

Reading Paraphrase

CÁC KỸ THUẬT PARAPHRASE TRONG IELTS

PHẦN 1: BIẾN ĐỔI VỀ TỪ VỰNG

1. Thay bằng Từ đồng nghĩa (Synonyms)

Sử dụng các từ có nghĩa tương đương nhưng mang sắc thái học thuật hơn hoặc khác đi.

- Ví dụ: important → significant / crucial / vital
- Ví dụ: help → assist / support

2. Dùng Từ trái nghĩa kết hợp Thể phủ định (Antonyms + Negative Structures)

Thay vì dùng từ khẳng định, ta dùng "not" đi kèm với từ mang nghĩa trái ngược. Rất phổ biến trong dạng bài True/False/Not Given.

- Ví dụ: difficult → not easy
- Ví dụ: They agreed with the proposal. → They did not oppose the proposal.
- Ví dụ: cheap → inexpensive / not costly

3. Chuyển đổi giữa Động từ đơn và Cụm động từ (Single-word Verbs vs. Phrasal Verbs)

Bài đọc thường dùng từ học thuật, trong khi câu hỏi lại dùng cụm động từ thông dụng (hoặc ngược lại).

- Ví dụ: discover → find out
- Ví dụ: continue → keep on
- Ví dụ: compensate → make up for

4. Dùng Từ tổng quát hoặc Từ cụ thể (Generalization vs. Specification)

Đưa ra một danh từ chung để bao hàm các danh từ cụ thể, hoặc ngược lại liệt kê chi tiết từ một danh từ chung.

- Ví dụ: car, bus, bike → means of transport
- Ví dụ: dog, cat → pets / domestic animals

5. Dùng Thành ngữ hoặc Cụm từ cố định (Idiomatic / Figurative Expressions)

Thường xuất hiện trong kỹ năng Listening và bài thi General Training.

- Ví dụ: very rarely → hardly ever / once in a blue moon
- Ví dụ: very happy → over the moon
- Ví dụ: very expensive → costs a fortune / pricey

PHẦN 2: BIẾN ĐỔI VỀ NGỮ PHÁP VÀ CẤU TRÚC

1. Đổi Từ loại (Word Form)

Giữ nguyên gốc từ nhưng thay đổi chức năng ngữ pháp (Động từ → Danh từ, Tính từ → Trạng từ...).

- Ví dụ: decide (v) → make a decision (n)
- Ví dụ: They perform successfully (adv). → They are successful (adj) performers.

2. Chuyển đổi Chủ động → Bị động (Active → Passive Voice)

Đảo tân ngữ lên làm chủ ngữ để nhấn mạnh vào hành động thay vì chủ thể.

- Ví dụ: People use the internet widely. → The internet is widely used.
- Ví dụ: The government built this bridge in 2010. → This bridge was constructed by the government in 2010.

3. Rút gọn Mệnh đề quan hệ thành Cụm từ (Relative Clauses → Phrases)

Dùng V-ing (chủ động) hoặc V-ed/P2 (bị động) để rút gọn câu, làm câu văn gãy gọn hơn.

- Ví dụ: Students studying abroad gain experience. → Students studying abroad gain experience.
- Ví dụ: The books which were written by him are popular. → The books written by him are popular.

4. Gộp Câu đơn thành Câu phức (Simple → Complex Sentences)

Sử dụng các liên từ (because, although, if, when...) để nối các ý rời rạc lại với nhau.

- Ví dụ: He was tired. He went to bed early. → Because he was tired, he went to bed early.

5. Đổi Trật tự câu / Trật tự từ (Change Word Order)

Đảo vị trí của các cụm từ (thường là cụm trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn) mà không làm đổi nghĩa của câu.

- Ví dụ: In many countries, people prefer online shopping. → People in many countries prefer shopping online.

6. Thay đổi Cấu trúc Nguyên nhân - Kết quả (Cause and Effect Transitions)

Dùng các động từ khác nhau để đảo chiều vị trí của "Nguyên nhân" và "Kết quả".

- Ví dụ: Smoking **causes** lung cancer. → Lung cancer **results from** / **is triggered by** smoking.

