

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 from 1 to 6.

Last weekend, I visited London for the first time, and it was (1)_____! My favorite place was the London Eye (2)_____ I could see the whole city from above – it looked like a map (3)_____ to life. I also went to Buckingham Palace and saw the guards (4)_____ their red uniforms. They didn't move at all! At the Tower of London, I learned about its history and saw the Crown Jewels glittering like stars. Walking along the River Thames at night was magical, with all the lights shining. London is (5)_____ of energy, history, and surprises – I can't wait (6)_____ back!

1. A. amazing	B. thrilled	C. boring	D. imaginative
2. A. though	B. because	C. unless	D. which
3. A. bringing	B. acting	C. shaping	D. coming
4. A. on	B. with	C. in	D. of
5. A. filled	B. famous	C. full	D. known
6. A. going	B. to go	C. go	D. gone

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 from 7 to 12.

Hi Emma,

I'm writing this postcard from the (7)_____ of the Grand Canyon – it's (8)_____ I've ever seen! The view is (9)_____ it almost doesn't look real. The rocks shine in red, orange, and gold under the sun, and the Colorado River looks tiny far below. Yesterday, we hiked down part of the trail and (10)_____ the sunset – it felt like the whole sky was (11)_____ fire! At night, the stars are unbelievably bright, and I've never felt so small and amazed at the same time. This trip is definitely a once-in-a-lifetime (12)_____!

Love,

Jake

7. A. border	B. shore	C. edge	D. side
8. A. a more incredible place		B. as incredible place as	
C. the most incredible place		D. a place less incredible than	
9. A. huge enough	B. too huge	C. very huge that	D. so huge that
10. A. looked	B. watched	C. glanced	D. noticed
11. A. on	B. in	C. at	D. by
12. A. event	B. experience	C. incident	D. exposure

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 from 13 to 17.

13. a. *Receptionist*: Of course, sir. Would you like to see the menu, or do you already know what you'd like to order?
 b. *Guest*: I'll have the grilled chicken with vegetables and a bottle of sparkling water, please
 c. *Guest*: Hello, this is room 305. Could I please order some in-room dining?
 A. c – a – b B. b – c – a C. a – c – b D. c – b – a

14. a. *Flight Attendant*: Yes, we have water, soft drinks, tea, coffee, and juice. What would you prefer?
 b. *Flight Attendant*: Good afternoon, sir. Would you like chicken with rice or pasta with tomato sauce for your meal today?
 c. *Flight Attendant*: Certainly. I'll bring you an extra roll right away.
 d. *Passenger*: I'll have the pasta, please. Does it come with anything to drink?
 e. *Passenger*: Thank you so much! Everything smells really good.

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 from 18 to 22.

Raising twins is both a joy and a challenge. Parents quickly learn that everything takes twice as much time. (18)_____ can be exhausting. Not only is the physical work tough (19)_____. Although twins usually share a deep bond, (20)_____. When one child gets sick, the other usually follows, doubling the stress for tired parents. Hearing both cry at the same time (21)_____.

What truly makes raising twins special is the unspoken connection between them; they seem to understand each other long before they can talk. If parents focus on treating them as individuals rather than a single pair, each child can grow in confidence and identity. In actual fact, balancing fairness is never easy, (22) .

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.

Ecotourism isn't just about taking pictures of trees or saving turtles – it's about reimagining how humans and nature can travel together. The global ecotourism market was worth around USD 220 billion in 2024 and is expected to triple by 2033. That means millions of people now want experiences that don't destroy what they come to see. Imagine staying in a solar-powered lodge built from recycled fishing nets on a remote island, where your morning alarm is the call of seabirds instead of your phone. Growth on this scale suggests ecotourism is no longer a **niche** – it's a movement.

Some of the most unusual projects blend science, food, and culture. In Malaysia, “fungus-foraging safaris” take travelers deep into rainforests to collect **edible** mushrooms and learn from local guides trained in conservation. According to the World Bank, every tourist dollar in such areas can create US \$2.48 in local income. From **that**, we can infer that sustainable travel not only protects the environment but also strengthens communities.

Still, popularity brings risk. If too many people rush to see the same waterfall or coral reef, those places suffer. Analysts report the ecotourism industry is expanding at over 11% per year, but without careful planning, the future might include “eco-overtourism” – too many eco-tourists loving nature to death. Picture a forest trail where visitors use VR headsets to watch live wildlife cameras, reducing disturbance but raising questions about whether virtual nature is enough.

Another strange but hopeful trend is combining stargazing retreats with citizen science. In some South American parks, visitors spend nights mapping insect sounds and uploading data to biodiversity networks. Such programs turn tourists into temporary researchers, showing that even casual travelers can help preserve life on Earth.

In the end, a good ecotourism trip should transform both place and person. It leaves no plastic footprint, only a taste of respect for the planet and its people. If the current statistics are any clue, the next decade may redefine tourism – not as escape, but as partnership with the living world.

23. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?
A. The definition of ecotourism B. The origin of ecotourism
C. The future development of ecotourism D. The contributions of ecotourism

24. The word "edible" is OPPOSITE in meaning to
A. tasteless. B. delicious. C. poisonous. D. indigestible.

25. The phrase "**niche**" could be best replaced by
A. a challenging experience. B. a blooming industry.
C. a desirable tour. D. an environmental call.

