PART 1. USE OF ENGLISH

I. Word Form - Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. With (**fold**) _____cars, three of them can fit on one parking space.

2. So far drone (**deliver**) _____can only transport lightweight packages for short distances, but this may change soon.

3. Our city has recently been voted one of the most _____(**live**) towns in the country.

4. A large international meeting was held with the aim of promoting(**sustain**) _____ development in all countries.

5. The holiday cottage has many green touches, including _____ (**friendly**) cleaning products.

6. For South Korea, Songdo is more than a hi-tech business district, but a template for future _____. (**develop**)

7. There are no simple _____(**solve**) to the problem of overpopulation.

8. The campaign has certainly succeeded in raising public (**aware**) _____ of the issue.

9. The closure of the factory brought _____(**poor**) to the town.

10. Jack has been _____for six months and has to rely on social welfare payment. (**employ**)

II. Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct words below. There are three extra words that you do not need.

read	remind	send out	hold
make	suggest	access	order

Shopping in 2050

High streets and regular shopping trips are already becoming a thing of the past, as so many of us are shopping online. Predications state that by 2050, everyone will _____*(1)* their clothes online and a virtual scanner with a built-in hologram will be able to be accessed from the home - and so you can 'virtually' try on clothes from thousands of different stores, in the comfort of your own bedroom. Your virtual 'changing room' will also _____(2) clothes dependent on your body shape, height and age.

Food shopping will become non-existent as our fridges and domestic computers will order anything we need automatically, so you don't need to think about at all. Magazines and newspapers will become a thing of the past and news will be _____(3) online, in an instant. 'Virtual Books', which will look a little like a Kindle will _____ (4) all of our favourite books, receive our magazine subscriptions and also recommend books we might like.

Flagging down a taxi after shopping will also be a thing of the past - as smartphone apps will be able to tap in to the nearest automatically controlled carpool and _____ (5) an electric car to wherever you are, in an instant.

III. Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word below. There are three extra words.

space	link	energy	network
urban	enjoyable	sustainable	infrastructure

Panasonic Works with Denver to Improve Residents' Lives

Panasonic has revealed its smart city in partnership with Denver in the USA. Panasonic's new plan includes a(n) (1) _____ of programmable LED street lights with on-street cameras, smart solar grids, video analytics for parking, and improved security management to address multiple (2) _____ concerns in the city. In terms of residential developments, residents will be able to interact with their doctors in real time through an in-home biometric reading and tele-medicine programme.

By making transportation more efficient, improving green (3) _____ usage, and increasing access to advanced public resources, the goal of this smart city project is to transform Denver into a simpler and more (4) _____ place to work, live, and travel. Simultaneously, the project provides Panasonic the opportunity to expand its reach beyond electronics and enter the Internet of Things (IoT) (5) _____ for consumers.

IV. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

 1. A w<u>a</u>lkway   B w<u>a</u>tch   C h<u>a</u>ll   D w<u>a</u>ter
 2. A pr<u>o</u>ject   B <u>o</u>ffice   C c<u>o</u>st   D Singap<u>o</u>re
 3. A transp<u>or</u>t   B <u>o</u>ption   C pr<u>o</u>blem   D st<u>o</u>p
 4. A w<u>a</u>nt   B <u>a</u>lways   C sm<u>a</u>ll   D m<u>a</u>ll
 5. A. <u>o</u>nline   B. pr<u>o</u>vide   C. <u>o</u>ften   D. sh<u>o</u>pping

6. A. r<u>oo</u>ftop   B. sch<u>oo</u>ling   C. d<u>oo</u>r   D. f<u>oo</u>d
7. A. cyb<u>or</u>g   B. supp<u>or</u>t   C. expl<u>or</u>e   D. rob<u>o</u>t

V. Choose the word that has a stress pattern different from the others.
8.   A. perhaps   B. walkway   C. panel   D. sensor
9   A. digital   B. vehicle   C. production   D. motorway
10. A. donation   B. employment   C. poverty   D. pollution

