

## TẬP HUẤN XÂY DỰNG CÂU HỎI THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT TỪ 2025 MÔN TIẾNG ANH

### CÁC VÍ DỤ MINH HỌA VÀ MA TRẬN NỘI DUNG, NĂNG LỰC VÀ CẤP ĐỘ TƯ DUY CỦA CÁC VÍ DỤ MINH HỌA

#### CÁC VÍ DỤ MINH HỌA

**Ví dụ 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**

**Discover the Power of Clean with Our New Vacuum Cleaner!**

Are you tired of dust and dirt in your home? Our new vacuum cleaner is here to help! Designed for easy use, this vacuum is perfect for (1) \_\_\_\_\_ your home spotless.

With its powerful suction, our vacuum cleaner picks up all kinds of dirt, from small dust particles to larger debris. It works great on carpets, hardwood floors, and tiles. The lightweight design (2) \_\_\_\_\_ it easy to carry and move around the house.

The vacuum cleaner has a large dustbin, so you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ empty it often. The long power cord allows you to clean large areas without changing outlets. It also has a washable filter, saving you money on replacements.

Our vacuum cleaner is quiet, so you can clean without disturbing your family. Plus, it comes with different (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to clean furniture, stairs, and even your car.

Don't (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on this great deal! Order now and enjoy a cleaner, healthier home with our new vacuum cleaner. Say goodbye to dust and hello to a sparkling clean home!

(172 words)

- |                          |                       |                    |                      |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1.1. <b>A.</b> keeping   | <b>B.</b> keep        | <b>C.</b> to keep  | <b>D.</b> kept       |
| 1.2. <b>A.</b> helps     | <b>B.</b> finds       | <b>C.</b> makes    | <b>D.</b> takes      |
| 1.3. <b>A.</b> mustn't   | <b>B.</b> can't       | <b>C.</b> needn't  | <b>D.</b>            |
| shouldn't                |                       |                    |                      |
| 1.4. <b>A.</b> attaching | <b>B.</b> attachments | <b>C.</b> attached | <b>D.</b> attachment |
| 1.5. <b>A.</b> put away  | <b>B.</b> take up     | <b>C.</b> miss out | <b>D.</b> give up    |

**Ví dụ 2. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.**

Environmental protection is becoming a crucial issue in today's world. Unlike past efforts like recycling programs or conservation campaigns (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Modern approaches to protecting our planet require more advanced and widespread actions. With just a smartphone and an internet connection, almost anyone can access information on how to reduce their environmental footprint.

Organizations like Greenpeace are (2) \_\_\_\_\_. They can organize global campaigns and work with other environmental groups, like WWF, which focuses on wildlife conservation. As environmental threats grow, the challenge is to implement solutions that benefit the planet without compromising human development.

Experts say that individuals can make a significant impact by focusing on what matters most: reducing waste and conserving resources. Jane Goodall, a renowned environmentalist, suggests that small daily actions can collectively make a big difference, (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Similarly, Bill McKibben from 350.org highlights that effective environmental protection relies on strong community efforts. Grassroots movements can support this by raising awareness and driving local initiatives.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_, communities must adapt to make the best use of available resources. The key is to balance development with conservation, ensuring that progress does not come at the cost of the environment. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, there is hope for a future where technology and sustainable practices work together to protect our planet.

(252 words)

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|--|---|
| 1.1. <b>A.</b> which didn't address the root causes  | <b>B.</b> that didn't address the root causes       |
| <b>C.</b> not addressing the root causes   | <b>D.</b> what not addressed the root causes        |
| 1.2. <b>A.</b> being more influential and effective  | <b>B.</b> becoming more influential and effective   |
| <b>C.</b> grown more influential and effective   | <b>D.</b> to be more influential and effective      |
| 1.3. <b>A.</b> allows individuals more time for engaging   | <b>B.</b> allowed individuals more time by engaging |
| <b>C.</b> allowing individuals to engage more time   | <b>D.</b> allowing individuals more time to engage  |
| 1.4. <b>A.</b> However, using resources wisely in conservation is required by thoughtful planning. |   |
| <b>B.</b> Therefore, thoughtful planning necessitates the wise use of resources.                   |   |
| <b>C.</b> However, using resources wisely in conservation requires thoughtful planning.            |   |
| <b>D.</b> Thus, the wise use of resources is important to thoughtful planning.                     |   |
| 1.5. <b>A.</b> while environmental efforts aren't perfect  | <b>B.</b> But environmental efforts aren't perfect  |
| <b>C.</b> Environmental efforts not being perfect though   | <b>D.</b> Environmental efforts aren't perfect      |

