

REVISION FOR THE 1ST MID-TERM SEMESTER – UNIT 3

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

Vietnamese Artist Wins International Music Contest

MOSCOW — Vietnamese singer Đức Phúc has secured the top prize at the 2025 Intervision Song Contest 2025, a competition (1) _____ featured over 20 countries and was revived in Russia.

In his winning (2) _____, the artist delivered a song titled “Phù Đồng Thiên Vương,” which draws on a Vietnamese folktale. The jury, which comprised cultural figures from participating nations, praised his “authentic musical voice” and his ability to touch an international audience.

After the announcement, Đức Phúc said he hopes (3) _____ a video of the performance for fans worldwide and that he wants this win to play an important role in raising the profile of Vietnamese pop on the global (4) _____. He added: “I’m so grateful for this honour. It’s a dream (5) _____ true.”

The competition, held at the Live Arena complex near Moscow, awarded the winner a sizeable cash (6) _____, and featured entries from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Vietnamese media are celebrating the victory, noting that it could help young home-grown talent get international recognition.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. which | B. who | C. whose | D. whom |
| 2. A. perform | B. performer | C. performing | D. performance |
| 3. A. uploading | B. to upload | C. upload | D. uploaded |
| 4. A. judge | B. stage | C. guest | D. single |
| 5. A. arrive | B. go | C. come | D. visit |
| 6. A. comment | B. media | C. concert | D. prize |

- II. Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

GRAND MUSIC FESTIVAL ADVERTISEMENT

Get ready for the (7) _____ of the year! This talented artist concert series will (8) _____ classical melodies with modern rhythms from special musical instruments such as the bamboo clapper and moon-shaped lute.

- **Location:** Da Nang Riverside Theatre
- **Date:** December 28
- **Ticket:** Available (9) _____ advance — early guests get (10) _____ free award gift

The festival aims to (11) _____ young hearts and promote cultural harmony, (12) _____ every performance promises energy, color, and emotion.

Don’t miss this unforgettable night — an ancient music celebration created for those who truly love sound and soul!

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 7. A. music event international | B. international event music | | |
| C. international music event | D. event international music | | |
| 8. A. upload | B. identify | C. combine | D. eliminate |
| 9. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. for |

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|----------|
| 10. A. many | B. a | C. much | D. some |
| 11. A. praise | B. delay | C. provide | D. reach |
| 12. A. but | B. so | C. or | D. and |

III. 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.

13. a) Kim: Yes, I already bought my ticket in advance. The talented artists will perform traditional and pop songs.
b) Duong: Great! Let's go together so we can enjoy the concert and take some photos for social media.
c) Duong: Are you going to the music festival this weekend? I heard it's going to be amazing.
A. a – b – c B. c – a – b C. b – c – a D. a – c – b
14. a) Tung: Not yet. Is it really that good?
b) Hoa: Perfect! Let's buy tickets soon so we don't miss her performance.
c) Hoa: Yes, she's such a talented artist. The melody and lyrics are beautiful.
d) Hoa: Have you listened to the new single by Minh Anh yet? It's all over social media.
e) Tung: I heard she'll perform it live at the City Concert next week.
A. d – a – c – e – b B. c – a – b – e – d C. d – e – b – a – c D. c – e – d – a – b
15. Dear Mia,
a) I've just joined my school's music club and started learning the trumpet.
b) Thanks for your sweet message — your last song was really beautiful.
c) It's quite hard, but I practice every day so I can perform better.
d) I hope we can play together at the school concert next month.
e) You always inspire me with your confidence on stage.
Love, Linh
A. a – c – b – d – e B. b – a – c – d – e C. e – a – c – b – d D. c – a – e – b – d
16. a) He started uploading short videos to share his songs online.
b) At first, Tom only played guitar for fun after school.
c) Now he has thousands of followers who enjoy his music every week.
d) His family feels proud because he turns his hobby into something meaningful.
e) Thanks to social media, he can reach people from different countries.
A. b – a – d – c – e B. c – a – e – b – d C. b – a – e – c – d D. b – d – e – c – a
17. a) Learning a musical instrument helps students relax after stressful classes.
b) It also improves their memory and concentration.
c) Some schools now include music as a compulsory subject.
d) As a result, students can develop both creativity and discipline.
e) Teachers believe that music education benefits students in many ways.
A. e – b – a – c – d B. a – b – e – c – d C. b – c – a – d – e D. e – c – a – b – d
- IV. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

