



Read the following advertisement 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.

Explore Vietnam's Ceramic Heritage at Bat Trang Village

Looking for an authentic cultural experience near Hanoi? Bat Trang Ceramic Village is the perfect destination for travelers (1) _____ to immerse themselves in traditional Vietnamese craftsmanship.

Famous for its high-quality pottery, the village allows you (2) _____ skilled artisans at work and even try making your own ceramic pieces.

Visitors are often impressed by the intricate (3) _____ that reflect the rich culture of Vietnam.

Visitors can also take part (4) _____ hands-on workshops, join guided tours, and explore the local market full of unique handmade souvenirs.

Our tour packages are (5) _____ designed to offer both fun and learning.

Come and (6) _____ unforgettable memories at one of Vietnam's most charming cultural spots.

Question 1: A. who wants B. wanted C. that wanting D. wanting

Question 2: A. to watch B. watching C. watch D. to watching

Question 3: A. ceramic techniques design B. ceramic design techniques
C. design ceramic techniques D. techniques ceramic design

Question 4: A. of B. at C. on D. in

Question 5: A. care B. careful C. carefully D. carefulness

Question 6: A. go B. take C. make D. do

Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 7 to 12.

Explore & Protect Vietnam's Heritage

Why Visit?

Vietnam is famous for its ancient citadels, sacred pagodas, and other scenic landscapes that inspire travelers worldwide. A journey to the Imperial Citadel of Thăng Long will introduce you to breathtaking architecture, invaluable (7) _____, and stories passed down through generations. In addition to its historic role, the site reflects cultural resilience and national pride.

Current Challenges

Because of rapid urbanization and mass tourism, preservation faces enormous pressure. Many monuments risk (8) _____ damage, while (9) _____ are slowly deteriorating. Local authorities have taken action to prevent visitors from throwing objects at statues and to raise awareness about sustainable tourism. Offenders may face time in prison or pay heavy fines.

What You Can Do

- Plan to join eco-tours that protect the local ecosystem and natural habitats.
- Raise an (10) _____ of money for restoration projects or set up another community campaign.

- Encourage others to care about cultural values by sharing stories, postcards, and souvenirs.
- **(11)** _____ of social media to give voice to heritage protection.

(12) _____, together we can stop traditions from dying out, safeguard our priceless monuments, and foster appreciation among future generations.

Question 7: **A.** relics **B.** remains **C.** records **D.** belongings

Question 8: **A.** temporary **B.** preventable **C.** irreversible **D.** repairable

Question 9: **A.** the other **B.** others **C.** the others **D.** another

Question 10: **A.** level **B.** sum **C.** number **D.** amount

Question 11: **A.** Make use **B.** related to **C.** Put on **D.** give voice

Question 12: **A.** On the contrary **B.** Meanwhile **C.** As a result **D.** In spite of

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 13:

- a. Riley:** Let's support community-based tourism and awareness campaigns—real action to keep heritage alive.
- b. Riley:** Preserving heritage safeguards our identity, educates future generations, and fosters community pride.
- c. Jordan:** True—UNESCO promotes integrating sustainable tourism with heritage conservation to protect both cultural and natural assets.

[Adapted from <https://survivalfirstaidkits.com/>]

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

Question 14:

- a. Anna:** I heard that Vietnam has many UNESCO heritage sites, do you know any?
- b. Anna:** Wow, that must be a great place to learn about Vietnamese history and culture.
- c. Tom:** Yes, I visited Hue Imperial City last year, and it was amazing to see the old palaces and temples.
- d. Tom:** Exactly, and the people there are working hard to preserve the heritage for future generations to see.
- e. Anna:** I really want to go there one day to explore and take beautiful photos.

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

Question 15:

Dear Visitor,

- a.** We strongly encourage you to preserve the heritage by not touching the ancient walls and by keeping the environment clean.
- b.** Should you want to explore the cultural life of locals, you may also join our folk music performance in the evening.
- c.** The Imperial Citadel of Hue, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is famous for its unique architecture and long history.
- d.** Tickets can be purchased at the main gate, and visitors are invited to join a guided eco-tour to appreciate the scenery.
- e.** We are pleased to provide you with information about your upcoming trip to the Imperial Citadel of Hue.

Yours sincerely,

Heritage Travel Agency

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

Question 16:

Crowdfunding for heritage!

- a.** Preserving their heritage can present a challenge to many nations, especially if they have a large number of heritage sites, like Italy does.

- b.** However, the country has found a new method of raising money for heritage projects from a large number of individuals and businesses – crowdfunding.
- c.** One of their first success stories was raising enough money to restore an ancient site in Pompeii.
- d.** For example, loveItaly, a non-profit organisation, uses its website to reach all the people around the world who love Italy, and collects donations from everyone who wants to help.

