SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
HƯNG YÊN
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC
(Đề thi gồm 08 trang)

KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 THPT
NĂM HỌC 2026 - 2027
MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH
(Dành cho thí sinh thi vào lớp chuyên Tiếng Anh, Pháp, Trung và Hàn)
Thời gian làm bài: 150 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

SECTION I. LISTENING (2.5 points)
• The listening section is in FOUR parts. You will hear each part TWICE.
• There will be time for you to read the instruction before you listen.
• All the other instructions are included in the recording.

Part 1. For questions 1-5, listen to the recording and complete the table. Write ONE word/number for each answer. Write the answers on your answer sheet. (0.5 point)

Name of restaurant	Location	Reason for recommendation	Other comments
The Junction	Greyson Street, near the station	Good for people who are especially keen on (1) _____	- Quite expensive - The roof is a good place for a drink
Paloma	In Bow Street next to the cinema	(2) _____ food, good for sharing	- Staff are very friendly - Need to pay £50 deposit - A limited selection of vegetarian food on the menu
The (3) _____	At the top of a hotel	- A famous chef - All the reviews are very good - Only uses (4) _____ ingredients	- Set lunch costs (5) £_____ per person - Portions probably of average size

Part 2. For questions 6-15, listen to a musician called Anita Kumar talking about her career and fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the recording. Write the answers on your answer sheet. (1.0 point)
6. Anita suggests that for those who play the instrument called the _____, joining an orchestra is an ideal career move.
7. Anita once envied her sister's ability to perform as a _____, which usually provides more employment prospects.
8. Anita was eventually persuaded by her parents to study _____ at university instead of music.
9. Anita's parents believed her chosen subject of study would provide her with a(n) _____ in the future.
10. While working as a(n) _____ in a bank, Anita still had enough energy to pursue her musical passion after work.
11. Anita decided to apply for one of the _____ after receiving a suggestion from someone else.
12. Anita uses the phrase "living out of a _____" to describe the constant traveling required by her profession.

13. The orchestra's high reputation is attributed mainly to the talent of their _____, rather than just good marketing.
14. For Anita, the most rewarding aspect of her professional life is the _____ she shares with other musicians.
15. Last year, the orchestra had a unique experience when they were involved in the production of a(n) _____.

Part 3. For questions 16-20, listen to a radio interview with a personal assistant called Adam. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to each of the following questions. Write the answers on your answer sheet. (0.5 point)

16. What does Adam enjoy most about his job?

A. The salary is very attractive.
B. He gets to visit many different places.
C. No two days are the same.
D. He works closely with a famous person.

17. What is NOT TRUE about Adam?

A. He works long hours.
B. His job may involve working late.
C. He often stays up late.
D. He has to start a day at a fixed time.

18. What does Adam say about how his career began?

A. He had dreamed of doing this kind of work his whole life.
B. He hoped to be in a leadership position someday.
C. He applied after seeing a job advertisement.
D. He ended up in the job by chance.

19. How does Adam describe his boss?

A. She sometimes puts too much pressure on him.
B. She is very good with people.
C. She tends to be overly serious and rigid.
D. She rarely acknowledges her employees' efforts.

20. What is Adam's wish for his future?

A. To get a company car as a perk
B. To stay in the same job he has now
C. To be recruited for an even better job
D. To switch to a different type of work eventually

Part 4. For questions 21-25, you will hear part of a conversation between a man and a woman about handwriting. Listen and decide whether the following statements are TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or NOT GIVEN (NG). Write the answers on your answer sheet. (0.5 point)

21. Most people take handwriting for granted because they write less these days.
22. Only the woman is surprised that handwriting can improve children's focus.
23. Typing is actually better to teach a certain group of children to write.
24. The woman states that students with good handwriting often have better marks.
25. Both are pity that their handwriting does not reflect their individuality.

