



Cô Vũ Thị Mai Phương

KÌ THI ĐÁNH GIÁ NĂNG LỰC
ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI NĂM 2025
MA TRẬN ĐỀ MINH HỌA MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút; 50 câu trắc nghiệm

STT	Dạng bài	Chuyên đề	Số câu	NB	TH	VDT	VDC
1	Hoàn thành câu (Sentence Completion)	Mệnh đề quan hệ	1	x			
		Từ vựng cùng trường nghĩa/ dễ nhầm lẫn	3		xx	X	
		Động từ khuyết thiếu	1	x			
		Động từ chỉ trạng thái (stative verb)	1		x		
		Phân từ (hiện tại phân từ và quá khứ phân từ)	1		x		
		Câu điều kiện	1	x			
		Chủ động/ bị động truyền khiến (causatives)	1	x			
		Cụm từ	1				X
2	Từ/cụm từ đồng nghĩa (Synonyms)	Từ vựng đồng nghĩa (dễ nhầm)	2			XX	
3	Từ/cụm từ trái nghĩa (Antonyms)	Từ vựng trái nghĩa	2		x	X	
4	Hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại (Dialogue Completion)	Tình huống giao tiếp thông thường	2		xx		
		Tình huống giao tiếp lòng thành ngữ	1			X	
		Tình huống giao tiếp nâng cao	1				X
5	Sắp xếp đoạn hội thoại (Dialogue Arrangement)	Sắp xếp đoạn hội thoại có nghĩa	4		xxx	X	
6	Viết lại câu (Sentence Rewriting)	Cấp so sánh + từ chỉ mức độ chắc chắn	1		x		
		Cấu trúc so ... that và such ... that	1		x		
		Cấu trúc đảo ngữ	1		x		
		Phân biệt nghĩa của các đáp án	1				X

7	Ghép câu (Sentence Combination)	Thì tương lai gần + từ chỉ mức độ chắc chắn	1		x		
		Cấu trúc với would rather	1			X	
		Cấu trúc câu chẻ	1			X	
		Phân biệt nghĩa của các đáp án	1			X	
8	Đọc điền (Cloze Test)	Cụm từ cố định	1		x		
		Từ cùng trường nghĩa + cụm cố định	2			XX	
		Phép quy chiếu	1			X	
		Mệnh đề danh từ	1			X	
9	Đọc hiểu (Reading Comprehension)	Câu hỏi từ quy chiếu	2		xx		
		Câu hỏi thông tin chi tiết	2			XX	
		Câu hỏi ý chính	2			X	X
		Câu hỏi về ý tác giả	2				XX
		Câu hỏi từ vựng	1			X	
		Câu hỏi về phép ‘paraphrasing’	1				X
10	Tư duy logic và giải quyết vấn đề (Logical thinking and problem solving)	Các câu hỏi phát triển tư duy logic và kỹ năng giải quyết vấn đề	5			XXX	XX
Tổng			50	4	17	22	7



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ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI NĂM 2025**

ĐỀ MINH HỌA MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút; 50 câu trắc nghiệm

Sentence completion: Choose A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

Question 1: We admire Mr. Lam _____ is a great firefighter.

- (A) who (B) whose (C) which (D) whom

Question 2: The boy delayed _____ the classroom despite being late.

- (A) arriving at (B) entering (C) joining at (D) reaching

Question 3: People _____ eat a balanced diet to stay healthy.

- (A) would (B) hoped to (C) had to (D) should

Question 4: What is the most _____ city in the world?

- (A) lifelike (B) livable (C) alive (D) lasting

Question 5: Mai _____ taking vocational training after finishing high school next month.

- (A) is thinking of (B) will think of
(C) thinks of (D) thought of

Question 6: Her speech was _____ to all students in the hall yesterday.

- (A) encourage (B) encouragement
(C) encouraging (D) encouraged

Question 7: If Mike _____ taller, he would be admitted to the basketball team.

- (A) is (B) has been (C) were (D) will be

Question 8: Households are advised to replace current lightbulbs with more _____ ones.

- (A) reliable (B) economic (C) dynamic (D) efficient

Question 9: The government will get city dwellers _____ 20% of their carbon footprint.