VI. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best option for each of the questions.
1. Susan: "I think traditional classrooms will be a thing in the past because all students will learn online" Jack: "_____ There will be digital classrooms, but students will still go to school."
   A. I'm sure it will be true.   B. I bet it isn't.
   C. I don't think about that.   D. I'm not sure that will happen.
2. Jack: "It will be great if there are more hologram devices in every classroom."
   Andy: "_With hologram devices, teachers can carry out scientific experiments right in the classroom."
   A. I agree with you.   B. I expect too.   C. The way I see it too.   D. Same with me.
3. Liam: "I think textbooks are disappearing because more materials are now available online."
   Hannah: "_____ In the future, printed books will be totally replaced by e-books."
   A. I'm not sure, but it's good.   B. I don't get it.
   C. I couldn't agree more.   D. I don't agree with you.
4. Michael: "In the next decade, there is a good chance that cars will use solar power instead of petrol."
   Ivan: "_____"
   A. I'm not certain, because oil may be expensive.   B. Perhaps, because oil may run out.
   C. I will certainly think about it, especially oil.   D. I'm sure it happened because of expensive oil.

VII. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in the question.
5. Cyborg guides can be used to <u>support</u> students who are unable to attend school.
   A. teach   B. instruct   C. help   D. access
6. In some countries, a network of air sensors is used to <u>measure</u> air quality condition .
   A. control   B. support   C. exchange   D. calculate

IX. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in the question.
7. Scientists believe that smart street lights with sensors will help cities <u>reduce</u> electricity cost.
   A. increase   B. develop   C. lower   D. create
8. Digital classrooms <u>allow</u> students to access information beyond the classroom training.
   A. help   B. prevent   C. limit   D. reduce
Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correction.
9. Online learning <u>is</u> convenient <u>for</u> students because they can <u>have access</u> learning materials <u>at any time</u>. A. is
   B. for   C. have access   D. at any time
10. Our car <u>broke up</u> <u>on</u> the motorway; <u>therefore</u>, we arrived at the airport <u>late</u> and missed our flight to Prague.   A. broke up   B. on   C. therefore   D. late

X. Add question tags to the following statements.

1. He hardly ever makes a mistake,_____?	11. Let's go out for dinner tonight, _____?
2. Nobody liked the play, _____?	12. That isn't Bill driving, _____?
3. She'd save money if she bought fresh food, _____?	13. Nothing went wrong, _____?
	14. There used to be trees here, _____?
4. She's very' funny. She's got a great sense of humour, _____?	15. This won't take long, _____?
5. The area was evacuated at once, _____?	16. Don't touch that button, _____?
6. Mr Smith usually remembered his wife's birthdays, _____?	17. I'm too late, _____?
	18. Not a very good film, _____?
7. It never works very well, _____?	19. Somebody wanted a drink, _____?
8. He ought to have made a note of it, _____?	20. They think he's funny, _____?
9. Neither of them offered to help you, _____?	
10. There'll be plenty for everyone, _____?	

PART 2. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION AND SENTENCE ARRANGING

I. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Use the words in brackets.

1. There's no doubt that more students use hologram devices in class in the future. (certainly)
→ ……………………………………………………………………………………………

2. Driverless vehicles won't possibly become popular in this century. (UNLIKELY)
→ …………………………………………………...……………………………………………

3. I don't think people will live in floating houses. (PROBABLY)
→ ……………………………………………………………………………………………

4. It's certain that technologies will change our lives in many ways. (DEFINITELY)
→ …………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. I am sure you'll visit me in my home one day. (Certainly)
→ …………………………………………………………………………………………….

6. Drones will probably deliver all packages in the future. (possibly) / (may, might)
→ …………………………………………………………………………………………….

7. Perhaps people will drive flying cars to work. (likely)
→ ……………………………………………………………………………………………

8. I am sure that Underground motorways will be possible in the future. (definitely)
→ ……………………………………………………………………………………………

9. Roads may not be have traffic congestion in the future. (probably)
→ …………………………………………………………………………………………….

10. There's no chance that robots will replace all human jobs. (definitely)
→ Robots …………………………………………………………………………………………

11. I think some people will live on space stations in the future. (probably)
→Some people………………………………………………………….……………………………

12. I'm certain more people will drive electric cars in ten years. (definitely)
→ More people……………………………………………………………………………………..

13. It's not likely that foldable cars will be popular in the future. (probably)
→Foldable cars…………………………………………………………………………………………

14. There's no doubt that more businesses will use drones in the future. (certainly)
→ More businesses…………………………………………………………………………………...

