

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC THỦ ĐÔ HÀ NỘI  
HỘI ĐỒNG TUYỂN DỤNG VIÊN CHỨC  
TRƯỜNG ĐH THỦ ĐÔ HÀ NỘI NĂM 2025

Số: 09/TB-HĐTDVC

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Hà Nội, ngày 05 tháng 01 năm 2026

## THÔNG BÁO

### Nội dung và danh mục tài liệu ôn tập thi vòng 1 kỳ thi tuyển viên chức làm việc tại Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025

Căn cứ Luật viên chức số 58/2010/QH12 ngày 15 tháng 11 năm 2010; Luật số 52/2019/QH14 ngày 25 tháng 11 năm 2019 sửa đổi, bổ sung một số điều của Luật Cán bộ, công chức và Luật Viên chức;

Căn cứ Nghị định số 115/2020/NĐ-CP ngày 25 tháng 9 năm 2020 của Chính phủ quy định về tuyển dụng, sử dụng và quản lý viên chức và Nghị định số 85/2023/NĐ-CP ngày 07 tháng 12 năm 2023 của Chính phủ sửa đổi, bổ sung một số điều của Nghị định số 115/2020/NĐ-CP ngày 25 tháng 9 năm 2020 của Chính phủ quy định về tuyển dụng, sử dụng và quản lý viên chức;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 2402/QĐ-TTg ngày 31 tháng 12 năm 2014 của Thủ tướng Chính phủ về việc thành lập Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội;

Căn cứ Thông tư số 001/2025/TT-BNV ngày 17 tháng 3 năm 2025 của Bộ Nội vụ ban hành Nội quy và Quy chế tuyển dụng, nâng ngạch, xét thăng hạng công chức, viên chức;

Căn cứ Kế hoạch số 1943/KH-ĐHTĐHN ngày 27 tháng 11 năm 2025 của Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội về tuyển dụng viên chức năm 2025;

Căn cứ Thông báo số 1964/TB-ĐHTĐHN ngày 01 tháng 12 năm 2025 của Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội về việc tuyển dụng viên chức làm việc tại Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 2160/QĐ-ĐHTĐHN ngày 03 tháng 12 năm 2025 của Hiệu trưởng Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội về việc thành lập Hội đồng tuyển dụng viên chức Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025.

Căn cứ Quyết định số 03/QĐ-HĐTDVC ngày 05 tháng 01 năm 2026 của Hội đồng tuyển dụng viên chức Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025 về việc phê duyệt nội dung và danh mục tài liệu ôn tập thi vòng 1 kỳ thi tuyển viên chức làm việc tại Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025.

Hội đồng tuyển dụng viên chức Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025 thông báo nội dung và danh mục tài liệu ôn tập thi vòng 1 kỳ thi tuyển viên chức làm việc tại Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025 như sau:



Nội dung: Thi kiến thức chung và ngoại ngữ bằng hình thức trắc nghiệm trên máy vi tính

1. Phần I. Thi kiến thức chung (*Chi tiết tại Phụ lục 1 kèm theo*).
2. Phần II. Thi Ngoại ngữ
  - a) Đối với vị trí tuyển dụng Chuyên viên, Kế toán viên (*Chi tiết tại Phụ lục 2 kèm theo*).
  - b) Đối với vị trí tuyển dụng Giảng viên (*Chi tiết tại Phụ lục 3 kèm theo*).
  - c) Đối với vị trí tuyển dụng Giảng viên Tiếng Anh (*Chi tiết tại Phụ lục 4 kèm theo*).

Hội đồng tuyển dụng viên chức Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025 thông báo tới các đơn vị, cá nhân có liên quan được biết và thực hiện./.

*Nơi nhận:*

- Hội đồng tuyển dụng;
- Ban Giám sát;
- Website Trường;
- Lưu: VT, HĐTD.



TM. HỘI ĐỒNG TD VIÊN CHỨC  
CHỦ TỊCH HỘI ĐỒNG



*HIỆU TRƯỞNG*  
**Đỗ Hồng Cường**

## PHỤ LỤC 1

### **Nội dung và danh mục tài liệu ôn tập thi Vòng 1 - Kiến thức chung Kỳ thi tuyển dụng viên chức làm việc tại Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025**

*(Kèm theo Thông báo số: 09/TB-HĐTDVC ngày 05 tháng 01 năm 2026  
của Hội đồng tuyển dụng viên chức Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025)*

Hình thức thi: Thi trắc nghiệm trên máy vi tính.

Số lượng câu hỏi: 60 câu; Thời gian thi: 60 phút.

1. Luật Viên chức số 58/2010/QH12; Luật số 52/2019/QH14 ngày 25/11/2019.
2. Luật Thủ đô ban hành tại Văn bản hợp nhất Số 50/VBHN-VPQH Ngày 26/3/2025 của Văn phòng Quốc hội.
3. Luật Nhà giáo số 73/2025/QH15 ngày 16/06/2025.
4. Luật Giáo dục đại học số 125/2025/QH15 ngày 10/12/2025.
5. Quyết định số 3221/QĐ-UBND ngày 23/6/2023 của UBND Thành phố Hà Nội về việc quy định vị trí, chức năng, nhiệm vụ và quyền hạn của Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội.
6. Nghị quyết số 17/NQ-HĐT ngày 17/12/2021 của Hội đồng trường Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội về việc ban hành Quy chế tổ chức và hoạt động của Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội và Nghị quyết số 20/NQ-HĐT ngày 9/8/2023 của Hội đồng trường Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội về việc sửa đổi, bổ sung một số điều Quy chế tổ chức và hoạt động của Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội;
7. Nghị Quyết số 01/NQ-HĐT ngày 08/01/2024 của Hội đồng trường Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội về việc ban hành Chiến lược phát triển Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội đến năm 2030, tầm nhìn đến năm 2045.

Các văn bản do Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội ban hành: Xem tại website:  
<https://hnmu.edu.vn>

## PHỤ LỤC 2

### Nội dung và danh mục tài liệu ôn tập thi Vòng 1 - Ngoại ngữ

### Kỳ thi tuyển dụng viên chức làm việc tại Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025

*(Kèm theo Thông báo số: 09/TB-HĐTDVC ngày 05 tháng 01 năm 2026*

*của Hội đồng tuyển dụng viên chức Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025)*

Vị trí tuyển dụng: Chuyên viên; Kế toán viên

Hình thức thi: Thi trắc nghiệm trên máy vi tính.

