

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.

**Inventions That Changed Our World**

Throughout history, inventions have shaped the way people live, work, and communicate. Paper, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ about 2,000 years ago, allowed knowledge to be recorded and shared widely. The wheel, created over 5,000 years ago, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ transport faster and more efficient. Without these early discoveries, modern life would look very different.

 **Airplane**

- In 1903, the Wright Brothers invented the first airplane. This invention marked a turning point, as people were no longer limited (3) \_\_\_\_\_ by train, car, or ship. Airplanes made long – distance travel quicker and helped connect the world.

 **Telephone**

- Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. Instead of waiting for letters, people could now communicate instantly (4) \_\_\_\_\_ great distances. The telephone transformed personal and business communication.

 **Automobile**

- Karl Benz built the first gas – powered car in 1891. Before this, journeys were slow and difficult. Automobiles gave people freedom to travel independently and changed the (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

 **Computer**

- The first computer, ENIAC, was built in 1946. It could perform calculations at an (6) \_\_\_\_\_ speed. To day, computers are powerful tools for learning, working, and entertainment, and they continue to influence nearly every part of life.

[Adapted from <https://etest.edu.vn/>]

- Question 1:** A. invented                      B. to invent                      C. which are inventing                      D. inventing
- Question 2:** A. developed                      B. made                      C. changed                      D. improved
- Question 3:** A. to travel                      B. traveling                      C. travel                      D. to traveling
- Question 4:** A. across                      B. along                      C. through                      D. away
- Question 5:** A. developed way cities                      B. way developed cities
- C. way cities developed                      D. way cities developing
- Question 6:** A. incredibility                      B. incredible                      C. incredibly                      D. credibility

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.

Cooking is always a laborious task, especially for those who are busy or care for a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of people; however, with the help of an air fryer, things have become more convenient. Firstly, air fryers are time – saving devices. They allow people to do other chores while meals are being prepared. Users just need to put ingredients in the fryer and set the cooking temperature and timer. Then ten to twenty minutes later, the food is ready to be served. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ advantage is that air fryers provide humans with healthier meals. Little or even no oil is needed to fry various foods ranging from potatoes to chicken. People, therefore, can avoid (9) \_\_\_\_\_ deep – fried foods which contain a lot of fat and reduce the risks of many diseases. Last but not least, air fryers are (10) \_\_\_\_\_. Instead of buying dozens of cooking appliances, people now only need an air – fryer that not only fries but also heats, roasts, bakes and grills. (11) \_\_\_\_\_, air fryers have really (12) \_\_\_\_\_ the uncomfortable experience of cooking.

- Question 7:** A. level                      B. number                      C. good much                      D. majority
- Question 8:** A. Other                      B. The other                      C. Another                      D. Others
- Question 9:** A. consuming                      B. wasting                      C. saving                      D. absorbing

**Question 10:** A. valuable      B. dimensional      C. portable      D. cost – efficient

**Question 11:** A. in the wake of      B. All in all      C. regardless of      D. with a view to

**Question 12:** A. get rid of      B. brought about      C. useful for      D. put an end to

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a cohesive and coherent exchange or text in each of the following questions.**

**Question 13:**

**a. Ivy:** Our new E – reader allows students to adjust the display and collect information offline; thanks to a faster processor and extra RAM, page turns are instant.

**b. Theo:** The battery lasts a week and the storage space is 64 gigabytes—convenient for distance classes; we can install a tool that lets them communicate with teachers.

**c. Ivy:** If your school decides to try it, let me know; it’s useful for exam prep and can be applied to language games.

**A.** a – b – c

**B.** a – c – b

**C.** c – b – a

**D.** b – a – c

**Question 14:**

**a. Maya:** In Colorado’s Wellington Fire, the system warned responders 21 minutes before official dispatch, helping contain it to a quarter – acre.

**b. Maya:** A standout *new* invention? AI wildfire – detection networks—panoramic cameras + computer vision that spot smoke and alert fire crews fast.

