| ĐỀ THAM KHẢO  **BỘ ĐỀ PHÁT TRIỂN MINH HỌA**    **ĐỀ SỐ 14**  *(Đề thi có 05 trang)* | **KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2025**  **Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH**  *Thời gian làm bài:50 phút; không kể thời gian phát đề* |
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a. Tom: She is very inspiring!

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a. Today, his legacy continues to inspire scientists and thinkers around the world.

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a. For instance, using digital notes and online forms can significantly decrease paper usage.

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Studies have shown that spending time in natural environments can improve mental and physical health, reducing the burden on healthcare systems. Many cities are now prioritizing the development of parks and green areas as part of (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to enhance public well-being.

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**IDEAS OF BEAUTY**

Although beauty is something that is desired throughout the world, its definition can be different from one culture to the next. In some cultures, for example, beauty indicates good health or a high social position while in others it suggests someone’s suitability as a marriage partner. It’s a topic which attracts a great deal of attention, from scientists who study the factors involved in physical attraction, to fashion and cosmetics companies who are **keen** to make money by selling products that will apparently make us more beautiful and therefore attractive to others.

**But beauty can sometimes come at a price**. Cosmetic surgery is very common nowadays, with people eager to change the way they look by having surgery to make their noses smaller or their lips larger, but not all of these operations result in an **improved** appearance. For many, a suntanned body represents a wealthy lifestyle of relaxing days at the beach, but nowadays we should all be aware of the possible consequences of spending too much time in the sun.

In many cultures, symmetry is a key part of beauty, so people prefer balanced features on the face. In some Asian cultures, large eyes are considered more beautiful than narrower **ones**. A slimmer body may suggest a healthy and active person, so in the West in particular, people diet in order to look like models. In other cultures, however, a larger build suggests that someone is wealthier because they can afford to eat more and are therefore of a better social class. In Nigeria, women with a fuller figure are considered to be more fertile and more able to have babies.

The Maasai people of East Africa regard beauty as something that can be controlled, and believe that anyone can be beautiful just by looking after their appearance. For them, beauty exists in clean white teeth, short hair and simple jewellery. This idea of beauty is perhaps something everyone can achieve.

**Question 23.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an idea of beauty, according to the passage?

**A.** Good health **B.** High social position **C.** suitability for marriage **D.** Intelligence

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**A.** eager **B.** uninterested **C.** enthusiastic **D.** passionate

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**A.** eyes **B.** people **C.** cultures **D.** features

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**A.** Beauty can be expensive. **B.** Beauty can have negative consequences.

**C.** Beauty can be a source of pride. **D.** Beauty can be difficult to achieve.

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

**A.** In Nigeria, women with a fuller figure are unlikely to have children.

**B.** The Maasai people believe that beauty is unchangeable.

**C.** In some cultures, larger builds are associated with wealth.

**D.** Clean white teeth are seen as unattractive by the Maasai people.

**Question 29.** In which paragraph does the writer mention the price of beauty and its consequences?

**A.** Paragraph 1 **B.** Paragraph 2 **C.** Paragraph 3 **D.** Paragraph 4

**Question 30.** In which paragraph does the writer state diverse standards of beauty across cultures?

**A.** Paragraph 1 **B.** Paragraph 2 **C.** Paragraph 3 **D.** Paragraph 4

***Read the following passage 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.***

On a boat near Costa Rica, a team of marine biologists' is helping a turtle. The animal is having trouble breathing, and the team discovers why there is something inside its nose. A scientist tries to **extract** the object, but the turtle cries in pain. Finally, after eight long minutes, a long object is pulled out: It is a 10-centimeter plastic straw,

The video of the turtle's rescue has been viewed millions of times on YouTube. **[I]** It has helped raise awareness of a growing problem: The world's seas are full of plastic. **[II]** Since 2000, there has been a huge increase in worldwide plastic production, but we recycle less than one-fifth of it. **[III]** Today, scientists think about 8.1 billion kilograms goes into the sea every year from coastal regions. **[IV]** Most of this plastic will never biodegrade.

This ocean plastic hurts millions of sea animals every year. Some fish eat plastic because it is covered with sea plants, and it looks and smells like food. Typically, eating plastic leads to constant hunger. "Imagine you ate lunch and then just felt weak... and hungry all day," says marine biologist Matthew Savoca. "That would be very confusing." In some cases, eating sharp pieces of plastic can seriously hurt sea animals and even result in death.

Plastic is useful to people because it is strong and lasts a long time-but this is bad news for sea creatures who eat or get stuck in it. According to Savoca, "Single-use plastics are the worst." These are items that are used only once before we throw **them** away. Some common examples include straws, water bottles, and plastic bags. About 7000 sea species (including the turtle from the video) have been caught in or have eaten this kind of plastic. Luckily, the turtle survived and was **released** back into the ocean.

How will plastic affect sea animals in the long term? "I think we'll know the answers in 5 to 10 years' time," says Debra Lee Magadini from Columbia University. But by then, another 25 million tons of plastic will already be in the ocean.