- (A) reduce (B) reducing (C) reduced (D) to reduce

Question 10: Students had better _____ their major in college. future employment opportunities when choosing their major in college.

- (A) make the best of (B) take into account
(C) require attention from (D) be of assistance to

Synonyms: Choose A, B, C or D that has the CLOSEST meaning to the underlined word/phrase in each Question.

Question 11: Marie Curie was recognized as an important figure in the field of radioactivity.

- (A) considered (B) named (C) agreed (D) chosen

Question 12: To save money, he decided to cut down on dining at restaurants.

- (A) minimize (B) underestimate (C) lessen (D) abolish

Antonyms: Choose A, B, C or D that has the OPPOSITE meaning to the underlined word/phrase in each Question.

Question 13: They visited the ancient site to enquire about the origins of the artifacts.

- (A) question (B) investigate (C) observe (D) ignore

Question 14: This project brings together researchers to study how confusion can assist digital learning.

- (A) sense of clarity (B) lack of certainty
(C) moment of suspicion (D) state of calmness

Dialogue completion: Choose A, B, C or D to complete each dialogue.

Question 15

Lan: How was your weekend?

John: _____

- (A) I was feeling good. (B) I didn't remember.
(C) It was great! (D) It would be okay.

Question 16

James: Thank you for driving me home.

Minh: _____

- (A) I appreciate that. (B) You're welcome.
(C) Please, allow me! (D) Don't worry about it!

Question 17

Tracy: Do you want to try driving my car, to see how you like it?

Carly: Yeah, sure, _____

- (A) I'll give it a gun. (B) I'll give it a rest.
(C) I'll give it a think. (D) I'll give it a shot.

Question 18

Ann: Would you like to talk about it, or would you rather I gave you space?

Thuy: _____

- (A) I'm not sure how to approach addressing it yet.
(B) I'd rather keep it to myself for now, if that's alright.
(C) I appreciate your sympathy, but I'm handling it internally.
(D) It's a bit complex, so I prefer ignoring any Questions about it.

Dialogue arrangement: Choose A, B, C or D to make a complete dialogue for each Question.

Question 19:

- a. In that case, I'll draw you a map.
b. If you can wait five minutes, I'll walk you there.
c. Where can I get good pho around here?
d. I'm in a hurry and need to leave now.

- (A) c-b-d-a (B) c-a-d-b (C) d-b-c-a (D) d-c-a-b

Question 20:

- a. Right, people on floating markets advertise in this special way.
b. Why do people hang fruits in front of their boats?
c. Oh, fruits are sold on these boats, aren't they?
d. By doing so, sellers don't have to shout aloud.

- (A) c-d-b-a (B) c-a-b-d (C) b-a-c-d (D) b-d-c-a

Question 21:

- a. I suppose you could always tell the truth.
- b. What excuse will you give for not finishing your report?
- c. Oh, yeah, you're right.
- d. I think I'll say I got sick last night from bad seafood.
- e. Didn't that happen to you last month?
- f. I can't do that. I'll fail for sure.

(A) b-f-e-a-d-c (B) b-f-c-d-e-a (C) b-d-e-c-a-f (D) b-d-a-f-c-e

Question 22:

- a. Well, as someone who drives a car, I'm acutely aware of it.
- b. Then I propose joining me in using public transportation. Cars only contribute to the problem.
- c. No. I redeem my commute time by reading a book, so I'm not paying attention to traffic.
- d. Does the congestion seem worse to you today?
- e. Surely you noticed that traffic was bumper to bumper.
- f. I'm not the right person to ask, as I take the bus.

(A) e-f-a-d-c-b (B) d-c-a-f-e-b (C) e-c-a-b-d-f (D) d-f-e-c-a-b

Sentence rewriting: Choose A, B, C or D that has the CLOSEST meaning to the given sentence in each Question.

Question 23: Digital reading may be better for students than print reading.

- (A) Print reading is likely not as bad for students as digital reading.
- (B) Print reading is probably not as good for students as digital reading.
- (C) Print reading is definitely better for students than digital reading.
- (D) Print reading is certainly worse for students than digital reading.

Question 24: The cake was so delicious that everyone asked for a second serving.

- (A) It was such a delicious cake that everyone asked for a second serving.
- (B) The cake was too delicious for everyone to ask for a second serving.
- (C) Everyone asked for a second delicious cake to be served.
- (D) Everyone was given a second serving of the delicious cake.

