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**A. POINTS IN FOCUS**

**I. VOCABULARY**

- Unit 1: People in history
- Unit 2: Live and learn
- Unit 3: Living spaces
- Unit 4: Green life

**II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES**

- Tenses: *Present Perfect and Past Simple, Past Simple and Past Perfect, Future form ....*
- Repeated and double comparatives
- Prepositions *FOR* and *WITH* after certain adjectives
- Verb patterns
- Quantifiers
- Determiners: *all, both, each, every*
- Unreal past and regrets: *Wish, If only, It's time, Would rather*
- Cleft sentences
- Prefixes

**III. STRUCTURE OF THE TEST:**

- **Number of questions:** 40 multiple-choice questions (0,25 points each)
- **Time allowed:** 50 minutes
- **Question types:**

<b>Cloze text</b>	Short words/phrases	6 questions 6 questions 5 questions	Vocabulary & Grammar
	- Advertisement/Announcement		
	- Leaflet		
<b>Arranging sentences</b>	Longer words/phrases	1 question 1 question	Speaking skills
	Dialogue:		
	- Three-turn conversation		
	- Five-turn conversation		
	Letter	1 question	Writing skills
	Passage	2 questions	

<b>Reading comprehension</b>	Passage 1 (200-250 words) Passage 2 (250-300 words)	8 questions 10 questions	Reading skills: - Negative fact - Meaning in context - Referents - Paraphrasing - Specific information - Locating information - Main idea - Purpose - Inferences - Sentence insertion
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## B. PRACTICE FOR THE 1<sup>st</sup> MID-TERM TEST

### PRACTICE TEST UNIT 1

*Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.*

#### ◆ “LEGACY LIBRARY” ◆

Welcome to the *Legacy Library*, a digital platform that helps young people connect with the past. Over the last five years, thousands of students (1) \_\_\_ its stories and collections. The project (2) \_\_\_ with a small group of teachers who wanted to share local history with their community.

Today, the library presents the (3) \_\_\_ achievements of scientists, writers, and leaders who changed the world. It also highlights their (4) \_\_\_ from society, proving that dedication and sacrifice never go unnoticed.

One section features an (5) \_\_\_ exhibition with photos and diaries, allowing visitors to feel the emotions of past generations. The *Legacy Library* has become renowned (6) \_\_\_ its collection of rare documents that inspire both teachers and students.

- Question 1:** A. have explored    B. explored    C. explores    D. exploring  
**Question 2:** A. begins    B. began    C. has begun    D. beginning  
**Question 3:** A. indolent    B. intellectual    C. philanthropic    D. prominent  
**Question 4:** A. sacrifice    B. radiation    C. foundation    D. recognition  
**Question 5:** A. inspiring    B. inspiration    C. inspireful    D. inspiringly  
**Question 6:** A. for    B. of    C. in    D. at

*Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.*

#### ◆ REMEMBERING THE PAST – START AT SCHOOL! ◆

Let’s see what we can do every day to keep history alive.

#### **Facts and figures:**

Many local heroes are still unknown because their (7) \_\_\_ was overlooked for decades. Whole communities once made great (8) \_\_\_ during wars, but their stories were rarely told.

#### **Positive action!**

- Read old diaries and letters. You’ll find history becoming (9) \_\_\_ fascinating as you explore more details.

- Visit museums regularly. The more you go, the (10) \_\_\_ you understand the importance of preserving traditions.
- Encourage (11) \_\_\_ to share family stories in class (12) \_\_\_ everyone can learn about the past together.

**Question 7:** A. dedication B. boredom C. evolution D. convention

**Question 8:** A. celebrities B. sacrifices C. customs D. collaborations

**Question 9:** A. more and more B. less and less C. the more D. most and most

**Question 10:** A. more B. most C. much D. many

**Question 11:** A. other B. others C. another D. the other

**Question 12:** A. because B. unless C. although D. so that

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a cohesive and coherent exchange or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.**

**Question 13:**

- Mai: Really? That sounds inspiring. What did he do?
- Nam: My grandfather was a soldier during the war.
- Nam: He sacrificed a lot to protect the country.

A. a – b - c

B. b – a – c

C. c – a – b

D. b - c - a

**Question 14:**

- Hoa: Yes, she was famous for discovering radiation.
- Hoa: Last weekend I visited the museum about famous scientists.
- Lan: That’s interesting. Did you learn about Marie Curie there?
- Hoa: True. Her dedication has inspired generations of students
- Lan: I’ve read about her before. She sacrificed her health for science.

A. b – c – a – e – d

B. d – e – a – c – b

C. b – c – d – e – a

D. e – c – d – b – a

**Question 15:**

- I am skilled in communication, teamwork, and integrating technology into lesson design, especially in activities about “Remembering the past.”
- In 2021, I graduated from the University of Social Sciences and Humanities with a degree in English Studies.
- During this time, I received recognition for creating an innovative project that encouraged students to interview their grandparents about local history.
- From 2022 to 2023, I worked as a teaching assistant at a local high school, where I supported English classes and organized heritage-related projects.
- I am now seeking a teaching position where I can share my passion, inspire students, and continue developing professionally.
- My name is Tran Thi Mai, and I have always been dedicated to preserving cultural heritage through education.

A. f – b – c – a – d – e

B. f – b – d – c – a – e

C. f – b – c – d – e – a

D. f – e – c – d – b – a

**Question 16:**

- In 2006, she released her debut album with the hit "*Tim McGraw*".

- b. Taylor Swift, born on December 13, 1989, in Reading, Pennsylvania, is a highly influential musician.
- c. Following her success, Taylor transitioned from country to pop, releasing acclaimed albums like *Fearless*, *1989*, and *Lover*. She has won 12 Grammy Awards, making her one of the most awarded female artists.
- d. Showing a passion for music from a young age, she started writing songs at 12. Her family moved to Nashville to support her career.
- e. In addition, Taylor is known for her songwriting and philanthropy, supporting education and disaster relief.
- A. b – d – a – c – e      B. e – d – a – c – b      C. b – a – d – c – e      D. b – d – c – a – e

**Question 17:**

- a. Your dedication and talent are inspiring.
- b. Dear Jill,  
Congratulations on winning the writing competition!
- c. I hope you continue to pursue your writing with the same passion and creativity. Well done on this achievement, and best of luck with your future endeavors!
- d. Your biography about the famous person you admire was truly impressive.
- e. It was clear that you put a lot of effort into researching and writing, and your work really stood out. I enjoyed reading how you highlighted their achievements and contributions.
- f. Sincerely,
- A. b – e – c – a – d – f      B. b – d – e – a – c – f  
C. b – e – f – d – c – a      D. b – e – a – f – d – c

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.**

Bill Gates, one of the most famous people in the world, was born in Seattle, Washington, in 1955. He grew up in a supportive family (18) \_\_\_\_\_. As a child, he was more interested in computers than most of his peers, and this interest became stronger as he grew older. Gates attended Harvard University, but he left before graduating to follow his passion for software development. He has worked on many projects since then and has achieved great success.

In 1975, Bill Gates and his friend Paul Allen founded Microsoft, which has become one of (19) \_\_\_\_\_. Under Gates' leadership, Microsoft developed many software products, including the Windows operating system, which is used by millions of people today. Gates has been recognized for his work with many awards and honors. He (20) \_\_\_\_\_ tech company leader.

In addition to his work with Microsoft, Gates has been involved in many charitable activities. He and his wife, Melinda, founded the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, which has helped (21) \_\_\_\_\_. Gates is known for his dedication to using his wealth and knowledge for the greater good, and he has been admired for his generosity and vision. Bill Gates' life (22) \_\_\_\_\_ have made the world a better place.

- Question 18:** A. that encouraged his curiosity and love for computers  
B. encouraged his curiosity and love for computers  
C. which had encouraged his curiosity and love for computers  
D. what has encouraged his curious and love for computers

- Question 19:** A. the larger technology companies of the world  
B. the largest technology companies in the world

- C. larger and larger technology company on the world
- D. more and more large technology companies in the world

**Question 20:** A. was more successful in Microsoft than almost any other  
B. has been more successful with Microsoft of almost many others  
C. had been more and more successful in Microsoft than almost any other  
D. has been more successful with Microsoft than almost any other

**Question 21:** A. improving healthcare and reduce poor worldwide  
B. improve healthcare and reduce poverty worldwide  
C. to improve healthcare and reducing poverty worldwide  
D. improve healthcare and to reduce worldwide impoverishment

**Question 22:** A. has been filled with achievements and contributions that  
B. was filled by achievements and contributions which  
C. has filled with achievements and contributions that  
D. has been filled by achieving and contributions that

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.***

Born on June 30, 1985 in Baltimore, Maryland, to Fred and Debbie Phelps, the youngest of three children, Michael Phelps and his sisters grew up in the neighbourhood of Rodger Forge. His father, Fred, a former **all-rounded** athlete, was a state trooper and his mother Debbie was a middle-school principal. When Phelps's parents divorced in 1994, he and his siblings lived with their mother, with whom Michael grew very close. Even at the age of 7, Phelps was still a little scared to put his head under water, so his instructors allowed him to float around on his back. Not surprisingly, despite the fact that later he is very good at butterfly swimming, the first stroke he mastered was not the easily practised breaststroke but the backstroke.

At the age of 15, Phelps became the youngest American male swimmer to compete at an Olympic Games in 68 years. While he didn't win any medals at the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney, Australia, he would soon become a major force in competitive swimming.

In the spring of 2001, Phelps set the world record in the 200-meter butterfly, becoming the youngest male swimmer in history at the age of 15 years and 9 months. At the 2001 World Championships in Japan, he then broke his own record with a time of 1:54:58, earning his first international medal. In 2002, Phelps continued to establish several records including the 100-meter butterfly and the 200-meter individual medley. The following year, at the same event, he broke his own world record in the 400-meter individual medley with a time of 4:09.09.

After the London Olympics in 2012 Phelps announced he was retiring from his sport. However, at the 2016 Olympic Games, he came out of retirement and returned to professional competition.

**This** was also the event in which he won one silver and five gold medals, becoming the oldest individual gold medalist in Olympic swimming history, as well as the first swimmer to win four **consecutive** golds in the same event, the 200-meter individual medley.

**Question 23:** Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage about Michael Phelps?

- A. His parents divorced when he was young.
- B. He first mastered the backstroke.
- C. He won medals at the 2000 Summer Olympics.
- D. He retired after the London Olympics in 2012.

**Question 24:** The word “**all-rounded**” in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. versatile                      B. limited                      C. comprehensive                      D. skillful

**Question 25:** The word “**This**” in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the London Olympics in 2012                      B. the 2001 World Championships  
C. his retirement announcement                      D. the 2016 Olympic Games

**Question 26:** Which of the following could best replace the word “**consecutive**” in paragraph 4?

- A. stoppable                      B. unending                      C. uninterrupted                      D. unrestricted

**Question 27:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Although he had retired, Phelps resumed competing at the 2016 Olympics as a professional swimmer.  
B. Phelps started his professional swimming career at the 2016 Olympic Games after retiring.  
C. At the 2016 Olympic Games, Phelps considered retiring but decided to keep swimming.  
D. Even though he retired, Phelps refused to swim again at the 2016 Olympic Games.