SECTION II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (2.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 26-35, choose the best word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences. Write the answers on your answer sheet. (1.0 point)

26. We all have to follow the rules - none of us is _____ the law.

A. beyond B. over C. above D. onto

27. The defendant answered every question from the judge _____ he had no prior knowledge of the incident whatsoever.

A. in that B. as if C. as such D. in case

28. By the time I reached the station, the last train had already departed. I _____ in such a panic after all.

A. didn't need to leave B. mustn't have left C. couldn't have left D. needn't have left

29. Widely regarded as one of the most innovative architects of the twentieth century, _____.

A. critics have long admired the buildings of Le Corbusier
B. it was Le Corbusier's buildings that inspired a whole generation
C. Le Corbusier's influence can still be felt in modern urban design
D. Le Corbusier left an indelible mark on the history of architecture

30. After the scandal broke, the politician's reputation was so _____ damaged that even his closest allies began to distance themselves from him.
A. inadvertently B. irreparably C. inherently D. intrusively
31. The ethics committee has demanded that all submitted research data _____ by an independent body before publication.
A. has been verified B. is verified C. be verified D. was verified
32. She always intended to start meditating but never _____ it because of her daily commitments.
A. went in for B. got round to C. came down with D. looked out for
33. The witness's testimony provided _____ proof of the suspect's involvement in the international smuggling ring.
A. thick B. heavy C. stiff D. concrete
34. Her speech about the importance of family really _____ with the audience, moving many to tears.
A. hit the nail B. struck a chord C. beat the clock D. rang a bell
35. Anna: "I didn't expect the exam to be that difficult."
Ben: "_____"
A. I couldn't care less. I tried my best. B. Tell me about it. I barely finished on time.
C. Why are you always complaining? D. No problem, I can help you next time.

Part 2. For questions 36-40, provide the correct FORM of each capital word in the following passage. Write the answers on your answer sheet. (0.5 point)

Celine Dion, the world-renowned Canadian singer, has officially announced her return to the stage for a series of concerts in Paris. This news comes after the star has been (36. VOLUNTARY) _____ absent from the stage since 2022 due to a rare neurological disorder known as stiff person syndrome. This condition causes muscle spasms and significant (37. CONSTRICT) _____ on her vocal cords, which had previously made singing nearly impossible. Despite these immense physical challenges, Dion has remained (38. RESILIENCE) _____, expressing her excitement to perform once again. Her deep connection to Paris is well-documented, as she has often described the city as a source of blissful and optimistic perspective. Her recent performance at the Paris Olympics was (39. TRIUMPH) _____, as critics praised the emotional depth of her voice, proving that she has truly "nailed the landing" of her (40. COME) _____.

Part 3. For questions 41-45, identify the 5 mistakes in the following passage and write the corrections on your answer sheet like the example provided. (0.5 point)

(0) The right amount of sleep is vital important for the body. (1) Those who sleep less than six hours a night run the risk of disturbing their biological clock. (2) This disruption affects the normal behaviour of genes necessity for good health, including those associated with stress and immunity. (3) Scientific tests conducted recently have revealed changes in more than 700 genes, many of them play a crucial role in regulating bodily functions. (4) Every mechanism that are altered could contribute to a wide range of ailments, such as heart disease and obesity. (5) Sleep loss also has an effect on genes that regulate the body clock, making it more difficult for them to maintain stable patterns. (6) This implies that poor sleep patterns might trigger a vicious circle in which disruption becomes increasingly severe, making it harder to reserve. (7) Although many genes are undoubtedly disrupted, researchers cannot determine whether these changes are temporary or to pose a threat to long-term health. (8) It is essential to maintain a consistent sleep schedule to ensure the body functions optimally.

Example:

Question 0. Sentence 0: vital → vitally

SECTION III. READING (3.0 points)

Part 1. For questions 46-50, read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. Write the answers on your answer sheet. (0.5 point)

What Advertisers Want From You

Advertisers use clever psychology to build long-term relationships with consumers. Their goal is to persuade you to feel a certain way about their brand using several powerful tools. First, they seek your trust. This is (46) _____ tech companies use minimalist designs and banks use the color blue to signal security. If you trust a brand, you are more likely to become a repeat customer. Next, they aim for an emotional connection. By featuring happy families or inspiring stories, brands like Coca-Cola associate their products (47) _____ happiness and love. They want you to buy their product to recapture those positive emotions. Finally, advertisers create a (48) _____ of urgency. Phrases like "Limited time only!" pressure consumers to make quick decisions to avoid (49) _____ out. By influencing your perception, advertisers build brand (50) _____ so that you will return to buy a product again and again. They aren't just selling a product; they are selling an idea and a promise. Next time you see an advert, ask yourself: what feeling are they trying to sell me?