[Adapted from Global Success 11]

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

Question 17:

- a.** These videos, shared widely on platforms like TikTok or Instagram, can quickly attract the attention of young audiences and make heritage become a trendy topic.
- b.** In addition to photo and postcard challenges, short video contests could be organized to highlight the beauty and history of heritage sites.
- c.** By combining education, creativity, and modern technology, social media can become a powerful tool to both protect and promote heritage.
- d.** Collaborating with travel bloggers and influencers is another effective way to introduce heritage sites to a global audience.
- e.** Schools may also set up online campaigns to raise awareness and encourage students to take action to preserve heritage while enjoying cultural experiences.

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

Bagan, Myanmar

Located in the Mandalay Region of Myanmar, **(18)** _____. Between the 9th and the 13th centuries, Bagan developed into a very important cultural and religious centre. There were over 13,000 religious monuments, including temples, monasteries, and pagodas on the plains surrounding the capital. It was also an important educational centre, **(19)** _____.

Today, the area is a UNESCO World Heritage Site because it is one of Asia's richest archaeological sites, with great historical and cultural importance. There are about 2,300 ancient structures remaining over 104 km². This small number is mostly due to earthquakes. The last major one to hit the area was in 2016, destroying 400 temples. **(20)** _____.

Visitors to the Bagan Archaeological Zone can explore the temples and pagodas freely. Dhammayangyi Temple is the largest, dating from 1167–1170. The Ananda Temple **(21)** _____. Thatbyinnyu Temple has five storeys and is the tallest temple at 66 metres, a great example of Bagan's artistic style. Shwesandaw is Bagan's tallest pagoda at 100 metres, with five terraces. It is a highly important religious site, **(22)** _____. There are several viewing platforms to see the stunning views of the area from above. The best time to see Bagan at its most beautiful is at sunrise and sunset.

Question 18:

- A.** visitors can explore numerous temples built in various architectural styles
- B.** the ancient city of Bagan was once the capital of the Kingdom of Pagan
- C.** Myanmar is a country with a rich history and diverse cultural traditions
- D.** the kingdom's capital was built along the east bank of the Irrawaddy River

Question 19:

- A.** which had a major impact on the religious and political life of the kingdom
- B.** to which scholars were discouraged from traveling due to frequent conflicts
- C.** focused primarily on military strategy and political administration
- D.** where people came to study languages, medicine, and astrology

Question 20:

- A. However, the government is working to restore them with the help of UNESCO experts
- B. Meanwhile, access to all affected sites has been permanently closed to visitors
- C. Additionally, many local residents have been involved in the clean-up efforts
- D. Moreover, local communities have rebuilt several temples using modern materials

Question 21:

- A. has been closed to visitors due to structural damage from earthquakes
- B. is 51 metres tall and contains four standing Buddha statues
- C. built by King Kyanzittha in the 12th century and remains well-preserved
- D. which is believed to be one of the oldest temples in the entire area

Question 22:

- A. where is a place with meaningful Buddha statues and beautiful relics
- B. so visitors are encouraged to picnic on its terraces during festivals
- C. which requires special permission from authorities to enter
- D. with beautiful statues of the Buddha and meaningful relics

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 23 to 30.

In 1959, the government of Egypt was working on a plan to build a dam on the River Nile. It was called the Aswan Dam, and it was intended to generate electricity and allow the river water to be used for agriculture. There was one big problem with the plan, though. The dam would flood a nearby valley that contained ancient Egyptian treasures, including two enormous stone temples.

It can be difficult for governments to choose culture and history over economics. However, if countries always made decisions like this, the majority of the world's ancient sites would end up being destroyed. Luckily, UNESCO stepped in. They formed a committee that tried to convince Egypt to protect its ancient treasures. With support from many countries, they were finally successful. The huge temples were carefully removed from their original site and moved to a safe location so that the dam could be built.

UNESCO is an agency of the United Nations. The United Nations is a partnership between countries from all over the world. They are joined to help promote world peace, enforce human rights, and help countries develop. UNESCO is a part of the United Nations that is concerned with science and culture.

After their success in saving the temples in Egypt, UNESCO went on to save more sites around the world. They protected lagoons in Venice, ruins in Pakistan, and temples in Indonesia. With industrialization changing the world rapidly, there were many sites that needed to be saved. Eventually, UNESCO formed the World Heritage Organization to protect important natural and historic sites wherever it was necessary.

By now, the World Heritage Organization has protected hundreds of sites ranging from beautiful natural islands to buildings in large cities to ancient ruins. If you're able to visit any of the many protected sites, you'll agree it was worth it.

Question 23: According to the passage, all of the following were protected by UNESCO and the World Heritage Organization **EXCEPT** _____.

- A. ancient ruins in Pakistan
- B. historic buildings in large cities
- C. the Aswan Dam in Egypt
- D. stone temples in Egypt

Question 24: The word "enforce" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. uphold
- B. strengthen
- C. use
- D. preserve

Question 25: The word "successful" in paragraph 2 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to:

- A. effective
- B. triumphant
- C. failed
- D. fruitful

Question 26: The word "They" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

- A. the temples in Egypt
- B. many countries
- C. the United Nations
- D. UNESCO

Question 27: Which of the following best expresses the idea in the sentence: "With industrialization changing the world rapidly, there were many sites that needed to be saved."

