

NGUYỄN MINH PHÁT-VÕ MINH NHÍ

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2025

ĐỀ SỐ 23

(Đề thi có 06 trang)

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH

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

Họ, tên thí sinh:

Số báo danh:

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.

Join Our Workshop!

The world today is noisy and full of excitement. Life is not boring, (1)_____ it is stressful. So many people are now realizing that they want to live a peaceful life and be happy.

The first step is self-care, (2)_____ means taking care of yourself. You may be scared that (3)_____ will think it's selfish. But you need to change this attitude. If you take care of yourself, you will be happier and attract other happy people.

So, are you interested (4)_____ learning about self-care? Join us for an enjoyable workshop this Saturday at 1 p.m. It will be at the Pine Tree Wellness Center.

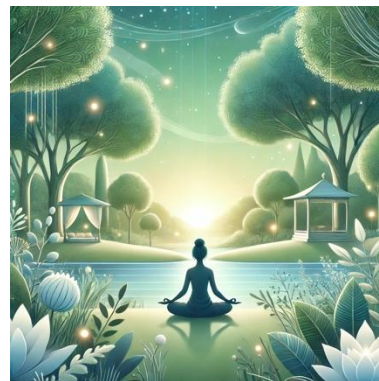
You will learn how to:

- (5)_____ attention and listen to your own feelings
- Be more loving and gentle with yourself
- Feel calm and relaxed

The workshop will be led by Maria Lee. She is a wellness coach and educator. She has a background in psychology and (6)_____ health.

If you have any questions, call 555-558-4689, and we will happily answer them for you.

(Adapted from Core English Words)

**Question 1:** A. so

B. but

C. or

D. and

Question 2: A. that

B. which

C. who

D. whose

Question 3: A. the others

B. other

C. another

D. others

Question 4: A. in

B. on

C. for

D. with

Question 5: A. Put

B. Pay

C. Give

D. Make

Question 6: A. mental

B. physical

C. general

D. financial

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.

COVID-19 PREVENTION - PROTECT YOURSELF AND OTHERS

COVID-19 remains a global (7)_____. To protect yourself and the community, follow these preventive measures:

1. Wash your hands frequently: (8)_____ soap and water, washing for at least 20 seconds, or use hand sanitizer with 70% alcohol when soap and water are unavailable.
2. Wear a mask: Always wear a mask in public places, especially when social distancing is not possible, to reduce the spread of the virus.
3. Practice social distancing: Maintain at least 1 meter of distance from others, especially in crowded

- areas, to minimize the (9) _____ of transmission.
4. Avoid large gatherings: Limit gatherings and follow local (10) _____ regarding the size of social events to reduce the spread of COVID-19.
 5. Stay home if feeling unwell: If you experience (11) _____ such as fever, cough, or difficulty breathing, stay at home and seek medical advice immediately.
 6. Get vaccinated: Vaccination is crucial in preventing severe illness and (12) _____ the spread of COVID-19.

(Adapted from *English Material Minh Phát-Minh Nhí*)

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Question 7: | A. threaten | B. threatening | C. threat | D. threateningly |
| Question 8: | A. Used | B. Use | C. To use | D. Using |
| Question 9: | A. security | B. risk | C. safety | D. fear |
| Question 10: | A. chaos | B. observations | C. regulations | D. contracts |
| Question 11: | A. disorders | B. remedies | C. effects | D. symptoms |
| Question 12: | A. stepping up | B. holding back | C. turning down | D. looking into |

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

Question 13:

- a. Fiona: Well, I guess Jack is intelligent and lively. He's always up for sports or dancing. But...
- b. John: How are things going with your new boyfriend?
- c. John: It sounds like you're having some negative feelings.
- d. Fiona: He's a nice guy. It's just that... he's starting to annoy me a little!