15. I think some teachers will change their work in the future. (might)
→ …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

16. .There is no doubt that more vehicles will run on sea water and methane. (definitely)
→ …………………………………………………………………………………………………

17. .It's not likely that foldable cars will be used every corner of the world in the future. (probably)
→ …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

II. Rewrite the following sentences as suggested:

1. Many doctors are determined to keep fighting malaria in African nations. (CARRY)
→ …………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. It's difficult for low-income patients to afford their healthcare costs. (DIFFICULTY)
→ …………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. I don't think we need to give money to beggars; help them instead. (USE)
→ …………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. Neil is familiar with doing voluntary work at the local Oxfam shop every Saturday. (USED)
→ ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. Ellie and her classmates were able to raise enough money to pay for all the meals at the Ealing Soup Kitchen for one week. (SUCCEEDED)
→ …………………………………………………………………………………………………

6. The children can't wait to take part in the fundraising event next week.
→The children are looking …………………………………………………………………………..

7. "I'm really sorry I couldn't help you at the soup kitchen yesterday," said Jane.
→ Jane apologized …………………………………………………………………………………

8. It's not a good idea to post negative comments about your friends on social networking sites.
→You should avoid …………………………………………………………………………………..

9. It took Her mother two hours to make a new dress.
→ Her mother spent……………………………………………………………………………………….

10. The driver of the car said it was true that he didn't have a license.
→ The driver of the car admitted ………………………………………………………………………….

11. The children are excited about going to the zoo.
→ The children are looking…………………………………………………………………………

12. It's no use trying to make friends with him
→ It's not worth……………………………………………………………………………………

13. They want to go shopping on Sunday mornings.

→ They fancy ....

14. The bad weather has prevented the rescue teams from saving the victims of the earthquake. (TROUBLE)

→ ....

15. Fred really hates it when people pick on him because of his accent. (STAND)

→ ....

16. It took us three weeks to raise money for the homeless shelter. (SPENT)

→ ....

17. "I believe I was treated unequally in this company," the woman said. (COMPLAINED)

→ ....

III. Rearrange the words to make complete sentences. Mind the position of adverbs of certainty.

1. Physics. / study / he / Perhaps / will

....

2. wood. /We / build / probably / from / will / homes / not

....

3. definitely more / vertical farms / in / People / 50 years. / will / use

....

4. health and education/ Humanitarian aid / poor people./ like/ provided/ is/ to

....

5. harmful/ Mr Trevor/ discussing/ of/ in/ feels/ effects/ like/ the/ racism/ the next lesson.

....

6. some shelters / The government / the homeless / provided/ for / /after / the floods.

....

7. the unemployed / The government / is/ discussing / of / housing/ for/   the problem

....

8. awareness/ mental health / is crucial/ Raising/ about

....

9. in schools/ is essential / to create a safe / and / supportive learning environment/ Preventing bullying / for / all students.

....

10. City dwellers / can / enjoy / better/ in the countryside/ healthcare/ than people/ living / in the countryside

....

11. Poverty / remains / in many developing countries/ a pressing social issue /, affecting / of people's lives/ millions

....

12. A bank / of $24 million / has promised/ a donation / toward / the disaster fund.

....

13. is implementing/ The government/ various programs / to/ reduce/ unemployment rates / create job opportunities /and / for / the workforce

....

14. The appearance/ of/ on / the street/ sensor / helps /prevent /in many areas / crime /

....

15. Perhaps, drones / deliver / will / in the future/ all packages

....

16. Cities / are / to/ bigger/ grow/ as migration / from rural areas / continues/ likely / in the future/

....

17. floating housing / A popularity/ on the water / of / is / in several cities / a significant problem /.

....

IV. Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correction.

1. Our car broke up on the motorway; therefore, we arrived at the airport late and missed our flight to Prague.

2. Scientists believe that smart street lights with sensors are going to help cities reduce electricity cost.

3. Install solar panels may be expensive at first, but it brings many benefits in the long term.

4. I think traditional classrooms are going to be a thing in the past because all students will learn online"

5. The government need to invest more money for the digital devices in order to improve the quality of life for citizens.