**Question 28:** Which of the following is TRUE about Phelps according to the passage?

- A. At the 2001 World Championships in Japan, he broke the record of 200-meter butterfly.  
B. His mother was a high-school principal.  
C. At the age of 7, he was completely confident diving beneath the surface without any fear  
D. He has two younger sisters.

**Question 29:** In which paragraph does the writer mention that Phelps earned his first international medal?

- A. Paragraph 1                      B. Paragraph 2                      C. Paragraph 3                      D. Paragraph 4

**Question 30:** In which paragraph does the writer describe Phelps breaking the world record in the 400-meter individual medley?

- A. Paragraph 1                      B. Paragraph 2                      C. Paragraph 3                      D. Paragraph 4

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.**

[I] Theresa May, the second female Britain's prime minister following Margaret Thatcher, revealed in 2013 that she had been given a diagnosis of Type 1 diabetes, a condition that requires daily insulin injections. [II] That kind, of steeliness **brought her to center stage** in the aftermath of Britain's vote to leave the European Union and the feuding that erupted in the Conservative Party over who would succeed David Cameron. [III]

[IV] Ms. May, 59 years old, is the country's longest-serving home secretary in half a century, with a reputation for seriousness, hard work and above all, determination. She is one of a growing number of women in traditionally male-dominated British politics rising to the upper position of leadership.

Born in 1956, Ms. May grew up mainly in Oxfordshire, an only child who was first drawn to the Conservative Party at age 12. As a conscientious student, she never rebelled against her religious upbringing and remains a regular churchgoer. Tellingly, her sports hero was. Geoffrey Boycott, a solid, stubborn cricketer who specialized in playing the long game.

Like many other Britain's prime minister including Tony Blair, Sir Robert Peel and Margaret Thatcher, she won a place at Oxford. But while almost every other political leader got **there** by way of Eton College and joined Oxford's hedonistic Bullingdon Club, she attended a state secondary school and had a more **sedate** university career. After unsuccessful attempts to be

elected to the House of Commons in 1992 and 1994, she finally became an MP in the 1997 general election.

May is known for a love of fashion and in particular distinctive shoes. She even wore leopard-print shoes to her final Cabinet meeting as Home Secretary in early 2016. However, she has been quite critical of the media focusing on her fashion instead of her achievement as a politician. May also describes cooking and walking as primary hobbies, and if someone is raising questions about why walking can be classified as a hobby, she elaborates in a column for *Balance* magazine, in which she wrote of her battle with diabetes.

**Question 31:** Where does the following sentence best fit?

*Asked later how she felt about the diagnosis, she said her approach to it was the same as toward everything in her life: "Just get on and deal with it."*

- A. [I]                                      B. [II]                                      C. [III]                                      D. [IV]

**Question 32:** The phrase “brought her to center stage” in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. forced her to resign                                      B. made her prominent  
C. criticized her leadership                                      D. weakened her position

**Question 33:** The word “there” in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Eton College                                      B. the Conservative Party  
C. the Bullingdon Club                                      D. Oxford

**Question 34:** Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. British political life is conventionally controlled mainly by men.  
B. The number of women in politics is increasing.  
C. Conservative Party didn't have to discuss about who would be the next prime minister.  
D. Theresa May's toughness was one of the reasons for the Party to choose her for the prime minister's position.

**Question 35:** Which of the following best summarises paragraph 5?

- A. Theresa May balanced her political career with personal hobbies and often criticized the media's focus on her fashion.  
B. Theresa May believed her fashion sense played a major role in her political success.  
C. Cooking and walking were hobbies May only discovered after being diagnosed with diabetes.  
D. The media praised May for her distinctive shoes and her relaxed attitude to politics.

**Question 36:** Which of the following facts is TRUE about Theresa May?

- A. She graduated from Eton College.  
B. As a child, she was quite rebellious.  
C. She didn't work part time as a university student.  
D. She used not to be a home secretary.

**Question 37:** The word “sedate” in paragraph 4 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. calm                                      B. lively                                      C. quiet                                      D. serious

**Question 38:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

- A. Few women in Britain have been able to reach leadership roles in politics.  
B. May belongs to an increasing group of women gaining high positions in a field once dominated by men.

C. Women leaders in Britain now outnumber men in politics.

D. May was the only woman to succeed Margaret Thatcher as a political leader

**Question 39:** What can be inferred from the passage about May's path to politics?

A. She owed her success mainly to her father's background as a priest.

B. She became prime minister immediately after her first election in 1997.

C. Her route to Oxford and politics was less traditional than that of many other prime ministers.

D. She focused more on hobbies than on building her political career.

**Question 40:** Which of the following best summarises the whole passage?

A. Theresa May's personal interests reveal her lighter side, which contrasts her political seriousness.

B. Theresa May's journey reflects how fashion can shape a politician's image and popularity.

C. The rise of women leaders in Britain demonstrates the decline of traditional politics.

D. From childhood to prime ministership, Theresa May's life shows resilience, determination, and individuality.

## PRACTICE TEST UNIT 2

*Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.*

### ◆ SMART STUDY HUB ◆

Welcome to **Smart Study Hub** – the app that helps students improve their memory and overcome learning difficulties.

Since it first (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in 2018, thousands of learners have joined us. By that time, our team already (2) \_\_\_\_\_ dozens of memory workshops in schools across the country.

The app encourages students (3) \_\_\_\_\_ new study strategies, such as visualizing key ideas and working in short sessions. It also helps them avoid (4) \_\_\_\_\_ bad habits, like staying up too late before exams.

Many users say the tips are extremely (5) \_\_\_\_\_, because they make studying more enjoyable and effective. Teachers also notice fewer (6) \_\_\_\_\_ behaviours in class, as students become more focused.

**Question 1:** A. launches                      B. launched                      C. has launched                      D. launching

**Question 2:** A. had already carried out                      B. already carried out  
C. have already carried out                      D. already had carried out

**Question 3:** A. try                      B. trying                      C. to try                      D. tried

**Question 4:** A. to develop                      B. developing                      C. develop                      D. developed

**Question 5:** A. rewarding                      B. appealing                      C. inclined                      D. lenient

**Question 6:** A. disruptive                      B. engaging                      C. concise                      D. relieved

*Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.*

### ◆ LIVE AND LEARN – TAKE CONTROL OF YOUR STUDIES ◆

 Study effectively, achieve more!

Before technology became widespread, many students (7) \_\_\_\_\_ hours in libraries searching for information manually.

Today, learners are encouraged to get accustomed (8) \_\_\_\_\_ digital tools such as online flashcards and apps. However, some still run (9) \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties when trying to manage their study schedules.

You can make progress, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ you remain consistent and avoid unnecessary distractions. It is also important to review material (11) \_\_\_\_\_ regular basis to strengthen long-term memory. Finally, true success comes not only from hard work but also from careful (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of your strengths and weaknesses as a learner.

**Question 7:** A. had spent B. spent C. have spent D. were spending

**Question 8:** A. at B. for C. to D. into

**Question 9:** A. out B. on C. away D. into

**Question 10:** A. unless B. because C. as long as D. if only

**Question 11:** A. in B. on C. at D. by

**Question 12:** A. evaluation B. distraction C. interruption D. relaxation

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a cohesive and coherent exchange or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.*

**Question 13:**

a. Tom: Thanks, I'll give it a try.

b. Lisa: Try taking short breaks every 30 minutes. It really helps.

c. Tom: I've been struggling to concentrate when I study. Do you have any tips?

A. c – b – a B. a – c – b C. b – a – c D. a – b – c

**Question 14:**

a. Lan: Because I can access better research facilities and meet international professors.

b. Hoa: That sounds amazing! Why study overseas?

c. Lan: I might apply for a scholarship to study abroad.

d. Hoa: I see. It will also broaden your horizons and give you more job options.

e. Hoa: Have you decided what to do after finishing university?

A. e – d – b – a – c B. e – a – b – c – d C. e – c – b – a – d D. d – c – e – a – b

**Question 15:**

b. Nowadays, more young people choose to continue their studies after university by pursuing postgraduate degrees.

c. This trend partly comes from the competitive job market, where higher qualifications can make a difference.

d. Besides, postgraduate programs provide students with chances to do in-depth research and gain advanced knowledge.

a. However, further education also requires a lot of time, money, and commitment, which not everyone can afford.

e. Despite these challenges, lifelong learning is increasingly seen as essential in today's fast-changing world.

A. e – d – b – a – c B. b – a – e – c – d C. c – a – b – a – d D. b – c – d – a – e

**Question 16:**

- a. Furthermore, educated girls can give back to their communities. They can help improve educational and medical facilities, raise money for charities for the poor.
- b. Second, educated girls can become better mothers. They know how to take care of their children and how to help them succeed at school.
- c. In conclusion, education allows girls to make better choices, become better mothers, and give back to their communities.
- d. Education is essential to everyone and girls must have the same right to education as boys because of several benefits of girls' education.
- e. First of all, education can help girls make better choices. Girls who stay at school longer can learn more. With good job skills they can earn better salaries.

A. d - e - b - a - c      B. d - a - c - e - b      C. b - a - e - c - d      D. d - c - e - a - b

**Question 17:**

Hey Laura,

- a. It's like having your own personal language teacher!
- b. The lessons are really interactive and there are lots of fun exercises to help you remember the vocabulary.
- c. Just a quick note to tell you about this new language software I've been using, which is called LinguaLearn and it's awesome!
- d. I've been using it for Spanish and my skills have improved so much. You should definitely check it out!
- e. Plus, you can practice speaking with the virtual tutor.

Talk soon, Sara

A. c - e - d - a - b      B. e - c - a - b - d      C. b - d - c - a - e      D. c - b - e - a - d

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.**

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time. (18) \_\_\_\_\_. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. (19) \_\_\_\_\_, children learn all the other things they learn to do without being taught - to talk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle - compare their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him or correct it unless he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

If it is a matter of the right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job (21) \_\_\_\_\_. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, and marks. Let us throw them all out, and let the children learn what all educated persons must someday learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

Let them get on with this job in the way that seems most sensible to them, with our help as schoolteachers if they ask for it. The idea that (22) \_\_\_\_\_ and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers

say, "But suppose they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get on in the world?" Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

**Question 18:** A. If he corrected too much, he would stop talking  
B. As long as corrected too much, he will stop talking  
C. When correcting too much, he will be stopped talking  
D. If corrected too much, he will stop talking

**Question 19:** A. In the same way  
B. At the same way  
C. On the same way  
D. Not the same way

**Question 20:** A. if this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.  
B. whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.  
C. whether a good way of saying or doing this or not.  
D. if this is a good way of saying or doing this.

