ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

KỲ THI ĐÁNH GIÁ NĂNG LỰC – VACT 2026

ĐỀ THAM KHẢO – SỐ 1 – PHẦN TIẾNG ANH

(ĐỀ BÀI)

HƯỚNG DẪN LÀM BÀI THI

Đề thi ĐGNL ĐHQG-HCM được thực hiện bằng hình thức thi trực tiếp, trên giấy. Thời gian làm bài 150 phút.

Đề thi gồm 120 câu hỏi trắc nghiệm khách quan 04 lựa chọn. Trong đó:

+ Phần 1: Sử dụng ngôn ngữ:

  ➢ Tiếng Việt: 30 câu hỏi;

  ➢ Tiếng Anh: 30 câu hỏi.

+ Phần 2: Toán học: 30 câu hỏi.

+ Phần 3: Tư duy khoa học:

  ➢ Logic, phân tích số liệu: 12 câu hỏi;

  ➢ Suy luận khoa học: 18 câu hỏi.

Mỗi câu hỏi trắc nghiệm khách quan có 04 lựa chọn (A, B, C, D). Thí sinh lựa chọn 01 phương án đúng duy nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi trong đề thi.

CẤU TRÚC ĐỀ THI

Nội dung	**Số câu**	**Thứ tự câu**
Phần 1: Sử dụng ngôn ngữ		
1.2 Tiếng Anh	30	30 – 60

PHẦN 1: SỬ DỤNG NGÔN NGỮ

1.2 TIẾNG ANH

Question 31 - 35: *Choose a suitable word or phrase (marked A, B, C, or D) to fill in each blank.*

Câu 1: Elizabeth usually _____ to bed at around eleven o'clock.

A. goes **B.** is going **C.** go **D.** has gone

Câu 32: The crime rate in this area is _____ than in other parts of the country.

A. high **B.** higher **C.** highest **D.** as high

Câu 33: Give me _____ minutes and I'll be ready.

A. few **B.** a few **C.** little **D.** a little

Câu 34: I'm trying to work! Could you please _____ your music down?

A. turn **B.** set **C.** put **D.** make

Câu 35: Richard has _____ interests outside of work, so he is often quite lonely.

A. a few **B.** few **C.** a little **D.** little

Question 36 - 40: *Each of the following sentences has one error (A, B, C, or D). Find it and blacken your choice on your answer sheet.*

Câu 36: We went for a walk in the park despite of the bad weather.

A. went **B.** in **C.** despite of **D.** the

Câu 37: The dog hurt it's paw when it jumped over the fence.

A. The **B.** it's **C.** it **D.** over

Câu 38: The film which I saw it last night was fantastic.

A. film **B.** which **C.** saw **D.** was

Câu 39: The police officer admired the woman for her honest.

A. police **B.** admired **C.** woman **D.** honest

Câu 40: All the information you gave me were incorrect.

A. the **B.** you **C.** gave **D.** were

Question 41 – 45: *Which of the following best restates each of the given sentences?*

Câu 41: "I'm taking Lizzie shopping," said Tim.

A. Tim said he was taking Lizzie shopping.

B. Tim said I am taking Lizzie shopping.

C. Tim said he is taking Lizzie shopping.

D. Tim said I was taking Lizzie shopping.

Câu 42: I have never read a better book than this one.

A. This is the best book I have ever read.

B. This book is not as good as this one.

C. This is the most boring book I have read.

D. This book is better than I have ever read.

Câu 43: Smoking is not allowed in the airport.

A. You don't have to smoke in the airport.

B. You mustn't smoke in the airport.

C. You shouldn't smoke in the airport.

D. You can smoke in the airport.

Câu 44: We lost the match because we didn't play well.

A. If we played well, we wouldn't lose the match.

B. If we had played well, we wouldn't have lost the match.

C. If we had played well, we wouldn't lose the match.

D. If we played well, we wouldn't have lost the match.

Câu 45: I am saving money because I want to buy a new computer.

A. I am saving money so that I buying a new computer.

B. I am saving money for buy a new computer.

C. I am saving money to not buy a new computer.

D. I am saving money so as to buy a new computer.

Question 46 - 52: *Read the passage carefully.*

(1) Advertising is a powerful and pervasive force in modern society. It confronts us at every turn: on television, on the internet, in newspapers, and on billboards. While its primary **aim** is to sell products, the influence of advertising extends far beyond simple commerce. It shapes our perceptions, defines our aspirations, and often reflects the values of our culture.

(2) One of the most common criticisms of advertising is that it creates artificial needs. Advertisers are experts in psychology; they don't just sell a product, they sell a lifestyle or an image. A perfume ad, for example, rarely discusses the **scent** itself; instead, it shows a glamorous, confident, and attractive person. The unspoken message is that if you use this perfume, you will also become desirable. This can lead to a cycle of consumerism where people feel constantly dissatisfied with what they have, believing that the next purchase will finally make them happy.