In the age of social media, song lyrics have undergone a remarkable transformation. Decades ago, musicians often relied on poetic imagery and metaphor to express emotion, crafting verses that demanded interpretation. Today, however, the rise of digital culture has (18) _____ that aligns with online culture. Listeners increasingly prefer lyrics that sound conversational and instantly relatable, mirroring the language of tweets and memes. Scholars note that (19) _____ in how audiences engage with language. Whereas earlier generations valued ambiguity and artistry, online users tend to reward immediacy and humor. As a result, songwriters now compete not only for musical appeal but also for shareability (20) _____. Memes, catchphrases, and viral slang have become the new vocabulary of pop music, often spreading faster than the songs themselves. Yet, critics argue that such accessibility comes at a cost. The compression of complex emotions into short, catchy phrases (21) _____. Still, defenders claim that digital language is no less expressive; it simply adapts to its environment, much like language always has. Therefore, from a linguistic perspective, the study of contemporary lyrics offers insight into (22) _____ in response to technology and cultural trends. Ultimately, the language of music remains a mirror of its time, revealing how each generation reshapes expression and how listeners continue to find meaning in ever-changing forms of expression.

18. A. strengthened the traditional reliance on poetic metaphors
B. gradually replaced symbolic expression with direct communication
C. encouraged a renewed preference for ambiguous and metaphorical lyrics
D. preserved the elaborate lyrical structures of previous generations
19. A. a broader change is reflected this shift
B. this shift reflecting a broader change
C. a broader change shifts in reflection
D. this shift reflects a broader change
20. A. since humor and clarity make songs more likely to be shared online
B. though the use of social media often limits public exposure
C. because artistic integrity has become less valued among audiences
D. unless traditional poetic devices regain their influence
21. A. leading to a reduction in emotion and poetry of song dimension
B. may reduce the emotional and poetic dimension of songs
C. causing the emotional and poetic dimension of songs to reduce
D. and the emotional and poetic reduction of dimension of songs
22. A. how does creativity evolve
B. how creativity is evolved
C. how creativity evolve
D. how to evolving creativity

V. Read the 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.

For centuries, parents and teachers have believed that learning music can make children smarter. From piano lessons in living rooms to energetic school orchestras, music has long been described as food for the brain and the soul. Yet in an age dominated by science and measurable results, one question continues to echo in classrooms and research labs alike: Does music truly boost intelligence and focus, or is it merely a beautiful myth passed down through generations?

Cognitive scientists have found increasingly convincing links between music training and brain development. When a child reads musical notes, coordinates both hands, and listens for pitch accuracy, multiple regions of the brain—auditory, visual, and motor—activate simultaneously. MRI studies show that musicians often possess denser neural connections in areas related to memory, attention, and spatial reasoning. This “mental workout” strengthens cognitive flexibility and can transfer to other domains such as mathematics, reading, and language acquisition. However, experts emphasize that music does not create intelligence out of thin air — **it cultivates** the brain’s ability to process and organize information more effectively.

Inside classrooms, many teachers observe that students who play instruments tend to be more disciplined, focused, and self-motivated. **Practicing a piece of music demands patience, repetition, and resilience—qualities that directly support academic success.** Beyond that, music also nurtures emotional regulation: students can transform stress and frustration into rhythm and melody, achieving a state of calm concentration often described as “flow.”

Skeptics remind us that the so-called “Mozart Effect” has been exaggerated. Merely listening to classical music before a test will not instantly raise one’s IQ. What truly matters is active **engagement** — learning, practicing, and creating. Music, therefore, should not be treated as a shortcut to intelligence but as a lifelong discipline that harmonizes logic with emotion, creativity with focus, and learning with joy.

23. The word **cultivates** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. replaces B. protects C. weakens D. develops
24. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a benefit of learning music?
A. Strengthening attention and memory skills
B. Improving coordination between senses and movement
C. Increasing students’ physical endurance and fitness
D. Developing problem-solving and spatial reasoning abilities
25. The word **it** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. music training and practice activities
B. the intelligence created out of thin air
C. the process of organizing information in the brain
D. the development of attention and memory skills
26. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?
A. Developing musical skills requires persistence and discipline, which also contribute to better study performance.
B. Playing music develops imagination and emotional creativity, which enhance artistic expression rather than academic performance.
C. Practicing music focuses primarily on mastering technical accuracy, without improving students’ mental endurance or learning skills.
D. Learning music rapidly through natural talent ensures strong achievement across academic subjects regardless of effort.
27. The word **engagement** in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.
A. involvement B. participation C. indifference D. commitment

28. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Students who practice music often show better concentration and emotional control.
 - B. Teachers have observed that learners of music tend to experience higher levels of tension and mental pressure during their studies.
 - C. Participation in music classes tends to decrease learners' motivation and engagement in other academic areas.
 - D. Playing a musical instrument is said to shorten students' attention spans because of its repetitive and demanding nature.
29. In which paragraph does the author mention scientific research using MRI scans to support music's effect on the brain?
- A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4
30. Which paragraph mainly discusses why active participation in music is more valuable than passive listening?
- A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

VI. Read the 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.

A single scroll can now do what entire marketing teams once dreamed of. On TikTok, **a fifteen-second soundbite** can turn an **anonymous** tune into a global anthem overnight. A line, a hook, a beat that syncs perfectly with a dance challenge — that's all it takes. For many, virality has replaced the record label. Behind every trending sound is a story of chance, creativity, and a race against the algorithm.