PHẦN 3: BIẾN ĐỔI VỀ MẶT NGỮ NGHĨA VÀ ĐẠI TỪ

1. Dùng cách diễn đạt khác nhưng giữ nguyên ý (Rephrasing Ideas)

Sử dụng một cụm từ hoặc cấu trúc hoàn toàn mới để truyền tải lại thông điệp gốc.

- Ví dụ: Children should learn to manage money early. → It is important for children to acquire financial skills at a young age.

2. Paraphrase bằng Định nghĩa / Giải thích (Definition Style)

Thay vì dùng một từ cụ thể, người ra đề sẽ dùng một cụm từ dài để định nghĩa/giải thích cho từ đó.

- Ví dụ: Teenagers often feel stressed. → Young people between childhood and adulthood frequently experience pressure.
- Ví dụ: Agriculture → the practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops.

3. Paraphrase Số liệu, Tỷ lệ và Thời gian (Numerical & Time Paraphrasing)

Rất hay gặp trong Writing Task 1 và Listening Section 1, 4.

- Tỷ lệ phân số: 50% → a half | 25% → a quarter | 10% → one in ten | 30% → a third.
- Thời gian: 10 years → a decade | every year → annually / yearly | 14 days → a fortnight | per month → monthly.

4. Sử dụng Đại từ thay thế / Từ chỉ định (Pronoun Referencing / Cohesion)

Dùng các cụm danh từ chỉ định (This/That/These/Those + Noun) để tóm gọn lại toàn bộ ý của một mệnh đề hoặc câu phía trước.

- Ví dụ: "The government has decided to ban all diesel vehicles in the city center." → **This strict policy** / **Such a measure** is expected to reduce pollution."

Paraphrase Advanced 1

PARAPHRASE ADVANCED EXERCISE 1 [web]

PHẦN 1: BIẾN ĐỔI VỀ TỪ VỰNG

Exercise 1.1. Thay bằng Từ đồng nghĩa (Synonyms)

Yêu cầu: Đọc câu trong bài (Passage) và điền MỘT từ đồng nghĩa phù hợp vào chỗ trống trong câu hỏi (Question).

- Passage:** The scientists plan to start the experiment tomorrow.
Question: The researchers will _____ the test the next day.
- Passage:** It is essential to drink plenty of water every day.
Question: Drinking a lot of water daily is _____ for your health.
- Passage:** The new bridge over the river is very large.
Question: The recently built bridge is quite _____.
- Passage:** Students must finish their reading assignments by Friday.
Question: Learners have to _____ their homework before the weekend.
- Passage:** The local museum was established to protect historical artifacts.
Question: The museum's purpose is to _____ old and valuable items.

Exercise 1.2. Dùng Từ trái nghĩa kết hợp Thể phủ định (Antonyms + Negation)

Yêu cầu: Điền một từ vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành câu mang nghĩa tương đương (sử dụng từ trái nghĩa).

- The weather in the desert is very dry. → The weather in the desert is not _____.
- The exam questions were quite simple. → The exam questions were not _____.
- The water in this lake is extremely polluted. → The water in this lake is not _____.
- The streets are usually empty at midnight. → The streets are rarely _____ at midnight.
- This traditional farming method is very slow. → This traditional farming method is not _____.

Exercise 1.3. Cụm động từ và Động từ đơn (Phrasal Verbs)

Yêu cầu: Thay thế động từ trong ngoặc bằng một Phrasal Verb phù hợp: (find out, keep on, put off, call off, give back).

- The school had to (cancel) _____ the sports day due to bad weather.
- Researchers hope to (discover) _____ more about the ancient city.

3. Please (continue) reading the next paragraph carefully.
4. You must (return) the borrowed books to the library on time.
5. They decided to (delay) the meeting until next week.

Exercise 1.4. Dùng Từ tổng quát / Từ cụ thể

Yêu cầu: Cung cấp một danh từ tổng quát (General word) cho nhóm các từ cụ thể sau.

1. Apples, bananas, grapes →
2. Cars, buses, trains →
3. Chairs, tables, beds →
4. Math, Science, History →
5. Doctors, teachers, engineers →

Exercise 1.5. Dùng Thành ngữ (Idiomatic Expressions)

Yêu cầu: Chọn thành ngữ/cách diễn đạt ở cột (A-E) có nghĩa tương đương với câu (21-25).

