CHỦ ĐỀ: ĐỀ THI CHUẨN CẤU TRÚC V-ACT MÔN TIẾNG ANH 2027

Questions 31–35: Choose a suitable word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) to fill in each blank.

Star 31 [SCE]. Of the three proposed transportation systems, the underground metro appears to be _____ solution for reducing traffic congestion in the city center.

A. the most efficient **B.** efficient **C.** more efficient **D.** efficiently

Star 32 [SCE]. After years of debate, the government finally reached _____ agreement with international partners on the new climate policy framework.

A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø (no article)

Star 33 [SCE]. Many economists warn that excessive market _____ can undermine investor confidence and trigger financial instability.

A. volatile **B.** volatilize **C.** volatility **D.** volatily

Star 34 [SCE]. The sudden rise in fuel prices forced several small airlines to _____ their expansion plans.

A. look into **B.** bring about **C.** take after **D.** call off

Star 35 [SCE]. By the time the researcher published the findings on Friday, he _____ all the data carefully the day before.

A. had analyzed **B.** has analyzed **C.** analyzes **D.** was analyzing

Questions 36–40: Each of the following sentences has one error (A, B, C, or D). Find and correct it.

Star 36 [SCE]. The **director**, **together with** several senior advisors, **have approved** the **final** version of the strategic report.

A. final **B.** have approved **C.** director **D.** together with

Star 37 [SCE]. The museum **displayed** paintings belonging to several **artist's** collections that were **donated** to the **institution** last year.

A. donated **B.** displayed **C.** artist's **D.** institution

Star 38 [SCE]. **Each** of the **researchers were required** to present their findings at the **international** climate conference.

A. researchers **B.** Each **C.** international **D.** were required

Star 39 [SCE]. The scientist **who** theory **transformed** modern physics **received numerous** international awards.

A. who **B.** transformed **C.** received **D.** numerous

STAR CRYSTAL EDUCATION

Star 40 [SCE]. The **committee** is planning to launch **an** new **research** initiative **aimed** at improving energy efficiency.

A. aimed **B.** an **C.** committee **D.** research

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

Star 41 [SCE]. "Be careful when operating the laboratory equipment," the instructor said to the students.

A. The instructor insisted the students operate the laboratory equipment.

B. The instructor suggested the students were careful.

C. The instructor warned the students to be careful when operating the laboratory equipment.

D. The instructor advised operating the laboratory equipment carefully.

Star 42 [SCE]. The company postponed the conference because several key speakers were unavailable.

A. The conference was postponed even though all speakers attended.

B. The company held the conference despite the absence of the speakers.

C. Although several key speakers were unavailable, the company held the conference.

D. Because several key speakers were unavailable, the company postponed the conference.

Star 43 [SCE]. I didn't attend the workshop, so I missed the opportunity to meet the visiting professor.

A. If I had attended the workshop, I would have met the visiting professor.

B. I must attend the workshop to meet the professor.

C. If I attend the workshop, I will meet the visiting professor.

D. I attended the workshop but did not meet the professor.

Star 44 [SCE]. It is possible that the ancient map was hidden inside the library archives for decades.

A. The ancient map has hidden inside the library archives for decades.

B. The ancient map may have been hidden inside the library archives for decades.

C. The ancient map hides inside the library archives for decades.

D. The ancient map might hide inside the library archives for decades.

Star 45 [SCE]. Without your detailed instructions, we could not have completed the experiment successfully.

A. Because of your instructions, we might complete the experiment.

B. Unless you gave instructions, we will complete the experiment.

C. Had it not been for your detailed instructions, we could not have completed the experiment successfully.

D. If you gave detailed instructions, we would complete the experiment.

STAR CRYSTAL EDUCATION

Questions 46–52: Read the passage carefully.

THE FUTURE OF WORK IN THE AGE OF AUTOMATION

Rapid advances in artificial intelligence, machine learning, and robotics are transforming the global labor market at an unprecedented pace. Tasks that once required complex human judgment-such as financial analysis, language translation, and even medical diagnostics-are increasingly being performed by sophisticated algorithms. As these technologies become more powerful and affordable, companies across numerous industries are accelerating their adoption of automation.

Supporters of automation emphasize its potential to increase efficiency and productivity. Automated systems can operate continuously without fatigue, analyze vast quantities of data within seconds, and minimize costly human errors. In industries such as logistics, finance, and healthcare, these capabilities have already improved operational speed and decision-making accuracy.

However, the rapid expansion of automation also raises concerns about employment stability. Many routine and middle-skill occupations-including administrative support, manufacturing, and transportation-are particularly vulnerable to technological replacement. Workers in these sectors often face significant difficulties when attempting to transition into new positions that require advanced digital or analytical competencies.

Historically, technological revolutions have often created more jobs than they eliminate**d.** During the Industrial Revolution, for instance, mechanization displaced many manual laborers but eventually generated entirely new industries and occupations. Nevertheless, the adjustment period can be lengthy and painful, particularly for workers whose skills become **obsolete.**

In response, governments and educational institutions increasingly emphasize the importance of adaptability in the workforce. Modern education systems are gradually shifting away from narrow technical specialization toward broader competencies such as critical thinking, creativity, and lifelong learning. These abilities enable individuals to navigate an economic landscape characterized by constant technological change.

Ultimately, the long-term consequences of automation will depend not only on technological innovation but also on public policy. Countries that invest heavily in retraining programs, inclusive economic policies, and social safety nets are more likely to transform technological disruption into sustainable economic growth.

