

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO TỈNH ĐỒNG THÁP
ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC (*Đề thi có 04 trang*)
KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG NĂM HỌC 2026-2027

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Họ, tên thí sinh: Số báo danh: **Mã đề 206**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions from 1 to 2.

Question 1. A. hopeded B. joineded C. wanteded D. serveded

Question 2. A. life B. silk C. milk D. chill

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions from 3 to 4.

Question 3. A. advice B. summer C. music D. village

Question 4. A. happen B. enjoy C. agree D. decide

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following question.

Question 5. My house has a lot of solar panels on the roof. They generate electricity for us to use.

A. produce B. waste C. destroy D. kill

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following question.

Question 6. Living in the countryside is very peaceful and quiet with almost no crowds or excitement.

A. calm B. noisy C. safe D. silent

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 7 to 16.

Question 7. They said to her, “Can you swim?”

→ They asked her if _____.

A. I am swimming B. she swims C. I have swum D. she could swim

Question 8. The sales assistant suggested that my Dad _____ a new laptop.

A. buys B. buying C. buy D. to buy

Question 9. _____ Sunday, Sarah cleaned her messy room.

A. At B. In C. On D. Of

Question 10. He _____ football last week.

A. plays B. played C. is playing D. will play

Question 11. I want _____ you about my trip to Paris.

A. tell B. telling C. told D. to tell

Question 12. He enjoys _____ in a big city.

A. lived B. live C. living D. to live

Question 13. If we cut down on plastic waste, we _____ our local beach.

A. was saving B. will save C. saved D. would save

Question 14. In the 19th century, the _____ of useful machines helped farmers work faster. A. inventive B. invent C. invention D. invented

Question 15. In the past, she usually listened to music while she _____ for the bus. A. waits B. will wait C. wait D. was waiting

Question 16. Recycling helps _____ natural resources, such as wood, water, minerals, and fossil fuels. A. improve B. conserve C. waste D. conclude

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges from 17 to 18.

Question 17. Ann asks Sue about her age.

Ann: “_____ are you?”

Sue: “I am 15.”

A. What color B. How old C. How many D. What time

Question 18. Kate is thanking Mike for his help.

Kate: “Thank you very much for helping me with my homework.”

Mike: “_____.”

A. You’re welcome B. Good idea C. No, thanks D. Yes, please

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 19 to 24.

English Around the World

Today, more than 1.5 billion people speak English. However, it is not the same everywhere. The idea of “World Englishes” shows us that English has many different forms. Each place makes English its own by adding local words, sounds, and styles. This makes the language colourful and interesting.

English began in **Britain**. When British people travelled and built colonies, **they** took their language with them. In the USA, Australia, and Canada, English changed slowly and became the first language for most people. Americans say “cookie” instead of “biscuit”. Australians use words like “barbie” for barbecue and “arvo” for afternoon.

In many Asian and African countries, English is an important second language. In **India**, people created Indian English. In Indian English, they may use “**ji**” at the end of names to show respect. In **Singapore**, people speak Singlish (that is **Singaporean+English**). A Singaporean might say, “You go where ah?” meaning “Where are you going?” These local varieties help people express their culture and identity.

Even in countries where English is a foreign language, people are making new forms. Young people in **Japan** mix English with Japanese in songs and social media. In **the Middle East**, business people use English but add Arabic words and expressions.

World Englishes remind us that no single country owns English anymore. All speakers can be proud of their own way of using it. The language is like a big family with many different voices, but they can still understand each other. This variety makes English stronger and more useful in our connected world.

(Adapted from English Reading comprehension MCQs)

Question 19. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. English only belongs to Britain and America.
- B. Learning British English is the most important thing.
- C. English is difficult because it changes too much.
- D. English has many different forms around the world.

Question 20. What does the word “**they**” in **paragraph 2** refer to?

- A. Australian people
- B. Canadian people
- C. American people
- D. British people

Question 21. In what country do people use “ji” at the end of names to show respect?

- A. Japan B. Britain C. India D. Singapore

Question 22. Which example shows Singlish?

- A. “Please prepone the meeting.”
- B. “Let’s have a barbie this arvo.”
- C. “You go where ah?”
- D. “I want to eat cookies.”

Question 23. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- A. Young people in Japan mix English with their language.
- B. World Englishes are exactly the same as British English.
- C. English is used in business in the Middle East.
- D. Local varieties of English help people express their culture.