Inside the industry, the rules have been rewritten. **[I]** Producers no longer write for radio; they write for the feed. **[II]** Songs are shorter, hooks arrive faster, and lyrics are crafted for captions rather than choruses. Even veteran artists now preview unreleased tracks on TikTok, hoping for a viral spark before an official launch. Some musicians call it the most democratic era in pop history — anyone can go viral from their bedroom. Yet others warn that music is becoming designed for clicks rather than connection. **[III]** When success depends on looping fifteen seconds, storytelling risks disappearing into the noise. **[IV]**

For young creators, though, TikTok is liberation. It breaks borders and genres. A folk melody from Vietnam can trend beside an American hip-hop beat; a bedroom ballad can find an audience larger than any stadium. The thrill of instant exposure fuels a generation of DIY artists who once had no stage. But the pressure is relentless. Viral fame burns bright and vanishes fast, forcing artists to chase relevance instead of resonance.

TikTok hasn't killed creativity — it has accelerated it to the pace of attention. The platform rewards immediacy, not longevity. And yet, hidden among the loops and remixes, there are moments of real beauty: a voice cracking mid-note, a lyric that feels true, a beat that stops time for just a breath. Maybe that's the paradox of our era — where music races to go viral, but the songs that last are still the ones that make us pause.

31. According to the passage, "**a fifteen-second soundbite**" on TikTok have the power to ____.
- A. turn an unknown song into a worldwide success within a short time.
 - B. help professional marketers design more effective radio campaigns.

- C. replace studio recording as the main way artists make music.
D. encourage listeners to buy full albums instead of streaming singles.
32. The word **anonymous** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. independent B. energetic C. unfamiliar D. predictable
33. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 2?
A. TikTok has transformed how producers create songs, prioritising speed and shareability over storytelling.
B. Modern songwriters now return to traditional radio formulas to reach new audiences.
C. The platform's short videos encourage musicians to lengthen verses and experiment with complex lyrics.
D. Producers have rejected social-media trends and focused again on live performance quality.
34. What change in songwriting does the passage specifically mention?
A. Lyrics are becoming more politically oriented and socially reflective in order to attract a wider international audience.
B. Choruses are expanded and rearranged so that live performers can sustain audience engagement during concerts.
C. Hooks appear earlier and intros are often removed to capture attention quickly.
D. Instrumental sections are intentionally lengthened and given greater complexity to highlight technical musicianship and performance skill.
35. According to paragraph 3, why do many young artists view TikTok positively?
A. It allows them to reach wide audiences without traditional industry support.
B. It ensures permanent fame and financial stability for independent musicians.
C. It restricts genre mixing to maintain cultural identity.
D. It guarantees label contracts for every viral creator.
36. The word **it** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. the new TikTok-driven era of the music industry
B. the growing popularity of traditional radio stations that promote viral songs to mass audiences
C. the act of releasing unfinished tracks online before the official album production begins
D. the creative freedom artists experience when performing live shows instead of posting on digital platforms
37. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?
A. TikTok has completely eliminated genuine artistic creativity, replacing it with superficial entertainment designed purely for instant popularity.
B. Musicians are deliberately rejecting online attention and returning to slow, reflective songwriting processes rooted in traditional artistry.
C. Creativity still exists on TikTok but now moves as quickly as users' short attention spans.
D. The rise of social media attention no longer plays any meaningful role in shaping how creative expression evolves across digital platforms.
38. What can be inferred about the author's attitude toward TikTok's influence on music?
A. The author views TikTok as a necessary adaptation for musicians who must follow audience trends to remain relevant.

- B. The author acknowledges both the creative possibilities TikTok offers and the artistic challenges it introduces.
- C. The author implies that TikTok's impact on music is still uncertain and depends largely on how artists use it.
- D. The author considers TikTok's effect on music mainly commercial, with little contribution to genuine creativity.

39. Where would the following sentence best fit in the passage?

Algorithms now decide what songs people hear long before radio stations do.

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

40. Which of the following best summarises the whole passage?

- A. TikTok has revolutionised how music is created, shared, and consumed, offering instant fame but threatening long-term artistry.
- B. The rise of short-video platforms has encouraged artists to return to traditional album-based production and restore the slower creative cycles once valued in the music industry.
- C. Music audiences today increasingly turn away from digital trends, preferring live concerts and long-form listening experiences as a reaction against social-media influence.
- D. Digital platforms have completely undermined genuine creativity and removed opportunities for independent musicians to reach listeners without corporate control.