Part 2. For questions 51-55, read the passage below and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to fill in each blank. Write the answers on your answer sheet. (0.5 point)

Although our memory has to cope with an enormous amount of information, we often criticise it for letting us down when we (51) _____ to recall names, passwords or appropriate quotations at crucial moments. We tend to assume that others are naturally more gifted, with above-average memories. In reality, however, everyone has similar potential, and the difference lies in how effectively individuals train and use their memory. The reason we are out of the habit is partly to do with technology. Today's computers and digital devices serve as our external hard drives, (52) _____. Our phones keep our to-do lists and alert us of upcoming appointments, while our computers store any number of pertinent facts that can be retrieved at the touch of a key.

Six hundred years ago, a trained memory was not just a handy tool; it was a pre-requisite for a cultured mind. Since books were thin on the ground, memorizing the (53) _____ contained in them was the only way to maintain access to it. It was not uncommon to find learned scholars (54) _____. Such people became walking libraries albeit libraries with a fairly limited stock. They were able to do this because they read intensively rather than extensively, (55) _____.

51.

A. struggle B. manage C. remember D. promise

52.

A. helping to increase the capacity of our brains
B. giving us access to limited online knowledge
C. storing useful information outside our brains
D. encouraging dependence on modern technology

53.

A. wisdom B. detail C. culture D. message

54.

A. whose expertise was only appreciated by the general public
B. whose intellectual achievements were widely admired across Europe
C. who could recite by heart whole tracts of religious or philosophical works
D. who depended largely on their relationship for their reputation

55.

A. deliberately ignoring factual information
B. becoming distracted by digital media
C. putting value on quality over quantity
D. developing increasingly shorter attention spans

Part 3. For questions 56-65, read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best answer to each question. Write the answers on your answer sheet. (1.0 point)

The Fear of Missing Out (FOMO), once a minor psychological observation, has now been crystallized as a key force driving the digital economy. At its heart, FOMO is not simply a personal anxiety but a predictable outcome of what might be called "algorithmic sociality". Digital platforms are built to showcase success and idealized lives while concealing everyday struggles, producing a distorted picture of reality. Within this environment, stepping back from constant participation is treated as a kind of social irrelevance, and the imagined cost of logging off feels far greater than any genuine benefit of simply being present - a reversal of priorities that is increasingly accepted without question.

Modern marketing has skillfully taken advantage of this weakness, moving well beyond traditional advertising into subtler forms of "social proofing." Influencers, who serve as the primary messengers, routinely blur the line between authentic personal choices and paid promotions, making a "missed opportunity" feel like a personal shortcoming rather than a commercial manipulation. The growing phenomenon of "green-FOMO" adds another layer, with sustainability messaging making consumers feel morally inadequate if they fail to keep up with the latest eco-conscious trends.

The consequences for how organizations are run are just as notable. The modern workplace, now deeply embedded with digital communication tools to enhance efficiency, has unintentionally built a culture of "constant availability". This trend pulls workers in too many directions at once, making sustained, deep thinking increasingly difficult. Managers find themselves caught in a contradiction: they expect high-quality output while operating in environments that reward quick, surface-level responses. The result is a workforce that is perpetually connected yet progressively cut off from genuinely meaningful deep work.

In response, the idea of JOMO - the Joy of Missing Out - has gained traction as a way of reclaiming control over one's own attention and inner life. Where FOMO looks outward with envy, JOMO turns inward, valuing the quality of personal experience over the volume of external engagement. That said, embracing JOMO is not simply a matter of personal resolve; it demands a deliberate withdrawal from the attention-driven systems that surround us, and a broader rethinking of how society values rest in a culture that equates ceaseless activity with professional and social worth.

56. According to paragraph 1, what causes FOMO in the digital age?
A. The inability of individuals to perceive the reality of social status
B. The deliberate design of platforms to exploit social belonging
C. The actual loss of social benefits when one chooses to disconnect
D. The human preference for physical interactions over digital ones

57. The word crystallized in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
A. focused completely B. identified clearly C. simplified significantly D. obscured gradually

58. What does green-FOMO in paragraph 2 primarily illustrate?
A. A condition caused by overexposure to nature-themed content online
B. A strategy using environmental guilt to drive consumer behavior
C. A corporate initiative holding employees accountable for sustainability
D. A reward system for environmentally responsible purchasing

59. Which best summarizes the argument in paragraph 2?
A. Marketing blurs the line between genuine recommendations and paid promotions through influencers.
B. Green-FOMO reframes sustainability as a moral standard overriding personal failure.
C. Influencers reconcile genuine lifestyle choices with sustainability obligations.
D. Marketing uses social anxiety and ethical pressure to sustain consumer engagement.

