

**LAM DONG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING  
BAO LOC HIGH SCHOOL**

**REVISION FOR FIRST END-OF-TERM TEST  
SCHOOL YEAR: 2025-2026  
ENGLISH 12 BRIGHT**

**A. WRITING TEST**

**I. CONTENT**

1. Vocabulary relating to the theme: Mass media, Cultural diversity (Unit 3,4)
2. Pronunciation : the vowels or consonants (Unit 3,4)
3. Stress of two-syllable words / three syllable words
4. Collocation (Unit 3,4)
5. Communicative exchanges (Unit 3,4)
6. Phrasal verbs (Unit 3, 4)
7. Grammar
  - + The Simple past tense and Present perfect tense
  - + Past continuous tense
  - + The Simple past tense and Past perfect tense
  - + Relative clauses
  - + Adverbial clauses (*reason, result, purpose, concession, condition, comparison, manner, time*)
  - + Double comparatives

**II. TASK TYPES:**

**1. Language knowledge → Multiple choice with 4 options**

- + Pronunciation
- + Stress
- + Vocabulary: word meaning in context, word form, collocation, Prepositions in phrases, phrasal verbs
- + Grammar:
  - The Simple past tense and Present perfect tense
  - Past continuous tense
  - The Simple past tense and Past perfect tense
  - Relative clauses
  - Adverbial clauses (*reason, result, purpose, concession, condition, comparison, manner, time*)
  - Double comparatives

**2. Reading skill → Multiple choice with 4 options**

- + Reading comprehension about the topic: Mass media, Cultural diversity
- + Cloze reading about the topic: Mass media, Cultural diversity
- + Cloze reading about a leaflet, announcement, advertisement

**3. Writing skill:**

- a. Writing a pie chart report
- b. Writing a leaflet

**4. Listening skill:**

- + True/False
- + Gap filling
- + Multiple choice
- + Matching

**B. SPEAKING TEST ( 2.0pts)**

**1. Exam forms:**

- Students take the speaking test in a group of **THREE or TWO**
- When being called by examiners, all three members of a group enter the examination room and then draw lots (bốc thăm) for the spoken topic
- The group have 1 minute to prepare for the spoken topic, then present their performance orally in front of the examiners within 3 minutes. (examiners may ask some questions if necessary ).

**Notes:** 3 members in a group should be assigned appropriately so that every member has a chance to show their performance.

**2. Speaking assessment criteria:**

- a. Content (Trọng tâm, hợp lý – Emphasis / Appropriation) : **10/20**
- b. Fluency and coherence (Su trôi chảy + liên kết ý)(not too much hesitation / ideas linked.):**4/20**
- c. Vocabulary + Grammar (a wide range / appropriate use of vocabulary : **4/20**
- d. Pronunciation (understandability / accuracy / intonation ...) : **2/20**

**3. Topic:**

- a. **Talk about your dream job you want to do in your future**
  - What is the job?
  - What qualities do you need for this job?
  - Who do you want to work with?
  - Where do you want to work?
  - What condition would you like to work in?
- b. **Talk about benefits and drawbacks of social media, and advice for using social media effectively**
  - What are the good points of social media?
  - What are the drawbacks of social media?
  - What should you do to use social media effectively?

## LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

## 1. Circle the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the options that best complete the reviews

'Wild Wonders' is a fantastic TV show for animal lovers curious (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the natural world. It has stunning visuals, taking us to different natural habitats. The narrator's voice is engaging, and the information is easy to remember. I simply wish that the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ were a bit longer! (3) \_\_\_\_\_ show is great for both kids and adults.

- |                  |             |             |             |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. on         | B. in       | C. with     | D. about    |
| 2. A. characters | B. episodes | C. podcasts | D. brochure |
| 3. A. This       | B. They     | C. These    | D. Those    |

**REALSCIENCE - AN INTRIGUING PODCAST CHANNEL**

Realscience is a fantastic online channel for anyone (4) \_\_\_\_\_ wants to learn about the world I around them. The presenters are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and knowledgeable. They cover complex topics like biology and physics with easy-to-understand videos and fun experiments. Realscience is a great way I to expand your mind, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ you're a student or a teacher.

