

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (70 points)

PART 1. LISTENING

HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU

• Bài nghe gồm 3 phần, mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mỗi lần cách nhau 10 giây, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần nghe đều có tín hiệu

• Mở đầu và kết thúc bài nghe có tín hiệu nhạc.

• Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

Task 1: You will hear a radio program about starting a business. Listen and mark the letter A, B, or C on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. You will listen TWICE.

Question 1: What is the most important attitude towards making mistakes according to Arthur?

- A. Mistakes can be a chance to learn. B. Mistakes are inevitable.
C. Mistakes can cause serious consequences. D. Mistakes should always be avoided at all costs.

Question 2: What's true about self-confidence according to Arthur?

- A. Self-confidence can be gained through reading. B. It means being ambitious with what you do.
C. Self-confidence sometimes leads to failure. D. Confident people never make mistakes.

Question 3: What advice does Arthur give to new business leaders?

- A. Keep their aims B. Read business journals
C. Try new things D. Change their goals frequently.

Question 4: How does Arthur deal with difficult problems?

- A. Ask for advice from friends B. Seek help from experts
C. Try to get advice from books D. Ignore them and hope they disappear.

Question 5: What's the common quality of leaders?

- A. Have good public speaking skills B. Solve all problems skillfully
C. Be respected by the workforce D. Always agree with their employees

Task 2: You will hear a dialogue between two students. Listen and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. You will listen TWICE.

Question 6: What helped Rob to prepare to play the character of a doctor?

- A. The times when he watched his grandfather working.
B. The stories his grandfather told him.
C. The times when he acted on the stage.
D. The way he imagined his grandfather at work.

Question 7: In the play's first scene, the boredom of village life was suggested by _____.

- A. long pauses within conversations B. repetition of words and phrases
C. the tense atmosphere among people D. scenery painted in dull colors

Question 8: What has Rob learned about himself through working in group?

- A. He thinks he is a good teacher. B. He copes well with stress.
C. He likes to have clear guidelines. D. He gets on well with others.

Question 9: To support the production, research material was used which described _____.

- A. economic transformations B. political developments
C. changing social attitudes D. changing religious options

Question 10: What problems did the students overcome in the final rehearsal?

- A. one person forgetting their works. B. the illness of an actor.

C. the injury of one character.

D. an equipment failure.

Task 3: Listen to a radio interview in which a psychologist, Colin Fraser, talks about cultural identity and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. You will listen TWICE.

Question 11: When discussing his own cultural identity, Colin reveals _____.

A. his resilience to changing cultures

B. his unorthodox family background

C. his ability to adapt

D. his feeling of alienation

Question 12: What does Colin regard as the defining aspect of a person's cultural identity _____?

A. the sense of birth right

B. the emotion it generates

C. the physical proximity to heritage

D. the symbols of tradition

Question 13: What is the influence of a culture attributed to _____?

A. the dissemination of wisdom

B. connection between societies

C. knowledge of one's background

D. the practice of archaic rituals

Question 14: According to Colin, what makes a culture successful on the global scene?

A. its ability to be self-effacing

B. its isolation from the mainstream

C. its capacity for tolerance

D. its aptitude for resolving conflicts

Question 15: During the conversation, Colin is _____.

A. distinguishing between birthplace and residence

B. advocating the celebration of heritage

C. highlighting the differences in societies

D. addressing the issues raised by conflicting cultures

PART 2. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 16 to 25.

Question 16: When wood, natural gas, oil, or any other fuel burns, _____ with oxygen in the air to produce heat.

A. a combination of substances in the fuel

B. combining substances in the fuel

C. substances in the fuel that combine

D. substances in the fuel combine

Question 17: After a month of apprenticeship, I hope to _____ the ropes and won't keep bothering you for help.

A. study

B. learn

C. grab

D. hold

Question 18: _____ her job, her sons and the housework, she doesn't have a minute for herself.

A. What with

B. if it weren't for

C. Barring

D. Given

Question 19: You've obviously lost weight, and this dress will need to be _____ to fit you properly.

A. dressed up

B. taken in

C. put out

D. taken off

Question 20: Round and round _____.