(Adapted from *Core English Words*)

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

Question 14:

- a. Doctor: Hmm. It looks like you've lost some weight. How does your belly feel? Do you feel hunger?
- b. Lucy: Hi, Doctor. Thanks for seeing me today.
- c. Doctor: That's probably from all the coughing. Let me feel your forehead. You don't have a fever. Let me check your heartbeat now. Well, it sounds normal. You might have a virus.
- d. Doctor: Hello, Lucy. What brings you to the clinic today?
- e. Lucy: Well, I have a terrible cough. My chest hurts and I can't fall asleep at night.
- f. Lucy: I'm eating well, but my stomach muscles are sore. It really hurts to move.

(Adapted from *Core English Words*)

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

Question 15: Dear Sir/Madam,

- a. I have no income except for my student grant, so if I am fortunate enough to be given a scholarship, I would have to work part-time to save some personal spending money.
- b. However, I feel I still have a lot to learn about the language and culture of the English-speaking world and would benefit considerably from a course in an English-speaking country.
- c. I would appreciate being given the opportunity to study at your college and would be very grateful if you would consider my application.
- d. The reason I am applying for a scholarship is that I cannot afford the cost of studying abroad.
- e. At present, I am training to be a secondary school teacher of English and I finish my course at the end of June.
- f. I would like to apply for one of the scholarships I saw advertised in your prospectus.

Yours faithfully,
Pedro Gadicto

(Adapted from *De Thi Chon HSG Cum Tan Yen*)

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

Question 16:

- Most people agree that it is wrong to cause unnecessary pain to animals.
- We can see this when they talk about how we should care for animals.
- For example, women often suffer great pain when they have babies.
- However, we also know that we all suffer pain at some point in our lives.
- These people claim to be for animal rights. At first, it seems that people who want animal rights are good people. They talk about reducing suffering and protecting animals.
- For most people, pain is just part of life. For other people, avoiding suffering is the basis of much of their way of thinking.
- It is difficult to accuse these people of doing bad things. But that is where their ideas will lead.

(Adapted from *In Focus*)

A. b-c-d-f-a-g-e **B.** a-d-c-f-b-e-g **C.** f-a-c-d-e-g-b **D.** g-d-c-b-a-e-f

Question 17:

- With its advanced capabilities, AI is becoming a crucial tool in the fight against biodiversity loss.
- Biodiversity on our planet is rapidly declining mainly due to human activities such as climate change and pollution.
- AI helps track endangered species, monitor environmental changes, and detect illegal activities, making conservation efforts more efficient.
- That is why governments and organisations have taken measures to protect wildlife and stop biodiversity loss.
- Conservationists are now turning to AI to find solutions to the rapid loss of plants and animals.
- The emergence of artificial intelligence has dramatically changed wildlife protection.
- By analyzing large datasets, AI can predict biodiversity trends and assist in developing better protection strategies.

(Adapted from *Global Success*)

A. f-a-b-d-c-e-g **B.** b-d-f-e-c-g-a **C.** b-g-c-e-d-f-a **D.** d-g-e-f-b-c-a

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.

Classrooms without Walls

Ali and his classmates sit next to each other in an eighth-grade science class in Saudi Arabia. They are not listening to their teacher or taking notes in their science journals. Ali is watching a video about cells on his iPad. Other students are using an app to design their own science experiment. When they need help, they type a quick message to their teacher, who (18)_____.

In the U.S., young students are learning about world geography not through maps but through real people online. Using the Global Book Series app, (19)_____. American students then access this digital library on their tablets and go on tours of cities in Russia, Belgium, and New Zealand from people who actually live there. They watch them, they hear them, and the places feel much more real than maps ever would. In return, American students then share their own tours of cities in the U.S.

In today's world, tablet computers are revolutionizing education. More schools are using tablets instead of paper or books. Many governments predict the best jobs will require students to have strong computer skills. They want their students to be prepared for the future, (20)_____. Countries around the world are investing millions in technology for education, and (21)_____ one step toward their goal.

(22)_____ According to them, one of the biggest advantages is tablets allow students to be more creative. Experts agree that tablets should not just be for note-taking. Instead, they should be used to help students make their studies and their ideas come to life.