Question 25: The results of her hard work brought my little sister great joy.

- (A) The results of her hard work pleasantly surprised my little sister.
- (B) My little sister learned the value of hard work from her results.
- (C) My little sister was thrilled with the results of her hard work.
- (D) What my little sister achieved through hard work is fantastic.

Question 26: Immediately after the last bell chimed, the students hastily left the classroom for summer vacation.

- (A) Hardly had the students heard the last bell than they promptly commenced packing for their summer vacation.
- (B) The students wasted no time in the classroom once the last bell heralded the beginning of summer vacation.
- (C) Following the toll of the final bell, the students eagerly assembled outside the classroom to plan for summer vacation.
- (D) No sooner had the final bell sounded than the students dashed out of the classroom to enjoy their summer vacation.

Sentence combination: Choose A, B, C or D that has the CLOSEST meaning to the given pair of sentences in each Question.

Question 27: The clouds are gathering. It's going to rain.

- (A) Perhaps the rain is on the way as clouds are gathering.
- (B) When the clouds come together, the rain might worsen.
- (C) Rain is the certain result of clouds coming together.
- (D) Maybe it's going to rain as soon as the clouds gather.

Question 28: I can ask someone to take me there or use public transport. I prefer the latter choice.

- (A) I can use public transport, so I don't need to ask anyone to take me there.
- (B) I'd rather get there by public transport than ask someone to take me there.
- (C) I will try using public transport before asking someone to take me there.
- (D) I decide to use public transport without asking anyone to take me there.

Question 29: They did not have access to education. It restricted their ability to reach their career targets.

- (A) They could overcome the restriction of career opportunities when they had access to education.
- (B) It was evident that access to education could enable them to achieve their career dreams.
- (C) If they had access to education, they would be able to work towards their career aims.
- (D) It was the lack of access to education that hindered their ability to meet their career goals.

Question 30: She eventually earned the opportunity to join the national debate competition on behalf of her school. It took years of effort.

- (A) Working hard for years contributed to her ultimate success in the national debate competition as the representative of her school.
- (B) It took her years of effort to finally get a chance to participate in the national debate competition hosted by her school.
- (C) After years of working hard, she finally got selected to stand for her school in the national debate competition.
- (D) Through constant effort, she ultimately competed in the national debate competition as her school's representative for years.

Cloze text: Read the passage below and choose A, B, C or D to fill in each blank from 31 to 35.

AYVP, or "ASEAN Youth Volunteer Program," is a special program for young people in the ASEAN region (a group of Southeast Asian countries). It helps them get (631)_____ and make a difference. This program (632) _____ together young people from different ASEAN countries to work together, promote cross-cultural understanding, and develop leadership skills. AYVP is also designed to address social issues of concern in ASEAN.

AYVP's main goal is to help young people feel connected to the ASEAN community and encourage them to work together to solve problems. (633) _____ helps them not only gain valuable hands-on experience in volunteer work but also build lasting friendships and networks with their (634) _____ from neighboring countries. This helps them feel responsible for improving the region.

Overall, the ASEAN Youth Volunteer Program shows (635) _____ for young people to solve big problems. By giving young people the chance to make positive changes, AYVP helps the ASEAN community grow stronger and creates a better future for everyone.

Question 31

- (A) involve
- (B) involved
- (C) involving
- (D) involves

Question 32

- (A) gathers (B) collects (C) brings (D) meets

Question 33

- (A) This connection with participants (B) The solution to those problems
(B) Such a goal of AYVP (D) Such ASEAN encouragement

Question 34

- (A) competitors (B) members (C) assistants (D) peers

Question 35

- (A) how essential it is (B) they find it significant
(C) it has turned urgent (D) it has become interesting

Reading comprehension 1: Read the passage below and choose A, B, C or D to answer each Question from 36 to 40.

A human-like robot that can drive a car could one day be used as a chauffeur, though its creator admits that this may take at least 50 years.

Most driverless cars work very differently to a human driver, using artificial intelligence and custom mechanical systems to directly move the steering wheel and pedals. This approach is much more efficient and simpler than using a robot to drive, but **it** is also specially made for each particular car.