**Question 21:** A. should help the child when he tells that he can't find the way to get the right answer.  
B. should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer.  
C. may be to help the child when he told us that he can't find the way get the right answer.  
D. improve healthcare and to reduce worldwide impoverishment

**Question 22:** A. there is knowledge for a body to learn at school  
B. there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school  
C. it is a body of knowledge to learnt at school  
D. here is a knowledge of body to be learnt in school

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.**

Improving girls' educational levels has been demonstrated to have clear impacts on the health and economic future of young women, which in turn improves the prospects of their entire community. The infant mortality rate of babies whose mothers have received primary education is half that of children whose mothers are illiterate. In the poorest countries of the world, 50% of girls do not attend secondary school. Yet, research shows that every extra year of school for girls increases their lifetime income by 15%. Improving female education, and thus the earning potential of women, improves the standard of living for their own children, as women invest more of their income in their families than men do. Yet, many **barriers** to education for girls remain. In some African countries, such as Burkina Faso, girls are unlikely to attend school for such basic reasons as a lack of private latrine facilities for girls.

Higher attendance rates of high schools and university education among women, particularly in developing countries, have helped them **make inroads into** professional careers with better-paying salaries and wages. Education increases a woman's (and her partner and the family's) level of health and health awareness. Furthering women's levels of education and advanced training also tends to lead to later ages of initiation of sexual activity and first intercourse, later age at first marriage, and later age at first childbirth, as well as an increased likelihood to remain single, have no children, or have no formal marriage and alternatively, have increasing levels of long-term partnerships. **It** can lead to higher rates of barrier and chemical contraceptive use (and a lower level of sexually transmitted infections among women and their partners and children) and can increase

the level of resources available to women who divorce or are in a situation of domestic violence. It has been shown, in addition, to increase women's communication with their partners and their employers.

**Question 23:** In which paragraph does the writer state that women's education levels influence the prospects of their community?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. None of the paragraphs
- D. Both paragraphs

**Question 24:** The word "**barriers**" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. limits
- B. aids
- C. difficulties
- D. fences

**Question 25:** According to the passage, furthering women's levels of education and advanced training does NOT result in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an increased likelihood to remain single among women
- B. an increased level of health awareness for the husbands
- C. improved rates of civic participation among women
- D. higher rates of barrier and chemical contraceptive use

**Question 26:** The phrase "**make inroads into**" in the paragraph 1 is opposite in meaning to.

- A. fail to take
- B. make head or tail of
- C. take the chance in
- D. celebrate achievement in

**Question 27:** The word "**It**" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. furthering women's levels of education and advanced training
- B. a woman's level of health and health awareness
- C. increasing levels of long-term partnership
- D. higher attendance rates of high schools and university education

**Question 28:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Infant mortality rates double when mothers are illiterate.
- B. In the poorest countries, half of the girls cannot finish secondary school.
- C. Women who are educated tend to marry earlier and have more children.
- D. Education reduces women's use of contraceptives.

**Question 29:** In which paragraph does the writer mention the impact of education on women's marital and family patterns?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. None of the paragraphs
- D. Both paragraphs

**Question 30:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?

- A. Women tend to waste their earnings on families, while men usually save more for themselves.
- B. Men usually provide more for their children than women, especially when they are educated.
- C. Female education helps men earn higher incomes, which raises the family's living standards.
- D. Educated women can earn more, and because they spend more on their families than men, their children's living conditions become better.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.**

In many experiences, freshmen today are different from those I knew when I started as a counselor and professor 2 years ago. College has always been demanding both academically and socially. But students now are less mature and often not ready for the responsibility of being in college.

It is really too easy to point the finger at parents who protect their children from life's obstacle. Parents, who **handle** every difficulty and every other responsibility for their children writing admission essays to picking college courses, certainly may contribute to their children's lack of coping strategies. But we can look even more broadly at the social trends of today.

How many people do you know who are **on medication** to prevent anxiety or depression? The number of students who arrive at college already medicated for unwanted emotions has increased dramatically in the past 10 years. We, as a society, don't want to "feel" anything unpleasant and we certainly don't want our children to "suffer".

The resulting problem is that by not experiencing negative emotions, one does not learn the necessary skills to tolerate and negotiate adversity. As a psychologist, I am well aware of the fact that some individuals suffer from depression and anxiety and can benefit from treatment, but I question the growing number of medicated adolescents today.

Our world is more stressful in general because of the current economic and political realities, but I don't believe that the college experience itself is more intense today than **that** of the past 10 years. What I do think is that many students are often not prepared to be young "adults" with all the responsibilities of life.

What does this mean for college faculty and staff? We are required to assist in the basic parenting of these students – the student who complains that the professor didn't remind her of the due date for an assignment that was clearly listed on the syllabus and the student who cheats on an assignment in spite of careful instructions about plagiarism.

[I] As college professors, we have to explain what it means to be an independent college student before we can even begin to teach. [II] As parents and teachers, we should expect young people to meet challenges. [III] This approach needs to begin at an early age so that college can actually be a passage to independent adulthood. [IV]

**Question 31:** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Professors spend more time parenting than teaching nowadays.
- B. Students who are overprotected may lack independence in adulthood.
- C. Medication is the only solution for students with depression.
- D. College has become less stressful than in the past.

**Question 32:** The word "**handle**" in paragraph 2 is opposite in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ignore
- B. deal with
- C. gain benefits from
- D. lend a hand to

**Question 33:** According to the writer, students' difficulties to cope with college life are partly due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the absence of parents' protection
- B. the over – parenting from parents
- C. the lack of parental support
- D. the lack of financial support

**Question 34:** The phrase "**on medication**" in paragraph 3 is similar in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. studying medicine at college
- B. receiving medical treatment
- C. suffering anxiety or depression
- D. doing medical research

**Question 35:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?

- A. Without going through unpleasant feelings, people fail to develop skills to deal with difficulties.
- B. Negative emotions make people stronger and therefore happier in later life.
- C. People who experience sadness will never be able to overcome hardship.
- D. Learning to cope with adversity reduces the number of negative emotions one has.

**Question 36:** Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 5?

- A. College has become academically more intense than in the past decade.
- B. Political and economic realities have little effect on students' readiness for adulthood.
- C. Students today are always fully prepared for all responsibilities of life.
- D. The author argues that today's world is more stressful, but college itself is not harder than in the past.

**Question 37:** Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Our world is more stressful because of the current economic and political situation.
- B. Our society certainly doesn't want our children to experience unpleasant things.
- C. The college experience itself is more intense today than that of the past 10 years.
- D. College faculty and staff are required to help in the parenting of problematic students.

**Question 38:** The word **that** in paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the college experience
- B. the economic and political realities
- C. the responsibilities of life
- D. the past decade

**“To encourage them in this direction, we have to step back and let them fail and pick themselves up and move forward.”**

- A. [I]
- B. [II]
- C. [III]
- D. [IV]

**Question 40:** Which of the following best summarizes the whole passage?

- A. College life today is more academically demanding than in the past, so students often feel stressed.
- B. The rise in anxiety medication shows that society is becoming more supportive of young people.
- C. Professors now focus on health issues instead of academic learning.
- D. Today's freshmen are less mature, and parents and teachers should let them face challenges to become independent adults.

### TRIAL TEST 1

**Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.**

#### GREAT MINDS OF THE PAST, LESSONS FOR TODAY!

The school is pleased to inform all students that next week there will be a special exhibition called “*Great Minds of the Past, Lessons for Today.*” The event will highlight the struggles and achievements of remarkable figures in history such as Marie Curie and Nelson Mandela, whose lives inspire us to value education and perseverance.

The exhibition will take place in the school library on Friday, October 10th, starting at 8:30 a.m. Students will have a chance to see rare photos, personal stories, and educational materials related to these figures.

The organizing team (1) \_\_\_\_\_ hard to prepare interactive activities, including a quiz game where you can test your knowledge about history and learning strategies. Please remember (2) \_\_\_\_\_ your student card to join the event, which (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the library last year as well. This is an opportunity that you should not (4) \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to learn more about the connection between history and education. The exhibition, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ will be held in the school library, is open to all students. We hope this event will help you reflect on the importance of learning and inspire you to overcome your own learning (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

- Question 1:** A. has worked      B. work      C. worked      D. is working  
**Question 2:** A. bring      B. bringing      C. to bring      D. brought  
**Question 3:** A. takes place      B. took place      C. has taken place      D. is taking place  
**Question 4:** A. take after      B. give up      C. look forward to      D. miss out on  
**Question 5:** A. which      B. where      C. who      D. that  
**Question 6:** A. difficulties      B. compositions      C. principles      D. resources

**Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.**

### STUDENT ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE

Are you a student studying far from home? Finding a safe and affordable place to live is not always easy. Our new student residence offers fully furnished rooms, free Wi-Fi, and a supportive learning environment.

Unlike some noisy flats with (7) \_\_\_\_\_ classmates, our residence ensures quiet study hours and friendly roommates. Students here (8) \_\_\_\_\_ join study groups and community events that help them adapt quickly. We provide different room types: single rooms, double rooms, and shared apartments. There are (9) \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities for you to choose the most suitable option depending on your budget. The management team works hard to maintain the building, and students are encouraged to show a strong sense of (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

If you want to live in a place that values cooperation (11) \_\_\_\_\_ provides personal independence, this is the right choice. Contact us now to book your room — spaces fill up quickly, so don't forget to (12) \_\_\_\_\_ your application on time!

- Question 7:** A. lenient      B. disruptive      C. rewarding      D. engaging  
**Question 8:** A. are inclined to      B. major in      C. specialize in      D. go on to  
**Question 9:** A. much      B. little      C. many      D. an  
**Question 10:** A. responsibility      B. responsible      C. responsibly      D. irresponsible  
**Question 11:** A. and      B. but      C. so      D. because  
**Question 12:** A. turn off      B. hand in      C. put away      D. break into

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a cohesive and coherent exchange or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.**

#### **Question 13:**

- a. Joe: He discovered the law of gravity after watching an apple fall.  
 b. David: Really? That must be Isaac Newton, right?  
 c. Joe: Do you know the famous scientist who changed physics forever?

- A. c – b – a      B. a – c – b      C. b – a – c      D. a – b – c

#### **Question 14:**

- a. Nga: Maybe you should try using flashcards or mind maps.
- b. Hoa: Mostly just repeating the words again and again.
- c. Nga: Really? What method have you been using?
- d. Hoa: That sounds interesting. I'll give it a try!
- e. Hoa: I've tried so hard, but I still can't memorize new vocabulary.

A. e - d - b - a - c      B. e - a - b - c - d      C. e - c - b - a - d      D. d - c - e - a - b

**Question 15:**

- a. Online learning platforms provide flexible access to lessons anytime, anywhere.
- b. As a result, students can balance study with part-time jobs or family commitments.
- c. In recent years, many schools have adopted blended learning models.
- d. However, some students struggle with self-discipline when studying independently.
- e. Therefore, guidance from teachers is still essential for effective learning.