**c. Jonas:** Utilities like Austin Energy and Xcel Energy are installing these AI cameras to speed response and cut false alarms—an inventive, high – value safety net.

**d. Jonas:** They’re already live across the U.S. and Australia, serving 250+ agencies and monitoring ~30 million acres; the startup just raised \$44M Series B to scale.

[Adapted from <https://www.wsj.com/>]

**A.** b – d – a – d

**B.** a – c – b – d

**C.** a – d – b – c

**D.** b – c – a – d

**Question 15:**

**Dear John,**

**a.** I want to tell you about one of the most exciting inventions being imagined for the future: teleportation.

**b.** This technology would allow people or objects to move instantly from one place to another without using cars, trains, or planes.

**c.** Scientists are still experimenting with it at a very small scale, but the idea continues to inspire research and spark people’s imagination.

**d.** I think this invention would be one of the most amazing breakthroughs in human history.

**e.** If it ever becomes real, teleportation could completely change travel, save enormous amounts of time, and even reduce pollution.

**Best wishes,**

Anna

**A.** a – c – b – e – d

**B.** e – a – c – b – d

**C.** e – b – a – d – c

**D.** a – b – e – c – d

**Question 16:**

**a.** If successful, this invention would drastically reduce the cost of launching satellites and carrying materials beyond Earth.

**b.** The idea of a space elevator is one of the most ambitious inventions imagined for the future of space travel.

**c.** Although still theoretical, the space elevator shows how human creativity pushes the boundaries of science and technology.

**d.** It involves building a giant cable anchored to the Earth and stretching into space, allowing vehicles to climb directly into orbit.

**e.** It could also make space tourism and even interplanetary travel more accessible to humanity.

**A.** b – d – a – e – c

**B.** a – b – e – d – c

**C.** d – b – e – a – c

**D.** e – d – b – a – c

**Question 17:**

- a. Its main purpose was to improve transportation by making river travel faster and more reliable, reducing some dependence on overland routes.
- b. Railways are generally efficient because they are cost – effective and can carry large volumes of passengers and freight over long distances.
- c. Transportation means the movement of people and goods from one place to another through modes such as road, rail, air, and water.
- d. Before railways were widespread, many travelers used steamboats to move between cities via waterways.
- e. Robert Fulton’s Clermont, launched in 1807, is often considered the first commercially successful steamboat in the United States.

[Adapted from <https://brainly.com/question/17500023>]

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

**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.**

### The Telephone

Telephone is an important invention that has great impacts on human life. Although several scientists are said to have worked on similar technologies, Alexander Graham Bell is considered the inventor of the telephone. (18) \_\_\_\_\_.

Alexander Graham Bell was born on March 3, 1847, in Edinburgh, Scotland. Bell's father, a professor at the University of Edinburgh, (19) \_\_\_\_\_, a system of symbols which guided the deaf to pronounce sounds. His mother, despite being deaf, was an accomplished pianist. In 1873, Alexander became a professor at Boston University where he met his wife, Mabel Hubbard, who completely lost her hearing after a fever.

In 1871, Alexander started serious research into developing a device (20) \_\_\_\_\_. The greatest challenge was how to send a human voice over a wire. On March 7, 1876, Bell filed the first patent for his telephone. A few days later, he made the first telephone call to Thomas Watson, his assistant. Sitting in one room, (21) \_\_\_\_\_. "I want to see you." In 1877, he created the Bell Telephone Company, which later became AT&T, the largest phone company in the USA.