Question 24. From the passage, we might say _____.

- A. British English will disappear soon.
- B. only Britain and the USA should use English.
- C. World Englishes make English difficult for students.
- D. World Englishes help connect the world.

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 25 to 30.

New York City

New York City lies on the Hudson River, (25) _____ flows into the Atlantic Ocean. Its spectacular skyline is a famous sight, featuring the Statue of Liberty.

New York was founded (26) _____ the 17th century. Then, the city grew rapidly in size and importance. In 1892, a major immigration station was opened on Ellis Island, and millions of new residents arrived. As its (27) _____ increased, new skyscrapers, subways, and parks like Central Park were added.

New York is a busy financial and cultural center. Many (28) _____ organizations are located here. In Lower Manhattan, there is a business district. In Midtown, there are theaters, museums, and shops. Many people who work in Manhattan commute by train or bus from the suburbs (29) _____ buying an apartment in the city center is expensive. Different parts of New York are linked by yellow cabs, buses, and the subway.

People from all over the world are attracted to New York and it is an international, multicultural city. Many go there only for the Broadway shows or the shops. Others take their children to Times Square. Young people are attracted to the lively music concerts, rooftop bars, and (30) _____ exciting things.

(Adapted from OALD, 8th edition, Oxford University Press)

Question 25. A. who B. whom C. which D. when

Question 26. A. in B. at C. to D. on

Question 27. A. cities B. population C. bridges D. river

Question 28. A. importantly B. importance C. important D. unimportantly

Question 29. A. so B. and C. but D. because

Question 30. A. the others B. other C. another D. others

Write the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions from 31 to 33.

Question 31. While you are doing the test, try to look into the dictionary for the meanings of difficult words.

A. While B. into C. are doing D. the meanings

Question 32. After doing my homework for a long time, I still don't know how solving this problem.

A. homework B. for a long time C. doing D. solving

Question 33. The higher the mountain is, the coldest it becomes.

A. becomes B. the C. coldest D. higher

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a cohesive and coherent exchange or text in each of the following items from questions 34 to 36.

Question 34.

a-Nam: Nice to meet you, too.

b-Nam: Hello, my name is Nam. What's your name?

c-Lan: Hi, Nam. I'm Lan. Nice to meet you.

A. b-c-a

B. a-c-b

C. a-b-c

D. b-a-c

Question 35. Dear Paula,

a-I use my smartphone every day to study English and talk with my friends online.

b-What about you? How often do you use electronic devices for studying?

c-I hope you are doing well these days.

d-Best wishes.

A. a-b-d-c

B. c-a-b-d

C. c-d-a-b

D. a-c-b-d

Question 36.

a-Second, electronic devices allow teenagers to communicate with friends and teachers online.

b-Finally, spending too much time on screens may cause health problems such as eye strain and poor sleep.

c-Electronic devices have many impacts on teenagers' lives today.

d-First, smartphones and laptops help students study faster and find information more easily. e-In conclusion, teenagers should use electronic devices wisely to balance study, communication, and health.

A. c-d-a-b-e

B. a-e-b-c-d

C. a-b-c-d-e

D. c-a-b-e-d

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions from 37 to 38.

Question 37. There was a power cut, so I couldn't use my computer.

- A. I couldn't use my computer because there was a power cut.
- B. Since I couldn't use my computer, there was a power cut.
- C. There was a power cut, but I could use my computer.
- D. Although there was a power cut, I could use my computer.

Question 38. He cannot live near his school. He wants to live nearer.

- A. He wishes he will live near his school.
- B. He wishes he lives near his school.
- C. He wishes he is living near his school.
- D. He wishes he could live near his school.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the part of the sentence that best completes each of the following questions from 39 to 40.

Question 39. My Dad suggested that _____ the art gallery.

- A. we shall visit
- B. we are visiting
- C. we should visit
- D. us visiting

Question 40. Air pollution is getting so bad _____.

