

Câu 39. Đáp án B

Cụm đúng:

intake of sugary drinks

= lượng đồ uống có đường nạp vào

→ Chọn **B. intake**.

Câu 40. Đáp án B

Cụm thành ngữ:

pay dividends

= đem lại lợi ích, có kết quả tốt về lâu dài

Câu nghĩa là: chế độ ăn cân bằng sẽ đem lại lợi ích cho sức khỏe lâu dài.

→ Chọn **B. dividends**.