

# LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Hiện nay kỳ thi VSTEP đã trở nên phổ biến trên cả nước, chứng chỉ VSTEP được hầu hết các trường đại học chấp nhận là chứng chỉ tiếng Anh đầu ra cho sinh viên, tương đương với các chứng chỉ tiếng Anh quốc tế khác. Hiểu được tầm quan trọng của VSTEP trong hành trình học tập và phát triển nghề nghiệp của mỗi cá nhân, Edulife hân hạnh giới thiệu đến các bạn cuốn sách hướng dẫn luyện thi VSTEP đi kèm khóa học VSTEP online bằng video.

Cuốn sách này được biên soạn với mục đích cung cấp cho các bạn nguồn tài liệu ôn luyện toàn diện và hiệu quả nhất cho kỳ thi VSTEP. Nội dung sách bao gồm:

**Phần 1:** Hướng dẫn chi tiết về cấu trúc và format bài thi VSTEP: Giúp các bạn nắm rõ các dạng bài thi, cách thức thi và yêu cầu chấm điểm của từng kỹ năng.

**Phần 2:** 10 bộ đề thi VSTEP bám sát cấu trúc và đề thi thực tế: Giúp các bạn luyện tập làm bài và làm quen với áp lực thời gian trong kỳ thi.

**Phần 3:** Đáp án chi tiết kèm theo giải thích: Giúp các bạn đối chiếu bài thi của mình, tự đánh giá năng lực và rút ra kinh nghiệm cho những lần thi sau.

Bên cạnh nội dung sách, Edulife còn cung cấp khóa học VSTEP online bằng video với đội ngũ giảng viên giàu kinh nghiệm và tâm huyết. Khóa học sẽ giúp các bạn củng cố kiến thức, luyện tập kỹ năng và được hướng dẫn giải đề thi VSTEP một cách hiệu quả nhất.

Với sự kết hợp hoàn hảo giữa sách và khóa học online, Edulife tin tưởng rằng các bạn sẽ có đầy đủ kiến thức và kỹ năng để tự tin chinh phục kỳ thi VSTEP và đạt được kết quả cao nhất.

Chúc các bạn học tập hiệu quả và thành công!

## GIỚI THIỆU VỀ BÀI THI VSTEP

VSTEP là viết tắt của cụm từ "Vietnamese Standardized Test of English Proficiency". Kỳ thi VSTEP được Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo Việt Nam tổ chức thông qua các trường đại học ủy quyền nhằm đánh giá năng lực sử dụng tiếng Anh bậc 3, 4, 5 của thí sinh theo Khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc quốc gia.

Bài thi VSTEP đánh giá khả năng sử dụng tiếng Anh của thí sinh thông qua bốn kỹ năng Nghe – Đọc – Viết – Nói. Thí sinh sẽ chỉ được cấp chứng chỉ VSTEP nếu đạt trình độ từ B1 (bậc 3), B2 (bậc 4), hoặc C1 (bậc 5) dựa theo bảng điểm quy đổi được công bố chính thức. Thang điểm đánh giá năng lực được sử dụng là thang từ 1 đến 10. Trong đó, mỗi kỹ năng Nghe – Nói – Đọc – Viết được tính tối đa là 10 điểm và tổng điểm là trung bình cộng của điểm bốn kỹ năng. Thí sinh sẽ chỉ được cấp chứng chỉ VSTEP nếu đạt trình độ từ B1 trở lên dựa theo bảng điểm quy đổi được công bố và chứng chỉ này có giá trị sử dụng vô thời hạn.

Trước năm 2018, các trường đại học trên toàn quốc chưa triển khai thống nhất một kỳ thi đánh giá năng lực tiếng Anh. Từ giai đoạn từ 2018 đến nay, kỳ thi VSTEP được Bộ Giáo Dục thống nhất chọn làm kỳ thi đánh giá năng lực tiếng Anh chuẩn đầu ra và được tiến hành 100% trên máy tính tại các trường đại học được ủy quyền trên cả nước. Để đăng ký dự thi, thí sinh có thể truy cập website của các trường hoặc đến trực tiếp trường để làm thủ tục. Lệ phí thi hiện nay theo quy định chung là 1.800.000 VNĐ cho một lần thi (một số trường đại học sẽ có trợ giá cho sinh viên hoặc nghiên cứu sinh của trường nên mức giá dành cho các đối tượng này sẽ được ưu tiên thấp hơn so với mức quy định).

Để tìm hiểu chi tiết các thông tin về kỳ thi VSTEP và được hỗ trợ giải đáp thắc mắc, thí sinh có thể truy cập website: <https://edulife.com.vn/> hoặc sử dụng mã QR sau





<b>BẢNG ĐIỂM QUY ĐỔI CỦA VSTEP</b>		
<b>ĐIỂM TB</b>	<b>BẬC</b>	<b>MÔ TẢ TỔNG QUÁT</b>
0 – 3.5	Không xét	
4.0 – 4.5	3 (B1)	Có thể hiểu được các ý chính của một đoạn văn hay bài phát biểu chuẩn mực, rõ ràng về các chủ đề quen thuộc hay gặp trong công việc, học tập, giải trí, ... Xử lý hầu hết các tình huống xảy ra lúc đi lại tại khu vực có sử dụng ngôn ngữ. Có thể viết văn bản đơn giản liên quan đến các chủ đề quen thuộc hoặc cá nhân quan tâm. Có thể mô tả được những trải nghiệm, sự kiện, hi vọng và có thể trình bày ngắn gọn các lý do, giải thích cho ý kiến và kế hoạch của mình.
6.0 – 8.0	4 (B2)	Có thể hiểu ý chính của một văn bản phức tạp về các chủ đề cụ thể và trừu tượng, kể cả những trao đổi kỹ thuật thuộc lĩnh vực chuyên môn của bản thân. Có thể giao tiếp ở mức độ trôi chảy, tự nhiên đạt đến mức các giao tiếp thường xuyên này với người bản ngữ không gây khó khăn cho cả hai bên. Có thể viết được các văn bản rõ ràng, chi tiết về nhiều chủ đề khác nhau và có thể giải thích quan điểm của mình về một vấn đề có tính thời sự, nêu ra được những ưu điểm, nhược điểm của các phương án lựa chọn khác nhau.
8.5 – 10	5 (C1)	Có thể hiểu nhiều loại văn bản khó, dài, và nhận biết được hàm ý. Có thể diễn đạt lưu loát, tức thì, và không thể hiện rõ rệt việc phải tìm từ ngữ diễn đạt. Có thể sử dụng ngôn ngữ linh hoạt và hiệu quả phục vụ các mục đích xã hội, học thuật và chuyên môn. Có thể viết được các văn bản rõ ràng, chặt chẽ, chi tiết về các chủ đề phức tạp, thể hiện khả năng sử dụng có kiểm soát các kiểu tổ chức văn bản, sử dụng tốt các liên từ, và các phương tiện liên kết.

## TỔNG QUAN 4 KỸ NĂNG TRONG BÀI VSTEP

Nghe	Số câu	Nội dung	Thông tin chung
Part 1	8 câu	Hội thoại	8 audio/ 8 câu hỏi 30 giây đọc 8 câu hỏi 15-20 giây/ mỗi audio
Part 2	12 câu	Hội thoại	3 audio; 4 câu hỏi/ audio 25 giây chuẩn bị trước mỗi audio 1-3 phút/ mỗi audio
Part 3	15 câu	Bài giảng, thuyết trình	3 audio; 5 câu hỏi/ audio 30 giây chuẩn bị trước mỗi audio 3 phút/ mỗi audio
Đọc	Số câu	Các dạng bài chính	
Passage 1	10 câu	Câu hỏi ý chính (main ideas) Câu hỏi từ vựng (word- in-context) Điền thêm nội dung (text-completion) Câu hỏi suy luận (inference questions)	
Passage 2	10 câu		
Passage 3	10 câu		
Passage 4	10 câu		
Viết	Số từ	Các dạng bài	
Task 1	120 từ	Viết thư (dạng trang trọng hoặc thân mật)	
Task 2	250 từ	Viết luận	
Nói	Thời gian	Các dạng bài chính	
Part 1	3 phút	Tương tác xã hội - 6 câu hỏi về 2 chủ đề thông dụng	
Part 2	4 phút	Thảo luận giải pháp - trình bày giải pháp cho một tình huống được cho sẵn	
Part 3	5 phút	Phát triển chủ đề -phát triển một chủ đề theo sơ đồ tư duy được gợi ý sẵn, sau đó trả lời các câu hỏi liên quan	

# KỸ NĂNG LÀM BÀI THI VSTEP

## I. VẤN ĐỀ THÍ SINH THƯỜNG GẶP TRONG BÀI THI

Thông thường khi làm bài thi VSTEP, thí sinh thường gặp một số vấn đề như sau:

Kỹ năng	Vấn đề
<b>Nghe</b>	Khó theo dõi nội dung bài nghe, dễ bị bỏ qua thông tin do tốc độ audio nhanh, không kịp dịch và hiểu nghĩa. Nghe được nhiều từ khóa mà không hiểu nội dung chính của bài nên không biết lựa chọn từ khóa nào. Không nghe được nội dung do vốn từ vựng chưa tốt.
<b>Đọc</b>	Nhiều từ mới dẫn đến không hiểu hết nội dung bài đọc. Không xác định được vị trí của thông tin cần tìm trong bài đọc. Thiếu thời gian làm bài. Phân vân giữa những phương án tương tự nhau.
<b>Viết</b>	Không xác định được chính xác yêu cầu đề bài nên dễ lạc đề. Bí ý tưởng hoặc thiếu từ vựng để triển khai ý tưởng. Sai ngữ pháp và sai chính tả. Thiếu thời gian viết bài.
<b>Nói</b>	Phát âm sai, không có ngữ điệu khi nói. Gặp khó khăn khi phát triển ý hoặc không có từ vựng dẫn đến việc nói ngập ngừng, không trôi chảy. Sử dụng sai ngữ pháp hoặc cấu trúc câu. Hồi hộp do tâm lý nên không nói được gì hoặc ngừng rất lâu.

## II. GIẢI PHÁP VÀ CHIẾN LƯỢC LÀM BÀI

Để giải quyết các khó khăn thí sinh thường gặp phải trên, thí sinh nên chuẩn bị thật kỹ trước kỳ thi VSTEP theo các bước dưới đây:

### 1. Nắm rõ cấu trúc đề thi

Hiểu rõ số lượng phần, số lượng câu hỏi và thời gian làm bài cho từng phần thi và làm quen với các dạng bài phổ biến của VSTEP giúp thí sinh làm bài hiệu quả, tiết kiệm thời gian, tăng tỉ lệ làm đúng.

## **2. Luyện tập thường xuyên**

Luyện tập với các đề thi VSTEP thường xuyên giúp thí sinh nâng cao vốn từ vựng và đẩy nhanh tốc độ làm bài. Ngoài ra việc luyện đề thường xuyên còn giúp thí sinh tự tin hơn trong quá trình làm bài thi.

## **3. Rèn luyện chiến lược khi làm bài thi**

### **Chiến lược 1: Đọc kỹ câu hỏi và chú ý từ khóa trong câu hỏi.**

Từ khóa trong câu hỏi là những từ mang hầu hết nghĩa của câu hỏi. Đọc câu hỏi và tập trung vào từ khóa giúp xác định chính xác và hiểu rõ yêu cầu đề bài. Do đó, thí sinh sẽ nắm được nội dung nhanh và tránh việc trả lời sai hoặc lạc đề.

Trong bài thi nghe, đọc kỹ câu hỏi và nội dung các đáp án trước khi nghe giúp thí sinh có cái nhìn chung về ngữ cảnh của bài nghe, dự đoán được nội dung sẽ nghe do đó thí sinh có thể bám sát được nội dung nghe hơn trong quá trình làm bài.

### **Chiến lược 2: Làm câu dễ trước**

Trong bài thi nghe - đọc của VSTEP, câu hỏi dễ hay khó đều chiếm số lượng điểm như nhau. Vì vậy thí sinh nên thực hiện các câu hỏi dễ trước, không dừng lại ở một câu hỏi quá lâu để tránh lãng phí thời gian.

Đặc biệt trong bài thi nghe, để tránh việc phân vân đáp án và dừng lại ở một câu hỏi dẫn đến bỏ lỡ mất thông tin của toàn bộ phần nghe phía sau, thí sinh nên ngay lập tức bỏ qua những câu không nghe được và làm câu kế tiếp. Sau khi mỗi audio nghe kết thúc, thí sinh có thể quay lại để chọn lại đáp án.

### **Chiến lược 3: Sử dụng kỹ thuật loại trừ**

Bài nghe - đọc của VSTEP là dạng bài trắc nghiệm, hầu hết các câu hỏi đều có 4 sự lựa chọn. Điều này có nghĩa là các đáp án sai sẽ chiếm 75% nội dung câu trả lời, đáp án đúng chiếm 25%. Nếu gặp một câu hỏi khó và không thể ngay lập tức xác định đáp án, thay vì việc cố gắng tìm đọc trong toàn bộ bài, thí sinh nên đọc kỹ từng lựa chọn A, B, C, D và loại bỏ phương án sai. Sau khi loại bỏ được 1-2 phương án sai mà vẫn chưa thể xác định được câu trả lời chính xác, thí sinh có thể chọn một trong hai đáp án còn lại, xác suất của tỉ lệ đúng lúc này sẽ được nâng lên 50%.

### **Chiến lược 4: Không bỏ sót câu hỏi**

Tương tự như trên, nếu thí sinh không thể loại trừ được phương án nào là sai - đúng khi gặp câu hỏi khó, thí sinh có thể chọn một đáp án bất kỳ thay vì bỏ trống mà không lựa chọn. Xác suất lựa chọn đúng của thí sinh vẫn là 25%.

### **Chiến lược 5: Luyện tập với template mẫu của bài viết và nói**

Các cấu trúc câu phổ biến, cách bố cục bài và từ vựng cho của mỗi dạng bài Nói hoặc Viết đều có thể được lặp lại và xây dựng thành template. Thay vì việc mất

thời gian suy nghĩ từng chút trong khi làm bài thi, việc học theo template giúp người tiết kiệm thời gian ôn luyện và tập trung vào việc hoàn thiện nội dung bài thi. Ngoài ra, template được cung cấp bởi Edulife được xây dựng dựa trên những tiêu chí chấm điểm của VSTEP, giúp người học đảm bảo bài thi của mình đạt được điểm số cao trong hai phần thi Nói và Viết.





## ***10 BỘ ĐỀ VSTEP TỔNG HỢP***



## TEST 01

### LISTENING

**Directions:** This is the listening test for levels from 3 to 5 of the Vietnam's 6-level Language Proficiency Test. There are three parts to the test. You will hear each part once. For each part of the test there will be time for you to look through the questions and time for you to check your answers. Write your answers on the question paper. You will have 5 minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.



*Scan for audio*

#### PART 1 Questions 1 – 8

There are **eight questions** in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You now have 45 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. **When** is the **man's appointment**?  
A. Wednesday  
B. Thursday  
C. Friday  
D. Tuesday
2. **Which** is the **aunt's postcard**?  
A. a pretty village right by the sea  
B. big trees  
C. a pretty village behind the tall trees  
D. a pretty village on the hills
3. What time will the plane to **Milan leave**?  
A. 01:00  
B. 07:15  
C. 08:15  
D. 06:15
4. **Which** present has the girl **bought** her mother?  
A. earrings  
B. music CD  
C. pen  
D. notebook
5. What time will the **pie be ready**?  
A. four fifteen  
B. five o'clock  
C. twenty past five  
D. fifty past four

6. What time is the **swimming lesson** today?
- A. half past four  
B. fifteen to five  
C. fifteen past five  
D. four thirty
7. Which subject does the boy **like best**?
- A. information technology  
B. geography  
C. sports  
D. design
8. Which T-shirt does the boy **decide to buy**?
- A. a short-sleeved T-shirt with round neck  
B. a V-neck black T-shirt  
C. a long-sleeved T-shirt  
D. a sleeveless white T-shirt

## **PART 2      Questions 9 – 20**

You will hear **three different conversations**. In each conversation there are four questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the conversations **only once**.

**Conversation 1: You will hear a conversation between a girl, Kate, and a boy, George.**

9. What is **Kate's health** problem?
- A. She has coughs.  
B. She has headache.  
C. She has toothache.  
D. She has stomach ache.
10. What does Kate's problem **affect her classmates**?
- A. It makes them funny.  
B. It makes them annoyed.  
C. It makes them happy.  
D. It makes them excited.
11. What did Kate have **last year**?
- A. She had coughs.  
B. She had headache.  
C. She had a fall off her bike.  
D. She had stomach ache.
12. What does **Kate have now**, too?
- A. She has backache.  
B. She has headache.  
C. She has toothache.  
D. She has temperature.

**Conversation 2: You will hear a conversation between a man and a woman at home.**

13. Why does the man **want to go out**?
- A. Because he feels bored staying at home.
  - B. Because he feels safe staying at home.
  - C. Because he feels cold staying at home.
  - D. Because he feels hot staying at home.
14. Why does the woman **want to stay at home**?
- A. Because she has coughs.
  - B. Because she feels tired.
  - C. Because she has toothache.
  - D. Because she has stomach ache.
15. Why doesn't the woman want to watch an **Italian film**?
- A. Because she is short of money.
  - B. Because she is serious about it.
  - C. Because she's afraid she will fall asleep watching it.
  - D. Because she has stomach ache.
16. Why doesn't the woman want to watch **Robert de Niro**?
- A. Because she feels too busy to watch it.
  - B. Because she feels too serious to watch it.
  - C. Because she doesn't want to watch it the third time.
  - D. Because she doesn't want to watch it the second time.

**Conversation 3: You will hear a conversation between a girl, Lisa, and a boy, Ben, about holidays.**

17. What does the girl think about a **good holiday**?
- A. It may be cheap.
  - B. It may be very cheap.
  - C. It may be expensive.
  - D. It may be very expensive.
18. Why doesn't the boy **want to walk**?
- A. Because he feels too hot to do it.
  - B. Because he finds it hard to do it.
  - C. Because he doesn't like hard work.
  - D. Because he doesn't like the sounds of people walking.
19. What does the girl think about the food in **Youth Hostels**?
- A. It is comfortable.
  - B. It is good.
  - C. It is sometimes good.
  - D. It is clean and cheap.
20. What does the boy **decide to do in the end**?
- A. go home
  - B. leave home
  - C. sell his home
  - D. enjoy his holiday home

**PART 3      Questions 21 – 35**

You will hear **three different talks or lectures**. In each talk or lecture there are five questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the talks or lectures only once.

**Talk/Lecture 1: You will hear a girl talking about her life since she left Vietnam.**

21. Why did the speaker have to help **her mother** with the **shopping**?
- A. There were no Vietnamese people living near her.
  - B. There were no Vietnamese working in the stores.
  - C. There wasn't always someone to go shopping with her.
  - D. Her mother could speak a little English.
22. Why did **her father** **find working** in a factory **difficult**?
- A. He couldn't speak any English.
  - B. He didn't have many friends there.
  - C. He had had a much better job in Vietnam.
  - D. He couldn't get used to the working style.
23. Why are the speaker and her brother more **fortunate than** their sisters?
- A. They didn't need extra English lessons.
  - B. They look more American.
  - C. They speak with American accents.
  - D. They quickly adopted the way of life.
24. What has the speaker **forgotten about life in Vietnam**?
- A. Living close to other people
  - B. The warm weather
  - C. Wearing traditional clothes
  - D. Traditional food
25. Why does she find it difficult to **invite friends to her home**?
- A. Her parents do not have much money.
  - B. Her parents haven't adopted an American way of life.
  - C. Her parents only know how to cook Vietnamese food.
  - D. Her parents do not speak English well.

**Talk/Lecture 2: Listen to a woman talking about boys and girls in American schools.**

26. What happened in **American schools before 1972**?
- A. Girls didn't go to school.
  - B. Every classroom was a mix of boys and girls.
  - C. Boys could learn what they wanted.
  - D. They didn't teach girls some subjects.
27. What is the reason that **most American schools have mixed classes**?
- A. Scientists said that it was the best thing.
  - B. Teachers did not want to teach single-gender classes.
  - C. A law gave girls an equal chance to learn.
  - D. Boys and girls behave better in such classes.
28. Why might girls not get a **chance to talk** much in a class with boys?
- A. Because the teacher doesn't ask them questions.
  - B. Because boys are louder and often talk first.

- C. Because boys know the correct answers.
- D. Because girls are often shy.

29. What is NOT the reason that some schools are reconsidering separating classes?

- A. They prefer the old teaching styles.
- B. Boys learn differently than girls.
- C. Boys and girls can bother each other.
- D. Boys and girls like different things.

30. Which is one class that is not mentioned as being separated?

- A. Math
- B. Social Studies
- C. Science
- D. Physical Education

**Talk/Lecture 3: Listen to a talk about body language in American Culture at a student orientation meeting.**

31. Who is listening to the orientation talk?

- A. the director of international students
- B. new international students
- C. teachers of international
- D. all first-year students in the college department

32. What is the purpose of this talk?

- A. to introduce the director for international student affairs.
- B. to deal with all international students' problems.
- C. to inform the importance of using English in class.
- D. to introduce common problems in non-verbal communication.

33. According to the speaker, what is body language?

- A. It's the use of verb tenses and modals.
- B. It's the way to ask for directions.
- C. It's the language used in class only.
- D. It's the language of movements and facial expressions.

34. In American culture, ...

- A. eye contact is the same as most cultures.
- B. making eye contact is a sign of disrespect.
- C. people don't look in others' eyes while talking.
- D. eye contact is considered as a sign of honesty.

35. According to the speaker, what is TRUE about handshakes in American Culture?

- A. A handshake shouldn't be too strong.
- B. Handshakes are not common.
- C. Handshakes need to be firm.
- D. Shaking hands is not important.



## TEST 01

### READING

**Directions:** In this section you will read **FOUR different passages**. Each one is followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer **A, B, C** or **D**, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage. You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

#### **PASSAGE 1      Questions 1 – 10**

**A.** A new study, conducted by scientists from Oxford University, the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and the Chinese Center for Disease Control, has warned that **a third of all men** currently under the age of 20 in China will eventually die prematurely if they do not give up smoking.

**B.** The research, published in The Lancet medical journal, says **two-thirds of men in China** now start to smoke **before 20**. Around half of **those men** will die from the habit, it concludes. In 2010, around one million people in China died from tobacco usage. But researchers say that if current trends continue, that will double to two million people - mostly men - dying every year by 2030, making it a "growing epidemic of premature death". But co-author Richard Peto said there was hope - if people can be persuaded to quit. "The key to avoid this huge wave of deaths is cessation, and if you are a young man, don't start," he said.

**C.** In many parts of China, meals often fit a comfortable pattern. **After putting down their chopsticks**, men commonly push their chairs back from the table and light cigarettes. No wonder China has struggled to impose a smoking ban in public places. Here, relationships are often built amid clouds of smoke.

**D.** Expensive brands of cigarettes, often decorated with gold detailing on the cartons, are given as gifts. And ordinary brands are affordable to all but the very poor, costing just 2.5 yuan (\$0.4; £0.25) a pack. In a country where smoking is so ingrained in daily life, few understand the harmful effects of tobacco use. According to the World Health Organization (**WHO**), only **25% of Chinese adults** can list the specific health hazards of smoking, from lung cancer to heart disease.

**E.** Perhaps it should come as no surprise, then, that only 10% of Chinese smokers quit by choice. Instead, most are forced to give up their cigarettes because

they're too sick to continue. While smoking rates have fallen in developed countries -to less than one in five in the US - they have risen in China, as cigarettes have become more available and consumers richer.

F. Authorities have shown concern over the rise, with **Beijing** even introducing a public smoking ban. But efforts have been **hampered** by the habit's popularity, and its usefulness as a source of tax - the government collects about 428 billion yuan (£44 billion, \$67 billion) in tobacco taxes each year. Globally, tobacco kills up to half of its users, according to the World Health Organization.

