

- Question 7:** A. complicated B. complacent C. compulsory D. compatible
Question 8: A. came across B. came up C. came about D. came around
Question 9: A. another B. the other C. others D. the others
Question 10: A. procedure B. protocol C. program D. prototype
Question 11: A. series B. bundle C. collection D. set
Question 12: A. each B. several C. many D. all

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. Lina:** At the Technology Fair, our inventor showed a driverless delivery pod; the software lets us set the route, and the sensors enable it to avoid obstacles.
b. Omar: I prefer inventions that help education—our e - readers allow students to collect information offline, and the battery lasts a week, convenient for distance classes.
c. Lina: Great—thanks to 3D printing, we can install upgrades fast; let me know if the school wants a demo.
A. a - b - c **B.** a - c - b **C.** b - c - a **D.** b - a - c

Question 14:

- a. Linh:** A fresh standout invention? AI caption - translation glasses—thanks to artificial intelligence and gigahertz - class processors with ample RAM and storage space, they live - process speech and project text on the display.
b. Linh: Press one button to run offline mode—it'll let you know battery status, processor speed, and languages installed; we can install new packs and control privacy.
c. Marco: If it's effective, I'll recommend a pilot at the Technology Fair—the design is suitable for public transport staff and can be applied to hospitals, where it's invaluable in emergencies.
d. Marco: They allow travelers to communicate in stations, help teachers in class, and are convenient for caption readers; the system tags emotion and expression to cut confusion.
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.** This technology could change the way doctors treat illnesses, making treatments faster, safer, and more effective.
b. I think this invention is truly amazing and shows how far human creativity can go in improving our lives.
c. Although it is still being developed, scientists believe nanorobots will play a huge role in future healthcare.
d. They can travel through the bloodstream to detect diseases, deliver medicine directly to sick cells, and even repair damaged tissues.
e. I recently read about a fascinating invention called medical nanorobots, which are tiny robots designed to work inside the human body.

Best wishes,

Anna

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

Question 16:

- a.** Soldiers used them to preserve personal information or leave their final messages before sacrificing their lives.
b. They are clear evidence that a scientific invention can go far beyond its original purpose, becoming a tool to preserve memory and sacrifice, and this powerful image was movingly recalled in the film *Mưa Đổ*.
c. Even when no complete remains were found, the penicillin vials still served as historical witnesses.
d. The small penicillin glass vials, originally invented to contain medicine, became a special form of “creativity” during the war.
e. This simple yet meaningful idea turned the vials into sacred “memory capsules,” helping comrades and later generations to recognize the places where people had fallen.

A. d - e - a - c - b

B. d - a - e - c - b

C. c - b - d - a - e

D. c - d - a - e - b

Question 17:

- a. Through natural biochemical reactions, these devices can generate electricity that is clean, renewable, and much safer for the environment than traditional batteries.
- b. The invention of bio - batteries has introduced a creative and sustainable way to produce energy by using living organisms or organic materials.
- c. Because they are biodegradable and reduce toxic waste, bio - batteries also represent an important step toward solving global problems related to pollution and electronic waste.
- d. Scientists see great potential in applying bio - batteries to power medical implants, wearable devices, and other small electronics that require reliable energy sources.
- e. Although still under development, this invention clearly shows how combining biology with technology can reshape the future of energy in modern society.

A. d - b - a - c - e

B. b - a - d - c - e

C. a - e - c - b - d

D. c - b - e - a - 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.

WANT IT? PRINT IT!

The wheel on your little brother's favourite toy car has broken, and he's very upset. You're not worried, though. You just take some pictures, load them into your 3D printer, and in no time, the new part is sitting in your hand.

3D printers are machines that print objects. Believe it or not, the first 3D printer was invented way back in 1984, and in 1993, the first 3D - printing company was set up! **(18)** _____.

3D printers work in a similar way to the old computer printer, **(19)** _____. Instead of ink, however, 3D printers shoot plastic, metal, wax, or another material that hardens instantly. **(20)** _____.

People are using their 3D printers to make any object you can imagine, from jewellery to beautiful ornaments. **(21)** _____. But 3D printers can have a more serious use—one that might save your life! Doctors are using them to create medical implants, for example, bones and joints that exactly match patients. This makes surgery easier and recovery faster.

3D printers are improving all the time and **(22)** _____. And soon, who knows—you might be able to print one yourself.