STAR CRYSTAL EDUCATION

Source: Adapted from research by Frey & Osborne (2017), the World Economic Forum, and the OECD.

Star 46 [SCE]. What is the main topic of the passage?

A. The role of robotics in medical research

B. The historical development of artificial intelligence

C. The decline of traditional education systems

D. The effects of automation on employment and society

Star 47 [SCE]. What characteristic makes some occupations more likely to be replaced by automation?

A. They mainly involve predictable tasks that can be performed by automated systems.

B. Governments are actively replacing workers with machines.

C. These industries generate lower economic profits.

D. Workers in these occupations refuse to adopt technological tools.

Star 48 [SCE]. Why does the author mention the Industrial Revolution?

A. To compare modern automation with agricultural development.

B. To demonstrate that technological change can both eliminate and create jobs.

C. To argue that industrialization reduced economic productivity.

D. To explain why manufacturing remains dominant today.

Star 49 [SCE]. The word "obsolete" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

A. innovative

B. valuable

C. outdated

D. efficient

Star 50 [SCE]. Why are skills such as critical thinking and adaptability emphasized in modern education?

A. They eliminate the need for technological training.

B. They prevent technological innovation.

C. They reduce educational expenses.

D. They enable workers to adjust to changing labor market demands.

Star 51 [SCE]. Which statement best reflects the author's viewpoint?

A. Automation offers benefits but requires effective social and economic policies.

B. Automation only affects developed economies.

C. Governments should prohibit automation in major industries.

D. Automation will completely eliminate human labor.

Star 52 [SCE]. Which of the following best summarizes the author's argument?

A. Automation will inevitably eliminate most traditional professions, leading to a permanent decline in global labor participation.

STAR CRYSTAL EDUCATION

B. Automation presents challenges to employment, but proactive education and policy measures can turn these risks into economic opportunities.
C. Technological innovation occurs independently of government policies.
D. The primary objective of automation is to reduce labor costs in manufacturing, regardless of its long-term effects on the global workforce.

Questions 53–60: Read the passage carefully.

THE SCIENCE OF MEMORY

For much of the twentieth century, scientists believed that human memory functioned similarly to a recording device, storing experiences and retrieving them when necessary. However, modern psychological research suggests a far more complex process. Rather than preserving events as fixed records, the brain actively reconstructs memories each time they are recalled.

Because memory is reconstructive, recollections are frequently influenced by emotions, expectations, and information encountered after the original event. Consequently, even vivid memories may contain inaccuracies. Research has shown that individuals can express strong confidence in memories that are, in fact, partially **distorted.**

One of the most striking demonstrations of this phenomenon comes from studies of eyewitness testimony. Psychologists have found that the wording of questions can significantly influence how witnesses recall events. For example, individuals asked how fast two cars were traveling when they "smashed" into each other typically estimate higher speeds than those asked when the cars merely "touched."

Despite these limitations, memory remains remarkably adaptive. Forgetting certain details can improve cognitive efficiency by allowing the brain to focus on information that is more relevant for reasoning and decision-making. In this sense, memory functions less like a storage system and more like a dynamic process that prioritizes useful knowledge.

Recent advances in neuroscience have begun to reveal the biological mechanisms underlying memory formation. By identifying neural circuits involved in encoding and retrieving information, scientists hope to better understand how the brain organizes knowledge.

Such discoveries may also lead to important medical applications. A deeper understanding of memory processes could contribute to improved treatments for neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and other disorders that impair cognitive functioning.

STAR CRYSTAL EDUCATION

Source: Adapted from research in cognitive psychology and neuroscience.

Star 53 [SCE]. What is the central idea of the passage?

A. Neuroscience cannot explain how memory works.

B. Human memory functions like a perfect recording system.

C. Memory is a reconstructive process influenced by multiple factors.

D. Forgetting information is always harmful.

Star 54 [SCE]. According to the passage, why can eyewitness testimony sometimes be unreliable?

A. Witnesses deliberately provide incorrect information.

B. Courts do not allow witnesses enough time to recall events.

C. People cannot remember visual information accurately.

D. Memory can be influenced by later information and question wording.

Star 55 [SCE]. What does the example involving the words "smashed" and "touched" demonstrate?

A. The phrasing of questions can influence people's recollection of events.

B. Psychological experiments often focus on transportation.

C. Witnesses tend to exaggerate details intentionally.

D. Car accidents usually occur at high speeds.

Star 56 [SCE]. According to the passage, forgetting certain information may be beneficial because it:

A. increases emotional responses to memories

B. allows the brain to concentrate on more relevant information

C. improves long-term storage capacity

D. permanently removes unwanted experiences

Star 57 [SCE]. The word "distorted" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

A. completely forgotten

B. perfectly preserved

C. altered or misrepresented

D. permanently recorded

Star 58 [SCE]. What is the primary goal of modern neuroscience research on memory?

A. To eliminate forgetting entirely

B. To replace human memory with digital storage

C. To create artificial intelligence systems

D. To understand the biological mechanisms of memory formation

Star 59 [SCE]. According to the passage, how do emotions influence memory?

A. They can shape how memories are reconstructe**d.**

STAR CRYSTAL EDUCATION

B. They guarantee that memories remain accurate.
C. They prevent people from remembering events.
D. They eliminate cognitive bias.

Star 60 [SCE]. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
A. Neuroscience has completely explained how memory works.
B. Understanding memory may help develop treatments for neurological diseases.
C. Emotional experiences prevent memory formation.
D. Memory is unreliable and therefore useless.

STAR CRYSTAL EDUCATION