(3) Furthermore, advertising can have a significant social impact. It has been blamed for promoting unhealthy habits, such as the consumption of fast food and sugary drinks. For decades, tobacco advertising presented smoking as sophisticated and "cool." On the other hand, advertising can also be a force for positive change. Public service announcements, for instance, are designed to persuade people to wear seatbelts, quit smoking, or conserve energy. **These** campaigns use the same persuasive techniques as commercial advertising but for the benefit of society.

(4) In the digital age, advertising has become more personalized and, some argue, more insidious. Online trackers and algorithms collect vast amounts of data about our browsing habits, allowing companies to target us with ads they know we are likely to respond to. While **this** can be convenient, it also raises serious concerns about privacy.

(5) Ultimately, while advertising is an essential engine of the modern economy, it is crucial for consumers to be aware of the techniques being used. Developing "media literacy" – the ability to critically analyze and evaluate media messages – is the best way to navigate this powerful force without being controlled by it.

Choose an option (A, B, C, or D) that best answers each question.

Câu 46: The word "These" in paragraph 3 refers to...

A. unhealthy habits
C. fast food and sugary drinks
B. commercial advertising techniques
D. public service announcements

Câu 47: The word "this" in paragraph 4 refers to...

A. the digital age
C. collecting vast amounts of data
B. companies
D. targeted advertising

Câu 48: According to paragraph 2, what do perfume ads often sell instead of the scent?

A. A lifestyle or an image
C. A discount on the product
B. Information about the ingredients
D. A psychological test

Câu 49: Why does the author mention "online trackers and algorithms" in paragraph 4?

A. To praise the convenience of modern technology.
C. To suggest that digital advertising is less effective.
B. To illustrate a new method of advertising.
D. To warn people against shopping online.

Câu 50: What can be inferred from the example of tobacco advertising in paragraph 3?

A. It was banned because it was not sophisticated.
B. It successfully made a dangerous habit seem attractive.
C. It was the first type of advertising.
D. It was less effective than fast-food advertising.

Câu 51: What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To explain how to create a successful advertisement.
B. To criticize the advertising industry for being unethical.
C. To discuss the significant and varied impacts of advertising on society.
D. To argue that advertising is the most important part of the economy.

Câu 52: The word "aim" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to...

A. product **B.** influence **C.** goal **D.** advertisement

Question 53 - 60: Read the passage carefully.

(1) It strikes us as completely normal today that research institutions and universities globally maintain teams of scientists dedicated to understanding how the world functions. Yet, this approach has not always been the standard.

(2) While the fundamental scientific method has existed for four or five centuries, earlier civilizations, such as the ancient Greeks, were convinced they could deduce the reasons behind natural occurrences solely through intellectual reasoning and thought.

(3) The 17th century marked a turning point, as a growing number of people started to recognize the value of testing their hypotheses. They realized they could validate their scientific concepts by setting up a relevant experiment and observing the outcome. Significant strides were made this way by **solitary** researchers. **These men and women** often worked in isolation, exploring various branches of science, and their intense labor frequently went unrewarded.

(4) Nevertheless, as the 20th century began, it became evident that scientific endeavors were increasing in both complexity and cost. The era of the individual researcher ended, replaced by highly qualified teams of specialists. **This shift** marked the dawn of modern science.

Choose an option (A, B, C, or D) that best answers each question.

Câu 53: The phrase "These men and women" in paragraph 3 refers to...

A. ancient Greeks
C. solitary researchers
B. modern scientists
D. highly qualified teams

Câu 54: The phrase "This shift" in paragraph 4 refers to...

A. the growing complexity and cost of science.

B. the move from ancient Greek reasoning to experiments.

C. the era of the individual researcher ending.

D. the replacement of individual researchers with specialist teams.

Câu 55: According to the passage, how did the ancient Greeks believe they could understand the causes of natural events?

A. By working in large, university-based teams.

B. By setting up relevant experiments.

C. Solely by using intellectual reasoning.

D. By observing the outcomes of 17th-century researchers.

Câu 56: What can be inferred about 17th-century researchers?

A. They worked together in highly qualified teams.

B. They often did not receive money or recognition for their work.

C. They used the same methods as the ancient Greeks.

D. They found experiments to be too complex and costly.

Câu 57: Why did the "The era of the individual researcher" (paragraph 4) come to an end?

A. Because they were not qualified enough.

B. Because they were replaced by the ancient Greeks.

C. Because science has become too difficult and expensive for one person.

D. Because they were frequently unrewarded.

Câu 58: What is the main topic of the passage?

A. The high cost of modern science.

B. The evolution of scientific research methods over time.

C. A comparison of the 17th and 20th centuries.

D. The failure of the ancient Greek scientists.

Câu 59: The word "solitary" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to...

A. working alone **B.** highly qualified **C.** unrewarded **D.** modern

Câu 60: What does the author imply about the "scientific method" mentioned in paragraph 2?

A. It was invented by the ancient Greeks.

B. It is based on observation and experimentation rather than just thought.

C. It is less effective than the methods of modern science.

D. It was the main reason science became too costly.