A. the wheels of the engine went

B. did the wheels of the engine go

C. went the wheels of the engine

D. going the wheels of the engine

Question 21: If the contract has not been signed by witnesses, it is considered _____.

A. null and void

B. bow and scrape

C. neck and neck

D. nip and tuck

Question 22: Had she realized just how potentially dangerous her discovery was, she'd surely have suppressed it, _____?

A. didn't she

B. wouldn't she

C. hadn't she

D. hasn't she

Question 23: I am not at all put out by their decision. _____, I welcome it.

A. All the same

B. With reference

C. In addition

D. On the other hand

Question 24: It _____ rains whenever I go out without my umbrella.

A. gracefully

B. aggressively

C. rapidly

D. invariably

Question 25: Tracy has just bought a new car and is very excited to let her friend, Carly, try driving it.

Tracy: Do you want to try driving my car, to see how you like it?

Carly: Yeah, sure, _____

- A. I'll give it a gun. B. I'll give it a rest. C. I'll give it a think. D. I'll give it a shot.

Read the following letter and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 31.

Hey David,

Long time, no see! What a surprise to receive your email. How long has it been? I think I last saw you when we were backpacking in Peru.

To start with, as far as I remember your Spanish was pretty good back then so what you really need to do is (26) _____ what you have studied in the past. You are a very sociable person and I am sure you will learn (27) _____ once you are here, but I would recommend studying a little online beforehand. Have you heard of the websites *www.appf.es* or *www.intercambioidiomasonline.com*? They have some great resources for you to get started.

(28) _____ you have time to get out and about, I would also recommend finding a language learning partner to keep up your motivation. It would be a great idea to join a conversation group to get some practice. (29) _____, on the internet you can also join groups of Facebook to chat to other language learners.

(30) _____ thing is to make sure you are consistent. It is a great idea to study a little very day, doing things that you enjoy. So, what I would advise is to do the magic combination of an online course, a language learning partner and also a general course book so that you can get up to (31) _____ with grammar structures and common vocabulary.

If you need anything else, give me a buzz at 622950782 and we can have a chat. Ok, catch you later.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Question 26. A. turn up for | B. brush up on | C. crash out of | D. set up with |
| Question 27. A. in no time | B. by no time | C. in the nick of time | D. at times |
| Question 28. A. Meanwhile | B. Providing that | C. Rather than | D. Instead of |
| Question 29. A. To say that | B. Saying that | C. Having said that | D. Being said |
| Question 30. A. Other | B. Another | C. The other | D. The others |
| Question 31. A. point | B. speed | C. degree | D. level |

Read the following 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 from 32 to 37.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Global College International (GCI), under the ownership of renowned educational brand name; Professional Educators Limited on a corporate organizational structure, is seeking to recruit (32) _____ competent and committed individuals for the position of Full Time Faculty for Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA).

Candidates applying for the Full Time Faculty position must have proven competence in the (33) _____ subject as basic requisite with all necessary skills and understanding of modern teaching-learning approaches.

Academic Qualifications and Experiences

- MPhil degree, priority will be given to PhD in the relevant subject
- Excellent pass records with minimum first division (secondary to last degree)
- Minimum 2 years (34) _____ teaching experience at undergraduate (also graduate) level in a reputed institution

Skills and Abilities

- Must be able to teach in English medium
- Knowledge and skills of building classroom instruction in student centric design
- Experienced in teaching and conducting (35) _____ alongside
- Excellent classroom management skills

Remuneration: Salary for faculty and staff at GCI is (36) _____ and above the standard market rates.

Applicants, meeting the above criteria, are requested to email a cover letter, a detailed CV, recent passport size photograph, and a copy of academic (37) _____ within 10 days from the vacancy date to the following email address: vacancy@gci.edu.np

Question 32. A. professionally B. technically C. superficially D. reluctantly

Question 33. A. respectable B. respective C. respectful D. respected

Question 34. A. with B. of C. in D. for

Question 35. A. relevant co-curricular activities B. relevant activity co-curricular

C. co-curricular relevant activities D. activity relevant co-curricular

Question 36. A. on the level B. at standard C. at par D. in average

Question 37. A. testaments B. requirements C. demonstrations D. credentials

Read the following passage about multicultural connections in the modern world and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 38 to 42.