Số lượng câu hỏi: 30 câu; Thời gian thi: 30 phút

### Tiếng Anh - Trình độ tương đương bậc 3 khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam

#### **I. Phương thức làm bài:**

- Thí sinh được kiểm tra kỹ năng sử dụng ngôn ngữ, kỹ năng đọc, viết môn Tiếng Anh, dạng bài trắc nghiệm khách quan trên máy vi tính, mỗi câu hỏi bao gồm 04 phương án trả lời và chỉ có duy nhất một phương án đúng.
- Trình độ tương đương bậc 3 Khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam ban kèm theo Thông tư số 01/2014/TT-BGDĐT ngày 24/01/2014 của Bộ giáo dục và Đào tạo.
- Nội dung: Ngoại ngữ dùng để giao tiếp hàng ngày.
- Giáo trình tham khảo: Lifelines, Life A2-B1, New Headway (Pre-intermediate), New English File (Pre-intermediate).

#### **II. Nội dung ôn tập và các ví dụ:**

##### **A. Thị của động từ, dạng của động từ, bị động:**

###### **1. Tenses (Các thị/thời):**

- Present simple: states, habits, truths
- Present continuous: actions that are happening at present
- Present perfect simple:
  - \* Recent past with just
  - \* Indefinite past with never, ever (experience with ever, never)
  - \* Unfinished past with for, since
- Past simple: past events/ finished actions in the past
- Past continuous: actions that were happening at a specific moment in the past
- Future with going to: future plans
- Future with will, shall

###### **Eg:**

- The Earth ..... round the Sun. (goes, is going, went, was going)
- We ..... officials of Hanoi People's Committee. (are being, are, is being, is)
- She usually .....to work late. (go, goes, went, was going)

- At the moment, all of us ..... for the exam on 27<sup>th</sup> of October. (prepare, are preparing, prepared, were preparing).
- We ..... the exam on 4<sup>th</sup> of August. (take, are taking, will take, have taken)
- "Where ..... the Head?" "She ..... now in the Hall, making a speech." (is/is, is/is being, was/was, was being/ was)
- I ..... my work. I'm on the way home. (have just finished, just finish, just finished, am just finishing)
- ..... you ever ..... to England? (Did/be, Were/ Ø, Have/been, Will/be)
- He ..... in this company for ten years. (worked, has worked, works, have worked)
- They have been there since ..... (last Saturday, at 6 o'clock, a week, tomorrow)
- ..... at home yesterday? (Do you stay, Did you stay, Have you stayed, Will you stay)
- I ..... a new TV two days ago. It costs 7 million. (buy, bought, have bought, will buy)
- Thomas ..... busy last Saturday. (is, has been, was, will be)
- ..... you at school yesterday morning? (Were, Are, Do, Did)
- At this time last weekends, she ..... her holiday in a luxury resort in Nha Trang. (spent, was spending, has spent, is spending)
- We ..... the museum this afternoon. Will you go with us? We have enough tickets for us. (visit, are going to visit, will visit, have visited)
- The Government ..... a new bridge across this river next year. (build, shall build, is going to build, have built)
- How often ..... your grandparents? (did you visit, will you visit, do you visit, are you visiting)
- How long ..... in this city? (does she live, is she living, has she lived, shall she live)
- What ..... last Sunday? (did you do, do you do, have you done, will you do)
- In the year 2050, people ..... under the sea. (live, will live, are going to live, have lived)
- ..... Paul? (Are you going to marry, Shall you marry, Do you marry, Are you marrying)

## 2. Conditional sentences (Câu điều kiện):

- Type 1: If + present simple, future simple
- Type 2: If + were/ V-ed, would/wouldn't... + V

### Eg:

- If it rains a lot, trees in our garden ..... (will die, dies, is going to die, would die)
- If it ..... fine tomorrow, we ..... camping. (is/will go, is/go, will be/go, will be/will go)
- You can get high evaluation from the Director Board if you ..... your best. (try, tried, are trying, were trying)
- I wouldn't do that if I ..... you. (am, was, were, are)
- If we were here now, we ..... tennis with you. (could play, play, played, will play)

- Where .....if you move to Ho Chi Minh City next month? (did you work, would you work, will you work, could you work)
- What .....if you had much power? (will you do, can you do, would you do, did you do)

### 3. Modal verbs (Động từ khuyết thiếu):

- can (ability now, request)
- could (ability in the past, possibility; polite request, suggestions)
- should, shouldn't (advice)
- have to (must do smt)
- may/might (weak possibility at present or in the future)
- would (wishes, preferences)

Eg:

- You should ..... the lights before going out. (turn off, to turn off, turning off, turned off)
- We have to ..... computers to do our daily working. (to use, using, use, used)
- Can you ..... this evening, please? (to cook, cook, cooked, cooking)
- My mother ..... speak English when she was young, but she can't now. (can, could, should, has to)
- You have to ...earlier in the morning to go to work on time. (get up, to get up, got up, getting up)
- Nowadays, young people can .....English very fluently. (speak, to speak, speaks, speaking)
- I ..... like some orange juice, please. (may, might, could, would)
- She ..... go to the zoo or the park. She isn't sure. (may, has to, would, should)

### 4. Forms of verbs:

- Imperatives
- Infinitives (with and without to) after verbs and adjectives
- Gerunds (-ing form) after verbs and prepositions

Eg:

- .....in class, please. (Don't talk, Not to talk, Not talking, Not talk)
- .....in please, we have just come. (Come, To come, Coming, Came)
- ..... cigarettes is bad for your health. (Smoke, Smoking, Smoked, To smoke)
- Children like ..... picture books. (read, reading, to read, to reading)
- English people are interested in ..... football matches at weekends. (watch, to watch, watching, watched)
- She wants ..... in the countryside because it's peaceful. (live, living, to live, lived)

### 5. Verb Patterns:

- Gerunds after prepositions
- Verbs followed by the gerund
- Verbs followed by an infinitive

(common only)

Eg:

- I am bored with .....at home all day. (stay, staying, to stay, to staying)

- I enjoy .....at weekends. (to fish, fishing, fish, to fishing)
- They decided .....married. (get, got, getting, to get)
- Tony went to the post office .....a bill. (pay, paying, paid, to pay)
- She was working while I passed by. She stopped .....and we talked about her last holiday. (working, to work, work)
- She was working while I passed by. I asked her about the way to London. She stopped .....me the way. (showing, to show, show)
- Remember .....the lights after work. (turn off, turning off, to turn off, to turning off)