Question 18:

- A. Over half a million 3D printers were sold in 2018, which made them compact and affordable enough for almost anyone to own one since 2004.
- B. Having become affordable and compact since 2004, over half a million 3D printers were sold in 2018, allowing almost anyone to own one.
- C. Since 2004, 3D printers have become affordable and compact enough for widespread ownership, leading to over half a million units being sold in 2018.
- D. The price and size of 3D printers have reached a point since 2004 where almost anyone can own one, and more than half a million were sold in 2018.

Question 19:

- A. once found in homes and offices where documents were printed on a daily basis
- B. that was typically connected to a large and bulky desktop computer
- C. produced lines of text as a moving print head passed back and forth across the page
- D. which shot tiny jets of ink onto paper to make words

Question 20:

- A. By adding thousands of layers, the 3D shape is slowly made
- B. The 3D shape is slowly created, because of thousands of layers
- C. Slowly, the 3D shape are made by adding thousands of layers
- D. Thousands of layers is added to slowly make the 3D shape

Question 21:

- A. For the most part, jewelry and decorative items can be created with a 3D printer for anyone who wants to own them
- B. Sports companies are using them to make boots and trainers that perfectly fit athletes' feet
- C. Museums order fragile specimens for display without endangering replicas
- D. In addition to that, scientists have applied many in the medical field by printing body parts or models

Question 22:

- A. many experts believe they will eventually replace most traditional factories
- B. expecting to become even faster and more precise in the coming years
- C. likely replace several traditional workshop tools for everyday makers before long
- D. are becoming the piece of technology every home should have

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.

Inventions have always played a **crucial** role in shaping human society. From the wheel to the internet, these creations have significantly altered the way people live, work, and communicate. **The process of inventing involves creativity, problem – solving, and persistence.** Many of the world's most important inventions emerged from the need to solve specific problems. For instance, the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell was driven by the desire to improve communication over long distances. Similarly, Thomas Edison's invention of the electric light bulb brought a new level of convenience and safety to everyday life, allowing people to work and move around after dark.

The 21st century has seen an explosion of new inventions, especially in the fields of technology and medicine. Innovations like smartphones, 3D printing, and renewable energy solutions have made a significant impact on modern society. Smartphones have revolutionized how people interact, providing instant access to information, communication, and entertainment. Meanwhile, 3D printing has enabled rapid prototyping and personalized manufacturing, transforming industries from healthcare to automotive. Renewable energy solutions, such as solar panels and wind turbines, are helping to address environmental challenges by reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

However, not all inventions have had a positive impact. Some have led to ethical dilemmas, environmental issues, and social **disruptions**. For example, while the automobile revolutionized transportation, it also contributed to pollution and traffic congestion. Similarly, the rise of social media has brought concerns about privacy, misinformation, and its effects on mental health. It is crucial to consider both the benefits and potential drawbacks of any new invention, as they have the power to influence society in profound ways.

In conclusion, inventions have the ability to transform our world, for better or worse. While they can bring about remarkable improvements and solutions to complex problems, **they** also come with challenges that need to be addressed responsibly.

Question 23: All of the following are stated in the passage **EXCEPT**:

- A. Bell's telephone aimed to improve long – distance communication.
- B. Smartphones give people instant access to information and entertainment.
- C. Automobiles have completely eliminated modern traffic congestion.
- D. Renewable energy helps reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

Question 24: The word "**crucial**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. simple
- B. important
- C. optional
- D. unexpected

Question 25: The word "**disruptions**" in paragraph 3 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to which of the following?

- A. improvements
- B. innovations
- C. continuities
- D. dilemmas

Question 26: The pronoun "**they**" in paragraph 4 ("they also come with challenges...") refers to _____.

- A. problems
- B. solutions
- C. challenges
- D. inventions

Question 27: The statement "The process of inventing involves creativity, problem – solving, and persistence" can be best paraphrased as:

- A. The key factors in making an invention are being creative, solving problems, and never giving up.
- B. To invent something, one must first possess traits like creativity, problem – solving, and patience.

- C. A successful invention is a result of a process that requires being creative and persistent in solving problems.
- D. Creativity, problem – solving, and persistence are essential qualities for inventors to create something new.
- Question 28:** Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?
- A. All inventions throughout history have had a positive effect on humanity.
- B. The invention of the automobile led to more job opportunities in the automotive industry.
- C. The internet is the most important invention mentioned in the passage.
- D. The rise of social media has raised concerns about misinformation and privacy.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the author provide examples of inventions from the 21st century?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the author discuss the dual nature of inventions, highlighting both their benefits and drawbacks?

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

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.

Many great inventions are initially greeted with ridicule and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first powered flight on December 17, 1903 were excited and impressed, others reacted with peals of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was **repulsive** to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, impulsive fools. Negative reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Impelled by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation.