- A. Because of rapid industrial growth, many important sites were at risk of being lost.
- B. Industrialization had no effect on the preservation of world heritage sites.
- C. Industrialization helped create more sites worth protecting.
- D. Industrialization made governments more aware of heritage protection.

Question 28: Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. The Egyptian government initially needed no persuasion to protect the temples from the dam project.
- B. The operation to save the Egyptian temples involved relocating them piece by piece.
- C. The United Nations' sole purpose is to manage global scientific and cultural affairs through UNESCO.
- D. The World Heritage Organization was established before the successful rescue of the Egyptian temples.

Question 29: In which paragraph does the author mention the removal and relocation of the temples in Egypt?

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

Question 30: In which paragraph does the author explain the primary motivation behind the construction of the Aswan Dam?

- 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 to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 40.

Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage, It indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. [I] It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as Khalifatabad. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat Town- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. [II]

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There are about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi- domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. [III] These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 mihrabs (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah) mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. [IV] The floor of the mosque is made of brick. These Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

[Adapted from <https://sattacademy.com/>]

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

The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

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

Question 32: According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a feature of the Shat

Gambuj Mosque?

- A.** The total count of arched doorways on the east side.
- B.** The number of pillars supporting the roof structure.
- C.** The specific decorations found on the exterior walls.
- D.** The material used to construct the mosque's floor.

Question 33: The phrase "inherit from" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A.** receive as a legacy from earlier generations
- B.** borrow for a short time from others
- C.** buy with money in the present market
- D.** take by force or steal from someone

Question 34: The word "It" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A.** A UNESCO World Heritage Site
- B.** Bagerhat Town
- C.** The Sundarbans mangrove forest
- D.** The historic Mosque City

Question 35: Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the **OPPOSITE** of "habitable" as used in the passage:

- A.** ancient
- B.** unlivable
- C.** comfortable
- D.** suitable

Question 36: Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about the Shat Gambuj Mosque, according to the passage?

- A.** The city of Khalifatabad was established primarily as a major commercial trading hub for the entire region.
- B.** The total number of domes on the entire structure is greater than the number of pillars supporting the main roof.
- C.** The mosque's architectural style is purely a combination of Mughal and Turkish traditions which makes it unique.
- D.** Ulugh Khan Jahan used the mosque exclusively for religious ceremonies and daily community prayers.

Question 37: Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 3?

- A.** Khan Jahan built roads, bridges, and reservoirs; among some 360 mosques, Shat Gambuj stands out for its 60 pillars, 77 low domes, four corner towers, many arched doors, and seven aisles.
- B.** A later Mughal renovation replaced brick with marble and timber; the city had only a few mosques, a single grand doorway, and very high domes supported by fewer than twenty pillars.
- C.** Swampy terrain limited large buildings, so most prayer houses lacked domes or towers; airflow came through small windows, and major stone structures had to be brought from distant regions by traders.
- D.** Daily worship, legal hearings, and moral guidance dominate the account; the Shat Gambuj appears as a single-domed sanctuary with modest details, and civic works like roads or reservoirs are barely mentioned.

Question 38: Which of the following is the best paraphrase for the sentence "It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century."?

- A.** Ulugh Khan Jahan, who was a famous Turkish general, made the decision to build a large mosque for the city in the 15th century.
- B.** The Turkish general's army first conquered the area and then established a new city called Khalifatabad in the 15th century.
- C.** The foundation of the city in the 15th century was led by a great warrior saint who came from Turkey and was named Ulugh Khan Jahan.
- D.** A Turkish general and saint warrior named Ulugh Khan Jahan established the historic city sometime during the 1400s.

Question 39: Which of the following can most likely be inferred from the passage about Ulugh Khan Jahan?

- A.** He held both significant religious authority and political power within the community of Khalifatabad.
- B.** He was more interested in architectural innovation than in the administrative needs of the city he founded.
- C.** He was an immigrant who had considerable difficulty adapting to the local culture and building traditions of Bangladesh.

D. He prioritized the immediate construction of 360 mosques over other essential public works like roads and reservoirs.

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

A. The Shat Gambuj Mosque is a famous tourist site built by a Turkish general in a city near the Sundarbans, showcasing Islamic architecture and technical skills.

B. The Sundarbans forest is a natural heritage site located near Bagerhat Town, famous for its dense mangroves and wildlife.

C. Khan Jahan was a saint warrior who built many mosques in Bangladesh, including the Shat Gambuj Mosque, which is the only mosque in the city.

D. The Mughal and Turkish architectural styles are the only influences on the buildings in Khalifatabad, which was founded in the 18th century.