A. c - a - b - d - e      B. a - b - c - d - e      C. c - b - a - d - e      D. d - a - c - b - e

**Question 16:**

- a. Also, volunteering helps students connect with the community, making them aware of the needs around them.
- b. Finally, doing volunteer work can be a rewarding experience, as students feel good about helping others.
- c. High school students benefit from doing voluntary work in many ways.
- d. Additionally, students develop such important skills as teamwork and communication ones while they volunteer.
- e. Firstly, students who do voluntary work gain valuable real-world experience which can help in their future careers.

A. e - c - a - b - d      B. e-a-c-b-d      C. c-a-b-d-e      D. c-e-a-d-b

**Question 17:**

- a. Regularly engaging in hobbies and personal interests can have a profound impact on overall well-being.
- b. These activities provide a much-needed break from the routine of daily life, offering a sense of refreshment and rejuvenation.
- c. Dear Sam,  
I've been reflecting on our discussion about balancing work and personal life, and I wanted to emphasize the importance of hobbies.
- d. Hobbies also allow for personal growth and skill development, which can be fulfilling and rewarding.
- e. Best regards,
- f. Whether it's gardening, painting, or playing a musical instrument, these activities can also foster creativity and boost self-esteem.

A. c - a - b - f - d - e      B. c - f - b - d - a - e  
C. c - b - d - f - a - e      D. c - d - f - b - a - e

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.**

## Michael Phelps

Michael Phelps was the youngest of three children. He often mentioned that he had big ears, was scrawny and got picked often at school. (18)\_\_\_\_\_ and wouldn't look people in the eye when talking to them.

At the age of seven, Phelps (19)\_\_\_\_\_ Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), an incurable childhood condition that is characterized by constant activity, impulsive behaviour, and the inability to (20)\_\_\_\_\_ for a short period. A teacher once said to his mother, who is a teacher herself, that her son will never be able to focus on anything."

Phelps was a renowned mischief-maker (21)\_\_\_\_\_. He once turned on all the natural gas burners at the science class (22)\_\_\_\_\_ his classmates. He signed up to juggle at the talent show of his school, fully aware that he didn't know how to perform.

Michael Phelps simply couldn't sit still, as he found it difficult for me to focus on one thing at a time. He wanted to be in the middle of everything.

(<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/inspirational-story-michael-phelps-nidhin-baby>)

- Question 18:** A. He will speak too quickly                      B. He spoke too quickly  
C. He is speaking too quickly                                D. He speaks too quickly
- Question 19:** A. has been diagnosed with                              B. was diagnosed with  
C. will be diagnosed with                                        D. is diagnosed by
- Question 20:** A. focus one's attention on anything                      B. focus one's attention at anything  
C. focus one's attention for anything                            D. focus one's attention in anything
- Question 21:** A. who always loved to be the central of attention  
B. who always loves to be the centre of attention  
C. who always loved to be the centre of attention  
D. who was always loved to be the centre of attention
- Question 22:** A. so that the smelling can irritate                      B. so that the smell can irritate  
C. so the smell could irritate that                                D. so that the smell could irritate

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.**

Sylvia Earle is an underwater explorer and marine biologist who was born in the USA in 1935. She became interested in the world's oceans from an early age. As a child, she liked to stand on the beach for hours and look at the sea, wondering what it must be like under the surface.

When she was 16, she finally got a chance to make her first dive, which **motivated** her to become an underwater explorer. Since then, she has spent more than 6,500 hours underwater and has led more than seventy expeditions worldwide. She has also made the deepest dive ever, reaching a record – breaking depth of 381 metres.

In 1970, she became famous around the world when she became the caption of the first all-female team to live under water. The team spent two weeks in an underwater "house". The research they carried out showed the damage **that** pollution was causing to marine life, and especially to coral reefs. Her team also studied the problem of over-fishing. Fishing methods meant that people were catching too many fish, Earle warned, and many species were in danger of becoming **extinct**.

Since then, she has written several books and magazine articles in which she suggests ways of reducing the damage that is being done to the world's oceans. One way, she believes, is to rely on fish farms for seafood, and reduce the amount of fishing that is done out at sea. Although she no longer eats seafood herself, she realizes the importance it plays in our diets. It would be wrong to

tell people they should stop eating fish from the sea, she says. However, they need to reduce the impact they are having on the ocean's supplies.

**Question 23:** The word “**motivated**” in paragraph 2 mostly means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. approved                      B. frightened                      C. inspired                      D. disappointed

**Question 24:** The word “**extinct**” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. viable                      B. vulnerable                      C. eradicated                      D. defunct

**Question 25:** The word “**that**” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the research                      B. the team                      C. the house                      D. the damage

**Question 26:** In which paragraph does the writer mention Sylvia Earle's warning about the danger of over-fishing?

- A. Paragraph 1                      B. Paragraph 2                      C. Paragraph 3                      D. Paragraph 4

**Question 27:** In which paragraph does the writer mention that it is a good idea to reduce fishing at sea?

- A. Paragraph 1                      B. Paragraph 2                      C. Paragraph 3                      D. Paragraph 4

**Question 28:** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as Earle's role?

- A. teacher                      B. explorer                      C. biologist                      D. researcher

**Question 29:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Sylvia Earle told people to stop eating seafood completely.  
B. Sylvia Earle's team discovered that pollution was harming coral reefs.  
C. Sylvia Earle has led more than fifty expeditions, most of them in the USA.  
D. Sylvia Earle never wrote any books or magazine articles.

**Question 30:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. She believes seafood is unimportant and has advised everyone to stop eating it.  
B. She encourages people to eat seafood because she still enjoys it herself.  
C. She thinks seafood is dangerous to health and should be avoided completely.  
D. She accepts that seafood is vital in people's diets, even though she personally does not eat it anymore.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.**

Volunteering offers many of the same social benefits, with the added bonus of helping others and developing useful skills to put on your CV. [I] Plus, students are in a unique position to help, suggests Tom Fox. *"They can take their enthusiasm and excitement for opportunities and share their passions, subject knowledge and experience with people."* [II] The idea of giving up time for nothing might seem impractical at first, especially once the pressures of study and coursework or exams begin to **mount up**. [III] *"I think it is fine for undergraduates to approach volunteering as a symbiotic relationship where doing good is just one part of the motivation for reaching personal and professional goals."* [IV]

Katerina Rudiger, head of skills and policy campaigns at the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD), says: *"Volunteering can be a **valuable** way of gaining that experience, as well as building confidence, broadening your horizons, becoming a better team player and developing those all-important 'employability skills' such as communication and decision making."* Amanda Haig, graduate HR manager, agrees that volunteering can help your employment prospects. *"Volunteering can demonstrate positive personality traits and skill sets, such as*

proactivity, and teamwork," she says.

A positive side-effect of volunteering is improving your time at university by getting involved in the local community. Leaving the student bubble can make your time as an undergraduate much more varied. At Bath Spa University, more than 1,000 students volunteered over the past year, doing everything from working on local environmental projects to helping in schools or assisting the elderly. "Quite often there can be a divide between students and permanent residents," says students' union president Amy Dawson, "but if students invest a little time now, **they** will be giving something back to the local community and will reap the benefits in the future."

"You might also find that volunteering helps your studies if you choose the right program. At Lancaster, volunteering is linked into academic modules in some cases", explains Fox. "This has multiple wins. Students get to apply their learning in the classroom and share their interests with children in local schools or community organizations, while schools gain skilled students with a passion for a subject that enthuses their pupils."

**Question 31:** Where in paragraph 1 does the following sentence best fit? "**However, Michelle Wright, CEO of charity support organization Cause4, suggests seeing volunteering as a two-way street.**"

- A. [I]                                      B. [II]                                      C. [III]                                      D. [IV]

**Question 32:** Which of the following information is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1?

- A. Many social benefits are provided by volunteering.  
B. Students are likely to be enthusiastic about chances and share their interests with people.  
C. Volunteering might increase the pressures of study and coursework or exam.  
D. Michelle Wright recommends seeing volunteering as a two-way street.

**Question 33:** The phrase "**mount up**" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. accumulate                      B. reduce                      C. disappear                      D. lessen

**Question 34:** Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 2?

- A. Volunteering helps students gain work-related skills and show qualities valued by employers.  
B. Volunteering always replaces the need for work experience.  
C. Students must volunteer if they want to graduate successfully.  
D. Volunteering focuses mainly on teamwork rather than personal skills.

**Question 35:** The word "**valuable**" in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. beneficial                      B. essential                      C. worthy                      D. useless

**Question 36:** What does the word "**they**" refer to in paragraph 3?

- A. projects                      B. residents                      C. students                      D. benefits

**Question 37:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Over 1,000 students at Bath Spa University volunteered in the last year.  
B. Volunteering is discouraged at Bath Spa University.  
C. Students who volunteer cannot participate in academic modules.  
D. Volunteering creates a permanent divide between students and residents.

**Question 38:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. Getting involved outside the campus can make student life richer and more diverse.  
B. Students should avoid mixing with local residents to focus on studies.  
C. Life at university is dull and cannot be changed by volunteering.  
D. The local community prevents students from enjoying their time at university.

**Question 39:** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Students should only volunteer if it is part of an academic module.
- B. Volunteering is more important than studying at university.
- C. Universities require every student to volunteer at least once.
- D. Employers tend to value candidates who have volunteering experience on their CVs.

**Question 40:** Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- A. Volunteering is a demanding task that distracts students from academic goals.
- B. Volunteering provides social, academic, and career benefits for students while supporting communities.
- C. Volunteering is mainly promoted at Bath Spa University and Lancaster University.
- D. Volunteering is only suitable for students with plenty of free time.

## C. PRACTICE FOR THE 1<sup>st</sup> END-OF-TERM TEST

### PRACTICE TEST UNIT 3

*Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.*

#### GREEN ESCAPE – ECO-LODGES IN THE WILDERNESS

Tired of the hustle and bustle of city life? Come and stay in our eco-lodges, located in rolling hills and surrounded by forests. Each lodge is fitted with minimalist furniture and uses sustainable energy to protect the environment.

By the end of this year, many visitors (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in our eco-lodges for over twelve months, experiencing a new lifestyle close to nature.

We provide (2) \_\_\_\_\_ exciting activities, from hiking and kayaking to survival workshops. You can choose either a snug tipi or a spacious wooden cabin – both are perfect for escaping the noise of the city.

The lodges have been recently renovated, and guests are encouraged to practise what they preach: recycle, reduce waste, and respect nature. Living here will transform the way you see your daily routine.

Book your stay today and keep your wits about you for a true wilderness adventure!

