

found that, while most teenagers had ready access to home computers, mobile phones and (2)_____ electronic devices, they generally spent more time on traditional (3) _____ such as talking to family and friends, doing homework, and enjoying hobbies and sports than on using technology. Accessing social media and playing computer games ranked as low as ninth and tenth respectively among the ten most common after-school activities.

Fifteen-year-old Laura Edmonds is one of the teenagers surveyed. She admits to being very (4)_____to her smartphone and makes full use of various apps, (5) _____if she needs to unwind after a hard day at school, she tends to “hang out with my friends, listen to music or chat with my mum and dad”.

(Adapted from English Unlimited by Adrian Doff and Ben Goldstein)

Question 1: A. where

B. when

C. which

D. who

Question 2: A. other

B. another

C. one

D. every

Question 3: A. pursuits

B. incidents

C. events

D. operations

Question 4: A. related

B. confronted

C. enclosed

D. attached

Question 5: A. but

B. nor

C. like

D. till

2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question. (Đề chính thức 2019 mã 404)

The United Nations recently outlined the extent of the global water crisis, saying that 2.7 billion people would face severe water shortages by 2025 if consumption continues at current rates. Today, an estimated 1.2 billion people drink unclean water, and about 2.5 billion lack proper toilets or waste disposal systems. More than five million people die each year from diseases related to unclean water. Humans are pumping water out of the ground faster than it can be replenished. In this difficult situation, a water conservationist, Neil MacLeod in South Africa, has found innovative ways to improve his local water situation.

Neil MacLeod took over as head of Durban Metro Water Services in 1992. The situation found was a **catastrophe**. Durban had one million people living in the city and another 1.5 mi people who lived in poverty just outside it. The entire city was rife with broken water pipes, toilets, and faulty plumbing whereby 42 percent of the region's water was simply being wasted.

MacLeod's crews began repairing and replacing water pipes. They put water meters on residences, replaced eight-litter toilets with four-litter models, and changed wasteful showers and water taps. To ensure that the poor would receive a basic supply of water, MacLeod installed tanks in homes and apartments to provide 190 liters of water a day free to each household. Water consumption in Durban is now less than **it** was in 1996, even as 800,000 more people noived service. Through sensible water use, Durban's conservation measures para themselves within a year. No new reservoirs will be needed in the coming decades, despre un expected addition of about 300,000 inhabitants.

MacLeod has also turned to water recycling. At the water recycling plant, wastewater is turned into clean water in just 12 hours. Most people are unable to **discern** a difference between the usual city drinking water and the treated wastewater, although it is actually intended for industrial purposes.