60. How does the modern consumption model maintain momentum?
A. Purchases relieve feelings of personal ethical inadequacy.
B. Influencers promote authentic lifestyles for self-improvement.
C. Consumers recognize manipulative social proofing strategies.
D. Buying products resolves permanent concerns about sustainability.

61. What challenge limits adopting JOMO?
A. It focuses on maximizing external engagement. B. It requires a broader shift in people's mindset.
C. It encourages rejecting all productive activities. D. It depends mainly on individual willpower.

62. The phrase This trend refers to _____.
A. workplace integration B. cognitive fragmentation C. digital tools D. constant availability

63. What does the author imply about deep work in paragraph 3?
A. It is sustained cognitive effort eroded by constant connectivity.
B. It is a management system rewarding rapid-response behavior.
C. It is a benchmark successfully enabled by digital infrastructure.
D. It is the shallow communication style preferred by modern organizations.
64. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. The attention economy is designed to support individuals reclaiming cognitive sovereignty.
B. Achieving JOMO depends mainly on personal self-discipline.
C. Digital tools meant to boost productivity may actually undermine it.
D. Ethical consumption trends have successfully eliminated FOMO-related anxiety.
65. Which of the following best serves as the main idea for the entire passage?
A. How workplaces use FOMO and JOMO to maintain productivity
B. How digital structures exploit FOMO and the emergence of JOMO
C. How influencers promoting JOMO resolve anxiety caused by social proofing
D. How FOMO reshaped marketing by enabling influencers to exploit consumers

Part 4. For questions 66-70, read the following passage and choose the correct sentences to fill in the gaps. Write the answers on your answer sheet. (0.5 point)

The Hidden Cost of Fast Fashion

In recent years, fast fashion has become increasingly popular among teenagers and young adults. Clothes are produced rapidly, sold cheaply, and replaced almost immediately by new trends. While this business model allows consumers to buy fashionable items at affordable prices, it also creates serious environmental problems. (66) _____.

The fashion industry is currently responsible for a significant amount of global carbon emissions. Factories consume enormous quantities of energy, especially in countries where electricity is generated mainly from coal. In addition, synthetic materials such as polyester are made from fossil fuels and can take hundreds of years to decompose. (67) _____.

There are also other concerns related to water pollution. Textile factories often release untreated chemicals into rivers and lakes, damaging ecosystems and threatening human health. In some developing countries, local communities no longer have access to clean water because nearby factories have contaminated their supplies. (68) _____.

Consumers also play an important role in this issue. Many people buy clothes not because they truly need them, but because social media constantly encourages them to follow the latest trends. As a result, huge amounts of clothing are thrown away each year, even when they are still wearable. (69) _____.

However, there are signs of positive change. Some fashion companies have started using recycled fabrics and more sustainable production methods. Meanwhile, consumers are gradually becoming more aware of the environmental consequences of their choices. Buying fewer clothes, reusing old items, and supporting ethical brands can all make a difference. (70) _____.

Sentences:

A. Consequently, millions of tons of textile waste end up in landfills annually.
B. This not only harms aquatic life but also adversely affects people who depend on these water sources for daily life.
C. Environmentalists argue that the true price of cheap clothing is paid by the planet.
D. If these efforts continue, the fashion industry may eventually become less damaging to the environment.
E. Furthermore, washing synthetic clothes releases tiny plastic particles into oceans around the world.

Part 5. For questions 71-75, read an article about density and crowding. Choose the most suitable heading from the list for each paragraph. There are two extra headings which you do not need to use. An example has been done for you. Write the answers on your answer sheet. (0.5 point)

List of headings	**Example: Paragraph A: iv**
i. Other experiments following Calhoun's experiment offering a clearer indication ii. The effects of crowding on people in the social scope iii. Extreme psychological reaction to crowding iv. Problems that result in crowding v. Responsibility does not work vi. What causes the upset feel of crowding vii. Definitions of crowding and density viii. Nature and results of Calhoun's experiment	71. Paragraph B _____ 72. Paragraph C _____ 73. Paragraph D _____ 74. Paragraph E _____ 75. Paragraph F _____

A. Of the great myriad of problems which man and the world face today, there are three significant trends which stand above all others in importance: the unprecedented population growth throughout the world - a net increase of 1,400,000 people per week - and all of its associations and consequences; the increasing urbanization of these people, so that more and more of them are rushing into cities and urban areas of the world; and the tremendous explosion of communication and social contact throughout the world, so that every part of the world is now aware of every other part. All of these trends are producing increased crowding and the perception of crowding.