- |                    |               |               |                           |              |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Question 1:</b> | A. will live  |               | B. will have lived        |              |
|                    | B. are living |               | D. will have been staying |              |
| <b>Question 2:</b> | A. loads of   | B. neither    | C. every                  | D. few       |
| <b>Question 3:</b> | A. cramped    | B. shabby     | C. minimalist             | D. medieval  |
| <b>Question 4:</b> | A. quaint     | B. snug       | C. bustling               | D. damp      |
| <b>Question 5:</b> | A. renovate   | B. renovating | C. renovation             | D. renovated |
| <b>Question 6:</b> | A. speak      | B. say        | C. preach                 | D. talk      |

*Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.*

#### DISCOVER SMART CITY HOUSING ESTATES

Looking for modern living spaces with easy access to the city hub? Our new housing estates are designed to provide comfort, efficiency, and sustainability. All apartments are fitted with modern kitchens and communal study areas.

Choose from single studios or shared flats. \_\_\_ (7) apartment has been renovated to ensure a safe and comfortable environment. Residents enjoy \_\_\_ (8) services, including 24/7 security, high-speed Wi-Fi, and laundry facilities.

Living in our estates is not just about housing — it's about a lifestyle. Staying here means you'll quickly \_\_\_ (9) the vibrant lifestyle of the city. What's more, you must keep your wits \_\_\_ (10) you when exploring the backstreets at night.

Our estates are located just \_\_\_ (11) walking distance of the bustling city centre. Step outside and you'll find yourself in a \_\_\_ (12) neighbourhood full of life and energy.

**Question 7:** A. Every B. All C. Both D. Either

**Question 8:** A. much B. a great deal of C. a little D. plenty of

**Question 9:** A. break into B. run into C. fit into D. get over

**Question 10:** A. about B. with C. in D. at

**Question 11:** A. at B. on C. within D. in

**Question 12:** A. shabby B. vibrant C. cramped D. damp

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a cohesive and coherent exchange or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.**

**Question 13:**

- a. **Tom:** Have you moved into the new dormitory yet?  
b. **David:** Yes, I have. It's a bit cramped, but it's within walking distance of campus.  
c. **Tom:** That's convenient! At least you don't have to commute every day.  
A. c – b – a                      B. a – c – b                      C. b – a – c                      D. a – b – c

**Question 14:**

- a. **Anna:** I know, but the skyline at night is stunning.  
b. **Lisa:** Honestly, it's noisy and full of hustle and bustle.  
c. **Anna:** How do you find living in the city centre?  
d. **Anna:** That's the best part of city life, isn't it?  
e. **Lisa:** True! And everything is within easy walking distance.  
A. e – d – b – a – c                      B. e – a – b – c – d                      C. c – b – a – e – d                      D. d – b – a – e – c

**Question 15:**

- a. Living in a big city has many advantages, such as access to better job opportunities, education, and healthcare.  
b. On the other hand, city life also brings disadvantages like noise, pollution, and overcrowded housing estates.  
c. On the one hand, the vibrant atmosphere and bustling streets can be very exciting for young people.  
d. Moreover, the high cost of living often forces people to share cramped apartments or spend hours commuting.  
e. In conclusion, city life has both benefits and drawbacks, and it depends on each person's perspective whether the pros outweigh the cons.  
A. a – b – c – d – e                      B. a – b – d – c – e                      C. a – c – b – d – e                      D. c – b – a – e – d

**Question 16:**

- a. Additionally, urban areas attract large companies, leading to more jobs in various sectors.



C. Its consisting of

D. Consisting of

**Question 19:** A. It situated in Pearl River Delta

B. Situated in Pearl River Delta

C. As situating in Pearl River Delta

D. Its situation in Pearl River Delta

**Question 20:** A. Those developments help transform Hong Kong into a modern metropolis

B. Many developments helped transform Hong Kong into a modern metropolis

C. A lot of developments help Hong Kong's transformation into a modern metropolis

D. These developments helped transform Hong Kong into a modern metropolis

**Question 21:** A. Its home to

B. It is home to

C. Home to

D. It being home to

**Question 22:** A. over time to evolve resilience and ability.

B. resilient and ability to evolve over time

C. resilience and ability to evolve over time.

D. ability to evolve resilience over time.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.**

An Binh used to be a small village on the bank of the Red River. Local people mainly worked on farms and grew their own food. Public transport was not very **convenient** at that time. Villagers just went around the local area by bicycle or on foot. The only way for them to travel to another town or city was to cross the river by boat, and then get on the train.

Their life, however, started to change in the year 2000. A bridge across the Red River was built, connecting the village with one of the biggest motorways in the country. Since then, many local people have migrated to big cities. The village has also attracted people to come and start a business here. In addition, a new industrial zone has been developed. Local people and residents of **neighbouring** villages have started working in the industrial zone's factories. The infrastructure has also been improved. Clean water facilities and drainage systems have been installed. A number of high-rise buildings have been built. Supermarkets, hospitals, and many other facilities have also been provided.

The village has now grown into an urbanised town with a population of over 20,000 people. Life has become easier for its residents. However, there are now some new problems. Many young people are unemployed because **they** lack the necessary knowledge and skills to work in the factories. In addition, the town is getting more and more crowded. As a result, pollution has increased and has sparked concern among local residents and the authorities. Despite all these concerns, the lives of An Binh's residents have generally become much better.

*(Adapted from Global Success Workbook)*

**Question 23:** The word "**convenient**" in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. popular

B. modern

C. possible

D. difficult

**Question 24:** The word "**neighbouring**" in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. colonial

B. faraway

C. reliable

D. adjacent

**Question 25:** According to the passage, each of the following is one of the advantages of urbanisation to An Binh Village, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

A. better transportation

B. improved infrastructure

C. increasing population

D. new job opportunities

**Question 26:** The word **they** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. many young people

B. over 20,000 people

C. the village's residents

D. some new problems

**Question 27:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The industrial zone provides jobs for people from An Binh and nearby villages.
- B. Pollution has decreased thanks to modern infrastructure.
- C. Young people are employed because they have enough skills.
- D. The population of An Binh has not changed since 2000.

**Question 28:** In which paragraph does the writer mention the improvement of infrastructure?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. None of the above

**Question 29:** In which paragraph does the writer describe the problems of unemployment and pollution?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. None of the above

**Question 30:** Which of the following best restates the underlined sentence?

- A. An Binh is now a rural village with fewer than 20,000 residents.
- B. An Binh has developed into a town with more than 20,000 inhabitants.
- C. An Binh has remained a small village beside the Red River.
- D. An Binh has been abandoned because too many people migrated to big cities.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.**

It is estimated that by 2050 more than two-thirds of the world's population will live in cities, up from about 54 percent today. While the many benefits of organized and efficient cities are well understood, we need to recognize that this rapid, often unplanned urbanization brings risks of profound social instability, risks to critical infrastructure, potential water crises, and the potential for devastating spread of disease. These risks can only be further exacerbated as this unprecedented transition from rural to urban areas continues.

How effectively these risks can be **addressed** will increasingly be determined by how well cities are governed. The increased concentration of people, physical assets, infrastructure, and economic activities mean that the risks materializing at the city level will have far greater potential to disrupt society than ever before.

Urbanization is by no means bad by itself. It brings important benefits for economic, cultural and societal development. Well managed cities are both efficient and effective, enabling economies of scale and network effects while reducing the impact on the climate of transportation. As such, an urban model can make economic activity more environmentally friendly. Further, the proximity and diversity of people can spark innovation and create employment as exchanging ideas breeds new ideas.

[I] But these **utopian** concepts are threatened by some of the factors driving rapid urbanization. [II] But rapidly increasing population density can create severe problems, especially if planning efforts are not sufficient to cope with the influx of new inhabitants. [III] The result may, in extreme cases, be widespread poverty. [IV] Estimates suggest that 40% of the world's urban expansion is taking place in slums, exacerbating socio-economic disparities and creating unsanitary conditions **that** facilitate the spread of disease.

The Global Risks 2015 Report looks at four areas that face particularly daunting challenges in the face of rapid and unplanned urbanization: infrastructure, health, climate change, and social

instability. In each of these areas we find new risks that can best be managed or, in some cases, transferred through the mechanism of insurance.

**Question 31:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?

- A. The transition from rural to urban areas can help reduce existing risks.
- B. Urbanisation will stop these risks from developing further.
- C. Moving to urban areas will immediately solve problems of instability and disease.
- D. The risks will become more serious if the rapid shift from countryside to cities goes on.

**Question 32:** The word "**addressed**" in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. aimed at
- B. dealt with
- C. added to
- D. agreed on

**Question 33:** Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2?

- A. Effective governance is crucial to minimize urban risks.
- B. Cities bring risks of water crises and disease.
- C. The population in cities has rapidly increased.
- D. Urbanisation improves cultural exchange.

**Question 34:** The word "**utopian**" in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. realistic
- B. perfect
- C. positive
- D. hopeful

**Question 35:** Where in paragraph 4 does the following sentence best fit?

**"For example, one of the main factors is rural-urban migration, driven by the prospect of greater employment opportunities and the hope of a better life in cities."**

- A. [I]
- B. [II]
- C. [III]
- D. [IV]

**Question 36:** The word "**that**" in paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. urban expansion
- B. disease
- C. socio-economic disparities
- D. unsanitary conditions

**Question 37:** Which statement is **TRUE**, according to the passage?

- A. Urbanization brings important benefits for development as well.
- B. 54% of the world's population will live in cities by 2050.
- C. Risks cannot be addressed effectively no matter how well cities are governed.
- D. Rapidly increasing population density can help solve poverty.

**Question 38:** What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Poverty may be a foregone conclusion of unplanned urbanization.
- B. Diseases are caused by people migrating to cities.
- C. Urbanization can solve the problem of environmental pollution in cities.
- D. The increasing number of people in cities can create more employment.

**Question 39:** Which of the following is **NOT mentioned** as a benefit of well-managed cities?

- A. They can spark innovation.
- B. They reduce climate impact from transport.
- C. They eliminate all social instability.
- D. They enable economies of scale.

**Question 40:** Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. Urbanisation is always harmful to people and society.
- B. Urbanisation brings both benefits and risks, so it needs good management to be sustainable.
- C. Migration to cities has stopped because of poor living conditions.
- D. The Global Risks 2015 Report only focuses on rural development.

## PRACTICE TEST UNIT 4

Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.

### GREEN CINEMA – MOVIES FOR EARTH

“Do you love watching films that inspire (1) \_\_\_\_\_ action for the planet? At *Green Cinema*, we believe it’s time to combine entertainment with responsibility. Our new programme features spectacular documentaries and captivating movies about nature, climate change, and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent animals in the wild.

It (3) \_\_\_\_\_ these films that remind us how fragile our Earth is. Some movies even show how climate directly affects human behaviours, from migration to lifestyle choices.

When you book your tickets, you’ll receive free leaflets explaining how to reduce waste at home. Remember, it’s time (4) \_\_\_\_\_ serious steps to protect our environment.

So don’t underestimate the power of art! Films can raise awareness, trigger positive change, and help us all build a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and sustainable future.

Green Cinema – where entertainment meets (6) \_\_\_\_\_.”