- |                     |              |                |                 |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 4. A. that          | B. which     | C. when        | D. whose        |
| 5. A. old-fashioned | B. dishonest | C. pessimistic | D. enthusiastic |
| 6. A. either        | B. whether   | C. if          | D. both         |

**DISCOVERYTUBE – A POPULAR EDUCATIONAL CHANNEL**

DiscoveryTube is a well-known online platform for learners who enjoy exploring science and global culture. The channel provides high-quality videos hosted by presenters who are not only (7) \_\_\_\_\_ but also far more inspiring than many people expect from an online channel.

The topics range from wildlife conservation to space missions, all explained in a clear and engaging way. Watching these programs is extremely helpful, whether you want to improve your general knowledge or (8) \_\_\_\_\_ understand the world better.

Another great thing about DiscoveryTube is its community projects. The channel encourages viewers to join online discussions (9) \_\_\_\_\_ everyone can share ideas whether they come from. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the lessons are practical and easy to follow, many students say they learn (5) \_\_\_\_\_ than they attend regular classes at school.

- |                    |               |               |                  |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 7. A. ill-educated | B. unaware    | C. uninformed | D. knowledgeable |
| 8. A. simple       | B. simply     | C. simplicity | D. simplify      |
| 9. A. although     | B. so that    | C. unless     | D. as long as    |
| 10. A. Despite     | B. Because of | C. Because    | D. So            |
| 11. A. faster      | B. slower     | C. less       | D. fewer         |

**The Rise of the Citizen Journalist**

A hundred years ago, people got their news from reading newspapers and listening to the radio. There wasn't much choice of (12) \_\_\_\_\_ and often just one radio news broadcast. Families would often sit around a radio set in the evening to find out what was happening in the world. Without moving images, they had to use their imaginations a lot more.

In the 1930s, cinemas in the United States began to show short films containing world news. These films showed events from around the world in (13) \_\_\_\_\_ someone would often describe the events to the audience. By the 1960s, TV news showed these events in people's homes. The journalists and camera operators who filmed these events often put themselves in extreme danger in order to keep up the supply (14) \_\_\_\_\_ news.

The biggest change in news reporting is the arrival of the 'citizen journalist'. In the year 2000, cameras became common in mobile phones. Nowadays, over 90% of the world's population has a smartphone with camera technology. This means that when newsworthy events happen, it's getting (15) \_\_\_\_\_ for people to film them. The reporting isn't professional; however, the picture quality of modern smartphone cameras is similar to the quality of professional cameras in the 1990s.

Of course, there will always be a need for journalists and professional cameramen to get that perfect image. However, the rise of the citizen reporter raises the question of how important (16) \_\_\_\_\_ media is. With people being able to immediately film what they can see, as well as to distribute it through social media, the role of the newsroom needs to once again adapt to a changing technological world.

- |                 |              |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 12. A. segments | B. newsfeeds | C. publications | D. bulletins |
| 13. A. whose    | B. those     | C. where        | D. which     |
| 14. A. in       | B. of        | C. for          | D. with      |

- |                            |                       |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 15. A. less difficult than | B. the less difficult | C. less and less difficult | D. the least difficult |
| 16. A. mass                | B. verbal             | C. print                   | D. visual              |

## READING COMPREHENSION

*Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.*

### SONGKRAN FESTIVAL – THAILAND’S WATER CELEBRATION 🥰

Songkran takes place every year from 13–15 April, marking the Thai New Year. It is one of the most important and widely celebrated festivals across Thailand.

Songkran is a traditional festival that celebrates new beginnings, family reunions, and spiritual (17) \_\_\_\_\_. The name “Songkran” comes from a Sanskrit word meaning ‘movement’ or ‘change’, symbolising the transition into a fresh year.

Water plays a central role in Songkran. Traditionally, people gently poured water (18) \_\_\_\_\_ Buddha statues and elders’ hands to show respect, gratitude, and blessings. Water symbolises washing away bad luck, bringing (19) \_\_\_\_\_, and starting the year with a clean spirit.

Cities like Bangkok, Chiang Mai, and Phuket host (20) \_\_\_\_\_ street celebrations. Chiang Mai is especially famous for its lively water fights.

Families clean their houses to (21) \_\_\_\_\_ old energy and welcome good luck for the New Year.