1. How many **Chinese men** start to smoke **before the age of 20**?  
 A. one-third  
 B. two-thirds  
 C. half  
 D. all of them
2. What does the word "**those men**" in paragraph B refer to?  
 A. Men who smoke under the age of 20  
 B. Men who smoke above the age of 20  
 C. Men who give up smoking  
 D. Men who smoke in public
3. By 2030, how many men in **China** may die from smoking **every year**?  
 A. one million  
 B. two million  
 C. three million  
 D. four million
4. In many areas of China, **when do men** usually smoke?  
 A. Before a meal  
 B. After a meal  
 C. Before they go to sleep  
 D. When they get up
5. According to **WHO**, only ..... of **Chinese adults** can list bad effects of smoking.  
 A. one-third  
 B. one-fourth  
 C. one-fifth  
 D. a half
6. "**Beijing**" refers to .....  
 A. China  
 B. The city of Beijing  
 C. The Chinese government  
 D. People who live in Beijing
7. What is **Richard Peto's attitude** toward smoking in China?  
 A. He doesn't believe that people will give up smoking.  
 B. He is disappointed with the Chinese government.  
 C. He thinks that people possibly stop smoking if they see reasons.  
 D. He is sure about the rise of future deaths in China.

8. Which of the following words does the word "**hamper**" have closest meaning to?

Đoạn F: "efforts have been hampered by the habit's popularity."

→ Nghĩa: "cản trở, làm khó khăn."

Đáp án: D. restrict

Giải thích: "Hamper" = limit / restrict / obstruct (cản trở).

B. assist

D. restrict

9. What is the writer's **purpose**?  
 A. To argue over smoking policy in China  
 B. To support smoking in China  
 C. To warn and prevent smoking in China

D. To report the result of a research paper

10. What does the writer imply about the Chinese government?

A. They do not want to stop people from smoking.

B. They have tried to stop people from smoking in public but with little success.

C. They have tried to close tobacco companies.

D. They do not care about smoking.

## PASSAGE 2      Questions 11 – 20

A. The evidence that humans are causing global warming is strong, but the question of what to do about it remains controversial. Economics, sociology, and politics are all important factors in planning for the future.

B. Even if **we** stopped emitting greenhouse gases (GHGs) today, the Earth would still warm by another degree Fahrenheit or so. But what we do from today forward makes a big difference. Depending on our choices, scientists predict that the Earth could eventually warm by as little as 2.5 degrees or as much as 10 degrees Fahrenheit.

C. A commonly cited goal is to stabilise GHG concentrations around 450-550 parts per million (ppm), or about twice pre-industrial levels. This is the point at which many believe the most damaging impacts of climate change can be avoided. Current concentrations are about 380 ppm, **which** means there isn't much time to lose. According to the IPCC, we'd have to reduce GHG emissions by 50% to 80% of what they're on track to be in the next century to reach this level.

### Is this possible?

D. Many people and governments are already working hard to cut greenhouse gases, and everyone can help. Researchers Stephen Pacala and Robert Socolow at Princeton University have suggested one approach that they call "**stabilisation wedges**." This means reducing GHG emissions from a variety of sources with technologies available in the next few decades, rather than relying on an enormous change in a single area. They suggest 7 wedges that could each reduce emissions, and all of **them** together could hold emissions at approximately current levels for the next 50 years, putting us on a potential path to stabilise around 500 ppm.

E. There are many possible wedges, including improvements to energy efficiency and vehicle fuel economy (so less energy has to be produced), and increases in wind and solar power, hydrogen produced from renewable sources, biofuels (produced from crops), natural gas, and nuclear power. There is also

the potential to capture the carbon dioxide emitted from fossil fuels and store it underground—a process called "**carbon sequestration**."

F. In addition to reducing the gases we emit to the atmosphere, we can also increase the amount of gases we take out of the atmosphere. Plants and trees absorb CO<sub>2</sub> as they grow, "**sequestering**" carbon naturally. Increasing forestlands and making changes to the way we farm could increase the amount of carbon we're storing. 11 Some of these technologies have **drawbacks**, and different communities will make different decisions about how to power their lives, but the good news is that there are a variety of options to put us on a path toward a stable climate.

11. The word "**we**" in paragraph B **refers** to .....

A. humans

B. economists, sociologists, and politicians

C. animals

D. scientists

12. According to paragraph B, **how many** degrees could **the Earth** warm up?

A. 2.5

C. 10

B. 2.5 or 10

D. from 2.5 to 10

13. According to paragraph C, **why** should we stabilise **GHG** concentrations around 450-550 parts per million?

A. to avoid the most serious effects of climate change

B. to avoid all damaging impacts of climate change

C. to mend the most damaging impacts of climate change

D. to stop climate change

14. What does "**which**" in paragraph C refer to?

A. current concentrations

B. that current concentrations are about 380 ppm

C. 380 ppm

D. ppm

15. **Why** does the author mention **Stephen Pacala** and **Robert Socolow**?

A. To introduce two researchers in the field

B. To prove that researchers are working to reduce GHG emission

C. To introduce one way to reduce GHG emission

D. To introduce Princeton University

16. **What** stabilisation wedges are NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. create environment-friendly materials

B. capture and store carbon dioxide underground

C. increase the use of renewable energy

D. grow more trees

17. What does “**them**” refer to?  
A. researchers  
B. humans  
C. renewable resources  
D. **wedges**
18. What is the **best title** for this passage?  
A. Arguments over Global Warming  
B. Global Warming and its Causes  
C. **Global Warming Solutions**  
D. Global Warming’s Effect on Earth
19. “**Sequestering**” has the closest **meaning** to .....  
A. absorb  
B. **isolate**  
C. release  
D. emit
20. **Why** does the writer mention “**drawbacks**” in the last paragraph?  
A. To introduce the disadvantages of solutions in the following paragraph  
B. **To emphasise the disadvantages of the solutions in the previous paragraph**  
C. To recommend readers not to use the solutions  
D. To emphasise the advantages of the solutions in different contexts

### **PASSAGE 3      Questions 21 – 30**

A. Art communicates to us primarily through our eyes. We look at art, and we try to find some meaning in the experience. If we are to begin to think about art more seriously, we might do well to become more aware of the process of seeing itself.

B. Science tells us that seeing is a mode of perception, or the recognition and interpretation of sensory data-in other words, how information comes in our senses, and what we make of it. In visual perception our eyes take in information in the form of light patterns; the brain processes these patterns to give them meaning. **The mechanics of perception work much the same way for everyone, yet in a given situation we do not all see the same things.**

C. We can take great pleasure in merely looking at art, just as we take pleasure in the view of a distant mountain range or watching the sun set over the ocean. But art, unlike nature, is a human creation. It is one of the many ways we express ourselves and attempt to communicate. A work of art is the product of human intelligence, and we can meet it with our own intelligence on equal footing. This is where study comes in.

D. The understanding of process - the how - often contributes quite a lot to our appreciation of art. If you understand why painting in watercolour may be different from painting in oil, why clay responds differently to the artist's hands than does wood or glass - you will have a richer appreciation of the artist's expression.

**E.** Knowing the place of a work of art in history - what went before and came after - can also deepen your understanding. Artists learn to make art by studying the achievements of the past and observing the efforts of their contemporaries. They adapt ideas to serve their own needs and then **bequeath** those ideas to future generations of artists. For example, Matisse assumed that his audience would know that Venus was the ancient Roman goddess of love. But he also hoped that they would be familiar with one Venus in particular, a famous Greek statue known as the Venus de Milo.

**F.** An artist may create a specific work for any of a thousand reasons. An awareness of the why may give some insight as well. Looking at Van Gogh's *The Starry Night*, it might help you know that Van Gogh was **intrigued** by the belief that people journeyed to a star after their death, and that there they continued their lives. "Just as we take the train to get to Tarascon or Rouen," he wrote in a letter, "we take death to reach a star." This knowledge might help you understand why Van Gogh felt so strongly about the night sky, and what his painting might have meant to him.

**G.** But no matter how much you study, Van Gogh's painting will never mean for you exactly what it meant for him, nor should it. Great works of art hold many meanings. The greatest of **them** seem to speak anew to each generation and to each attentive observer. The most important thing is that they mean something to you, that your own experiences, thoughts, and emotions find a place in them.

**21.** According to paragraph B, **the process** of visual perception .....

**A. is not the same for all people**

**B. begins with patterns of light**

C. is not very scientific

D. requires other senses to function

**22.** What did **Matisse** reinterpret?

A. a goddess from mythology

B. a painting by another artist

**C. an ancient sculpture**

D. a man in history

**23.** The word "**them**" in paragraph G refers to .....

A. each attentive observer

B. thoughts and emotions

C. a lifetime of experiences

**D. great works of art**

**24.** The word "**bequeath**" in the passage is closest in **meaning** to .....

A. make out

**B. pass on**

C. look over

D. take in

**25.** The author mentions all of the following **ways to enhance** the appreciation of art **EXCEPT**

A. understanding the artistic process

B. becoming familiar with the history

**C. experiencing the art by copying**

**D. knowing about the life of the artist**

26. What is the **main topic** of this passage?
- A. Visual perception of sensory material
  - B. The historical context for artistic expression
  - C. Studying Van Gogh's *The Starry Night*
  - D. The appreciation of works of art
27. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the **highlighted statement** in the passage?
- A. We see images differently because of the mode of perception.
  - B. Although we see images differently, the mode of perception is similar.
  - C. Since the mode of perception is similar, we see images in the same way.
  - D. When the mode of perception is the same, we see the same images.
28. Why might **Van Gogh** have painted **The Starry Night**?
- A. To symbolise the journey of life after death
  - B. To create a dramatic contrast with the sky
  - C. To place a strong image in the foreground
  - D. To include nature from his early experience
29. The word "**intrigued**" in the passage is closest in **meaning** to .....
- A. very pleased
  - B. very confused
  - C. very interested
  - D. very surprised
30. What can be **inferred** from the last paragraph?
- A. Greatest artworks are impossible to understand.
  - B. The author shows negative feelings toward contemporary art.
  - C. People need knowledge to understand art.
  - D. What we see in art is determined by our emotions, experiences, and thoughts.

#### **PASSAGE 4      Questions 31 – 40**

- A. **Antibiotics block the life cycle of bacteria** that invade the human body. The first of these antibiotics, penicillin, works by blocking the molecules that construct the cell walls of particular bacteria. The bacteria, with incomplete cell walls, are not able to reproduce.
- B. When penicillin was introduced during World War II, it was truly a "miracle drug." Until that time, anyone who was cut or wounded stood a great risk of infection. Once penicillin became available, the situation changed. Wounded soldiers, children with ear infections, and many others began to benefit from the ability to block the growth of bacteria.
- C. While humanity may have won that particular battle against bacteria, the war is far from over. **The reason is that in any bacterial population, there are bound to be a few bacteria that, for one reason or another, are not affected**



**by a particular antibiotic.** For example, they may have a slightly differently shaped enzyme that builds cell walls, so that penicillin will not fit onto that particular shape of the enzyme. These bacteria will not be affected by that particular drug. For that small group, the antibiotic is a real godsend. **It doesn't affect them, but it does wipe out all of their competition. They are thus free to multiply,** and, over time, all of the bacteria will have whatever properties that made those individuals resistant.

**D.** Traditionally, medical scientists have dealt with this phenomenon by developing a large number of antibiotics, each of which intervenes in the bacterial life cycle in a slightly different way. Consequently, if you happen to have a bacterium that is resistant to one antibiotic, probably it will succumb to the action of another. You may, in fact, have had the experience of going to a doctor with an infection, being given an antibiotic, and then finding that it didn't work. In all likelihood, all your doctor had to do then was prescribe a different antibiotic and everything was fine.

**E.** The problem is that as time has passed, more and more bacteria have become resistant to antibiotics. In fact, currently, there is one strain of bacteria-Staphylococcus-that is resistant to every commercially available antibiotic except one, and in 1996, a bacterium with lowered resistance to that last antibiotic appeared in Japan. The appearance of drug-resistant bacteria is not particularly surprising; in fact, it probably should have been **anticipated**. Nevertheless, in the late 1980s, there was a general sense of **complacency** among scientists on the antibiotic question. Little profit was to be made by developing the one-hundred-and-first antibiotic.

**F.** Drug companies concentrated their efforts on other areas. Therefore, a gap developed between the production of new antibiotics and the development of resistance among bacteria. By the early 1990s, this gap was recognized and highlighted in several national news magazines. More companies returned to develop new kinds of antibiotics, and currently, a number are undergoing clinical trials. By early in the twenty-first century, some of these new drugs will start to come on the market, and the problem will be "solved," at least for the moment.

Additional research will focus on the processes by which cells repair the constant damage to DNA, but the computer design of new drugs, the development of new antibiotics, and techniques to combat bacteria should remain a top priority.



31. How do antibiotics treat infections?
- A. They interfere with the reproductive cycle of bacteria.
  - B. They construct cell walls to resist bacteria
  - C. They inject enzymes that explode in affected cells.
  - D. They increase the mitosis of healthy cells
32. The word “them” in paragraph C refers to .....
- A. whatever properties
  - B. resistant bacteria
  - C. their competition
  - D. those individuals
33. The word “anticipated” in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
- A. predicted
  - B. concealed
  - C. investigated
  - D. disregarded
34. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?
- A. The "miracle drug" penicillin
  - B. Drug-resistant bacteria
  - C. Staphylococcus infections
  - D. Gene therapy treatments
35. According to paragraph D, why do some bacteria benefit from antibiotics?
- A. The antibiotic eliminates competing bacteria, allowing resistant bacteria to reproduce.
  - B. The resistant bacteria compete with the antibiotic, and the bacteria become stronger.
  - C. The competition helps the resistant bacteria to multiply by reproducing with the resistant type.
  - D. The properties of the antibiotic are acquired by the bacteria, making it resistant to the competition.
36. The word “complacency” in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
- A. consensus of agreement
  - B. fear of consequences
  - C. lack of concern
  - D. awareness of potential
37. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage?
- A. Some antibiotics affect a population of bacteria more efficiently than others.
  - B. There are several reasons why some bacteria do not respond to most antibiotics.
  - C. The effect of antibiotics on bacteria is to bind them together into one population.
  - D. A small number of bacteria in any sample will probably be resistant to a specific antibiotic.
38. The author mentions all of the following reasons for drug resistant bacteria to appear EXCEPT .....
- A. there was not enough profit incentive for companies to continue developing new antibiotics.

B. statistically, some drug-resistant bacteria will occur naturally in any large population of bacteria.

C. the newer antibiotics were not as strong and effective as the original penicillin-based drugs.

D. competing bacteria are destroyed by antibiotics, allowing resistant bacteria to prosper.

39. It can be **inferred** from the passage that .....

A. research to develop new antibiotics will not be necessary in the future

B. the scientific community was not surprised by the resistant strains of bacteria

C. antibiotics are not very expensive when they are made available commercially

D. it takes years for a new drug to be made available commercially for consumers

40. **Which** of the following statements is NOT a **main idea** of the passage?

A. Many strains of bacteria have become resistant to the antibiotics currently available.

B. Funding for the production of new antibiotics has been allocated to drug companies.

C. The first antibiotics were very effective in blocking the reproduction of bacteria.

D. New antibiotics are being developed to combat bacteria that resist the older antibiotics.

## TEST 01

### WRITING

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**You had arranged to meet a friend next week, but you have realised that you will not be able to go.**

**Write a letter to your friend. In your letter:**

- **Cancel the meeting with your friend and apologise**
- **Explain why you cannot be able to meet your friend**
- **Suggest where and when you could see each other instead**

You should write at least **120 words**. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

#### TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

**There is a big number of people who wish to live in big cities. Write an essay to an educated reader to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of living in big cities. Include reasons and any relevant examples to support your answer.**

You should write at least **250 words**.

Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

## TEST 01

### SPEAKING

#### PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

**Let's talk about: Games and Sports**

1. Which indoor games do you play regularly?
2. Which indoor games are common in your hometown?
3. Do you take part in any outdoor sports regularly? (Which?)

**Now, let's talk about: Keeping Fit**

1. How often do you do any exercise?
2. Do you prefer to exercise alone or in a class? Why?
3. What do you think is the best type of exercise? Why?

#### PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

**Situation:** A group of students are discussing where to buy clothes: **in a shop, in an open air market or in an online shop**. Which do you think the best choice?

#### PART 3: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

**Topic:** Learning English has many benefits.

- Travel the world.
- Find a good job with a higher salary.
- Make friends with people from all over the world.
- Your own idea.

**Follow-up questions:**

1. Should learning English be compulsory at school?
2. What second languages are popular in your country?
3. What are the difficulties of learning English to adult learners?

## TEST 02

### LISTENING

**Directions:** This is the listening test for levels from 3 to 5 of the Vietnam's 6-level Language Proficiency Test. There are three parts to the test. You will hear each part once. For each part of the test there will be time for you to look through the questions and time for you to check your answers. Write your answers on the question paper. You will have 5 minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.



*Scan for audio*

#### PART 1 Questions 1 – 8

There are **eight questions** in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You now have 45 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. What colour is Mary's coat?  
A. yellow  
B. blue  
C. brown  
D. black
2. What did the woman repair?  
A. chair  
B. shelf  
C. desk  
D. bed
3. What are they going to buy for Pam?  
A. a book  
B. a plant  
C. some chocolates  
D. candies
4. What has the girl lost?  
A. mobile phone  
B. purse  
C. pen  
D. bag
5. Which sport will the boy do soon at the centre?  
A. waterskiing  
B. diving  
C. sailing  
D. swimming
6. Who lives with Josh in his house?  
A. his grandmother  
B. his father  
C. his sister  
D. his mother

7. What will the girl take with her on holiday?
- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A. suitcase | B. sports bag   |
| C. backpack | D. overhead bag |
8. Which T-shirt does the boy decide to buy?
- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| A. cinema | B. game store |
| C. park   | D. library    |

## **PART 2      Questions 9 – 20**

You will hear **three different conversations**. In each conversation there are four questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the conversations **only once**.

**Conversation 1: You will hear a journalist interviewing Geoff Thompson, a British sportsman.**

9. Where was Geoff Thompson born?
- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. In London.              | B. In the North of England. |
| C. In the South of London. | D. In Britain.              |
10. How did he know about karate?
- |  |
|--|
| A. He discovered karate by himself.  |
| B. He's interested in karate owing to a sports centre during a school visit. |
| C. His friend introduced it to him.  |
| D. He knew it when moving to London.   |
11. When did he take part in the World Championships in Taiwan?
- |   |
|---|
| A. In 1972                                      |
| B. In 1980                                      |
| C. In 1982                                      |
| D. After starting training with a British coach |
12. How many times has he got the World Champion?
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Two times  | B. Three times |
| C. Four times | D. Five times  |

**Conversation 2: You will hear a conversation between a man and a woman at home.**

13. Which position does this hotel need?
- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. A temporary staff        | B. A stable staff     |
| C. A part-time receptionist | D. A full-time waiter |
14. What about the hour of work?
- |   |
|---|
| A. There are two shifts and two days off.                           |
| B. There are two shifts and one day off.                            |
| C. There's a day shift from 7 to 2 and a late shift from 4 till 11. |

- D. There is only afternoon shift.
- 15.** What does the woman mention about the uniform?
- A. It's prepared by the hotel.  
B. He needs to wear dark clothes.  
C. He needs a white shirt and dark trousers.  
D. He needs wear uniform five days a week.

**16.** When does he start his job?

- A. At the end of May  
B. On the 10th of May  
C. On the 10th of June  
D. On the 28th of June

**Conversation 3: Listen to part of a conversation at a university library**

**17.** What does the man plan to write his paper on?

- A. The preservation of old books.  
B. The local coal industry.  
C. The famous archives librarian.  
D. The collection of rare books.

**18.** What security procedures does the librarian tell the man he must follow?

- A. Show her his note cards before leaving  
B. Show her his ID card  
C. Pay a fee  
D. Allow his ID card to be copied; sign in and out of the archives room

**19.** Why did the librarian mention the age of the books?

- A. They need to be handled with gloves.  
B. The man can only look at photographs of them.  
C. They were added to the collection recently.  
D. They are value books.

**20.** How did the man collect his needed information about his paper?

- A. He took a picture  
B. He scanned these images  
C. He could just look them  
D. He photocopied these books

**PART 3      Questions 21 – 35**

You will hear **three different talks or lectures**. In each talk or lecture there are five questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the talks or lectures only once.

**Talk/Lecture 1: You will hear a presentation about fashion at work.**

**21.** The presenter doesn't wear a suit because ...

- A. He is not an important person.  
B. He wants to talk about different fashion trend.  
C. The presentation is not formal.  
D. He works for a fashion company.

- 22.** According to the speaker, which statement is TRUE?
- A. It's important to look casually-dressed in public.
  - B. A suit is necessary when meeting clients.
  - C. Wearing shorts is OK, sometimes.
  - D. Nobody can describe the way he's dressed.
- 23.** What does the phrase "Dress-down Fridays" mean?
- A. Employees must wear fashionable clothes on Fridays.
  - B. Employees can wear anything they want on Fridays.
  - C. Employees are allowed to wear informally on Fridays.
  - D. Employees are required to wear special clothes on Fridays.
- 24.** According to the speaker, who may be the most informal dressers?
- A. People working in IT.
  - B. People working in banks.
  - C. People working in customer services.
  - D. People working with clients.
- 25.** What does a customer feel about a man in uniform?
- A. reliable
  - B. recognized
  - C. expertised
  - D. reassured

**Talk/Lecture 2: Listen to a man talking about sleeping habits.**

- 26.** How many hours of sleep do experts suggest for kids?
- A. Ten
  - B. About fifteen
  - C. 1,400
  - D. 70
- 27.** According to the speaker, why is sleep important for the brain?
- A. Sleep generates dreams so brain can relax.
  - B. Brain can rest in a sleep.
  - C. Sleep can save energy for the brain.
  - D. Sleep improves the effectiveness of the brain.
- 28.** Why don't the students learn well when they are tired?
- A. They can't finish their homework.
  - B. They can't deal with troubles in class.
  - C. They get very excited.
  - D. They can't pay attention very well.
- 29.** Which is NOT a reason for poor sleep?
- A. drinking soda
  - B. playing computer games
  - C. staying up late
  - D. exercising before sleep
- 30.** What should students try to do each night?
- A. Watch a scary movie
  - B. Drink some hot tea
  - C. Go to bed at a regular time
  - D. Relax with a TV show

**Talk/Lecture 3: Listen to a woman talking about northern lights.**

- 31.** Which is NOT the shape of the northern lights?
- A. a straight line
  - B. a curved line
  - C. a round shape
  - D. an oval shape



32. What does “**aurora borealis**” exactly mean?
- A. northern lights
  - B. northern dawn
  - C. northern sky
  - D. early morning lights
33. Where is the best place to see the northern lights?
- A. The northernmost point of Earth
  - B. The north of Poland
  - C. Anywhere in Scandinavian countries
  - D. Most parts of the world
34. What is one of the stories developed by people before modern science?
- A. The lights were caused by foxes.
  - B. The lights were the dance of animals.
  - C. The lights appeared when people.
  - D. The lights came from fires of northern gods.
35. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this talk?
- A. A description of the lights
  - B. The scientific explanation for the lights
  - C. The discovery of the lights
  - D. Beliefs about the lights

## TEST 02

### READING

**Directions:** In this section you will read **FOUR different passages**. Each one is followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer **A, B, C** or **D**, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage. You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

#### PASSAGE 1      Questions 1 – 10

##### Doctors treat patients for free at clinic in Ha Noi

**A.** For 20 years, **Dang Thi Nhan**, 67, has been waking up about 30 minutes earlier each day to bake cakes or prepare tea for **two retired doctors** in a clinic near her house in Ha Noi's Giap Bat Ward. That is all Nhan can offer as thanks to doctors who provide free health checks for herself, her paralysed husband and their 43-year-old disabled son. "If one day **they** cannot take care of themselves and need someone to look after, I will do it **voluntarily** till the day they are gone," Nhan said.

**B.** The small clinic, situated on Kim Dong Street, has become familiar to many people in Ha Noi. It was established in 1992 by **Dr Truong Thi Hoi To**, 84, a former principal of Nam Dinh Medical College, **Le Thi Soc**, 87, a retired **nurse** from Saint Paul Municipal Hospital, and **Le Thanh Thuoc**, the **late** deputy director of the Viet Nam National Cancer Hospital, **who died last year**. The clinic used to **open every Monday and Thursday**. However, after doctor Thuoc died and **due to the deteriorating health of the two other medics**, the clinic now only opens on Monday mornings at 8 am. Patients not only receive health checks, but they also receive **free medicine**. [1]

**C.** Since 2014, the clinic has treated about **8,500 patients**, according to Giap Bat ward's Red Cross Association. On **its** first days, the clinic faced numerous difficulties due to lack of money. Mrs. To, founder of the clinic, had to spend her own pension and encourage her children and relatives to **donate** money to purchase medical equipment and medicine. The clinic also had to **relocate seven times** as To and her co-workers could **not afford high rents**. Despite these difficulties, they never thought of giving up. "Being able to **help my patients**

brings me unspeakable joy. This is also my **life target**. It warms my heart to see the happy faces of the patients," To said. [2]

D. Tran Thi Toan, 64, a patient from Nam Dinh Province, now works as a servant in Ha Noi. She is grateful to **doctor To** and **nurse Soc** not just for the free treatment, but for their caring manner. Toan said: "They give me meticulous treatment and clear, detailed instruction as well as advise me on a healthy and happy lifestyle". Toan feels shy about her job, so the doctors' care and compassionate attitude have become her inspiration in life. [3].

