Question 1:
 a. Lisa: Exactly! Albert Einstein was born in 1879 in the city of Ulm, Germany. From an early age, he showed a deep curiosity about the world around him.
 b. Lisa: Hey Tom, have you ever wondered about how Einstein came up with his famous theory of relativity?
 c. Tom: I've heard of it, but I don't really know much about it. Wasn't Einstein the genius who changed the way we look at space and time?

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

Question 2:
 a. David: That's interesting. So, what's driving this shift from rural to urban areas?
 b. Anna: Hi David! I heard you're visiting Vietnam for the first time. What do you think of the cities here?
 c. Anna: Well, the main factor is economic development. As Vietnam's economy has grown, especially after the economic reforms in the 1980s, industries and businesses have expanded in urban areas. This has created a demand for labor, attracting people from the countryside.
 d. Anna: You're absolutely right! Vietnam has been undergoing a major process of urbanization over the last few decades. More and more people are moving from rural areas to cities in search of better job opportunities and living standards.
 e. David: Hi Anna! Yes, I'm really impressed. I've been to Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and I've noticed a lot of construction going on. It seems like Vietnam is rapidly urbanizing.

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

Question 3:
　　　　Dear John,
 a. I've also been reading a lot about sustainable fashion lately. I've started buying clothes from eco-friendly brands and donating old clothes instead of throwing them away. It's a great way to reduce waste and support companies that care about the environment.
 b. I hope you're doing well! I wanted to share something exciting with you—I've recently started focusing on green living, and I thought you might be interested.
 c. It's amazing how small actions like using reusable bags and growing my own vegetables can have a positive impact. I thought you might like to try some of these habits too. Maybe we could even do a little gardening project together when I visit next time!
 d. I've made a few simple changes, like reducing plastic use, recycling more, and even starting to compost. I also switched to energy-efficient appliances, and I've noticed a decrease in my electricity bill. I've been using public transport to reduce my carbon footprint and avoid pollution too!
 e. Let me know what you think. I'd love to hear any eco-friendly tips you've been using!
　　　　Take care,
　　　　LK

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

Question 4:
 a. However, these changes also bring challenges. Automation and AI are replacing some jobs, especially in manufacturing and customer service.
 b. The world of work is changing rapidly. Thanks to technology, traditional office jobs are no longer the only career option. Remote work, freelancing, and the gig economy have become popular, offering more flexibility. People can now work from anywhere, allowing for better work-life integration and global collaboration.
 c. To address this, companies are focusing more on employee well-being, offering benefits like flexible hours and wellness programs.

d. In conclusion, the future of work is full of opportunities but requires adaptability, continuous learning, and a focus on health and well-being.

e. Workers need to continuously update their skills to stay competitive in the job market. At the same time, mental health in the workplace is becoming a growing concern as remote work blurs the line between personal and professional life.

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

Question 5:

a. After studying law, Harrison served in the Union Army during the Civil War and later became a U.S. Senator from Indiana.

b. He also expanded the U.S. Navy and helped the nation acquire new territories. During his time in office, six new states were admitted to the Union.

c. Harrison's presidency faced economic challenges, and he lost his bid for re-election in 1892. After retiring from politics, he returned to law and passed away on March 13, 1901. His legacy includes significant contributions to America's industrial development and political policies.

d. Benjamin Harrison, born on August 20, 1833, in Ohio, was the 23rd President of the United States. He came from a political family, with his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, serving as the 9th president.

e. In 1888, Harrison won the presidency against Grover Cleveland despite losing the popular vote. His administration focused on economic growth, supporting industrialization and the Sherman Antitrust Act to regulate monopolies.

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

In the rapidly evolving world of technology, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is becoming a powerful tool not only in science and industry but also in creativity. From music composition and digital art creation to writing and filmmaking, AI is collaborating with humans in ways once thought impossible. While some fear that AI might replace human creativity, others argue that it enhances and expands creative possibilities.

One of the most **intriguing** aspects of AI in creativity is its ability to assist in the creative process. For instance, AI helps musicians compose melodies, improve arrangements, and even generate lyrics. In art, AI creates visual works by analyzing existing art and generating new pieces based on that data. This partnership between human vision and AI's abilities fosters the exploration of new ideas and styles.

However, the integration of AI into creative fields is controversial. Many artists worry that AI-generated works may devalue human-made art. The question arises: Can AI be truly creative if **it** mimics patterns and processes known to humans? While AI aids creativity, many argue that true creativity comes from human emotion and experience—qualities AI cannot **replicate**.

Despite these concerns, AI opens up new possibilities for creative expression. Filmmakers use AI to edit videos, recommend scripts, and even develop complex narratives. **Writers use AI for brainstorming, structuring plots, and creating dialogue, enabling them to focus on meaning and emotion while AI handles technical aspects.**

In conclusion, AI is not a replacement for human creativity, but a collaborator that amplifies our potential. It brings new tools and possibilities to creators, helping shape a future where technology and artistry coexist and thrive.

Question 1: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way AI is used in creative fields?

A. Generating artwork   **B.** Composing music

C. Replacing human creativity entirely   **D.** Developing scripts for films

Question 2: The word "**intriguing**" in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to_____.

A. Unremarkable   **B.** Captivating   **C.** Enthralling   **D.** Absorbing

Question 3: The word "**it**" in paragraph 3 refers to_____.