- |                   |              |               |              |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 17. A. protection | B. cleansing | C. decoration | D. creation  |
| 18. A. over       | B. on        | C. at         | D. about     |
| 19. A. purity     | B. safety    | C. pride      | D. energy    |
| 20. A. heavy      | B. powerful  | C. strong     | D. massive   |
| 21. A. take after | B. turn up   | C. get rid of | D. put aside |

**Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions.**

### Fake News!

Fake news is the popular term for information that is either misleading or completely untrue. The idea of false news stories goes back thousands of years, of course, but this specific term first became popular in the 1890s. This was a time when newspapers began publishing stories which, although exciting, had little truth to them. Many people in the newspaper industry tried to stop fake news back then: two journalists created an organisation which checked whether stories were true or not. But fake news continued to be a problem over the years.

One of the reasons for fake news is to make money through advertising. Websites make money from advertising whenever people click on a news story. The more appealing the story, the more clicks they get.

Unfortunately, fake news has become more common over the last decade. That’s largely because of the rise of social media in the same time period. Surveys have shown that around 30% of people get their news only through social media, and the number is increasing. One issue with social media is that it means thousands of people can share a story without knowing if it is true or not.

But social media also has a positive role to play and can help share important and truthful information. Also, in the mid-2000s, big social media companies tried to stop fake stories by employing fact-checkers to warn people of misinformation in stories. Time will tell whether fake news becomes a more serious problem over the coming years or if we can make it a thing of the past. Just remember to think carefully about what you read, and don’t **take things at face value**.

22. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
- The spread of fake news began with the invention of newspapers.
  - The fake news problem began with certain types of news stories.
  - People started writing and fighting against fake news decades ago.
  - Newspapers didn't try to stop fake news from spreading in the past.
23. Fake news can make money because \_\_\_\_\_.
- it makes adverts cheaper
  - it’s a form of advertising
  - it’s cheaper than creating real stories
  - it encourages people to visit web pages
24. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- Lots of people only get their news on the Internet.
  - Social media companies have done nothing to fight fake news.
  - It’s not just social media that can help to spread misinformation.
  - Nowadays, it’s some people’s job to fight fake news.
25. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Fake news will decrease if we read more newspapers.
  - B. Fake news is going to get worse before it gets better.
  - C. The rise of the Internet has led to less fake news in print media.
  - D. There's a way for people to spot and avoid falling for fake news.
26. The phrase '**take something at face value**' in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- A. believe something without questioning it
  - B. trust something because it is valuable
  - C. believe somebody because you trust their face
  - D. believe something because your friends believe in it