E. To the doctors, the most precious thing they receive from their patients is confidence in their skills, which can only be achieved through ethics and medical excellence. "The **success of a doctor** does not lie in how much money they earn, but **how many people they help**", Soc said. Sharing Soc's opinion, To said that "Medical practitioners should not consider their profession as a tool to get rich. They should not benefit from their patients' pain. Patients come first, not money. [4]

1. **How old** was **Dang Thi Nhan** when she first started to bake cakes or prepare tea for the two doctors?

- A. 20
- B. 67
- C. 43
- D. 47

2. The word "**they**" in paragraph A **refers** to .....

- A. two doctors
- B. husband and son
- C. health checks
- D. cakes

3. The word "**late**" in paragraph B is closest in **meaning** to .....

- A. last-minute
- B. behind
- C. delayed
- D. deceased

4. The word "**its**" in paragraph C **refers** to ..... tham khảo, ám chỉ, ...

- A. Red Cross Association
- B. the clinic
- C. medicine
- C. pension

5. Who **probably** did not work in a hospital before **retirement**? nghỉ hưu

- A. Le Thi Soc
- B. Le Thanh Thuoc
- C. Truong Thi Hoi To
- D. All of them

6. In which lines does the author mention about the bad health **condition** of the doctors at the clinic .....

- A. line 5
- B. line 13
- C. line 23
- D. line 28

7. The word "**donate**" in paragraph C could be best replaced by .....

- A. give
- B. take
- C. keep
- D. get

nhân được/ lợi ích

**8. What has helped Mrs. Tran Thi Toan gain confidence in her life?**

A. her job as a servant

tự tin/ tín nhiệm

B. her gratitude to all doctors

C. her healthy and happy lifestyle

#### D. doctors' caring manner and free treatment at clinic

9. In which space (marked [1],[2], [3], [4] in the passage) will the following sentence fit? *"They treat me as a close member of their family. There is no*

**discrimination** between the rich and the poor. Everyone is treated equally." **She added.** phân biệt đối xử

### A. [1]

### B. [2]

C. [3]

#### D. [4]

**10.** The paragraph E indicates **Mrs. Soc's opinion** that a doctor is successful if

A. he/ she earns a lot of money

B. he/ she is confident in his/her skills

C. he/ she helps a lot of patients

D. he/ she benefits from their patients'

pain

nỗi đau

**PASSAGE 2      Questions 11 – 20**

maintain: duy trì

## To Get a Job in Your 50s, Maintain Friendships in Your 40s.

**A.** We hear it all the time: People who are over 50 take longer to find jobs than younger people. Connie Wanberg, a professor at the Carlson School of Management at the University of Minnesota, had long heard **gloom-and-doom** stories to that effect, but she **wondered** how strong the data was to support them.

effect: tác động/ ảnh hưởng/ấn tượng

**B.** Very, as it turned out. According to a study by Professor Wanberg and others, job seekers over 50 were unemployed 5.8 weeks longer than those from the ages of 30 to 49. That number rose to 10.6 weeks when the comparison group was from 20 to 29. Professor Wanberg and three other researchers — Darla J. Hamann, Ruth Kanfer and Zhen Zhang — arrived at those numbers by analysing and synthesising hundreds of studies by economists, sociologists and psychologists

**C.** But it is important not to jump to conclusions about the cause, Professor Wanberg said. “It’s not very unusual for everybody to think that the reason for the difficulty in finding jobs at 50s is discrimination,” she said. That can sometimes be the case, but the reality is that the behaviour required to find work does not play to many older people’s strengths. Once they become aware of this, they can act to compensate.

**D.** In **their** study, the researchers found that older people on average had smaller social networks than younger people, Professor Wanberg said. This is not necessarily bad — as we age, many of us find that the quality of our relationships is more important than the quantity. But in the job search process, the number of connections we maintain in our professional and personal networks is often **critical**.

**E.** As people age, they also tend to stay in the same job longer, consistent with a pattern of wanting to put down roots. During that time, the skills people have learned and the job search strategies they once used may become outdated — especially as technology evolves ever more quickly

**F.** The cure for **these drawbacks** is fairly straightforward. Once you hit your early 40s, even if you are not looking for a job, work to learn new skills and stretch yourself, 27 30 35 Professor Wanberg said. Also, keep your networks strong by staying in touch with former colleagues and classmates, along with current co-workers and clients whom you don't see regularly, she said.

**G.** Finding a job after 50 doesn't have to be as discouraging as it is often portrayed to be, Professor Wanberg said. Just recognize that some of the obstacles you face are inherent to the ageing process, she said. She stressed that her findings reflected only averages and that individual behaviour varies greatly. Certainly, many older people maintain wide social circles and often learn skills. But in general, older job seekers must take more steps to find employment than younger ones, she said.

**H.** Once older workers do find a new employer, they can use their knowledge, wisdom and emotional intelligence — qualities that older people often possess in abundance —to thrive in their new positions.

**11.** The word "**gloom-and-doom**" in the first paragraph could be best replaced by .....

**A. hopeless** : vô vọng

B. interesting

C. cheerful : vui/phấn khởi

D. strange : lạ kì

**12.** According to the study, which age group has the **least unemployed time**?

A. less than 20

**B. from 20 to 29**

C. from 30 to 49

D. over 50

**13.** In paragraph C, what best paraphrases the sentence "*It's not very unusual for **everybody** to think that the reason for the difficulty in finding jobs at 50s is discrimination*"?

A. People do not usually think about the cause of discrimination in finding jobs at 50s.

B. People do not usually think that discrimination is the reason for the difficulty at 50s.

C. People commonly believe that finding jobs at 50s causes discrimination.

D. People commonly believe that discrimination makes finding jobs at 50s difficult.

**14.** The word "**their**" in paragraph D refers to .....

### A. the researchers

### B. older people

### C. social networks

#### D. younger people

15. The word "**critical**" in paragraph D could be best replaced by .....

### A. huge

### B. demanding

### C. trivial

### D. important

**16.** What **advice** does **Professor Wanberg** give to over 50 year-old job seekers when they are still at **early 40s**? advice: lời khuyên

advice: lời khuyên

### A. maintaining small but strong social networks

B. becoming aware of their strengths

### C. learning new skills and keeping wide social circles

D. staying in the same job longer.

17. The word "**these drawbacks**" in paragraph F refers to .....

### A. outdated skills and job search strategies

### B. small numbers of connection networks

### C. lost social circles with co-workers and clients

#### D. low quality and small quantity of relationships

statement: sự trình bày,  
tuyên bố

**18.** What of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

### A. Finding a job after 50 is not at all hopeless

B. Older people hardly learn new skills and maintain wide social networks

### C. Older people often have many good qualities

D. Findings of the study does not hold true for all older people.

**19.** Which of the following would best describe Professor Wanberg's attitude towards finding a job after 50? attitude: th

attitude: thái độ, quan  
điểm

### A. hopeless

### B. frustrated

**C. optimistic** : lạc quan

#### D. discouraging

**20.** What is the purpose of this passage?

advantage: lợi thế

A. To report the difficulties of finding jobs at 50s

warn: bảo cho biết/cảnh cáo

B. To discuss the advantages and disadvantages of 50 year-old job seekers.

C. To warn people against skipping jobs at later ages.

D. To raise awareness on the importance of maintaining social connections and learning new skills at early stages.

### PASSAGE 3      Questions 21 – 30

#### Mary's first job

**A.** When I was just fifteen, my father purchased an old hostel in the country where we lived and decided to turn **it** into a luxury hotel. At the early stages of the hotel, he experimented with everything. None of us had ever worked in a hotel before, but my dad had a vision of what guests wanted. His standards were extremely high and he believed that to reach those standards the most important thing was work.

**B.** For a month that summer I worked as a waitress at breakfast and dinner. As part of the job I had to lay the tables in the dining room beforehand and clean up afterwards. This gave me the middle of the day free for studying because my school report predictably had not lived up to my father's high expectations.

**C.** Like all the other waitresses, I was equipped with a neat uniform and told to treat the guests as though they were special visitors in my own home. Although I felt more like a stranger in theirs, I did not express my feelings. Instead I concentrated on doing the job as well as, if not better than, the older girls.

**D.** In the kitchen I learned how to deal with Gordon, the chef, who I found rather **daunting**. He had an impressive chef's hat and a terrifying ability to lose his temper and get violent for no clear reason. I avoided close contact with him and always grabbed the dishes he gave me with a cold look on my face. Then, as I walked from the kitchen to the dining room, my cold expression used to change into a charming smile.

**E.** I found waiting at breakfast was more enjoyable than at dinner. The guests came wandering into the dining room from seven-thirty onwards, staring with pleasure at the view of the sea and the islands through the dining room window. I always made sure that everyone got their order quickly and I enjoyed getting on well with the people at each table. In the evenings it was funny how differently people behaved; they talked with louder, less friendly voices, and did not always return my smile. However, that all changed when Dad created a special role for me which improved my status considerably

**F.** I started by making simple cakes for guests' picnics and soon progressed to more elaborate cakes for afternoon teas. I found that recipes were easy to follow and it was amusing to improvise. This led to a nightly event known as Mary's Sweet Trolley. I used to enter the dining room every evening pushing a trolley carrying an extraordinary collection of puddings, cakes and other desserts. Most

of them were of my own invention, I had cooked them all myself, and some were undeniably strange

21. The word "it" in line 2, paragraph A refers to .....

- A. an old hostel
- B. the country
- C. a luxury hotel
- D. Mary's first job

22. What did the people working at the hotel have in common?

- A. They knew what the guests expected
- B. They shared all the jobs.
- C. They lacked experience.
- D. They enjoyed the work.

23. Mary's working day was organised in order to give her .....

- A. time for her school work.
- B. working experience.
- C. time at midday to relax.
- D. time to have lunch with her father.

24. In paragraph B, what best paraphrases the sentence "**my school report predictably had not lived up to my father's high expectations**"

- A. The school made a report about my expectations to my father.
- B. My father has not satisfied with my results at school.
- C. The report from school is highly predictable to my father.
- D. My father expects to receive the school report soon.

25. What does the writer mean by "**daunting**" in line 2, paragraph D?

- A. disgusting
- B. frightening
- C. interesting
- D. strange

26. What did Mary do while she walked from the kitchen to the dining room?

- A. She smiled at Gordon in a friendly way.
- B. She avoided touching Gordon.
- C. She checked the food Gordon gave her.
- D. She started to look more friendly.

27. Why did Mary enjoy serving breakfasts more than dinners?

- A. She enjoyed the view from the dining room while working.
- B. She had a better relationship with the guests.
- C. The guests were more punctual than at dinner.
- D. She worked more efficiently at breakfast.

28. How did Mary's father improve her position in the hotel?

- A. He put her in charge of the restaurant.
- B. He asked her to provide entertainment for the guests.
- C. He made her responsible for part of dinner.
- D. He gave her a special uniform.

29. What was special about the food on Mary's Sweet Trolley?

- A. Mary made it following traditional recipes.
- B. Mary made the same food for picnics.
- C. Mary and Gordon made it together.



D. Mary made most of it without following recipes.

30. What impression does Mary give of her job throughout the passage?

A. It brought her closer to her father.

B. It was sometimes uncomfortable.

C. It was always enjoyable.

D. It was quite easy to do.

#### **PASSAGE 4      Questions 31 - 40**

**A.** Potash (the old name for potassium carbonate) is one of the two alkalis (the other being soda, sodium carbonate) that were used from remote antiquity in the making of glass, and from the early Middle Ages in the making of soap: the former being the product of heating a mixture of alkali and sand, **the latter** a product of alkali and vegetable oil. Their importance in the communities of colonial North America need hardly be **stressed**.

**B.** Potash and soda are not **interchangeable** for all purposes, but for glass-or soap-making either would do. Soda was obtained largely from the ashes of certain Mediterranean sea plants, potash from those of inland vegetation. Hence potash was more familiar to the early European settlers of the North American continent

**C.** The settlement at Jamestown in Virginia was in many ways a microcosm of the economy of colonial North America, and potash was one of its first concerns. It was required for the glassworks, the first factory in the British colonies, and was produced in sufficient quantity to permit the inclusion of potash in the first cargo shipped out of Jamestown. The second ship to arrive in the settlement from England included among its passengers experts in potash making.

**D.** The method of making potash was simple enough. Logs were piled up and burned in the open, and the ashes collected. The ashes were placed in a barrel with holes in the bottom, and water was poured over them. The solution draining from the barrel was boiled down in iron kettles. The resulting mass was further heated to fuse the mass into what was called potash.

**E.** In North America, potash making quickly became an **adjunct** to the clearing of land for agriculture, for it was estimated that as much as half the cost of clearing land could be recovered by the sale of potash. Some potash was exported from Maine and New Hampshire in the seventeenth century, but the market turned out to be mainly domestic, consisting mostly of shipments from the northern to the southern colonies. For despite the beginning of the trade at Jamestown and such encouragements as a series of acts to encourage the making

of potash, beginning in 1707 in South Carolina, the softwoods in the South proved to be poor sources of the substance.

31. What aspect of potash does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. How it was made
- B. Its value as a product for export
- C. How it differs from other alkalis
- D. Its importance in colonial North America

32. All of the following statements are true of both potash and soda EXCEPT

.....

- A. They are alkalis
- B. They are made from sea plants
- C. They are used in making soap
- D. They are used in making glass

33. The phrase "**the latter**" in paragraph A refers to .....

- A. alkali
- B. glass
- C. sand
- D. soap

34. The word "**stressed**" in paragraph A could be best replaced by .....

- A. defined
- B. emphasised
- C. adjusted
- D. mentioned

35. The word "**interchangeable**" in paragraph B is closest in meaning to .....

- A. convenient
- B. identifiable
- C. equivalent
- D. advantageous

36. It can be inferred from the passage that potash was more common than soda in colonial North America because .....

- A. the materials needed for making soda were not readily available
- B. making potash required less time than making soda
- C. potash was better than soda for making glass and soap
- D. the colonial glassworks found soda more difficult to use

37. According to paragraph D, all of the following were needed for making potash EXCEPT .....

- A. wood
- B. fire
- C. sand
- D. water

38. The word "**adjunct**" in paragraph E is closest in meaning to .....

- A. addition
- B. answer
- C. problem
- D. possibility

39. According to the passage, a major benefit of making potash was that .....

- A. it could be exported to Europe in exchange for other goods
- B. it helped finance the creation of farms
- C. it could be made with a variety of materials
- D. stimulated the development of new ways of glassmaking

**40.** According to paragraph E, the softwoods in the South posed which of the following problems for southern settlers?

- A. The softwoods were not very plentiful.
- B. The softwoods could not be used to build houses.
- C. The softwoods were not very marketable.
- D. The softwoods were not very useful for making potash.

## TEST 02

### WRITING

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**Your friend Jane has written you a letter. Part of it says  
“What’s your favourite day of the week? I’d love to hear all about it”**

**Write a letter to your friend. In your letter:**

- **Describe your favourite day of the week**
- **Explain why you like it**
- **Suggest what can you do on this day**

You should write at least **120 words**. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

#### TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

**Nowadays, online shopping becomes more popular than in-store shopping. Is it a positive or a negative development? Give your reasons and examples.**

**Write an essay to an educated reader to discuss the effect of online shopping. Include reasons and any relevant examples to support your answer.**

You should write at least **250 words**.

Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

## TEST 02

### SPEAKING

#### PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

**Let's talk about: your hometown**

1. When is the best time to come to your hometown? Why?
2. What do you like best about your hometown?
3. Do you think your hometown is the best place to grow up? Why/ Why not?

**Now, let's talk about: Your best friends**

1. What does your best friend look like?
2. How did you meet your best friend?
3. In your opinion, what is the best quality of a good friend?

#### PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

**Situation:** A first year student is going to choose where to live: **living in the university host, renting a flat or staying with the relatives.** Which do you think is the best choice?

#### PART 3: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

**Topic:** There are some benefits of living in the city.

- More chances for good jobs.
- Better education.
- Higher quality of health care service.
- Your own idea

**Follow-up questions:**

1. Why young people prefer living in city to living in the countryside?
2. Where would you like to live in? City or countryside?
3. Does living in the countryside limit people chances of study and work?

## TEST 03

### LISTENING

**Directions:** This is the listening test for levels from 3 to 5 of the Vietnam's 6-level Language Proficiency Test. There are three parts to the test. You will hear each part once. For each part of the test there will be time for you to look through the questions and time for you to check your answers. Write your answers on the question paper. You will have 5 minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.



*Scan for audio*

#### PART 1 Questions 1 – 8

There are **eight questions** in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You now have 45 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. What have they forgotten?  
A. ticket  
C. passport  
B. camera  
D. bag
2. What time does the train go?  
A. 06.15  
C. 06.10  
B. 07.40  
D. 07.10
3. How did the woman get to work?  
A. by bicycle  
C. by car  
B. by bus  
D. by train
4. Where are the man's shoes?  
A. under the chair  
C. by the door with the other rubbish  
B. by the television  
D. under the table
5. What will Paul get at the shop?  
A. mushrooms  
C. carrots  
B. onions  
D. red pepper
6. How were they told to do their homework?  
A. write it in the books  
C. type it  
B. write it on paper  
D. email it

7. What did Helen buy?

A. gloves

C. socks

B. sweater

D. hat

8. How did the woman get to work today?

A. by bus

C. by bike

B. a neighbour offered her a lift

C. by bike

## **PART 2      Questions 9 – 20**

You will hear **three different conversations**. In each conversation there are four questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the conversations **only once**.

**Conversation 1: You will hear a conversation between a boy, Tyrone, and a receptionist.**

9. What hours does the speaker work on Monday?

A. Noon to 6 PM

C. 7 AM to 12 PM

B. 8:15 AM to 5 PM

D. 5 PM to 9 PM

10. On which two days does the speaker have the same schedule?

A. Monday and Tuesday

C. Tuesday and Thursday

B. Wednesday and Thursday

D. Thursday and Friday

11. What is the main purpose of the speaker's talk?

A. To discuss the importance of the job

B. To compare the work of doctors and dentists

C. To describe a typical week at work

D. To explain the details of a day at work

12. What does the speaker think of her work?

A. She enjoys sleeping late every morning.

B. It is difficult to describe her schedule.

C. She enjoys helping the patients.

D. It is too complicated to remember.

**Conversation 2: You will hear a conversation between a man and a woman at home.**

13. According to the conversation, which item did the woman NOT purchase with her credit card?

A. a digital camera

C. a TV

B. B. DVD player

D. a stereo

14. What is one reason to explain why the woman obtained a student credit card?

- A. She wants to buy things at a discount using the card
- B. She hopes to establish a good credit rating.
- C. She doesn't want to borrow from her parents.
- D. She can be financially independent.

**15.** What does the woman imply about how she plans on resolving her credit card problems?

- A. She hopes that someone will give her the money.
- B. She plans on getting rid of her student credit cards.
- C. She'll get a part-time job.
- D. She is going to return the items she purchased on the card.

**16.** What is the man going to do for the woman to help her manage her money?

- A. help her find a better paying job to cover her expenses
- B. teach her how to prepare a financial management plan
- C. show her how she can apply for low-interest student credit cards
- D. teach her how to shop wisely

**Conversation 3: Listen to a conversation between a man and a florist.**

**17.** Why does the customer not buy the recommended sandwich at the beginning of the conversation?

- A. It is too expensive.
- B. He is not interested in ordering a burger.
- C. It is not tasty.
- D. He fears the food will make him sick.

**18.** How does the specialty drink get its name?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. It contains a wide range of ingredients. | B. It is prepared in the kitchen sink. |
| C. It contains chicken soup.                | D. It comes in a very large cup.       |

**19.** Why was the man surprised by the price of his meal?

- A. He thought the drink should have been included.
- B. He felt the meal was way overpriced.
- C. He was charged for two sandwiches instead of one.
- D. It was lower than he had expected.

**20.** What does the customer decide to do at the end of the conversation?

- A. He orders something from the restaurant menu.
- B. He plans to come back at weekend.
- C. He decides to look for another place to eat.
- D. He plans to come in a week when the prices are lower.

**PART 3      Questions 21 – 35**



You will hear **three different talks or lectures**. In each talk or lecture there are five questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the talks or lectures only once.

**Talk/Lecture 1: You will hear a woman called Sandy talking to a group of students about her job.**

**21.** What did Sandy Duffy want to be when she was at school?

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| A. a journalist | B. a musician          |
| C. a director   | D. a basketball player |

**22.** What did Sandy study at university?

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A. Math and Physics | B. Film making |
| C. Technology       | D. Art         |

**23.** How did Sandy get her first job as a video game writer?

- A. She answered a job advertisement.
- B. She met someone at a conference.
- C. She sent some information about herself to a company.
- D. She was invited by a friend.

**24.** What does Sandy like best about being a video game writer?

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. the prizes she has won    | B. the high salary             |
| C. the people she works with | D. the great working condition |

**25.** What does Sandy dislike about being a video game writer?

- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. She has to travel a lot.        | B. She has to work long hours.    |
| C. She often has to change her job | D. She has to live far from home. |

**Talk/Lecture 2: Listen and answer the questions.**

**26.** How long does the trek last?

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. a day     | B. three days |
| C. five days | D. a week     |

**27.** The trek aims to raise money for .....

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| A. health care | B. school education |
| C. hospital    | D. the old people   |

**28.** The cost of the trek includes .....

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. flight and airport taxes | B. medical provision and taxes |
| C. Foods                    | D. Food and accommodation      |

**29.** Participants must .....

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| A. walk across a glacier.                | B. complete a fitness course. |
| C. agree to raise funds for the charity. | D. pay an amount of money.    |

**30.** The trip starts on .....

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. 1st of November  | B. 3rd of November  |
| C. 13th of November | D. 23th of November |

**Talk/Lecture 3: Listen to a woman talking about changes of India.**

**31.** Where do many of the rich people live?

- A. next to the new road
- B. in the cities
- C. in the countryside
- D. in isolated places

**32.** How long is the road?

- A. 600 kilometres
- B. 6,000 kilometres
- C. 60,000 kilometres
- D. 60 miles

**33.** What can you see on the computers at the road's headquarters in Delhi?

- A. small vehicles on the road
- B. any vehicle and problems on the road
- C. big vehicles on the road
- D. serious problems on the road

**34.** What types of transport can you see on the road?

- A. all types
- B. mostly cars
- C. mostly motorbikes
- D. the presenter doesn't say

**35.** Why does the presenter describe the new road as a symbol of India's future?

- A. Because it's the same shape as the country of India.
- B. Because it is modern, it is helping the economy grow.
- C. Because India has big population
- D. Because India has lots of transport

## TEST 03

### READING

**Directions:** In this section you will read FOUR different passages. Each one is followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer A, B, C or D, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage. You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

#### PASSAGE 1 Questions 1 – 10

A. Phillis Wheatley was born in Gambia (in Africa) on May 8, 1753 and died in Boston on December 5, 1784. When she was 7 or 8, she **was sold** as a **slave** to John and Susanna Wheatley of Boston. She **was named** after **the ship** that **brought** her to America, **The Phillis**. waif: mồ côi/vô chủ

B. The Poetry Foundation describes her sale: In August 1761, "in want of a domestic," Susanna Wheatley, ... purchased "a slender, frail female child ... for a trifle" ... The captain of the slave ship believed that the **waif** was **terminally ill**, and he wanted ... at least a **small profit before she died**. ... The family surmised the girl—who was "of slender frame and evidently suffering from a change of climate," nearly naked, with "no other covering than a quantity of dirty carpet about her" - to be "about **seven years old** ... from the circumstances of **shedding her front teeth**." (<http://www.poetryfoundation.org/bio/philliswheatley>) ill: ốm bệnh

C. Phillis was very **intelligent**. The Wheatley family **taught** her to read and write, and encouraged her to write poetry. Her **first poem** "On Messrs. Hussey and Coffin" was **published** when she was **only twelve**. In 1770, "An Elegiac Poem, on the Death of that Celebrated Divine, and Eminent Servant of Jesus Christ, the Reverend and **Learned George Whitefield**" made **her famous**. It was published in Boston, Newport, and Philadelphia.