1. It happens very rarely.	<input type="text"/>	A. It is a piece of cake.
2. It is very expensive.	<input type="text"/>	B. It costs a fortune.
3. It is very easy to do.	<input type="text"/>	C. They are like two peas in a pod.
4. They look exactly the same.	<input type="text"/>	D. It happens once in a blue moon.
5. It is completely safe.	<input type="text"/>	E. It is in safe hands.

PHẦN 2: BIẾN ĐỔI VỀ NGỮ PHÁP VÀ CẤU TRÚC

Exercise 2.1. Đổi Từ loại (Word Form)

Yêu cầu: Chia đúng từ loại (Danh từ, Động từ, Tính từ, Trạng từ) của từ trong ngoặc.

1. The discovery of the tomb was a great historic (achieve) .
2. Solar energy is a safe and (nature) power source.

3. Many young students learn new languages very (quick) _____.
4. The professor will (explanation) _____ the theory to the class.
5. Reading books helps you to improve your general (know) _____.

Exercise 2.2. Chuyển đổi Chủ động → Bị động (Active → Passive)

Yêu cầu: Viết lại cụm từ sang thể bị động (điền động từ chia bị động).

1. People speak English in many countries.
→ English _____ in many countries.
2. The government built a new hospital in 2020.
→ A new hospital _____ in 2020.
3. Students will take the final test next month.
→ The final test _____ next month.
4. Many tourists visit the national museum every day.
→ The national museum _____ by many tourists every day.
5. The scientist is writing a new research paper.
→ A new research paper _____ by the scientist.

Exercise 2.3. Rút gọn Mệnh đề quan hệ

Yêu cầu: Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ bằng V-ing hoặc V-ed/P2.

1. The scientists who are working on this project are from Japan.
→ The scientists _____ on this project are from Japan.
2. The artifacts which were found in the cave are very old.
→ The artifacts _____ in the cave are very old.
3. People who live in large cities experience more air pollution.
→ People _____ in large cities experience more air pollution.
4. The book which was written by a famous author became a bestseller.
→ The book _____ by a famous author became a bestseller.
5. Students who wish to apply for the scholarship must submit an essay.
→ Students _____ to apply for the scholarship must submit an essay.

Exercise 2.4. Thay đổi Cấu trúc Nguyên nhân - Kết quả

Yêu cầu: Đọc câu gốc (Passage) và điền giới từ (from, to, by, of) vào câu viết lại.

1. **Passage:** The fire spread rapidly in the forest, leading to severe consequences where all the trees were burnt.

Question: The destruction of the forest was caused _____ a large fire.

2. **Passage:** Heavy traffic in the city center has caused air quality to drop significantly in recent years.

Question: The rapid increase in air pollution results _____ heavy traffic.

3. **Passage:** The team worked extremely hard day and night, which helped them achieve a huge victory.

Question: The team's huge success was due _____ their hard work.

4. **Passage:** People are cutting down too many trees, meaning that wild animals have nowhere to live.

Question: Many animals lose their natural habitats because _____ deforestation.

5. **Passage:** Scientists discovered that a rare virus is the main reason why people in this area are getting a dangerous illness.

Question: The dangerous disease in this area is triggered _____ a rare virus.

PHẦN 3: BIẾN ĐỔI VỀ MẶT NGŨ NGHĨA VÀ ĐẠI TỪ

Exercise 3.1. Dùng cách diễn đạt khác (Rephrasing Ideas)

Yêu cầu: Chọn câu viết lại (A, B, C) đúng nghĩa nhất với câu gốc.

1. It is not necessary for you to bring your own laptop.

- A. You must not bring your own laptop.
 B. You don't have to bring your own laptop.
 C. You should bring your own laptop.

2. Smoking is prohibited in this public area.

- A. You are allowed to smoke here.
 B. You can smoke if you want.
 C. You are not allowed to smoke here.

3. I strongly advise you to read more books.

- A. You should read more books.

- B. You must not read more books.
- C. You have to read more books.