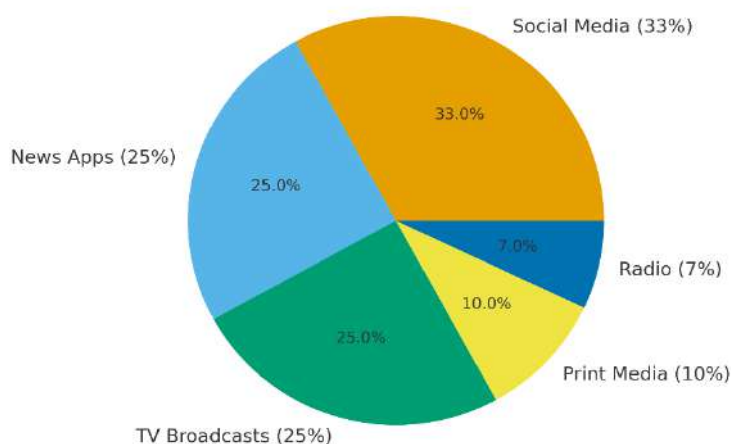
## WRITING

**1. Circle the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph in each of the following questions.**

27. a. The quake's magnitude was reported at 6.3 on the Richter scale.  
 b. The residents in the affected areas are urged to stay alert and follow instructions from local authorities.  
 c. A strong earthquake hit the coast of Japan today, causing widespread damage.  
 d. Please follow more updates in the coming hours.  
 e. Fortunately, there have been no immediate reports of serious injuries.
- A. a-c-b-e-d                      B. a-c-d-e-b                      C. c-a-e-b-d                      D. c-e-a-d-b
28. a. The project aims to expand the library's space and update its facilities.  
 b. We apologise for any inconvenience during the construction time.  
 c. According to the mayor, new eco-friendly materials will be used for the expansion.  
 d. Dear citizens. The city council has approved a major renovation project for The Town Library.  
 e. During the construction, the library services will be relocated to a temporary site on 25 Maple street.  
 f. The construction has been scheduled to start on 4th May and end on 15th June.
- A. c-d-a-e-f-b                      B. c-f-d-a-e-b                      C. d-e-a-b-c-f                      D. d-a-c-f-e-b
29. a. The pie chart illustrates the distribution of students' preferred learning methods in a high school survey conducted in 2024.  
 b. According to the chart, online learning accounts for the largest proportion, making up nearly half of all responses.  
 c. In contrast, traditional classroom learning represents the smallest share, showing that fewer students still rely on this method.  
 d. Overall, the chart indicates a significant shift toward technology-based learning among teenagers.  
 e. Meanwhile, blended learning takes up a moderate percentage, reflecting a balance between flexibility and face-to-face interaction.
- A. a-b-e-c-d                      B. a-e-b-c-d                      C. b-a-e-c-d                      D. a-b-c-e-d
30. a. The Rio Carnival in Brazil is one of the world's most vibrant and colorful festivals.  
 b. Street parades, samba performances, and stunning costumes attract millions of visitors every year.  
 c. This annual celebration usually takes place before Lent and reflects Brazil's rich cultural heritage.  
 d. Overall, the Rio Carnival is a unique cultural event that showcases the lively spirit of Brazilian people.  
 e. Participants and tourists can enjoy energetic music, dancing, and a festive atmosphere throughout the city.
- A. a-b-c-e-d                      B. c-a-b-e-d                      C. a-c-b-e-d                      D. a-c-e-b-d

## 2. Writing a report for the below pie chart

Where Students Get Their News (2022 Survey)



## LISTENING 1

31. Vivian thinks the topic of the lecture was fascinating.
32. Josh dislikes the topic of the role of media in society.
33. Vivian believes that digital media, broadcast media, and print media are all important.
34. Vivian thinks broadcast media should be considered the most important because they can reach many people quickly.
35. Josh believes that digital media are unreliable and should not be used.

## LISTENING 2

TIME	SEGMENT	INFORMATION
(36)_____ p.m.	The Latest Headlines	Important events in the past 24 hours
6:45 p.m.	News Analysis	National and (37)_____ stories
7:45 p.m.	Politics	The newest (38)_____ of the election
8:15 p.m.	Entertainment	Upcoming films and programme reviews
8:45 p.m.	Sports	National Football League (39)_____
(40)_____ p.m.	Weather Forecast	Essential information on the coming weather conditions

**---THE END---**

**ENGLISH 12 BRIGHT  
LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE**

**FIRST END-OF-TERM REVISION 2**

*Circle the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the best option for each of the blanks.*

Jardin Temple is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ sacred place. Please show (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by following these rules.  
Dress codes: Keep your shoulders and knees (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Shoe removal: Leave your shoes in the designated area before entering. Silence: Speak quietly and mute your phone.  
Thank you for helping US preserve the peaceful atmosphere of our temple.

- |                |             |                   |                |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. a        | B. an       | C. the            | D. x           |
| 2. A. surprise | B. respect  | C. disappointment | D. hospitality |
| 3. A. cover    | B. covering | C. covered        | D. to cover    |

Come to the Cooper's Hill Cheese-Rolling and Wake! Chase a giant wheel of cheese down a super-steep hill. This (4) \_\_\_\_\_ festival is full of laughter, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and friendliness, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ join us on the Spring Bank Holiday at Cooper's Hill in Gloucestershire for a day you'll never forget!

Visit [www.cheeserolling.uk](http://www.cheeserolling.uk) for more details

- |                   |                   |                   |                  |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 4. A. tradition   | B. traditional    | C. traditionalist | D. traditionally |
| 5. A. frustration | B. disappointment | C. exhaustion     | D. excitement    |
| 6. A. so          | B. and            | C. but            | D. or            |

Journalists (7) \_\_\_\_\_ job is to collect and write news stories for many online news channels have played an important role in modern society. However, as (8) \_\_\_\_\_ types of media have developed, many media channels have tried to grab viewers' attention by creating news stories that are more exciting or frightening than they really are. One example could be news about the lives of celebrities like famous politicians, sports stars or musicians. Instead of reporting celebrities' professional work, journalists (9) \_\_\_\_\_ stories of their personal lives, such as health problems or scandals. Private video clips and pictures relevant are also shared to attract more viewers.