D. When she was **eighteen**, Phillis and Mrs. Wheatley **tried to sell** a collection containing twenty eight of her poems. Colonists did not want to buy poetry written **by an African**. Mrs. Wheatley **wrote to England** to ask Selina Hastings, **Countess of Huntingdon**, for help. The countess was a wealthy supporter of evangelical and abolitionist (**anti-slavery**) causes. She had Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral **published in England in 1773**. This book made

imprisoned: cầm tù

debt: nợ nần

praise: khen ngợi

Phillis famous in England and the thirteen colonies. She wrote a poem for George Washington in 1775, and he praised her work. They met in 1776. Phillis supported independence for the colonies during the Revolutionary War.

emancipate: giải phóng

infants: sơ sinh

E. After her master died, Phillis was emancipated. She married John Peters, a free black man, in 1778. She and her husband lost two children as infants. John would be imprisoned for debt in 1784. Phillis and her remaining child died in December of 1784 and were buried in an unmarked grave. Nevertheless, the legacy of Phillis Wheatly lives on. She became the first African American and the first slave in the United States to publish a book. She proved that slaves or former slaves had a valuable voice in the Revolutionary era.

slave: nô lệ

prove: chứng minh

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the Countess of Huntingdon .....

A. didn't care about Phillis' poetry

B. helped Phillis get her writings published

C. believed in slavery

D. was surprised that Phillis could read and write

2. What question is answered in the last paragraph?

A. Who did Phillis marry?

B. Where were Phillis' works published?

C. What did Phillis prove?

D. Why was Phillis a slave?

3. Phillis finally became free .....

A. when she published her poems in England

B. after meeting the Countess of Huntingdon

C. when she became wealthy

D. after her master died

colonies: thuộc địa

4. Phillis' first attempt at selling her poetry in America (the colonies) was .....

A. illegal

B. imaginary

C. unsuccessful

D. successful

5. Which of the following is TRUE about Phillis Wheatley?

A. She was the first African-American slave to visit England.

B. She was the first African-American and slave to publish a book in the US

C. She was the first African-American and slave to be able to read and write

D. She was the first African-American and slave to meet George Washington.

6. The Wheatley family estimated the age of the slave girl they named "Phillis" by ...

A. her size

B. the condition of her teeth

C. her colour

D. her weight

7. By the age of twelve, Phillis was .....

A. no longer a slave

B. married

C. a published poet

D. still not able to read or write

8. The slave owner who sold Phillis to the Wheatley family believed .....

- A. she would soon recover from her illness
- B. she was very intelligent
- C. she was worth a lot of money
- D. she would soon die

9. Who was George Whitefield?

admire: ngưỡng mộ

- A. a military general
- B. Somebody who Phillis admired greatly
- C. Phillis' husband
- D. a slave owner

10. Where is Phillis Wheatley buried?

- A. No one knows
- B. Africa
- C. Boston
- D. Virginia

## PASSAGE 2      Questions 11 – 20

A. The conservatism of the early English colonists in North America, their **strong attachment to** the English way of doing things, would play a major part in the **furniture** that was made in **New England**. The very tools that the first New England furniture makers used were, after all, not much different from those used for centuries- even millennia: basic hammers, saws, chisels, planes, augers, compasses, and measures. These were the tools used more or less by all people who **worked with wood**: carpenters, barrel makers, and shipwrights. At most the furniture makers might have had planes with special edges or more delicate chisels, but there could not have been much specialisation in the early years of the colonies.

B. The furniture makers in those early decades of the 1600' s were known as **"joiners,"** for the **primary method** of constructing furniture, at least among the English of this time, was that of **mortise-and-tenon joinery**. **The mortise is the hole chiselled and cut into one piece of wood,** while **the tenon is the tongue or protruding element shaped from another piece of wood** so that it **fits into** the mortise; and another **small hole** is **then drilled** (with the auger) through the **mortised end and the tenon** so that a whittled peg can secure the joint- thus the term **"joiner."** Panels were fitted into slots on the basic frames. This kind of construction was **used** for making everything from houses to chests.

C. Relatively little hardware was used during this period. Some nails-forged by hand- were used, but **no screws or glue**. Hinges were often made of leather, but metal hinges were also used. The cruder varieties were made by **blacksmiths** in the colonies, but the finer metal elements were imported. Locks and escutcheon plates -the latter to **shield the wood** from the metal key- would often be imported. Above all, what the early **English colonists** imported was their

knowledge of, familiarity with, and dedication to the traditional types and designs of furniture **they** knew in England.

11. The phrase “**attachment to**” in line 2 is closest in meaning to .....
- A. control of  
B. distance from  
C. curiosity about  
D. preference for
12. The word “**protruding**” in line 4, paragraph B is closest in meaning to .....
- A. parallel  
B. simple  
C. projecting  
D. important
13. The relationship of a mortise and a tenon is most similar to that of .....
- A. a lock and a key  
B. a book and its cover  
C. a cup and a saucer  
D. a hammer and a nail
14. For what purpose did woodworkers use an auger .....
- A. To whittle a peg  
B. To make a tenon  
C. To drill a hole  
D. To measure a panel
15. Which of the following were NOT used in the construction of colonial furniture?
- A. Mortises  
B. Nails  
C. Hinges  
D. Screws
16. The author implies that colonial metalworkers were ..... elaborate: phức tạp
- A. unable to make elaborate parts  
B. more skilled than woodworkers  
C. more conservative than other colonists  
D. frequently employed by joiners joiners: thợ mộc
17. The word “**shield**” in line 5, paragraph C is closest in meaning to .....
- A. decorate  
B. copy  
C. shape  
D. protect
18. The word “**they**” in paragraph C refers to .....
- A. designs  
B. types  
C. colonists  
D. all
19. The author implies that the colonial joiners .....
- A. were highly paid  
B. based their furniture on English models  
C. used many specialised tools  
D. had to adjust to using new kinds of wood in New England
20. Which of the following terms does the author explain in the passage?
- A. “millennia”  
B. “joiners”  
C. “whittled”  
D. “blacksmiths”

### PASSAGE 3 Questions 21 – 30

A. In addition to their military role, the forts of the nineteenth century provided numerous other benefits for the American West. The establishment of these

posts opened new roads and provided for the protection of **daring** adventurers and expeditions as well as established settlers. Forts also served as bases where enterprising entrepreneurs could bring commerce to the West, providing supplies and refreshments to soldiers as well as to pioneers. Posts like Fort Laramie provided supplies for wagon trains travelling the natural highways toward new frontiers. Some posts became stations for the pony express; still others, such as Fort Davis, were stagecoach stops for weary travellers. All of these functions, of course, suggest that the contributions of the forts to the civilization and development of the West extended beyond patrol duty.

B. Through the establishment of military posts, yet other contributions were made to the development of western culture. Many posts maintained libraries or reading rooms, and some - for example, Fort Davis- had schools. Post chapels provided a setting for religious services and weddings. Throughout the wilderness, post bands provided entertainment and boosted morale. During the last part of the nineteenth century, to reduce expenses, gardening was encouraged at the forts, thus making experimental agriculture another activity of the military. The military stationed at the various forts also played a role in civilian life by assisting in maintaining order, and civilian officials often called on the army for protection.

C. Certainly, among other significant contributions the army made to the improvement of the conditions of life was the investigation of the relationships among health, climate, and architecture. From the earliest colonial times throughout the nineteenth century, disease ranked as the foremost problem in defence. It slowed construction of forts and inhibited their military functions. Official documents from many regions contained innumerable reports of sickness that virtually incapacitated entire garrisons. In response to the problems, detailed observations of architecture and climate and their relationships to the frequency of the occurrence of various diseases were recorded at various posts across the nation by military surgeons.

21. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- A. By the nineteenth century, forts were no longer used by the military.
- B. Surgeons at forts could not prevent outbreaks of disease.
- C. Forts were important to the development of the American West
- D. Life in nineteenth-century forts was very rough.

22. The word “daring” in line 3, paragraph A is closest in meaning to .....

- A. lost
- B. bold
- C. lively
- D. foolish

23. Which of the following would a traveller be LEAST likely to obtain at Fort Laramie?

- A. Fresh water
- B. Food
- C. Formal clothing
- D. Lodging

24. The word “others” in line 6 refers to .....

- A. lost
- B. wagon trains
- C. frontiers
- D. highways

25. The word “boosted” in line 5, paragraph B is closest in meaning to .....

- A. influenced
- B. established
- C. raised
- D. maintained

26. Which of the following is the most likely inference about the decision to promote gardening at forts?

- A. It was expensive to import produce from far away
- B. Food brought in from outside was often spoiled
- C. Gardening was a way to occupy otherwise idle soldiers.
- D. The soil near the forts was very fertile

27. According to the passage, which of the following posed the biggest obstacle to the development of military forts?

- A. Insufficient shelter
- B. Shortage of materials
- C. Attacks by wild animals
- D. Illness

28. The word “inhibited” in line 5, paragraph C is closest in meaning to .....

- A. involved
- B. exploited
- C. united
- D. hindered

29. How did the military assist in the investigation of health problems?

- A. By registering annual birth and death rates
- B. By experiments with different building materials
- C. By maintaining records of diseases and potential causes
- D. By monitoring the soldiers’ diets

30. The author organises the discussion of forts by .....

- A. describing their locations
- B. comparing their sizes
- C. explaining their damage to the environment
- C. listing their contributions to western life

#### PASSAGE 4      Questions 31 – 40

A. Anyone who has handled a fossilised bone knows that it is usually not exactly like its modern counterpart, the most obvious difference being that it is often much heavier. Fossils often have the quality of stone rather than of organic materials, and this has led to the use of the term “petrification” (to bring about rock). The implication is that bone, and other tissues, have somehow been



turned into stone, and this is certainly the explanation given in some texts. But it is wrong interpretation; **fossils** are frequently so dense because the **pores** and **other spaces in the bone** have become **filled with minerals** taken up from the surrounding sediments. Some fossil bones have all the interstitial spaces **filled with foreign minerals**, including the marrow cavity, if there is one, while others have taken up but little from their surroundings. **Probably** all of the minerals deposited within the bone have been recrystallized from solution by the action of water percolating thru them. **The degree of mineralization appears to be determined by the nature of the environment in which the bone was deposited and not by the antiquity of the bone.** For example, the **black fossil bones** that are so common in many parts of Florida are **heavily mineralized**, but they are only about 20,000 years old, whereas many of the dinosaur bones from western Canada, which are about 75 million years old, are only partially filled in. Under optimum conditions the process of mineralization probably takes thousands rather than millions of years, perhaps considerably **less**.

**B.** The amount of change that has occurred in fossil bone, even in bone as old as that of dinosaurs, is often **remarkably small**. We are therefore usually able to see the **microscopic structures** of the bone, including such fine details as the lacunae where the living bone cells once resided. The natural bone mineral, the **hydroxyapatite**, is virtually unaltered too -**it** has the same crystal structure as that of modern bone. Although nothing remains of the **original collagen**, some of its **component amino acids** are usually still **detectable**, together with amino acids of the **noncollagen proteins** of bone.

**31.** What does the passage **mainly discuss**?

A. The location of fossils in North America

**B. The composition of fossils**

composition: thành phần

C. Determining the size and weight of fossils determining: xác định

D. Procedures for analysing fossils procedures: thủ tục/ phương pháp

**32.** The word “**counterpart**” in line 2, paragraph A is closest in meaning to .....

A. species

**B. version**

C. change

D. material

**33.** Why is fossilised bone heavier than ordinary bone?

A. Bone tissue solidifies with age

B. The marrow cavity gradually fills with water

C. The organic materials turn to stone

**C. Spaces within the bone fill with minerals**

**34.** The word “**pores**” in line 7, paragraph A is closest in meaning to .....

A. joints

B. tissues

C. lines

**D. holes**

35. What can be inferred about a fossil with a high degree of mineralization?
- A. It was exposed to large amounts of mineral-laden water throughout time
  - B. Mineralization was complete within one year of the animal's death.
  - C. Many colourful crystals can be found in such a fossil.
  - C. It was discovered in western Canada.
36. Which of the following factors is most important in determining the extent of mineralization in fossil bones?
- A. The age of fossil
  - B. Environmental conditions
  - C. The location of the bone in the animal's body.
  - D. The type of animal the bone came from
37. Why does the author compare fossils found in western Canada to those found in Florida?
- A. To prove that a fossil's age can't be determined by the amount of mineralization
  - B. To discuss the large quantity of fossils found in both places
  - C. To suggest that fossils found in both places were the same age.
  - D. To explain why scientists are especially interested in Canadian fossils
38. The word "it" in line 5, paragraph B refers to .....
- A. hydroxyapatite
  - B. microscopic structure
  - C. crystal structure
  - D. modern bone
39. The word "detectable" in line 7, paragraph B is closest in meaning to .....
- A. sizable
  - B. active
  - C. moist
  - D. apparent
40. Which of the following does NOT survive in fossils?
- A. Noncollagen proteins
  - B. Hydroxyapatite
  - C. Collagen
  - D. Amino acid

## TEST 03

### WRITING

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**Last Sunday, you had dinner in a famous restaurant with your friends. You paid much money for the meal but the food was not good. Moreover, the service was too bad. Write a letter to complain about this matter.**

You should write at least **120 words**. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

#### TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

**Some people like to travel with a companion. Other people prefer to travel alone. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.**

You should write at least **250 words**.

Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

## TEST 03

### SPEAKING

#### PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

##### Let's talk about: holiday

1. What did you do on your last holiday?
2. Who do you prefer spending your holiday with? Relatives or friends?
3. Do you prefer going on holiday abroad?

##### Now, let's talk about: TV programmes

1. How many hours a day do you watch television?
2. Which programmes do you like?
3. Do you prefer watching television alone or with other people? Why?

#### PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

**Situation:** If you won the lottery of 1 billion VND, what would you do with the money? There are THREE options for you to choose: buy a new house, start a business, deposit the money in the bank.

#### PART 3: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

**Topic:** There are several factors that lead to success in life.

- Education and skills
- Vision
- Passion
- Your own idea

##### Follow-up questions:

1. Why is money the most common way of judging success?
2. Is your idea of success the same as your parent's idea of success?
3. Does luck play a part in success?

## TEST 04

### LISTENING

**Directions:** This is the listening test for levels from 3 to 5 of the Vietnam's 6-level Language Proficiency Test. There are three parts to the test. You will hear each part once. For each part of the test there will be time for you to look through the questions and time for you to check your answers. Write your answers on the question paper. You will have 5 minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.



*Scan for audio*

#### PART 1 Questions 1 – 8

There are **eight questions** in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You now have 45 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. What is John going to do tonight?  
A. swimming  
B. cycling  
C. playing football  
D. running
2. Which bag does the woman buy?  
A. square bag  
B. small and round bag  
C. a big bag  
D. an oval bag
3. How much did the woman pay for the apples?  
A. 30 pence  
B. 35 pence  
C. 40 pence  
D. 34 pence
4. When must the boys get on the coach?  
A. 12:50  
B. 01:30  
C. 02:30  
D. 03:20
5. What fruit do they take?  
A. oranges  
B. bananas  
C. grapes  
D. apples
6. Which present has the man bought?  
A. book  
B. bag  
C. gloves  
D. flowers

7. Where are the photographs?  
 A. on the bookshelf  
 B. on the TV  
 C. on the table with the coffee cups  
 D. in the café shop
8. What did Ben break?  
 A. vase  
 B. glass  
 C. cup  
 D. dinner bowls

## **PART 2      Questions 9 – 20**

You will hear **three different conversations**. In each conversation there are four questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the conversations **only once**.

**Conversation 1: You will hear a conversation between a boy, Tyrone, and a receptionist.**

9. When is the picnic?  
 A. on Thursday  
 B. on Friday  
 C. on Saturday  
 D. on Sunday
10. Where is the picnic being held?  
 A. at a park  
 B. at the beach  
 C. at Dave's house  
 D. by a river
11. How many packages of hot dogs do they decide to buy?  
 A. 6  
 B. 7  
 C. 8  
 D. 9
12. What does Dave suggest Scott make for the picnic dessert?  
 A. cherry pie  
 B. chocolate cake.  
 C. oatmeal cookies  
 D. fudge brownies

**Conversation 2: Listen and answer the following questions.**

13. What does the boy want to do at the beginning of the conversation?  
 A. go play outside  
 B. play video games  
 C. watch TV  
 D. D. play football
14. What does the boy have to do in his bedroom?  
 A. put away his books  
 B. make his bed  
 C. pick up his dirty clothes  
 D. clean the floor
15. What is the father going to do while the boy is doing his household chores?  
 A. wash the car  
 B. paint the house  
 C. work in the yard  
 D. clean the floor
16. Where will the father and son go after the housework is done?  
 A. to a movie  
 B. out to eat

C. to a ball game

D. to a shopping center

**Conversation 3: Listen and answer the following questions**

**17.** What time does the plane depart?

A. 6:00 AM

B. 7:30 AM

C. 8:00 AM

D. 9:00 AM

**18.** How will the group get to the hotel from the airport?

A. They will take taxis

B. They will ride the subway.

C. They will be going by bus.

D. They can choose either bus or subway.

**19.** What is the group planning to do around Times Square for about an hour?

A. They're going to have lunch.

B. They will have time to do some shopping.

C. They will see a festival.

D. They will be having a tour of the area.

**20.** What are they going to do after dinner?

A. The group is going to watch a musical.

B. They will catch an exciting movie

C. They will be attending a Broadway play.

D. They will see a football match.

**PART 3      Questions 21 – 35**

You will hear **three different talks or lectures**. In each talk or lecture there are five questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the talks or lectures only once.

**Talk/Lecture 1: You will hear a man called Frank, talking on the radio about looking for ships that sank at sea long ago.**

**21.** The first old ship which Frank found was .....

A. covered by rocks

B. older than he first thought

C. easy to find

D. had a lot of gold.

**22.** Why did Frank find the ships so quickly?

A. reads history books.

B. is a professional driver.

C. his friends helped him.

D. uses the latest equipment.

**23.** What does Frank say about the ship called The Seabird?

A. It was so expensive.

B. It was built in 1859.

C. It sank in a storm

D. It was badly made.

**24.** What did Frank say about his wedding ring?

A. was made from gold he found himself.

B. it was given by someone.

C. is worth 88,000 pounds.

D. was found by a friend.

**25.** How did Frank learn to dive?

- A. by joining a diving club
- B. by asking the dive tutor
- C. by teaching himself
- D. by going on a diving holiday

**Talk/Lecture 2: You will hear an interview with a woman called Rachel who is talking about the shows she puts on for children.**

**26.** The Black Rock Caves have been home for .....

- A. Two million years
- B. A million year
- C. A half a million year
- D. centuries

**27.** When can the cave attract the tourists?

- A. from April to October
- B. April
- C. October
- D. August

**28.** Salter house was built in .....

- A. 1765s
- B. 1756s
- C. 1928s
- D. 1982s

**29.** The things that are worth to visit in Salter house are .....

- A. the furniture
- B. the paintings
- C. the enormous meals
- D. the kitchen

**30.** What should tourists do as visiting The Old Port?

- A. take an old trek to visit the riverside
- B. buy different traditional costumes
- C. try sweets made in the Tea Shop
- D. visit the village factory

**Talk/Lecture 3: Listen to a lecture about culture study.**

**31.** What does the professor say about the elements in the body?

- A. Ideally, these should be different amounts of each.
- B. The amount of each in the body is not very important.
- C. They can be out of balance.
- D. Different people have different elements.

**32.** According to the professor, what are yin and yang?

- A. They are opposite forces.
- B. They are what make a person healthy.
- C. They are four different elements.
- D. They are the land and the ocean.

**33.** What does the professor say about yin and yang?

- A. They are always in balance.
- B. They are always changing.
- C. They don't need to be in balance.
- D. They compare with each other.



34. According to the Chinese, five elements of Yin and Yang are studied for the work of ...

- A. the body and spirit
- B. body, mind and spirit work
- C. balance and harmony
- D. the body, mind and spirit work

35. Why does the professor says “Yin and Yang should be considered as opposite forces like, uhh, like land and ocean, for example”?

- A. To correct something she said earlier
- B. To explain a term she just introduced
- C. To explain what is wrong with a particular theory
- D. To remind the students of something discussed earlier

## TEST 04

### READING

**Directions:** In this section you will read FOUR different passages. Each one is followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer A, B, C or D, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage. You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

## PASSAGE 1      Questions 1 – 10

A. In the last third of the nineteenth century a **new housing form** was quietly being developed. In 1869 **the Stuyvesant**, considered New York’s first **apartment house** was built on **East Eighteenth Street**. The building was **financed** by the developer Rutherford Stuyvesant and designed by Richard Morris Hunt, the **first American architect** to **graduate from** the Ecole des Beaux Arts in **Paris**. Each man had lived in Paris, and each **understood** the **economics** and **social potential** of this **Parisian housing form**. But the Stuyvesant was at best a limited success. In spite of Hunt’s **inviting** facade, the **living space** was awkwardly arranged. Those **who could afford them** were quite content to remain in the more **sumptuous, single-family homes**, leaving the Stuyvesant to young married couples and bachelors.

B. The fundamental problem with the Stuyvesant and the other early apartment

buildings that quickly followed, in the 1870's and early 1880's was that they were **confined to** the typical New York building lot. That lot was a **rectangular area 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep** - a shape perfectly suited for a row house. The lot could also accommodate a rectangular tenement, though it could not **yield** the square, well-lighted, and logically arranged rooms that great apartment buildings require. But even with the **awkward interior** configurations of the early apartment buildings, the idea caught on. It met the needs of a large and growing population that wanted something better than tenements but could not afford or did not want **row houses**.

C. So while the city's newly emerging social leadership commissioned their mansions, apartment houses and hotels began to sprout in multiple lots, thus breaking the initial space constraints. In the closing decades of the nineteenth century, large apartment houses began dotting the developed portions of **New York City**, and by the opening decades of the twentieth century, spacious buildings, **such as the Dakota** and the **Ansonia** finally transcended the **tight confinement** of row house building lots. From there it was only a small step to building luxury apartment houses on the newly created **Park Avenue**, right next to the fashionable Fifth Avenue shopping area.

1. The **new housing form** discussed in the passage refers to .....

A. single-family homes

B. apartment buildings

C. row houses

D. hotels

2. The word "**inviting**" in line 8, paragraph A is closest in meaning to .....

A. open

B. encouraging

C. attractive

D. asking

3. Why was the Stuyvesant a limited success?

A. The arrangement of the rooms was not convenient.

convenient: thuận lợi/tiện nghi

B. Most people could not afford to live there.

afford: khả năng

C. There were no shopping areas nearby.

D. It was in a crowded neighbourhood.

sumptuous: xa hoa

4. The word "**sumptuous**" in line 9, paragraph A is closest in meaning to .....

A. luxurious

B. unique :độc nhất

C. modern

D. distant :xa xôi

5. It can be inferred that the majority of people who lived in New York's first apartments were .....

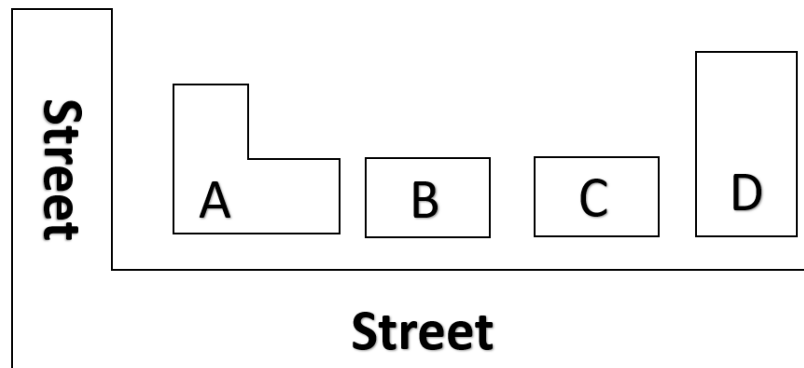
A. highly educated

B. unemployed

C. wealthy

D. young

6. It can be inferred that the typical New York building lot of the 1870's and 1880's looked MOST like which of the following?



