

**TẬP HUẤN XÂY DỰNG CÂU HỎI THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT TỪ 2025  
MÔN TIẾNG ANH**

**CÁC VÍ DỤ MINH HỌA VÀ  
MA 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.**

**Traditional costumes of Vietnam**

54 tribes in Vietnam has their own traditional costumes. The traditional dress of the Vietnamese people (1)\_\_\_\_\_significantly from time to time and depended largely on the whims and fancies of the region's rulers. The common people of the country had greater freedom to choose their clothing prior to the Nguyen dynasty. During Nguyen Dynasty, (2)\_\_\_\_\_restrictions were placed on the type and colors of clothes (3)\_\_\_\_\_could be worn by the common people of Vietnam.

Some of the examples of traditional Vietnamese costumes are the Áo Giao Lĩnh, the Áo Tứ Thân, Áo Cánh, and the Áo Bà Ba. The first one refers to a cross-collared robe worn by the Vietnamese men (4)\_\_\_\_\_the second is a four-part dress worn by the women.

The last two dresses were worn by the peasants in the north and south, respectively and appeared like silk-pajama-type costumes. The color code of the dresses also varied from time to time and during Nguyen dynasty, only the monarchs enjoyed the exclusive rights of wearing golden (5)\_\_\_\_\_while purple and red were popular among the nobles and aristocrats. The headgear worn in Vietnam changed over the years with the conical hat or Non La being the most popular among the community. (202 words)

- |                         |                    |                     |                   |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| <b>1.1. A.</b> conveyed | <b>B.</b> adapted  | <b>C.</b> dedicated | <b>D.</b> changed |
| <b>1.2.. A.</b> little  | <b>B.</b> a little | <b>C.</b> few       | <b>D.</b> several |
| <b>1.3. A.</b> where    | <b>B.</b> who      | <b>C.</b> that      | <b>D.</b> which   |
| <b>1.4. A.</b> and      | <b>B.</b> while    | <b>C.</b> if        | <b>D.</b> but     |
| <b>1.5. A.</b> clothes  | <b>B.</b> designs  | <b>C.</b> patterns  | <b>D.</b> models  |

**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.**

Reading is a valuable activity that provides numerous benefits to individuals. Firstly, it expands our knowledge. When we read various genres, such as fiction or non-fiction, it (1)\_\_\_\_\_. For instance, if you are interested in history, reading historical novels can transport you to different eras and enhance your understanding of past events. Secondly, reading improves our vocabulary. (2)\_\_\_\_\_, we encounter new words and phrases that contribute to the richness of our language skills.

Furthermore, reading fosters empathy. When we immerse ourselves in characters' lives and experiences, (3)\_\_\_\_\_. We develop a deeper understanding of diverse perspectives, which is crucial for building compassion and understanding in our interactions with others.

Books are like passports to distant lands. Through reading, we embark on journeys without (4)\_\_\_\_\_. We can visit imaginary realms, historical epochs, and futuristic societies, all from the comfort of our reading nooks.

2.1. **A.** increases our understanding  
C. increased our understanding

2.2. **A.** As we read  
**C.** When reading

2.3. **A.** we can relate to their emotions  
C. can be related to their emotions

2.4. **A.** traveling physically  
C. having physically travelled

2.5. **A.** explore new worlds  
C. have explored new worlds

**B.** will increase our understanding  
**D.** increasing our understanding

**B.** Reading  
**D.** If we read

**B.** their emotions can be related  
**D.** their emotions can relate

**B.** physical travel  
**D.** having traveled physically

**B.** exploring new worlds  
**D.** be exploring new worlds

If you're an Australian Facebook user who loves to share the news on your timeline, you may have noticed something different recently: You can't.

In the next few days, though, things should go back to normal. Less than a week after suddenly banning news links for Australian users and shutting down Australian news pages to protest an upcoming law, Facebook says it's gotten reassurances from the Australian government that it won't be forced to pay publishers but will instead be given the chance to negotiate agreements with **them** — which it's already starting to do. According to the Sydney Morning Herald, Facebook has agreed to pay the **major** Australian media company Seven West Media for news content and is in negotiations with another called Nine Entertainment.

Australia has now passed the News Media and Digital Platforms Mandatory Bargaining Code, which could force Facebook and Google to pay publishers if they host their **content**. The law is a response to years-long complaints from news outlets around the world about the role that Google and Facebook — and their mammoth digital ad businesses — have played in the decline of journalism and the decimation of its business model in the internet age. The two companies responded to the then-potential law in very different ways: Google made deals with Australian news publishers; Facebook decided to cut them off entirely.

After a few days of Australians seeing what Facebook was like without the news, a sizable amount of worldwide backlash against the company, and talks with the Australian government that resulted in a few last-minute changes to the law, Facebook decided that the new terms were good enough for its ban to end. The law passed a few days later.