4. John is taller than any other student in the class.

- A. No one in the class is as tall as John.
- B. John is the shortest student in the class.
- C. Some students are taller than John.

5. The ticket was so expensive that I couldn't buy it.

- A. The ticket was cheap enough for me to buy.
- B. It was such an expensive ticket that I couldn't buy it.
- C. I had enough money to buy the expensive ticket.

Exercise 3.2. Paraphrase bằng Định nghĩa (Definition Style)

Yêu cầu: Nối từ vựng (51-55) với định nghĩa chính xác (A-E).

- A. A period of one hundred years.
- B. The natural environment where an animal or plant lives.
- C. Unable to read or write.
- D. A scientist who studies living organisms.
- E. The gradual increase in the temperature of the Earth.

1. Biologist →

2. Global warming →

3. Habitat →

4. Century →

5. Illiterate →

Exercise 3.3. Paraphrase Số liệu, Tỷ lệ và Thời gian

Yêu cầu: Điền từ vựng tiếng Anh thay thế cho số liệu/thời gian trong ngoặc.

1. (50%) of the world's population lives in urban areas.
→ A of the world's population lives in urban areas.
2. The traditional festival is held (every year).
→ The traditional festival is held .
3. He completed the reading test in (30 minutes).
→ He completed the reading test in half an .
4. The science magazine is published (every month).
→ The science magazine is published .
5. (25%) of the students failed the final exam.
→ A of the students failed the final exam.

Exercise 3.4. Sử dụng Đại từ thay thế (Pronoun Referencing)

Yêu cầu: Xác định cụm danh từ mà đại từ in đậm đang thay thế.

1. Many birds migrate to warmer places in winter. **They** return in the spring.
→ "They" refers to:
2. The government built a new school. **It** cost millions of dollars.
→ "It" refers to:
3. Students must submit their assignments by Friday. Failure to submit **them** will result in a lower grade.
→ "them" refers to:
4. The scientist discovered a new planet. **This** changed the way we view the solar system.
→ "This" refers to:
5. Some people prefer reading e-books. **These** are cheaper than printed books.
→ "These" refers to:

Paraphrase Advanced 1 Ans

PARAPHRASE ADVANCED EXERCISE 1 [ans]

PHẦN 1: BIẾN ĐỔI VỀ TỪ VỰNG

Exercise 1.1. Thay bằng Từ đồng nghĩa (Synonyms)

Yêu cầu: Đọc câu trong bài (Passage) và điền MỘT từ đồng nghĩa phù hợp vào chỗ trống trong câu hỏi (Question).

6. **Passage:** The scientists plan to start the experiment tomorrow.
Question: The researchers will **begin** the test the next day.
7. **Passage:** It is essential to drink plenty of water every day.
Question: Drinking a lot of water daily is **necessary / important / crucial** for your health.
8. **Passage:** The new bridge over the river is very large.
Question: The recently built bridge is quite **big / huge / massive**.
9. **Passage:** Students must finish their reading assignments by Friday.
Question: Learners have to **complete / do** their homework before the weekend.
10. **Passage:** The local museum was established to protect historical artifacts.
Question: The museum's purpose is to **preserve / save / keep / conserve** old and valuable items.

Exercise 1.2. Dùng Từ trái nghĩa kết hợp Thể phủ định (Antonyms + Negation)

Yêu cầu: Điền một từ vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành câu mang nghĩa tương đương (sử dụng từ trái nghĩa).

6. The weather in the desert is very dry. → The weather in the desert is not **wet**.
7. The exam questions were quite simple. → The exam questions were not **complex / difficult / hard**.
8. The water in this lake is extremely polluted. → The water in this lake is not **clean / pure / clear**.
9. The streets are usually empty at midnight. → The streets are rarely **crowded / full / busy** at midnight.
10. This traditional farming method is very slow. → This traditional farming method is not **fast / quick / rapid**.

Exercise 1.3. Cụm động từ và Động từ đơn (Phrasal Verbs)

Yêu cầu: Thay thế động từ trong ngoặc bằng một Phrasal Verb phù hợp: (find out, keep on, put off, call off, give back).