A. A

B. B

C. C

**D. D**

7. It can be inferred that a New York apartment building in the 1870's and 1880's had all of the following characteristics EXCEPT .....

A. Its room arrangement was not logical

B. It was rectangular.

**C. It was spacious inside.**

D. It had limited light.

8. The word “yield” in line 5, paragraph B is closest in meaning to .....

A. harvest : thu hoạch

B. surrender : đầu hàng

**C. amount : số lượng**

**D. provide : cung cấp**

9. Why did the idea of living in an apartment become popular in the late 1800's?

A. Large families needed housing with sufficient space.

**B. Apartments were preferable to tenements and cheaper than row houses.**

C. The city officials of New York wanted housing that was centrally located.

**D. The shape of early apartments could accommodate a variety of interior designs.**

10. The author mentions the Dakota and the Ansonia in line 6 paragraph C because .....

**A. they are examples of large, well designed apartment buildings**

B. their design is similar to that of row houses

C. they were built on a single building lot

D. they are famous hotels

## PASSAGE 2      Questions 11 – 20

A. A snowfall consists of myriads of **minute** ice crystals that fall to the ground in the form of frozen precipitation. The formation of snow begins with these ice crystals in the subfreezing strata of the middle and upper atmosphere when there is an adequate supply of moisture present. At the core of every ice crystal is a minuscule nucleus, a solid particle of matter around which moisture condenses and freezes. Liquid water droplets floating in the supercooled atmosphere and free ice crystals cannot coexist within the same cloud, since the vapour pressure of ice is less than that of water. This enables the ice crystals to rob the liquid droplets of their moisture and grow continuously. The process can be very rapid, quickly creating sizable ice crystals, some of which **adhere** to each other to create a cluster of ice crystals or a snowflake. Simple flakes possess a variety of **beautiful forms**, **usually hexagonal**, though the **symmetrical shapes** reproduced in most microscope photography of snowflakes are not usually found in actual snowfalls. Typically, snowflakes in actual snowfall consist of broken fragments and clusters of adhering ice crystals.

B. For a snowfall to continue once **it** starts, there must be a constant inflow of moisture to supply the nuclei. This moisture is supplied by the passage of an airstream over a water surface and its subsequent lifting to higher regions of the atmosphere. **The Pacific Ocean** is the source of moisture for most snow falls west of the Rocky Mountains, while the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean feed water vapour into the air currents over the central and eastern sections of the United States. Other geographical features also can be the source of moisture for some snowstorms. For example, areas adjacent to the Great Lakes experience their **own unique lake effect storms**, employing a variation of the process on a local scale. In addition, mountainous sections or rising terrain can **initiate** snowfalls by the geographical lifting of a moist airstream.

11. Which of the following questions does the author answer in paragraph A?

A. Why are snowflakes hexagonal?

B. What is the optimum temperature for snow?

C. In which months does most snowfall?

D. How are snowflakes formed?

12. The word “**minute**” in line 1 is closest in meaning to .....

A. tiny

B. quick

C. clear

D. sharp

13. What is at the **centre of an ice crystal**?

A. a small snowflake

B. nucleus

C. a drop of water

D. a hexagon

14. The word “**adhere**” in line 10, paragraph A is closest in meaning to .....

A. belong

B. relate

C. stick

D. speed

15. What is the main topic of paragraph B?

A. How ice crystals form

B. How moisture affects temperature

C. What happens when ice crystals melt

D. Where the moisture to supply the nuclei comes from

16. The word “**it**” in line 1, paragraph B refers to .....

A. snowfall

B. snowflake

C. cluster

D. moisture

17. What is necessary for a snowfall to persist?

A. A decrease in the number of snowflakes

B. Lowered vapour pressure in ice crystals

C. A continuous infusion of moisture

D. A change in the direction of the airstream

18. How do lake-effect snowstorms form?

A. Water temperature drops below freezing.

B. Moisture rises from a lake into the airstream.

C. Large quantities of wet air come off a nearby mountain

D. Millions of ice crystals form on the surface of a large lake.

19. The word “**initiate**” in line 10 paragraph B is closest in meaning to .....

A. enhance

B. alter

C. increase

D. begin

20. Which of the following could account for the lack of snowfall in a geographical location close to mountains and a major water source?

A. Ground temperatures below the freezing point

B. Too much moisture in the air

C. Too much wind off the mountains

D. Atmospheric temperatures above the freezing point.

### **PASSAGE 3      Questions 21 – 30**

A. Social parasitism involves one species relying on another to **raise** its young. Among vertebrates, the best known social parasites are such birds as cuckoos and cowbirds; the female lays an egg in a nest belonging to another species and leaves **it** for the host to rear.

**B.** The dulotic species of ants, however, are the supreme social parasites. Consider, for example, the unusual behaviour of ants belonging to the genus *Polyergus*. All species of this ant have lost the ability to care for themselves. The workers do not forage for food. feed their brood or queen, or even dean their own nest. To compensate for these deficits, *Polyergus* has become specialised at obtaining workers from the related genus *Formica* to do these chores.

**C.** In a raid, several thousand *Polyergus* workers will travel up to 500 feet in search of a *Formica* nest, penetrate it, drive off the queen and tier workers, capture the pupal brood, and transport it back to their nest. The captured brood is then reared by the resident *Formica* workers until the **developing** pupae emerge to add to the *Formica* population, which maintains the mixed species nest The *Formica* workers forage for food and give it to colony members of both species. They also remove wastes and **excavate** new chambers as the population increases.

**D.** The true extent of the *Polyergus* ants' dependence on the *Formica* becomes apparent when the worker population grows too large for the existing nest. *Formica* scouts locate a new nesting site, return to the mixed-species colony, and **recruit** additional *Formica* nest mates. During a period that may last seven days, the *Formica* workers carry to the new nest all the *Polyergus* eggs, larvae, and pupae, every *Polyergus* adult, and even the *Polyergus* queen.

**E.** Of the approximately 8,000 species of ants in the world, all 5 species of *Polyergus* and some 200 species in other genera have evolved some degree of parasitic relationship with other ants.

**21.** Which of the following statements best represents the main idea of the passage?

- A. Ants belonging to the genus *Formica* are incapable of performing certain tasks.
- B. The genus *Polyergus* is quite similar to the genus *Formica*.
- C. Ants belonging to the genus *Polyergus* have an unusual relationship with ants belonging to the genus *Formica*.
- D. *Polyergus* ants frequently leave their nests to build new colonies.

**22.** The word "**raise**" in line 1 paragraph A is closest in meaning to .....

- A. rear
- B. lift
- C. collect
- D. increase

**23.** The author mentions cuckoos and cowbirds in line 2 because they

- A. share their nests with each other
- B. are closely related species
- C. raise the young of other birds
- D. are social parasites

24. The word "it" in line 4 paragraph A refers to .....
- A. species
  - B. nest
  - C. egg
  - D. female
25. What does the author mean by stating that "**The dulotic species of lifts... are die supreme social parasites**" (line 1, paragraph B)?
- A. The Polyergus are more highly developed than die Formica.
  - B. The Formica have developed specialised roles.
  - C. The Polyergus are heavily dependent on the Formica.
  - D. The Formica do not reproduce rapidly enough to care for themselves.
26. Which of the following is a task that an ant of the genus Polyergus might do?
- A. Look for food
  - B. Raid another nest
  - C. Care for the young
  - D. Clean its own nest
27. The word "**excavate**" in line 14 is closest in meaning to .....
- A. find
  - B. clean
  - C. repair
  - D. dig
28. The word "**recruit**" in line 4 paragraph D is closest in meaning .....
- A. create
  - B. enlist
  - C. endure
  - D. capture
29. What happens when a mixed colony of Polyergus and Formica ants becomes too large?
- A. The Polyergus workers enlarge the existing nest.
  - B. The captured Formica workers return to their original nest.
  - C. The Polyergus and the Formica build separate nests
  - D. The Polyergus and the Formica move to a new nest.
30. According to the information in the passage, all of the following terms refer to ants belonging to the genus Formica EXCEPT the .....
- A. dulotic species of ants
  - B. captured brood
  - C. developing pupae
  - D. worker population

#### **PASSAGE 4      Questions 31 – 40**

A. The Winterthur Museum is a collection and a house. There are many museums **devoted to** the decorative arts and many house museums, but rarely in the United States is a great collection displayed in a great country house. Passing through successive generations of a single family, Winterthur has been a private estate for more than a century. Even after the extensive renovations made to it between 1929 and 1931, the house remained a family residence. This fact is of importance to the atmosphere and effect of the museum. *The impression of a lived-in house is apparent to the visitor*; the rooms look as if they were vacated only a short while ago whether by the original owners of the furniture or the most recent residents of the house can be a matter of personal

interpretation. Winterthur remains, then, a house in which a collection of furniture and architectural elements has been **assembled**. Like an English country house, **it** is an organic structure; the house, as well as the collection and manner of displaying it to the visitor, has changed over the years. The changes have coincided with **developing** concepts of the American arts, increased knowledge on the part of collectors and students, and a progression toward the achievement of a historical effect in period-room displays. The rooms at Winterthur have followed this current, yet still retained the character of a private house.

**B.** The concept of a period room as a display technique has developed gradually over the years in an effort to present works of art in a context that would show them to greater effect and would give them more meaning for the viewer. Comparable to the habitat group in a natural history museum, the period room represents the decorative arts in a lively and interesting manner and provides an opportunity to assemble objects related by style, date, or place of manufacture.

**31.** What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The reason that Winterthur was redesigned
- B. Elements that make Winterthur an unusual museum
- C. How Winterthur compares to English country houses
- D. Historical furniture contained in Winterthur

**32.** The phrase "**devoted to**" in line 2 paragraph A is closest in meaning to .....

- A. surrounded by
- B. specialising in
- C. successful with
- D. sentimental about

**33.** What happened at Winterthur between 1929 and 1931?

- A. The owners moved out
- B. The house was repaired
- C. The old furniture was replaced
- D. The estate became a museum

**34.** What does the author mean by stating "**The impression of a lived-in house is apparent to the visitor**" (line 7-8)?

- A. Winterthur is very old.
- B. Few people visit Winterthur
- C. Winterthur does not look like a typical museum.
- D. The furniture at Winterthur looks comfortable.

**35.** The word "**assembled**" in line 11, paragraph A is closest in meaning to .....

- A. summoned
- B. appreciate
- C. brought together
- D. fundamentally changed

**36.** The word "**it**" in line 12 paragraph A refers to .....

- A. Winterthur
- B. collection
- C. English country house
- D. visitor



**37.** The word "**developing**" in line 14, paragraph A is closest in meaning to .....

- A. traditional
- B. exhibiting
- C. informative
- D. evolving

**38.** According to the passage, objects in a period room are related by all of the following EXCEPT .....

- A. date
- B. style
- C. place of manufacture
- D. past ownership

**39.** What is the relationship between the two paragraphs in the passage?

- A. The second paragraph explains a term that was mentioned in the first paragraph
- B. Each paragraph describes a different approach to the display of objects in a museum
- C. The second paragraph explains a philosophy of art appreciation that contrasts with the philosophy explained in the first paragraph.
- D. Each paragraph describes a different historical period

**40.** Where in the passage does the author explain why displays at Winterthur have changed?

- A. lines 1-3
- B. lines 5-6
- C. lines 7-8
- D. lines 10-11

## TEST 04

### WRITING

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**Victor is a friend of yours when you studied in the UK. He is coming to Hanoi for an international conference. You want to invite him to Ha Noi for a short visit. Write a letter to invite him to Hanoi.**

You should write at least **120 words**. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

#### TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

**Advertising is a very common feature of all our daily media. In fact, in most daily newspapers, advertising makes up the majority of the content. Very large amounts of money are spent on advertising. A television commercial can easily cost many thousands of dollars per second.**

**Write an essay to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of advertising.**

You should write at least **250 words**.

Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

## TEST 04

### SPEAKING

#### PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

##### Let's talk about: clothes

1. Are clothes and clothing fashion important to you? (Why/why not?)
2. What different clothes do you wear for different situations?
3. Do you wear different styles of clothes now compared to 10 years ago?

##### Now, let's talk about: movie

1. Do you like watching movies?
2. What kind of movies do you like? Why?
3. Who's your favorite actor/actress?

#### PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

You want to improve your English speaking skills. There are three options for you: **joining an English club, joining a class at an English center, or talking to foreigners in public places.**

#### PART 3: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

Team sports are important for young children at school.

- To keep fit and healthy.
- To relax.
- To make new friends.
- Your own ideas.

##### Follow-up questions:

1. Should team sports at school be compulsory?
2. Is there any disadvantage of playing team sports?
3. Which team sports are popular in your country?

## TEST 05

### LISTENING

**Directions:** This is the listening test for levels from 3 to 5 of the Vietnam's 6-level Language Proficiency Test. There are three parts to the test. You will hear each part once. For each part of the test there will be time for you to look through the questions and time for you to check your answers. Write your answers on the question paper. You will have 5 minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.



*Scan for audio*

#### PART 1 Questions 1 – 8

**Direction:** There are **eight questions** in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You now have 45 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. What time is it?  
A. 02:10  
B. 02:20  
C. 02:30  
D. 03:20
2. What's Michelle going to read?  
A. book  
B. letter  
C. newspaper  
D. magazine
3. How much did the tickets cost?  
A. \$19  
B. \$90  
C. \$99  
D. \$9
4. What is the man going to buy?  
A. sunglasses  
B. something to read  
C. pills  
D. food
5. Which dress is Kate talking about?  
A. a dress with no button  
B. a dress with many buttons  
C. a dress with collar  
D. a dress with no collar
6. When will Jane meet them?  
A. 08:00  
B. 08:30  
C. 08:45  
D. 03:15

7. Which morning activity is for beginners?
- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| A. windsurfing | B. swimming |
| C. sailing     | D. running  |
8. Which painting does the woman decide to buy?
- |                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. a painting with boats  | B. a painting with flowers      |
| C. a painting with horses | D. a painting with white clouds |

## **PART 2      Questions 9 – 20**

You will hear **three different conversations**. In each conversation there are four questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the conversations **only once**.

### **Conversation 1: You will hear a conversation between Matthew and his mother**

9. Why doesn't his mother lend him her car?
- |  |
|--|
| A. Because her car doesn't work well today |
| B. Because he can't drive                  |
| C. Because she needs the car               |
| D. Because he can walk                     |
10. What will Matthew do after class?
- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. move his books  | B. move his flat  |
| C. help his friend | D. repair his car |
11. When is his mother's meeting?
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Thursday 19th | B. Friday 9th    |
| C. Wednesday 9th | D. Not discussed |
12. What is true about the conversation?
- |   |
|---|
| A. Matthew forgot to ask his mother about her car |
| B. His mother refused to lend him her car.        |
| C. His mother agrees to take him to school by car |
| D. This problem is due to his mother's mistake    |

### **Conversation 2: Listen to an interview about indoor skydiving.**

13. Where does he play this sport?
- |                     |                              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| A. in a wind tunnel | B. from an aeroplane outdoor |
| C. in a park        | D. from a high hill          |
14. What is the name of the sports center?
- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Vertical Tunnel center | B. Extreme sports center   |
| C. Runaway                | D. Adventure sports center |
15. What is it like to be in the wind tunnel?

- A. you stand on bars
- B. you stay afloat
- C. your hair is dried
- D. you fly up high

**16.** How dangerous is this sport?

- A. Glass might break and hurt you
- B. You suffer from small injuries
- C. You might fly off the tunnel
- D. You can't stop flying up

**Conversation 3: Listen to a conversation between a director of study in an English language center and a student representative talking about their self-access center.**

**17.** What is the main topic of the conversation?

- A. to know how students used the center
- B. to know what to do with the center
- C. to talk about the effectiveness of the library
- D. to learn how to use the library effectively

**18.** What are the main problems of the center?

- A. too many resources
- B. slow computers
- C. lack of valuable resource
- D. lack of computers

**19.** The director complains that students are using computer for

- A. looking for personal resources
- B. relocating documents
- C. reading their emails
- D. learning computer skills

**20.** What are they likely to do with the center?

- A. move it to the library
- B. purchase more equipment
- C. ask teacher to come to the center
- D. ask students to stop using emails

### **PART 3      Questions 21 – 35**

You will hear **three different talks or lectures**. In each talk or lecture there are five questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the talks or lectures only once.

**Talk/Lecture 1: You'll hear part of a talk about dolls.**

**21.** What is the main purpose of the talk?

- A. To describe how the man's favourite dolls look like.
- B. To explain how dolls used to look like in the twelfth century.
- C. To compare the differences in all doll examples in the museum.
- D. To explain how dolls were made differently in times.

**22.** The dolls that the man interested in .....

- A. Existed from the twentieth century.
- B. Existed from the seventeenth century.
- C. Existed from the eighteenth century.

D. Existed from the nineteenth century.

**23.** Why are the speaker and her brother more fortunate than their sisters?

- A. Babies.
- B. Adults.
- C. Elderly.
- D. Males.

**24.** What makes the dolls in the seventeenth century special?

- A. They existed fairly early.
- B. They were made from solid wood.
- C. They are very expensive today.
- D. Their decorations are original.

**25.** What can you do with the nineteenth- century dolls?

- A. Buy them with thousands of pounds.
- B. Take off their hair
- C. Replace their hair with real hair.
- D. See the maker's name on the body.

**Talk/Lecture 2: Listen to a man called Stephen Mills talking to a group of people about a trip to India to see tigers.**

**26.** When is the best time to see the tigers?

- A. November
- B. October
- C. September
- D. The following day

**27.** How long will they be in the park?

- A. Twenty days
- B. Eighteen days
- C. Ten days
- D. No information

**28.** What is arranged to make sure the visitors are comfortable?

- A. Meals.
- B. Transportation.
- C. Accommodation.
- D. Schedule.

**29.** What is Stephen Mill's profession?

- A. Photographer.
- B. Tour guide.
- C. Traveller.
- D. Artist.

**30.** What is not included in the program?

- A. Going sightseeing in Delhi.
- B. Going shopping in Delhi.
- C. Breakfast on the last day.
- D. Lunch on the last day.

**Talk/Lecture 3: You'll hear a talk on local radio about a children theme park.**

**31.** Simon's idea for a theme park came from .....

- A. his childhood hobby.
- B. his interest in landscape design.
- C. his visit to another park.
- D. his wife's idea.

**32.** When they started, the family decided to open the park only when .....

- A. The weather was expected to be good.
- B. There were not many people in the neighborhood.
- C. The children weren't at school.
- D. There were fewer farming commitments.



**33.** Since opening the park has had .....

A. 50,000 visitors.

B. 1,000,000 visitors.

C. 5000 visitors.

D. 1,500,000 visitors.

**34.** What did their children love?

A. Trains.

B. Theme park.

C. Farm work.

D. The weather.

**35.** The park today is .....

A. Closed on holidays.

B. Opened all year.

C. Closed every two months.

D. Opened on weekdays.

## TEST 05

### READING

**Directions:** In this section you will read **FOUR different passages**. Each one is followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer **A, B, C** or **D**, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage. You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

#### PASSAGE 1      Questions 1 – 10

A. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is the **main political and economic organization** for that area. The leaders summit is their last meeting before the launch of the ASEAN Economic **Community**, or AEC, on **December 31**.

B. **The AEC** will be equivalent to the world's seventh largest economy. **It** was set up to create a highly competitive single market and production area. Organizers hope it will ease the movement of capital, goods, investment, services and skilled labor across ASEAN countries. **The goal is** to make the whole area more competitive and economically successful. **But**, some business leaders have low expectations for the ASEAN summit. **Anthony Nelson** is a director at the US – ASEAN Business Council in Washington. He believes that security will be an important issue at the meetings, especially after the **terrorist attacks** in Paris last week.

C. "The November summit includes the East Asia Summit, which **primarily focuses** on **political** and **security issues**. So that's going to be a big part of what is actually going on around the summit. A lot of the work that business gets really involved in tends to happen around the ASEAN economic **ministers' meeting** in August." But, the AEC may have only limited influence on business activity when it comes into being next year. Experts expect little to change at first because there is still much to be done.

D. "**The ASEAN single window**, which is a **customs project**, is still very much a **work in progress**. But beginning next year they will **start limited trials** with five of the 10 ASEAN countries. And there have been past mutual recognition agreements for **credentials** of skilled professionals. But there's still a lot of work to be done in **terms** of actually **implementing** those **agreements**." Some critics

say the AEC will mainly help businesses, not the majority of people in Southeast Asia. Earlier this year, the ASEAN Civil Society Conference and ASEAN Peoples' Forum expressed concern about regional economic **integration**. In a **statement**, the group said such a move would mean unequal and unsustainable **economic growth**. This, it said, would result "in worsening poverty and inequalities of wealth." **Jerald Joseph** is **co – chair of the ASEAN People's Forum**. He says people crossing borders to find employment need **more protections**. He said: "Cross – border migrant workers don't have the same level of protection or interest in the whole negotiation. So that's a little bit of a pity, a wasted chance, if it's not reflected in the coming document." **The 27th ASEAN Summit** includes the **organization's partners**. Nations including China, India, Japan and the United States are to attend.

1. ASEAN is the main political and economic organization in
 

A. East Asia	B. Southeast Asia
C. West Asia	D. North Asia
2. What does the word "**It**" in paragraph B refer to?
 

A. ASEAN	B. Organizer
C. AEC	D. Business Council
3. According to Anthony Nelson, what is the important issue at the meetings?
 

A. Security	B. Climate change
C. Business	D. Economy
4. According to the passage, what aspect tends to happen around the ASEAN economic ministers?
 

A. Security	B. Climate change
C. Business	D. Economy
5. According to the passage, how many countries in the ASEAN will start limited trials?
 

A. 3	B. 5
C. 7	D. 10
6. The word "**credentials**" in line 4 paragraph C can be replaced by
 

A. letters	B. salutations
C. invitations	D. certificates
7. The word "**implementing**" in line 5 paragraph C is closest in meaning to
 

A. carrying out	B. producing
C. concentrating	D. focusing
8. The word "**integration**" in line 8 paragraph C can be replaced by
 

A. utilization	B. contribution
C. combination	D. separation
9. According to the passage, what would delay the increase of the economy?
 

A. the recession	B. the poverty
------------------	----------------

C. the move

D. the employment

10. According to the passage, who requires more **assurance**? assurance: sự đảm bảo

A. travellers

B. immigrants

C. residents

D. tourists

## PASSAGE 2 Questions 11 – 20

A. In 1969, a **key milestone** in **space travel** was **reached** when **Neil Armstrong** **set foot on the moon**. In 2001, another landmark event took place when the **first civilian** travelled into space as a **paying tourist**.

B. As a teenager, **Dennis Tito** dreamed of visiting outer space. As a young man, he **aspired to become an astronaut** and **earned** a **bachelor's** and a **master's degree** in **aerospace engineering**. However, Tito did not have all the **qualities necessary** to become a **professional astronaut**; so instead, he went to **work as a space engineer** in one of **NASA's laboratories** for **five years**. Later, Tito set up **his own financial investment company** and, eventually, he **became a multi – millionaire**. Later in life, **the ex – rocket engineer**, still **passionate** about **space travel**, began **looking into ways** to **make a trip into space**.

C. In the early 1990s, the **Soviet Space Agency** was offering tickets for a visit to the **Mir space station** to anyone who could **afford it**. Tito jumped at the chance for this once – in – a – lifetime experience. Due to **political** and **economic** changes in the former **Soviet Union**, however, Tito's trip was **postponed and later**, Mir was **decommissioned**. In **2001**, **Tito's dream** was **finally came true** when he paid a rumored **\$20 million** and took off aboard a **SOYUZ rocket** to **deliver supplies** to the **International Space Station**, a joint **venture** between the **space agencies** of Japan, Canada, Europe, Russia, and the U.S.

D. In preparation for the trip, Tito **trained** at the Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Center at **Star City in Russia**. There, he underwent **eight months** of physical **fitness training**, **weightless simulations**, and a **variety of other exercises** to prepare him for space travel. Although the Russians believed that Tito was **adequately prepared** for the trip, NASA thought otherwise. Dennis Tito had to sign an **agreement** with international space officials taking financial responsibility for any equipment **he damaged** or **broke on his trip**. He was also **barred from entering** any part of the **space station owned by the U.S. unless escorted**.