**Question 1:** A. eco-action      B. mis-action      C. un-action      D. over-action

**Question 2:** A. captivating      B. domesticated      C. vulnerable      D. massive

**Question 3:** A. are      B. was      C. were      D. is

**Question 4:** A. to take      B. taking      C. took      D. take

**Question 5:** A. thriving      B. captivity      C. aggressive      D. harsh

**Question 6:** A. inspire      B. inspiration      C. inspiring      D. inspired

Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.

### TOGETHER FOR A GREENER FUTURE

#### Facts and figures

Every year, millions of tonnes of plastic end up in rivers and oceans. Wild animals often get caught (7) \_\_\_\_\_ plastic waste and suffer from starvation or injuries. Air pollution also causes serious health problems, yet many people still underestimate its (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Positive action!

- Always bring your own bag when shopping. Don’t (9) \_\_\_\_\_ single-use plastic bags – they are harmful to the environment.
- Use water wisely. Many people say, “I wish I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ more careful with my water use yesterday.”
- Remember: Prevention is better than cure. We should not wait until disasters strike.
- Protect forests! They are the lungs of our planet. As the idiom goes, “You cannot see the wood (11) \_\_\_\_\_ the trees” – don’t ignore the bigger picture of environmental damage.
- Switch off lights when not in use. Energy saving may seem small, (12) \_\_\_\_\_, it really makes a big difference.

**Question 7:** A. on      B. in      C. at      D. by

**Question 8:** A. outcome      B. level      C. captivity      D. priority

**Question 9:** A. give in      B. fall out      C. rely on      D. put up

**Question 10:** A. am      B. was      C. had been      D. were

**Question 11:** A. for      B. with      C. by      D. at

**Question 12:** A. therefore      B. whereas      C. but      D. nevertheless

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a cohesive and coherent exchange or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.**

**Question 13:**

- a. Nam: Yes, I agree. Summers are hotter, and the rainfall is less consistent.
- b. Lan: That's why we should reduce plastic use and save energy every day.
- c. Lan: The weather has become so unpredictable these days. Don't you think climate change is affecting us a lot?

A. c – b – a                      B. a – c – b                      C. b – a – c                      D. c – a – b

**Question 14:**

- b. Hoa: Did you see the documentary about sea turtles last night?
- a. Minh: Yes, it was amazing! But it was sad to see how much plastic waste harms them.
- d. Hoa: Exactly. I think people should stop throwing rubbish into the sea.
- c. Minh: True. If only we could raise more awareness in schools and communities.
- e. Hoa: That would be great. Children should learn how to protect nature from an early age.

A. b – a – d – c – e              B. b – a – e – c – d              C. b – c – d – a – e              D. e – c – d – a – b

**Question 15:**

- d. Over the past decades, many species have been pushed to the brink of extinction due to deforestation and illegal hunting.
- c. For example, elephants and rhinos are hunted for their tusks and horns, which are sold at high prices.
- e. Conservation projects now aim to protect endangered animals by creating safe habitats and banning trade in wildlife products.
- b. However, these projects still face challenges because of a lack of funding and weak law enforcement.
- a. In conclusion, saving wildlife is not only about protecting animals but also about preserving biodiversity for future generations.

A. e – b – d – c – a              B. d – e – c – b – a              C. d – c – e – b – a              D. e – c – d – a – b

**Question 16:**

- a. Before recycling, remember to rinse out containers and packaging to avoid contamination.
- b. Compostables consist of organic waste such as fruit peels and leftover food. Collect them in the compost bin.
- c. Non-recyclables, such as single-use plastics and contaminated materials, should be placed in the waste bin.
- d. Recyclables include items like cardboard, packaging, and containers made of recyclable materials. Place them in the recycling bin.
- e. Then, separate your household waste into different categories: recyclables, compostables, and non-recyclables.

A. e – a – b – c – d              B. e – a – d – e – b              C. a – e – b – d – c              D. a – e – d – b – c

**Question 17:**

Dear Nhi,

- a. I recently stayed at an amazing eco-resort located in the South of Vietnam.
- b. Finally, knowing I was staying in a place committed to sustainability added to my enjoyment.
- c. I hope you are doing well with your course.

- d. I remember you told me that you would love to visit Phan Thiet this summer vacation, so let me share my experience with you.
- e. First of all, it's carbon neutral and powered by solar energy, which impressed me.
- f. Next, the hospitality was exceptional, making me feel at home. The fresh air and breathtaking views were refreshing.
- g. I highly recommend this eco-resort to anyone seeking a peaceful retreat with a minimal environmental footprint. It's a perfect blend of luxury and eco-consciousness.

Sincerely,

A. c - d - a - e - f - b - g

B. c - a - e - f - b - a - g

C. a - e - f - b - c - g - d

D. a - d - g - e - f - b - c

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.**

When you look at a map of temperatures in a city, the hottest part is usually downtown. This is because of the heat islands. A heat island is an area with higher temperatures than the surrounding areas. They are caused by buildings, roads, and other human-made structures (18) \_\_\_\_\_ more than natural landscapes like forests or grassy fields. In the day, (19) \_\_\_\_\_, heating up all the concrete and asphalt (which is a type of black rock). At night, these surfaces cool down, but they release the stored heat back into the air. Since there are so many buildings and roads in cities, the heat is trapped and cannot escape. The result is (20) \_\_\_\_\_. This can make (21) \_\_\_\_\_ nearby rural areas. In fact, on some summer nights, the temperature in a city can be 12°C warmer than in the countryside. Heat islands can have serious effects on people's health, especially during heat waves. They can also increase energy consumption and air pollution. (22) \_\_\_\_\_, such as planting trees, using light-colored materials for roads and roofs, and creating green spaces.

**Question 18:** A. that absorbs and re-emits the sun's heat

B. absorbs and re-emits the sun's heat

C. to absorb and re-emit the sun's heat

D. the sun's heat is absorbed and re-emitted

**Question 29:** A. which is the sun shines up the city

B. the sun shining up the city

C. it's the sun that shines up the city

D. this is the sun shines up the city

**Question 20:** A. a pocket over hot air of the city

B. the city full of pocket over hot air

C. the city with hot air filled in a pocket

D. a pocket of hot air over the city

**Question 21:** A. cities as hot as

B. cities much more hot than

C. cities much hotter than

D. cities the hottest with

**Question 22:** A. Therefore, we can find many solutions to reduce their impacts

B. However, there are ways to reduce their impact

C. Moreover, those are ways to reduce their impact

D. For example, here are ways to reduce their consequences

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.**

Plastic has become very common in our daily life; however, most plastic items take up to 1,000 years to decompose in landfills. Can we enjoy the convenience of plastics and a greener world at the same time? Our readers have sent us many emails with useful tips this week.

Hai, 18

I try to use fewer plastic bags when shopping. The supermarket near my house even provides cardboard boxes, so I can pack my groceries and get rid of plastic packaging! When I must use plastic bags, I try to reuse **them** again and again instead of throwing them away after a single use.

Phuong, 16

I know how convenient it is to buy a bottle of water from a vending machine or a supermarket; however, I always bring my reusable water bottle. All I have to remember is to fill my bottle before going to school, and then use the water filling stations or drinking fountains at school.

Hoang, 15

I always reuse plastic takeaway containers. I use them to store portions of cooked food and keep leftovers in the fridge, which is also better for the environment.

Ha, 16

I have learnt that most plastic containers have numbers at the bottom to show the type of plastic they're made of. So, when you recycle a bottle, for instance, remove the cap because a bottle often has number 1 on it while the cap often has number 5. Numbers 1 and 2 are the most widely accepted plastics for recycling.

Binh, 17

When I started recycling, I made the mistake of putting some plastic takeaway containers with some leftover food into the recycling bin. The next day, the whole bin was contaminated, so all the recyclables were taken to the landfill instead. So now I always **rinse out** containers before recycling them.

(Adapted from *Global Success*)

**Question 23:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Binh once failed to recycle because food was left inside the containers.
- B. Phuong never remembers to fill her reusable water bottle.
- C. Hai always refuses to use plastic bags, even when necessary.
- D. Hoang throws away plastic containers after one use.

**Question 24:** The word **reusable** in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. recycle
- B. disposable
- C. refillable
- D. sustainable

**Question 25:** The word **them** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cardboard boxes
- B. groceries
- C. tips
- D. plastic bags

**Question 26:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. Although buying bottled water is easy, Phuong prefers to carry her own refillable bottle.
- B. Phuong finds it difficult to buy bottled water, so she avoids supermarkets.
- C. Phuong never buys drinks from vending machines because they are too expensive.
- D. Carrying a reusable bottle is less convenient than purchasing bottled water, so Phuong dislikes it.

**Question 27:** The phrase **rinse out** in paragraph 6 can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. change
- B. replace
- C. buy
- D. wash

**Question 28:** In which paragraph does the writer mention supermarkets offering an alternative to plastic bags?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. Paragraph 5

**Question 29:** In which paragraph does the writer describe a personal mistake in recycling?

- A. Paragraph 2
- B. Paragraph 3
- C. Paragraph 5
- D. Paragraph 6

**Question 30:** Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

- A. Hoang uses plastic takeaway containers to store cooked food.
- B. Hai's green lifestyle is supported by local business.
- C. Binh has learnt from a past mistake how to recycle things properly
- D. Ha has been taught some recycling symbols at school.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.**

[I] The word ecotourism is a combination of ecology and tourism. [II] This means that walking through a rain forest isn't really ecotourism unless it benefits the area, perhaps by providing jobs for the local residents or by conserving the wildlife. [III] Countries are slowly recognising that it is possible to make money while preserving their natural resources. [IV]

Unfortunately, people in the industry sometimes exploit the "ecotourism" label in their **drive** for profit. This brand of ecotourism isn't always conducted in the most responsible way and may damage the environment it seeks to protect. One concern is that the overwhelming number of visitors to these natural places (especially in the high season) has a negative effect on the ecosystem. Ecotourists tend to seek out places with the rarest animals and plants; even if **they** take care not to disturb the environment, their presence could put pressure on the frailest of living things. Another problem is the interaction between animals and humans. At one national park in Costa Rica, wild monkeys feed on garbage left by the visitors and even **aggressively** steal food from tourists.

While tourists can have a negative impact on ecosystems, the same areas might have been totally destroyed by industries such as farming, logging, or mining if the ecotourism industry did not exist. Tour guides can also be educators who train people to love and care for the environment. By visiting these beautiful rain forests and seeing rare animals, visitors get a sense of their value and will hopefully take these lessons back with them to their home countries.