(Adapted from *Skills for Success*)**Question 18:**

- A. assigns them new tasks through his tablet B. checks his progress on their screen
C. monitors them from his computer D. gives him feedback via their online platform

Question 19:

- A. schoolchildren from other countries create and upload presentations about their countries with photos and videos
B. the app provides virtual tours of different places and lets students interact with foreign guides in real time
C. a teacher in each country reviews and approves uploaded content before students can access the virtual tours
D. American educators design and update lesson plans based on the cultural insights gained from the platform

Question 20:

- A. where students must develop both technical and soft skills
B. which the workforce of the future depends on for economic growth
C. that students will enter to seek high-paying careers
D. where jobs in science and technology will dominate

Question 21:

- A. putting tablets in children's hands are B. putting tablets in children's hands is
C. are putting tablets in children's hands is D. are putting tablets in children's hands are

Question 22:

- A. Why are more and more educators in favor of tablet education?
B. What are the disadvantages of using tablets in the classroom?
C. Who should be responsible for regulating tablet use in schools?
D. When did schools start replacing books with tablets?

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

For many adults, a typical work day might be as follows: The alarm goes off at 6:00 a.m. You dress yourself in expensive work clothes, gobble down breakfast, and start off on your long and stressful commute to the office. You spend your day at your desk, attempting to complete your tasks amid coworker chitchat and office politics. Then, you make your way home through the commuter crowds. You have just enough time for a few hours of relaxation before you have to get up and repeat the process all over again the next day. For these people, telecommuting might be seen as the answer to the daily stress and frustration of office jobs.

Telecommuting, also known as teleworking or working from home, is a term that refers to the use of telecommunication to work away from the company's office, most often at a home office. Few people telecommute full time, but a growing number of companies are allowing **their** employees to work from home at least part of the time.

Employers have met this growing demand to work from home with both acceptance and **resistance**. On the one hand, employers understand that offering telecommuting opportunities is a way to cut costs. In addition, offering telecommuting opportunities **reduces** absenteeism, increases productivity, and improves employee retention. Workers are happier and less stressed. Therefore, they work harder and are more loyal to their employers.

On the other hand, employers are aware of the fact that telecommuting poses some risks. First of all, allowing confidential company information to leave the office can pose privacy and security concerns. In addition, telecommuters are not properly trained in protecting company data. Another risk has to do with the work style of the telecommuter. A successful telecommuter has to be independent, self-motivated, and disciplined.

Experts predict that **telecommuting will become a standard in the corporate world, as workers continue to demand it**. The trend toward telecommuting is clear, but the long-term effects on corporate culture and the individual worker are still unknown.

(Adapted from *Reading for the Real World*)

Question 23: Which of the following is NOT a benefit of telecommuting for employees?

- A. Reduced stress and increased productivity. B. Greater flexibility in work location.
C. More job opportunities compared to office jobs. D. Improved work-life balance.

Question 24: The word **resistance** in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. support B. opposition C. hesitation D. rejection

Question 25: The word **their** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. people B. employees. C. companies D. jobs

Question 26: The word **reduces** in paragraph 3 can best be replaced by _____.

- A. increases. B. minimizes. C. intensifies. D. promotes.

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 5?

- A. Employees are against telecommuting as it lacks workplace interaction.
B. Most companies will soon require all employees to work remotely.
C. The demand for office jobs is increasing, reducing telecommuting opportunities.
D. Telecommuting is becoming more common as employees demand flexibility.

Question 28: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Companies have fully embraced telecommuting with no concerns.
B. Most employees now prefer working from home over working in an office.
C. Employers have both positive and negative opinions about the remote work trend.
D. Telecommuting guarantees higher productivity for all workers.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the author discuss the impact of telecommuting on employee well-being?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the author discuss security risks related to telecommuting?