- A. such people will start to get sick
- B. such people to get sick
- C. that people to get sick
- D. that people will start to get sick

ĐÁP ÁN THAM KHẢO

Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án	Câu	Đáp án
1	C	11	D	21	C	31	B
2	A	12	C	22	C	32	D
3	A	13	B	23	B	33	C
4	A	14	C	24	D	34	A
5	A	15	D	25	C	35	B
6	B	16	B	26	A	36	A
7	D	17	B	27	B	37	A
8	C	18	A	28	C	38	D
9	C	19	D	29	D	39	C
10	B	20	D	30	B	40	D

LỜI GIẢI THAM KHẢO

Question 1. C. wanted

Đuôi **-ed** trong *wanted* đọc là /ɪd/. Các từ còn lại như *opened/joined/served* đọc đuôi **-ed** là /d/. → Chọn C.

Question 2. A. life

life có âm **i** đọc là /aɪ/. Các từ *silk, milk, chill* có âm **i** đọc là /ɪ/.

→ Chọn A.

Question 3. A. advice

advice nhấn âm 2: ad**VICE**.

summer, music, village nhấn âm 1.

→ Chọn A.

Question 4. A. happen

happen nhấn âm 1.

enjoy, agree, decide nhấn âm 2.

→ Chọn A.

Question 5. A. produce

generate nghĩa là “tạo ra, sản xuất ra”.

Câu: Pin mặt trời tạo ra điện cho chúng ta sử dụng.

→ *generate* gần nghĩa với *produce*.

→ Chọn A.

Question 6. B. noisy

peaceful nghĩa là “yên bình”.

Từ trái nghĩa là *noisy* = ồn ào.

→ Chọn B.

Question 7. D. she could swim

Câu trực tiếp: “Can you swim?”

Khi chuyển sang câu gián tiếp:

can → *could*, *you* → *she*.

→ They asked her if **she could swim**.

→ Chọn D.

Question 8. C. buy

Cấu trúc: **suggest that + S + V nguyên thể**.

→ The sales assistant suggested that my Dad **buy** a new laptop.

→ Chọn C.

Question 9. C. On

Dùng **on** trước ngày trong tuần.

→ **On Sunday** = vào Chủ nhật.

→ Chọn C.

Question 10. B. played

Có dấu hiệu quá khứ: **last week**.

→ Dùng thì quá khứ đơn: *played*.

→ Chọn B.

Question 11. D. to tell

Cấu trúc: **want + to V**.

→ I want **to tell** you about my trip to Paris.

→ Chọn **D**.

Question 12. C. living

Cấu trúc: **enjoy + V-ing**.

→ He enjoys **living** in a big city.

→ Chọn **C**.

Question 13. B. will save

Câu điều kiện loại 1:

If + S + V hiện tại đơn, S + will + V nguyên thể.

→ If we cut down on plastic waste, we **will save** our local beach.

→ Chọn **B**.

Question 14. C. invention

Sau mạo từ **the** và trước cụm “of useful machines” cần danh từ.

invention = sự phát minh.

→ The **invention** of useful machines helped farmers work faster.

→ Chọn **C**.

Question 15. D. was waiting

Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ, hành động khác xen vào hoặc song song. Cấu trúc: **while + S + was/were + V-ing**.

→ She listened to music while she **was waiting** for the bus.

→ Chọn **D**.

Question 16. B. conserve

conserve natural resources = bảo tồn tài nguyên thiên nhiên.

Recycling giúp bảo tồn gỗ, nước, khoáng sản, nhiên liệu hóa thạch.

→ Chọn **B**.

Question 17. B. How old

Sue trả lời: “I am 15.” → hỏi tuổi.

→ **How old are you?**

→ Chọn **B**.

Question 18. A. You're welcome

Khi ai đó cảm ơn, ta đáp lại: **You're welcome** = Không có gì.

→ Chọn A.

Question 19. D. English has many different forms around the world.

Bài đọc nói về “World Englishes”, tức tiếng Anh có nhiều dạng khác nhau ở nhiều nơi trên thế giới. → Ý chính là tiếng Anh có nhiều hình thức khác nhau trên thế giới.

→ Chọn D.

Question 20. D. British people

Câu trong bài: “When British people travelled and built colonies, they took their language with them.” *They* thay cho **British people**.

→ Chọn D.

Question 21. C. India

Bài đọc nói: In India, people created Indian English. They may use “ji” at the end of names to show respect. → Dùng “ji” ở Ấn Độ.

→ Chọn C.

Question 22. C. “You go where ah?”

Bài đọc nêu ví dụ Singlish: “You go where ah?” nghĩa là “Where are you going?” → Chọn C.

