ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

KỲ THI ĐÁNH GIÁ NĂNG LỰC – VACT 2026

ĐỀ THAM KHẢO – SỐ 2 – 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.

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 31: My brother rarely _____ video games on weekdays.

A. plays **B.** is playing **C.** play **D.** has played

Câu 32: This new phone model is slightly _____ than the previous one.

A. expensive **B.** more expensive **C.** most expensive **D.** as expensive

Câu 33: We only have _____ milk left; I'll buy some later.

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

Câu 34: We had to _____ the meeting because the manager was sick.

A. look up **B.** take off **C.** put off **D.** get by

Câu 35: There is _____ hope of finding survivors after the storm; the situation looks grim.

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: He is very interested on learning about ancient history.

A. He **B.** is **C.** on **D.** about

Câu 37: Their going to the beach this weekend if the weather is nice.

A. Their **B.** to **C.** this **D.** is

Câu 38: The man who he lives next door is a doctor.

A. The man **B.** who **C.** he **D.** next door

Câu 39: The company needs to improve the reliable of its products.

A. needs **B.** improve **C.** reliable **D.** its

Câu 40: The news from the front line are very disturbing.

A. The news **B.** from **C.** are **D.** disturbing

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

Câu 41: "We will go to the museum tomorrow," she said.

A. She said they would go to the museum tomorrow.

B. She said we will go to the museum the next day.

C. She said they would go to the museum the next day.

D. She said they will go to the museum the next day.

Câu 42: I have never eaten such a delicious meal.

A. This meal is not as delicious as others.

B. This is the most delicious meal I have ever eaten.

C. This is a more delicious meal than I have ever eaten.

D. This meal is delicious than any meal.

Câu 43: It is necessary for you to finish this report by Friday.

A. You should finish this report by Friday.

B. You must finish this report by Friday.

C. You can finish this report by Friday.

D. You don't have to finish this report by Friday.

Câu 44: He doesn't have enough money, so he can't buy the car.

A. If he had enough money, he could buy the car.

B. If he had had enough money, he could have bought the car.

C. If he has enough money, he can buy the car.

D. If he had enough money, he could have bought the car.

Câu 45: She is studying hard because she wants to pass the exam.

A. She is studying hard so that she passing the exam.

B. She is studying hard to passing the exam.

C. She is studying hard in order to pass the exam.

D. She is studying hard for pass the exam.

Question 46 - 52: Read the passage carefully.

(1) Urbanization, the process of people moving from rural areas to cities, is one of the most significant trends of the 21st century. This migration is driven by the search for better economic opportunities, access to education, and improved healthcare. While cities are centers of innovation and economic growth, **this** rapid expansion also brings profound challenges.

(2) One of the most pressing issues is the strain on infrastructure. As populations swell, public transport systems, water supplies, and sanitation networks often struggle to keep up. This can lead to overcrowded buses and trains, water shortages, and poor living conditions, particularly in informal settlements or slums that develop on the outskirts of cities.

(3) The environmental impact is also a major concern. Cities consume vast amounts of energy and resources. The replacement of green spaces with concrete and asphalt contributes to the "urban heat island" effect, where cities are significantly warmer than surrounding rural areas. Furthermore, the concentration of traffic and industry leads to high levels of air and water pollution, which negatively affects public health.

(4) On the other hand, urbanization can also lead to positive outcomes. By concentrating on people and resources, cities can provide services more efficiently than scattered rural populations. **They** are hubs of culture, diversity, and social progress, often leading the way in social change and technological advancement. Effective urban planning is the key to mitigating the downsides while harnessing the benefits.

(5) In conclusion, urbanization is a complex phenomenon with both positive and negative consequences. The challenge for governments and planners is to manage urban growth sustainably. This requires investing in infrastructure, protecting the environment, and ensuring that cities are inclusive and liveable for all residents.

Developing "smart cities" that use technology to manage resources efficiently is one **strategy** being explored globally.

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

Câu 46: The word "**They**" in paragraph 4 refers to...

A. rural populations **B.** services **C.** cities **D.** positive outcomes

Câu 47: The word "**this**" in paragraph 1 refers to...

