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| **SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**  **TỈNH QUẢNG NAM**  **ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC**  *(Đề thi gồm có 06 trang)* | **KỲ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2025**  **MÔN: TIẾNG ANH**  *Thời gian làm bài 50 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề*  **MÃ ĐỀ 1110**  **Mã đề: 001**  **Mã đề: 001** |

**Họ, tên thí sinh:**......................................................

**Số báo danh:**...........................................................

***Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.***

**GET READY FOR YOUR CENTER CAREER!**

Are you looking for a fresh start in the job market? The city of Greenfield is excited to announce its 15th annual (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_! Over the past few months, we have worked hard (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_the quality of our training, so that citizens can get the skills (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_. Starting next Monday, this six-month course will teach you (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_skills in areas such as computer use, customer service and basic accounting. With hands-on practice, you'll (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_confidence and be ready to take on new opportunities.

You don't want to miss this chance, do you? Sign (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_ today and take the first step toward a brighter future!

*(*Adapted from *i-LSW Practice Tests)*

**Question 1: A.** training vocational course **B.** vocational course training

**C.** vocational training course **D.** course vocational training

**Question 2: A.** improving **B.** to improve **C.** to improving **D.** improve

**Question 3: A.** are really needed **B.** really needing

**C.** which really needs **D.** they really need

**Question 4: A.** practically **B.** practical **C.** practice **D.** practicality

**Question 5: A.** feel **B.** use **C.** share **D.** gain

**Question 6: A.** at **B.** up **C.** out **D.** in

***Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.***

**WATER CONSERVATION**

So what if people save a lot of water- we’ve got (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_, haven’t we? Well, we may have a lot of sea water, but we are using fresh water faster than nature can replace it. So instead we are forced to recycle waste water, clean it and then (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_it into people’s homes. That process requires a lot of energy- running a tap for five minutes uses the same energy as burning a 60-watt light bulb for fourteen hours and a lot of money. (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_this, when underground natural water reservoirs get low on water, they can become contaminated with high concentrations of natural (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_ like arsenic, or man-made chemicals from the ground. To (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_this, we need to keep these reservoirs well-stocked. (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_way to prevent this is by implementing stricter water usage policies. So conserve water and you will save money and the planet.

*(*Adapted from *Life by John Hughes)*

**Question 7: A.** little **B.** a little **C.** toomany **D.** enough

**Question 8: A.** pipe **B.** direct **C.** store **D.** transport

**Question 9: A.** In spite of **B.** By means of **C.** In addition to **D.** In terms of

**Question 10: A.** disasters **B.** wonders **C.** resources **D.** minerals

**Question 11: A.** head off **B.** put on **C.** take in **D.** keep away

**Question 12: A.** Another **B.** The others **C.** The other **D.** Others

***Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.***

**Question 13:** a. Michelle: What are you hungry for?

b. Michelle: Ah, here comes the shuttle bus. Come on, let's move.

c**.** Michelle: The show is tomorrow. But today we need to check our booth and make sure all our products are in good condition.

d. Dan: A hot dog, the works, would be great.

e. Dan: Yes, Ma'am. Let's go. Maybe we can grab a bite on the way to the fair. I'm hungry.

*(*Adapted from *https://englishdaily626.com*)

**A.** a–d–b–e–c **B.** b–d–a–e–c **C.** c–e–a–d–b **D.** c–d–a–e–b

**Question 14:** a. **John**: Hey, Sarah! Thanks a lot. You look fantastic too! Have you traveled recently?

b. **Sarah**: Hey, John! It's been forever! You look awesome!

c. **Sarah**: Yes, I’ve just come back from Japan. It was such an amazing trip!

*(*Adapted from *https://englishdaily626.com)*

**A.** c–a–b **B.** a–c–b **C.** a–b–c **D.** b–a–c

**Question 15:** Dear Minh,

a. These activities not only make our school a better place but also help us become more responsible for protecting the environment.

b. Hope you're doing well! In your last letter, you asked me about what our school does to protect the environment.

c. We also encourage everyone to save energy by turning off lights and fans when they’re not needed.

d. Besides, we often organize environmental campaigns where students make posters and give presentations about eco-friendly habits.

e. Well, we have a lot of activities to keep our school green and clean. For example, we plant trees and have a composting system to reduce waste.