6. The school had to (cancel) **call off** the sports day due to bad weather.

7. Researchers hope to (discover) **find out** more about the ancient city.
8. Please (continue) **keep on** reading the next paragraph carefully.
9. You must (return) **give back** the borrowed books to the library on time.
10. They decided to (delay) **put off** the meeting until next week.

Exercise 1.4. Dùng Từ tổng quát / Từ cụ thể

Yêu cầu: Cung cấp một danh từ tổng quát (General word) cho nhóm các từ cụ thể sau.

6. Apples, bananas, grapes → **fruits / fruit**
7. Cars, buses, trains → **transportation / vehicles / transport**
8. Chairs, tables, beds → **furniture**
9. Math, Science, History → **subjects / disciplines (academic discipline - số ít, ngành học hoặc môn học chuyên sâu)**
10. Doctors, teachers, engineers → **jobs / professions / occupations / careers**

Exercise 1.5. Dùng Thành ngữ (Idiomatic Expressions)

Yêu cầu: Chọn thành ngữ/cách diễn đạt ở cột (A-E) có nghĩa tương đương với câu (21-25).

6. It happens very rarely.	1 - D	A. It is a piece of cake.
7. It is very expensive.	2 - B	B. It costs a fortune.
8. It is very easy to do.	3 - A	C. They are like two peas in a pod.
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PHẦN 2: BIẾN ĐỔI VỀ NGỮ PHÁP VÀ CẤU TRÚC

Exercise 2.1. Đổi Từ loại (Word Form)

Yêu cầu: Chia đúng từ loại (Danh từ, Động từ, Tính từ, Trạng từ) của từ trong ngoặc.

6. The discovery of the tomb was a great historic (achieve) **achievement**.
7. Solar energy is a safe and (nature) **natural** power source.

8. Many young students learn new languages very (quick) **quickly**.
9. The professor will (explanation) **explain** the theory to the class.
10. Reading books helps you to improve your general (know) **knowledge**.

Exercise 2.2. Chuyển đổi Chủ động → Bị động (Active → Passive)

Yêu cầu: Viết lại cụm từ sang thể bị động (điền động từ chia bị động).

6. People speak English in many countries.
→ English **is spoken** in many countries.
7. The government built a new hospital in 2020.
→ A new hospital **was built** in 2020.
8. Students will take the final test next month.
→ The final test **will be taken** next month.
9. Many tourists visit the national museum every day.
→ The national museum **is visited** by many tourists every day.
10. The scientist is writing a new research paper.
→ A new research paper **is being written** by the scientist.

Exercise 2.3. Rút gọn Mệnh đề quan hệ

Yêu cầu: Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ bằng V-ing hoặc V-ed/P2.

6. The scientists who are working on this project are from Japan.
→ The scientists **working** on this project are from Japan.
7. The artifacts which were found in the cave are very old.
→ The artifacts **found** in the cave are very old.
8. People who live in large cities experience more air pollution.
→ People **living** in large cities experience more air pollution.
9. The book which was written by a famous author became a bestseller.
→ The book **written** by a famous author became a bestseller.
10. Students who wish to apply for the scholarship must submit an essay.
→ Students **wishing** to apply for the scholarship must submit an essay.

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Yêu cầu: Đọc câu gốc (Passage) và điền giới từ (from, to, by, of) vào câu viết lại.

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Question: The destruction of the forest was caused **by** a large fire.

7. **Passage:** Heavy traffic in the city center has caused air quality to drop significantly in recent years.

Question: The rapid increase in air pollution results **from** heavy traffic.

8. **Passage:** The team worked extremely hard day and night, which helped them achieve a huge victory.

Question: The team's huge success was due **to** their hard work.

9. **Passage:** People are cutting down too many trees, meaning that wild animals have nowhere to live.

Question: Many animals lose their natural habitats because **of** deforestation.

10. **Passage:** Scientists discovered that a rare virus is the main reason why people in this area are getting a dangerous illness.

Question: The dangerous disease in this area is triggered **by** a rare virus.

PHẦN 3: BIẾN ĐỔI VỀ MẶT NGỮ NGHĨA VÀ ĐẠI TỪ

Exercise 3.1. Dùng cách diễn đạt khác (Rephrasing Ideas)

Yêu cầu: Chọn câu viết lại (A, B, C) đúng nghĩa nhất với câu gốc.