E. Although Tito made history and **paved** the way for the future of space tourism, factors such as cost, and the amount of training required, stand in the way of **space vacations** becoming an option for most people in the **near future**. In spite

of this, Japanese and North American market data shows that there is definite public interest in space travel. In a 1993 survey of 3,030 Japanese, 80 percent of those under the age of forty said they would like to visit space at least once. Seventy percent of this group would pay up to three month's salary for the trip. In 1995, 1,020 households in North America were surveyed and of those, 60 percent were interested were under forty years of age. Just over 45 percent said they would pay three month's salary, around 18 percent said they would pay six month's salary, and nearly 11 percent would pay a year's salary. Two – thirds of those who want to visit space would like to do so several times. Since the nature of this type of travel makes it hazardous to humans, it would have to be restricted to those who are physically fit and able to take responsibility for the risks involved.

11. According to the passage, what was the main event in 1969?
- A. Scientists planned to travel to space.
  - B. People started to concern space travel.
  - C. The dream of space travel became true.
  - D. Neil Armstrong was ready for heading to the moon.
12. When did Dennis Tito dream of becoming an astronaut?
- A. When he was at kindergarten.
  - B. When he was at primary school.
  - C. When he was at his teen.
  - D. When he was at university.
13. Dennis Tito made the first trip as a space tourist .....
- A. in the late '60s.
  - B. in the early '90s.
  - C. this century.
  - D. in the late '50s.
14. Which of the following is NOT true about Dennis Tito?
- A. He has an advanced degree in aerospace engineering.
  - B. He is now an astronaut for NASA.
  - C. He eventually became a very wealthy man.
  - D. He used to dream of travelling to outer space.
15. The word "venture" paragraph C can be replaced by
- A. project
  - B. action
  - C. company
  - D. relationship
16. Which of the following describes NASA's feelings about Tito's trip into space?
- A. extremely proud
  - B. somewhat eager
  - C. very concerned
  - D. disappointed
17. According to Japanese survey, which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Eighty percent of all those interviewed would be interested in travelling to space.

- B. Some people would pay a quarter of their annual salary to visit space.
- C. Only people under the age of forty are interested in space travel.
- D. Seventy percent of Japanese would pay three quarters of their annual salary to visit space.
18. According to a North American survey on space travel, which is TRUE?
- A. Seventy – five percent of those surveyed would be interested in travelling to space.
- B. Most people would pay a year's salary to visit space as a tourist.
- C. Most of the people interested in space travel were under the age of forty.
- D. Nearly sixty percent of those surveyed were interested in a vacation in space travel.
19. According to the passage, who did not believe that Tito was trained well enough for the trip to space?
- A. Russian Training Center.
- B. Japanese Training Center.
- B. European Training Center.
- D. NASA.
20. Which of the following would probably prevent you from becoming a space tourist in the near future?
- A. health
- B. wealth
- C. youth
- D. age

### **PASSAGE 3      Questions 21 – 30**

A. During the heyday of the railroads, when America's rail system provided the bulk of the country's passenger and freight transportation, various types of railroad cars were in service to accomplish the varied tasks handled by the railroads. One type of car that was not available for public use prior to the Civil War, however, was a sleeping car; ideas for sleeping cars abounded at the time, but these ideas were unworkable. It unfortunately took the death of a president to make the sleeping car a viable reality.

B. Cabinet – maker George M. Pullman had recognized the demand for sleeping cars and had worked on developing experimental models of sleeping cars in the decade leading up to the Civil War. However, in spite of the fact that he had made successful test runs on the Chicago and Alton Railroads with his models, he was unable to sell his idea because his models were too wide and too high for existing train stations and bridges. In 1863, after spending time working as a storekeeper in a Colorado mining town, he invested his savings of twenty thousand dollars, a huge fortune at that time and all the money that he had in the world, in a luxurious sleeping car that he named the Pioneer. Pullman and friend Ben Field built the Pioneer on the site of the present – day Chicago Union Station. For two years, however; the Pioneer sat on a railroad siding, useless because it could not fit through train stations and over bridges.

**C.** Following President Lincoln's assassination in 1865, the state of Illinois, Lincoln's birthplace, wanted to transport the presidential casket in the finest fashion possible. The Pullman Pioneer was the most elegant car around; in order to make the Pullman part of the presidential funeral train in its run from Springfield to Chicago, the state cut down station platforms and raised bridges in order to accommodate the luxurious railway car. The Pullman car greatly impressed the funeral party, which included Lincoln's successor as president, General Ulysses S. Grant, and Grant later requested the Pioneer for a trip from Detroit to Chicago. To satisfy Grant's request for the Pioneer, the Michigan Central Railroad made improvements on its line to accommodate the wide car, and soon other railroads followed. George Pullman founded the Pullman Palace Car Company in partnership with financier Andrew Carnegie and eventually became a millionaire.

**D.** Pullman cars were normally a dark "Pullman green", although some were painted in the host railroad's colors. The cars carried individual names, but usually did not carry visible numbers. In the 1920s, the Pullman Company went through a series of restructuring steps, which in the end resulted in a parent company, Pullman Incorporated, controlling the Pullman Company (which owned and operated sleeping cars) and the Pullman - Standard Car Manufacturing Company.

**21.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- A. America's railroads used to provide much of the country's transportation.
- B. President Lincoln's assassination in 1865 shocked the nation.
- C. George Pullman was the only one to come up with the idea for a sleeping car.
- D. Pullman's idea for a sleeping car became workable after Lincoln's death.

**22.** A "**heyday**" in line 1 is most probably a .....

- A. time for harvest.
- B. a period with low prices.
- C. a period of great success.
- D. a type of railroad schedule.

**23.** It can be inferred from the passage that before the Civil War, sleeping cars .....

- A. were used abundantly.
- B. were thought to be a good idea.
- C. were only used privately.
- D. were used by presidents.

**24.** What is the main idea of paragraph B?

- A. Pullman had been successful in selling his sleeping cars.
- B. Though Pullman had been successful in test runs with his sleeping cars model; it could not be suitable with the transportation in Chicago.
- C. Pullman had recognized the demand for sleeping cars.
- D. Pullman had invested much money on developing the sleeping cars.

**25.** What was the initial problem that made Pullman's card unusable?





processing, and converting waste uses more energy than it saves. Still, most people agree that recycling is better for the planet than land-filling.

**C.** Land-filling is the oldest method of managing waste. In its simplest form, land-filling is when people bury garbage in a hole. Over time the practice of land-filling has advanced. Garbage is **compacted** before it is thrown into the hole. In this way more garbage can fit in each landfill. Large liners are placed in the bottom of landfills so that toxic garbage juice doesn't get into the ground water. Sadly, these liners don't always work. Landfills may pollute the local water supply. Not to mention that all of that garbage stinks. Nobody wants to live next to a landfill. This makes it hard to find new locations for landfills.

**D.** As landfill space increases, interest in composting grows. Composting is when people pile up organic matter, such as food waste, and allows it to decompose. The product of this decomposition is compost. Compost can be added to the soil to make the soil richer and better for growing crops. While composting is easy to do onsite somewhere, like home or school, it's hard to do after the garbage gets all mixed up. This is because plastic and other inorganic materials must be removed from the compost pile or they will pollute the soil. There's a lot of plastic in garbage, which makes it hard to compost on a large scale.

**E.** One thing that is easier to do is burning garbage. There are two main ways to incinerate waste. The first is to create or harvest a fuel from the waste, such as methane gas, and burn the fuel. The second is to burn the waste directly. The heat from the **incineration** process can boil water, which can power steam generators. Unfortunately, burning garbage pollutes the air. Also, some critics worry that incinerators destroy valuable resources that could be recycled.

**F.** Usually, the community which you live manages waste. Once you put your garbage in that can, what happens to it is beyond your control. But you can make choices while it is still in your possession. You can choose to recycle, you can choose to compost, or you can choose to let someone else deal with it. The choice is yours.

**31.** Which best explains why the author begins the text by talking about magical garbage fairies?

- A. He is putting a common misconception to rest.
- B. He is trying to get the reader's attention.
- C. He is addressing his concern in a serious way.
- D. He is supporting his argument with evidence.

**32.** Which best expresses the meaning of the word "**compacted**" as it is used in paragraph C?

- A. Garbage is burned before it is thrown in a hole.
- B. Garbage is put in trucks before it is thrown in a hole.
- C. Garbage is crushed smaller before it is thrown in a hole.

- D. Garbage is put in a can before it is thrown in a hole.
- 33.** Which was **NOT** cited in paragraph C as an issue with land-filling?
- A. Landfills are smelly.
  - B. Usable materials are wasted in landfills.
  - C. Landfills may pollute the water supply.
  - D. It is difficult to find locations for landfills.
- 34.** Which best expresses the main idea of the fourth paragraph?
- A. Landfills take up a lot of space.
  - B. Composting is good for the soil but it can be.
  - C. The process of composting is very complicated and scientific.
  - D. There is a lot of plastic garbage in landfills.
- 35.** Which best defines the meaning of “**incineration**” as it is used in the paragraph Et?
- A. To bury waste materials in a large hole
  - B. To allow waste products to decompose and become fertilizer
  - C. To burn waste materials and harvest the energy
  - D. To turn waste materials into products like book covers
- 36.** Which conclusion could be supported with text from the passage?
- A. Each method of waste management has its drawbacks.
  - B. Recycling is without a doubt the best way to handle waste.
  - C. Incineration is the best way to process waste.
  - D. All large cities should create massive compost piles.
- 37.** Which best expresses the author’s main purpose in writing this?
- A. To convince readers to recycle and compost
  - B. To persuade readers that recycling is a waste of resources
  - C. To compare and contrast recycling and land-filling
  - D. To inform readers of methods of waste management
- 38.** Which is **NOT** included in this text?
- A. A description of how trash is collected
  - B. A description of the uses of compost
  - C. A description of the two methods of incinerating trash
  - D. A description of how landfills have advanced over time
- 39.** Which best explains why composting is not feasible on a large scale?
- A. People wouldn’t want to touch all of that gross rotting food.
  - B. It would smell too bad in densely populated cities.
  - C. It would attract rodents that would spread disease.
  - D. Plastic would get into the compost and turn it into a pollutant.
- 40.** Which title best expresses the main idea of this text?
- A. The Magic of Recycling: Bringing Back What Was Once Lost.
  - B. Methods of Waste Management: Pros and Cons.

C. Recycling Land-filling or Composting: Which is Best For You?

D. Do Your Part: How to Save the Earth by Recycling and Composting.

## TEST 05

### WRITING

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**You have just finished a short English course in an English speaking country. You are back home. Write a letter to the teacher. In your letter:**

- **express thank to your teacher**
- **give reasons why you want to thank him / her.**
- **tell him/ her what you plan next.**

**Write at least 120 words.**

You should write at least **120 words**. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

#### TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

**Smoking not only harms the smoker, but also those who are nearby. Therefore, smoking should be banned in public places. To what extent, do you agree or disagree?**

**Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.**

You should write at least **250 words**.

Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

## TEST 05

### SPEAKING

#### PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

**Let's talk about: music.**

1. Do you like music? If yes, what kind of music do you like best? Why? If no, why not?
2. What is the most popular kind of music in your country?
3. How is music good or not good for people?

**Now, let's talk about English as a school subject.**

1. Did you learn English at secondary school?
2. What do you think about how English is taught at school now?
3. In what ways has children's English much improved nowadays?

#### PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

Situation: You are going to invite your friends to your birthday party, but you are wondering where to hold your party: **at your house? At a restaurant? or at a karaoke?**

#### PART 3: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

There are several ways to have a healthy lifestyle.

- Do exercise.
- Reduce stress.
- Have a good diet.
- Your own idea.

**Flow-up questions:**

1. Do you think people pay enough attention to their health today?
2. How can people be encouraged to stay healthy?
3. Do you think most people worry more about their health as they get older?

## TEST 06

### LISTENING

**Directions:** This is the listening test for levels from 3 to 5 of the Vietnam's 6-level Language Proficiency Test. There are three parts to the test. You will hear each part once. For each part of the test there will be time for you to look through the questions and time for you to check your answers. Write your answers on the question paper. You will have 5 minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.



*Scan for audio*

#### PART 1 Questions 1 – 8

There are **eight questions** in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You now have 45 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. How will Mary travel to Scotland?  
A. bus  
B. car  
C. train  
D. plane
2. Where are the shoes?  
A. under the window  
B. under the table  
C. on the chair  
D. by the door
3. When will the football match start next week?  
A. 11:45 a.m.  
B. 12:15 p.m.  
C. 02:00 p.m.  
D. 04:25 p.m.
4. What is the man selling?  
A. a plane  
B. a car  
C. a washing machine  
D. a cooker
5. What is the weather forecast for tomorrow?  
A. cloudy  
B. rainy  
C. sunny  
D. windy
6. Where will the woman go first after work?  
A. the restaurant  
B. the market  
C. the cinema  
D. tennis court

7. What can festival visitors see everyday?  
 A. plays B. paintings  
 C. films D. concerts
8. What souvenir will the boy's mother bring?  
 A. a T-shirt B. baseball cap  
 C. a taxi D. sports car

## **PART 2 Questions 9 – 20**

You will hear **three different conversations**. In each conversation there are four questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the conversations **only once**.

**Conversation 1: You will hear part of a local radio programme in which someone is talking about a shopping center.**

9. When was the center first opened?  
 A. three years ago B. three weeks ago  
 C. two months ago D. two weeks ago
10. How can you get to the center?  
 A. by car and taxi B. by train and taxi  
 C. by car, taxi and train D. by car, train and coach
11. What time do the shops close on Saturday?  
 A. 9:00 am B. 10:00 am  
 C. 8:00 pm D. 9:00 pm
12. What should people do before shopping in the center?  
 A. Collect money from the bank B. Watch a movie  
 C. Rest by the lake D. Buy a map

**Conversation 2: Listen to an interview with a representative of a wildlife park called Paradise Wildlife Park**

13. Why did Serengeti lions die?  
 A. attacked by domestic dogs  
 B. infected with a disease from domestic dogs  
 C. killed by other wild animals  
 D. sent to villages
14. What events are NOT organized in the park?  
 A. product introduction B. charity events  
 C. family camping D. barbecue
15. You can try this when coming to the park  
 A. introducing programs on the radio B. deliver discounted tickets

- 16.** Which one is not a programme of the park?

**17.** How many main controls are there on the heater?

- 18.** What is the reason for the problem of the heater

**19.** When does the woman have to restart the heater?

- 20.** How does the woman feel after listening to the instruction?

You will hear **three different talks or lectures**. In each talk or lecture there are five questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the talks or lectures only once.

**21.** There are still tickets for .....

- 22. The coach will leave at 3.30 because .....**

- 23. You have to pay to see .....**

- 24.** You can buy clothes .....

- 96



**25.** If you want a snack and a hot drink, try .....

- A. The nearby café.
- B. The fountain.
- C. Charlie's.
- D. The cinema kiosk.

**Talk/Lecture 2: You'll hear part of a radio programme about bags for walkers.**

**26.** Rod's shop sells bags and .....

- A. Camping equipment.
- B. Hiking clothes.
- C. Walking holiday stuffs.
- D. No information.

**27.** A 35- litre bag is good for .....

- A. a day trip.
- B. four day trip.
- C. five day trip.
- D. six day trip.

**28.** The bag that allows you to separate your belongings .....

- A. One with a solid bottom.
- B. One has a leather base.
- C. One has two compartments inside.
- D. One has pockets bags outside.

**29.** It's important that shoulder straps are .....

- A. Light.
- B. Flexible.
- C. Fashionable.
- D. Strong.

**30.** Another essential part of the bags includes .....

- A. Straps
- B. Air holes
- C. Sweat absorption
- D. Cooler tool

**Talk/Lecture 3: You will hear a representative from a holiday company called PS Camping giving a talk about the holidays the company organizes.**

**31.** PS Camping has been organising holidays for .....

- A. 15 years.
- B. 20 years.
- C. 25 years.
- D. 30 years.

**32.** The company has most camping sites in .....

- A. France.
- B. Italy.
- C. Europe.
- D. Switzerland.

**33.** Which organized activity can children do every day of the week?

- A. Singing and dancing.
- B. Football.
- C. Drama.
- D. Model making.

**34.** Some areas of the sites have a "no- noise" rule after .....

- A. 9:30 pm
- B. 10:00 pm
- C. 10:30 pm
- D. 11:30 pm

**35.** Customers who recommend PS Camping to friends will receive .....

- A. a free gift
- B. an upgrade to a luxury tent
- C. a discount
- D. an insurance



## TEST 06

### READING

**Directions:** In this section you will read FOUR different passages. Each one is followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer A, B, C or D, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage. You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

#### PASSAGE 1      Questions 1 – 10

##### TV REVIEW

##### **Lucy Chang tells you what's new (and not so new!) on your screens this summer**

**A.** I always look forward to this time of year, and I'm always disappointed! It's the time of year when the TV channels tell us their plans for the summer and every year I tell myself that it might be different. It never is. Take SuperTV, for example. This channel, on our screens for five years now, broadcasts a depressing mix of game shows and music videos. So what do we find in the new schedule? I'm The One, a game show with holidays as prizes, and VJ-TV, yet another music video programme with brainless presenters. They're also planning to repeat the dreadful chat show Star Quality, which is about as entertaining as watching grass grow. Why can't **they** come up with new ideas?

**B.** Channel 9 does a little better. Now that Train Driver has finished, they've decided to replace it with Staff Room, a reality show that follows teachers around all day. It should be the hit of the summer, giving us an idea of what really goes on when the lesson is over. Who doesn't want to see and hear what teachers say about their students at the end of the school day? Great stuff! Together with Life in Aylesford Street, the soap opera that everyone's talking about, it looks like Channel 9 could be the channel to watch this summer.

**C.** Over on BTV1, Max Read is back with Joke-a-Cola, the comedy show. The first series was slightly amusing, the second **hilarious**. Let's wait and see what the third series is like. Comedy is difficult to get right, but it ought to be great. I wish I could say the same about the sitcom, Oh! Those Kids! It's enough to look at the

expressions on the faces of the cast! It's obvious they know it's rubbish and the script is just so badly written! Oh! Those writers!

**D.** The programme makers must think we'll watch anything. That's just not true. People might have hundreds of channels on their TV or might live near a cinema with a dozen screens. There is so much choice of entertainment these days - TV, the cinema, the theatre, even the internet that they have to work hard to keep their audience. What they should be doing is making new, exciting programmes. Where are the programmes that make people think they must stay in to watch them?

**E.** We have to ask ourselves what entertainment is. We have to think about what people do with their leisure time. Television has been popular for about 50-60 years but it might not be popular forever. More people are going to the cinema and theatre than ever before. More people are surfing the internet or playing computer games than ever before. If Oh! Those Kids! is all that the TV can offer, why should we watch it? With one or two exceptions, this summer's programmes will make more people turn off than turn on.

**1.** At this time of year .....

- A. the TV channels change all their programmes.
- B. the writer disappoints the TV channels with her reviews.
- C. the writer hopes for something that never happens.
- D. the writer's favourite programmes often disappear.

**2.** How does the writer describe the current programmes on SuperTV?

- A. exciting
- B. informative
- C. strange
- D. disappointing

**3.** What does "**They**" in line 8 refer to?.

- A. SuperTV
- B. the TV channels
- C. the presenters of VJ-TV
- D. TV viewers

**4.** The writer says that Staff Room will probably .....

- A. be successful.
- B. shock students.
- C. be worse than Train Driver.
- D. be on instead of Life in Aylesford Street.

**5.** Characters of the show Staff Room are .....

- A. students
- B. teachers
- C. travelers
- D. Channel 9's audience

**6.** The word "**hilarious**" in line 18 can be best replaced by .....

- A. amusing
- B. informative
- C. strange
- D. up-to-date

7. The writer thinks that Joke-a-Cola is now 3 .....
- A. more difficult to understand.
  - B. more popular with viewers.
  - C. funnier than before.
  - D. more like a sitcom.
8. Because of the various choice of entertainment .....
- A. people watch more television
  - B. people move to areas with more facilities.
  - C. programme makers have to tell lies.
  - D. programmes have to be more exciting.
9. The writer thinks that television .....
- A. will never be as popular as the theatre is.
  - B. should show more programmes about hobbies.
  - C. could lose its popularity in the future.
  - D. ought to provide more than just entertainment.
10. Which of the following channels would the author most probably recommend viewers to watch?
- A. Super TV
  - B. Channel 9
  - C. BTV1
  - D. All of them

## **PASSAGE 2      Questions 11 – 20**

### **The reluctant hero**

**A.** The most endearing thing about Aaron Green - and there are many - is his refusal to accept how famous he's about to become. 'I can walk down the street and not be hassled, which is really nice. I kind of hope that continues and I'm sure it will,' he says earnestly. He seems genuinely to believe that the job won't change his life. 'There's nothing **fascinating** about my life, and there's absolutely no reason why that should start happening.' You can only wish him well.

**B.** How lovely if this turned out to be true, but the chances are it won't, and he must know this. Aaron has been cast as the hero in the latest fantasy blockbuster that will hit our screens next year. The first photo of him in his costume was released last week to Internet frenzy.

**C.** After an award nomination for his last film, Aaron is having the biggest year of his life, but it **hasn't gone to his head**. 'It's nice if your work is praised, but it's all very new to me, this,' he says. 'I really like working in this profession and exploring its possibilities. Who knows what the future holds? We could dream about what might happen next, but there's not much point. I'm just enjoying my job and want to do well in it in the future, but that's kind of it, really. No big

hassles.’ Of all the characters in his last film, which is based on a true story about a group of university students who start an influential blog, Aaron’s character is the one who emerges as most likeable. But he insists that the plot is not as straightforward as it might appear. ‘What’s wonderful about this film is that everyone feels they are the good guy. I don’t think anyone in the cast felt they were playing the villain. It was just a group of human beings that had different opinions.”

**D.** It’s a typically thoughtful answer from the 27-year-old, who seems to be a bit of a worrier and prefers to avoid watching himself on screen. Doubtless he doesn’t care for interviews either, but he is so open and engaging that you wouldn’t know it. He felt ‘a heightened sense of responsibility’ playing a real-life person in his last film, but had no contact with the person concerned. ‘These people are living and breathing somewhere - of course that has a great effect on the care with which you approach your work. I kept wondering if he’d come and see the film, if he’d recognize himself in my performance or be angered by it.’

**E.** His performance has a vulnerability about it that is almost painful to watch. Does he seek out those parts or do directors see that quality in him? ‘I don’t know, I think it’s probably a bit of both. I certainly have that unwillingness to lose naivety; to lose that childlike way of looking at the world. I find it a very real and profound theme in my life and, talking to other people my age, I think it’s universal.’

**11.** According to the text, what does Aaron think about his job?

- A. It helps him become famous.
- B. It can’t make his life change.
- C. It’s a boring job.
- D. It brings him many opportunities.

**12.** The word “**fascinating**” in line 5 paragraph A can be best replaced by .....

- A. modern
- B. ordinary
- C. frightening
- D. interesting

**13.** In paragraph A, the writer suggests that he thinks Aaron .....

- A. has a sensible attitude towards fame.
- B. seems confident that he can deal with fame.
- C. seems unaware that he’s about to become famous.
- D. has unrealistic ideas about what it’s like to be famous.

**14.** According to the text, when will Aaron’s latest film probably be released?

- A. at the end of this year
- B. next year
- B. in the next 2 years
- D. in the next 5 years

**15.** The phrase ‘hasn’t gone to his head’ (line 2 paragraph C) suggests that Aaron

- A. doesn’t think much about his achievements.
- B. is used to receiving so much praise.
- C. is doubtful whether he will win an award.
- D. would like to receive great attention.

**16.** What does Aaron say about his last film?

- A. There are clear heroes in it.
- B. The plot is not as simple as it may appear.
- C. He knows why people liked his character best.
- D. There were often disagreements between the actors.

**17.** What makes the writer think that Aaron is a bit of a worrier?

- A. He avoids watching his own films.
- B. He doesn’t like giving interviews.
- C. He feels responsible for the character he plays.
- D. He thinks carefully before answering a question.

**18.** How did Aaron feel when playing a real-life person in his last film?

- A. curious
- B. fantastic
- C. confused
- D. highly responsible

**19.** What does Aaron say about playing a real-life person on screen?

- A. He was disappointed that he never met that person.
- B. He was sure that person wouldn’t want to see the film.
- C. He was concerned that the person might feel angry.
- D. He was pleased that the person approved of the fact he was playing it.