Best,

Tuan

*(*Adapted from *i-Learn Smart World*)

**A.** c–a–d–b–e **B.** a–d–b–c–e **C.** d–b–a–c–e **D.** b–e–c–d–a

**Question 16:** a. Additionally, maintain eye contact and nod occasionally to show that you are engaged in the conversation.

b. Good communication etiquette is essential for building strong relationships and showing respect to others.

c. If you need to interrupt, do so politely by saying, "Excuse me," and wait for the right moment to speak.

d. It is important to listen actively and avoid interrupting while someone else is speaking.

e. Lastly, be mindful of your tone and volume to ensure that your message is received positively.

*(*Adapted from *https://www.montclair.edu*)

**A.** a–b–c–d–e **B.** a–d–c–b–e **C.** b–c–a–d–e **D.** b–d–c–a–e

**Question 17:** a. Furthermore, prolonged bullying can negatively impact a person's future success, leading to difficulties in education, career, and social interactions.

b. Schools, parents, and communities must work together to prevent bullying by promoting awareness and implementing strict policies.

c. Bullying is a serious issue that negatively affects individuals’ mental health, self-esteem, and academic performance.

d. Victims of bullying often experience anxiety, depression, and social isolation, which can have long-term consequences.

e. Addressing bullying effectively not only protects individuals but also helps create a safer and more inclusive environment.

*(*Adapted from *https://bestdaypsych.com*)

**A.** c–a–b–e–d **B.** c–d–a–b–e **C.** c–b–a–e–d **D.** c–a–d–b–e

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.***

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to address some of the biggest challenges in education today, innovate teaching and learning practices, and accelerate progress towards SDG 4. However, rapid technological developments inevitably bring multiple risks and challenges, (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_. UNESCO is committed to supporting Member States to harness the potential of AI technologies for achieving the Education 2030 Agenda. (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

UNESCO's mandate calls for a human-centered approach to AI, focusing on AI's role in reducing gaps in access to knowledge, research, and cultural diversity, while ensuring AI doesn't increase the technological divide within and between countries. (20) \_\_\_\_\_\_. Within the framework of the Beijing Consensus, Guidance for Policy-makers was designed to help governments prepare for the use of AI in education.AI competency frameworks (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_. These frameworks serve as essential tools for preparing future generations with the digital literacy and ethical awareness needed in an AI-driven world. UNESCO’s vision of “AI for all” is rooted in global collaboration and inclusive innovation. (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

(Adapted from *Unesco*)

**Question 18:**

**A.** that policy makers and regulations are struggling to successfully address

**B.** which policy makers and regulations are struggling to address

**C.** policy makers and regulations are struggling to address effectively

**D.** of which policy makers, regulations, as well as industry leaders and experts

**Question 19:**

**A.** In addition, the organisation advocates for AI applications in urban planning, infrastructure development and smart city initiatives

**B.** Meanwhile, the organisation focuses on integrating AI to create personalized learning platforms aimed at maximizing student engagement

**C.** At the same time, the organisation ensures that AI application in educational contexts is guided by the core principles of inclusion and equity

**D.** Besides, the organisation emphasizes the importance of AI's role in promoting customer service experiences and user satisfaction

**Question 20:**

**A.** Its aim is to prevent AI from reinforcing global inequities

**B.** It leads UNESCO to focus on AI hardware production

**C.** The conversation mostly ignores cultural diversity

**D.** It also ensures that AI supports only economic goals

**Question 21:**

**A.** that also published by UNESCO to guide countries in supporting students and teachers to understand the potential as well as risks of AI

**B.** whose purpose is to guide countries in supporting students and teachers to understand the potential as well as risks of AI

**C.** of which the purpose is to guide countries in supporting students and teachers to understand the potential as well as risks of AI

**D.** were also published by UNESCO to guide countries in supporting students and teachers to understand the potential as well as risks of AI

**Question 22:**

**A.** This vision ensures equal and meaningful access to the benefits of AI for everyone

**B.** It excludes small disadvantaged nations that lack AI infrastructure and well-equipped facilities

**C.** The vision promotes advanced research and scientific progress over inclusive learning

**D.** It prioritizes commercial use of AI tools in educational institutions across developing nations

***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 23 to 30.***

Is there a right way to bring up children? Some parents read guides to find an answer, many just follow their instinct. Whatever they do, a doubt always remains: could I have done a better job?