Kento Kawaharazuka at the University of Tokyo and his colleagues have developed a human-like robot, called Musashi, that can drive a car in the same way as a human. It has a human-like "skeleton" and "musculature", as well as cameras in each of its eyes and force sensors in its hands and feet. Artificial intelligence systems work out what actions are needed to drive the car and react to events that often happen on roads such as traffic lights changing colour or a person stepping in front of the car. The robot can only perform a limited range of driving tasks at present, such as going forward in a straight line, taking a right-hand turn, and moving at speeds of around five kilometres per hour on non-public roads. "The speed of the pedal or the velocity of the car is not high. Also, the handling of the car is not fast compared to human beings," says Kawaharazuka.

It seems that a robot at the controls of a car, operating in real traffic conditions and in total safety, is not something we are likely to see soon. As mentioned earlier, it could be decades before a robot could really step into the driver's seat.

Question 36: What does "**it**" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- (A) A robot (B) This approach
(C) The steering wheel (D) Artificial intelligence

Question 37: What is mentioned about driverless cars in paragraph 2?

- (A) They need a flexible system to operate.
(B) They cannot be produced in large quantities.
(C) They work in an efficient and simple way.
(D) They make use of artificial intelligence.

Question 38: What is the main topic of paragraph 3?

- (A) Musashi's construction and operation
(B) Actions that Musashi can do as a car driver
(C) Kawaharazuka and his colleagues' latest invention
(D) How a human-like robot was developed

Question 39: What can Musashi NOT do?

- (A) Drive and turn right (B) Drive without turning
(C) Move slowly in traffic (D) Recognize red traffic lights

Question 40: Which of the following would the author most likely support?

- (A) Using robot drivers in reality is risky as they cannot react to all road situations.
(B) While years away from realization, robot drivers could outperform human drivers.
(C) Robot drivers are feasible but will never completely replace human drivers.
(D) Robot drivers have shown impressive progress but still need much improvement.

Reading comprehension 2: Read the passage below and choose A, B, C or D to answer each Question from 41 to 45.

Data privacy means ensuring that our personal information is kept safe and used responsibly by others. In today's digital world, where information spreads easily, it's more important than ever to protect our personal data. This highlights the importance of privacy laws.

Laws about data privacy vary globally. For example, in Europe, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) **grants** individuals rights such as accessing their data, asking for it to be deleted, and knowing how it's used. Similarly, the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) provides specific rights about personal information to people in California. Knowing these laws helps people understand their rights and what companies must do to keep **their** data safe. When using websites or apps, it's essential to read their privacy policies. Emily Davis, a cybersecurity expert, stresses, "Reading and understanding privacy policies allows individuals to make informed decisions about sharing their personal information."

To boost your online safety, experts suggest using strong, unique passwords for each account and not reusing them. Enabling two-factor authentication when possible adds an extra layer of security. Equally important, be careful with emails, texts, or calls asking for personal information or money. Scammers often pretend to be real organizations. Always check before giving out personal details or clicking on links from unknown sources. Keep your devices updated with the latest software and security patches to protect against cyber threats. Using trusted antivirus software can also lower the risk of attacks. Privacy advocate Michelle Carter advises, "Being mindful of data sharing and regularly reviewing app permissions helps minimize unnecessary exposure of personal information."

Understanding your rights and taking steps to protect your personal information online are essential in today's interconnected world. By learning about privacy laws, being careful about sharing information, and using strong security measures, you can control your digital presence and keep your privacy safe. Remember, protecting personal data is something we all need to do together to create a safer and more respectful online environment.

Question 41: What is "**grants**" in paragraph 2 closest in meaning to?

- (A) respects (B) permits (C) protects (D) claims

Question 42: What does "**their**" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- (A) people (B) companies (C) rights (D) laws

Question 43: Which of the following best paraphrases this sentence: "Reading and understanding privacy policies allows individuals to make informed decisions about sharing their personal information."?

- (A) Reading and understanding privacy policies informs individuals about the decision-making process regarding their personal information.
- (B) Individuals who want to know how to share their personal information wisely should read and understand privacy policies.
- (C) Individuals can make reasoned choices about sharing their personal information thanks to reading and understanding privacy policies.
- (D) Reading and understanding privacy policies raises individuals' awareness of their responsibilities for sharing personal information.

