ĐỀ ÔN TẬP THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT 2025 – THPT THỦ KHOA HUÂN

Read the following advertisement and mark the leeter A, B, C and D on your answer sheer to indicate the option that best fit each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.

PROTECT YOURSELF: GET THE COVID - 19 VACCINE TODAY!

| Why Get Vaccinated? | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| The COVID-19 vaccine, (1) | to protect you f | rom severe illness, is ϵ | essential for returning to |
| normal life. By getting vaccina | ated, you lower your ri | sk of (2) and he | lp end the pandemic. It's |
| widely available at clinics and | pharmacies, (3) | _ it convenient for ever | yone. |
| Who Should Get the Vaccine | ? | | |
| Everyone aged 6 months and | older is encouraged to | o get vaccinated. Whet | her you are an essential |
| worker, a student, or someone | with (4) , the COV | TD-19 vaccine is your b | est defense (5)the |
| virus. Receiving the vaccine, | you are helping to pro | tect not only yourself | but also your loved ones |
| and community. | | | - |
| Where to Get Vaccinated? | | | |
| You can get the COVID-19 vaco | cine at many locations, | including healthcare co | enters and mobile clinics. |
| It's easy (6) a vaccination | on site through local h | ealth department webs | sites, with appointments |
| and walk-ins often available. | J | - | |
| Act Now! | | | |
| Get vaccinated today—it's safe | e, quick, and effective! H | Help end the pandemic a | and protect those around |
| you. | • | • | - |
| | . which creates | C. creating | D. to create |
| Question 2: A. hospitalize B | . hospitable | C. hospitably | |
| taran da antara da la companya da antara | . making | C. putting | |
| Question 4: A. a weakened sy | | | immune weakened |
| C. a weakened imn | | D. a immune weak | |
| the state of the s | . from | C. to | D. for |
| | . to find | C. found | D. find |
| | | | |
| Read the following leaflet an | d mark the letter A, B | , C or D on your answe | er sheet to indicate the |
| option that bestfits each of the | | - | |
| | = | Begins with Small Ch | anges |
| Discover how small daily action | _ | _ | _ |
| ❖ Facts and figures: | O | 1 0 | |
| Using disposable items like pl | astic straws and cups l | has polluted rivers and | oceans, killing (7) |
| marine animals. Additionally | | | |
| worldwide. This waste contrib | | | |
| ❖ Positive action! | | 0 | |
| • Opt for reusable products | s like glass or metal | water bottles to avo | oid excessive (9) |
| • Avoid throwing away food u | | | |
| recipes. | <i>J</i> · (· · / <u></u> | | |
| Compost organic waste to re | educe the (11) of | landfill waste. | |
| • Recycle materials like cardbe | | | r economy. |
| Question 7: A. others | B. other | C. the other | ŭ |
| Question 8: A. throw away | B. use up | C. break down | D. put off |
| Question 9: A. transport | B. storage | C. preparation | D. packaging |
| Question 10: A. On account of | | C. Regardless of | |
| Question 11: A. number | B. level | C. amount | D. quality |
| Question 12: A. items | B. resources | C. substances | D. materials |
| Mark the letter A, B, C or D or | | | |
| utterances or sentences to m | | | |
| questions from 13 to 17. | aa | g. or come in each | -,, |
| 7 | | | |
| Question 13. | | | |

| well. c. Boy: So, did you h | nave a good time in En | ngland? | | (Adapted from Enjoyde Clobal) |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| A. a-b-c Question 14. | B. c-a-b | C. c-b-a | (| (Adapted from Friends Global) D. b-c-a |
| a. Mark : I'm fine, the b. Mark : Hi, Nam! | anks, but you look so | - | - | king out again? such as staying up late. |
| d. Mark: I can't belie | eve it! I thought you ong time no see. How | can't live without but | gers and chips! | |
| A. b-e-a-c-d Question 15. | B. a-d-c-e-b | C. b-a-c-6 | , 1 | om Global Success) D. b-a-d-c-e |
| poses significant cha b. It makes me wonde sustainability. c. I hope this letter fi d. Recently, I have be accommodate growin | llenges such as trafficer whether government ands you in great healthen reading about urbang populations. The property of the | e congestion, pollution ats are doing enough th and spirits. anization, and it's fas | on, and the loss of to strike a balance scinating how citie | between development and es are expanding rapidly to |
| A. c-d-a-b-e | B. c-d-b-a-e | C. c-e-d-a-b | D. c-e-d-b-a | |
| | 'visit' anywhere on E | arth- places you nev | er imagined visitir | ng, such as Antarctica and |
| the Sahara Desert. b. When Google Earl and we all became gl | | , satellite technology | changed forever | the way we see the world |
| | is not just a fun way t our virtual world trip | | | ion. |
| e. It can also inform climate change. | n people about environ | onmental issues such | | , endangered species and |
| A. b-a-d-e-c Question 17. | B. a-d-e-b-c | C. a-d-c-b-e | (Ad D. b-a-d-c-e | apted from English Discovery) |
| a. Third, once every the Each of us then chood b. First, my family a experiences and talk c. Second, we watch questions and guess to d. We have quite a feet. | ses one or two house always have dinner to about the latest news n our favourite game the answers. It's great we routines to help us | hold tasks according ogether. Dinners are show on TV toget fun every time we glearn life skills and | to personal choice important for us her every Friday get a correct answer build family bond | since we share our daily evening. We discuss the er. |
| A. e-b-d-c-a | B . d-b-c-a-e | C. d-b-a-e-c | D. d-c-b-a-e | (Adapted from Global Success) |
| neau the followills | g passage anu mari | ine iener A, D, C, | or n our your all | swer sheet to indicate |