#### 6. Passive voice (Câu bị động):

- Affirmative Passive of: Present Simple, Past Simple, Present perfect simple, Past simple; Past continuous. Future with going to, Future with will, shall

Eg:

- Flowers .....in the early morning. (cut, cuts, are cut, is cut)
- My car .....yesterday in a good garage. (was repaired, repaired, is repaired, repairs)
- Where .....your watch.....? (is....made, does....make, do....make, are ....made)
- My computer .....in America. (was make, made, makes, was made)
- The children .....to school every morning by a careful driver. (are taken, take, took, is taken)
- Until 9 last night, the work .....very well. (is finished, was finished, finishes, finished)

#### B. Từ loại

##### 1. Nouns (Danh từ)

- Singular and plural nouns (regular and irregular forms)
- Countable and uncountable nouns with some and any
- Compound nouns
- Possessive case with 's & s'

Eg:

- How many ..... are there in your family? (child, children, childs, childrens)
- This is ..... house and that is hers. (Alice's, Alice, of Alice, of Alice's)
- I saw some ..... (butterfly, butterflys, butterflies, butterflyes) in the garden.
- Do you have ..... (some, any, many, a lot) money? Can I borrow ..... (any, some, much, many)?
- I always wait for a bus at the ..... (bus stop, post office, police station, traffic light)
- How much ..... (money, moneys, moneyes, moneies) do you need?

##### 2. Adjectives (Tính từ):

- Colors, size, shape, quality, nationality
- Cardinal and ordinal numbers
- Possessive: my, your, his, her, etc
- Quantitative: some, any, many, much, a few, a lot of, every.
- -ing/ -ed

- Comparative, equality and superlative (regular and irregular)

**Eg:**

- Tom is from England. He is ..... (England, English, Germany, German).
- I would like to buy this ..... book. (interesting, interested, boring, bored)
- My room is ..... than yours. (biger, bigger, more big, more bigger)
- Among my friends, Lan is the ..... of all. (most interesting, more interesting, so interesting as, as interesting as)
- His task is as ..... as mine. (difficult, more difficult, the most difficult, most difficult)
- Billy is the ..... student in his class. (good, gooder, best, better)

### 3. Adverbs (Trạng từ):

- Regular and irregular forms of adverbs
- Manner (quickly, carefully, etc.)
- Frequency (often, never, twice a day, weekly, etc.)
- Definite time (now, yesterday, already, just, yet, etc.)
- Degree (with adjectives/adverbs: very, too, so, quite, so much, a lot, etc.)
- Place (here, there, etc.)
- Sequencing (first, then, after that, etc.)
- Certainty (maybe, perhaps)
- Attitude, viewpoint (actually, unfortunately, of course, etc.)

**Eg:**

- He can run very ..... No one can catch him. (fast, fastly, slow, slowly)
- Linh does her work very ..... She is a good worker. (careful, carefully, bad, badly)
- She plays the guitar rather .... (good, well) and she can dance ..... (gracefully, graceful, grace)
- She ..... goes to school early. She is never late for school. (always, sometimes, often, never)
- They haven't done their homework ..... (already, just, never, yet)
- I don't like living in England. The weather is ..... cold for me. (too, so much, a lot, enough)
- I waited for her for two hours. ...., she didn't come. (Unfortunately, Maybe, Perhaps, Actually)

### 4. Pronouns (Đại từ):

- Personal (subject, object)
- Impersonal: it, there
- Demonstrative: this, that, these, those
- Indefinite: something, everybody, some, any, etc.

**Eg:**

- That man is my boss. ..... manages the office well. (He, His, She, Her)
- ..... computers are made in Japan (This, These, They, There).
- ..... wants to be happy. (Everybody, Something, Nobody, Anything)

### 5. Articles (Mạo từ/Quán từ):

- a/an + singular countable nouns
- the + countable nouns (singular and plural)/ uncountable nouns

Eg:

- I have .....aunt in America. (a, the, an, Ø)
- They live in .....(a, an, the, Ø) house in the country .....house is large. (a, an, the, Ø)
- His wife plays .....piano beautifully. (a, that, the, this)
- Nowadays, we use.....computers to do our work. (a, an, the, Ø)

### 6. Prepositions (Giới từ):

- Location: to, on, inside, next to, at (home), etc.
- Time: at, on, in, etc.
- Direction: to, into, out of, from, etc.
- Instrument: by, with
- Prepositions following:
  - \* adjectives: afraid of, interested in...
  - \* verbs: laugh at, ask for, etc.

Eg:

- We always go..... (on, in, at, of) holiday ..... (on, at, in, of) summer.
- Do you have to go ..... work at weekends? (at, to, in, on)
- They arrived here ..... (on, at, in, of) August 1<sup>st</sup>.
- I'll see you there ..... (on, at, in, Ø) tomorrow.
- She went to work ..... (by, with, in, of) car.
- "How did you travel to France?" "We went..... plane." (on, in, by, of)
- My children go to school .....foot everyday. (on, by, in, of)
- My son doesn't like asking his Mum .....pocket money. (to, at, for, of)
- We're leaving .....3 o'clock this Sunday. (on, in, at, of)
- Don't be late .....the meeting. (to, in, for, of)
- It takes him four hours to go .....Hanoi .....Phu Tho. (from/to, from/from, from/in, to/in)

### 7. Connectors (Từ nối):

- and, but, although
- when, while, until, before, after, as soon as
- because, since, if, however, so, also

Eg:

- He went to school late .....he missed the bus. (when, but, because, so)
- The children ..... games while their parents .....together. (were playing/ were chatting, played/ chatted, play/chat, have played/have chatted)
- Linda has only some money in her pocket, .....she has much money in the bank. (and, although, but)

### 8. Interrogatives (Từ để hỏi):

- What, What (+ noun)
- Where, When

- Who, Whose, Which
- How; How much; How many; How often; How long.
- Why

Eg:

- .....from Hanoi to Da Nang? (How far, How far it is, How far is it, How far is)
- .....do you work?" "In Hanoi". (What, How, Where, When)
- .....did you do that?" "Because I needed something to eat." (What, Why, Who, When)
- .....is this watch?" "It's \$100." (How many, What price, How much, Which price)
- .....do you go out for dinner?" "We eat out twice a month." (How much, How long, How often, How)
- .....is she living with?" "Her family: parents, an older sister and a brother." (Which, Who, Where, What)