Question 44: What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

- (A) Basic techniques to keep personal devices safe from attack
- (B) The importance of online security and managing information
- (C) Possible disadvantages of sharing personal information online
- (D) Strategies to protect personal information and stay safe online

Question 45: Which of the following does the author probably support?

- (A) Protecting personal data is not only an individual choice but a collective responsibility.
- (B) Personal data protection is an inevitable action to ensure positive online interactions.
- (C) A safer online environment requires collaboration between users and service providers.
- (D) Cooperation among individuals is likely to enhance global digital security and privacy.

Logical thinking and problem solving: Choose A, B C or D to answer each Question.

Question 46: You are attending a friend's birthday party where many of his friends are playing a lively game with balloons. You are quite shy and don't know those friends. However, you want to be part of the game. What can you say to play the game?

- (A) Would it be okay if everyone joined in the activity?
- (B) Balloons seem like a fantastic addition to the party!
- (C) Could I have a chance to join in this activity, please?
- (D) Wow! Those bright balloons really caught my attention.

Question 47: Kate, the manager, is asking David, her assistant, about a report. What would be the best response for David in this situation?

Kate: Can you send me the report this weekend?

David: _____

- (A) Don't mention it! I'll need it for the meeting on Sunday.
- (B) That's no big deal. I'll have it done by Saturday.
- (C) That sounds great. Why don't you send me all the details?
- (D) I'm not surprised. The manager is going to check it on Monday.

Question 48: Following are statements about a movie. Which statement can be a fact?

- (A) The movie is the greatest ever made.
- (B) The movie is the director's best so far.
- (C) The movie feels too long to sit through.
- (D) The movie won three Oscars last year.

Question 49: You've noticed that whenever the heater in your house is turned on, the lights in the living room flicker. What is the likely cause?

- (A) The heater and the lights are malfunctioning.
- (B) There is an issue with the living room's light system.
- (C) The living room's lights need more electrical power.
- (D) The heater and the lights are on the same electrical circuit.

Question 50: Which of the following situations best exemplifies "compensation" where someone makes up for a loss or damage they caused?

- (A) Sarah forgets to return her friend's borrowed jacket on time. She apologizes and assures her friend that she will return it the next day.
- (B) Sarah accidentally spills juice on her friend's favorite book. She invites her friend for coffee and presents him a new copy of the book.
- (C) Sarah breaks a plate while washing dishes at her friend's house. She takes the time to carefully clean up the mess and apologizes sincerely.
- (D) Sarah borrows her friend's bicycle and returns it with a flat tire. She promises to return the bicycle promptly after fixing the tire herself.



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STT	Dạng bài	Chuyên đề	Số câu	NB	TH	VDT	VDC
1	Hoàn thành câu (Sentence Completion)	Mệnh đề quan hệ	1	x			
		Từ vựng cùng trường nghĩa/ dễ nhầm lẫn	3		xx	X	
		Động từ khuyết thiếu	1	x			
		Động từ chỉ trạng thái (stative verb)	1		x		
		Phân từ (hiện tại phân từ và quá khứ phân từ)	1		x		
		Câu điều kiện	1	x			
		Chủ động/ bị động truyền khiến (causatives)	1	x			
		Cụm từ	1				X
2	Từ/cụm từ đồng nghĩa (Synonyms)	Từ vựng đồng nghĩa (dễ nhầm)	2			XX	
3	Từ/cụm từ trái nghĩa (Antonyms)	Từ vựng trái nghĩa	2		x	X	
4	Hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại (Dialogue Completion)	Tình huống giao tiếp thông thường	2		xx		
		Tình huống giao tiếp lòng thành ngữ	1			X	
		Tình huống giao tiếp nâng cao	1				X
5	Sắp xếp đoạn hội thoại (Dialogue Arrangement)	Sắp xếp đoạn hội thoại có nghĩa	4		xxx	X	
6	Viết lại câu (Sentence Rewriting)	Cấp so sánh + từ chỉ mức độ chắc chắn	1		x		
		Cấu trúc so ... that và such ... that	1		x		
		Cấu trúc đảo ngữ	1		x		
		Phân biệt nghĩa của các đáp án	1				X

