ĐỀ THEO FORM 2025

	he letter A, B, C, or D (ier three in pronuncia	-		vhose underlined part differs from
1. A. lea	•	B. <u>ea</u> rth	C . cr <u>ea</u> m	D . d <u>ea</u> l
2. A. <u>ch</u>	est	B. <u>ch</u> eck	C . <u>ch</u> ef	D. <u>ch</u> eek
the po : 3. A. ex	sition of primary stre tensive	ss in each of the follow B. difficult	wing sentences. C. portable	hat differs from the other three in D. beautiful
4. A . co	ntrol	B . believe	C. offer	D. report
questi	ons . store was offering great	t on clothing	during the sale.	t answer to each of the following
6 Thor	A . receipts planned to go for a pic	B. refunds	C . price tags	D . bargains
o. They	A . although	B . however	C. because	D . therefore
7	A. Problem-solving about B. Problem-solving about C. That problem-solving		vorkplace. valued l alued	D. tilefelore
8. Since	-		on with others in our ne	eighbourhood.
	A. had played	B . played	C. was playing	D . has played
9. Than	iks to our careful prepa		= =	
	A. came off	B . took up	C. turned up	D . went off
 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions. 10. a. Finally, I would buy a motorcycle for my sister. She has had to ride her old bicycle since she was 15. b. Do you think winning the lottery would make you happy? If I won it, I could do something easily. c. To sum up, I would use the money to help my family with the satisfaction of basic needs. d. Secondly, I would have our old house rebuilt. My parents, my sister and I have been living in there for more than 40 years and it is downgraded. e. First of all, I would donate half of the money to the orphanages in my little hometown. A. a-b-c-d-e B. b-e-d-a-c C. e-d-c-b-a D. c-a-d-e-b 11. a. Besides, they are ready to attack those who reach the house. b. Today, I am writing to complain about the noise that the geese in my nexdoor house have made. c. I am looking forward to hearing from you and seeing your resolution to shutting the geese up. d. They sound the whole day, so we cannot relax or sleep. e. My neighbours and I feel cross with such noisy geese. A. e-d-a-b-c B. b-a-d-e-c C. e-a-d-c-b D. b-d-a-e-c Read the following advertisement/ school announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer				
			each of the numbered	
14th Ju	veri Vihar – New Delhi ly 20xx itor The Times of India	New Delhi		
Subject	: Rising Prices			
so in ear in price even the is also	arlier times when thing es of all commodities ha te daily expenses of his	s were very cheap and as made it difficult for a family. This is giving ri id financial crisis, peop	were within the reach on common man to(1 se to disappointments alle are turning towards by	difficult for common man. It was not f almost everyone. But the sharp rise (3) both his ends meet He cannot bear and dejections in their life. Corruption oribery whidt is the root cause of all