Previously, Facebook had banned all users from sharing links to Australian news sources, Australian publications' pages from hosting any of their own content, and Australian users from sharing any news links, Australian or international. (317 words)

**3.1.** Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- A.** News Links for Australian Users  
**B.** Australia and The News Media and Digital Platforms Mandatory Bargaining Code  
**C.** A Sizable Amount of Worldwide Backlash Against A Company  
**D.** Why Facebook Banned and Then Unbanned News in Australia

**3.2.** The word “**them**” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** publishers      **B.** reassurances      **C.** Australian media      **D.** negotiations

**3.3.** In paragraph 2, Facebook suddenly banned news links for Australian users to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** protest an upcoming law  
**B.** get reassurances from the Australian government  
**C.** protect Australian news pages  
**D.** negotiate agreements with publishers

- 3.4. The word “**major**” in paragraph 2 is opposite in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** public                      **B.** stupid                      **C.** minor                      **D.** stylish
- 3.5. The word “**content**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A.** word                      **B.** article                      **C.** force                      **D.** name
- 3.6. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?  
**A.** Facebook has agreed to pay Seven West Media for news content.  
**B.** Google and Facebook responded to the law differently.  
**C.** The laws issued by Australian government was changed at the last minute.  
**D.** Facebook has never banned users from sharing links to Australian news sources.
- 3.7. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4?  
**A.** Australians will never see the news on Facebook.  
**B.** Facebook ended its ban thanks to acceptable teams, and things went back to normal.  
**C.** There was a huge amount of worldwide protest against the Australian government.  
**D.** Australian government’s law shouldn’t have been changed at the last minute.

**Ví dụ 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.**

For many years, scientists have been arguing about global warming. **While they don't all agree about what this might mean for Planet Earth, many think it is going on - and that we can do something about it.** We need a few more years to gather facts before anyone can say for sure. But people need to start now to do things to stop it.

**There are many types of gases in our atmosphere, some of which absorb the heat from the sun and control our climate.** “Greenhouse gases” are those that hold the heat around the planet's surface. When we increase the level of these gases, we upset the balance. These extra gases trap even more heat.

Some scientists say global warming has already started to change the environment. The Earth's temperature has risen one degree Fahrenheit this century. Many scientists believe it could rise from two to eight degrees Fahrenheit in the next hundred years. This would be the fastest rise in 10,000 years.

Sea levels could rise. Ice sheets could melt and add to the water level. Many places near the coast would be in danger of flooding. **If the climate change is too large and too fast, some plants and animals could really suffer.** They could even die out. Weather could become more violent and extreme. In some places there would be more forest fires. But in other areas there would be more rain and snow, storms and floods. (243 words)

(Adapted from [nytimes.com/article/climate-change-global-warming-fag.html](http://nytimes.com/article/climate-change-global-warming-fag.html))

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

- A.** Scientists agree on the immediate effects of global warming and have reached a consensus on solutions.  
**B.** There is ongoing debate among scientists about global warming, but action is needed now to address it.  
**C.** Global warming is only a future concern, and no action is required at this time.  
**D.** All scientists believe that global warming will have catastrophic effects in the next few years.

**4. 2. To which of the following is the sentence: “While they don't all agree about what this might mean for Planet Earth, many think it is going on - and that we can do something about it.” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning?**

- A.** Scientists universally agree on the implications of global warming and the actions needed to combat it.  
**B.** Although scientists have differing opinions on the effects of global warming, many believe it is happening and actionable.

C. There is a consensus among scientists that global warming is not occurring and nothing can be done about it.

D. Most scientists are unsure about the existence of global warming and do not believe any action is necessary.

**4.3. To which of the following is the sentence “There are many types of gases in our atmosphere, some of them absorb the heat from the sun and control our climate.” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning?**

A. All gases in the atmosphere contribute equally to controlling the climate.

B. Only a few types of gases in the atmosphere are responsible for global warming.

C. The sun's heat is entirely absorbed by the gases in the atmosphere, preventing climate change.

D. The atmosphere is composed of various gases, some of which retain heat from the sun and influence the climate.

**4.4. To which of the following sentence is the sentence: “If the climate change is too large and too fast, some plants and animals could really suffer.” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning?**

A. All plants and animals will benefit from rapid and significant climate change.

B. Only a few species of plants and animals will be unaffected by rapid climate change.

C. Rapid and significant climate change could negatively impact many plants and animals.

D. Climate change will have no impact on the survival of plants and animals.

**4.5. Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 4?**

A. Climate change will only cause sea levels to rise, affecting coastal areas.

B. Rapid climate change could lead to a variety of environmental problems, including flooding, species extinction, and extreme weather.

C. Climate change will primarily result in more rainfall and cooler temperatures worldwide.

D. The effects of climate change will be mild and gradual, with minimal impact on plants and animals.

#### 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	X (1.1)			
	1.4			X (1.1)	
	1.5	X (1.1)			
Ví dụ 2	2.1		X (1.1)		Cuộc sống và xã hội của chúng ta
	2.2			X (1.1)	
	2.3			X (1.1)	
	2.4		X (1.1)		
	2.5		X (1.1)		
Ví dụ 3	3.1			X (1.3)	Cuộc sống và xã hội của chúng ta
	3.2			X (1.3)	
	3.3		X (1.3)		
	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)	Cuộc sống và xã hội của chúng ta
	4.2		X (3.3)		
	4.3		X (3.3)		
	4.4		X (3.3)		
	4.5			X (3.3)	