7	Ghép câu (Sentence Combination)	Thì tương lai gần + từ chỉ mức độ chắc chắn	1		x		
		Cấu trúc với would rather	1			X	
		Cấu trúc câu chẻ	1			X	
		Phân biệt nghĩa của các đáp án	1			X	
8	Đọc điền (Cloze Test)	Cụm từ cố định	1		x		
		Từ cùng trường nghĩa + cụm cố định	2			XX	
		Phép quy chiếu	1			X	
		Mệnh đề danh từ	1			X	
9	Đọc hiểu (Reading Comprehension)	Câu hỏi từ quy chiếu	2		xx		
		Câu hỏi thông tin chi tiết	2			XX	
		Câu hỏi ý chính	2			X	X
		Câu hỏi về ý tác giả	2				XX
		Câu hỏi từ vựng	1			X	
		Câu hỏi về phép ‘paraphrasing’	1				X
10	Tư duy logic và giải quyết vấn đề (Logical thinking and problem solving)	Các câu hỏi phát triển tư duy logic và kỹ năng giải quyết vấn đề	5			XXX	XX
Tổng			50	4	17	22	7

BẢNG TỪ VỰNG

STT	Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
1	firefighter	n	/'faɪə, faɪ.tər/	lính cứu hỏa
2	lifelike	adj	/'laɪf.laɪk/	sống động
3	livable	adj	/'lɪv.ə.bəl/	đáng sống
4	alive	adj	/ə'laɪv/	còn sống
5	lasting	adj	/'lɑː.stɪŋ/	kéo dài
6	vocational	adj	/vəʊ'keɪ.ʃən.əl/	thuộc nghề nghiệp
7	hall	n	/hɔːl/	hội trường
8	current	adj	/'kʌr.ənt/	hiện thời
9	lightbulb	n	/'laɪt ,bʌlb/	bóng đèn
10	reliable	adj	/'rɪ'laɪ.ə.bəl/	đáng tin cậy
11	economic	adj	/'iː.kə'nɒm.ɪk/ / ,ek.ə'nɒm.ɪk/	thuộc về kinh tế
12	dynamic	adj	/'daɪ'næm.ɪk/	sôi động, bùng nổ
13	efficient	adj	/'ɪfɪ.ʃ.ənt/	tiết kiệm năng lượng
14	footprint	n	/'fʊt.prɪnt/	dấu chân
15	dweller	n	/'dwel.ər/	công dân
16	major	n	/'meɪ.dʒər/	chuyên ngành
17	figure	n	/'fɪg.ər/	người, nhân vật
18	radioactivity	n	/'reɪ.di.əʊ.æk'tɪv.ə.ti/	sự phóng xạ
19	consider	v	/'kɒn'sɪd.ər/	xem là, cho là
20	minimize	v	/'mɪn.ɪ.maɪz/	tối thiểu hóa
21	underestimate	v	/'ʌn.də'res.tɪ.meɪt/	đánh giá thấp
22	abolish	v	/ə'bɒl.ɪʃ/	bãi bỏ
23	origin	n	/'ɒr.ɪ.dʒɪn/	nguồn gốc, xuất xứ
24	artifact	n	/'ɑː.tə.fækt/	hiện vật
25	ignore	v	/'ɪg'nɔːr/	phớt lờ
26	observe	v	/əb'zɜːv/	quan sát
27	project	n	/'prɒdʒ.ekt/	dự án
28	assist	v	/ə'sɪst/	hỗ trợ
29	digital	adj	/'dɪdʒ.ɪ.təl/	thuộc kỹ thuật số
30	clarity	n	/'klær.ə.ti/	sự rõ ràng
31	certainty	n	/'sɜː.tən.ti/	sự chắc chắn
32	suspicion	n	/sə'spɪʃ.ən/	sự nghi ngờ
33	calmness	n	/'kɑːm.nəs/	sự bình tĩnh
34	confusion	n	/'kɒn'fjuː.ʒən/	sự nhầm lẫn
35	appreciate	v	/ə'priː.ʃi.eɪt/	trân trọng, đánh giá cao
36	sympathy	n	/'sɪm.pə.θi/	sự đồng cảm
37	internally	adv	/'m'tɜː.nəl.i/	một cách nội bộ
38	complex	adj	/'kɒm.pleks/ /kəm'pleks/	phức tạp
39	advertise	v	/'æd.və.taɪz/	quảng cáo