A recent contribution to the subject is Amy Chua's **controversial** book *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother,* which describes the approach to child-rearing of an ambitious Chinese parent living in the west. According to Chua, western mothers are far too soft on their children. She says they are always praising their children for every effort **they** make, even if the result is coming last in a race or playing a piano piece badly. These are the kind of parents who will give in to their children's demands to go out and play rather than do their homework, if they protest loud enough.

The tiger mother method is very different and the key is total control. Tiger mothers will accept nothing less than 'A' grades in every subject - failure to achieve these is just proof that they have not worked hard enough. They will encourage not with praise and reward, but by punishing and shaming. Chua told her own daughter that she would take her doll's house to a charity shop if she failed to master a difficult piano piece. She even rejected a homemade birthday card from her daughter Sophia because she had drawn it in a hurry.

But that highlights another difference, says Chua, which is directness and honesty. A tiger mother will not hesitate to tell their child that they are lazy, whereas western parents are always telling their children not to worry, that they will do better next time, even if they think they have been lazy. **The constant nagging of the tiger mother, the banning of TV and computer games seems harsh, but perhaps it works**. Chua's children have not rebelled, and they don't resenttheir strict upbringing. They regularly get the top grades at school and are proficient at violin and piano - stereotypical symbols of success, critics would say. By contrast, children with more freedom and more **laid-back** parents will often lack self-discipline and will fail to push themselves to achieve more.

*(*Adapted from *Life by Paul Dummett, John Hughes and Helen Stephenson)​*

**Question 23:** The word **controversial** in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** openly questioned **B.** widely accepted **C.** strongly debated **D.** highly disputed

**Question 24:** The word **they** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Chinese parents **B.** demands **C.** children **D.** western mothers

**Question 25:** The word **laid-back** in the passage could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** relaxed **B.** controlling **C.** ambitious **D.** strict

**Question 26:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

**A.** Tiger mothers do not allow TV or computer games, which makes children hate them.

**B.** Children who do not watch TV or play games are more intelligent.

**C. Although tiger mothers seem very strict, their approach might be effective.**

**D.** Tiger mothers are too strict, and their method does not work at all.

**Question 27:** In which paragraph does the writer mention how Amy Chua applied strict parenting rules to her own children*?*

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

**Question 28:** In which paragraph does the writer emphasize the value of being straightforward in the tiger mother’s approach?

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

**Question 29:** Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about tiger mothers?

**A.** They demand high academic achievement from their children.

**B.** They use criticism as a form of motivation.

**C.** They believe strict discipline leads to success.

**D.** They often encourage their children to pursue social activities.

**Question 30:** Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a characteristic of tiger mothers?

**A.** They accept nothing less than top grades.

**B.** They encourage their children with rewards and praise.

**C.** They are direct and honest with their children.

**D.** They use punishment and shaming to motivate their children.

***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.***

‘Happiness is not having what you want but wanting what you have,’ according to James Stewart. Although scientists now understand the roots of depression more clearly than **they** used to, happiness still remains a mystery. Recently, however, some interesting discoveries have been made.

Those who say they are happy, for example, tend to be less self-centered, less hostile and abusive, and are less prone to disease and general ill health. Interestingly, **the affluent** are not notably happier than their less-well-off counterparts, and seemingly, no particular time of life is significantly happier than any other. Even though some people see life as a tragedy, when questioned, most people said they were generally happy - painting a much rosier picture regarding people's general moods and dispositions.

Research has shown that people have two basic reward centres in their brains that are stimulated by two different chemicals which cause happiness. The first, dopamine, is triggered by activities like exercise, relaxation and the quieter pleasures. The second comprises a set of adrenaline-type chemicals which are triggered by exciting or frightening activities. Dopamine provokes a response of passive happiness, while the second set of chemicals provokes a high-energy state of happiness, the feeling one might get from public speaking or mountain climbing.