Alexander expected that his discovery would allow talking over long distances, (22) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 18:**

- A. He was a well – known inventor of telephones, who helped hearing – impaired people to communicate
- B. He was famous for his experiments in sound and for helping hearing – impaired people to communicate
- C. The works of other scientists later also received attention and were honored by people for their contributions
- D. So remarkable were his ideas that newspapers soon took notice of his daily routine

**Question 19:**

- A. who was famous for developing Visible Speech
- B. being famous for developing Visible Speech
- C. he was famous for developing Visible Speech
- D. was famous for developing Visible Speech

**Question 20:**

- A. for which he had been performing experiments with sound for many years
- B. that allowed people to communicate from different places at the same time
- C. was designed to transmit human voices through electrical signals
- D. with which written messages were sent using a complex series of telegraphic clicks

**Question 21:**

- A. the telephone transmitted a faint buzz that neither of them could interpret
- B. Watson waited beside the apparatus, uncertain whether any words would come through
- C. they prepared their notes carefully before attempting any spoken transmission
- D. he called Watson in the next room, saying "Mr. Watson, come here"

**Question 22:**

- A. so he could not foresee the day when telephone wires would also transmit live video footage

- B. while he was uncertain if future telephone lines could be capable of transmitting video
- C. but he never imagined that one day, telephone lines could even carry video images like today
- D. and many predicted it would completely replace personal letters within a decade

**Read the 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.**

One of the world's most famous innovators, Steve Jobs says, —Sometimes when you innovate, you make mistakes. It is best to admit **them** quickly and get on with improving your other innovations.

Thus, inventors and innovators have to be **intrepid** enough to take risks; consider failures as stepping stones and not stumbling blocks.

Some inventions are the result of a keen observation or a simple discovery. The inventor of Velcro, also called the zipless zipper, is the Swiss engineer George de Mestral. He was hiking in the woods when he found burrs clinging to his clothes and his dog's fur. Back at home, he studied the burrs. He discovered that each burr was a collection of tiny hooks which made it cling on to another object. A few years later, he made and patented the strips of fabric that came to us as Velcro.

The world of inventions and innovations is a competitive one. But the race does not end here; it is also prevalent in the case of getting intellectual property rights. There have been inventors who failed to get a single patent while there have been some who managed to **amass** numerous patents in their lifetime. Thomas Edison had 1,093 patents to his credit!

We relate the telephone with Alexander Graham Bell. It is believed that around the same time, Antonio Meucci had also designed the telephone, but due to lack of resources and various hardships, he could not proceed with the patent of his invention. It is also believed that Elisha Gray had made a design for the telephone and applied for the patent at the U.S. patent office on the same day as Graham Bell did. **By sheer chance, Graham's lawyer's turn to file the papers came first. Hence, Graham was granted the first patent for the telephone.**

It is not easy, and at times almost impossible, for an inventor to be an innovator too. There are very few like Thomas Edison who graduated from being an incredible inventor to a successful manufacturer and businessman with brilliant marketing skills.

While innovations that have helped to enhance the quality of life are laudable, equally laudable are the inventions that laid the foundation of these very innovations.

[Adapted from <https://gmatclub.com/forum/the - words - invention - and - innovation - are - closely - linked - but - they - are - 333003.html>]

**Question 23:** Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- A. George de Mestral observed burrs on his clothes and his dog's fur.
- B. Thomas Edison had more than a thousand patents.
- C. Antonio Meucci was unable to get a patent for his invention due to a lack of resources.
- D. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone before anyone else.

**Question 24:** The word "**intrepid**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. cautious
- B. fearless
- C. intelligent
- D. creative

**Question 25:** The word "**amass**" in paragraph 4 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to which of the following?

- A. scatter
- B. collect
- C. achieve
- D. inherit

**Question 26:** The word "**them**" in paragraph 1 refers to:

- A. innovators
- B. mistakes
- C. innovations
- D. risks

**Question 27:** Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. Elisha Gray was the first to patent the telephone, not Alexander Graham Bell.
- B. Steve Jobs believes that admitting mistakes is a key part of the innovation process.
- C. Thomas Edison was one of the few inventors who failed to become a successful businessman.
- D. Inventions are more laudable than innovations because they lay the foundation for them.