MULTICULTURAL CONNECTIONS IN THE MODERN WORLD

In today's increasingly globalized society, people from different backgrounds interact more than ever before. Migration, technology, and international cooperation have shaped a truly multicultural world. In the past, many communities (38) _____ within their own traditions, rarely exposed to other cultures. Now, cultural exchange has become a daily experience for millions.

Cities, (39) _____, serve as melting pots where languages, customs, and beliefs coexist. Festivals celebrating diversity promote understanding and tolerance among residents. Still, cultural differences can sometimes lead to misunderstandings, making intercultural education essential. (40) _____.

Schools and organizations play a vital role in helping individuals develop cultural intelligence — the ability to communicate and work effectively with people from various backgrounds. (41) _____. This awareness not only enhances social harmony but also encourages creativity and innovation in workplaces. Living in a multicultural society offers both opportunities and challenges. Respecting others' values while preserving one's own identity requires empathy and open-mindedness. Equipped with global perspectives, (42) _____. Building bridges between cultures is the key to a peaceful and connected global community.

“Adapted from UNESCO Global Education Report (2024)”

Question 38:

A. lived isolated from other societies B. have lived isolated from other societies

C. were living isolated from other societies D. had lived isolated from other societies

Question 39:

A. which people from diverse backgrounds gather

B. where people from diverse backgrounds gather

C. that people from diverse backgrounds gather in them

D. in where people from diverse backgrounds gather

Question 40:

A. Understanding and respecting cultural differences help reduce prejudice, foster empathy, and create stronger bonds among people from various ethnic groups.

B. Cultural diversity may cause divisions if societies fail to provide equal opportunities and promote dialogue across communities.

C. Such education, which encourages students to question stereotypes and embrace multiple perspectives, plays a vital role in preventing cultural bias.

D. When people of different cultures interact freely, conflicts often arise because they struggle to adapt to each other's values.

Question 41:

A. Without cultural awareness and sensitivity, communication across cultures may easily break down, resulting in confusion, bias, and unnecessary tension.

B. When people actively learn about other traditions, they begin to value the richness that cultural diversity brings to society.

C. By developing intercultural skills early, young people can prepare themselves for international

careers and global citizenship.

D. Cultural awareness is not only about knowledge but also about emotional intelligence and the ability to adapt to new contexts.

Question 42:

A. individuals can thrive in diverse and inclusive societies where cooperation and empathy are valued as the foundation of global citizenship.

B. communities can build bridges of understanding that strengthen social cohesion and mutual respect among different cultures.

C. citizens can contribute to a world where dialogue replaces prejudice, but cultural diversity becomes a source of conflict.

D. people can rarely grow together in culturally rich environments that inspire creativity, compassion, and collective responsibility.

PART 3. READING

Read the following passage about a vegetarian diet and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 43 to 52.

Key Considerations for Adopting a Vegetarian Diet

Those who opt for a vegetarian diet must usually weigh up a variety of aspects concerning the nutritional (43) _____ of vegetables and the adequacy of vegetarian meals in terms of the number of nutrients provided to the body. Vegetarianism is not a new concept, rather an ancient custom (44) _____ evolved in the Far East cultures on ethical or religious grounds.

In today's world, it has been undertaken by many followers who for (45) _____ reasons believe the vegetarian diet more preferable to that containing meat. For example, there's the theory that animal meat wasn't originally a component of the staple human diet as mankind evolved from foragers who later (46) _____ a taste for flesh. Hence, our primeval ancestors are alleged to have had a substantial (47) _____ of proteins and vitamins from natural vegetation rather than from the meat of hunted game. What's more, human teeth don't (48) _____ much resemblance to those of animal carnivores, and neither is our digestive system (49) _____ to the meat eaters' one.

Apart from the enforced vegetarianism of underdeveloped communities where populations deprived of animal protein (50) _____ the natural vegetation, there's a rising acceptance of the vegetarian diet which ceases to be regarded as an eccentricity. Abstention from animal food, be it for religious, economic or humanitarian reasons, has been a quickly spreading custom as, surprisingly, the vegetarian diet needn't be dull or deficient. (51) _____, it does involve taking good (52) _____ to supply the body with a sufficient quantity of nutrients derived from corn, seeds and cereals.