**[I]** While understanding the chemical process behind happiness is important, it does not explain why only some people are consistently happy. **[II]** One of the reasons we have such a problem with happiness is that many confuse it with a life untouched by anxiety, rage, doubt and sadness. **[III]** The belief that happiness means that nothing ever goes wrong is naive; in order to be happy, we must know not how to avoid disturbing events, but how to deal with them. **[IV]**

The key to coping with life's unpleasant aspects, while remaining **content**, comes from an everyday practice which Mihaly Csikszentimihalyi calls "the flow". He describes "the flow" as the state one is in when doing something completely absorbing. It comes when one is pushed right up to the limit of one's ability, but not beyond it. "People can get a feeling of flow from dangerous sports like mountain climbing or driving fast," he says "but it can also come from something relaxing like painting or reading a good book". The point is that it's an activity you do for the pleasure of doing it. You are not looking for praise or reward. What is important, is to keep your brain busy if you want to be happy. The professor explains: "If you leave someone on their own with nothing specific to do, most of their thoughts will be worries." **People tend to think about all the things they want and haven't got rather than how good their life is**. It seems the key to happiness lies in having an active and challenging lifestyle.

The scientific study of happiness will help us understand how to build a world that improves human well-being and self-esteem, and how to get the most satisfaction from their goals and circumstances.

*(*Extracted from *Mission FCE by Jenny Dooley and Virginia Evans)*

**Question 31:** The word **they** in paragraph 1 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.**

**A.** roots **B.** scientists **C.** mysteries **D.** discoveries

**Question 32:** The phrase **the affluent** in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.**

**A.** the poor **B.** the elderly **C.** the educated **D.** the wealthy

**Question 33:** Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

**A.** Happiness is triggered by either passive pleasures from dopamine or active excitement from adrenaline.

**B.** Passive and high-energy happiness come from different chemicals, with each suited for different types of activities.

**C.** Dopamine and adrenaline both play roles in happiness but are triggered by different types of activities.

**D.** Different brain chemicals cause different types of happiness: dopamine leads to relaxation, while adrenaline leads to excitement.

**Question 34:** Where in paragraph 4 does the following sentence best fit?

**The answer may lie in people's perceptions of happiness.**

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

**Question 35:** Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?

**A.** A misconception about happiness implies never having problems.

**B.** Happiness is achieved by eliminating all negative emotions and life disturbances.

**C.** There is a clear link between wealth and long-term happiness.

**D.** Perception of happiness can vary greatly between individuals.

**Question 36:** The word **content** in paragraph 5 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** dissatisfied **B.** peaceful **C.** relaxed **D.** happy

**Question 37:** According to paragraph 5, which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of **‘the flow’**?

**A.** It can be experienced through both relaxing and thrilling activities.

**B.** It happens when someone is pushed beyond their ability.

**C.** It occurs when someone is fully absorbed in an activity.

**D.** It is something people do for pleasure, not for rewards.

**Question 38:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 5?

**A.** Thinking about unfulfilled desires instead of real life is natural.

**B.** Those who own many things tend to feel much happier in life.

**C.** People are always satisfied with the things they already own.

**D.** People focus more on what they lack than on what they have.

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

**A.** Happiness is equally dependent on external circumstances as well as an individual’s approach to life’s challenges.

**B.** Acquiring wealth and material goods are regarded as the primary sources of happiness.

**C.** Both dopamine and adrenaline are involved in a state of happiness that is driven by social recognition.

**D.** Happiness is a multi-faceted concept with an emphasis on internal psychological processes to shape positive states.

**Question 40:** Which of the following best summarises the passage?

**A.** Happiness, driven by two brain chemicals, emerges from handling life’s obstacles and engaging in activities that stretch our limits.

**B.** The majority of people report being generally happy, highlighting overcoming difficulties in life as the key to achieving satisfaction.

**C.** Happiness is connected to two brain systems and is fostered by maintaining a naive attitude towards life difficulties.

**D.** No specific stage of life is notably happier than another, with resilience in the face of hardship being considered the main factor in achieving “the flow”.

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

*- Thí sinh không được sử dụng tài liệu.*

*- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.*