6. People who live in big cities have to deal with saving energy efficient.

7. Cyborg guides can use to support students who are unable to attend school.

8. Poverty, unemploy, unequal opportunity, racism, and malnutrition are examples of social issues

9. UNICEF has helped many disadvantaged teenagers continue their education by offer them job training.

10. On average, they raised approximately $4 billion every year to fight life-threaten diseases.

V. Further Practice

1. It's not good idea to go out in the rain → It's better to avoid _____
2. Could you close the window?   → Would you mind _____
3. Shall we help him paint the wall?   → Do you consider _____
4. Would you please prepare dinner?   → Would you mind _____
5. He didn't talk anything when he came in the house. → He came in the house without _____
6. He likes to play tennis than to go swimming. → He prefers _____
7. Doing this work is useless. → It's no _____
8. It is difficult for me to study maths   → I have difficulty _____
9. We expect to travel around our country. → We look _____
10. She didn't say a word as she left the room. → She left the room without_____
11. I don't normally go into city by car. → I am not used to _____
12. The thick fog made it impossible for me to drive to work.
→ The thick fog prevented _____
13. It took them 3 years to finish this building. → They spent _____
14. Reading scientific books is one of my interests. → I'm keen _____
15. Shall we organise the party? → What about _____
16. Why don't we plant more trees?   → I suggest _____
17. I am very pleased that we shall go camping next weekend → I'm looking _____

VI. Paragraph Writing

WRITING 1: Write an essay making predictions (150-180 words) about education in the future, using the ideas below:
*Positive predictions :
+ Learning : more fun (lots of technology in the classroom: hologram devices, virtual reality headsets)
+ Learning : easier (learn in a digital classroom rather than a physical one)
*Negative predictions:
+ Learning : impersonal (Students: not develop a good relationship with teacher because it/ be/ cyborg guide/ not real person)
+ Learning: lonely (learn in a digital classroom-> no classmates)

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WRITING 2: Write an essay about fighting unemployment (150-180 words), using the ideas below

Problem 1: Advance in technology -> people with computer skills/ difficult/ find jobs

Problem 2: Many jobs / done faster/ more efficiently/ by robots and machines-> fewer jobs of certain types of people

Solution 1: government : provide free computer training courses-> people: gain necessary computer skills for the job market

Solution 2: companies: provide retraining -> employees: gain new skills+ develop their career

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PART 3. READING

I. Match the headings with paragraphs

1. Read the text. Match the headings (A-F) below with the paragraphs (1-4). There are TWO extra headings.

A. Cyberbullying   B. Smoking and drinking   C. Being overweight

D. Peer pressure   E. Stress   F. School violence and bullying

Common issues facing teenagers today

Being a teenager is not easy. According to a recent survey, the most common issues facing teenagers today include the following:

1. _____

Many parents think that social media is largely to blame as this is where teens often see images of famous or normal people drinking or smoking. This behaviour is often presented as 'cool' and 'fashionable'. In the USA, more than one out of five secondary school students admitted having drunk alcohol regularly.

2. _____

While schools are supposed to provide a safe and healthy environment, they might actually be among the most dangerous places for many students. It is not uncommon for teenagers to experience bullying or physical violence at school. Often, victims suffer in silence as they feel reporting a bully won't make a difference.

3. _____

Academic pressure and family expectations are the main reasons for this issue. Many young people nowadays spend a lot of time studying, doing homework, or revising for tests. In Korea, for example, students often spend between 12 to 16 hours per day at school and at an educational centre, and sleep only four hours per night.

4. _____

The figures for the USA and the UK are alarming. Many young people spend their free time on social media and don't get enough exercise to maintain a healthy weight. Stress can also lead to weight gain as it encourages people to turn to food for comfort and stress relief.

II. Cloze test

Passage 1. Read the text and choose the best option to complete the passage.

Social media issues

It is hard to (1) _____ a Gen Z teenager growing up without smartphones and social media. (2) _____, while these sites provide entertainment and ways to connect with people, they can also harm young people.

One of the risks is cyberbullying, especially body shaming. Social media users often hide their identities online, so it is (3) _____ for them to post offensive comments or images. Social media can also make teens feel less (4) _____. (5) _____ images of paper-thin models and glamorous 'influencers' with expensive cars and clothes are everywhere, teenagers start thinking that being slim and (6) _____ is the only way to be accepted in society and become successful. (7) _____, there is a risk that they meet bad people online, as well as come across harmful content.