## 9. Quantifiers (Tù chỉ số lượng)

- each, all, both, no
- all of, some of, both of, many of, any of, each of, (a number) of

E.g.:

- I have two sisters. ..... them are farmers. (Both of, Some of, Each of, All of)
- I can't buy that shirt. I have ..... money. (some, all, no, each)

## 10. Relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ):

- Defining relative clauses with which, who, that
- Non-defining relative clauses with which, who

Eg:

- We are talking about the man .....set first foot on the Moon. (which; who; which; who)
- I love the manager ..... you are talking about. (which; which; that; that)
- This is my mother, ..... lived in the countryside all her life. (which, who, that, Ø)

## 11. Question tags (Câu hỏi đúôi):

- Limited range of question tags

E.g.:

- It is interesting, ..... it? (is, isn't, was, wasn't)
- They go to school, ..... they? (do, don't, did, didn't)

## 12. Phrasal verbs (Cụm động từ)

Eg:

1. Feel free to ..... if you need some help with the assignment.
 

A. call of	B. call around	C. tell	D. call in
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2. I love ..... doing D.I.Y. It makes me feel so relaxed.
 

A. diving into	B. counting on	C. diving onto	D. diving at
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3. She ..... many interesting ideas in the meeting yesterday.
 

A. came into	B. came to	C. came up with	D. came with
--------------	------------	-----------------	--------------
4. They asked me to ..... the form before joining the music club.
 

A. fill up	B. fill at	C. fill in	D. fill on
------------	------------	------------	------------

5. I didn't like her before, but after talking to her, I have ....  
 A. come in      B. come back      C. come over      D. come around

6. I want to be a doctor in the future so now I'm ..... my dream.  
 A. going for      B. trying to      C. going into      D. going over

7. We plan to go to the beach at the weekend to ..... the noisy city life.  
 A. get out      B. get with      C. get away      D. get away with

8. My teacher ..... the lesson ..... so that we could understand it more clearly.  
 A. get - in      B. get - across      C. get - over      D. get - around

9. She doesn't want to have children now because they will ..... her .....  
 A. hold - in      B. hold - back      C. get - out      D. get - back

10. Don't ..... Every beginning is difficult.  
 A. run out of      B. go ahead      C. give up      D. calm down

**Read the following passage and choose the best answer by circling A, B, C or D.**

I was born in Newcastle, a city in the North East of England. Newcastle is on the bank of the River Tyne. It is quite big, with a population of about 200,000 people. There is a cathedral and a university. There are five bridges over the River Tyne, which link Newcastle to the next town, Gateshead, where there is one of the biggest shopping centers in the world. A few years ago, the main industries were shipbuilding and coalmining, but now the chemical and soap industries are important. I moved to London ten years ago but I often return to Newcastle. I miss the people, who are very friendly, and I miss the beautiful countryside near the city, where there are so many hills and streams.

1. Newcastle is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a city in the North of England      B. a city near the North East of England  
 C. a city in the North East of England      D. a small town in England

2. The population of Newcastle is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 200,000 people      B. about 200,000 people  
 C. much less than 200,000 people      D. much more than 200,000 people

3. Gateshead has one of \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.  
 A. the biggest shopping centres      B. the most beautiful countryside  
 C. the largest rivers      D. the most important shipbuilding industries

4. According to the passage, the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. doesn't live in Newcastle any more      B. has come back to live in Newcastle  
 C. is still living in Newcastle      D. has never returned to Newcastle

5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about Newcastle?  
 A. it is next to Gateshead.      B. its main industry now is shipbuilding.  
 C. it has a cathedral and a university.      D. its people are friendly

**13. Sentence structures for rewriting:**

- What + be + the price of + noun?
- How much + be + noun? / How much + do/does + noun cost?
- show the way to, how to get to

- have + noun / There + be + noun
- S + be + adj + pre. + V.
- S + V + adverb.
- spend time + V-ing
- It takes/took smb + time + to-V
- remember to-V, don't forget to-V
- like to-V/ V-ing
- be fond of/ keen on + V-ing
- To- V/ gerund + be + adj.
- It's + adj + to-V.
- too + adj/adv + to-V
- so + adj/adv + that + negative/ positive
- adj/adv + enough + to-V
- Combine sentences by using relatives: who, whom, which...
- Conditional sentences.
- Present situation → Conditional sentence Type 2.
- Active → Passive
- Comparisons.
- Shall....? (as offers)
- be sure + clause
- Let's ... (as suggestions)
- What a/an + noun phrase (+ clause)

**Eg:**

1. I cut these flowers yesterday morning.  
→ These flowers .....
2. Somebody cleans the room everyday.  
→ The room .....
3. They built this villa 200 years ago.  
→ This villa .....
4. She took him to the cinema on time.  
→ He .....
5. That skirt is too small for my daughter to wear.  
→ That skirt is so .....
6. Why don't you stay in bed for a few days?  
→ If I were you, .....
7. It's warm enough for children to walk outside.  
→ It's so warm .....
8. Barbara is the tallest girl in her class.  
→ Nobody in Barbara's class .....
9. Linh is 170 cm tall. Her husband is 170 cm, too.  
→ Linh is as .....
10. This bag costs 2 million and that one is 3 million.

→ That bag is more .....

11. No country in the world is larger than Russia.

→ Russia is the .....

12. The man is my boss. You met him at the cinema yesterday.

→ The man that .....

13. The woman is my aunt. She works as a plastic surgeon.

→ The woman who .....

14. The school is very old. He is studying in that school.

→ The school which .....

15. Can you tell me the way to the nearest station?

→ Can you tell me how .....?

16. Remember to do all your homework before class.

→ Don't forget .....

17. What is the price of this computer?

→ How much is .....?/ How much does .....?

18. Our office has five printers.

→ There are .....

19. He is a good football player.

→ He plays .....

20. I don't think you should do that.

→ If I were you, .....

21. They will spend twenty months building this bridge.

→ It will take .....

22. Young people like listening to Korean music.

→ Young people are interested .....

23. Taking exercises everyday is good for our health.

→ It's good .....

24. We are in the room now. We shouldn't use mobile phones.

→ If we weren't in the room now, .....

25. They don't have much money. They live in a small house.

→ If they had much/more money, they would live .....

→ If they had much/more money, they wouldn't live .....

