

TẬP HUẤN XÂY DỰNG CÂU HỎI THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT TỪ 2025

MÔN TIẾNG ANH

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

CÁC VÍ DỤ MINH HỌA

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

CULTURE SHOCK

Many people dream of living in a foreign country. It can be an amazing experience for those who are willing to settle down in a new place. (1)_____, there's one potential problem you should be aware of: culture shock. Culture shock is the feeling we get from living in a place (2)____ is so different to where we grew up that we are not sure how to deal with it. Societies are (3)____ in many different ways. Customs and traditions can be very different and that can sometimes make it difficult to get on with local people who might not approve of things you do and might object to things you say. You might be banned from doing things in (4)____ country that are perfectly legal in your own. For example, in Singapore people can be forced to (5)____ a large fine just for dropping rubbish. Eventually, though, most people who live abroad fall in love with their adopted country and learn to accept its differences. **(166 words)**

1.1. A. Therefore	B. However	C. Although	D. Moreover
1.2. A. who	B. where	C. that	D. what
1.3. A. provided	B. populated	C. eliminated	D. organized
1.4. A. another	B. others	C. other	D. the others
1.5. A. pay	B. spend	C. waste	D. borrow

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

Plastic is a synthetic material (1) ____ natural gas, oil, and coal. Plastics are synthetic polymers - polymers meaning they are long repeating chains of molecules and synthetic meaning they are chemically bonded together by human processes. Polymers do occur in nature, such as cellulose in plants, but the prevalent plastics that we use today are synthetic and therefore, do not occur in nature. The name for many plastics actually starts with "poly-" to describe the type of (2) _____. For example, polystyrene (commonly known as Styrofoam), is a material that is made from many repeating units of connected styrene molecules.

Its ability to be molded into various forms is one of the main reasons it's widely used in so many products. Plastic is flexible, durable, and lightweight, (3) ____ for many applications. (4) ____ in many areas of our lives from sterile medical packaging to electrical wiring, the overuse of it in our lifestyles today as a single-use disposable product is unsustainable. The characteristics that make plastic such a useful material are some of the very reasons it is (5) _____. **(184 words)**

(Adapted from <https://www.recycleannarbor.org>)

2.1. A. which is made mainly of

B. that is made primarily from

C. that is made mainly by

2.2. A. repeating molecule it is made in

C. to repeat molecule it is made in

2.3. A. which makes it an attractive material

C. which decomposes an attractive material

2.4. A. When plastic was made advancements

C. While plastic has made advancements

2.5. A. so a harmful pollutant

C. so harmful pollutants

D. which is made primarily with

B. to repeat molecule it is made of

D. repeating molecule it is made of

B. that decomposes an attractive material

D. that makes it an attractive material

B. Because plastic was advanced

D. Despite plastic has got advancements

B. such harmful pollutants

D. such a harmful pollutant

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

Releasing balloons is more than just a litter problem. Released balloons can harm animals, humans, and even our environment by leading to accidents, injury, and even power outages. Mylar balloons, the shiny metallic, silver-like balloons, cause thousands of power outages each year when they float away and come into contact with power lines.

Even balloons marked as “biodegradable” are harmful, as they can cause damage before they **decompose**. Because of this, there is no such thing as a “harmless” balloon release.

Balloons are also a waste of a precious **finite** resource — helium. Currently, we are facing a helium shortage in the U.S. While you may mostly associate the gaseous chemical with bouncy decorations, helium is actually used in a variety of essential medical procedures, including MRIs. Doctors around the world are concerned about this helium shortage, and using helium for balloons is only making the shortage worse.

A report from NBC News points out that "liquid helium is liquid gold to a host of industries." According to Bill Halperin, a professor of physics at Northwestern University, "helium is a non-renewable resource. NASA and SpaceX need helium for liquid fuel rockets. The MRI industry needs helium. The pharmaceutical industry is reliant on helium. And so is the Department of Defense."

One popular alternative to balloon releases is “sky lanterns,” sometimes referred to as Chinese lanterns. During festivals in countries such as China, Brazil, and India, it is common to look up and see hundreds of glowing paper lanterns floating up into the night sky. **Those** are like tiny hot air balloons that use a candle or fuel cell to heat the air inside the lantern, causing it to rise and float away. However, these lanterns create similar litter problems and are also a fire hazard. In fact, they are illegal in some U.S. states. **(303 words)**

(Adapted from <https://keepmassbeautiful.org>)

B. There is not enough Helium to use in America.
 C. We cannot reproduce Helium.
 D. It is legitimate to release lanterns in the USA.