Parents can't ban teenagers from social networks (8) _____ it is actually impossible to do so. (9) _____, young people should learn how to stay safe online. Parents and teachers play an essential role here as knowing how their children and students use the Internet is essential for (10) _____ them online.

1. A. accept	B. imagine	C. know	D. believe
2. A. However	B. Besides	C. Therefore	D. Then
3. A. more difficult	B. impossible	C. easier	D. dangerous
4. A. violent	B. confident	C. fashionable	D. confidence
5. A. As	B. Besides	C. Although	D. While
6. A. healthy	B. generous	C. rich	D. clever
7. A. However	B. In addition	C. Therefore	D. Then
8. A. although	B. because	C. while	D. for example
9. A. However	B. Moreover	C. By contrast	D. Instead
10. A. encouraging	B. promoting	C. preserving	D. protecting

Passage 2. Read the text and choose the best option to complete the passage.

Appliances That Talk

Technology will allow homes in the future to be "smart." Appliances will communicate (1)_____ each other and with you. Your stove, (2)_____, will tell you when your food is cooked and ready to eat. Refrigerators will (3)_____ recipes based on food items you already have.

The technology is possible because of tiny information-storing devices called RFID (*Radio-frequency identification*) chips. People already use them to keep (4)_____ of pets and farm animals. Future RFID chips will store information about all the items in your cabinets. For example, they will record the date (5)_____ you bought each item. Other devices will "read" this information using radio waves. When you need more food, your cabinets will tell you to buy it.

1. A. for	B. to	C. with	D. forwards
2. A. for instance	B. however	C. then	D. so
3. A. suggest	B. deliver	C. transfer	D. advise
4. A. control	B. contact	C. pace	D. track
5. A. whom	B. that	C. which	D. while

Passage 3. Read the text and choose the best option to complete the passage.

Hunger affects one in eight people

A new report from the United Nations says one in eight people around the world does not have enough food. The U.N. reports that 842 million people suffer (1)_____ very serious hunger. This is about 12 per cent of the world population. This percentage has gone down. It was 17 per cent in 1992. The U.N. says many countries still cannot find ways (2)_____ their people. Africa is the region with the highest number of undernourished people. The U.N. says that one in five Africans is undernourished. In over 19 African nations, more than a quarter of the population (3)_____ hungry. The U.N. said 98 per cent of the world's hungry people live in (4)_____ countries.

The World Food Programme (WFP) explained that undernourishment is "not having enough food for an (5)_____ and healthy life" and an inability to "meet dietary energy (6)_____". The WFP said hunger is now the largest risk to people's health around the world. It is a more serious problem than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined. One of the biggest (7)_____ for people being hungry is war. The U.N. said developing countries that have experienced war

in the past 20 years have bigger problems feeding their people. Scientists say this situation could get worse (8)_____ climate change. Hotter temperatures in more countries will mean farmers cannot grow enough food, leading to more hunger.

1. A. from	B. in	C. to	D. on
2. A. feeding	B. to feed	C. to be fed	D. fed
3. A. gets	B. reaches	C. catches	D. goes
4. A. develop	B. development	C. developed	D. developing
5. A. difficult	B. overloading	C. active	D. inactive
6. A. requirements	B. contacts	C. advantages	D. expenses
7. A. solutions	B. reasons	C. measures	D. problems
8. A. thanks to	B. for fear	C. because of	D. despite

Passage 4. Read the text and choose the best option to complete the passage.
What will smart cities be like?

More and more urban areas around the world are moving towards smart development. These smart cities will be the cities of the future. They will use (1) _____ technologies to improve their infrastructure and services. Infrastructure will become more (2) _____ and eco-friendly. This will be achieved by reducing the use of natural resources and the amount of waste. In addition, city dwellers will have access to a transport system that combines different modes of transport such as buses, underground and overground trains, and is (3) _____ and easy to use. Smart cities will also have larger pedestrian zones and more cycle paths. Poor areas will be rebuilt to make all neighbourhoods safer and cleaner. This will provide better living spaces for the growing population and improve people's (4) _____ of living.