**Question 28:** Which of the following best paraphrases the meaning of the sentence: "By sheer chance, Graham's lawyer's turn to file the papers came first. Hence, Graham was granted the first patent for the telephone."?

**A.** Graham succeeded in obtaining the first patent for the telephone by chance because his lawyer filed the application first.

**B.** The fact that Graham's lawyer filed first was the result of a rare stroke of luck, which helped him obtain the first patent.

**C.** Graham was fortunate that his lawyer was able to file first, which led to his receiving the patent for the telephone.

**D.** Alexander Graham Bell obtained the first patent for the telephone because he and his lawyer filed before Elisha Gray.

**Question 29:** In which paragraph does the author suggest that being a successful inventor does not always mean being a successful innovator?

**A.** Paragraph 1

**B.** Paragraph 3

**C.** Paragraph 5

**D.** Paragraph 6

**Question 30:** In which paragraph does the author discuss the role of luck in the invention process?

**A.** Paragraph 2

**B.** Paragraph 3

**C.** Paragraph 4

**D.** Paragraph 5

**Read the 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.**

Technology is the reason humans have risen to a dominant role on our planet, above all other species. We are not the strongest or the fastest, in fact we're quite weak in relation to many other animals. But our brains, and our technology have allowed us to dominate our world. The most important discovery in human history is the harnessing of fire, which allowed us to operate in darkness, keep warm in the winter, and cook food. There is no set date to think about the invention of fire, however.

The first great invention, then, was agriculture. Ancient peoples collected wild grains to eat as long ago as 20,000 BC, but didn't start growing these crops until 13,000 BC and 6,000 BC, depending on the region. One of the earliest crops to be domesticated was rice, in China in around 11,000 BC.

Agriculture includes animals, of course, and the earliest animals to be domesticated are believed to be pigs, in 13,000 BC in Macedonia. The switch to agriculture is **crucial**, as it provides a food surplus. This surplus, **which** means that not everyone has to be involved in food production, freeing people up to conduct trade and advance science and the arts.

Other crucial inventions are the wheel, invented by the Greeks, which allowed people to carry heavy goods; as well as nails, invented by the Romans, without which construction was difficult.

Another great, world – shaking invention was the compass. **[I]** The compass was invented between 200 BC and 100 AD in China. **[II]** The invention allowed accurate navigation in any weather... though the compass was first used for feng shui, or the construction of houses to be harmonious with the environment. **[III]**

Probably the most significant medieval achievement was the printing press, without which modern civilization wouldn't be possible. **[IV]** It was invented in Johannes Gutenberg in 1436. Though imprinting symbols or images via stencils and ink had been known in Europe and China for hundreds of years, Gutenberg mechanized the process, improving its speed and efficiency. Up until then, books had to be painstakingly copied by hand, but now they could be mass – produced easily.

About fifty years after the invention of the printing press, twenty million volumes had been mass – produced. This led to a rise of literacy never seen before and directly contributed to the Protestant Reformation as it allowed average people to access the Bible.

One of the greatest inventions, which today we **take for granted**, is the lightbulb. There were several contributors to the field before Thomas Edison came along, but today he is credited with the invention of the first practical incandescent light bulb. He tried thousands of times to create the light bulb before managing to do so in 1879. This invention revolutionized the world.

When asked about the thousands of times he'd failed to create the lightbulb, Edison replied 'I didn't fail. I just found 2,000 ways now not to make a light bulb; I only needed to find one way to make it work.' Who the next great inventor will be is up in the air.

[Adapted from <https://www.softschools.com/>]

**Question 31:** Where in paragraph [ ] does the following sentence best fit?



fire and agriculture to modern innovations such as the lightbulb.

**B.** A chronological list presents the most important inventions in human history, highlighting specific dates and their inventors.

**C.** Failures and successes of various inventors are traced across history, from the ancient Greeks to Thomas Edison.

**D.** Human dominance on Earth is a direct result of our ability to overcome physical weaknesses through technological advancements.