Another example comes from the news about disasters which involve extreme weather, transportation accidents or violence. Human beings are likely to be (10) \_\_\_\_\_ by the news that causes negative feelings such as anger or fear. Journalists (11) \_\_\_\_\_ advantage of this human natural reaction, over-reporting on severe earthquakes, tsunami, missing planes or terrorist attacks, which causes viewers to have unnecessary negative emotions and reactions. In short, negative news grabs attention, but it can create negative emotions. Journalists have to deliver (12) \_\_\_\_\_ news to help create a well-informed society.

- |                     |               |              |                    |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 7. A. which         | B. whose      | C. that      | D. whom            |
| 8. A. more and more | B. more       | C. fewer     | D. fewer and fewer |
| 9. A. tag           | B. understand | C. remove    | D. disclose        |
| 10. A. reported     | B. shared     | C. attracted | D. fact-checked    |
| 11. A. take         | B. give       | C. put       | D. catch           |
| 12. A. balance      | B. balanced   | C. balancing | D. unbalanced      |

**Birthdays Around the World**

What is the first thing you do on your birthday? What games do you play? How old will you be on your next birthday? These may seem like simple questions to answer, but the responses can be very different around the world.

Birthdays in India begin with the (13) \_\_\_\_\_ of parents, grandparents and other adults. This means that the birthday boy or girl goes around wishing the adults good health. The adults then offer them special (14) \_\_\_\_\_ to wear throughout the day. Many families visit a local temple to bring good luck for the upcoming year.

Every country has milestone birthdays. Usually, this is 16, 18 or 21, depending on when someone reaches adulthood. When people reach 100 years old in the UK, they get a special letter from the king or queen. King George began this tradition in 1917. Turning 100 was (15) \_\_\_\_\_ a rare event that he only sent 24 letters. Nowadays, the royal family sends over 7,000 a year.

Before 2023, on the day of a baby's birth in South Korea, they officially became one year old. Everyone's age then changed on New Year's Day. This meant that a baby born on December the 31<sup>st</sup> turned two years old on January the 1<sup>st</sup>. (16) \_\_\_\_\_ this tradition had existed for a long time, the Korean government changed to the international system in 2023. This meant that on the 28<sup>th</sup> of June 2023, (17) \_\_\_\_\_ the clock hit midnight, everyone in Korea became one or two years younger.

- |                    |             |               |                |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 13. A. blessing    | B. bowing   | C. prayer     | D. ritual      |
| 14. A. outfit      | B. attire   | C. costume    | D. uniform     |
| 15. A. as          | B. so       | C. such       | D. so that     |
| 16. A. Seeing that | B. Now that | C. So long as | D. Even though |
| 17. A. as soon as  | B. while    | C. since      | D. as long as  |

## READING

### 1. Circle the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the best option for each of the blanks.

Digital media and social media have become crucial aspects of modern communication (10)\_\_\_\_\_ for the past decades. The two types of media differ in several points. The first difference is (11)\_\_\_\_\_ with the Internet. Without the Internet, the means of digital media like TVs and radios can still function with the necessary equipment (12)\_\_\_\_\_ like smartphones and tablets cannot access any social media platforms. The second difference is their purposes. Digital media refer to any content (13)\_\_\_\_\_ like radio waves and cables. (14)\_\_\_\_\_, social media involve creating networks and fostering interaction. Digital media cover a wider variety of content, whereas social media emphasise communication and community, (15)\_\_\_\_\_ in online discussions and user-generated content.

In conclusion, social media and digital media differ in the use of the Internet and their purposes. Therefore, they offer different uses in various situations.