26. The pronoun "**that**" in paragraph 2 refers to
A. the World Bank. B. the local income. C. conservation. D. the case of Malaysia.

27. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 5?
A. Ultimately, not only place but also person will benefit from a proper ecotourism trip.
B. At the end of a wonderful ecotourism trip, participants will learn much about the place.

C. Ecotourism in general will change the place as much as the people involved.
 D. After all, it's advisable that ecotourism trips better place and person.

28. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. Whether ecotourism does good to the environment depends on human planning.
 B. VR headsets would make a perfect alternative to a forest trail on an ecotourism trip.
 C. It is reported that the monthly growth of ecotourism industry is more than 10%.
 D. The ecotourism market around the world is estimated at 440 billion USD by 2033.

29. In which paragraph does the writer mention a likely variation of ecotourism?
 A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

30. In which paragraph does the writer describe the downside of ecotourism?
 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.

Modern travel might begin with a smartphone, but the story of the **guidebook** began nearly two centuries ago. In 1827, the German publisher Karl Baedeker created one of the first structured travel guides, offering maps, timetables, and lists of reliable hotels for early European travelers. Before this, most people relied on letters, travel journals, or vague advice from locals. Baedeker's innovation was to organize knowledge for strangers – turning exploration into something ordinary people could plan and repeat. From that moment, travel became not only an adventure but a system.

By the mid-20th century, guidebooks had become essential companions. [I] The American publisher Frommer's launched in 1957 with *Europe on \$5 a Day*, making budget travel possible for students and young dreamers. [II] In 1973, Lonely Planet began with *Across Asia on the Cheap*, giving voice to the independent backpacker generation. [III] These brands reshaped how people used guidebooks: not just to plan but to improvise – to find cheap hostels, hidden cafes, or the next train south. [IV]

As travel boomed, guidebooks evolved to match. Once dense and text-heavy, they grew brighter and more visual, packed with photos, ratings, and themed itineraries. During the tourism explosion of the 1960s and 1970s, new titles multiplied, but by the 2000s, print began to fade. In the U.S., guidebook sales fell from 19 million copies in 2006 to 6.9 million in 2019, showing a sharp shift toward online sources. From this decline, we can infer that travelers wanted something faster – instant recommendations, constant updates, and voices from other travelers rather than a single author's opinion.

Still, guidebooks diversified rather than disappeared. Alongside glossy paperbacks came compact city guides, culinary journeys, and cultural handbooks. One remarkable example was *The Negro Motorist Green Book* (1936–1966), which listed safe places for African American travelers during segregation in the U.S. – proof that guidebooks could be both practical and political. Today, their descendants are travel apps, interactive e-guides, and crowdsourced platforms like Google Maps or TripAdvisor. Even traditional publishers such as Lonely Planet now focus more on digital subscriptions and online communities.

In the end, the guidebook's evolution mirrors the evolution of travel itself – from exclusive exploration to shared experience. The statistics tell one story: printed pages are giving way to pixels. Yet the deeper truth is that travelers still seek the same thing – a trustworthy voice to help them make sense of unfamiliar places. Whether in the worn pages of a book or glowing on a screen, the guidebook remains the traveler's compass in an ever-expanding world.

31. Where in paragraph does the following sentence best fit?

The guidebook became both map and mentor.

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

32. The word "**giving way to**" could be best replaced by
A. being replaced by. B. contributing to.
C. being outnumbered by D. getting control of.

33. The word "**itself**" refers to
A. the guidebook. B. the evolution C. travel. D. the end.

34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the guidebook by the German publisher Karl Baedeker?
A. Accommodation B. Navigation C. Culture D. Schedules

35. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 4?
A. Before their disappearance, guidebooks took on digital forms to be of assistance to travellers.
B. From printed guides to online maps, guidebooks evolved but continue to help and protect travelers.
C. Printed guidebooks vanished; they became digital tools like travel apps that still inform and inspire travelers
D. Guidebooks developed into modern travel apps, mainly offering advice on safety to travellers.

36. The word "**vague**" is OPPOSITE in meaning to
A. general. B. sensible. C. specific. D. unwise.

37. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Karl Baedeker's guidebooks were first written in English for American tourists.
B. Frommer's was the first company to publish guidebooks in the nineteenth century.
C. The first organized travel guides were made almost four hundred years ago.
D. Some guidebooks, like *The Negro Motorist Green Book*, had social and political purposes.

38. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence?
A. Whether on paper or online, guidebooks hardly help travelers find their way in the world.
B. Regardless of the format, guidebooks remain a traveler's guide in today's expanding world.
C. Printed guidebooks, not digital ones, still serve as travelers' tools for direction in a growing world.
D. Both old paper guides and modern screens still show travelers where to go Europe and Africa.

39. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. The wish to explore new places never disappears, only the tools change.
B. Travelers have never trusted other travelers as much as professional writers.
C. Guidebooks helped ordinary young people travel, not every explorer.
D. Travel books show how society and travel preferences have changed.

40. Which of the following best summarises the passage?
A. From Baedeker to TripAdvisor, guidebooks have always been in the forms of printed materials and interactive travel helpers.
B. Travel guides started decades ago and developed into digital apps that still guide modern travelers today.
C. The guidebook's story shows how travel changed – from written advice to online communities and travel apps.
D. Guidebooks have grown from early printed maps to modern online platforms sharing travel tips around Europe.

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