### PHỤ LỤC 3

#### Nội dung và danh mục tài liệu ôn tập Vòng 1 - thi Ngoại ngữ Kỳ thi tuyển dụng viên chức làm việc tại Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025

(Kèm theo Thông báo số: 09/TB-HĐTDVC ngày 05 tháng 01 năm 2026  
của Hội đồng tuyển dụng viên chức Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025)

Vị trí tuyển dụng: Giảng viên (Không phải vị trí Giảng viên Tiếng Anh)

Hình thức thi: Thi trắc nghiệm trên máy vi tính.

Số lượng câu hỏi: 30 câu; Thời gian thi: 30 phút

#### Tiếng Anh - Trình độ tương đương bậc 4 khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam

##### I. Phương thức làm bài:

- Thí sinh được kiểm tra kỹ năng sử dụng ngôn ngữ, kỹ năng đọc, viết môn Tiếng Anh, dạng bài trắc nghiệm khách quan trên máy vi tính, mỗi câu hỏi bao gồm 04 phương án trả lời và chỉ có duy nhất một phương án đúng.
- Trình độ tương đương bậc 4 Khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam ban hành kèm theo Thông tư số 01/2014/TT-BGDĐT ngày 24/01/2014 của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo.
- Nội dung: Ngoại ngữ dùng trong giao tiếp học thuật và nghề nghiệp.
- Giáo trình tham khảo: Lifelines, Life B1-B2, New Headway (Intermediate), New English File (Intermediate)

##### II. Nội dung ôn tập và các ví dụ:

###### A. Thời của động từ, dạng của động từ, bị động:

###### 1. Tenses (Các thời/thời):

- Present simple: states, habits, general truths, scheduled events
- Present continuous: actions happening now, temporary situations, future arrangements
- Present perfect simple: recent past with just, indefinite past with never/ever, unfinished past with for/since, result in present
- Present perfect continuous: actions started in the past and still continuing, emphasis on duration
- Past simple: completed actions in the past
- Past continuous: actions in progress at a specific time in the past
- Past perfect simple: actions completed before another past action
- Past perfect continuous: duration of an action up to a point in the past
- Future with will/shall: predictions, spontaneous decisions, promises
- Future with going to: planned intentions, predictions based on evidence
- Future continuous: actions in progress at a specific time in the future
- Future perfect: actions completed before a specific time in the future

Eg:

- The university ..... over 15,000 students every year. (enrolls, is enrolling, enrolled, has enrolled)
- At the moment, the research team ..... a new methodology. (develops, is developing, developed, has developed)
- She ..... three academic papers since she joined the faculty. (publishes, is publishing, published, has published)
- The professor ..... on this research project for five years now. (works, is working, worked, has been working)
- By the time I arrived at the conference, the keynote speaker ..... his presentation. (finishes, finished, had finished, has finished)
- While the students ..... their exams, the fire alarm went off. (take, were taking, had taken, have taken)
- The researchers ..... the data for three hours before they discovered the error. (analyze, analyzed, had been analyzing, have analyzed)
- This time next week, we ..... our final dissertations. (submit, will submit, will be submitting, are submitting)
- By 2030, the institution ..... its centenary. (celebrates, will celebrate, will have celebrated, is celebrating)
- The dean announced that the new building ..... by the end of this year. (completes, will complete, will be completed, will have been completed)
- "What ..... when I called you last night?" "I ..... the lecture notes." (did you do/reviewed, were you doing/was reviewing, have you done/have reviewed, do you do/review)
- The university ..... this course for over twenty years before it was discontinued. (offers, offered, had offered, had been offering)
- I ..... to contact the professor all morning, but his line has been busy. (try, am trying, have been trying, tried)
- The visiting scholar ..... a series of lectures next month. (gives, will give, is giving, has given)
- They ..... the new curriculum by the time the academic year starts. (implement, will implement, will have implemented, are implementing)
- Before she became a professor, she ..... as a research assistant for ten years. (works, worked, had worked, has worked)
- The library ..... at 9 PM every day. It never opens later. (closes, is closing, closed, has closed)
- How long ..... for this position? (do you work, are you working, have you worked, had you worked)
- The committee ..... the proposals when the chairman interrupted. (discusses, was discussing, had discussed, has discussed)
- By the end of this semester, the students ..... five major projects. (complete, will complete, will have completed, are completing)

## 2. Conditional sentences (Câu điều kiện):

- Type 0: If + present simple, present simple (general truths)
- Type 1: If + present simple, future simple (real/possible conditions)
- Type 2: If + past simple, would/could/might + V (unreal present/future)
- Type 3: If + past perfect, would/could/might + have + V3 (unreal past)
- Mixed conditionals: combining different types for complex meanings
- Unless = If...not

Eg:

- If water ..... 100°C, it boils. (reaches, reached, will reach, would reach)
- If you ..... the deadline, you will lose marks. (miss, missed, will miss, would miss)
- If I ..... more time, I would conduct more research. (have, had, will have, would have)
- If she ..... harder, she would have passed the examination. (studies, studied, had studied, has studied)
- Unless you ..... your thesis by Friday, you won't graduate on time. (submit, submitted, will submit, would submit)
- If he had received the scholarship, he ..... studying abroad now. (is, was, would be, will be)
- The research ..... more credible if they had used a larger sample size. (is, was, would be, would have been)
- If I ..... in your position, I would accept the offer. (am, were, will be, had been)
- Had I known about the seminar, I ..... it. (attend, will attend, would attend, would have attended)
- What ..... if you won the research grant? (will you do, would you do, did you do, do you do)

### 3. Modal verbs (Động từ khuyết thiếu):

- can/could (ability, possibility, permission, request)
- may/might (possibility, permission)
- must/have to (obligation, necessity)
- should/ought to (advice, recommendation)
- need/needn't (necessity)
- would (past habit, preference, hypothesis)
- Modal perfect: must have, could have, should have, might have (past speculation/criticism)

Eg:

- Students ..... submit their assignments by the deadline. (must, can, might, would)
- You ..... have told me earlier about the schedule change. (can, should, might, would)
- The experiment ..... have failed due to contamination. (must, should, would, need)
- Researchers ..... to follow ethical guidelines in all studies. (can, might, ought, would)
- You ..... stay after class unless you have questions. (needn't, mustn't, can't, won't)
- She ..... be at the library; I saw her car in the parking lot. (might, can't, needn't, would)

- The professor ..... have arrived by now; his office light is on. (would, could, must, might)
- You ..... have checked the references before submitting the paper. (would, could, should, might)
- ..... you mind reviewing my draft? (Would, Should, Must, Need)
- When I was a student, I ..... spend hours in the library every day. (would, should, must, could)

