



- c. We are excited to offer you exclusive access to our latest electronic gadgets
- d. Hi, Sarah! Welcome to the VIP club at our electronics store
- e. Please reach out if you have any questions or need assistance with your new benefits.

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

**Question 18.**

- a. To start using your new phone, first, take it out of the box and charge it fully.
- b. Next, turn on the phone by pressing the power button on the side.
- c. After that, use the setup guide to connect to your Wi-fi network and sign in
- d. Then, explore the settings to change things like brightness and volume.
- e. Finally, download any apps you need from the app store.

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

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each numbered blank from 19 to 24.**

**Erosion in America**

Erosion of America's farmland by wind and water has been a problem since settlers first put the prairies and grassland under the plow in the nineteenth century. By the 1930s, (19) \_\_\_\_\_ 282 million acres of farmland (20) \_\_\_\_\_ by erosion. After 40 years of (21) \_\_\_\_\_ efforts, soil erosion has accelerated due to new demands (22) \_\_\_\_\_ on the land by heavy crop (23) \_\_\_\_\_. In the years ahead, soil erosion and the pollution problems it causes are likely to replace petroleum scarcity as the nation's most critical (24) \_\_\_\_\_ resource problem.

- |                                    |                 |                 |                  |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>Question 19:</b> A. more than   | B. more         | C. less         | D. than          |
| <b>Question 20:</b> A. damaged     | B. was damaged  | C. were damaged | D. damages       |
| <b>Question 21:</b> A. conserve    | B. conservation | C. conserving   | D. conservations |
| <b>Question 22:</b> A. were placed | B. was placed   | C. which placed | D. placed        |
| <b>Question 23:</b> A. produce     | B. product      | C. production   | D. produce       |
| <b>Question 24:</b> A. nature      | B. natural      | C. nation       | D. national      |

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

**Question 25: I was studying for my exam. My brother was playing video games in his room.**

- A. I studied for my exam while my brother played video games in his room.
- B. While I was studying for my exam, my brother was playing video games in his room.
- C. When I was studying for my exam, my brother was playing video games in his room.
- D. While I studied for my exam, my brother was playing video games in his room.

**Question 26: This morning, I was cleaning the house. My sister was baking a cake in the kitchen.**

- A. This morning, I was cleaning the house, I was hearing my sister baking a cake in the kitchen.
- B. This morning, when I cleaned the house, my sister baked a cake in the kitchen.
- C. This morning, while I was cleaning the house, my sister was baking a cake in the kitchen.
- D. This morning, I cleaned the house while my sister was baking a cake in the kitchen.

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.**

**Question 27: Sometimes / more / one disaster / occur / same time.**

- A. Sometimes, more than one disaster occurs the same time.
- B. Sometimes, more than one disaster occur at same time.
- C. Sometimes, more than one disaster occur same time.
- D. Sometimes, more than one disaster occurs at the same time.

**Question 28: Scientist / can predict / many / the disasters / ahead / time.**

- A. Scientist can predict many of the disasters ahead of time.
- B. Scientists can predict many the disasters ahead of time.
- C. Scientists can predict many of the disasters ahead time.
- D. Scientists can predict many of the disasters ahead of time.

**Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**Question 29: What does the notice say?**





- A. Restrooms are in the direction shown by this sign
- B. The restroom is closed and you cannot use it now.
- C. There are no restrooms here or nearby
- D. Restrooms are on the other side of this place.

**Question 30: What does the notice say?**

*Students will have Tet holiday from February 8, 2025. They will return to school on February 15, 2025 to prepare for mid-term exams.*

- A. Students will return to school after 8 days of holiday and prepare for exams.
- B. Students' exams will come when they return to school
- C. Students will have to prepare for exams after the holiday.
- D. Students will return to school after February 14 and prepare for exams.

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 36.*

#### WHAT IS A TSUNAMI

A tsunami is a string of large ocean waves. Some people call it a "wave train" or a "tidal wave." Tsunamis, unlike normal ocean waves, are not caused by tides. The word tsunami comes from the Japanese. Tsunamis are caused by a sudden, large motion on the ocean floor. They can be caused by an earthquake under the ocean. Sometimes an underwater landslide or volcano is the cause. When one of these things happens, the energy passes through the ocean water. Just like the ripples from a rock being thrown into a pond, the energy released by one of these motions spreads out in all directions. The energy can travel many miles away. Tsunamis move at high speeds. Most tsunamis happen in the Pacific Ocean. In the deep waters, a tsunami may travel 450 miles per hour. Out in the ocean, a tsunami may be hard to see. As it comes close to shore, its speed slows down. The height of the wave builds. The tsunami may suddenly rise into a wave ten to one hundred feet high. These large waves are a **disaster** for coastal regions and people living there. Tsunami warning networks alert people living along coastlines in the Pacific Ocean. When a warning is sounded, people can move away from the coast to higher ground. The wavelength can be as long as 150 miles. This means the time (wave period) between the giant waves is long, too. Giant waves on shore can last for hours or even days after the earthquake or other disturbance.

**Question 31: What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A. How tsunamis are formed and their impact
- B. How tides affect the ocean
- C. The history of the word "tsunami"
- D. How earthquakes destroy coastal cities.

**Question 32: Which word has the same meaning as "**disaster**" in the text?**

- A. Warning
- B. Tragedy
- C. Motion
- D. Ground

**Question 33: Which word is the OPPOSITE of "**shallow**" as used in the text?**

- A. High
- B. Deep
- C. Slow
- D. Low

**Question 34: Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the text?**

- A. Most tsunamis happen in the Pacific Ocean
- B. Tsunamis are caused by tides
- C. Tsunamis can travel at high speeds in deep water
- D. People are warned about tsunamis through special networks.

**Question 35: What usually causes a tsunami to form?**

- A. High tides on the ocean surface
- B. Large movements on the ocean floor
- C. Strong winds blowing across the sea
- D. Ripples caused by boats

**Question 36: Why are tsunamis hard to see in the middle of the ocean?**

- A. They travel too slowly
- B. Their height is low in deep water
- C. Their speed makes them invisible
- D. The ocean water blocks the waves

*Four phrases/ sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, mark the letter A, B, C or D on*

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*your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 40.*

Vietnam usually has a dozen storms every year from June through the end of November. November 2nd, 1997, however, (37) \_\_\_\_\_. Linda was the worst typhoon in Southern Vietnam over 100 years. (38) \_\_\_\_\_, Linda strengthened as it moved westward. (39) \_\_\_\_\_. Over 300p people were reported lost and died. Ca Mau province, suffered a direct hit by the storm, had the most damage. Gusts and heavy rainfalls caused flooding, destroyed crops, damaged about 200,000 houses and left about 383,000 people homeless. Linda later struck Thailand, (40) \_\_\_\_\_. The storm also affected Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Cambodia to a lesser degree.

A - causing flash flooding and at least 164 deaths

B - Formed in the sea of the Philippines

C - was an unexpected day when the major storm Linda raged in the South

D - Later, it struck extreme Southern Vietnam with winds of 100 kilometres an hour

**Question 37**

**Question 38**

**Question 39**

**Question 40**