Most services will be offered online, and will be (5) _____ for everybody to use. People will also be able to give and receive feedback, monitor programmes and activities with the help of virtual tour worksites. In addition, many health and education services will be (6) _____ online, ensuring pleasant experience for residents. (7) _____, people will be able to book an appointment to see a doctor online. They will also receive prescriptions and all the necessary documents at home.

Improved infrastructure and efficient services will make the cities of the future more (8) _____ and will provide a better quality of life to city dwellers.

1. A. modern	B. main	C. present	D. efficient
2. A. sustainable	B. available	C. liveable	D. continuous
3. A. crowded	B. empty	C. efficient	D. renewable
4. A. degree	B. standard	C. level	D. average
5. A. convenient	B. demanding	C. comfortable	D. pleasant
6. A. taken	B. held	C. offered	D. brought
7. A. However	B. Although	C. For example	D. Due to
8. A. liveable	B. workable	C. moveable	D. usable

III. Reading comprehension
Passage 1. Read a text about solar energy. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best answer to each of the questions.

It is true that the sun plays an important part on Earth, and people have always tried to make use of its energy, but in 2020, solar energy accounted for less than 9 percent of the world's energy consumption. Why isn't solar energy popular today despite its benefits?

Solar energy is truly more beneficial than many other sources of energy. First, it is **renewable** and easier to exploit than fossil fuels, such as coal or oil. Next, the solar energy generates minimal greenhouse gas emissions, so solar energy is cleaner and safer for the environment. Moreover, solar source is abundant and produces a huge amount of energy. According to the US Department of Energy (DOE), with an hour and a half of sunlight that reaches the earth, it is possible to produce enough power for all human's need for an entire year. More importantly, solar technologies are getting more efficient, which improves the quality of solar panels. It is promising that a solar panel can be used for over three decades and its battery storage system will greatly improve. This also means that in the long run, solar energy will be cheaper than other sources of energy.

On the other hand, solar energy has some drawbacks. Today's prices of solar panels are too high for many households to obtain. However, thanks to the development of technology, the costs have been slowly but consistently decreasing. One more problem is that this source of energy is not always available in countries that receive limited sunlight throughout the year. In this case, alternative resources like geothermal energy and hydropower can be better options.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
    A. The advantages of using solar energy
    B. How people can use solar energy
    C. The benefits and disadvantages of solar energy
    D. Renewable resources

2. Which of the following does the word **renewable** in paragraph 2 refer to?
    A. unlimited   B. safer for the environment
    C. possibly used for more than 30 years   D. possibly found anytime

3. Which one is not an advantage of solar energy?
    A. It is cost-effective.   B. It's unaffordable for some families.
    C. Its costs have decreased.   D. It causes less harm to the environment.

4. Which of the following is suitable for the countries which don't receive sunlight in some months of the year?
    A. Alternative renewable resources are impossible.   B. Hydropower is not a good choice.
    C. They should improve technology.   D. Geothermal energy can be used.

5. Which of the following can be <u>inferred</u> from the text?
    A. Solar energy is too costly to be used.
    B. Solar energy will be popular everywhere in the world.
    C. Some disadvantages of solar energy will be solved in the future.
    D. Solar energy is not a good alternative for fossil fuel.

Passage 2. Read a text about solar energy. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best answer to each of the questions.

Green spaces above our heads

      Roof gardens, or gardens built on the top of city buildings, have become very popular in recent years, particularly in developed cities. It is even predicted that they will be the future of city architecture. This is because lack of space and overpriced land in cities makes it difficult to increase the number of parks and other green areas. So, what makes these 'green roofs' so attractive to city dwellers?

      Roof gardens can improve air quality in cities. Plants take in and keep heat and light, and help to cool the environment around them. This way, green roofs help reduce greenhouse gas emissions related to heating and cooling buildings. They also help decrease dust pollution and the formation of smog, a mixture of smoke and fog, which is common in big cities.

      Moreover, green roofs can provide new habitats for wildlife. They can help reduce the impact of urban development on habitat loss. For example, the City Hall in Chicago, the USA, has become home to more than 20,000 plants of over 150 different kinds. The living roof of Vancouver Convention Centre in Canada hosts 400,000 plants and 60,000 bees. Roof gardens also attract birds and insects, which increases the biodiversity in the area.

      In summary, roof gardens can reduce pollution and improve human interaction with nature by introducing green space into the built environment. Connecting with nature is beneficial to our physical and mental health, and can increase quality of life.

