PRACTICE TEST

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 from 1 to 6.

Leonardo da Vinci - A Genius in Art and Science

Leonardo da Vinci was a famous Italian artist and scientist. He is known as one of the smartest people in history. He was born in a small town in Italy and later he **(1)** ____ to paint in Florence. In 1478, he opened his own art studio and soon became the best painter in the city. His paintings looked very real, **(2)** people as if they were moving.

Leonardo was also interested in the human body and studied how it worked. In 1482, he moved to Milan, where he painted The Last Supper, one of his most famous works. **(3)** _____, the paint that he used did not stick to the wall and he had to repaint it.

Leonardo eventually returned to Florence, where he painted one of his most famous works - The Mona Lisa. During this time, he developed a strong **(4)** ___ in nature, especially how birds fly. This curiosity led him to **(5)** ____ early plans for a flying machine, showing his forward - thinking ideas. Later, he moved to Rome to continue his scientific studies, including anatomy and engineering. He lived in France during the last years of his life and continued to **(6)** _____himself to his work.

(Adapted from Daily Warms up reading 5)

Question 1. A. taught	**B.** learned	**C.** practiced	**D.** trained
Question 2. A. show	**B.** showed	**C.** showing	**D.** shown
Question 3. A. Therefore	**B.** Moreover	**C.** However	**D.** Meanwhile
Question 4. A. concern	**B.** interest	**C.** attention	**D.** care
Question 5. A. come in for	**B.** come down with	**C.** come up with	**D.** come up to
Question 6. A. concentrate	**B.** dedicate	**C.** commit	**D.** assign

Read the following passage about the fast fashion environmental impact 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 23 to 30.

We live in a time when access to information has never been easier. Every day, we are surrounded by articles, news, media posts, podcasts, and research studies. With just a few clicks, we can find a huge amount of data on any subject. However, there is a challenge: not all information is reliable. Different sources have different goals - some aim to be objective, while others try to influence opinions or focus more on attracting attention than providing accurate details. Although technology has made knowledge available to everyone, **it** has also made it more difficult to tell the difference between truth and falsehood. With so much conflicting information, even highly intelligent people can be **misled** by false or deceptive content.

Medical knowledge now doubles every 73 days, compared to nearly 50 years in the 1950s. This rapid growth brings progress but makes it harder to stay updated. Without strong critical thinking, experts and the public may struggle to separate solid evidence from misinformation.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has introduced the term "infodemic" to describe the spread of both true and false information during a health crisis. This was especially clear during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the fast flow of **conflicting** information caused confusion and fear. People were overwhelmed by a large number of claims-some based on science, while others were simply guesses or completely false. In such a situation, critical thinking is not just an important skill; it is essential for making the right decisions and staying safe.

One major issue in education today is that students are often taught to memorize information

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rather than think critically about it. Standardized tests encourage memorization, but real intellectual growth comes from questioning, combining ideas, and analyzing evidence. Without strong critical thinking skills, students become passive receivers of information instead of active thinkers. Instead of only telling students what to think, education should focus on teaching them how to think.

(Adapted from Psychologytoday.com)

Question 7: According to paragraph 1, what makes easy access to information become a problem?

A. People can only find information from a limited number of sources.

B. Technology has made it harder for old people to use the Internet.

C. Some sources try to influence opinions rather than provide accurate details.

D. There is not enough information available on certain topics for general readers.

Question 8. The word "**it**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. difference **B.** knowledge **C.** technology **D.** information

Question 9. The word "**conflicting**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. convincing **B.** contradictory **C.** reliable **D.** informative

Question 10. The word "**misled**" in paragraph 1 is opposite in meaning to _____.

A. informed **B.** confused **C.** fooled **D.** deceived

Question 11. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

A. Students today are often required to memorize information, which enhances their ability to think critically.

B. The education system today places much emphasis on memorization, making students think independently.

C. Rather than encouraging critical thinking, many educational systems emphasize rote memorization.

D. A key concern in education is that students frequently focus on repetition but cannot memorize any information.

Question 12. All of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT that _____.

A. Standardized tests help students develop strong critical thinking skills.

B. Technology has made information more accessible but also harder to verify.

C. The spread of misinformation can influence people's decisions and cause confusion.

D. The rapid increase in medical knowledge makes it difficult for experts to stay up to date.

Question 13. In which paragraph does the author define a term introduced by an international organization?

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

Question 14. Which paragraph explains how the fast expansion of medical knowledge affects professionals and the general public?