10. A. but they have enabled the spreading of information  
B. because they have enabled the spreading of information  
C. or they have enabled the spreading of information  
D. although they have enabled the spreading of information
11. A. its connection                      B. your connection                      C. their connection                      D. our connection
12. A. so hi-tech gadgets                      B. where hi-tech gadgets  
C. for hi-tech gadgets                      D. whereas hi-tech gadgets
13. A. deliver through a wired or wireless network                      B. delivered through a wired or wireless network  
C. to deliver through a wired or wireless network                      D. delivering through a wired or wireless network
14. A. In contrast                      B. In general                      C. Similarly                      D. Specifically
15. A. that encourages users to engage actively                      B. it encourages users to engage actively  
C. which encourages users to engage actively                      D. they encourage users to engage actively

### 2. Circle the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the best option for each of the blanks.

The Cherry Blossom Festival is one of Japan's most (16)\_\_\_\_\_ cultural events, celebrated annually to mark the blooming of cherry blossoms, or *sakura*. These delicate pink flowers hold deep cultural symbolism in Japan, (17)\_\_\_\_\_ renewal, hope, and the beauty of life. Because Japan stretches over 3,000 kilometres from north to south, the festival does not occur at the same time across the country. In the southern region of Okinawa, cherry blossoms appear as early as January, (18)\_\_\_\_\_ in Tokyo the peak bloom typically happens from late March to early April.

A key tradition during the festival is Hanami, meaning "*flower viewing*". Families, friends, and visitors gather in parks and gardens to (19)\_\_\_\_\_ the blossoms. People often enjoy outdoor picnics featuring traditional Japanese foods such as sweets, cookies, and rice balls. (20)\_\_\_\_\_ the many viewing spots, Ueno Park in Tokyo is considered the most popular location. Known for its spacious grounds and hundreds of flowering trees, the park attracts large crowds every year. Entry is free, but visitors are advised to arrive early to secure a good place.

Ueno Park is located in the northern part of Central Tokyo and is easily (21)\_\_\_\_\_ via the city's efficient underground system. Travellers can reach Ueno Station and then (22)\_\_\_\_\_ a short walk to enjoy one of Japan's most unforgettable seasonal experiences.

16. A. spiritual                      B. iconic                      C. ceremonial                      D. diverse
17. A. represent                      B. representation                      C. representing                      D. representative
18. A. if                      B. so                      C. because                      D. while
19. A. remove                      B. admire                      C. appreciate                      D. glance at
20. A. Among                      B. Between                      C. Around                      D. Beside
21. A. accepted                      B. searchable                      C. accessible                      D. noticeable
22. A. make                      B. get                      C. do                      D. take

### 3. Read the text and circle the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the best answer to each of the questions.

Social media have become a big part of our lives, with billions of people using online platforms every day for various reasons. But what are the bright side and the dark side of social media?

One of the good things about social media is its ability to **bridge** geographical and national gaps, which allows the connection among individuals no matter where they are in the world. Social media platforms enable people to talk and share things with family, friends and coworkers from far away. Also, it's a quick way to get the latest news and updates from popular online newspapers. Social media can also be used to make people aware of helpful worldwide campaigns, such as 'Going Green' and 'Earth Hour'.

However, there are some notable downsides to social media. The first problem is the risk of addiction. The users who are addicted to social media spend too much time scrolling through posts and checking notifications, which is harmful to **them** mentally and physically, especially for young people. Another issue is that fake news spreads easily on social media. While it's good to share real valuable information, it's also easy to spread false information, causing confusion in our society.



In conclusion, social media have both good and bad sides. Therefore, it is crucial that we are aware of social media addiction and false information spreading, so we can avoid their negative effects and become responsible users.

24. Which of the following could be the best title for the text?

- A. The Advantages of Social Media                      B. The Potential Dangers of Social Media
- C. The Obvious Features of Social Media            D. The Benefits and Risks of Social Media

25. The word **bridge** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. link                      B. build                      C. create                      D. heal

26. The word **them** in paragraph 3 refers to

- A. notifications                      B. users                      C. posts                      D. social media

27. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?

- A. False news could be shared easily on social media.
- B. Social media help raise people's awareness of useful things in the world.
- C. It's impossible to prevent the negative effects of social media.
- D. People living in different nations can communicate with one another on social media.

28. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?

- A. It is impossible to stop false news.                      B. Social media are not as addictive as we think,
- C. Some users are scared of false news.                      D. Users must be cautious about the risks of social media.

**3. Read the text and circle the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the best answer to each of the questions.**

### ***The Changing World of Weddings***

Every country has its own wedding traditions which go back centuries, as well as traditions which are more recent. Nowadays, people like to use their own ideas to create something more original. However, the main idea of the ceremony is always the same; it represents the joining of two people.