B. It is important to emphasize at the outset that crowding and density are not necessarily the same. Density is the number of individuals per unit area or unit space. It is a simple physical measurement. Crowding is a product of density, communication, contact, and activity. It implies a pressure, a force, and a psychological reaction. It may occur at widely different densities. The frontiersman may have felt crowded when someone built a homestead a mile away. The suburbanite may feel relatively uncrowded in a small house on a half-acre lot if it is surrounded by trees, bushes, and a hedgerow, even though he lives under much higher physical density than did the frontiersman. Hence, crowding is very much a psychological and ecological phenomenon and not just a physical condition.

C. A classic crowding study was done by Calhoun (1962), who put rats into a physical environment designed to accommodate 50 rats and provided enough food, water, and nesting materials for the number of rats in the environment. The rat population peaked at 80, providing a look at cramped living conditions. Although the rats experienced no resource limitations other than space restriction, a number of negative conditions developed: the two most dominant males took harems of several female rats and occupied more than their share of space, leaving other rats even more crowded; many females stopped building nests and abandoned their infant rats; the pregnancy rate declined; infant and adult mortality rates increased; more aggressive and physical attacks occurred; sexual variation increased, including hypersexuality, inhibited sexuality, homosexuality, and bisexuality.

D. Calhoun's results have led to other research on crowding's effect on human beings, and these research findings have suggested that high density is not the single cause of negative effects on humans. When crowding is defined only in terms of spatial density (the amount of space per person), the effects of crowding are variable. However, if crowding is defined in terms of social density, or the number of people who must interact, then crowding better predicts negative psychological and physical effects.

E. There are several reasons why crowding makes us feel uncomfortable. One reason is related to stimulus overload - there are just too many stimuli competing for our attention. We cannot notice or respond to all of them. This feeling is typical of the harried mother, who has several children competing for her attention, while she is on the phone and the doorbell is ringing. This leaves her feeling confused, fatigued and yearning to withdraw from the situation. There are strong feelings of a lack of privacy - being unable to pay attention to what you want without being repeatedly interrupted or observed by others.

F. Field studies done in a variety of settings illustrate that social density is associated with negative effects on human beings. In prison studies, males generally became more aggressive with increases in density. In male prison, inmates living in conditions of higher densities were more likely to suffer from the fight. Males rated themselves as more aggressive in small rooms (a situation of high spatial density), whilst the females rated themselves as more aggressive in large rooms (Stokols et al., 1973). These differences relate to the different personal space requirements of the genders. Besides, Baum and Greenberg found that high density leads to decreased attraction, both physical attraction and liking towards others and it appears to have gender differences in the impact that density has on attraction levels, with males experiencing a more extreme reaction. Also, the greater the density is, the less the helping behavior. One reason why the level of helping behavior may be reduced in crowded situations links to the concept of diffusion of responsibility. The more people that are present in a situation that requires help, the less often help is given. This may be due to the fact that people diffuse responsibility among themselves with no one feeling that they ought to be the one to help.

SECTION IV. WRITING (2.5 points)

Part 1. For questions 76-78, finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. Write the answers on your answer sheet. (0.3 point)

76. I only understood Hamlet after seeing it on the stage.
→ Only after _____.
77. The little boy could prepare well for the presentation because his mother supported him.
→ Without his _____.
78. He worked diligently, but his efforts were not recognized by his boss.
→ Diligently as _____.

Part 2. For questions 79-80, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE GIVEN WORD. Write the answers on your answer sheet. (0.2 point)

79. Bruce isn't good at languages. FLAIR
→ Bruce _____ languages.
80. She needs to improve her English skills before moving to England to look for a new job. BRUSH
→ She needs to _____ before moving to England to look for a new job.

Part 3. Write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic. (2.0 points)

Many young people now spend more time in the virtual world than in the real one. What problems does this trend cause? What are the solutions to it?

---------- HẾT ----------

Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu. Giám thị coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.

Họ và tên thí sinh: ..... *Phòng thi số: .....*
Số báo danh: ..... *Chữ ký của giám thị coi thi*