40	float	v	/fləʊt/	nổi
41	seafood	b	/'si:.fu:d/	hải sản
42	acutely	adv	/ə'kju:t.li/	một cách sâu sắc
43	redeem	v	/'ri:di:m/	tận dụng
44	congestion	n	/kən'dʒes.tʃən/	sự ùn tắc
45	definitely	adv	/'def.i.nət.li/	một cách chắc chắn
46	restriction	n	/'ri'strɪk.tʃən/	sự hạn chế
47	debate	n	/di'beɪt/	sự tranh luận
48	effort	n	/'ef.ət/	nỗ lực
49	representative	n	/,rep.rɪ'zen.tə.tɪv/	người đại diện
50	valuable	adj	/'væl.jə.bəl/	quý giá
51	hands-on	adj	/,hænd'zɒn/	thực tế
52	involved	adj	/'ɪnvɒlvd/	tham gia
53	assistant	n	/ə'sɪs.tənt/	trợ lý
54	significant	adj	/'sɪɡ.nɪf.i.kənt/	đáng kể, quan trọng
55	urgent	adj	/'ɜ:.dʒənt/	khẩn cấp
56	steering wheel	n	/'stiə.rɪŋ ,wi:l/	vô lăng
57	pedal	n	/'ped.əl/	bàn đạp
58	chauffeur	n	/'ʃəʊ.fə:/	tài xế
59	artificial	adj	/,ɑ:.tɪ'fɪʃ.əl/	nhân tạo
60	colleague	n	/'kɒl.i:ɡ/	đồng nghiệp
61	skeleton	n	/'skel.ə.tən/	xương
62	musculature	n	/'mʌs.kjə.lə.tʃə:/	cơ
63	sensor	n	/'sen.sə:/	cảm biến
64	velocity	n	/'vel.ə.sə.ti/	vận tốc
65	data	n	/'deɪ.tə/	dữ liệu
66	privacy	n	/'prɪv.ə.sɪ/	quyền riêng tư
67	highlight	v	/'haɪ.laɪt/	nhấn mạnh
68	delete	v	/'di:li:t/	xóa
69	expert	n	/'ek.spɜ:t/	chuyên gia
70	cybersecurity	n	/,saɪ.bə.sɪ'kjʊə.rə.ti/	an ninh mạng
71	password	n	/'pɑ:s.wɜ:d/	mật khẩu
72	authentication	n	/'ɔ:θen.tɪ'keɪ.tʃən/	sự xác minh
73	boost	v	/'bu:st/	thúc đẩy
74	pretend	v	/'pri'tend/	giả vờ
75	exposure	n	/'ɪk'spəʊ.ʒər/	sự tiếp xúc
76	grant	v	/'grɑ:nt/	cấp, ban
77	cooperation	n	/'kəʊ,pə.ər'eɪ.tʃən/	sự hợp tác
78	detail	n	/'di:teɪl/	chi tiết
79	malfunction	v	/,mæl'fʌŋk.tʃən/	trục trặc
80	flicker	v	/'flɪk.ər/	nhấp nháy
81	compensation	n	/,kɒm.pen'seɪ.tʃən/	sự bồi thường
82	apologize	v	/'ə'pɒl.ə.dʒaɪz/	xin lỗi

83	sincerely	adv	/sm'sɪə.li/	một cách chân thành
84	promptly	adv	/'prɒmpt.li/	ngay
85	accidentally	adv	/,æk.sɪ'den.təl.i/	một cách vô tình

VŨ MAI PHƯƠNG

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	think of something	nghĩ về cái gì
2	admit somebody to something	nhận ai vào đâu
3	make the best of something	tận dụng cái hay, cái tốt đẹp của việc gì
4	take something into account	xét đến cái gì
5	require attention from somebody	cần sự quan tâm từ ai
6	be of assistance to somebody	giúp ai
7	cut down on something	cắt giảm cái gì
8	give it a shot	thử
9	give somebody space	để ai tự do
10	be aware of something	nhận thức về cái gì
11	pay attention to something	chú ý đến cái gì
12	bring somebody together	mang ai lại gần nhau