"Hargreaves, S. M., Raposo, A., Saraiva, A., & Zandonadi, R. P. (2021). Vegetarian Diet: An Overview through the Perspective of Quality of Life Domains. Nutrients"

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 43. A. profit | B. rate | C. value | D. esteem |
| 44. A. which | B. whom | C. who | D. whose |
| 45. A. a variety of | B. a number | C. a great deal | D. plenty |
| 46. A. generated | B. acquired | C. instituted | D. accustomed |
| 47. A. output | B. offset | C. upturn | D. intake |
| 48. A. infer | B. assume | C. bear | D. pertain |
| 49. A. reminiscent | B. equivalent | C. evocative | D. synonymous |
| 50. A. play down on | B. come in for | C. fall back on | D. get on for |
| 51. A. Therefore | B. Although | C. As a result | D. Yet |
| 52. A. precautions | B. resolutions | C. proceeds | D. measurements |

Read the following passage about the role of women in Ice Age societies and their contributions to hunting and survival." and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 53 to 60.

New Women of the Ice Age

The status of women in a society depends in large measure on their role in the economy. The reinterpretation of the Paleolithic past centers on new views of the role of women in the food-foraging economy. Amassing critical and previously overlooked evidence from Dolni Vestonice and the neighboring site of Pavlov, researchers Olga Soffer, James Adovasio, and David Hyland now propose that human survival there had little to do with men hurling spears at big game animals. Instead, observes Soffer, one of the world's leading **authorities** on Ice Age hunters and gatherers and an archeologist at the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana, it depended largely on women, plants, and a technique of hunting previously invisible in the archeological evidence-net hunting. "This is not the image we've always had of Upper Paleolithic macho guys out killing animals up close and personal," Soffer explains. **"Net hunting is communal, and it involves the labor of children and women. And this has lots of implications."**

Many of these implications make her conservative colleagues cringe because they raise serious questions about the focus of previous studies. European archeologists have long concentrated on analyzing broken stone tools and butchered big-game bones, the most plentiful and best preserved relics of the Upper Paleolithic era (which stretched from 40,000 to 12,000 years ago). From these analyses, researchers have developed theories about how these societies once hunted and gathered food. Most researchers ruled out the possibility of women hunters for biological reasons. Adult females, they reasoned, had to devote themselves to breast-feeding and tending infants. "Human babies have always been immature and dependent," says Soffer. "If women are the people who are always involved with biological reproduction and the rearing of the young, then that is going to **constrain** their behavior. They have to provision that child. For fathers, provisioning is optional."

To test theories about Upper Paleolithic life, researchers looked to ethnography, the scientific description of modern and historical cultural groups. While the lives of modern hunters do not exactly duplicate those of ancient hunters, they supply valuable clues to universal human behavior. In many historical societies, Soffer observes, women played a key part in net hunting, since the technique did not call for brute strength nor did it place young mothers in physical peril. Among Australian Aborigines, for example, women as well as men knotted the mesh, laboring for as much as two or three years on a fine net. Among Native American groups, **they** helped lay out their handiwork on poles across a valley floor. Then the entire camp joined forces as beaters. Fanning out across the valley, men, women, and children alike shouted and screamed, flushing out game and driving it in the direction of the net. "Everybody and their mother could participate," says Soffer. "Some people were beating, others were screaming or holding the net. And once you got the net on these animals, they were immobilized. You didn't need brute force. You could club them, hit them any old way."

People seldom returned home empty-handed. Researchers living among the net hunting Mbuti in the forests of the Congo report that they capture game every time they lay out their woven traps, scooping up 50 percent of the animals encountered. "Nets are a far more valued item in their panoply of food-producing things than bows and arrows are," says Adovasio. So lethal are these traps that the Mbuti generally rack up more meat than they can consume, trading the surplus with neighbors. Other net hunters traditionally smoked or dried their catch and stored it for leaner times.

Soffer doubts that the inhabitants of Dolni Vestonice and Pavlov were the only net makers in Ice Age Europe. Camps stretching from Germany to Russia are littered with a notable abundance of small-game bones, from hares to birds like ptarmigan. And at least some of their inhabitants whittled bone tools that look much like the awls and net spacers favored by historical net makers. Although the full range of their activities is unlikely ever to be known for certain, there is good reason to believe that Ice Age women played a host of powerful roles. And the research that suggests those roles is rapidly changing our mental images of the past. For Soffer and others, these are exciting times.