*(Source: Active skills for reading)*

**Question 31:** Where in paragraph 1 would the following sentence best fit?

**"The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of the local people."**

- A. [I]
- B. [II]
- C. [III]
- D. [IV]

**Question 32:** What is the word **drive** in the paragraph 2 closest in meaning to?

- A. effort
- B. journey
- C. vehicle
- D. energy

**Question 33:** What does the word **they** in the paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Animals
- B. Places
- C. Plants
- D. Ecotourists

**Question 34:** The word *aggressively* in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. gently
- B. violently
- C. fiercely
- D. angrily

**Question 35:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Ecotourists sometimes go to places with rare animals and plants.
- B. Tourists always avoid disturbing the environment.
- C. Monkeys in Costa Rica never interact with humans.
- D. Tour guides never act as educators.

**Question 36:** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a problem of ecotourism?

- A. Animals may change their behaviour because of human contact.
- B. Too many visitors can harm the ecosystem.

- C. Ecotourism companies always conserve nature responsibly.
- D. Some visitors leave garbage that wildlife feeds on.

**Question 37:** What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

- A. Ecotourism is always harmful to the environment.
- B. Tourists can also play a role in conservation and environmental education.
- C. Industries like farming and logging help protect rain forests.
- D. Tour guides are responsible for damaging rare animals.

**Question 38:** What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Ecotourism, if not carefully managed, may harm the very environment it aims to protect.
- B. Ecotourism is always a more dangerous threat to nature than farming and mining.
- C. Without ecotourism, rare species would never be protected.
- D. Tourists usually avoid places with rare animals and plants.

**Question 39:** Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence?

- A. Tourists never damage ecosystems, unlike industries such as farming or mining.
- B. Ecotourism completely prevents destruction from farming, logging, or mining.
- C. Industries are less dangerous to ecosystems than ecotourists.
- D. Although tourists may harm ecosystems, without ecotourism those areas could have been ruined completely by other industries.

**Question 40:** Which of the following best summarises the whole passage?

- A. Ecotourism has only positive effects on people and nature.
- B. Ecotourism is harmful and should be banned immediately.
- C. Ecotourism brings both benefits and problems, so it must be managed responsibly.
- D. Ecotourism is the same as ordinary tourism but more expensive.

## TRIAL TEST 2

*Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.*

### **GREEN CHOICE SUPERMARKET**

“Do you want to shop in a place that is both convenient and environmentally friendly? Then come to Green Choice Supermarket! Here, every product is carefully selected to reduce waste and pollution. Customers can bring their own bags or borrow reusable ones at the counter. We also provide a special system (1) \_\_\_\_\_ encourages people to recycle plastic bottles and cans. Shopping at Green Choice is not only about buying food, but also about protecting nature. Many items are packaged (2) \_\_\_\_\_ paper instead of plastic. Organic fruit and vegetables are grown locally, which helps (3) \_\_\_\_\_ transport costs and emissions.

We believe that even small actions make a big difference. That is why we have created special corners for eco-friendly products. If you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ try green shopping, Green Choice is the best place to begin. It is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ eco-friendly lifestyle that makes us proud of our community. So, what are you waiting for? Come today (6) \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy shopping that saves the Earth!”

**Question 1:** A. which                      B. whose                      C. who                      D. what


**Question 2:** A. of                                  B. in                                  C. with                      D. by

**Question 3:** A. rise                                  B. increase                      C. reduces                      D. cut

**Question 4:** A. wish                                  B. will                                  C. rather                      D. want to

- Question 5:** A. this                      B. it                      C. the                      D. one  
**Question 6:** A. but                      B. so                      C. and                      D. although

**Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C and D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.**

 *Living Smart in the City!*

*Let's explore how we can adapt to the fast urban lifestyle and protect our well-being!*

 **Facts and figures:**

Urbanisation has brought millions of people into cities. However, traffic jams, air pollution, and overcrowded housing still affect people's quality of life. Surveys show that more than 60% of urban citizens experience stress every day.

 **Positive action!**

- Use public transport or bicycles instead of private cars. This helps reduce (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and makes the city greener.
- Take part in community activities. Volunteering or joining clubs can (8) \_\_\_\_\_ new friendships and reduce stress.
- Don't forget green spaces! Spending time in parks or gardens has (9) \_\_\_\_\_ benefits for your health.
- Plan your daily routine carefully. Avoiding rush hours may (10) \_\_\_\_\_ you a lot of time.
- Governments should provide better housing and healthcare (11) \_\_\_\_\_ all city residents.
- Remember: a city is not only buildings, but also the people who live in it. Let's work together (12) \_\_\_\_\_ make it a better place.

- Question 7:** A. pollution                      B. preservation                      C. production                      D. consumption  
**Question 8:** A. destroy                      B. prevent                      C. create                      D. reduce  
**Question 9:** A. harmful                      B. positive                      C. dangerous                      D. limited  
**Question 10:** A. waste                      B. save                      C. lose                      D. spend  
**Question 11:** A. at                      B. on                      C. of                      D. for  
**Question 12:** A. so                      B. for                      C. but                      D. to

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a cohesive and coherent exchange or text in each of the following questions from 13 to 17.**

**Question 13:**

- a. Nam: Hi Lan! I saw you join the "Go Green" club at school. What do you usually do there?  
b. Nam: That sounds great! I think I'll join next week too.  
c. Lan: Hi Nam! We organise campaigns to reduce plastic use and encourage students to recycle.  
A. c – b – a                      B. a – c – b                      C. b – a – c                      D. c – a – b

**Question 14:**

- a. Mai: Have you heard about the new exhibition on intelligent animals?  
b. Hoa: Wow, that must be so interesting. I'd love to see how they use tools or communicate.  
c. Mai: At the Natural Science Museum. It shows how animals adapt their behaviour to climate change.  
d. Hoa: Really? Where is it held?  
e. Mai: Yes, exactly. Let's go together this weekend!  
A. c – d – a – b – e                      B. a – b – e – c – d                      C. a – d – c – b – e                      D. e – c – d – a – b

**Question 15:**

- a. Climate change has become one of the most urgent global issues in the 21st century.
- b. Hotter weather can reduce people's productivity, while extreme cold may affect their mental health.
- c. This global challenge not only harms the environment but also influences human behaviour.
- d. For example, scientists have found that climate can shape people's mood, decisions, and even work efficiency.
- e. In conclusion, understanding the relationship between climate and human behaviour is vital for building healthier societies.

A. a - c - d - b - e    B. b - d - c - a - e    C. a - d - b - c - e    D. c - a - b - d - e

**Question 16:**

- a. Also, doing housework promote independence, sense of responsibility.
- b. Additionally, students develop such important skills as organizational skills and better time management.
- c. Firstly, students who do housework gain valuable real-world experience which can help in their life skills.
- d. Finally, build self-esteem and confidence in their abilities, especially when the children complete their tasks and are recognized and encouraged by their parents.
- e. Children benefit from doing housework in many ways.

A. e - c - a - b - d    B. e - a - c - b - d    C. c - a - b - d - e    D. c - e - a - b - d

**Question 17:**

- a. My math teacher asked me to spend more time on it. I must study harder next semester in order to improve it.
- b. Dear Kate,  
Thanks for your letter, I'm pleased to hear that you and your family are well. Now I am writing this letter to tell you about my studies at school.
- c. I'm looking forward to receiving your letter.
- d. I received my first semester report last week. I got good grades for Science, English and History, but my math result was poor.
- e. How about you? Please write soon and tell me all your news.
- f. Best wishes,

A. b - c - a - e - d    B. b - d - a - e - c - f  
C. b - a - d - e - c - f    D. b - e - d - a - c - f

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 22.**

I'm a big fan of films featuring the spy, James Bond. I've got most of them on DVD. We've recently bought *Quantum of Solace*, in which Daniel Craig plays the part of Bond. I don't know why the film's got that name – but it's a great movie, anyway.

All the actors who've played James Bond have been great, but Daniel Craig, who's made lots of other films, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ any of them. (19) \_\_\_\_\_, I think he's the most perfect actor for the role. He even does a few of the more dangerous things in the film himself, instead of (20) \_\_\_\_\_. I did wonder sometimes whether he'd be clever enough to defeat the bad people – but I'm not going to tell you the ending! The actress who stars with Craig gives a fantastic performance too – I loved (21) \_\_\_\_\_!

The director probably had a hard job making this Bond film as full of action as earlier ones. But the excitement starts right at the beginning here, with a car chase along a mountain road, and plenty of (22) \_\_\_\_\_, too – Bond leaping off tall buildings and so on. Unfortunately, I found the story difficult to follow in places, and it also seemed to be over very quickly – it lasted under two hours. I also felt there weren't as many jokes as in the old Bond films. And where was all the ridiculous Bond equipment – the underwater car or exploding watch that everyone laughed at? This is a more serious, darker Bond film, but I still really enjoyed it.

- Question 18.** A. played the better part than  
 C. plays the better part than  
 B. playing the better part  
 D. that play the better part than
- Question 19.** A. When he doesn't talk very much  
 C. He doesn't talk very much  
 B. Not talking very much  
 D. Even though he doesn't talk very much
- Question 20.** A. getting someone else to do them  
 C. someone else to get to do them  
 B. getting someone else do them  
 D. someone else getting to do them
- Question 21.** A. she wore all the glamorous clothes  
 C. all the glamorous clothes she wore  
 B. all the glamorous clothes wearing  
 D. all the glamorous clothes to be worn
- Question 22.** A. other thrilling scenes  
 C. the other thrilling scenes  
 B. others thrilling scenes  
 D. other thrilled scenes

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 23 to 30.**

Martin Luther King, Jr., is well-known for his work in civil rights and for his many famous speeches, among which is his moving “I have a dream” speech. But fewer people know much about King’s childhood. M.L., as he was called, was born in 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, at the home of his maternal grandfather. M.L.’s grandfather purchased their home on Auburn Avenue in 1909, twenty years before M.L. was born. His grandfather allowed the house to be used as a meeting place for a number of organizations dedicated to the education and social advancement of blacks. M.L. grew up in the atmosphere, with his home being used as a community gathering place, and was no doubt influenced by it.

M.L.’s childhood was not especially **eventful**. His father was a minister, and his mother was a musician. He was the second of three children, and **he** attended all black schools in a black neighborhood. The neighborhood was not poor, however. Auburn Avenue was an area of banks, insurance companies, builders, jewelers, tailors, doctors, lawyers, and other businesses and services. Even in the face of Atlanta’s **segregation**, the district thrived. Dr. King never forgot the community spirit he had known as a child, nor did he forget the racial prejudice that was a huge barrier keeping black Atlantans from mingling with whites.

**Question 23:** The word “**eventful**” in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. exciting                      B. ordinary                      C. remarkable                      D. important

**Question 24:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. M.L.’s grandfather bought the house after M.L. was born.  
 B. Auburn Avenue was an area of only poor families.  
 C. M.L.’s father worked as a minister.  
 D. M.L. was born in his parents’ house in Atlanta.

**Question 25:** Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Auburn was a commercial area.  
 B. M.L.’s grandfather built their home on Auburn Avenue in 1909.