A. The integration of AI into creative fields   **B.** AI-generated works

C. The question   **D.** Human-made art

Question 4: The word "**replicate**" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by_____.
A. Construct   **B.** Elaborate   **C.** Illuminate   **D.** Emulate
Question 5: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?
A. Writers rely on AI to take care of all the creative processes, allowing them to concentrate on the technical details.
B. Writers use AI to assist with creative tasks, letting them concentrate more on the emotional and thematic elements of their work.
C. Writers use AI to create the structure and dialogue of their stories, which means they do not need to worry about anything else.
D. Writers depend on AI to replace all technical work, so they can focus solely on developing their ideas and emotions.
Question 6: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. AI is seen by all as a threat to human creativity.
B. AI can fully replace human emotion and creativity in artistic fields.
C. AI helps artists and writers by handling technical aspects, allowing them to focus on more creative elements.
D. Filmmakers are not using AI to assist with their work.
Question 7: In which paragraph does the writer mention what is one reason some people are concerned about AI in creativity?
A. Paragraph 2   **B.** Paragraph 4   **C.** Paragraph 1   **D.** Paragraph 3
Question 8: In which paragraph does the writer mention what is one way AI helps filmmakers?
A. Paragraph 4   **B.** Paragraph 5   **C.** Paragraph 2   **D.** Paragraph 1

Urbanization in China has been one of the most remarkable phenomena of recent decades. With a population of over 1.4 billion people, the country has seen rapid economic growth, leading to significant urban development. Megacities like Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou have expanded, while smaller cities have also grown quickly. This transformation is not just about new buildings and infrastructure but also about deep social, cultural, and environmental changes.

Historically, China was an agrarian society, with most people living in rural areas. Since the late 20th century, government policies have encouraged migration from rural areas to urban centers in search of better job opportunities and living standards. The "hukou" system, which once restricted the movement of people between rural and urban areas, has been gradually relaxed, allowing millions to move to cities.

Urbanization has brought economic growth, with cities becoming centers of industry and innovation. This has **fueled the growth** of a robust middle class, **[I]** offering better access to education, healthcare, and jobs. Millions have been lifted out of poverty, and living standards have improved for many **[II]**. However, **[III]**, especially in terms of environmental impact. Air pollution, waste management, and water contamination are becoming major issues. Despite stricter environmental regulations and green initiatives, **[IV]**addressing these problems remains a difficult task.

Another challenge is the growing inequality between urban and rural populations. While city dwellers benefit from better living conditions, many rural residents still face poverty and limited access to resources. The gap in income and access to public services is widening, leading to social divides. **Additionally, the cultural shift towards urban living is creating a generational divide, with younger generations disconnected from their rural roots.**

The rise of "ghost cities"—newly built cities with modern infrastructure but few residents—raises questions about the sustainability of China's urbanization model. These cities are often the result of **speculative** real estate investments, and their empty nature shows the challenges of rapid urban expansion.

In conclusion, urbanization in China offers both opportunities and challenges. **It** has fueled economic growth but also created environmental and social issues. As urbanization continues, China must balance development with sustainability, ensuring that the benefits of urbanization are shared more equally across the population.

Question 1: The phrase "**fueled the growth**" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by_____.

A. Drove forward   **B.** Sparked off   **C.** Led to   **D.** Brought about

Question 2: Where in paragraph 3 does the following clause best fit?

the rapid pace of urbanization also brings challenges

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

Question 3: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a result of China's rapid urbanization?

A. The widening gap between urban and rural populations.

B. The decline of traditional agricultural practices.

C. Environmental issues, such as air pollution and water contamination.

D. Economic growth and the rise of a robust middle class.

Question 4: Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 2?

A. China's historical focus on agriculture has limited the growth of urban areas.

B. Government policies have encouraged rural-to-urban migration, easing restrictions on movement.

C. The "hukou" system was abolished to prevent overcrowding in cities.

D. The rapid growth of megacities has led to a significant decline in rural populations.

Question 5: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

A. The migration to urban areas is causing older generations to feel left behind, while younger people adapt to modern city life.

B. The younger generations are struggling to adapt to urban life, while older generations embrace modernity.

C. Urban living has led to a growing divide between rural and urban areas, with both generations benefiting equally from the shift.

D. The move towards urban lifestyles is causing a generational gap, as younger people lose their connection to their rural backgrounds.

Question 6: The word "**speculative**" in paragraph 5 is OPPOSITE in meaning to_____.

A. Well-founded   **B.** Hazardous   **C.** Theoretical   **D.** Precarious

Question 7: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. The "hukou" system still severely restricts migration between rural and urban areas.

B. Rapid urbanization in China has only led to positive economic outcomes.

C. Air pollution, waste management, and water contamination are major environmental issues in China due to urbanization.

D. The rise of "ghost cities" in China has solved the problem of overcrowded urban areas.

Question 8: The word "**It**" in paragraph 6 refers to_____.

A. The rise of ghost cities

B. The rapid urban expansion

C. The challenge of speculative real estate investments

D. The sustainability of China's urbanization model

Question 9: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. China's urbanization has been entirely beneficial to the country's population.

B. The rapid urbanization in China has caused significant environmental and social problems.

C. Rural residents in China now have better access to the same opportunities as urban dwellers.

D. Ghost cities in China are thriving due to the high demand for housing.

Question 10: Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

A. Urbanization in China has resulted in substantial economic benefits but has also caused social and environmental problems, leading to challenges in balancing growth and sustainability.

B. The rapid expansion of Chinese cities has primarily benefited the urban population, leaving rural areas unaffected.

C. The government's relaxation of the "hukou" system has resolved most of the issues caused by urban migration.

D. China's ghost cities represent the successful implementation of the country's urbanization policies and have contributed to its economic development.