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

Read the following passage about electric vehicles 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.

Yesim and Min-ho belong to Generation Z, often known as digital natives because they have been surrounded by the internet, smartphones, and social media since childhood. Unlike their parents, **(15)** **____,** Gen-Z is connected to its music, videos, games, and friends online every day. **(16)** **_____.** Marketing companies know this. While browsing social networking sites, **(17)** _____ but also advertisements tailored to their preferences. Marketing companies, working closely with social media platforms, track users' interests, locations, and social circles to target them with specific ads.

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What does this generation think about marketing companies knowing so much about them? Are they worried about losing their privacy? Although companies collect a great deal of personal data, most Gen-Z individuals are not overly concerned about privacy. **(18)** ____. For instance, Valerie Chen from Kaohsiung dislikes her parents watching her online activities. Nevertheless, she continues using social media while limiting **(19)** ____.

(Adapted from Select Reading 2nd)

Question 15:

A. raising with cassette tapes and flip phones

B. those owned smart phones and film cameras.

C. that relied on cassette decks and smart phones

D. who used cassette players and landline phone

Question 16:

A. As a result, many reports show that young Asian people spend nearly 9.5 hours online each day.

B. However, it is believed that Asian adolescents use the Internet for about 9.5 hours per day.

C. In fact, surveys suggest that Asian youths spend around 9.5 hours a day on the Internet.

D. In contrast, one can assume that the daily internet usage of Asian teenagers is about 9.5 hours.

Question 17:

A. Gen-Z users only encounter their friends' posts

B. Gen-Z members see not only updates from friends

C. Only users of Gen-Z can see their friends' updates

D. Gen- Z are shown just only photos from friends

Question 18:

A. Instead, they are more concerned about being attacked by hackers.

B. They are more anxious about corporate data tracking than anything.

C. What troubles them most is being supervised by school and teachers.

D. Instead, many are more worried about their parents monitoring them

Question 19:

A. the visibility of their posts

B. what her parents can view

C. that her mother is able to see it

D. which adults can possibly see

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.

Question 20:

a. However, not everyone has equal access to these opportunities, especially in rural areas.

b. Career paths have evolved dramatically, with more options than ever before.

c. Consequently, this shift has driven demand for specialized education and training.

d. In particular, digital technologies have created new jobs, especially in IT, marketing, and online business.

e. As a result, many governments and organizations are working to bridge the gap in education and digital access.

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

Question 21:

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a. Leo: Right! Just a little is good for our digestion.

b. Adam: Yes! I like to eat sweets after a big meal.

c. Leo: Do you eat sweets at a specific time of the day?

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

Question 22:

a. Jack: You told Martha I was on a date? What was that all about?

b. Ethan: Yes, I thought it sounded better than saying you didn't want to come. I'm sorry-I'll fix it.

c. Jack: Please do. And next time, just tell the truth or ask me first.

d. Ethan: I didn't mean to cause trouble. She asked where you were, and I panicked.

e. Jack: So you made something up?

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

Question 23:

Dear Alex,

a. I agree that the Internet helps us learn and connect with others, but I think social media also have a negative impact.

b. I hope you're doing well! I recently came across an interesting study about Internet access.

c. It suggests that being online can make people happier, just like walking in nature.

d. The study didn't focus on social media, so I believe more research is needed

e. What do you think about this? Hope to hear from you soon!

Best, Lena

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

Question 24:

a. The main reason is that too many people took long saying goodbye.

b. Dunedin Airport has introduced a three-minute hug rule to prevent traffic jams.

c. In conclusion, while some find the rule strict, the airport insists it keeps traffic moving.

d. Therefore, warning signs remind passengers to keep hugs under three minutes.

e. If they don't, they could get a fine or have their wheels clamped.

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

Read the following passage and mark the letters A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.

Unlike natural disasters such as floods or cyclones, earthquakes occur with no advance warnings because of **their** sudden and unpredictable nature. At present, scientific advancements have yet to yield the ability to precisely predict the time or location of seismic events, due to the inherently erratic and abrupt nature of earthquakes. Communities rely on real-time monitoring to reduce disaster impact.

Advanced Earthquake Early Warning Systems (EEWS) can issue alerts seconds before shaking begins - critical moments that can save lives, as most earthquake deaths result from collapsing structure.