3.6. The word "**Those**" in the final paragraph refers to _____.
 A. festivals B. balloons C. lanterns D. countries

3.7. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
 A. sky lanterns are used the same as Helium balloons.
 B. people living in China, Brazil, and India enjoys lanterns.
 C. people consider sky lanterns as tiny hot air balloons.
 D. sky lanterns are not a better alternative, they are harmful.

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

The environment envelops us in its intricate web of interconnected ecosystems, where every living organism plays a crucial role in maintaining the delicate balance of life. From the towering forests teeming with biodiversity to the vast oceans that regulate our climate, nature's bounty sustains and inspires us.

Yet, the environment faces unprecedented challenges in the modern era. Human activities, from industrialization to deforestation, have strained ecosystems to their limits. Climate change, driven by greenhouse gas emissions, threatens weather patterns, biodiversity, and the very stability of our planet. Rising temperatures melt polar ice caps, leading to sea level rise that endangers coastal communities worldwide.

Despite these challenges, there is hope in collective action. Conservation efforts, reforestation projects, and sustainable practices aim to restore and preserve our natural heritage. Innovations in renewable energy offer promising alternatives to fossil fuels, reducing our carbon footprint and mitigating climate impacts.

Protecting the environment is not just a responsibility but a necessity for future generations. By embracing eco-conscious choices and advocating for policy changes, we can forge a path towards a sustainable future where nature thrives alongside human development.

(183 words)

4.1. Which of the following best summarizes in paragraph 1?

A. Human activities have strained ecosystems to their limits, threatening biodiversity and climate stability.
 B. The environment comprises interconnected ecosystems where every organism plays a crucial role in maintaining life's balance.
 C. Rising temperatures due to climate change endanger coastal communities and polar ice caps.
 D. Innovations in renewable energy aim to reduce our carbon footprint and mitigate climate impacts.

4.2. To which of the following is the sentence: "Yet, the environment faces unprecedented challenges in the modern era." in paragraph 2 closest in meaning?

A. The environment has always been resilient in the face of human activities.
 B. Despite challenges, the environment remains largely unaffected by modern industrialization.
 C. The environment is currently encountering significant challenges caused by human activities.
 D. Environmental challenges in the modern era are insurmountable without global cooperation.

4.3. To which of the following is the sentence "Despite these challenges, there is hope in collective action" in paragraph 3 closest in meaning?

A. Human activities have caused irreversible damage to ecosystems worldwide.
 B. Conservation efforts and sustainable practices are essential for our planet's future.
 C. Rising temperatures are leading to the destruction of polar ice caps.
 D. Industrialization and deforestation have strained ecosystems beyond repair.

4.4. To which of the following is the sentence "Protecting the environment is not just a responsibility but a necessity for future generations." in paragraph 4 closest in meaning?

- A.** Protecting the environment is optional and not essential for future generations.
- B.** Future generations will not be affected by environmental degradation.
- C.** It is unnecessary to prioritize environmental protection for future generations.
- D.** Ensuring environmental protection is vital for the well-being of future generations.

4.5. Which statement aligns best with the message conveyed in paragraph 4?

- A.** Collective action is ineffective against environmental challenges like climate change and biodiversity loss.
- B.** Protecting the environment is solely the responsibility of future generations.
- C.** Embracing eco-conscious choices and advocating for policy changes are essential for a sustainable future.
- D.** Reforestation projects offer the only solution to mitigate climate impacts and conserve natural heritage.

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

Ví dụ	Năng lực đọc			Chủ điểm	
	Cấp độ tư duy				
	Biết	Hiểu	Vận dụng		
Ví dụ 1	1.1	X (1.1)		Cuộc sống và xã hội của chúng ta	
	1.2	X (1.1)			
	1.3				
	1.4	X (1.1)			
	1.5		X (1.1)		
Ví dụ 2	2.1		X (1.1)	Môi trường của chúng ta	
	2.2		X (1.1)		
	2.3				
	2.4		X (1.1)		
	2.5		X (1.1)		
Ví dụ 3	3.1			Môi trường của chúng ta	
	3.2		X (1.3)		
	3.3				
	3.4		X (1.3)		
	3.5		X		

			(1.3)		
	3.6	X (1.3)			
	3.7			X (1.3)	
Ví dụ 4	4.1			X (3.3)	Môi trường của chúng ta
	4.2		X (3.3)		
	4.3		X (3.3)		
	4.4		X (3.3)		
	4.5			X (3.3)	