#### 4. Forms of verbs:

- Infinitives (with and without to) after verbs and adjectives
- Gerunds (-ing form) after verbs and prepositions
- Perfect infinitive: to have + V3
- Perfect gerund: having + V3
- Causative structures: have/get something done

Eg:

- The committee decided ..... the proposal. (accepting, to accept, accept, accepted)
- She admitted ..... the mistake in her calculation. (to make, making, make, made)
- I remember ..... the email last week. (to send, sending, send, sent)
- Please remember ..... your ID card to the examination. (to bring, bringing, bring, brought)
- He seems ..... his doctoral thesis. (finishing, to finish, to have finished, finish)
- ..... completed the course, she felt more confident. (Having, To have, Have, Had)
- The professor had the students ..... the experiment again. (repeated, to repeat, repeat, repeating)
- I need to get my dissertation ..... before the deadline. (to proofread, proofreading, proofread, proofreaded)
- She stopped ..... notes and started asking questions. (taking, to take, take, taken)
- The lecturer went on ..... the next chapter without pausing. (explaining, to explain, explain, explained)

#### 5. Verb Patterns:

- Verbs followed by gerund only: enjoy, avoid, consider, suggest, recommend, deny, admit, risk, mind, keep, practice, finish
- Verbs followed by infinitive only: want, need, decide, agree, refuse, hope, expect, plan, promise, offer, manage, pretend, tend
- Verbs followed by both (with different meanings): remember, forget, stop, try, regret, go on, mean
- Verbs + object + infinitive: allow, enable, encourage, force, persuade, remind, warn, advise, teach, tell, ask

Eg:

- The professor suggested ..... more primary sources. (to consult, consulting, consult, consulted)
- She avoided ..... direct questions about her research. (to answer, answering, answer, answered)

- He pretended ..... the lecture, but he was actually asleep. (understanding, to understand, understand, understood)
- The mentor encouraged her students ..... for the competition. (applying, to apply, apply, applied)
- They considered ..... the conference to next month. (postponing, to postpone, postpone, postponed)
- The institution allows researchers ..... the laboratory after hours. (using, to use, use, used)
- I tried ..... the window, but it was stuck. (opening, to open, open, opened)
- You should try ..... more vegetables for better health. (eating, to eat, eat, eaten)
- The supervisor warned the students ..... the lab equipment. (not damaging, not to damage, to not damage, not damage)
- I regret ..... you that your application has been rejected. (informing, to inform, inform, informed)

#### 6. Passive voice (Câu bị động):

- Passive of all tenses: Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Simple, Future Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Continuous
- Passive with modals: can be done, must be done, should be done, etc.
- Passive infinitive: to be done
- Passive gerund: being done
- Impersonal passive: It is said/believed/reported that...

Eg:

- The research findings ..... at the conference next month. (will present, will be presented, are presenting, are presented)
- The article ..... by the time the editor returned. (has been reviewed, had been reviewed, was reviewed, is reviewed)
- This methodology ..... by researchers worldwide. (is using, is being used, has using, was using)
- The Nobel Prize ..... to outstanding scientists every year. (awards, is awarded, has awarded, awarded)
- All assignments must ..... by the deadline. (submit, be submitted, be submitting, submitted)
- It ..... that the results will be published soon. (expects, is expected, expected, has expected)
- The professor is believed ..... several important discoveries. (making, to make, to have made, having made)
- I don't like ..... what to do. (being told, to be told, telling, be told)
- The new policy ..... next semester. (will implement, will be implemented, is implementing, implements)
- By this time next year, the new campus ..... . (will complete, will be completed, will have been completed, will have completed)

#### B. Từ loại

**1. Nouns (Danh từ):**

- Singular and plural nouns (regular and irregular forms)
- Countable and uncountable nouns with quantifiers
- Compound nouns
- Possessive case with 's & s'
- Noun suffixes: -tion, -ment, -ness, -ity, -ance, -ence, -er, -or, -ist

**Eg:**

- The ..... of the committee meets every Monday. (member, members, membership, membering)
- How many ..... are there in your research team? (analysis, analyses, analyst, analysts)
- The ..... of the new software took longer than expected. (develop, developing, development, developer)
- His ..... to succeed is admirable. (determine, determination, determining, determinant)
- The professor praised her students' ..... . (creative, creativity, creatively, creation)
- There is a lot of ..... about the new curriculum. (confuse, confusion, confusing, confused)

**2. Adjectives (Tính từ):**

- Comparative, superlative (regular and irregular)
- -ing/-ed adjectives
- Order of adjectives
- Adjective suffixes: -ful, -less, -able, -ible, -ive, -ous, -al, -ic
- Double comparatives: the more... the more...

**Eg:**

- This is the most ..... research I have ever read. (fascinate, fascinating, fascinated, fascination)
- The lecturer's explanation was very ..... . (confuse, confusing, confused, confusion)
- Among all candidates, she was ..... for the position. (suitable, more suitable, the most suitable, most suitable)
- The harder you study, ..... results you will achieve. (good, better, the better, the best)
- This software is much more ..... than the previous version. (efficient, efficiency, efficiently, efficiencies)
- The professor gave us ..... advice on writing our thesis. (value, valuable, valuably, valuation)

**3. Adverbs (Trạng từ):**

- Manner: carefully, fluently, accurately, etc.
- Frequency: always, usually, often, rarely, seldom, etc.
- Degree: very, extremely, quite, rather, fairly, etc.
- Viewpoint/attitude: unfortunately, obviously, apparently, etc.
- Linking adverbs: however, moreover, therefore, furthermore, nevertheless, consequently
- Position of adverbs in sentences

Eg:

- She speaks English very ..... (fluent, fluently, fluency, fluenting)
- The experiment was conducted ..... (careful, carefully, carefulness, caring)
- ..... , the conference has been postponed due to unforeseen circumstances. (Fortunate, Fortunately, Unfortunately, Unfortunate)
- The research findings are ..... interesting. (extreme, extremely, extremeness, extremity)
- The results were disappointing; ..... , the team decided to continue. (however, moreover, therefore, furthermore)
- He ..... attends faculty meetings. (rare, rarely, rareness, rarity)

#### 4. Pronouns (Đại từ):

- Personal pronouns (subject, object)
- Possessive pronouns and adjectives
- Reflexive pronouns
- Indefinite pronouns: somebody, anybody, nobody, everyone, etc.
- Relative pronouns: who, whom, which, whose, that