**20.** According to the final paragraph, what do Aaron and the directors of his films have in common?

- A. the fame
- B. the professionalism
- C. the appearance
- D. the unwillingness to lose naivety

### **PASSAGE 3**

### **Questions 21 – 30**

#### **ADVERTISING – ART OR POLLUTION?**

**A.** How many adverts do you think you’ll see today? 10? 30? According to the market research firm Yankelovich, some of us see as many as 2,000-5,000 adverts a day! There are adverts all around us. Most of the time we’re not even consciously aware of them. But think about your town or city. How many billboards, shop signs and posters does it have?

**B.** Tokyo, in Japan, takes urban advertising to the extreme. Although the city temples may still lay claim to being more impressive, the explosion of sound and colour in the commercial centre can take your breath away. Whether you find the overall effect stunning or nightmarish is a question of personal taste. However, it would be hard not to admire the advertisers' ingenuity. Recent innovations include interactive games projected onto walls for people to play. 'Smell Vertising' is also catching on - that's the idea of using pleasant smells like chocolate to attract consumers' attention!

**C.** Innovations in Tokyo are of huge significance in the world of advertising because where Tokyo leads, other cities soon follow. Big cities from New York to London already have outdoor television screens. Although Tokyo is far from being universally admired, many urban authorities find its approach to advertising exciting and dynamic. So what's the problem?

**D.** If every city copied Tokyo, it would be absolutely terrible!' exclaims Roberta Calvino of the advertising watchdog group, Ad Alert. 'At the moment, Tokyo's futuristic style **sets it apart**. It invites our attention because there's simply nothing like it. But we don't need 100 poor imitations. In many cities, advertising is as bad as litter or vandalism -it spoils our environment. Go beyond the city outskirts and you'll find that advertising is taking over the countryside, too. The world's biggest advert was actually in a field in Austria, below the flight path to Vienna airport. It was the size of 50 football pitches!'

**E.** According to Roberta, advertising can also influence the way we think and feel. 'Advertisers want to convince us that their products will make us happy or successful. Unfortunately, that's all an illusion - you can't simply "buy" a celebrity lifestyle at the shops! Nevertheless, advertisers work hard to get us to swallow this message. For instance, fashion brands prefer to advertise using images of glamorously made-up supermodels because they want "ordinary" girls to feel inadequate in comparison as the more dissatisfied we feel with our lives, the more we'll spend to cheer ourselves up! Although outdoor advertising may seem to make less of an immediate impression than TV commercials, its message can have greater force

**F.** In 2007, one Brazilian city made a radical protest. Gilberto Kassab, the mayor of São Paulo, ordered the removal of more than 15,000 adverts! In justification, he condemned urban advertising in very strong terms as 'visual pollution'. Unsurprisingly, this made many local businesses unhappy. One marketing executive argued that adverts 'are more like works of art, hiding grey office blocks and industrial estates,' However, a more typical response can be summed up in this statement from Isuara dos Santos, 19. 'If we'd known what a difference



it would make, we'd have got rid of the adverts years ago. Now we can see the real São Paulo, and it's wonderful!

**21.** What is the main point of the first paragraph?

- A. We see more adverts than we realise.
- B. Many people are annoyed by television advertising.
- C. We do not pay enough attention to adverts.
- D. Advertising has increased in towns and cities.

**22.** Yankelovich is .....

- A. A marketing company
- B. A manufacturing company
- C. A market research company
- D. A consulting firm

**23.** What do we learn about the writer's opinion of advertising in Tokyo in the second paragraph?

- A. It lacks a personal appeal for him.
- B. He thinks that it is very creative.
- C. It seems excessive to him.
- D. He thinks it is Tokyo's main attraction.

**24.** Why do advertisers see Tokyo as important?

- A. It sets trends which are often copied.
- B. Its distinctive style is popular with everyone.
- C. It reflects trends that are popular elsewhere.
- D. Its style is imitated in every city.

**25.** What does the writer mean by '**sets it apart**' in line 3 paragraph D?

- A. makes it seem individual and different.
- B. is something which visitors find very inviting
- C. gives it something in common with other cities
- D. lends it a highly unattractive appearance

**26.** In paragraph D, Roberto Calvino suggests that .....

- A. the largest adverts can usually be found in rural areas.
- B. advertising is a particularly bad problem in Austria.
- C. outdoor advertising extends beyond urban areas.
- D. modern adverts are continuing to grow in size.

**27.** What does Roberto tell us about urban advertising in paragraph E?

- A. It can be rather unconvincing.
- B. It helps us to fulfil our dreams.
- C. It particularly affects women.
- D. It can lower our self-confidence.

**28.** What comparison does Roberto make between urban advertising and TV advertising?

- A. TV advertising is more effective in the long term.
- B. It is easier to ignore urban advertising.
- C. Urban advertising can have more impact.
- D. There is greater variety in urban advertising.

**29.** What did the mayor of São Paulo do in 2007?

- A. He ordered the removal of more than ten thousand adverts.
- B. He encourages the establishment of advertising companies in the area.
- C. He wrote an article about urban advertising.
- D. He was strongly impressed by the development of advertising firms in the area.

**30.** What response did the mayor get when he removed advertising from Sao Paulo?

- A. The majority of private individuals and commercial people supported him.
- B. Advertisers were willing to display fewer advertisements in the city.
- C. Local artists were unsure how attractive the office blocks would look.
- C. Most of the people who lived in the city welcomed his decision.

#### **PASSAGE 4      Questions 31 – 40**

**A.** Until fairly recently explaining the presence of human beings in Australia was not such a problem. At the beginning of the twentieth century, it was thought that Aborigines had been on the continent for no more than 400 years. As recently as the 1960s, the time-frame was estimated to be perhaps 8,000 years. Then in 1969 a geologist from the Australian National University in Canberra was poking around on the shores of a long-dried lake bed called Mungo in a dry and lonely corner of New South Wales when something caught his eye. It was the skeleton of a woman sticking out slightly from a sandbank. The bones were collected and sent off for carbon dating. When the report came back, it showed that the woman had died 23,000 years ago. Since then, other finds have pushed the date back further. Today the evidence points to an arrival date of at least 45,000 years ago but probably more like 60,000. **[a]**

**B.** The first occupants of Australia could not have walked there because at no point in human times has Australia not been an island. They could not have arisen independently because Australia has no apelike creatures from which humans could have descended. The first arrivals could only have come by sea, presumably from Timor or the Indonesian archipelago, and here is where the problems arise. **[b]**

**C.** In order to put Homo sapiens in Australia you must accept that at a point in time so remote that it precedes the known rise of behaviourally modern humans, there lived in southern Asia a people so advanced that they were fishing inshore waters from boats of some sort. Never mind that the archaeological record shows no one else on earth doing this for another 30,000 years. Next we have to explain what led them to cross at least sixty miles of open sea to reach a land they could hardly have known was there. The scenario that is usually described is of a simple fishing craft - probably little more than a floating

platform - accidentally earned out to sea probably in one of the sudden storms that are characteristic of this area. This craft then drifted helplessly for some days before washing up on a beach in northern Australia. So far, so good. [c]

**D.** The question that naturally arises - but is seldom asked - is how you get a new population out of this. If it's a lone fisherman who is carried off to Australia, then clearly he must find his way back to his homeland to report his discovery and persuade enough people to come with him to start a colony. This suggests, of course, the possession of considerable sailing skills. By any measure this is a **staggeringly** momentous achievement. And how much notice is paid to it? Well, ask yourself when was the last time you read anything about it. When was the last time in any context concerning human movements and the rise of civilizations that you saw even a passing mention of the role of Aborigines? They are the planet's invisible people. A big part of the problem is that for most of us it is nearly impossible to grasp what an extraordinary span of time we are considering here. Assume for the sake of argument that the Aborigines arrived 60,000 years ago (that is the figure used by Roger Lewin of Harvard in *Principles of Evolution*, a standard text). On that scale, the total period of European occupation of Australia represents about 0.3 per cent of the total. [d]

**31.** According to the text, Aborigines arrived in Australia

- A. 400 years ago
- B. 80,000 years ago
- C. 23,000 years ago
- D. more than 45,000 years ago

**32.** What did the discovery of the skeleton show?

- A. Aborigines used to live in very remote parts of Australia.
- B. The area called Mungo, now dry, was once a lake.
- C. Aborigines have been in Australia far longer than previously thought.
- D. The Aborigine population was larger than originally thought.

**33.** Which of the following statements is **NOT** true, according to the text?

- A. Australia has always been an island since people existed.
- B. Australian apes became extinct before human times.
- C. Aborigines probably originated in Timor or Indonesia.
- D. Aborigines must have arrived in Australia by sea.

**34.** Why is it so surprising that *Homo sapiens* got to Australia?

- A. It required skills that people generally developed very much later.
- B. People in that area were less advanced than other peoples at this time.
- C. Only much smaller boats have been found elsewhere from this period.
- D. Aborigines are not particularly known for their sailing skills.

**35.** What usually provides the explanation for the Aborigines' arrival in Australia?

- A. their curiosity
- B. bad weather
- C. a desire for better fishing
- D. hunger for land

- 36.** This author is puzzled by how...
- A. the boat managed to travel across such dangerous seas
  - B. the aborigines got enough food and water to survive the crossing
  - C. enough people got there to found a settlement
  - D. the Aborigines chose not to return to their homeland
- 37.** Which word could replace '**staggeringly**' in line 5 paragraph D without changing the meaning?
- A. extraordinarily
  - B. shockingly
  - C. wonderfully
  - D. desperately
- 38.** What does the writer seem most surprised by at the end of this extract?
- A. the way that Aborigines managed to establish themselves in Australia
  - B. how badly European settlers treated Australian Aborigines
  - C. how long Australian Aborigines have lived on the continent
  - D. the fact that so little attention is paid to this aspect of human history
- 39.** In which space (marked [a], [b], [c] and [d] in the passage) will the following sentence fit? In other words, for the first 99.7 percent of its inhabited history, the Aborigines had Australia to themselves. They have been there an unimaginably long time.
- A. [a]
  - B. [b]
  - C. [c]
  - D. [d]
- 40.** What is the main point the writer is making in paragraph D?
- A. The Europeans had no right to take over Aborigine land in Australia.
  - B. No one can be exactly certain as to when the Aborigines first arrived in Australia.
  - C. The Aborigines have inhabited Australia for much longer than the Europeans have Europe.
  - D. The Aborigines were the only people in Australia for most of the time since it was settled.

## TEST 06

### WRITING

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**Write a letter to your manager asking for a training course, which you would like to attend. In your letter explain:**

- **What the course is**
- **Why it is required for your job**
- **How you will manage work while the course**

You should write at least **120 words**. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

#### TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

**Nowadays many people have access to computers on a wide basis and a large number of children play computer games. What are the positive and negative impacts of playing computer games and what can be done to minimize the bad effects?**

**Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.**

You should write at least **250 words**.

Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

## TEST 06

### SPEAKING

#### PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

##### Let's talk about: Weather

1. Would you like to live where there is always snow?
2. Which do you like better: hot weather or cold weather?
3. Do you think weather affects the way people feel?

##### Now, let's talk about: Work

1. What's your job?
2. Do you enjoy your job?
3. Do you prefer working alone or with others? Why?

#### PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

**Situation:** You have a young brother who is a talented student. Which high school would you choose for him: **a school abroad in Australia, a public school near your home; or a gifted school far from home.**

#### PART 3: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

Taking public transport is a smart choice:

- It is cheap
- It is environmentally friendly
- It helps to reduce traffic congestions
- Your own ideas.

##### Follow-up questions:

1. What means of public transport are popular where you live?
2. Is public transport more convenient than private transports?
3. Will public transport be popular in the future?

## TEST 07

### LISTENING

**Directions:** This is the listening test for levels from 3 to 5 of the Vietnam's 6-level Language Proficiency Test. There are three parts to the test. You will hear each part once. For each part of the test there will be time for you to look through the questions and time for you to check your answers. Write your answers on the question paper. You will have 5 minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.



*Scan for audio*

#### PART 1 Questions 1 – 8

**Direction:** There are **eight questions** in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You now have 45 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. What is the purpose of the message?  
A. To schedule a checkup  
B. To delay a meeting  
C. To confirm an appointment  
D. To request some files
2. What is being advertised?  
A. a city tour  
B. a spa package  
C. a hotel  
D. a hospital
3. According to the announcement, what will be built near Berryville?  
A. a university  
B. a high school  
C. a new hospital wing  
D. an airport terminal
4. Who is this announcement probably for?  
A. Factory employees  
B. Office managers  
C. Safety supervisors  
D. Hotel workers
5. What is the purpose of the message?  
A. To make a reservation at a restaurant  
B. To ask about a new employee  
C. To invite a co-worker for dinner  
D. To offer a ride home

6. What is this message about?
- A. A new security policy
  - B. The business hours
  - C. An office relocation
  - D. A permanent closure
7. What is the purpose of the message?
- A. To make an appointment
  - B. To offer a position
  - C. To cancel an interview
  - D. To confirm receipt of an application
8. Who is the speaker?
- A. A new employee
  - B. The founder
  - C. The chairman of the board
  - D. The personnel director

## **PART 2      Questions 9 – 20**

You will hear **three different conversations**. In each conversation there are four questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the conversations **only once**.

**Conversation 1: Questions 9 to 12 refer to the following conversation.**

9. Why is the woman calling?
- A. To make an appointment
  - B. To speak with Dr. Johnson
  - C. To confirm an appointment
  - D. To receive some medical advice
10. What is probably true about the man?
- A. He is a doctor.
  - B. He is very busy these days.
  - C. He is the woman's friend.
  - D. He will be late for the appointment.
11. What does the woman ask the man to do?
- A. Show up to his appointment a little early
  - B. Get more medical insurance
  - C. Wait 10 minutes in the waiting area
  - D. Always arrange his appointments a day early
12. What will the man likely take to his appointment?
- A. His past medical records
  - B. Some insurance documents
  - C. His appointment book
  - D. An application form



**Conversation 2: Questions 13 to 16 refer to the following conversation.**

**13.** Who most likely are they?

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| A. Journalists | B. Physicians        |
| C. Lawyers     | D. Restaurant owners |

**14.** Who has been mentioning the study to the woman?

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Her patients | B. Her mother-in-law |
| C. Her doctor   | D. Her friends       |

**15.** When will they likely attend the conference?

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Her patients | B. Her mother-in-law |
| C. Her doctor   | D. Her friends       |

**16.** Who is going to visit the woman?

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| A. Her friends       | B. Her husband  |
| C. Her mother-in-law | D. Her patients |

**Conversation 3: Questions 17 to 20 refer to the following conversation.**

**17.** What are they talking about?

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. A newly released product | B. The duration of the warranty     |
| C. A customer they helped   | D. A vehicle the man recently fixed |

**18.** According to the man, what was the customer most satisfied with?

- A. The low cost of the repair work
- B. The free service they provided
- C. The competitive price of their products
- D. The length of the warranty period

**19.** What do the speakers feel makes customers happy?

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A. The low price  | B. The great service |
| C. The free gifts | D. The store hours   |

**20.** What is true about the customer?

- A. He is a loyal one.
- B. He thought the warranty had expired.
- C. He will definitely come back to the store.
- D. He will recommend the store to his friend.

### **PART 3      Questions 21 – 35**

**Direction:** You will hear **three different talks or lectures**. In each talk or lecture there are five questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**. You will hear the talks or lectures only once.

**Talk/Lecture 1: Questions 21 to 25 refer to the following conversation.**

**21.** Why is the woman visiting this office?

- A. She wants to be a science major.
- B. She wants to learn about politics.

C. She is interested in registering for a course.

D. She is interested in Political Science.

**22.** Why are there few people in the honours program?

A. It is not considered a prestigious program.

B. The requirements are difficult to meet.

C. No one likes the economics requirement.

D. It is an unpopular program.

**23.** What subject is NOT included, if the woman chooses Political Science?

A. Political Science 1

B. Political Science 2

C. Writing seminar

D. Economics

**24.** Which is one of the requirements, if the woman chooses the International Relation program?

A. Students have to maintain over a "B" average in all required courses.

B. Students have to study economics and a second history credit.

C. Students need to be realistic in their expectations.

D. A, B, and C are all correct.

**25.** What is NOT a reason for the Political Science Department's elaborate registration process?

A. To make students think carefully about what courses they will take

B. To have a similar system with other majors

C. To make students have a planned program

D. To ensure students have realistic expectations

**Talk/Lecture 2: Questions 26-30 refer to the following lecture.**

**26.** What happened to the debate club meeting?

A. They painted instead of debating.

B. The club was disbanded.

C. The meeting was moved to another room.

D. The meeting was postponed.

**27.** Why couldn't the man receive the email?

A. He was too busy with his classes.

B. He was in a meeting.

C. His computer has been out of order.

D. His friend forgot to tell him.

**28.** What is going to happen with the debate club's meeting room?

A. It is going to be demolished.

B. It is going to be sold.

C. It is going to be repainted.

D. It is going to be closed.

**29.** What is true about the debate club's meeting room?

A. It is too small for the group.

B. It is called "Turner Auditorium".

- C. It will soon be enlarged to accommodate everyone.
- D. It is the most run-down room in the student building.

**30.** What can be inferred about the man?

- A. He does not enjoy the debate club.
- B. He is not taking many classes.
- C. He is a weak debater.
- D. He is not ready for his debate yet.

**Talk/Lecture 3: Questions 31-35 refer to the following lecture.**

**31.** What is the professor mainly talking about?

- A. The science of space travel
- B. Scientific problems in Star Wars
- C. The erroneous science in science fiction
- D. Why science fiction is bad literature

**32.** According to the lecture, what is wrong with space travel in most science fiction?

- A. There are no aliens in outer space.
- B. There is no way to go faster than light speed.
- C. There are many other stars and galaxies.
- D. There is nowhere to go in outer space.

**33.** According to the professor, how long does it take to travel to the closest star to Earth?

- A. Three light years
- B. One hundred light years
- C. Hundreds light years
- D. A million light years

**34.** What does the professor NOT say about the movie 2001: **A Space Odyssey**?

- A. It is exceptionally good.
- B. It portrays gravity correctly.
- C. It does not have faster-than-light travel.
- C. It does not depict sound in space.

**35.** What can be inferred about science fiction?

- A. Many people do not like watching science fiction.
- B. It is costly to make science fiction.
- C. Science fiction is not meant to teach us about science.
- D. The film Space Odyssey is a famous science fiction.

## TEST 07

### READING

**Directions:** In this section you will read **FOUR different passages**. Each one is followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer **A, B, C** or **D**, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage. You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

#### **PASSAGE 1      Questions 1 – 10**

**A.** It takes a long time to raise a family of owlets, so the great horned owl begins early in the year. In January and February, or as late as March in the North, the male calls to the female with **a resonant hoot**. The female is larger than the male. She sometimes reaches a body length of twenty-two to twenty-four inches, with a wingspread up to fifty inches. To impress her, the male does a strange courtship dance. He bobs. He bows. He ruffles his feathers and hops around with an important air. He flutters from limb to limb and makes flying sorties into the air. Sometimes he returns with an offering of food. They share the repast, after which she joins the dance, hopping and bobbing about as though keeping time to the beat of an inner drum.

**B.** Owls are poor home builders. They prefer to nest in a large hollow in a tree or even to occupy the deserted nest of a hawk or crow. These structures are large and rough, built of sticks and bark and lined with leaves and feathers. Sometimes owls nest on a rocky ledge, or even on the bare ground.

**C.** The mother lays two or three round, dull white eggs. Then she stoically settles herself on the nest and spreads her feather skirts about her to protect her **precious charges** from snow and cold. It is five weeks before the first downy white owlet pecks its way out of the shell. As the young birds feather out, **they** look like wise old men with their wide eyes and quizzical expressions. They clamour for food and keep the parents busy supplying mice, squirrels, rabbits, crayfish, and beetles. Later in the season baby crows are taken. Migrating songsters, waterfowl, and game birds all fall prey to the hungry family. It is nearly ten weeks before fledglings leave the nest to search for their own food. The parent birds **weary of** family life by November and drive the young owls away to establish hunting ranges of their own.

1. What is the topic of this passage?
  - A. Raising a family of great horned owls
  - B. Mating rituals of great horned owls
  - C. Nest building of great horned owls
  - D. Habits of young great horned owl
2. The phrase "**a resonant hoot**" in the passage is closest in meaning to
  - A. an instrument
  - B. a sound
  - C. a movement
  - D. an offering of food
3. It can be inferred from the passage that the courtship of great horned owls
  - A. takes place on the ground
  - B. is an active process
  - C. happens in the fall
  - D. involves the male alone
4. According to the passage, great horned owls
  - A. are discriminate nest builders
  - B. need big nests for their numerous eggs
  - C. may inhabit a previously used nest
  - D. build nests on tree limbs
5. According to the passage, which of the following is the mother owl's job?
  - A. To initiate the courtship ritual
  - B. To feed the young
  - C. To sit on the nest
  - D. To build the nest
6. The phrase "**precious charges**" in paragraph C refers to
  - A. the eggs
  - B. the nest
  - C. the hawks and crows
  - D. other nesting owls
7. According to the passage, young owlets eat everything EXCEPT ...
  - A. other small birds
  - B. insects
  - C. small mammals
  - D. nuts and seeds
8. The word "**they**" in line 4, paragraph C refers to
  - A. the wise old men
  - B. the adult birds
  - C. the young birds
  - D. the prey
9. What can be inferred from the passage about the adult parents of the young great horned owls??
  - A. They are sorry to see their young leave home.
  - B. They are lazy and careless about feeding the small owlets.
  - C. They probably don't see their young after November.
  - D. They don't eat while they are feeding their young.
10. The phrase "**weary of**" in line 9, paragraph C is closest in meaning to
  - A. tire of
  - B. become sad about
  - C. support
  - D. are attracted to

## PASSAGE 2      Questions 11 – 20

A. In the early 1800s, to reach the **jump-off point** for the West, a family from the East of the United States could either buy steamboat passage to Missouri for themselves, their wagons, and their livestock or - as happened more often - simply pile everything into a wagon, hitch up a team, and begin their overland trek right in their front yard.

B. Along the macadamized roads and turnpikes east of the Missouri River, travel was comparatively fast, camping easy, and supplies plentiful. Then, in one river town or another, the **neophyte** emigrants would pause to lay in provisions. For outfitting purposes, the town of Independence had been **preeminent** ever since 1827, but the rising momentum of pioneer emigration had produced some rival jump-off points. Westport and Fort Leavenworth flourished a few miles upriver. St. Joseph had sprung up 55 miles to the northwest; in fact, emigrants who went to Missouri by riverboat could save four days on the trail by staying on the paddle-wheelers to St. Joe before **striking** overland.

C. At whatever jump-off point they chose, the emigrants studied guidebooks and directions, asked questions of others as green as themselves, and made their final decisions about outfitting. They had various, sometimes conflicting, options. For example, either pack animals or two-wheel carts or wagons could be used for the overland crossing. A family man usually chose the wagon. It was the costliest and slowest of the three, but it provided space and shelter for children and for a wife who likely as not was pregnant. Everybody knew that a top-heavy covered wagon might blow over in a prairie wind or be overturned by mountain rocks, that it might mire in river mud or sink to its hubs in desert sand - but maybe if those things happened on this trip, they would happen to someone else. Anyway, most pioneers, with their farm background, were used to wagons.

11. What is the topic of this passage?

- A. Important river towns
- B. Getting started on the trip west
- C. The advantages of travelling by wagon
- D. Choosing a point of departure

12. All of the following can be inferred from the passage about travel east of the Missouri EXCEPT that it

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. was faster than in the West | B. was easier than in the West |
| C. took place on good roads    | D. was usually by steamboat    |

13. The phrase "**jump-off point**" in line 1, paragraph A is closest in meaning to .....
- A. a bridge across a river
  - B. a point of departure
  - C. a gathering place
  - D. a trading post
14. Which of the cities that served as a jump-off point can be inferred from the passage to be farthest west?
- A. Independence
  - B. St. Joseph
  - B. Westport
  - D. Fort Leavenworth
15. The word "**preeminent**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
- A. oldest
  - B. superior
  - C. most easily reached
  - D. closest
16. The author implies in the passage that the early emigrants .....
- A. knew a lot about travel
  - B. were well stocked with provisions when they left their homes
  - C. left from the same place in Missouri
  - D. preferred wagon travel to other types of travel
17. The word "**neophyte**" in line 3, paragraph B is closest in meaning to .....
- A. eager
  - B. courageous
  - C. prosperous
  - D. inexperienced
18. All of the following were mentioned in the passage as options for modes of transportation from the Missouri River to the West EXCEPT
- A. a wagon
  - B. a riverboat
  - C. a pack animal
  - D. a two-wheel cart
19. The word "**striking**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
- A. hitting
  - B. orienting
  - C. departing
  - D. marking
20. All of the following features of the covered wagon made it unattractive to the emigrants EXCEPT
- A. speed at which it could travel
  - B. its bulk.
  - C. its familiarity and size
  - D. its cost

### **PASSAGE 3      Questions 21 – 30**

A. Alexander the Great commissioned the city of Alexandria to create a Mediterranean stronghold in Egypt to rival Rome and cities in Greece. He died before his idea came to fruition, but his successors built it into one of the greatest cities of the Hellenistic world. The Royal Library of Alexandria has achieved an almost mythical status among scholars of classical studies. As with many ancient topics, scholarship on the matter often conflicts and relies heavily on hearsay

and supposition. We will examine the importance of the library during its heyday and how it operated.