Solar power is all about harnessing the energy of the sun by (18) _____. This highly

efficient form of energy produces zero emissions, so it can significantly reduce our carbon footprint. Moreover, solar panels are perfect for installation on a small scale, such as in private homes, since they require very little maintenance and have a long lifespan. However, the ability to generate solar

the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.

b. Girl: It was great. I stayed with a really nice family. And I got to know my exchange student quite

| power depends on the time of day and weather conditions. This means that solar panels are often less useful if they are installed in places (19) |
|--|
| (20) Wind power doesn't produce any greenhouse gases, but it is not ideal for |
| private use since turbines require consistent care. However, wind farms can be installed on a large |
| scale and are able to produce electricity continuously (21) This means that if there were |
| more investments in wind power, it could be a viable way to provide energy for major cities and even |
| for whole regions. |
| For now, the biggest challenge of adopting green energy is the costs (22), but the |
| benefits unquestionably outweigh the downsides. If we want to stop the climate crisis and create a |
| better and more sustainable future, green energy sources will undoubtedly be the key. |
| (Adapted from Bright) |
| |
| Question 18. |
| A. use solar panels converting sunlight for usable electricity. |
| B. using solar panels to convert usable electricity into sunlight. |
| C. to use solar panels converting sunlight of usable electricity. |
| D. used solar panels to convert sunlight into usable electricity. |
| Question 19. |
| A. who sunny weather is not typical. B. where sunny weather is not typical. |
| C. when sunny weather is not typical. D. whose sunny weather is not typical. |
| Question 20. |
| A. Wind power, as a result, converts large turbines involving using the energy of the wind |
| into electricity. |
| B. Therefore, using large turbines to convert the energy of the wind involves powering wind. |
| C. Wind power, on the other hand, involves converting the energy of the wind into electricity |
| using large turbines. |
| D. In addition, using large turbines to convert the energy of the wind involves powering |
| wind. |
| Question 21. |
| A. regardless of the time of day |
| B. in term of the day of the time |
| C. because of the time of day |
| D. in spite of the day of the time |
| Question 22. |
| A. associated with installation and infrastructure. |
| B. associating to installating and infrastructure. |
| C. to associate with installation or infrastructure. |
| D. having associated to installation but infrastructure. |
| Read the following passage about species extinction, 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 23 to 30. |
| Scientists have identified two ways in which species disappear. The first is through ordinary or |
| 'background' extinctions, where species that fail to adapt are slowly replaced by more adaptable life |
| forms. The second is when large numbers of species go to the wall in relatively short periods of |
| biological time. There have been five such extinctions, each provoked by cataclysmic evolutionary |
| events caused by some geological eruption, climate shift, or space junk slamming into the Earth. |
| Scientists now believe that another mass extinction of species is currently under way – and this time |
| human fingerprints are on the trigger. |
| How are we doing it? Simply by demanding more and more space for ourselves. In our assault on the |
| ecosystems around us we have used a number of tools, from spear and gun to bulldozer and |

chainsaw. Certain especially rich ecosystems have proved the most vulnerable. In Hawaii, more than

half of the native birds are now gone – some 50 species. Such <u>carnage</u> has taken place all across the island communities of the Pacific and Indian oceans. While many species were hunted to extinction,

others simply succumbed to the 'introduced predators' that humans brought with them: the cat, the dog, the pig, and the rat.

Today the tempo of extinction is picking up speed. Hunting is no longer the major culprit, although rare birds and animals continue to be butchered for their skin, feathers, tusks, and internal organs, or taken as savage pets. Today the main threat comes from the destruction of the habitat of wild plants, animals, and insects need to survive. The draining and damming of wetland and river courses threatens the aquatic food chain and our own seafood industry. Overfishing and the destruction of fragile coral reefs destroy ocean biodiversity.

Deforestation is taking a staggering toll, particularly in the tropics where the most global biodiversity is at risk. The shrinking rainforest cover of the Congo and Amazon river basins and such places as Borneo and Madagascar have a wealth of species per hectare existing nowhere else. As those precious hectares are drowned or turned into arid pasture and cropland, such species disappear forever.

Source: Final Countdown Practice Tests by D.F Piniaris, Heinle Cengage Learning, 2010

Question 23: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause of extinction?

A. Geological eruptions

B. Climate shifts

C. Overpopulation of humans

D. Space debris hitting Earth

Question 24: The phrase go to the wall in paragraph 1 means

A. to succeed B. to survive

C. to become extinct

D. to adapt

Question 25: The word <u>carnage</u> in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by ____

A. destruction

B. survival

C. competition

D. introduction

Question 26: According to the passage, what is the main current threat to species?