	ice so that people can lea	d a comfortable and	peaceful life.	
Thanking you.				
Yours sincerel	y Sahil			
12. A. who	B. what	C. whom	D. which	
13. A. take	B. <mark>make</mark>	C. get	D. have	
14. A. raising	B. arising	C. rising		
14. A. Falsing	D. arising	C. Hishing	D. elevating	
		ART	AND CRAFT CLUB	
Art and Craft C	Club is conducting an art	workshop during th	e coming school holidays	. Thisworkshop(15) at
				terials used in the activities are
	quality(16) produ			
有 Date:5 to 9	July	-		
有 Time: 2 p.n	n. to 4 p.m.			
有 Venue: Art	and Craft room			
有 Fee: Rp 200	0,000Students are able to	o learn origami, caro	lboard creation, rubber c	reation, and recycled creation.
As there are a	limited number(17) places, registratio	n will be on a first-come-	first-served basis. For further
inquiries, kind	ly contact Mr. Surya at th	ne Art and Craft room	n.	
15. A. <mark>is aimed</mark>				D. has airmed
16. A. educatio	n B. <mark>educa</mark>	tional C. ed	ucate	D. educationally
17. A. off	B. in	C. for	•	D. <mark>of</mark>
		answer sheet to in	dicate the correct option	n that best fits each of the
numbered bla				
	sion enables us to see thi			
	=	=	= = =	portant things. Through this
	-	-	• •	9) are also shown on
			t films based on popular	stories, which entertain
	ple all over the world, ar			
				ıl lessons. Students who cannot
			ight all (20) at hom	
			e radio. (22) know	ledge of many things, but what
	r eyes explains that itsel			1 6 1
				e popular for a long time.
Question 18:			things that man has ever	
			<mark>ings that man has ever in</mark>	
			ul things that man has ev	
0			that man has ever invent	
Question 19:	A. Pictures taken in all p			-
Ougstion 20.	C. Pictures taking in all	B. his lessons	C. theirs lessons	n in all parts of the world D <mark>. their lesson</mark> s
				D. then lessons
Question 21: A. When television appeals to the eye instead of the ear				
	B. Television appeals to the eye instead of the ear C. As <mark>television appeals to the eye instead</mark> of the ear			
	D. So television appeals			
Ouaction 22:	A. Listening requires		C. Listening require	D. Listen to require
Question 23:	9 1	B. it's being	C. there is	D. there has
Question 25.	A. It 15	b. it's being	G. there is	D. there has
Mault the lett	on A. D. C. on D. on voi	ın anaxyan ahaat ta	indicate the sourcet on	tion that hast fits agab of the
	•	ir answer sneet to	maicate the correct op	tion that best fits each of the
numbered blanks				
CYCLING IN LONDON				
Up until recently the British were not exactly keen on cycling. In fact, only a quarter of the twenty million bicycles				
in the country were thought to be in (24) use. Over the last year, though, the number of cyclists in urban areas, particularly in London, has grown by 83 per cent. This has turned the capital into a cleaner, less noisy city				
			is nas turned the capital	into a cleaner, less noisy city
compared to (25) others in Europe. How was this possible? It is all thanks to the National Cycle Network project (26) in the last few years, has				
How was this possible? It is all thanks to the National Cycle Network project (26), in the last few years, has				

managed to encourage many people to use their bicycles either to travel to work or for fun. (27) _____, the provision of bicycle parking in the streets, at railway and underground stations, in schools and in the workplace

It is high time that the concerned authorities should wake up to this social cause and try to put reins to the

nas contributed signing	andy to the rise in the nu	illiber of cyclists. It is es	sumated that hearty 75 per cent of the
population live within t	two miles of a route and r	nore cycling (29)	are made than ever before.
		(Adapted	from FCE Use of English by Virginia Evans)
24. A. proper	B. suitable	C. normal	D. regular
25. A. much	B. each	C. many	D. a little
26. A. what	B. when	C. which	D. who
27. A. Moreover	B. However	C. Therefore	D. Because
28. A. travels	B. tours	C. journeys	D. trips

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Scientists have dreamed for a long time about building a 'flying train' which can float through the air above the tracks. With Maglev technology, their dreams are now a reality. Maglev trains have no wheels. Instead, **powerful** magnets lift them into the air and push them forward, at speeds of up to 500 km per hour.

As well as speed, Maglev has a number of advantages over other transport systems. The trains are quieter and the journey is smoother because **they** don't have wheels. They are also greener because they don't use fuel and so create less pollution. Right now there is only one high-speed Maglev train system in the world. It carries passengers from Shanghai city centre to the airport. However, work has started on a new, longer Maglev track in Japan. Trains will go from Tokyo to Nagoya in 40 minutes. But don't expect to ride on it on your next trip to Japan. It won't open until 2027! Then, in 2045, the line will extend to Osaka.

There is one major problem with Maglev technology: it is incredibly expensive to build the tracks. Transport planners predict that the Tokyo to Osaka line will cost 91 billion dollars. The high cost means that Maglev technology probably won't replace other forms of transport in the near future. However, the technology is still in development and somebody might find a cheaper and simpler way to build the tracks. And then, who knows? In the future, some of us might fly to work by train.

