

Read the following announcement 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

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are delighted (1) _____ the successful completion of the urbanization project for the residential area in Do Luong Town. This significant development is a key milestone that leads (2) _____ improved living standards for our community.

The project (3) _____ with modern infrastructure and facilities will absolutely meet the demands of a growing population. With the aim of enhancing quality of life, we have introduced new roads, green spaces, and public utilities.

Thanks to (4) _____ in the region, the local government decided to prioritize this initiative as part of our long-term development plan. The outcome is (5) _____, as it not only meets but exceeds expectations in providing a safe, convenient, and thriving environment for all residents.

We extend our gratitude to everyone who (6) _____ a contribution to this achievement and look forward to the continued prosperity of Do Luong Town.

Thank you for your support!

Question 4 : A. announce	B. announcing	C. to announcing	D. to announce
Question 2 : A. by	B. to	C. in	D. on
Question 3 : A. was designed	B. designing	C. designed	D. which designed
Question 4 : A. economic continuous growth	B. growth continuous economic	C. economic growth continuous	D. continuous economic growth
Question 5 : A. satisfying	B. satisfyingly	C. satisfied	D. satisfaction
Question 6 : A. did	B. made	C. caused	D. took

Read the following paragraph 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 2018, the United Nations announced that Singapore was completely urbanized as 100 per cent of its population is defined as urban. Urbanisation has brought both advantages and disadvantages to the small city-state. On the one hand, Singapore has attracted a (7) _____ of skilled workers from many other countries to ensure the economy continues to grow. Migrants have also helped create a more culturally diverse society in Singapore. On the other hand, urbanisation has (8) _____ some serious problems such as deforestation, overpopulation, and waste management. Since it was first colonised by the British in 1819 and Singapore was formally founded, over 95 per cent of its (9) _____ has been cleared. (10) _____ population density, in many parts of Singapore, there are over 20,000 people living per square kilometre. Waste treatment used to be (11) _____ problem in Singapore. However, thanks to the (12) _____ of technology, this problem has been solved. Singapore has even become a leader in urban waste management.

(Adapted from SBT Global Success 12)

Question 7 : A. lot	B. wealth	C. level	D. amount
Question 8 : A. taken after	B. come up	C. brought about	D. put off
Question 9 : A. deforestation	B. vegetation	C. organism	D. plant
Question 10 : A. Instead of	B. Regardless of	C. In spite of	D. In terms of
Question 11 : A. another	B. other	C. others	D. the others
Question 12 : A. promotion	B. development	C. emission	D. creation

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions.

Question 13: a. Sally: Watch out, Janna! That floor looks really slippery.
b. Janna: Oh, thanks for warning me, Sally. I'll be extra careful.

c. Sally: Good idea. Better safe than sorry!

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

Question 14: a. Sam: I heard that in the future, people will build cities on the ocean. Do you think that will be possible?

b. Pete: Hmm, it sounds exciting, but I think it would be really challenging. The technology and materials would have to be very advanced.

c. Sam: Good point, but with the right designs, they could make them safe. Plus, it could help solve the problem of overpopulation on land.

d. Sam: That's true, but I believe scientists are already working on projects like floating homes and platforms.

e. Pete: Maybe, but what about natural disasters like storms or rising sea levels? Wouldn't those make ocean cities too dangerous?

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

Question 15: Hi Sally,

a. Have you finished your homework yet?

b. See you at dinner tonight!

c. Also, don't forget to stop by the supermarket to pick up some groceries for dinner.

d. I wanted to let you know that I'll be home late today because I have a meeting at work.

e. If not, please try to get it done before dinner.

Love, Mummy

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

Question 16: a. This gave rise to the demand for golf ball divers whose job is to dive deep into the lakes and ponds around golf courses to find the lost balls.

b. Most of them are professional scuba divers, but they spend long hours crawling around in mud and carrying heavy buckets.

c. On average, they find 5,000 balls per lake.

d. Every year in the UK, millions of golf balls get lost in the water around golf courses.

e. After cleaning them, they resell or recycle the balls. Sounds dangerous, doesn't it?

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

Question 17: a. In general, cities of the future are expected to be characterized by the widespread integration of advanced digital technologies that enhance their functionality and efficiency.

b. Additionally, these intelligent streetlights will feature advanced sensors designed to measure air pollution levels, providing valuable data for environmental monitoring and public health.

c. For instance, one application of these technologies will be streetlights equipped with sensors that not only detect the presence of pedestrians or vehicles to activate lighting but also contribute to energy conservation.

d. Nearly all systems and devices within these cities will be interconnected, creating a seamless network capable of exchanging data in real time to improve urban living conditions.

e. As a result of these innovations, future cities are anticipated to become significantly smarter, more efficient, and better equipped to meet the needs of their inhabitants than ever before.

