**ĐỀ THEO FORM 2025**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following sentences**.

1. A. l**ea**f B. **ea**rth C. cr**ea**m D. d**ea**l

2. A. **ch**est B. **ch**eck C. **ch**ef D. **ch**eek

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following sentences**.

3. A**.** extensive B. difficult C. portable D. beautiful

4. A. control B. believe C. offer D. report

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions**.

5. The store was offering great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on clothing during the sale.
 **A**. receipts **B**. refunds **C**. price tags **D**. bargains

6. They planned to go for a picnic; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the rain spoiled their plans.
 **A**. although **B**. however **C**. because **D**. therefore

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, have become essential skills in today's workplace.
 **A**. Problem-solving abilities, which are highly valued
 **B**. Problem-solving abilities are highly valued
 **C**. That problem-solving abilities are highly valued
 **D**. Because problem-solving abilities are highly valued

8. Since my grandfather retired, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ badminton with others in our neighbourhood.

 **A**. had played **B**. played **C**. was playing **D**. has played

9. Thanks to our careful preparation, the year-end party \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very well.

 **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 sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

679 Kaveri Vihar – New Delhi
14th July 20xx
The Editor The Times of India New Delhi

Subject: Rising Prices

Sir
I wish to draw your attention towards the inflation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(12) has made life difficult for common man. It was not so in earlier times when things were very cheap and were within the reach of almost everyone. But the sharp rise in prices of all commodities has made it difficult for a common man to \_\_\_\_\_(13) both his ends meet He cannot bear even the daily expenses of his family. This is giving rise to disappointments and dejections in their life. Corruption is also on the rise, so as to avoid financial crisis, people are turning towards bribery whidt is the root cause of all evils. The society is taking a bad turn only because of inflation.
It is high time that the concerned authorities should wake up to this social cause and try to put reins to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(14) price so that people can lead a comfortable and peaceful life.
Thanking you.
Yours sincerely Sahil

12. A. who B. what C. whom D. which

13. A. take B. make C. get D. have

14.A. raising B. arising C. rising D. elevating

 **ART AND CRAFT CLUB**

Art and Craft Club is conducting an art workshop during the coming school holidays. Thisworkshop \_\_\_\_\_(15) at stimulating student’s creativity and increasing students’ appreciation of art. The materials used in the activities are non-toxic, high quality \_\_\_\_\_\_(16) products which are easy to find.

 Date : 5 to 9 July

 Time : 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

 Venue : Art and Craft room

 Fee : Rp 200,000Students are able to learn origami, cardboard creation, rubber creation, and recycled creation. As there are a limited number \_\_\_\_\_\_(17) places, registration will be on a first-come-first-served basis. For further inquiries, kindly contact Mr. Surya at the Art and Craft room.

15. A. is aimed B. airmed C. was airmed D. has airmed

16. A. education B. educational C. educate D. educationally

17. A. off B. in C. for D. of

**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**.

 Television enables us to see things in distant places. (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 Television not only entertains people but also teaches people a variety of important things. Through this wonderful invention we learn about people and events thousands of miles away. (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_ are also shown on television for entertainment as well as for instruction. Short films based on popular stories, which entertain millions of people all over the world, are often shown.

 In some countries television is used to teach pupils and students many useful lessons. Students who cannot go to school because of transport or other problems are taught all (20) \_\_\_\_\_\_ at home through television.

(21) \_\_\_\_\_\_, people enjoy watching more than listening to the radio. (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of many things, but what we see with our eyes explains that itself.

 For all these reasons, (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no doubt that television will continue to be popular for a long time.

**Question 18:** A. This is indeed one of the most wonderful things that man has ever invented

 B. It is indeed one of the most wonderful things that man has ever invented

 C. Which is indeed one of the most wonderful things that man has ever invented

 D. Indeed one of the most wonderful things that man has ever invented

**Question 19:** A. Pictures taken in all parts of the world B. Pictures to take in all parts of the world

 C. Pictures taking in all parts of the world D. Pictures to be taken in all parts of the world

**Question 20:** A. our lessons B. his lessons C. theirs lessons D. their 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 television appeals to the eye instead of the ear

 D. So television appeals to the eye instead of the ear

**Question 22:** A. Listening requires B. Listen requires C. Listening require D. Listen to require

**Question 23:** A. it is B. it’s being C. there is D. there has

**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**

**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 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 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 has contributed significantly to the rise in the number of cyclists. It is estimated that nearly 75 per cent of the population live within two miles of a route and more 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)

**29**. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

**A**. The End of Trains? **B**. Flying by Train

**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 harm to the environment **B**. require a special type of fuel

**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 **deter** 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 **monitoring** 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 the title for the passage?

**A**. The Prevalence of Modern Technology **B**. People Get Cross by Being Watched All the Time!

**C**. In A Bid to Discourage Criminal Offences **D**. Somebody Is Watching You

**35**. The word **they** in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. offenders **B**. faces **C**. cameras **D**. people

**36**. According to paragraph 1, CCTV cameras are installed in Britain to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A**. act as a deterrent against shoplifting **B**. record dangerous behaviours and offences

**C**. make sure that all the streets are clean **D**. identify emergencies needing urgent response

**37**. The word **deter** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning 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 to the passage?

**A**. Cameras receive a message from RFID tags when someone holds an item with a tag.

**B**. Some streets in London were equipped with CCTV cameras by the 1960s.

**C**. The only place you are safe from surveillance is when you are at home.

**D**. When you use the Internet, cookies exchange information with websites.

**40**. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

**A**. Phone companies should be accused of intruding on their users’ privacy.

**B**. Cameras to identify who committed crimes before weren’t developed in the past.

**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.

---THE END OF THE TEST---