6. It is not necessary for you to bring your own laptop.

- A. You must not bring your own laptop.
 B. You don't have to bring your own laptop.
 C. You should bring your own laptop.

7. Smoking is prohibited in this public area.

- A. You are allowed to smoke here.
 B. You can smoke if you want.
 C. You are not allowed to smoke here.

8. I strongly advise you to read more books.

- A. You should read more books.
- B. You must not read more books.
- C. You have to read more books.

9. John is taller than any other student in the class.

- A. No one in the class is as tall as John.
- B. John is the shortest student in the class.
- C. Some students are taller than John.

10. The ticket was so expensive that I couldn't buy it.

- A. The ticket was cheap enough for me to buy.
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- C. I had enough money to buy the expensive ticket.

Exercise 3.2. Paraphrase bằng Định nghĩa (Definition Style)

Yêu cầu: Nối từ vựng (51-55) với định nghĩa chính xác (A-E).

- A. A period of one hundred years.
- B. The natural environment where an animal or plant lives.
- C. Unable to read or write.
- D. A scientist who studies living organisms.
- E. The gradual increase in the temperature of the Earth.

6. Biologist → (Đáp án: D)

7. Global warming → (Đáp án: E)

8. Habitat → (Đáp án: B)

9. Century → (Đáp án: A)

10. Illiterate → (Đáp án: C)

Exercise 3.3. Paraphrase Số liệu, Tỷ lệ và Thời gian

Yêu cầu: Điền từ vựng tiếng Anh thay thế cho số liệu/thời gian trong ngoặc.

6. (50%) of the world's population lives in urban areas.
→ A **half** of the world's population lives in urban areas.
7. The traditional festival is held (every year).
→ The traditional festival is held **annually / yearly**.
8. He completed the reading test in (30 minutes).
→ He completed the reading test in half an **hour**.
9. The science magazine is published (every month).
→ The science magazine is published **monthly**.
10. (25%) of the students failed the final exam.
→ A **quarter** of the students failed the final exam.

Exercise 3.4. Sử dụng Đại từ thay thế (Pronoun Referencing)

Yêu cầu: Xác định cụm danh từ mà đại từ in đậm đang thay thế.

6. Many birds migrate to warmer places in winter. **They** return in the spring.
→ "They" refers to: **birds / many birds**
7. The government built a new school. **It** cost millions of dollars.
→ "It" refers to: **new school / a new school**
8. Students must submit their assignments by Friday. Failure to submit **them** will result in a lower grade.
→ "them" refers to: **their assignments / assignments**
9. The scientist discovered a new planet. **This** changed the way we view the solar system.
→ "This" refers to: **discovering a new planet / the discovery**
10. Some people prefer reading e-books. **These** are cheaper than printed books.
→ "These" refers to: **e-books / reading e-books**

Thẻ 4

PARAPHRASE ADVANCED EXERCISE 2 [[web](#)]

Reading Passage 1

Why some people believe AI is human

After MIT Professor Joseph Weizenbaum created the chatbot Eliza, he became concerned that people who had used the programme started to act as if it was human. This might sound like a modern problem, but Eliza was created in 1966. If a programme from the 1960s was capable of tricking people into thinking it was human, what effect could the large-language-model-based chatbots of the 2020s have?

Modern philosophers and technology experts have discussed whether AI could develop consciousness. Sentience is difficult to define, but the fact that large language models respond by mathematically calculating the probability of certain patterns appearing suggests that it would be hard to consider them to be alive. However, in terms of our responses to them, what matters is not whether they are sentient, but whether they appear to be so.

Large language models are made up of genuine human interactions. While their tendency to hallucinate means that chatbots are not able to provide reliable factual information, they are able to effectively replicate the language used in human communication. Psychologists report that people tend to have a cognitive bias towards forming attachment and trust. Even sceptical technology writers report feeling some emotion towards AI chatbots. Some users have even reported grief when one model has been replaced by a newer one.