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

Read the following passage about Technology 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 1994, the UN decided to bring together world leaders for an annual event, known as COP or 'Conference of Parties', to discuss climate change. This year's conference will review what has been achieved and discuss the key goals.

(18) _____. This will require reducing global CO₂ emissions by 50 per cent by 2030, and by 2050 achieving a balance between the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere and those removed from it.

The second goal is to reduce the use of coal, (19) _____. Countries will have to stop building new coal plants and switch to clean sources of energy.

The third goal is to end deforestation. Forests remove CO₂ from the atmosphere and slow global warming. But when cut down or burnt, (20) _____. Stopping deforestation is, therefore, an effective solution to climate change.

The last key goal is to reduce methane emissions. Methane, one kind of greenhouse gases, (21) _____. It is responsible for nearly one-third of current warming from human activities. Methane comes from farming activities and landfill waste. (22) _____.

This conference is very important because this is the best last chance we have to slow global warming. World leaders, climate experts, organizations, and national representatives will carefully discuss these goals and agree on how to make global progress on climate change.

(Adapted from Global Success)

Question 18:

- A. Limit the global temperature rise to 1.5° is the first goal
- B. The first goal is to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°C
- C. We should limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°
- D. The conference should firstly focusing on limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5°

Question 19:

- A. becomes the most dangerous source of planet-warming CO2 emissions
- B. that causes the most proportion of pollution and global warming in the world
- C. which is the dirtiest fuel and biggest source of planet-warming CO2 emissions
- D. having been released through farmers' activities and harnessing fossil fuel

Question 20:

- A. people cause a detrimental effect on the trees in the forest
- B. they release the carbon stored in the trees into the atmosphere as CO2
- C. it is important to reduce the forest area burned by human activities
- D. we lost a remarkable area of forest

Question 21:

- A. whose origin has unclearly been discovered
- B. which caused a large part of global warming
- C. are blamed for a large proportion of global warming
- D. is more powerful than CO2 at warming the earth

Question 22:

- A. The production and use of coal, oil, and natural gas also release methane
- B. There should be a balance in the use of coal, oil, and natural gas to limit methane
- C. Countries should enact strict law to ban releasing methane
- D. The conference should have further discussion about methane

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

Ha Noi Then and Now

The 'Ha Noi Then and Now' exhibition has drawn thousands of visitors this week. The photos evoke childhood memories for older residents while giving younger generations a glimpse into how the city has transformed over time. Through the exhibition, people from all walks of life can connect with the essence of Ha Noi, whether they are locals or newcomers curious about its history and development.

In the 'Then' hall, pictures vividly depict 20th-century Ha Noi. In 1954, the city had about 530,000 residents in an area of 152 sq km. The Old Quarter, dating back hundreds of years, comprised streets dedicated to specific trades and crafts that shaped the city's economy. Life was simpler; most people traveled by bicycle or on foot, as motorbikes and cars were luxuries that only a few could afford. Trains, starting in 1901, were the primary mode of public transport until 1991, as buses were infrequent and inconvenient. People lived and worked in low-rise buildings, creating a close-knit community atmosphere. **The city was a fascinating mixture of French colonial buildings and traditional Eastern architecture, blending the influences of its history and culture.**

In contrast, the 'Now' hall showcases a dynamic and modern Ha Noi with over 8 million residents and an urban area exceeding 3,000 sq km. Many rural villages have been incorporated into the expanding city, transforming its landscape. To accommodate the growing population, the government is building affordable housing and high-rise apartments. Transport has improved significantly with the construction of new roads, bridges, and electric buses. The Ha Noi Metro, launched in 2021, represents a major step forward in public transit and is set to expand further by 2030, connecting more areas of the city.

Despite these advancements, urbanisation has introduced challenges. "The city is becoming overcrowded as people move in for job opportunities," said a 21-year-old student. This growth has caused traffic congestion, rising unemployment, and worsening air pollution, which are major concerns for residents.

Through this exhibition, visitors can appreciate Ha Noi's rich history while grappling with the complexities of **its** rapid development, understanding both its past and its future trajectory.

(Adapted from Global Success)

Question 23: The word "residents" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by:

A. workers B. tourists C. inhabitants D. visitors

Question 24: Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence?

A. Ha Noi's architecture was primarily Western with some Eastern influences.
B. The city's architecture blended elements from both French and traditional Eastern styles.
C. Ha Noi's buildings were designed by both French and Eastern architects.
D. The city's architecture reflected the French colonisation period exclusively.

Question 25: The word "rural" in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to:

A. urban B. remote C. agricultural D. suburban

Question 26: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the consequences of urbanisation in Ha Noi Now?