(Adapted from *Navigate* by Caroline Krantz and Julie Norton)

	, I	U	,		
29 . Which of the following of	9. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?				
A . The End of Trains	A. The End of Trains?		B . Flying by Train		
C . Train System in Sl	C. Train System in Shanghai		D . The Next Generation of Technology		
30 . The word powerful in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to					
A . heavy	B . simple	C. standard	D . strong		
31 . According to paragraph	2, Maglev trains				
A. don't do much ha	rm to the environment	B . require a specia	al type of fuel		
C. travel faster than	C. travel faster than other vehicles		D. don't make any noise		
32 . The word they in paragraph 2 refers to					
A. wheels	B . transport systems	C. Maglev trains	D . advantages		
33 . Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?					
A. A high-speed Maglev train system was first developed in Shanghai.					
B. The cost of building Maglev train tracks can be enormous.					
C. Maglev train system in Japan will come into operation in 2045.					
D. Maglev trains can travel at an incredibly fast speed.					

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

CCTV cameras were initially developed as a means of security for banks. In Britain they first appeared in 1953 and by the 1960s, there were already a few cameras in major streets in London. Today, there are more than four million CCTV cameras across the country. That's one camera for every fourteen people. The cameras are there to film dangerous or illegal behaviour. With new software, **they** can automatically recognize the faces of known offenders, and a new kind of CCTV in the Netherlands can detect angry voices and automatically warn the police of trouble. Some CCTV cameras can even interact with the people they are watching. But these cameras don't just watch criminals; they watch all of us, almost all of the time.

The amount of surveillance in towns and cities across Britain is increasing because it is thought to <u>deter</u> crime. Some goods in shops now have RFID tags (radio frequency identification tags) attached to them. When you pick up one of these items, the RFID tag sends a radio message to a CCTV camera and the camera starts filming you. Shops say that this technology helps to catch shoplifters - but only by treating everybody as a potential criminal. Cameras and tags are not the only ways of <u>monitoring</u> our actions. Every time you make or receive a call on your mobile phone, the phone company knows the number of the phone you are calling and how long the call lasts. It is even possible to work out your exact location. The police often use this information when they're investigating serious crimes.

Even when you are at home, you are not necessarily safe from surveillance. High-speed internet connections have made computers more vulnerable than ever before. When you use your computer to visit websites, you are probably sending and receiving 'cookies' without realizing it. Cookies transfer information from your computer to the website and, in theory, could record which websites you visit. Modern technology is making it easier and easier to stay in contact, but it is also making it nearly impossible for us to hide.

(Adapted from Aim High by Tim Falla and Paul A Davies)

34. Which best serves as t	he title for the passage	?			
A . The Prevalence	of Modern Technology	B . Peop	le Get Cross by Being Watched All the Time!		
	urage Criminal Offence	_	ebody Is Watching You		
35 . The word they in para	graph 1 refers to	.			
A. offenders	B . faces	C. cameras	D . people		
36 . According to paragrap	h 1, CCTV cameras are	installed in Britain to	0		
A. act as a deterrer	nt against shoplifting	B . recor	d dangerous behaviours and offences		
C. make sure that a	all the streets are clean	D . ident	rify emergencies needing urgent response		
37. The word deter in par	agraph 2 is closest in n	neaning to			
A. boost	B . prolong	C. serve	D . prevent		
38. The word monitoring	in paragraph 3 can be	best replaced by	.		
A . tracking	B . identifying	C. assessing	D . replacing		
39. Which of the following	is NOT true, according	g to the passage?			
A. Cameras receive	e a message from RFID	tags when someone	holds an item with a tag.		
	London were equipped	_	_		
C . The only place you are safe from surveillance is when you are at home.					
D . When you use the	ne Internet, cookies exc	change information v	with websites.		
40 . Which of the following	can be inferred from t	he passage?			
A. Phone companies shoul	d be accused of intrudi	ing on their users' pr	ivacy.		
B. Cameras to identify who	committed crimes be	fore weren't develop	ed in the past.		

---THE END OF THE TEST---

C. People now gradually accept the existence of surveillance cameras in daily life. **D**. Technology in the Netherlands is more sophisticated than that in Britain.