The earliest example of a wedding took place in Mesopotamia in 2350 BC. Weddings at this time were very different from today, but they have evolved over time. There are several traditions we see today which are surprisingly new inventions.

The white wedding dress is one of the most recognisable wedding traditions, and many brides spend a lot of time and effort finding the perfect dress that will **steal the show**. However, it is not as old as people think. The white wedding dress became popular when Queen Victoria wore one for her wedding in 1840. Before this, there were no particular colours that brides wore. The wedding cake tower is a fairly new tradition too. The first multi-layered cakes only appeared around 1900.

Though weddings are evolving, many still keep traditional elements alive. For example, micro weddings are a new trend where people have a traditional wedding, but with everything on a smaller scale, with just a few friends and family. Another possible trend is the VR wedding, where couples can get married in strange environments in front of guests wearing headsets. However, the traditional elements of the wedding have been around for so long, they will most likely remain part of the ceremony for a long time to come.

29. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. Only certain cultures keep traditions of the past.
- B. Wedding ceremonies have changed completely through time.
- C. Wedding ceremonies can be both traditional and diverse.
- D. Certain wedding traditions are necessary because of what they represent.

30. According to the author, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they first served wedding cakes at weddings                      B. a royal set a trend for wedding dresses
- C. birthday cakes became more common                      D. what colour guests should wear at weddings changed

31. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Micro weddings do not follow traditional rituals.
- B. Wedding ceremonies are unique in each culture.
- C. Technology may play a larger part in wedding ceremonies in the future.
- D. Many people are combining traditional elements of weddings with new ones.

32. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Virtual ceremonies will probably replace traditional ones.
- B. It will soon be harder to afford a wedding ceremony because of technology.
- C. The majority of traditional wedding rituals will most likely disappear.
- D. Some wedding traditions will most likely never go away.

33. The phrase '**steal the show**' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. attract people's attention                      B. be of major significance
- C. earn people's respect and admiration                      D. be of outstanding quality and value

**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**

In today's world, we have different kinds of media available to us at all times. [I] However, did you know that the history of media actually goes back millennia? [II] By this definition, we can say with confidence that human beings created the first type of media around 64,000 years ago when we first began painting simplistic symbols on the walls of caves.[III] Since then, the more we have evolved, the more advanced our media have become.[IV]

According to experts, it was sometime around 3,400 BC when human beings first began utilising written language as a means of communication. For generations, apart from verbal communication, they had to write everything manually until the mid-1440s. It was Johannes Gutenberg who revolutionised media when he created an invention called the printing press. This marked the beginning of what we now call “mass media”: Gutenberg's innovative invention made print media like books, newspapers and magazines at a large scale and much information with a wider audience than ever before.

Several hundred years after the invention of the printing press, during the 19th century, we created cameras and later, the radio. The invention of the radio began the age of broadcast media, and the development of television swiftly followed it. This allowed many people to watch fascinating movies, programmes and documentaries, all of which remain popular today.

In the 2000s, we saw the rise of digital media. Now, we visit web pages, listen to podcasts, stream music and communicate on social media using our smartphones. We even use QR codes to share information instantly. We have come a long way, and so have the ways we communicate!

34. Where in paragraph 1 does the following sentences best fit?

**The word ‘media’ refers to the different ways in which people transmit information.**

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

35. The word **evolved** in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. developed                              B. involved                              C. revolved                              D. estimated

36. The word **they** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. caves                              B. experts                              C. means of communication                              D. human beings

37. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT a print media?

- A. books                              B. newspapers                              C. magazines                              D. television

38. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

- A. The invention of the radio and television began the age of broadcast media which we can entertain with.  
B. We visit web pages, listen to podcasts, stream music and communicate on social media using our smartphones.  
C. Print media at a large scale and much information with a wider audience than ever before.  
D. The age of broadcast media only allowed people to watch fascinating movies, programmes and documentaries.