This combination of believable human language together with the inability to reliably assess facts can be dangerous. Cases have been reported where people have been encouraged by chatbots to do dangerous or illegal things. The chatbots were able to use language to encourage and persuade, but not identify or evaluate risks. Trust becomes dangerous when it is not accompanied by reason. Also, if people form relationships with AI, then they may spend less

1. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "**worried** / a
2. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "**likelihood**
3. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "**real** / **auth**
4. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "**copy** / **rep**
3):
5. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "**doubtful** /
3):
6. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "**evaluate** /
7. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "**develop** /
(Đoạn 4):

time and effort trying to cultivate genuine human relationships. Could the chatbot revolution lead to a world where we struggle to relate to each other?

Reading Passage 1

One in four students say AI 'makes it too easy' for them to find answers

Pupils fear that using artificial intelligence is eroding their ability to study, with many complaining it makes schoolwork "too easy" and others saying it limits their creativity and stops them learning new skills, according to new research.

The report on the use of AI in UK schools, commissioned by Oxford University Press (OUP), found that just 2% of students aged between 13 and 18 said they did not use AI for their schoolwork, while 80% said they regularly used it.

Despite AI's popularity, 62% of the students said it has had a negative impact on their skills and development at school, while one in four of the students agreed that AI "makes it too easy for me to find the answers without doing the work myself".

A further 12% said AI "limits my creative thinking" while similar numbers said they were less likely to solve problems or write creatively.

Alexandra Tomescu, OUP's generative AI and machine learning product specialist, said the study was among the first to look at how young people in the UK were incorporating AI into their education.

"The thing I find fascinating is how sophisticated the answers are," Tomescu said. "For 60% of students to say they are concerned that AI tools encourage copying rather than doing original work, that's a very deep understanding of what your schoolwork is meant to help you do, and what the pitfalls and benefits are associated with this technology.

8. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "frequently"
regularly

9. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "effect / influence"
impact

10. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "new and original"
original

11. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "advantage"
(Đoạn 6): benefits

12. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "asked questions"
(Đoạn 9): surveyed

13. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "suitable / appropriate"
(Đoạn 10): appropriate

14. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "a quicker way of doing something"
(Đoạn 12): shortcut

“Young people who are using this technology actually have a pretty sophisticated, quite mature understanding of what the technology does in relation to their schoolwork, which is fascinating because we don’t give young people enough credit when it comes to using technology in an educational space, unaided, in this way.”

OUP’s findings follow empirical studies on the use of AI in education. One published this year by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) measured brain electrical activity during essay writing among students using large language models (LLM) such as ChatGPT, and concluded: “These results raise concerns about the long-term educational implications of LLM reliance and underscore the need for deeper inquiry into AI’s role in learning.”

Nearly half of the 2,000 students surveyed by OUP said they were worried their classmates were “secretly using AI” for schoolwork without their teachers being able to spot it.

Many reported that they wanted more help from teachers for the appropriate use of AI and in judging whether its output was reliable. OUP said it is launching a new AI education hub aimed at supporting teachers.

“Some of these findings will be very interesting for teachers, especially around how much students are expecting guidance from teachers. We sometimes think there is a technological generational divide, and yet they are still looking at their teachers for guidance in how to use this technology productively, and I find that very positive,” Tomescu said.

Daniel Williams, an assistant headteacher and AI lead at Bishop Vesey’s grammar school in Birmingham, said: “The findings closely reflect what I see in school. Many pupils recognise AI’s value for creativity, revision, and problem-solving but often use it as a shortcut rather than a learning tool.”

Just 31% said they didn’t think AI use had a negative impact on any of their skills. But most students said using AI helped them gain new skills, including 18% who said it helped them understand problems, and 15% said it helped them come up with “new and better” ideas.

Asked to elaborate, one 15-year-old female student said: “I have been able to understand maths better and it helps me to solve difficult questions.”

Meanwhile, a boy aged 14 claimed: "I now think faster than I used to."

Reading Passage 3

15. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "frequently"
regularly
16. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "effect / influence"
impact
17. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "new and modern"
original
18. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "advantages"
(Đoạn 6): benefits
19. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "asked questions"
(Đoạn 9): surveyed
20. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "suitable / appropriate"
(Đoạn 10): appropriate
21. Tìm từ đồng nghĩa với "a quicker way of doing
something" (Đoạn 12): shortcut