A. traffic congestion B. increasing unemployment rates
C. improved public transport D. rising air pollution

Question 27: The word "its" in paragraph 5 refers to:

A. the Old Quarter B. Ha Noi C. the exhibition D. the Metro

Question 28: According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. Ha Noi Metro first opened to the public in 1991.
B. Buses were the most common mode of public transport in Ha Noi before 1991.
C. Ha Noi's urban area now includes parts of former rural villages.
D. The Old Quarter was established in the 20th century.

Question 29: In which paragraph is the Ha Noi Metro mentioned?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the author describe the challenges brought by urbanisation?

A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 4 D. Paragraph 5

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.

Taking Home the World Cup

Standing just 36 centimeters tall, the FIFA World Cup Trophy symbolizes the pinnacle of football achievement.

Every four years, teams worldwide compete for it, but no one ever takes the trophy home. Made of 18-carat gold, the original trophy remains under FIFA's protection, with winners receiving only a replica. This measure safeguards **it** from theft, as the trophy has been stolen twice in its history.

The original trophy was made by a French sculptor, Abel LaFleur, and was called the "Jules Rimet Cup," in honor of the founder of the World Cup tournament. Sometime during the first three World Cup events (1930, 1934, and 1938), the name changed to simply the "World Cup." Then during World War II, not much was seen or heard of the trophy. It was being kept hidden in a shoe box under the bed of Dr. Ottorino Barassi, the Italian vice-president of FIFA, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Nazi army. In 1966, the Cup was stolen during a public showing of the trophy prior to the World Cup tournament in England. Luckily, it was found a short time later, **none the worse for wear**, in a trash container by a little dog named Pickles. Four years later, Brazil earned permanent possession of the original trophy by winning its third World Cup title. Unfortunately, the trophy was stolen a second time in 1983 and was never recovered. The Brazilian Football Association had to have a duplicate trophy made.

(I) After the first trophy became the possession of Brazil's football association, a new World Cup Trophy for FIFA was designed by an Italian artist, Silvio Gazzaniga, in 1974. (II) This trophy cannot be won **outright**, but remains in the possession of FIFA, and rest assured they are watching it very closely. Today, World Cup winners are awarded a replica of the trophy that is gold-plated, rather than solid gold like the real one. (III) Gazzaniga's World Cup trophy weighs almost five kilograms. (IV) Its base contains two layers of a semi-precious stone called malachite, and has room for seventeen small plaques bearing the names of the winning teams---enough space to honor all the World Cup champions up to the year 2038. After that, a new trophy will have to be made.

Question 31: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?

- A. Although small, the FIFA World Cup Trophy is a prestigious symbol of football success.
- B. The FIFA World Cup Trophy represents an achievable goal for most football teams.
- C. The FIFA World Cup Trophy's size reflects the scale of football excellence in the world.
- D. The FIFA World Cup Trophy is a modest yet iconic award in football tournament.

Question 32: The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to:

- A. FIFA
- B. the replica
- C. the original trophy
- D. the competition

Question 33: Which of the following is NOT a reason for FIFA keeping the original trophy under protection?

- A. Its significant monetary value
- B. Its history of being stolen twice
- C. The risk of it being lost in transit
- D. The fact that it is made of 18-carat gold

Question 34: The phrase "none the worse for wear" could best be replaced by:

- A. slightly damaged
- B. completely intact
- C. entirely replaced
- D. barely noticeable

Question 35: Where in paragraph 3 does the following sentence best fit?

"It was a decision made to prevent the trophy from being stolen again."

- A. (I)
- B. (II)
- C. (III)
- D. (IV)

Question 36: The word "outright" in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to:

- A. temporarily
- B. partially
- C. gradually
- D. indefinitely

Question 37: Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?

- A. The original trophy was stolen and replaced by a duplicate.
- B. A new trophy designed in 1974 cannot be won outright.
- C. Gazzaniga's design includes features ensuring its long-term use.
- D. FIFA now awards winners a replica to protect the original.

Question 38: According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The original trophy was never recovered after it was stolen in 1966.
- B. Brazil permanently kept the original trophy after winning their third World Cup.
- C. The current World Cup Trophy has space for plaques up to 2040.
- D. Pickles was the name of the dog that found the trophy in 1974.

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

- A. The current trophy is more secure than the original.
- B. The replica trophies are also made of 18-carat gold.
- C. FIFA plans to redesign the current trophy before 2038.
- D. Brazil no longer competes for the World Cup trophy.

Question 40: Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?

- A. The FIFA World Cup Trophy is a highly valued and carefully protected prize, symbolizing the pinnacle of football achievement.
- B. FIFA's decision to create a replica trophy highlights the history of the trophy surrounding the World Cup.
- C. The World Cup Trophy has undergone numerous changes to prevent theft and then accommodate more and more winners.
- D. The history of the FIFA World Cup Trophy reflects its importance and ongoing legacy in international football tournament.