1. What is the text mainly about?
    A. Advantages of roof gardens.   B. How green spaces increase biodiversity.
    C. Importance of green initiatives.   D. The future of smart gardens.

2. The word '**overpriced**' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
    A. too expensive   B. reasonable   C. valuable   D. overdue

3. Which of the following is NOT true about roof gardens?
    A. They are built on the top of buildings.   B. They reduce dust pollution.
    C. City dwellers think they are a waste of space.   D. They improve air quality.

4. According to paragraph 2, **smog** is _____.
    A. a mixture of smoke and fog   B. a combination of smoke and heat
    C. a combination of heat and fog   D. a mixture of heat and light

5. The word '**They**' in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
    A. emissions   B. green roofs   C. habitats   D. animals

6. What is on top of Vancouver Convention Centre?
    A. 150 birds and 400,000 plants.   B. 400,000 bees and insects.
    C. 20,000 plants and 150 bees.   D. 400,000 plants and 60,000 bees.

7. According to the text, by providing more green space, roof gardens help people _____.
  A. interact with nature   B. stop urban development   C. save wildlife   D. learn about nature

Passage 3. 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

CARE AND OXFAM

      Many organisations are trying to find a solution to the problem of world hunger. Two of them are CARE and Oxfam. They both provide food to hungry people. However, they both believe that it is more important to help people produce their own food. Because of this belief, both organisations have programs to help people improve their lives.

      CARE was organised in 1945 to help people after World War II. **It** distributed over 100 million food packages. Meanwhile, it was starting self-help programs. Today it has development programs in 37 countries.

CARE gives equipment and teaches people how to build water systems, roads, schools, houses, and health centers. It also teaches people how to increase production on their farms, how to reforest areas, and how to start small village industries.

Doctors and nurses volunteer to go to villages. They provide health care for the people. They also teach people how to improve their health. They train people to provide simple medical care.

CARE also provides food for about 30 million people each year, most of whom are children. It gives special help when there is a flood, an earthquake, a **drought**, or a war.

OXFAM - During World War II, a group of people in Oxford, England, organised Oxfam to send money to Greece. When the war was over, they continued to give money, food, and clothing to other countries in Europe.

In the 1960s Oxfam started working on long-term development in many countries. It wanted to attack the causes of hunger, poverty, and disease. It wanted to prevent problems instead of trying to solve them after they start. However, it continues to provide food to the hungry, sick, and homeless. Oxfam believe that all humans share one world with limited resources. Rich and poor countries depend on each other.

Where do Oxfam and CARE get their money? Ordinary people in developed countries give money, Oxfam also has small stores. They sell beautiful things that villagers in developing countries make. Oxfam and CARE receive millions of dollars every year.

Both organisations are international. They help people of any race, colour, or religion. They meet with the people to decide on programs together. CARE and Oxfam help provide the necessities of life to less-developed countries.

1. The passage is mainly about_____.
    A. international organisations in the world.   **B.** CARE and Oxfam.
    C. The purposes of CARE.   **D.** What Oxfam does to help people in developing countries.
2. CARE and Oxfam both believe that_____.
    A. people should learn how to improve their lives.
    B. it is important to train people to produce their own food.
    C. people should help decide about their own programs.
    D. All the above.
3. Which of the following is true of CARE and Oxfam?
    A. They were both organised during the Second World War.
    B. They both have development programs in 37 countries.
    C. They have small stores in many countries.   **D.** They provide food for hungry people.
4. The word **drought** in the passage is closest in meaning to_____
    A. a strong wind   **B.** a forest fire
    C. a long period of time with no rain   **D.** an infectious disease
5. The word **it** in the second paragraph refers to_____
    A. CARE   **B.** World War II   **C.** Food packages   **D.** Equipment

Passage 4. 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

    There was a young student named Mia. She had just started her first year at school and she was excited to make new friends and learn new things. Unfortunately, not everyone in the class shared her enthusiasm for learning. There were some students who liked to pick on those who were different or weaker than them. Mia was often the target of their bullying.

    At first, it started off as small things like name-calling and **teasing**. But then it got worse. The bullies would talk behind her back and make fun of her in front of everyone else. They even spread rumors about her that weren't true. Mia didn't know what to do. She wanted to tell somebody about the bullying, but she was scared that if she did, it would make things worse for her. So she kept quiet and tried to ignore the bullies whenever they were around.