Eg:

- The professor gave the students ..... assignments. (they, them, their, theirs)
- ..... in the class has to submit the report by Friday. (Everyone, Anyone, Someone, No one)
- She completed the project by ..... (her, hers, herself, she)
- The researcher ..... work was published is now famous. (who, whom, whose, which)
- Is this book yours? No, it's not ..... (my, me, mine, myself)
- ..... should be responsible for their own learning. (Student, Students, A student, The student)

#### 5. Articles (Mạo từ):

- Definite article: the
- Indefinite articles: a/an
- Zero article
- Articles with proper nouns, abstract nouns, generalizations

Eg:

- ..... research is essential for academic progress. (A, An, The, Ø)
- She is ..... expert in molecular biology. (a, an, the, Ø)
- ..... education plays a vital role in society. (A, An, The, Ø)
- ..... United Kingdom has many prestigious universities. (A, An, The, Ø)
- He was appointed as ..... chairman of the committee. (a, an, the, Ø)
- ..... Professor Johnson will deliver the keynote speech. (A, An, The, Ø)

#### 6. Prepositions (Giới từ):

- Prepositions of time: at, on, in, during, since, for, by, until
- Prepositions of place: at, on, in, above, below, between, among
- Prepositions following adjectives: interested in, responsible for, capable of, etc.
- Prepositions following verbs: depend on, result in, lead to, contribute to, etc.

- Prepositions following nouns: reason for, interest in, effect on, etc.

Eg:

- She has been working on this project ..... three years. (since, for, during, in)
- The success of the project depends ..... careful planning. (in, on, at, for)
- The research findings led ..... significant changes in policy. (at, for, in, to)
- She is responsible ..... coordinating the research team. (of, for, to, with)
- Many students are interested ..... pursuing postgraduate studies. (on, at, in, for)
- This method is similar ..... the one used in previous studies. (with, as, to, like)

### 7. Connectors (Tù nối):

- Coordinating conjunctions: and, but, or, so, yet, for
- Subordinating conjunctions: because, although, while, whereas, unless, provided that, in case, even though, so that
- Conjunctive adverbs: however, moreover, therefore, furthermore, nevertheless, consequently, otherwise
- Correlative conjunctions: both...and, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also

Eg:

- ..... the research was time-consuming, the results were worth the effort. (Although, Despite, However, Because)
- The experiment failed; ..... , we learned valuable lessons from it. (therefore, however, moreover, otherwise)
- ..... you submit the application on time, you will not be considered. (If, Unless, Although, Despite)
- She is ..... intelligent ..... hardworking. (both/and, either/or, neither/nor, whether/or)
- The study was conducted ..... determine the effectiveness of the new treatment. (so that, in order to, in case, provided that)
- ..... having limited resources, the team completed the project successfully. (Although, Despite, However, Because)

### 8. Interrogatives (Tù đẻ hỏi):

- What, Which, Who, Whom, Whose
- Where, When, Why, How
- How + adjective/adverb: How long, How far, How often, How much, How many
- Indirect questions

Eg:

- ..... of these theories do you find most convincing? (What, Which, Who, Whom)
- ..... did the university receive its accreditation? (What, When, Which, Whom)
- Could you tell me ..... the registration deadline is? (when, what time, how long, how often)
- Do you know ..... submitted this proposal? (who, whom, whose, which)
- ..... is this research significant? (What, Why, Which, Whom)
- I wonder ..... the conference will be held. (where, why, that, which)

### 9. Quantifiers (Tù chỉ số lượng):

- each, every, all, both, neither, either, none
- some, any, no, much, many, little, few, a little, a few
- plenty of, a lot of, lots of, most of, several, enough

Eg:

- ..... of the participants completed the survey. (Most, Much, Every, Each)
- There is ..... evidence to support this theory. (few, a few, little, a little)
- ..... student must submit their own work. (Each, All, Some, Most)
- ..... of the two options is satisfactory. (Both, Neither, Either, All)
- She has ..... experience in teaching, so she will manage well. (few, a few, little, plenty of)
- There were ..... students interested in the seminar. (few, little, much, plenty)

#### 10. Relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ):

- Defining relative clauses with who, which, that, whose, where, when
- Non-defining relative clauses with who, which, whose, where, when
- Reduced relative clauses (participle clauses)
- Relative clauses with prepositions

Eg:

- The researcher ..... findings were groundbreaking received an award. (who, whose, whom, which)
- The university, ..... was founded in 1800, has a long history. (that, which, who, whose)
- The library is the place ..... I do most of my studying. (which, that, where, when)
- The theory ..... we discussed yesterday is quite complex. (who, whose, what, which)
- The students ..... for the exam passed with high marks. (prepared, preparing, who prepared, which prepared)
- The issue ..... the committee focused on was quite controversial. (which, on which, that, whose)

#### 11. Question tags (Câu hỏi đúôi):

- Question tags with various tenses and modals
- Special cases: Let's..., shall we?; I am..., aren't I?; Imperatives..., will you?

Eg:

- The conference was very informative, ..... ? (was it, wasn't it, is it, isn't it)
- You haven't submitted your thesis yet, ..... ? (haven't you, have you, did you, didn't you)
- Let's discuss this matter further, ..... ? (shall we, will we, don't we, do we)
- I am right about this conclusion, ..... ? (am I, am not I, aren't I, don't I)
- Please close the door when you leave, ..... ? (will you, won't you, do you, don't you)
- The students must complete this assignment, ..... ? (must they, mustn't they, don't they, do they)

#### 12. Phrasal verbs (Cụm động từ):

Eg:

1. The professor asked the students to ..... their assignments by Friday.

A. hand in      B. hand out      C. hand over      D. hand around

2. The research project was ..... due to lack of funding.  
 A. called off      B. called up      C. called for      D. called on

3. Scientists are trying to ..... new methods of energy production.  
 A. come up with      B. come across      C. come into      D. come around

4. The lecturer ..... the main points at the end of the session.  
 A. summed up      B. summed down      C. summed over      D. summed in

5. We need to ..... this issue before making a decision.  
 A. look into      B. look for      C. look after      D. look up

6. The meeting has been ..... to next Monday.  
 A. put off      B. put on      C. put up      D. put down

7. The professor ..... an interesting theory during the lecture.  
 A. brought up      B. brought down      C. brought in      D. brought out

8. You should ..... smoking; it's bad for your health.  
 A. give up      B. give in      C. give out      D. give away

9. The company is ..... a new marketing strategy.  
 A. carrying out      B. carrying on      C. carrying off      D. carrying away

10. Please ..... your papers to the front of the room.  
 A. turn in      B. turn on      C. turn off      D. turn out

**Read the following passage and choose the best answer by circling A, B, C or D.**

Higher education has undergone significant transformations in recent decades, driven by technological advancements, changing workforce demands, and evolving pedagogical approaches. Traditional lecture-based teaching methods are increasingly being supplemented or replaced by interactive, student-centered learning experiences. The integration of digital technologies has enabled new forms of distance learning, making education more accessible to students who might otherwise be unable to attend traditional institutions.