**Ví dụ 3. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 7.**

CCTV cameras were initially developed as a means of security for banks. In Britain they first appeared in 1953 and by the 1960s, there were already a few cameras in major streets in London. Today, there are more than four million CCTV cameras across the country. They are there to film dangerous or illegal behavior. With new software, **they** can automatically recognize the faces of known offenders, detect angry voices and automatically warn the police of trouble. Some CCTV cameras can even interact with the people they are watching. But these cameras don't just watch criminals; they watch all of us, almost all of the time.

The amount of surveillance in towns and cities across Britain is increasing because it is thought to **deter** crime. Some goods in shops now have RFID tags (radio frequency identification tags) attached to them. When you pick up one of these items, the RFID tag sends a radio message to a CCTV camera and the camera starts filming you. Shops say that this technology helps to catch shoplifters - but only by treating everybody as a potential criminal.

Cameras and tags are not the only ways of **monitoring** our actions. Every time you make or receive a call on your mobile phone, the phone company knows the number of the phone you are calling and how long the call lasts. It is even possible to work out your exact location. The police often use this information when they're investigating serious crimes.

Even when you are at home, you are not necessarily safe from surveillance. High-speed internet connections have made computers more vulnerable than ever before. When you use your computer to visit websites, you are probably sending and receiving 'cookies' without realizing it. Cookies transfer information from your computer to the website and, in theory, could record which websites you visit. Modern technology is making it easier and easier to stay in contact, but it is also making it nearly impossible for us to hide.

(331 words)

(Adapted from *Aim High* by Tim Falla and Paul A Davies)

- 1.1. Which best serves as the title for the passage?  
A. The Prevalence of Modern Technology    B. People Get Cross by Being Watched All the Time!  
C. In A Bid to Discourage Criminal Offences    D. Somebody Is Watching You
- 1.2. The word **they** in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. offenders    B. faces    C. cameras    D. people
- 1.3. According to paragraph 1, CCTV cameras are installed in Britain to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. act as a deterrent against shoplifting    B. record dangerous behaviours and offences  
C. make sure that all the streets are clean    D. identify emergencies needing urgent response
- 1.4. The word **deter** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boost    B. prolong    C. serve    D. prevent
- 1.5. The word **monitoring** in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ignoring    B. identifying    C. supervising    D. tracking
- 1.6. Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?  
A. Cameras receive a message from RFID tags when someone pays to get an item with a tag.  
B. Few streets in London were equipped with CCTV cameras by the 1960s.  
C. The only place you are safe from surveillance is when you are at home.  
D. When you use the Internet, cookies exchange information with websites.
- 1.7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?  
A. Phone companies should be accused of intruding on their users' privacy.  
B. Cameras to identify who committed crimes before weren't developed in the past.  
C. People now gradually accept the existence of surveillance cameras in daily life.  
D. Technology in the Netherlands is more sophisticated than that in Britain.

**Ví dụ 4. Read the following passage and mark the answer A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

Certain birds are, more often than not, considered bad luck, or even a sign of impending death. For example, all over the world, both crows and ravens have some connection to war and death. In early times, crows and ravens were thought to accompany the gods of war, or be signs of the gods' approaching arrival. This idea later changed. Crows in particular were thought to be harbingers of ill fortune or, in some cases, guides to the afterlife. **Woe be it to the person who saw a single crow or raven flying overhead, for this was most certainly a portent of death in the near future.**

**Interestingly, though potentially bad luck for people individually, the raven is considered to be good luck for the crown of England.** So much so, in fact, that a "raven master" is, even today, an actual government position in London. He takes care of the ravens there and also clips their wings, ensuring that these birds can never fly far from the seat of the British government. This way, the kingdom will never fall to ill fortune.

Another bird that is thought to play a part in forecasting the fortunes of people is the swallow. **Depending on how and when it is seen, the swallow can be a harbinger of either good or ill fortune.** Perhaps inspired by the swallow's red-brown breast, Christian people initially related the swallow to the death of Jesus Christ.

(240 words)

(Adapted from Reading Challenge 3 by Casey Malarcher and Andrea janzen)

- 1.1. Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 1?  
A. Crows and ravens are associated with bad luck and death.

**B.** Certain birds, especially crows and ravens, have historically been seen as signs of war, death, or misfortune.

**C.** People have traditionally viewed crows and ravens as harbingers of bad news, connecting them to war gods and death.

**D.** Birds like crows and ravens hold symbolic meaning related to death and the afterlife.

**1.2. To which of the following is the sentence: “Woe be it to the person who saw a single crow or raven flying overhead, for this was most certainly a portent of death in the near future.” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning?**

**A.** Seeing a single crow or raven is a terrible omen, signifying imminent death.

**B.** If you spot a lone crow or raven, beware, for it could be a sign of bad luck or even death soon.

**C.** People believed that encountering a single crow or raven meant misfortune was coming, possibly even death.

**D.** The sight of a solitary crow or raven was considered a premonition of trouble, potentially including death.

**1.3. To which of the following is the sentence: “Interestingly, though potentially bad luck for people individually, the raven is considered to be good luck for the crown of England.” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning?**

**A.** Ravens are seen as a bad omen for ordinary people, but a symbol of good fortune for the British monarchy.

**B.** While ravens bring misfortune to most, they are believed to bring good luck to the English royal family.

**C.** Despite being unlucky for individuals, ravens are thought to be a lucky charm for the British crown.

**D.** Unlucky for the common people, ravens are paradoxically considered a symbol of prosperity for the English monarchy.

**1.4. To which of the following is the sentence: “*Depending on how and when it is seen, the swallow can be a harbinger of either good or ill fortune.*” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning?**

**A.** The swallow's significance as a messenger of luck depends on the circumstances of its sighting.

**B.** People believed swallows could bring both good and bad luck, depending on how and when they were spotted.

**C.** Whether a swallow brings good or bad luck depends on specific details of its appearance.

**D.** The swallow can be a sign of either positive or negative events, depending on the situation around its sighting.

**1.5. Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?**

**A.** Swallows are believed to predict future events.

**B.** Swallows are always considered good luck.

**C.** Swallows are symbols of Christian faith.

**D.** Swallows are only associated with bad luck.

**MA TRẬN NỘI DUNG, NĂNG LỰC VÀ CẤP ĐỘ TƯ DUY CỦA CÁC VÍ DỤ  
MINH HỌA**

Ví dụ		Năng lực đọc Cấp độ tư duy			Chủ điểm
		Biết	Hiểu	Vận dụng	
Ví dụ 1	1.1	X (2.1)			Tương lai của tôi
	1.2			X (2.1)	
	1.3	X (2.1)			
	1.4	X (2.1)			
	1.5			X (2.1)	
Ví dụ 2	2.1		X (1.1)		Môi trường của tôi
	2.2		X (1.1)		
	2.3			X (1.1)	
	2.4			X (1.1)	
	2.5			X (1.1)	
Ví dụ 3	3.1			X (1.3)	Tương lai của tôi
	3.2		X (1.3)		
	3.3		X (1.3)		
	3.4			X (1.3)	
	3.5		X (1.3)		
	3.6		X (1.3)		
	3.7		X (1.3)		
Ví dụ 4	4.1			X (3.3)	Môi trường của tôi
	4.2		X (3.3)		
	4.3		X (3.3)		
	4.4		X (3.3)		

	4.5			X (3.3)	
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