"Soffer, O., Adovasio, J. M. & Hyland, D. C. — "The Well-Dressed Venus: Women's Wear ca.

27,000" BP" Question 53. Which of the following statements about Ice Age women is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Women participated in net hunting and contributed to food gathering.
- B. Women were responsible for preparing nets and coordinating communal hunts.
- C. Women hunted large game animals alone using spears or brute force.
- D. Women's contributions to survival have historically been underestimated by researchers.

Question 54. The word “*authorities*” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A. policymakers and law enforcers who regulated prehistoric society
- B. experts and specialists who have conducted research on Ice Age hunters
- C. written interpretations or opinions presented in academic journals
- D. long-established traditions followed by Upper Paleolithic communities

Question 55. The word “*constrain*” in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to :

- A. restrict
- B. limit
- C. free
- D. prevent

Question 56. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?

“Net hunting is communal, and it involves the labor of children and women.”

- A. Net hunting is a group activity in which men, women, and children all contribute to the process.
- B. Net hunting is an activity performed exclusively by women and children while men observe.
- C. Net hunting requires men only, while women and children are restricted to preparing nets beforehand.
- D. Net hunting is an individual activity where children participate under adult supervision.

Question 57. The word “*they*” in paragraph 3 refers to:

- A. the Aboriginal women who knotted the mesh for hunting nets
- B. the researchers who conducted ethnographic studies of modern societies
- C. the animals driven into nets by members of the camp
- D. the children who helped their parents in communal hunts

Question 58. Which of the following statements about net hunting is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Nets allowed communities to immobilize prey without relying on brute strength.
- B. Women, men, and children could all participate in different tasks during net hunting.
- C. Nets were considered less valuable than bows and arrows in all historical societies.
- D. Surplus meat from net hunting was sometimes smoked, dried, or traded with neighbors.

Question 59. In which paragraph does the author provide ethnographic evidence of women’s involvement in net hunting among Aboriginal and Native American societies?

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

Question 60. In which paragraph does the writer mention the important roles of women that significantly influenced survival and social organization?

- A. Paragraph 2
- B. Paragraph 3
- C. Paragraph 4
- D. Paragraph 5

Read the following passage about the human immune system and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 61 to 70

The Human Immune System

The human immune system is composed of both an innate and an adaptive immune system. First, humans have an innate immune system that is **intrinsic** in all organisms, and it functions particularly through establishing biological barriers and creating biochemical reactions that immediately respond with a maximal effort in order to destroy infectious microbes. [I] Second, humans have an adaptive immune system, which can only be found in vertebrates with jaws. [II] The adaptive immune system **gains an immunological memory** from previously encountered germs, so it is able to prevent these specific microbes from causing further infection. [III] With these dual capacities of fighting infection and acquiring resistance to germs, humans can maximize their immunity. [IV]

A person’s innate immune system has many complex barriers and biochemical reactions designed to ward off infections. The most visible one is the skin, which keeps most bacteria, fungi, and viruses from ever entering the body, but humans also have mucus, which traps germs that reside in the body’s tissue. In addition to such biological material, there are other internal barriers like gastric acids, tears, saliva, urine, and various chemicals that either destroy or flush out germs. Even involuntary functions like sneezing and coughing are barriers that serve to expel germs. Beyond these, there are biochemical reactions that come from leukocytes, which are found in the blood. Leukocytes are white blood cells that effectively clear out cellular debris, create inflammation near an infection, summon immune cells to the inflammation, activate several other chemical reactions, and even destroy tumors.

However, perhaps the most important action these cells perform is activating a human's adaptive immune system, which is essential in not only curing current diseases but also preventing future infections.