C. M. L. grew up in a rich, black neighborhood.

D. M.L.'s childhood was uneventful.

**Question 26:** The does the word “**he**” in paragraph 2 refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. The neighborhood

B. A minister

C. Martin Luther King, Jr.

D. Martin Luther King's father

**Question 27:** The does the word “**segregation**” in the passage mostly mean?

A. the act of keeping one person or thing separate from another person or thing

B. the act of keeping a person or thing together.

C. the act of uniting one person or thing does not separate from another person or thing

D. the act of holding one person or thing tightly from another person or thing

**Question 28:** In which paragraph does the writer mention the house being used as a meeting place?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Both paragraph 1 and 2

D. Neither of the paragraphs

**Question 29:** In which paragraph does the writer mention that M.L. travelled abroad when he was a child?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Both paragraph 1 and 2

D. Neither of the paragraphs

**Question 30:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?

A. Dr. King remembered both the strong sense of community in his childhood and the racial discrimination that separated blacks from whites.

B. Dr. King forgot the prejudice but kept the memories of a friendly community.

C. Dr. King experienced neither racial prejudice nor a strong community as a child.

D. Dr. King believed segregation was not a barrier to blacks and whites.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.**

Vocational learning opportunities play a critical role in skill development. In non- vocational studies, students often spend hours of their time exploring a variety of different subjects. Their class time tends to be only a few hours per week, as they will spend many hours in the library and on computers conducting research and writing papers that help them continue to build their theoretical knowledge in a variety of fields.

**[I]** Even within their chosen discipline, they often spend a significant amount of time exploring theory and ideas used by other professionals in the industry. **[II]** They have significantly fewer opportunities to actually put these ideas to work compared to students going through a vocational education situation. **[III]** The skills for work and vocation are significantly limited for these students, as their theoretical knowledge does not have the work experience that helps them **transition** from a classroom study topic into their actual profession. **[IV]**

However, for students in vocational education and training, this situation gets corrected. Students spend hours in the practical workshops each week learning **hands-on** practical skills related to their chosen field. Class time tends to increase in these schools, compared to their outside research time, because students spend more time exploring actual work opportunities that prepare **them** for their future jobs. They do not focus as much time on researching the theoretical as learning the practical.

Students also have courses that will help them use the highly specialised equipment that they need to do their jobs well. Rather than simply learning about this type of equipment or how it might be useful in the job, they actually have the chance to try out their own skills while still in school.

When the time comes for them to transition to an actual job, they have the experience they need to begin the job right away. They will not have to spend time learning how to physically operate the equipment on the job, allowing them to become a valuable employee and build a career faster.

(Source: <https://hospitalityinsights.ehl.edu/vocational-training-career-development>)

**Question 31:** Where in paragraph 2 would the following sentence best fit?

**“This can sometimes cause challenges when the students graduate and transition into the working world.”**

- A. [I]                      B. [II]                      C. [III]                      D. [IV]

**Question 32:** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Vocational students practice with specialised equipment.
- B. Non-vocational students often research and write papers.
- C. Vocational schools focus more on practical workshops.
- D. Non-vocational students are trained to operate machines during their studies.

**Question 33:** What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

- A. Vocational schools provide more training.
- B. Non-vocational students have limited opportunities to apply theory in practice.
- C. Employers prefer vocational training.
- D. Theoretical knowledge is useless in real life.

**Question 34:** The word “**transition**” in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. change                      B. act                      C. prefer                      D. show

**Question 35:** The word “**hands-on**” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. indirect                      B. automatic                      C. important                      D. critical

**Question 36:** The word “**them**” in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. opportunities                      B. schools                      C. skills                      D. students

**Question 37:** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Vocational students spend more time in libraries than in workshops.
- B. Vocational students can use specialised equipment before graduation.
- C. Non-vocational students have better career opportunities immediately after school.
- D. Vocational students only study theories from other professionals.

**Question 38:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?

- A. Because they already know how to use the equipment, vocational students can contribute to their jobs immediately and advance more quickly.
- B. Vocational students must learn to use equipment after graduation before starting their careers.
- C. Vocational training wastes time because students practice skills instead of studying theories.
- D. Non-vocational students can operate equipment more effectively than vocational students.

**Question 39:** What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Employers find vocational graduates more job-ready than non-vocational graduates.
- B. Non-vocational education is more beneficial for job training than vocational education.
- C. Vocational students usually struggle to use equipment at work.
- D. Theoretical studies guarantee immediate employment.

**Question 40:** What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Non-vocational studies are more useful than vocational training.
- B. Both vocational and non-vocational education focus equally on theory and practice.
- C. Vocational education provides more practical skills and job readiness than non-vocational studies.
- D. Vocational students waste time learning equipment that is not useful in real jobs

----- **THE END** -----

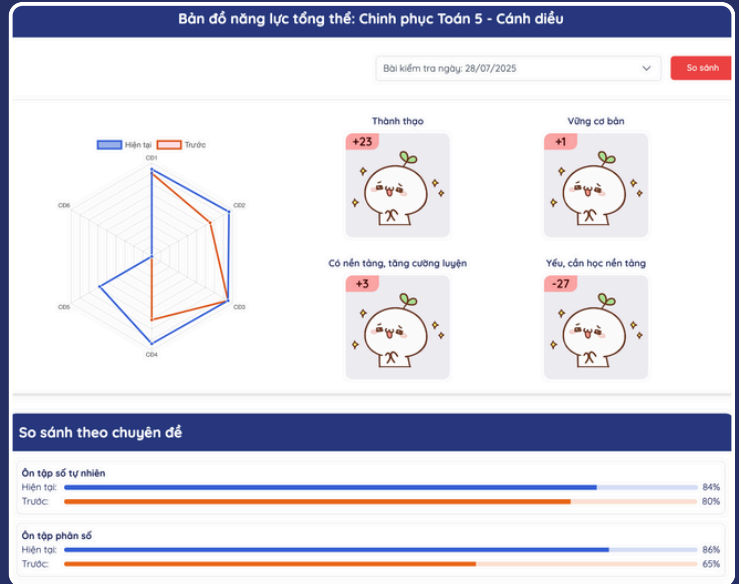
# LUYỆN TOÁN THÔNG MINH MATH AI

Chương trình luyện Toán tăng cường tại nhà theo lộ trình cá nhân hóa dành cho học sinh lớp 4 đến lớp 12

Con tiến bộ rõ rệt nhờ 20 phút luyện mỗi ngày cùng Math AI

Tại website [navi.edu.vn](http://navi.edu.vn)

Quét mã ngay!



Xin lỗi, câu trả lời chưa chính xác

Có 3 bao đường, bao thứ nhất nặng 42,6 kg; bao thứ hai nặng hơn bao thứ nhất 14,5 kg; bao thứ ba nặng bằng  $\frac{3}{5}$  bao thứ hai. Hỏi cả ba bao nặng bao nhiêu ki-lô-gam?

133 kg  57,1 kg  34,26 kg  133,96 kg

Humm...Xem mình sai ở đâu nào! [Tiếp tục >](#)

[Án phân hồi](#)

Bao thứ hai nặng số ki-lô-gam là:  $42,6 + 14,5 = 57,1$  (kg)

Bao thứ ba nặng số ki-lô-gam là:  $57,1 \times \frac{3}{5} = 34,26$  (kg)

Ba bao đường nặng số ki-lô-gam là:  $42,6 + 57,1 + 34,26 = 133,96$  (kg)

Đáp số: 133,96 kg.

## CHINH PHỤC TOÁN 5 - CẢNH ĐIẾU

Các dạng bài bạn cần cải thiện

Tổng cộng có 30 dạng bài yếu - Ưu tiên học sớm để tiến bộ nhanh hơn!

Bạn đã vượt qua 0/30 dạng bài yếu

Các dạng bài đang chờ giải quyết

**Viết số thỏa mãn yêu cầu**

Đơn vị kiến thức: So sánh các số

Phát hiện: 3 tháng trước

[Luyện ngay](#)

**Viết một hoặc nhiều phân số bằng phân số cho trước**

Đơn vị kiến thức: So sánh phân số

Phát hiện: 4 tháng trước

[Luyện ngay](#)

**Tìm các cặp phân số bằng nhau**

Đơn vị kiến thức: So sánh phân số

Phát hiện: 4 tháng trước

[Luyện ngay](#)

**Sắp xếp thứ tự được các phân số (dãy không quá 4 phân số)**

Đơn vị kiến thức: So sánh phân số

Phát hiện: 4 tháng trước

[Luyện ngay](#)

AI hỗ trợ tức thì ngay khi con gặp khó khăn

Phát hiện kịp thời lỗ hổng kiến thức trong quá trình luyện tập và củng cố kịp thời

### Lộ trình học của bạn

Theo dõi tiến trình, thay đổi mục tiêu và chỉnh phục từng kiến thức nhỏ

Mức độ hoàn thành: 74%

Mục tiêu: 55/74 kiến thức

Mục tiêu Cơ bản | Mục tiêu Toàn diện

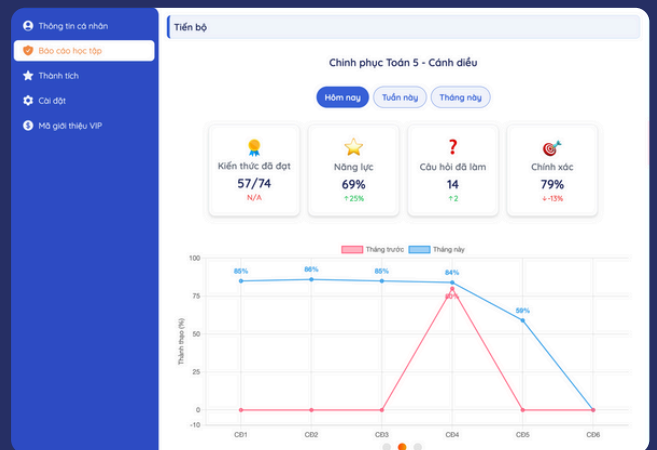
Mục tiêu Cơ bản giúp học sinh tập trung rèn luyện và đạt mục tiêu học tập ở mức nắm vững các kiến thức căn bản, làm được các bài ở mức nhớ, hiểu và vận dụng kiến thức căn bản, phù hợp với học sinh có học lực trung bình khá trở xuống. Học sinh trung bình khá trở xuống nên giữ và chỉnh phục mục tiêu này để xây chắc nền tảng khi chuyển sang mục tiêu toàn diện để đạt ghe.

Lộ trình của bạn

Các kiến thức bạn cần hoàn thành theo mục tiêu đã chọn

Lọc: Chưa hoàn thành

Hỗn số	Ôn tập phân số	1%	<a href="#">Luyện</a>
Phương cộng số thập phân	Các phép tính với số thập phân	71%	<a href="#">Luyện</a>
Hình thang	Hình học và Đo lường	30%	<a href="#">Luyện</a>



Xây dựng lộ trình cá nhân hoá phù hợp với năng lực, mục tiêu của con

Báo cáo cập nhật liên tục, dễ dàng nắm bắt tình hình luyện tập của con