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

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

A trend known as Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) has swept across countless universities and institutions. The idea is that technology can allow students to access online learning tools and interactive resources: students will no longer sit passively in the lecture hall, but instead will be engaging with complementary material online. While supplying enough technology so that all students can access virtual learning environments is too costly, building a network that allows them to use online resources via their personal devices is less of a financial **burden**. The practice also allows students to use technology that they're familiar with, according to Jason Lodge, lecturer in higher education in learning futures at Griffith University in Brisbane.

Lodge admits that the BYOD trend does have a number of problems. [I] His biggest concern? It encourages students to use technology during teaching time: 'The major downside of BYOD is the potential for distraction. [II] Students' own devices are likely to include all the applications **they** use on a regular basis. [III] Tim Cappelli, a senior project manager at Manchester Medical School, disagrees. He explained: '93% of our students said they use their iPads for accessing social networks. I'm surprised it's not higher. **Are they doing this in lectures? Probably**. But is this any different from me reading a novel at the back of the lecture theatre, or doodling on my notepad, when I was a student?' However, of course the difference is that iPads offer a **multitude** of distractions far exceeding those of a novel or a biro. [IV]

A study by Professor Larry Rosen, California State University, found that people could only focus on a given task for six minutes before utilising some form of technology. This of course is particularly problematic at universities, where deep, analytical thinking is highly valued. The other aspect which can waste time is the issue of compatibility. Students utilise a multitude of laptops, mobiles and tablets, all of which may have different operating systems. Consequently, lectures and seminars can be dominated by struggles to make everything work properly. Not only does this take up valuable time to sort out, but most professors lack the specialised knowledge to resolve these issues.

While technology is undoubtedly changing the way students learn, there's still some way to go before students' mobiles and tablets are seamlessly interwoven into the classroom environment, Professor Steven Furnell, head of Plymouth University's school of computing and mathematics, points out another possible obstacle to universal access. Relying on students to buy their own devices could 'result in a situation of the "haves" and "have nots" amongst the student population'.

(Adapted from *Grammar and Vocabulary for First and First for Schools*)

Question 31: Where in paragraph 2 does the following sentence best fit?

This cannot be controlled like it can be with computers provided by the institution

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

Question 32: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a benefit of BYOD?

- A. Allowing students to access online learning tools.
B. Reducing the financial burden on institutions.
C. Ensuring equal access to technology for all students.
D. Enabling students to use familiar devices.

Question 33: The word **burden** in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. responsibility B. ease C. stress D. difficulty

Question 34: The word **they** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. students B. devices C. problems D. applications

Question 35: The word **multitude** in paragraph 2 can best be replaced by _____.

- A. variety B. distraction C. complexity D. limitation

Question 36: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

- A. It is unlikely that students use their iPads in lectures.
B. Students might be using their iPads in lectures.
C. Most students refuse to use iPads in lectures.
D. The majority of students use iPads for academic purposes in lectures.

Question 37: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. BYOD helps students focus better because they use familiar devices.
B. Issues with technology can limit the time available for teaching at universities.
C. Universities provide strict regulations to ensure students stay focused.
D. BYOD has eliminated all distractions for students during lectures.

Question 38: Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?

- A. Research shows that students can only concentrate for a short time before getting distracted.
B. Different devices used in class can create technical difficulties that waste time.
C. BYOD enhances learning by encouraging multitasking and digital engagement.
D. Professors need better training to help students with their technology issues.

Question 39: What can be inferred about the future of BYOD in education?

- A. BYOD will create an entirely digital learning environment with no classroom interactions.
- B. BYOD will soon be replaced by institution-provided technology due to its drawbacks.
- C. Students will stop using personal devices in class as universities enforce strict regulations.
- D. Universities may need to develop strategies to manage distractions and technical difficulties.

Question 40: Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- A. Universities fully support BYOD as it enhances student engagement and allows equal access to technology.
- B. The BYOD trend is widely adopted in universities, offering both benefits and challenges, including financial advantages and potential distractions.
- C. BYOD has revolutionized university education by eliminating the need for traditional lecture-based learning.
- D. The biggest concern about BYOD is that students use their devices for non-academic purposes instead of learning.

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

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