With an adaptive immune system, cells learn how to best combat pathogens and develop a higher resistance to them. Like the innate immune system, this involves chemical reactions and cellular cooperation. Unlike the innate immune system, this system doesn't respond very quickly or with its full strength all at once. Instead, it uses its time and energy to provide cells with an immunological memory to the pathogens they encounter, making them more resistant to recurring infections (similarly to how a vaccination works). Certain white blood cells called T-cells are the principal actors in this system; these identify "self" cells with the same DNA and distinguish them from any foreign cells with different DNA. After this, they seek and destroy these foreign cells, whether they are invading microbes or infected host cells. T-cells also **mediate** the responses from the innate and adaptive immune systems so that the body can effectively exterminate the infection.

After destroying infectious cells, the body uses B-cells to develop antibodies, or specialized proteins that prevent future infections. A B-cell is designed to connect with an individual type of antigen created by an infectious cell. The B-cell uses this antigen to produce antibodies that seek out and neutralize infectious bacteria, fungi, and viruses. However, the most important process comes after the infection disappears: these B-cells will duplicate, and their **progeny** will manufacture the same antibodies. Thus, the body will constantly produce antibodies that successfully fight off a specific infection, and the body can successfully fight off any subsequent infections from this pathogen. In addition to this, B-cells also mark antigens for leukocytes to attack, thus making them and microbes easier targets for the biochemical reaction.

An interesting feature of the human immune system is how it affects infants both before and after birth. When babies are first born, they do not have very many previously formed antibodies, so they have a greater risk of infection than adults do. However, they ward off many infections by temporarily obtaining the mother's antibodies from breast milk and nutrients passed through the placenta. Also interesting is the very **inception** of the fetus among such an aggressive immune system: somehow, the fetus, which doesn't have its mother's exact DNA, is ignored by the mother's T-cells and B-cells. Scientists currently have a few theories about this phenomenon. For instance, the uterus may not be monitored by white blood cells, or it may produce special proteins that suppress any local immune responses. Nonetheless, the fact that the immune system restrains its programming for reproductive development continues to puzzle many scientists.

"The interaction of innate immune and adaptive immune systems (R. Wang et al., 2024)"

Question 61. Where in paragraph 1 does the following sentence best fit?

"However, this particular action never changes to counter specific threats of infection"

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

Question 62. The phrase "**gains an immunological memory**" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by _____.

- A. improves biochemical reactions B. receives genetic inheritance
C. strengthens physical barriers D. develops long-term protection

Question 63. The word "**these**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. leukocytes B. biochemical reactions
C. internal barriers D. immune cells

Question 64. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT a biological or chemical barrier of the innate immune system?

- A. Gastric acids B. Tears and saliva C. B-cells D. Mucus

Question 65. Which of the following best summarises paragraph 3?

- A. The adaptive immune system reacts immediately to any pathogen entering the body.
B. The adaptive immune system relies on T-cells to identify and destroy foreign or infected cells.
C. T-cells only function to distinguish "self" DNA from "non-self" DNA without destroying pathogens.
D. The innate immune system helps T-cells store information about encountered pathogens.

Question 66. The word "**principal**" in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. inactive B. central C. random D. minor

Question 67. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. B-cells produce antibodies only during the first infection.
- B. Antibodies can attach to any type of antigen, regardless of its structure.
- C. B-cells help mark pathogens so leukocytes can recognize and destroy them.
- D. Once an infection disappears, all B-cells related to it die off immediately.

Question 68. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

“A person’s innate immune system has many complex barriers and biochemical reactions designed to ward off infections.”

- A. The body’s natural immune defenses include complex barriers and chemical processes that protect it from infection and disease.
- B. People’s immune systems mainly rely on medical substances and artificial treatments to resist harmful infections and illnesses.
- C. The immune system consists of simple physical barriers and weak chemical actions that rarely stop invading pathogens or bacteria.
- D. The body’s defensive responses are mostly learned over time rather than naturally formed to prevent infections effectively.

Question 69. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The adaptive immune system provides immediate defense against infection.
- B. The innate immune system functions faster but lacks long-term protection.
- C. Leukocytes and B-cells perform completely independent roles.
- D. Infants naturally have stronger immunity than their mothers.

Question 70. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. The human immune system consists of innate and adaptive defenses that protect the body from infection and enable long-term immunity.
- B. The innate immune system is more effective than the adaptive immune system at destroying pathogens.
- C. The immune system of infants is entirely inherited from their mothers through the placenta.
- D. The immune system functions only through white blood cells and antibodies produced after birth

THE END