Question 23. B. World Englishes are exactly the same as British English.

Câu hỏi hỏi ý **không được nhắc đến**.

Bài đọc nói World Englishes có nhiều dạng khác nhau, không giống hệt British English. → Chọn B.

Question 24. D. World Englishes help connect the world.

Cuối bài nói sự đa dạng của tiếng Anh làm tiếng Anh mạnh hơn và hữu ích hơn trong thế giới kết nối. → Có thể suy ra World Englishes giúp kết nối thế giới.

→ Chọn D.

Question 25. C. which

Câu: “New York City lies on the Hudson River, _____ flows into the Atlantic Ocean.” Chỗ trống thay cho **the Hudson River**, là vật, nên dùng đại từ quan hệ **which**.

→ Chọn C.

Question 26. A. in

Dùng **in** với thế kỉ.

→ **in the 17th century** = vào thế kỉ 17.

→ Chọn A.

Question 27. B. population

Câu nói thành phố phát triển, nhiều cư dân mới đến.

→ “As its **population** increased” = khi dân số tăng lên.

→ Chọn B.

Question 28. C. important

Trước danh từ **organizations** cần tính từ.

→ **important organizations** = các tổ chức quan trọng.

→ Chọn C.

Question 29. D. because

Câu sau giải thích lí do nhiều người đi làm bằng tàu hoặc xe buýt từ ngoại ô: vì mua căn hộ ở trung tâm đắt đỏ.

→ Dùng **because**.

→ Chọn D.

Question 30. B. other

Sau chỗ trống có danh từ số nhiều **things**.

Cấu trúc đúng: **other + danh từ số nhiều**.

→ *other exciting things*.

→ Chọn B.

Question 31. B. into

Sai ở cụm **look into the dictionary**.

Khi nói “tra từ trong từ điển”, ta dùng **look up ... in the dictionary** hoặc **look in the dictionary**. Câu sửa:

While you are doing the test, try to **look up** the meanings of difficult words **in** the dictionary. → Chọn B.

Question 32. D. solving

Cấu trúc: **know how to V** = biết cách làm gì.

Sai: *how solving*.

Sửa: *how to solve this problem*.

→ Chọn D.

Question 33. C. coldest

Cấu trúc so sánh kép:

The + comparative, the + comparative.

Đúng là: The higher the mountain is, the **colder** it becomes.

Không dùng *coldest*.

→ Chọn C.

Question 34. A. b-c-a

Thứ tự hợp lí:

b. Nam giới thiệu trước: “Hello, my name is Nam. What’s your name?”

c. Lan trả lời và nói rất vui được gặp Nam.

a. Nam đáp lại: "Nice to meet you, too."

→ Chọn A.

Question 35. B. c-a-b-d

Thứ tự một lá thư hợp lí:

c. Hỏi thăm mở đầu.

a. Nói về việc mình dùng smartphone.

b. Hỏi lại Paula.

d. Kết thư.

→ Chọn B.

Question 36. A. c-d-a-b-e

Thứ tự đoạn văn hợp lí:

c. Câu chủ đề: thiết bị điện tử có nhiều ảnh hưởng.

d. First: lợi ích học tập.

a. Second: giao tiếp với bạn bè, thầy cô.

b. Finally: tác hại sức khỏe.

e. In conclusion: kết luận nên sử dụng hợp lí.

→ Chọn A.

Question 37. A. I couldn't use my computer because there was a power cut. Câu gốc: Mất điện, nên tôi không thể dùng máy tính.

Câu tương đương: Tôi không thể dùng máy tính **bởi vì** có mất điện.

→ Chọn A.

Question 38. D. He wishes he could live near his school.

Câu gốc: Anh ấy không thể sống gần trường. Anh ấy muốn sống gần hơn. Dùng cấu trúc ước ở hiện tại: **S + wish(es) + S + could + V.**

→ He wishes he **could live** near his school.

→ Chọn D.

Question 39. C. we should visit

Cấu trúc: **suggest that + S + should + V nguyên thể** hoặc **suggest that + S + V nguyên thể**. → My Dad suggested that **we should visit** the art gallery.

→ Chọn C.

Question 40. D. that people will start to get sick

Cấu trúc: **so + tính từ/trạng từ + that + mệnh đề.**

→ Air pollution is getting **so bad that people will start to get sick.**

→ Chọn **D.**