**Question 31.** The word "**extract**" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** remove **B.** insert **C.** replace **D.** add

**Question 32.** Where in paragraph 2 does the following sentence best fit?

**“A lot of this plastic waste ends up in the ocean”**

**A. [I] B. [II] C. [III] D. [IV]**

**Question 33.** According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a concern about plastic?

**A.** The rapid increase in global plastic production.

**B.** The fact that most plastic will not break down naturally.

**C.** The low percentage of plastic that is recycled worldwide.

**D.** The harmful effects of plastic on human health.

**Question 34.** Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?

**A.** Ocean plastic production has increased significantly since 2000, leading to environmental pollution.

**B.** Eating plastic confuses and harms sea animals, sometimes causing death.

**C.** Marine biologists are working to reduce the amount of plastic waste in the oceans.

**D.** Many fish mistake plastic for food because it looks and smells similar to sea plants.

**Question 35.** The word "**them**" in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** sea creatures **B.** single-use plastics **C.** scientists **D.** plastic straws

**Question 36.** The word “**released**” in paragraph 4 is OPPOSITE in meaning to:

**A.** discovered **B.** saved **C.** found **D.** captured

**Question 37.** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

**A.** The long-term effects of plastic pollution on sea animals are well-understood.

**B.** Single-use plastics are the only type of plastic that harms sea animals.

**C.** The problem of plastic pollution is likely to worsen in the coming years.

**D.** Most plastic pollution comes from inland sources.

**Question 38.** Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 5?

**A.** It will take a long time to find a solution, and by then the plastic problem will worsen.

**B.** Scientists will find answers soon, and the plastic pollution will be completely under control.

**C.** We already have the answers about plastic pollution, but we need more time to act.

**D.** The plastic problem will be solved in 5 to 10 years with minimal additional pollution.

**Question 39.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

**A.** Single-use plastics are particularly harmful because they are designed to last for many years.

**B.** Marine animals tend to eat plastic because they are unable to differentiate it from food.

**C.** Despite the negative effects of plastic, it is likely that the amount of plastic entering the oceans will decrease over time.

**D.** The rescue of the turtle in the video shows that plastic is not always lethal to sea animals.

**Question 40.** Which of the following could be served as the best title for the passage?

**A.** The Plastic Crisis: A Threat to Marine Life

**B.** The Rescue of a Turtle: A Symbol of Hope

**C.** The Benefits of Plastic: A Double-Edged Sword

**D.** The Future of the Oceans: A Plastic-Free World

**--------------------- THE END ---------------------**

*- Thí sinh không sử dụng tài liệu.*

*- Giám thị coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.*

| ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ SỐ 14  **BỘ ĐỀ PHÁT TRIỂN MINH HỌA**    **ĐỀ SỐ 14**  *(Đề thi có 05 trang)* | **KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM 2025**  **Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH**  *Thời gian làm bài:50 phút; không kể thời gian phát đề* |
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**Question 34.** Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?

**A.** Ocean plastic production has increased significantly since 2000, leading to environmental pollution.

**B.** Eating plastic confuses and harms sea animals, sometimes causing death.

**C.** Marine biologists are working to reduce the amount of plastic waste in the oceans.

**D.** Many fish mistake plastic for food because it looks and smells similar to sea plants.

**Question 35.** The word "**them**" in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** sea creatures **B.** single-use plastics **C.** scientists **D.** plastic straws

**Question 36.** The word “**released**” in paragraph 4 is OPPOSITE in meaning to:

**A.** discovered **B.** saved **C.** found **D.** captured

**Question 37.** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

**A.** The long-term effects of plastic pollution on sea animals are well-understood.

**B.** Single-use plastics are the only type of plastic that harms sea animals.

**C.** The problem of plastic pollution is likely to worsen in the coming years.

**D.** Most plastic pollution comes from inland sources.

**Question 38.** Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 5?

**A.** It will take a long time to find a solution, and by then the plastic problem will worsen.

**B.** Scientists will find answers soon, and the plastic pollution will be completely under control.

**C.** We already have the answers about plastic pollution, but we need more time to act.

**D.** The plastic problem will be solved in 5 to 10 years with minimal additional pollution.

**Question 39.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

**A.** Single-use plastics are particularly harmful because they are designed to last for many years.

**B.** Marine animals tend to eat plastic because they are unable to differentiate it from food.

**C.** Despite the negative effects of plastic, it is likely that the amount of plastic entering the oceans will decrease over time.

**D.** The rescue of the turtle in the video shows that plastic is not always lethal to sea animals.

**Question 40.** Which of the following could be served as the best title for the passage?

**A.** The Plastic Crisis: A Threat to Marine Life

**B.** The Rescue of a Turtle: A Symbol of Hope

**C.** The Benefits of Plastic: A Double-Edged Sword

**D.** The Future of the Oceans: A Plastic-Free World

**--------------------- THE END ---------------------**

*- Thí sinh không sử dụng tài liệu.*

*- Giám thị coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.*

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