Research universities, in particular, have had to balance their dual missions of advancing knowledge through research and preparing students for professional careers. This balancing act has led to ongoing debates about curriculum design, teaching loads for faculty members, and the relative importance of theoretical versus practical knowledge. Some critics argue that universities have become too focused on research at the expense of teaching quality, while others contend that research-active faculty bring valuable insights and current knowledge to their classrooms.

The globalization of higher education has also introduced new challenges and opportunities. International student mobility has increased dramatically, with students seeking educational experiences abroad and universities competing for talented students from around the world. This internationalization has enriched campus communities but has also raised questions about cultural adaptation, language barriers, and the standardization of academic credentials across different national systems.

Looking ahead, higher education institutions face the challenge of preparing students for jobs that may not yet exist, using technologies that have not yet been

invented, to solve problems that are not yet recognized as problems. This requires a shift from content-focused education to competency-based learning, emphasizing critical thinking, creativity, communication, and collaboration skills that will remain relevant regardless of how specific industries evolve.

1. According to the passage, what has driven the transformation in higher education?
  - A. Only technological advancements
  - B. Technological advancements, workforce demands, and pedagogical changes
  - C. Only changing workforce demands
  - D. Government policies alone
2. What is the "balancing act" mentioned in the second paragraph?
  - A. Balancing teaching and administrative duties
  - B. Balancing research missions and student preparation
  - C. Balancing domestic and international students
  - D. Balancing theoretical and online learning
3. The word "contend" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
  - A. deny
  - B. argue
  - C. reject
  - D. ignore
4. What has the globalization of higher education resulted in?
  - A. Decreased international student mobility
  - B. Simplified academic credential recognition
  - C. Both new challenges and opportunities
  - D. Only negative impacts on education
5. According to the last paragraph, what kind of education is needed for the future?
  - A. Content-focused education
  - B. Competency-based learning
  - C. Memorization-based learning
  - D. Industry-specific training only

### 13. Sentence structures for rewriting:

- Active → Passive and vice versa
- Direct speech → Reported speech
- Conditional sentences transformation
- Comparisons: as...as, more...than, the most...
- too...to / so...that / enough...to
- Relative clauses: combining sentences
- It takes/took + time + to V / spend time + V-ing
- Wish sentences
- Suggestion structures: suggest, recommend, advise
- Cause and effect: because/because of, due to, result in/from
- Contrast: although/though/even though, despite/in spite of
- It is said/believed/reported that... / S + is said to...

**Eg:**

1. The committee has approved the new policy.  
→ The new policy .....
2. "I will submit my thesis next week," she said.  
→ She said that .....
3. She didn't study hard, so she failed the examination.  
→ If she .....
4. No other university in the country is as prestigious as this one.  
→ This is the .....
5. The lecture was so boring that many students fell asleep.  
→ The lecture was too .....
6. The professor is brilliant. She won the Nobel Prize.  
→ The professor who .....
7. It took them three years to complete the research project.  
→ They spent .....
8. I regret not attending the conference last month.  
→ I wish I .....
9. "You should apply for the scholarship," my advisor said to me.  
→ My advisor suggested that .....
10. The experiment failed because the equipment was faulty.  
→ The experiment failed due to .....
11. Although the research was challenging, she completed it on time.  
→ Despite .....
12. People believe that the new curriculum will improve learning outcomes.  
→ The new curriculum is believed .....
13. He is more qualified for the position than any other candidate.  
→ He is the most .....
14. I haven't attended such an informative seminar before.  
→ This is the most .....
15. The student was intelligent enough to solve the complex problem.  
→ The student was so .....
16. They have published the research findings recently.  
→ The research findings .....
17. He started teaching at this university ten years ago.  
→ He has .....
18. I don't have enough time to review all the applications.  
→ I wish I .....
19. The seminar was cancelled because of the speaker's illness.  
→ Because the speaker .....
20. Unless you register early, you won't get a place in the course.  
→ If you .....
21. It is reported that the university will open a new campus next year.

→ The university is reported .....

22. My brother is not as tall as I am.  
→ I am .....

23. "Don't forget to submit your assignment," the professor reminded the students.  
→ The professor reminded the students .....

24. The conference will be held in a modern building. It was completed last year.  
→ The conference will be held in a modern building which .....

25. She works so hard that she often forgets to eat.  
→ She is such .....



#### PHỤ LỤC 4

##### Nội dung và danh mục tài liệu ôn tập Vòng 1 - thi Ngoại ngữ

##### Kỳ thi tuyển dụng viên chức làm việc tại Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025

*(Kèm theo Thông báo số: 09 /TB-HĐTDVC ngày 05 tháng 01 năm 2026  
của Hội đồng tuyển dụng viên chức Trường Đại học Thủ đô Hà Nội năm 2025)*

Vị trí tuyển dụng: Giảng viên Tiếng Anh.

Hình thức thi: Thi trắc nghiệm trên máy vi tính.

Số lượng câu hỏi: 30 câu; Thời gian thi: 30 phút

**1. Tiếng Trung Quốc:** Trình độ tương đương bậc 3 khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam ban hành kèm theo Thông tư số 01/2014/TT-BGDĐT ngày 24/01/2014 của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo.

**2. Tiếng Nga:** Trình độ tương đương bậc 3 khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam ban hành kèm theo Thông tư số 01/2014/TT-BGDĐT ngày 24/01/2014 của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo.

**3. Tiếng Pháp:** Trình độ tương đương bậc 3 khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam ban hành kèm theo Thông tư số 01/2014/TT-BGDĐT ngày 24/01/2014 của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo.

**4. Tiếng Đức:** Trình độ tương đương bậc 3 khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam ban hành kèm theo Thông tư số 01/2014/TT-BGDĐT ngày 24/01/2014 của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo 