

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.

Vietnamese Women's Achievements

Women have always played an important role in Vietnam's history. Some fight for their country, some inspire others, and some make positive changes to society. Their contributions have shaped the nation in various ways, leaving a **lasting** impact on culture, politics, and the arts.

Trung Trắc and Trung Nhị are famous examples of women who fought for their country's freedom. Known in Vietnamese as "Hai Bà Trưng," the Trưng sisters successfully led their people in a rebellion against foreign invaders in 40 A.D. After **their** victory, they ruled the country for three years, demonstrating remarkable leadership and bravery. As the first female rulers of Vietnam, the Trưng sisters have become symbols of patriotism and resilience. Their significance is even greater considering that Vietnamese women at the time had very limited access to education and politics. Their story continues to inspire generations.

Sương Nguyệt Anh is another example of an influential Vietnamese woman. As the daughter of the patriotic poet Nguyễn Đình Chiểu, she mastered literature from a young age. She worked as a teacher before becoming the editor-in-chief of *Nữ Giới Chung*, the first women's newspaper in Sài Gòn, in 1918. As the first female editor in Vietnam, she made significant contributions to the press, feminism, and poetry. **Through her work, she promoted women's rights and encouraged female empowerment.**

A third example is Điềm Phùng Thị. She graduated from Hà Nội Medical University in 1946 and earned a PhD in dentistry in France in 1954. However, she later pursued a career in sculpture, creating artworks that reflected her love for Vietnam. She exhibited her work throughout Europe and became the first female Vietnamese member of the European Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1992. Her name was later recorded in the *Larousse Dictionary of Painters*, recognizing her as a **remarkable** artist.

Question 23: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the important roles of Vietnamese women in the passage?

- A. fighting for their country
- B. making scientific discoveries
- C. inspiring others
- D. bringing positive changes to society

Question 24: The word **lasting** in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by:

- A. short-term
- B. temporary
- C. enduring
- D. instant

Question 25: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence *Through her work, she promoted women's rights and encouraged female empowerment.*?

- A. She helped women become stronger and fought for their rights.
- B. She introduced new laws to protect women in the workplace.
- C. She focused on journalism and wrote about social issues.
- D. She worked in politics and advocated for female leadership.

Question 26: The word **remarkable** in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to:

- A. ordinary
- B. outstanding
- C. impressive
- D. extraordinary

Question 27: The word **their** in paragraph 2 refers to:

- A. The invaders
- B. The Vietnamese people
- C. The Trưng sisters
- D. The rulers

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

- A. The Trưng sisters ruled the country for more than ten years.
- B. Sương Nguyệt Anh was Vietnam's first female newspaper editor.
- C. Điềm Phùng Thị studied medicine but later became a sculptor.
- D. Nguyễn Đình Chiểu was well known as a patriotic female poet.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the passage mention the first female rulers of Vietnam?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph is Điềm Phùng Thị's artistic career discussed?

- 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.

Biting into a ripe, juicy fruit brings a smile to many people's faces. But eating that same fruit a week before it is ripe probably wouldn't be as enjoyable! Unripe fruits are often hard and bitter, but that serves a purpose. The hard **exterior** of an unripe fruit protects the developing seed inside. After a seed fully develops inside the fruit, the fruit changes color, softens, and gets sweeter to become more attractive to animals and humans. **These organisms** eat the fruit and spread its seeds, ensuring the plant's survival and regrowth.

But how does a fruit ripen? **The ripening process involves many complex chemical reactions.** When a fruit ripens, it goes through a chemical change. A chemical change happens when bonds within molecules break, and the atoms that once formed them regroup into new molecules. Chemical changes are irreversible. Once a fruit ripens, it cannot become unripe again.

One molecule responsible for this chemical change is ethylene. Ethylene (C₂H₄) is a colorless gas **made up of** carbon and hydrogen atoms. (I). It is a naturally occurring molecule in the atmosphere. (II). It is also an important plant hormone. (III). Plants release ethylene through the growing tips of roots, flowers, and ripening fruit. (IV). Although ethylene serves other purposes in plants, one of its main purposes is to trigger the chemical reactions that cause fruits to ripen. As the fruit matures, oxygen in the air helps stimulate the production of ethylene. This ethylene production is a signal that begins fruit ripening. For that reason, unripe fruits have low levels of ethylene, while ripe fruits have higher levels of ethylene. Most fruits produce ethylene and respond to ethylene in the atmosphere.

Although fruits require ethylene to ripen, different types of fruits respond to this molecule in two distinct ways: non-climacteric fruits and climacteric fruits. Non-climacteric fruits do not ripen after harvesting. They produce very little ethylene of their own. Climacteric fruits, on the other hand, continue to ripen after they are picked. These fruits produce a large amount of ethylene. Climacteric fruits can also speed up the ripening process of other fruits nearby since they release high levels of ethylene into the air.

(Adapted from Readwork.org)

Question 31: Which of the following is OPPOSITE in meaning to **exterior** in paragraph 1?

- A. surface B. inside C. outer part D. shell

Question 32: The phrase **These organisms** in paragraph 1 refers to...

- A. Fruits and seeds B. Plants and trees
C. animals and humans D. Fruits

Question 33: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence: **The ripening process involves many complex chemical reactions.**

- A. Fruit ripening happens through simple chemical processes.
B. The process of ripening includes multiple complicated chemical changes.
C. Fruits ripen in a physical way without involving chemistry.
D. Ripening occurs when fruits are exposed to external conditions.

Question 34: The phrase **made up of** in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by:

- A. composed of B. broken into
C. taken from D. mixed with

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

"Plant hormones are chemicals produced by plants that control their growth, reproduction, maturation, and decay."

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

Question 36: Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 4?

- A. Ethylene is a plant hormone that plays a key role in fruit ripening.
B. Oxygen is the most important element in the ripening process.
C. Plants use different methods to protect their fruit from ripening too soon.

D. The ripening process depends only on external environmental factors.

Question 37: According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a factor in fruit ripening?

- A. ethylene gas B. oxygen in the air
C. chemical changes D. the amount of water in the fruit

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

- A. Fruits can return to their unripe state if stored correctly after ripening.
B. Ethylene is a natural gas that plays a key role in making fruits ripen.
C. Unripe fruits generally contain higher levels of ethylene than ripe ones.

D. Every type of fruit will continue to ripen even after being harvested.

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

- A. Climacteric fruits can cause nearby unripe fruits to ripen more quickly.

B. Non-climacteric fruits naturally have more ethylene than ripe fruits.

C. The ripening process of fruits is mainly influenced by sunlight exposure.

D. Farmers always use artificial ethylene gas to speed up fruit ripening.

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

- A. Fruits ripen because of natural chemical reactions mainly triggered by ethylene.

B. Fruits become sweeter and softer when exposed to sunlight and high temperatures.

C. Ethylene is a chemical that speeds up ripening but also causes quick decay.

D. All fruits respond to ethylene the same way and ripen at a similar rate.