A. Hunting of rare species

 $B.\ Introduction\ of\ new\ predators$

C. Habitat destruction

D. Climate change

Question 27: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

A. Overfishing and coral reef destruction are causing biodiversity loss.

- B. Many species have adapted to new habitats successfully.
- C. The aquatic food chain is not affected by habitat destruction.
- D. Coral reefs are being restored to maintain ocean biodiversity.

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

A. All species have the same risk of extinction.

B. Deforestation is particularly harmful in tropical regions.

- C. Species extinction is declining in recent years.
- D. Hawaii has seen an increase in native bird species.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the author discuss the role of humans in species extinction?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

Question 30: In which paragraph does the writer highlight the importance of specific ecosystems?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

Read the following passage about human brain 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 31 to 40.

[I] Despite some recent advances, there is still a great deal about the human brain that remains a mystery. We know it is **made up of** about 100 billion nerve cells, called neurons, connected like wires in a giant telephone exchange. [II] We know messages pass down them like electrical signals and jump from one neuron to the next when chemicals known as neurotransmitters are released. [III]. But what we don't fully understand are things like consciousness, intelligence and creativity. [IV]

Much of our knowledge comes from studying brain functions when things go wrong. There are some fascinating cases of where a bang on the head has brought about changes in personality or caused a person to become talented in a way they weren't at all before the injury.

A famous case was Jason Padgett, a furniture salesman from Washington, who was mugged by two men after leaving a karaoke bar. He survived the attack, but was left unconscious. Soon afterwards, he noticed that his vision had changed. He also realised that he had developed remarkable mathematical abilities. Padgett began to see patterns in everything he looked at, and to draw complex geometric figures. He seemed to understand the mathematical nature of the universe despite the fact that he had little formal academic training. The man who had barely **scraped** through his school exams ended up pursuing a career in mathematics as a number theorist.

Another example of this syndrome is twenty-four-year-old Ben McMahon from Australia, who fell into a coma after a car crash. A week later, he woke up speaking Mandarin Chinese. **He had studied Chinese at school, but had never been fluent until the accident**. McMahon works now as a Chinese-speaking tour guide in Australia.

Orlando Serrell suffered a head injury when he was knocked out in a baseball game at the age of ten. When he regained consciousness, he felt OK and finished the game. After a year, he realised he had acquired extraordinary memory skills and could recall the day of the week of any given date. He has never made a mistake. For instance, ask him about 11 February 1983 and he says 'Friday. It was raining that day. I had a pizza - pepperoni sausage.'

There is no single explanation for each case, but many researchers believe that acquired savant syndrome occurs when the right side of the brain compensates for damage to the left side. This condition is rare, with fewer than one hundred cases identified. Nevertheless, their existence has led some researchers to suggest that there may be an undiscovered genius within everyone. **They** argue that the challenge lies in unlocking that hidden knowledge and ability without needing to suffer a blow to the head.

(Addapted from English Discovery)

Question 31. Where in paragraph 1 does the following sentence best fit? .

We even know where many of the different brain functions, such as memory, sight and smell, are located. A. [I] B. [II] C. [III] D. [IV] **Question 32.** The phrase **made up of** in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by _____. C. filled with **D.** supported by **A.** created from **B.** composed of **Question 33.** Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2? **A.** Brain injuries can cause memory loss and cognitive decline. B. Brain injuries can lead to unexpected changes in personality and abilities. **C.** Many people recover from brain injuries with no lasting effects. **D.** Most people with brain injuries experience long-term difficulties. Question 34. Jason Padgett was a ____ **A.** furniture salesman **B.** tour guide C. researcher **D.** baseball player **Question 35.** The word **scraped** in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____ **B.** Missed C. excelled **Question 36.** Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage? A. Jason Padgett developed extraordinary mathematical abilities after a head injury. B. Ben McMahon became fluent in Mandarin Chinese after a car accident. **C.** Orlando Serrell can remember the day of the week for any given date. **D.** All brain injuries lead to the development of savant syndrome. **Question 37.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4? **A.** He became fluent in Chinese before the accident, but he studied it at school. **B.** He studied Chinese at school and became fluent immediately. C. Although he studied Chinese at school, he didn't become fluent until after the accident. **D.** He never studied Chinese at school, but he became fluent after the accident. **Question 38.** The word **They** in paragraph 6 refers to A. researchers **B.** cases C. brains D. geniuses **Question 39.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage? **A.** Everyone has the potential to be a genius, given the right circumstances.

B. The human brain is capable of extraordinary feats, even after severe injury.

C. All brain injuries result in the development of savant syndrome.

Question 40. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

D. Brain injuries can unlock hidden talents and abilities.

- **A.** Brain injuries are a common occurrence, but they rarely lead to significant cognitive changes.
- **B.** The human brain is a complex organ that is not fully understood, but brain injuries can sometimes unlock hidden talents and abilities.
- **C.** The human brain is capable of extraordinary feats, but it is vulnerable to damage from head injuries.
- **D.** Scientists have made significant progress in understanding the human brain, but many questions remain unanswered.