    One day, Mia's teacher noticed how withdrawn and quiet she had become in class. He called her over and asked her what was wrong. Mia finally found the courage to open up and tell him about the bullying that she had been facing.

    The teacher took immediate action and confronted the bullies. He made sure they understood how serious their behavior was, and he put in place more rules so that all students could feel safe in class.

    Mia was relieved that something had been done about the problem, but it still took a while for her to get back to feeling like herself again. She started actively participating in class again, and eventually, she even made some new friends who were kinder than the bullies had ever been. Mia learned an important lesson from this experience: that no one should have to suffer in silence and that bullying should never be tolerated.

1. What were some of the behaviors the bullies exhibited towards Mia?
    A. Helping her with schoolwork B. Encouraging her to make new friends
    C. Name-calling and teasing   D. Ignoring her completely
2. Why was Mia hesitant to tell someone about the bullying?
    A. She didn't trust anyone   B. She thought it would make things worse
    C. She enjoyed the attention from the bullies   D. She didn't think the teacher would care
3. How did the teacher respond when Mia finally opened up about the bullying?
    A. Ignored her B. Confronted the bullies   C. Laughed at her   D. Told her to toughen up
4. The word **teasing** in the passage is closest in meaning to_____
    A. laughing at people   **B.** complimenting people
    C. encouraging people   **D.** ignoring people

5. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Mia's struggle to make friends in her new school
- B. The benefits of actively participating in class
- C. The teacher's role in fostering a safe learning environment
- D. The importance of speaking up against bullying

PART 4. LISTENING
LISTENING 1: Listen to Rachel talking about her ideal city and fill in each gap with no more than two words:
Hi, I'm Rachel. And my ideal future city will be a beautiful, exciting and (1)_____ city. People will easily have their own house. Because we will use 3D printing to make one for them. Many homes will have (2)_____ windows and green roofs, too, with rooftop gardens. We will probably get around in vacuum tube trains and driverless cars, so transport will be fast and there will be less traffic and the air will be (3)_____ . It will be easy for people to get in and out of the city using (4)_____ instead of their cars. The city will be smart and the streetlights will know when to turn on and off. What's more, the digital roads will monitor the traffic and make sure there are no traffic jams. The buildings will connect to each other with (5)_____ , which will have space for restaurants and (6)_____ . There will be lots of parks that will make the city very green and some of them can probably be on sky bridges, too. The sky will be full of drones delivering pizza and (7)_____ , and it's likely that everyone will work from home. Instead of new office buildings, there will be vertical farms to provide everyone with (8)_____ food and help save space. Maybe there will be floating buildings too.

LISTENING 2: Listen to a talk on predictions about our future cities and complete the following summaries :
1. According to the pessimistic viewpoint, our future cities will not be safe and _____ places to live in. Governments have no _____ ways to control pollution, which will continue to be a serious problem in the future. Moreover, cities will become _____, which means there will be more waste and _____ traffic.
2. According to the optimistic viewpoint, city dwellers will have a better life thanks to advances in technology and _____. Furthermore, the environmental problems will be solved. _____ energy sources will gradually replace _____ fuels in the next twenty years.

LISTENING 3: Listen to the following recording and circle the best answer A, B or C to the following questions.
1. When was the UN established?
    A. In 1954   B. In 1945   C. In 1594
2. How many members did the UN originally have?
    A. 5   B. 15   C. 51
3. What was not mentioned as one of the world situations when the UN were established?
    A. World War II ended.   B. Millions of people died.   C. Many people became homeless.
4. How many main goals were set by the UN?
    A. 2   B. 3   C. 4
5. One of the main goals is_____.
- A. To work together for international peace and to solve national problems;
- B. To work together for human rights for everyone
- C. To develop economy among nations;

LISTENING 4: Listen to a talk between a girl and her father talking about how to help the community and check True/ False:
1. _____ The girl thinks people should help beggars with their money.
2. _____Her father disagrees with the idea of helping people in need
3. _____According to the dad, the government hasn't done enough to help beggars.
4. _____Giving away money will make beggars stop living on the streets and begging for life.
5. _____They both agree that it's better to support beggars through charity organizations.