Orville and Wilbur Wright had always had a compelling interest in aeronautics and mechanics. [I] As young boys **they** earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper – folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle – repair shop. In 1896, when they read about the death of Otto Lilienthal, the brothers' interest in flight grew into a compulsion.

Lilienthal, a pioneer in hang – gliding, had controlled his gliders by shifting his body in the desired direction. This idea was repellent to the Wright brothers, however, and they searched for more efficient methods to control the balance of airborne vehicles. In 1900 and 1901, the Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques. The brothers' inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts.

After further study, the Wright brothers concluded that the published tables of air pressure on curved surfaces must be wrong. They set up a wind tunnel and began a series of experiments with model wings. [II] **Because of their efforts, the old tables were repealed in time and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces.** This work, in turn, made it possible for the brothers to design a machine that would fly. In 1903 the Wrights built their first airplane, which cost less than \$1,000. [III] When they started the engine on December 17, the airplane pulsated wildly before taking off. The plane managed to **stay aloft** for 12 seconds, however, and it flew 120 feet.

By 1905, the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle, and remain airborne for half an hour at a time. [IV] Others had flown in balloons and hang gliders, but the Wright brothers were the first to build a full – size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

[Adapted from https://aptitudetests4me.com/Passage_411.html]

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

They even designed and built their own source of propulsion – a lightweight gasoline engine.

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

Question 32: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as an activity the Wright brothers did **before** their aviation breakthroughs?

- A. building a printing press for their work B. running a bicycle – repair shop together
- C. operating a photography studio in town D. designing a newspaper – folding machine

Question 33: The word "**repulsive**" in paragraph 1 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to which of the following?

- A. revolting B. admirable C. unappealing D. disgraceful

Question 34: The word "**they**" in the second paragraph refers to which of the following?

- A. The Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur B. The young boys mentioned earlier in the text
C. Otto Lilienthal and other aviators D. The inventors of the first mechanical toys

Question 35: The phrase "**stay aloft**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. remain in the air B. stay on the ground C. move forward quickly D. land safely

Question 36: Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. The Wright brothers were the first to ever fly in an airborne vehicle, which is why they are called the fathers of aviation.
B. The Wright brothers' aviation work was motivated by a desire to improve upon the hang – gliding techniques of Otto Lilienthal.
C. Early in their lives, the Wright brothers were not interested in mechanics or engineering until they read about the death of Lilienthal.
D. Their first successful flight on December 17, 1903, was a long, sustained flight that proved their machine was ready for public use.

Question 37: Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the fourth paragraph?

- A. The brothers struggled with their gliders, but a new design made them realize that wind tunnels were the solution to their problems.
B. After discovering that existing tables for air pressure were wrong, the Wrights used their new data to build and successfully fly the first airplane with their own engine.
C. The Wright brothers' experiments with wind tunnels proved that existing scientific data was inaccurate and forced scientists to accept their new findings.
D. The first airplane flew for only a short time because the lightweight gasoline engine was not powerful enough to sustain flight for more than a few seconds.

Question 38: Which sentence best restates the idea that "Because of their efforts, the old tables were repealed in time and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces"?

- A. Their trials confirmed earlier figures, so designers kept the traditional pressure tables for curved surfaces without alteration.
B. Their wind – tunnel work displaced outdated numbers and supplied the first dependable data for lift on curved wings.
C. Authorities maintained the old tables long before any of the brothers' wind – tunnel tests had been completed.
D. They stopped measuring altogether because the existing tables were already precise enough for airplane design.

Question 39: Which of the following can most likely be inferred from the passage?

- A. The Wright brothers considered their first flight to be a complete failure because of how short it was.
B. Lilienthal's method for controlling gliders was considered primitive and ineffective by most other aviators at the time.
C. The Wright brothers were more successful than Lilienthal because they combined practical design with a scientific approach.
D. The Wright brothers would likely have given up on their efforts if they had not realized the existing air pressure tables were inaccurate.

Question 40: Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. From childhood to adulthood, the Wrights earned their living entirely from bicycles, never turning to aviation because the necessary data did not yet exist.
B. The text emphasizes that hang – gliding was safer than engines, so the brothers selected balloons and used body movements to control their first aircraft.
C. The passage follows the Wright brothers from early mechanical interests through data – driven breakthroughs and the 1903 flight, showing perseverance against ridicule and culminating in lasting

recognition.

D. By comparing rival inventors, the passage explains that Otto Lilienthal alone deserves credit for the airplane because his death proved the need for better safety.