39. The word **swiftly** in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rapidly                              B. quickly                              C. slowly                              D. hastily

40. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. In the nineteenth century, we saw the rise of digital media.  
B. We even share information instantly by using QR codes.  
C. People had to print everything until the mid-1440s.  
D. The invention of the radio began the age of broadcast media in the 2000s

41. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. Johannes Gutenberg revolutionised media when he created an invention called the printing press.  
B. Johannes Gutenberg revolutionised the printing press when he created an invention called media.  
C. Johannes Gutenberg revolutionised media when he created an invention called the writing press.  
D. Johannes Gutenberg revolutionised media when he created an invention it was called the printing press.

42. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The media evolution has been linear, with each new form completely replacing the previous one.  
B. The media evolution has been driven solely by technological innovations, without any societal influence.  
C. The media evolution has been a gradual process, with new forms building upon and coexisting with older forms.  
D. The media evolution has been sporadic, with long periods of stagnation followed by rapid advancements.

43. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. The importance of preserving traditional forms of media in society  
B. A comprehensive history of the evolution of media  
C. One of the most significant developments in the history of media  
D. The negative impact of digital media on modern communication

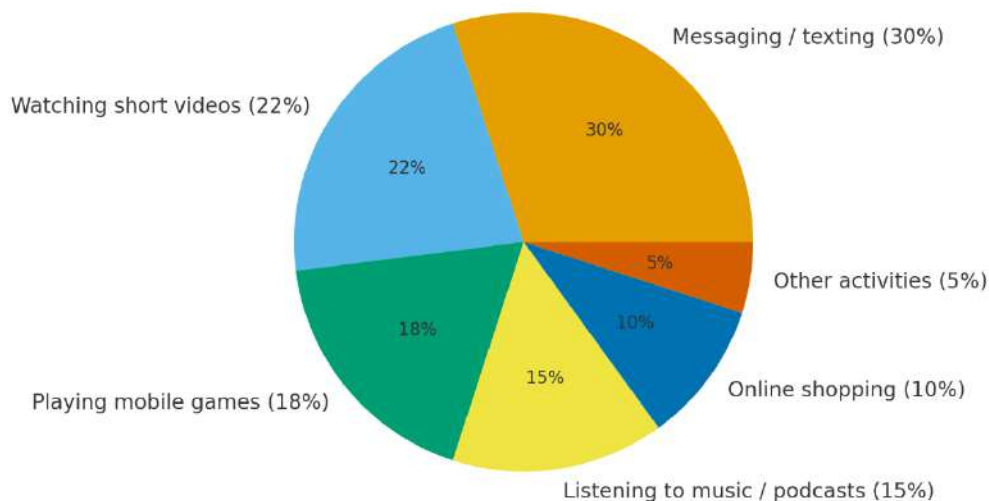
## WRITING

1. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph in each of the following questions.

- 2. Writing a report for the below pie chart**

[illegible]

Teen Smartphone Use in Brookfield in 2022 (by activities)



### LISTENING 3. Listen to a talk show, then choose the correct answer.

- What is the talk show mainly about?
  - The functions of culture.
  - The impact of culture on individuals.
  - The importance of cultural diversity.
  - How people follow their own culture.
- What happens when people are exposed to a different culture?
  - They experience cultural enrichment.
  - They may experience culture shock and become disoriented.
  - They develop a deeper understanding of their own culture.
  - They become more tolerant of differences.
- What is mentioned as the main reason for discrimination?
  - Immersing in a culture.
  - Making judgement.
  - Repairing a lens.
  - Contacting a different culture.
- Before we can learn from people from other cultures, we need to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - understand one another
  - have different attitudes
  - form individual prejudices
  - encourage cooperation
- According to Mrs. Samathan, how does cultural diversity make a country more fascinating?
  - It introduces new cuisines and entertainment options.
  - It fosters a sense of unity and community among people.
  - It increases the diversity of the population.
  - It encourages the sharing of different languages and ways of thinking.

### LISTENING 4

Match the statements (1–5) with the ideas (A–F). There is ONE extra idea you do not need to use.

Statements	Options
1. “Things in Japan are different from here”	A. It’s okay to make lots of noise to show you like it.
2. “Eating soup in Japan”	B. They feel comfortable standing very close to others.
3. “People in Tokyo”	C. Walking around with a bottle of water
4. “Walk around with food or drinks”	D. People must finish their food quickly before leaving.
5. “Sally is used to...”	E. You’re not supposed to do this in public places.
	F. Steve thinks many cultural habits are not the same as in his country.

---THE END---