In countries like Myanmar, where the **tectonic** situation is especially complex, having a dense network of well-positioned observation stations is essential. Because earthquakes do not respect borders, international cooperation is key. Seismic information must be shared openly between countries and in formats that can be quickly used. Back in 2009, ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific), through its Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness, funded the first seismic ground station in Sittwe, Myanmar. This was an important step towards identifying hidden fault lines. **Since**

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then, the national seismic network has been expanded with support from neighboring countries and integrated into global platforms. The system is now managed by the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System.

[I]. This earthquake exposed a troubling truth: the vulnerability of our public infrastructure. **[II].** According to GIRI (Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index), the annual earthquake losses of $179 million in Myanmar and $137 million in Thailand. **[III].** In light of these alarming facts, Japan's strict building codes and **retrofitting** programs serve as a model.Even in lower-income countries, governments must urgently redirect funds and support to strengthen key infrastructure - like public buildings and transport - to reduce seismic disaster risks. **[IV].**

(Adapted from Earthquake on 28 March 2025 - reliefweb.int)

Question 25: Which of the following is TRUE according to paragraph 1?

A. EEWS gives people a few minutes to evacuate buildings.

B. Earthquakes can be predicted days in advance using advanced technology.

C. Most earthquake-related deaths are caused by fires after the quake.

D. Most deaths from earthquakes happen because buildings collapse.

Question 26. The word "**their**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. earthquakes **B.** warnings **C.** floods **D.** cyclones

Question 27. The phrase "**tectonic**" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by _____.

A. mechanical **B.** geological **C.** economic **D.** atmospheric

Question 28. Where in paragraph 3 does the following sentence best fit?

Moreover, the collapse of essential buildings such as schools and hospitals also highlights how serious the damage can be.

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

Question 29. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a requirement for effective earthquake preparedness?

A. Building a dense observation network

B. Installing alarms in every house

C. Sharing data between countries

D. Using compatible data formats

Question 30. Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?

A. Rich countries do not need to invest in earthquake-proof buildings.

B. Japan's system is the only successful model ever known to reduce earthquake damage.

C. Building safer houses for citizens in earthquakes is the main goal of all governments.

D. Public infrastructure needs urgent improvement to protect vulnerable people and aid recovery.

Question 31. The word "**retrofitting**" in paragraph 3 is opposite in meaning to _____.

A. furnishing **B.** upgrading **C.** refurbishing **D.** neglecting

Question 32: Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

A. With help from nearby countries, the seismic system has grown and become part of a wider international network.

B. Neighboring countries have developed their own seismic networks without integrating into the global platforms.

C. The national seismic network remained unchanged until global organizations and neighboring countries took control.

D. The global platforms have replaced the national seismic system with international support from

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neighboring nations.

Question 33: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Early warning systems completely eliminate earthquake damage.

B. All countries have equal resources to build warning systems.

C. Myanmar has more advanced infrastructure than Thailand.

D. International cooperation is essential in dealing with earthquakes.

Question 34: Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

A. Early warning tech and regional teamwork can manage risks and prevent major disasters from earthquake.

B. Early warnings, like Myanmar's system, boost safety even without major infrastructure upgrades.

C. Quick alerts, global data sharing, and strong infrastructure help save lives and aid recovery in earthquake.

D. Though it is hard to predict, earthquakes' impacts can be reduced sharply through public awareness.

Read the following leaflet 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.

Breville's Coffee Maker with Grinder!

The Breville Coffee Maker stands out thanks to its ability to grind beans **(35)** **_____,** medium, or coarsely.

- It features a grinder with six grind settings, so you can easily **(36)** **_____**the grind depending on your taste or coffee beans. The large bean hopper **(37)** **____**up to half a pound of coffee beans, so no need to refill it every time you brew.
- The **(38)** **____** digital display shows how many cups you'll make and lets you choose the strength of your coffee. A helpful water level indicator on the front saves you **(39)** **____** bending or guessing.
- Most importantly, it brews smooth, delicious coffee without **(40)** **_____**bitterness.

(Adapted from Goodhousekeeping.com)

Question 35. A. fineness	**B.** refined	**C.** fine	**D.** finely
Question 36. A. adjust	**B.** adapt	**C.** check	**D.** ask
Question 37. A. held	**B.** holds	**C.** hold	**D.** holding
Question 38. A. to-easily-read	**B.** to-read-easily	**C.** easy-to-read	**D.** easily-to-read
Question 39. A. up	**B.** on	**C.** for	**D.** from
Question 40. A. no	**B.** few	**C.** any	**D.** every

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