A. the 21st century

B. the search for opportunities

C. access to education

D. the process of people moving to cities

Câu 48: According to paragraph 2, what is a common consequence of strain on infrastructure?

A. Better economic opportunities

B. Development of informal settlements

C. Lower pollution levels

D. Efficient public services

Câu 49: Why does the author mention the "urban heat island" effect in paragraph 3?

A. To show that cities are comfortable places to live.

B. To give an example of a positive environmental change.

C. To illustrate one of the environmental consequences of urbanization.

D. To suggest that cities should be built in cooler climates.

Câu 50: What can be inferred from paragraph 4?

A. Rural areas are more culturally diverse than cities.

B. Cities can be centers for positive social development.

C. Technology makes city life worse.

D. Urban planning is no longer necessary.

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

A. To argue that people should stop moving to cities.

B. To discuss the causes and consequences of urbanization.

C. To praise cities as centers of innovation.

D. To focus only on the negative environmental impacts of cities.

Câu 52: The word "**strategy**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to...

A. problem **B.** plan **C.** benefit **D.** technology

Question 53 - 60: Read the passage carefully.

(1) Coffee is one of the world's most popular beverages, yet its origins are steeped in legend. The most famous story traces its discovery to an Ethiopian goat-herder named Kaldi around 850 A**D.** He allegedly noticed his

goats became energetic after eating bright red berries from a specific bush. Kaldi tried the berries himself and felt a similar sense of **vitality**.

(2) From Ethiopia, coffee cultivation and trade spread to the Arabian Peninsula. By the 15th century, it was being grown in Yemen, and by the 16th century, it was known in Persia, Egypt, Syria, and Turkey. In this region, coffeehouses first appeared. **These establishments** became important centers for social and intellectual exchange, where people gathered to talk, listen to music, and play chess.

(3) Coffee's journey to Europe in the 17th century was met with some suspicion. It was initially called "the bitter invention of Satan" by some. However, Pope Clement VIII famously tried the beverage, found it delicious, and gave it papal approval. This paved the way for its widespread acceptance. Coffeehouses quickly spread across Europe, becoming hubs for political debate, business, and artistic discussion.

(4) The 20th century saw coffee transform from a specialty item into a global commodity. The invention of instant coffee made it more accessible, and large-scale farming operations, particularly in Brazil and Vietnam, dramatically increased production. **This shift** made coffee an integral part of the daily routine for millions, but it also raised issues regarding sustainable farming and fair trade for growers.

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

Câu 53: The phrase "**These establishments**" in paragraph 2 refers to...

A. Yemen, Persia, Egypt, and Turkey

B. coffeehouses

C. the Arabian Peninsula

D. berries and bushes

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

A. the invention of instant coffee

B. coffee's journey to Europe

C. the transformation of coffee into a global commodity

D. sustainable farming issues

Câu 55: According to the legend in paragraph 1, how did Kaldi discover coffee?

A. By trading with the Arabian Peninsula.

B. By visiting a coffeehouse in Turkey.

C. By observing his goats' behavior after eating berries.

D. By reading an ancient text about vitality.

Câu 56: What can be inferred about coffee's introduction to Europe in the 17th century?

A. It was immediately popular with everyone.

B. It was only consumed by the Pope.

C. It faced some cultural resistance at first.

D. It was less popular than in Turkey.

Câu 57: According to paragraph 4, what factor made coffee more accessible in the 20th century?

A. The invention of instant coffee.

B. The spread of European coffeehouses.

C. The approval of Pope Clement VIII.

D. The rise of fair trade.

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

A. The discovery of coffee by Kaldi's goats.

B. The economic challenges of coffee farming.

C. The history and cultural spread of coffee.

D. The rise of coffeehouses in Europe.

Câu 59: The word "**vitality**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to...

A. fear **B.** hunger **C.** energy **D.** suspicion

Câu 60: What does the author imply about coffeehouses (paragraph 2 and 3)?

A. They served only as places to drink coffee.

B. They played an important role in social and cultural life.

C. They were only for the wealthy.

D. They were invented in Europe.