**B.** As with many ancient landmarks, there is much debate and controversy over Alexandria's library, especially regarding **its destruction**. The tale has been retold by countless historians and attributed to just as many different **factions** and rulers, not to profile this landmark of education, but as a tool for political slander. It is estimated that there are over 4000 writings regarding **its destruction**, yet very little data exists regarding the structure, layout, organisation, administration, or whereabouts of the complex. The accuracy of the available information is suspect. However, 20th century scholars have reached some general consensus from the remaining sources.

**C.** Most historians have come to the conclusion that the original library (also known as the Temple of the Muses) was commissioned by Ptolemy I, Alexander's key general. More accurately, it was commissioned by the Athenian exile Demetrius of Phaleron under Ptolemy I's patronage. Traditionally it was attributed to his son Ptolemy II. However, it was later shown that Demetrius was antagonistic toward Ptolemy II and did not survive for much of his reign. Ptolemy II can be seen as responsible for the fruition and completion of the library and museum complex. H.G. Wells asserts that Ptolemy and his son encouraged 'a blaze of knowledge and discovery at Alexandria' through their funding of the library and other endowments.

**D.** The library itself was not a 'library' in the modern etymology. **In fact, the library was essentially a collection of scholars and scribes encouraged to expand scientific and philosophical wisdom and musings brought about because of the ambition and drive of Ptolemy I.** It was not the first institution of its type, developing about a half-century after Plato's Academy and Aristotle's Lyceum. About 30-50 scholars were probably permanently housed there, fed, and funded, first by the royal family, and later, according to an early Roman scroll, by public money. It served a religious, as well as an intellectual, function and it was the centrepiece of a so-called cult of the muses, governed by a priest.

**E. [a]** The library's output was created through observation and deduction in maths, medicine, astronomy, and geometry, the editing of texts and manuscripts, and debating various advances in Western knowledge. **[b]** For two or three generations, the scientific output at Alexandria was considerably good. Its achievements included the introduction of the first steam engine, the first star map, and an astoundingly accurate estimate of the Earth's diameter. **[c]** Famous scholars employed there included Euclid, Eratosthenes, Apollonius, and Hero. **[d]**



**F.** The library may have consisted of a group of buildings, including lecture halls, study rooms, dining rooms, gardens, and an astronomical observatory. In organisation of the library, it is believed that, in the time of Ptolemy II, the scrolls were haphazardly stored and grouped by general category. From the time of Callimachus onwards, they used an early iteration of a subject catalogue. Subject divisions outlined by Callimachus included mathematics, medicine, astronomy, and geometry, as well as philology. At its peak, it is estimated about 600,000 scrolls were held within its walls, although that is likely an **overstatement**.

**G.** The Ptolemys achieved their goal of creating the largest collection of its kind by varied and often forceful means. At the time of its founding, Greek libraries were usually collections of manuscripts by private individuals. Ptolemy had a vision to collect all accepted literature on all matters scientific, philosophical and spiritual. The library tried to get copies of all known books and would send agents far and wide to acquire them. Ptolemy III wrote a letter "to all the world's sovereigns" asking to borrow their books. On more than a few occasions, scribes made copies and kept the originals. Supposedly, all ships entering Alexandria's harbour were searched for books to copy.

**H.** The Royal Library of Alexandria was created at an ideal time and place in world history. It was able to combine the deductive techniques of Greek thought toward the learning of other world cultures. As such, it holds a legendary position among historians as an important centre of classical knowledge. Although much of the story has been buried with time and conflict, the importance and significance of its contributions are clear.

**21.** All of the following sentences express important ideas in the passage EXCEPT

- A. The library was essentially a collection of scholars and scribes encouraged to expand scientific and philosophical wisdom.
- B. In the time of Callimachus, the scrolls were haphazardly stored and grouped by general category.
- C. It is estimated that there were over 4000 writings about its destruction, yet very little evidence exists.
- D. The library tried to get copies of all known books and would employ several methods of acquiring them.

**22.** The word "**factions**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. sections
- B. insubordinates
- C. cliques
- D. conspiracies

**23.** The word "**its**" in the passage refers to

- A. data
- B. education
- C. the Royal Library of Alexandria
- D. destruction

24. The author mentions "**its destruction**" in the paragraph D in order to
- A. introduce the idea that the destruction was caused by natural disaster
  - B. illustrate that there are so many arguments surrounding its demise and disappearance
  - C. indicate the difference between its destruction and other libraries destruction
  - D. highlight the difference between the library and other historic sites
25. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- A. Commissioned by Ptolemy I, the Royal Library was a place where people who wanted to learn gathered to study and record their philosophies.
  - B. The library was a large building where students gathered to research and study.
  - C. Philosophers often visited the library to further their studies.
  - D. Many people gathered at the Royal Library in Alexandria in order to socialise with their friends.
26. According to paragraph F, what was true about the early iteration of a subject catalogue?
- A. All the books were grouped within two general categories.
  - B. The books were chosen for their innovation, thematic impact, and popular appeal.
  - C. The librarians organised the collection of books systematically.
  - D. The library achieved an astonishing collection and many developments.
27. The word "**overstatement**" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. estimation
  - B. falsehood
  - C. exaggeration
  - D. presumption
28. Which of the following can be inferred about the Royal Library from the passage?
- A. Most of the manuscripts from the library are preserved in modern museums.
  - B. Several writings from the library have been scanned and can be viewed on the Internet.
  - C. Little of the manuscripts contained in the library are in existence today.
  - D. The library is currently being reconstructed.
29. According to historians, all of the following were true about the Royal Library of Alexandria EXCEPT .....
- A. It probably contained over 600,000 writings.
  - B. Little is known of its exact location.
  - C. It was responsible for the first star map.

C. It was the largest and most magnificent library in history.

**30.** Look at the four squares [ ] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage:

*It remained an important intellectual centre for over 500 years until numerous fires and other problems eroded its significance.*

Where would the sentence best fit?

A. [a]

B. [b]

C. [c]

D. [d]

#### **PASSAGE 4      Questions 31 – 40**

**A.** The Pacific Ocean contains approximately 20,000 to 30,000 islands. Islands, excluding Australia, that are south of the Tropic of Cancer are grouped into three divisions: Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia.

**B.** Melanesia includes the nation of Papua New Guinea, provinces of Indonesia, and the Solomon Islands. Micronesia means 'small islands,' most of which are north of the equator. Finally, Polynesia, which means 'many islands,' includes the Hawaiian Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Easter Island, among others. Migrants from South East Asian cities were the first settlers. The next wave of migrants **populated** New Guinea, gradually spreading to Fiji. The last of the Pacific islands to be settled was Polynesia. Hawaii was discovered sometime between the 7th and 13th centuries.

**C.** Bats were the only mammals on these islands until the arrival of the first humans. Birds adapted to environmental niches, like grazers and insectivores. Due to the cool and humid location, New Zealand lost plants and animals, like the giant flightless bird, that were intolerant of its climate. However, the extinction coincided with the arrival of the Melanesians, so **it** was probably caused by hunting and fires. Adding to that, mining and a natural drought destroyed a majority of the natural habitat. This was repeated on Easter Island, where early settlers wiped out 22 species of sea birds and land birds. By the time the Europeans had arrived, most of the plant life was extinct and nearly 30% of the forests were cleared.

**D. The invasion of New Zealand by the Europeans** resulted in a complete transformation of the island, importing over 3,198 species of plants and animals and filling most of the wetlands. Australia also imported animals and plants from many Pacific island countries. Sheep, pigs, goats and foxes were brought to Australia, which further disrupted the native ecosystems. Many plants and animals are presently endangered.

**E.** The plants and animals that inhabit Pacific islands are found nowhere else on earth. They are often adapted to specific habitats and live on a small part of a few islands. New Caledonia is an island that has been isolated from other lands for over 80 million years. 66 percent of the plant life there evolved on the island. Numerous plant species, unique in the world, are on a small area of one mountain and are represented by only a few specimens.

**F.** This varied genetic heritage is of such scientific importance that New Caledonia has been listed as one of the ten hot spots where the primary forest is in danger of extinction. It also boasts 68 species of bird; the most diverse bird life in the Southwest Pacific.

**G.** During the first Ice Age, ocean levels were much lower than they are at present. Levels in the shallow seas, now separating Asia from North America near the present-day Bering strait, dropped approximately 300 feet, creating 1,000 miles of grassland plain. Called the 'Bering Land Bridge,' this linked Asia and North America together. The Bering Sea has a long history of stable animal populations, despite the harsh environments, which sustain human life. Lemmings, ox, and mammoths all made the journey across the land bridge. Although mammoths have been extinct for quite a while now, the other two have remained.

**H.** Pacific walruses inhabit shallow waters of the Bering Sea during winter. They congregate to feed on clams, their principal food. **[a]** This type of feeding releases nutrients into the water, providing food for starfish and increasing the roughness of the sea floor. **[b]** **Actual impact of the ecology of bottom communities is unknown, but walruses, along with other animals like beavers and sea otters, have huge effects on the biological communities they occupy.** **[c]** Animals such as seals, bowhead whales, and walruses are important for the subsistence of their community. **[d]**

**I.** Pacific islands have the same pollution and overfishing problems as most countries. Destructive forms of fishing in Asian nations have taken their toll on marine animals such as birds and tuna. Many of these nations have now entered joint venture agreements to enable them to develop their marine resources more efficiently.

**31.** The word "**populated**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. inhabited | B. exiled   |
| C. travelled | D. governed |

**32.** The word "**it**" in the passage refers to

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| A. arrival | B. extinction |
| C. climate | D. hunting    |

- 33.** Why does the author mention "**The invasion of New Zealand by the Europeans**" in the passage?
- A. To demonstrate its destructive effect on local ecosystems
  - B. To explain how many of New Zealand's species came into being
  - C. To show the lack of responsibility that early settlers had toward new places
  - D. To draw a comparison to the way Australia expanded in the Pacific
- 34.** According to paragraph E, what is unique about the Pacific Islands?
- A. They have a long history of traditional management approaches for marine resources.
  - B. They are home to rare and unique animals.
  - C. They are made up of 66% plant life.
  - D. They have all been damaged by European settlers.
- 35.** The word "**specimens**" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. genres
  - B. features
  - C. examples
  - D. images
- 36.** According to paragraph G, how has the Bering Sea aided life forms in the past?
- A. By providing creatures with plentiful food
  - B. By being home to a diverse and varied ecosystem
  - C. By allowing transit across the great ice shelves in the Americas
  - D. By keeping creatures cool and comfortable in the ice
- 37.** According to the passage, which of the following is true of walruses?
- A. They protect the surrounding ecosystem by preventing over- fishing.
  - B. Their unique feeding habits enrich the ecosystem with nutrients.
  - C. They are solitary animals which hunt and eat by themselves.
  - D. They are usually found living in the deepest regions of the Bering Sea.
- 38.** Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- A. Although ecological impacts are not known, many species are largely dependent on animals occupying a sub-level.
  - B. The true biological diversity of all the walruses is revealed only below the species level.
  - C. Beavers and otters are strongly related to the walrus family because there is a clear cause-effect relationship.
  - D. There is a great deal that still needs to be learned about biological communities and ecosystems.

**39.** According to paragraph I, what measures have been taken to protect sea creatures?

- A. Protection agencies have begun guarding areas known for high fish populations.
- B. Destructive fishing methods such as drag-nets have been outlawed.
- C. Agreements have been made to ensure that marine resources are used carefully.
- D. Restrictions have been placed on amounts permitted to be fished in certain areas.

**40.** Look at the four squares [ ] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage:

***Walruses blow the clams loose with a jet of water, then suck them from their shells.***

Where would the sentence best fit?

A. [a]

B. [b]

C. [c]

D. [d]

## TEST 07

### WRITING

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**You live in Ho Chi Minh City. You moved to Manchester to study English three months ago. You have just received an email from a friend of mine, Sara from London. Read part of her email below.**

*What's Manchester like? I bet the weather's not too good! Have you still got that part-time job in the fast-food restaurant? It must be a good way of speaking to new people and making friends.*

*What about the family you're staying with? Do you go out much in the evening? I hope the English classes are going well.*

*Sara*

**Write a reply to Sara. In your email, you have to:**

- **describe Manchester and the weather there**
- **tell her about your part-time job, the family you are staying with, and your activities in the evening,**
- **Finally, you have to write about your English classes there.**

You should write at least **120 words**. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

#### TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

**In order to solve traffic problems, the Vietnamese government should tax private car owners heavily and use the money to improve public transportation. What are the advantages and disadvantages of such a solution?**

You should write at least **250 words**.

Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

## TEST 07

### SPEAKING

#### PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

**Let's talk about: Walking**

1. Do you like walking? When and where do you walk?
2. Do you think walking is important?
3. Do you think walking in the countryside is better than walking in the city?

**Now, let's talk about: Your eating habits**

1. Do you often eat healthy food?
2. What do you usually eat at school/ at work?
3. What is the unhealthiest food you can think of?

#### PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

**Situation:** You are choosing a birthday gift for your friend. There are three suggestions: **a book, a music show ticket and a shopping coupon.**

Which do you think is the best choice?

#### PART 3: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

**Topic:** Cheap air travel should be promoted?

- Do you think that governments should encourage cheap flights?
- Are there any problems with low-cost air travel?
- Cheap air tickets should be offered on domestic flights or international flights?

**Follow-up questions:**

1. Should learning English be compulsory at school?
2. What second languages are popular in your country?
3. What are the difficulties of learning English to adult learners?



## TEST 08

### LISTENING

**Directions:** This is the listening test for levels from 3 to 5 of the Vietnam's 6-level Language Proficiency Test. There are three parts to the test. You will hear each part once. For each part of the test there will be time for you to look through the questions and time for you to check your answers. Write your answers on the question paper. You will have 5 minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.



*Scan for audio*

#### PART 1 Questions 1 – 8

There are eight questions in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. You now have 45 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. Who is probably talking on the phone?  
A. The receptionist at a hotel                      B. The receptionist at a dentist's  
C. A travel agent                                      D. A real estate agent
2. Why has the meeting been relocated?  
A. Because a building is being renovated  
B. Because the North Tower is being painted  
C. Because the South Tower is sold  
D. Because the North Tower is more spacious
3. What is the main cause of decreased domestic sales?  
A. A weak economy                                      B. Competition  
C. Retail clothing sector                              D. Domestic economy
4. What should the listeners do before they skate?  
A. Get permission from the safety coordinator  
B. Wear the proper safety equipment  
C. Pay a nominal fee  
D. Have membership cards

5. What profession does the speaker work in?
 

A. Sports therapy	B. Sports broadcasting
C. Physical training	D. Sports fashion
6. What is the purpose of Ricardo's visit?
 

A. To train staff members	B. To oversee a project
C. To learn business methods	D. To see a client
7. What kind of business would be making this announcement?
 

A. A gas station	B. A hotel
C. A restaurant	D. A store
8. Why has confidence increased?
 

A. Because of increased investment	B. Because of low inflation
C. Because of higher production	D. Because of government data

## **PART 2      Questions 9 – 20**

**Directions:** In this part, you will hear THREE conversations. The conversations will not be repeated. There are four questions for each conversation. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**.

### **Conversation 1: Questions 9 to 12 refer to the following conversation.**

8. What is the problem?
  - A. The woman does not know how to get to the man's office.
  - B. The copy machine is not working properly.
  - C. The man is late for his appointment.
  - D. The woman can't go to the office today.
10. Who most likely is the man?
 

A. An auto mechanic	B. A photocopier technician
C. A new assistant	D. A coffee shop owner
11. What does the man ask the woman to do?
 

A. To have a clinic check-up	B. To turn off the machine
C. To check the inside paper jam	D. To call another technician
12. When will the man most likely get to the woman's office?
 

A. In the morning	B. During lunch
C. In the afternoon	D. In the evening

### **Conversation 2: Questions 13 to 16 refer to the following conversation.**

13. What is the woman's problem?
  - A. She lost a library book.
  - B. She does not know where Germany is.
  - C. The library does not have a book she needs.
  - D. The library will not let her sign out a book.

- 14.** Why does the woman need to find the book?
- A. She wants to borrow it for a friend.
  - B. She wants it for her essay.
  - C. She wants to learn about computer systems.
  - D. She wants to collect it.
- 15.** What does the man offer to do for the woman?
- A. He will help her to locate the material she wants from other libraries.
  - B. He will ask his friends about the material she needs.
  - C. He asks her to go to the nearest library.
  - D. He asks her to go to the bookstore.
- 16.** What if the woman borrows more than 5 books from other libraries?
- A. She has to return the books earlier than usual.
  - B. She has to pay a small service charge.
  - C. She has to fill in a special form.
  - D. She has to deposit.

**Conversation 3: Questions 17 to 20 refer to the following conversation**

- 17.** When is the woman supposed to meet James?
- A. At noon
  - B. At four o'clock
  - C. At four fifteen
  - D. At ten o'clock
- 18.** What can be inferred about James?
- A. He is very lazy
  - B. He is punctual
  - C. He is not very punctual
  - D. He is very busy
- 19.** What is true about the man?
- A. He is a friend of Jane's and James'.
  - B. He is Jane's teacher.
  - C. He doesn't know James.
  - D. He is an irresponsible man.
- 20.** Why does Jane have this appointment?
- A. To meet her old friends
  - B. To complain about James' behavior
  - C. To prepare for her exam
  - D. To have an interview.

**PART 3      Questions 21 – 35**

**Directions:** In this part, you will hear THREE talks, lectures or conversations. The talks, lectures, or conversations will not be repeated. There are five questions for each talk, lecture, or conversation. For each question, choose the right answer **A, B, C** or **D**.

**Talk/lecture 1:** Questions 21 to 25 refer to the following conversation.

- 21.** What did the woman do last night?
- A. Studied for a final test
  - B. Worked on her paper
  - C. Stayed in the computer lab
  - D. Turned the paper in early
- 22.** What is probably true about the woman?

- A. She called Professor Kensington and asked for an extension.
- B. She had her friend help to complete her paper.
- C. She had plenty of time to complete her paper last night.
- D. She completed his paper without help from anyone else.

**23.** What can be inferred about the man?

- A. He is too unhappy to express his anger to the woman.
- B. He does not feel the extension was necessary at all.
- C. He understands the reasoning behind the extension.
- D. He is planning to hand in the paper today no matter what.

**24.** What is the extension for the assignment submission?

- A. They have 1 more day.
- B. They have 2 more days.
- C. They have 1 more week.
- D. They have 2 more weeks.

**25.** What is the woman probably going to do next?

- A. She is going to revise the paper.
- B. She is going to talk with the professor.
- C. She is going to submit her paper.
- D. She is going to prepare for the exam.

**Talk/lecture 2:** Questions 26-30 refer to the following conversation.

**26.** Who is professor Atkins?

- A. A math teacher
- B. A physics teacher
- C. A chemistry teacher
- D. A laboratory manager

**27.** What is the acceptable range of difference of the textbook?

- A. 4% or 5%
- B. 10%
- C. Less than 10%
- D. 45%

**28.** What will the woman most likely do?

- A. Redo the experiment in the evenings
- B. Ask the professor for more time
- C. Hand in the experiment as it is
- D. Lower her results by 10% from the textbook

**29.** When is the experiment due day?

- A. Tomorrow
- B. Next week
- C. Tuesday
- D. Friday

**30.** What does the professor advise Julie to do?

- A. Spend more time in the lab
- B. Clean the tubes before the experiment
- C. Ask someone to help her
- D. Meet him after class hours in the lab

**Talk/lecture 3:** Questions 31 to 35 refer to the following professor's talk.

**31.** What is true about Alaska?

- A. It is the second largest state in the USA.

- B. It is bordered by Canada on the East.
  - C. It is smaller than California and Texas combined.
  - D. It is populous.
- 32.** What is the average number of students in the middle school classroom?
- A. 10
  - B. 15
  - C. 20
  - D. 25
- 33.** Which of the following is a popular transportation system in Alaska?
- A. Airplanes
  - B. Ships
  - C. Railways
  - D. A complex highway system.
- 34.** What will the professor probably talk about in the next class?
- A. The volcanic eruption of Mount Katmai in the early 20th century.
  - B. The type of airplanes used by Alaskans to move from point to point.
  - C. The amount of food imported by the Alaskans to balance out their miniscule farming production
  - D. The effects of seismic sea waves that reach far inland and destroy communities.
- 35.** What does the professor feel about life in Alaska?
- A. It is a fantastic place to dwell for anyone.
  - B. It is probably not very desirable for some to live in
  - C. It is not a place that he knows much about.
  - D. It is a peaceful place without any worries to think about.

## TEST 08

### READING

**Directions:** In this section you will read FOUR different passages. Each one is followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer A, B, C or D, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage. You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

#### PASSAGE 1      Questions 1 - 10

A. Scientists do not yet thoroughly understand just how the body of an individual becomes sensitive to a substance that is harmless or even wholesome for the average person. Milk, wheat, and egg, for example, rank among the most healthful and widely used foods. Yet these foods can cause persons sensitive to them to suffer greatly. At first, the body of the individual is not harmed by coming into contact with the substance. After a varying interval of time, usually longer than a few weeks, the body becomes sensitive to it, and an allergy has begun to develop. Sometimes it's hard to figure out if you have a food allergy, since it can show up so many different ways. Your **symptoms** could be caused by many other problems. You may have rashes, hives, joint pains mimicking arthritis, headaches, irritability, or depression. The most common food allergies are to milk, eggs, seafood, wheat, nuts, seeds, chocolate, oranges, and tomatoes. Many of these allergies will not develop if these foods are not fed to an infant until her or his intestines mature at around seven months . Breast milk also tends to be protective. Migraines can be **set off** by foods containing tyramine, phenethylamine, monosodium glutamate, or sodium nitrate. Common foods which contain these are chocolate, aged cheeses, sour cream, red wine, pickled herring, chicken livers, avocados, ripe bananas, cured meats, many Oriental and prepared foods (read the labels!). Some people have been successful in treating theft migraines with supplements of B-vitamins, particularly B6 and niacin. Children who are **hyperactive** may benefit from eliminating food additives, especially colorings, and foods high in salicylates from their diets. A few of **these** are almonds, green peppers, peaches, tea, grapes. This is the diet made popular by Benjamin Femgold, who has written the book *Why Child is Hyperactive*. Other researchers have had mixed results when testing whether the diet is effective.

1. The topic of this passage is .....
  - A. reactions to foods
  - B. food and nutrition
  - C. infants and allergies
  - D. a good diet
2. According to the passage, the difficulty in diagnosing allergies to foods is due to ...
  - A. the vast number of different foods we eat
  - B. lack of a proper treatment plan
  - C. the similarity of symptoms of the allergy to other problems
  - D. the use of prepared formula to feed babies
3. The word "**symptoms**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
  - A. indications
  - B. diet
  - C. diagnosis
  - D. prescriptions
4. The phrase "**set off**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
  - A. relieved
  - B. identified
  - C. avoided
  - D. triggered
5. What can be inferred about babies from this passage?
  - A. They can eat almost anything.
  - B. They should have a carefully restricted diet as infants.
  - C. They gain little benefit from being breast fed.
  - D. They may become hyperactive if fed solid food too early.
6. The word "**hyperactive**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
  - A. overly active
  - B. unusually low activity
  - C. excited
  - D. inquisitive
7. The author states that the reason that infants need to avoid certain foods related to allergies has to do with the infant's .....
  - A. lack of teeth
  - B. poor metabolism
  - C. underdeveloped intestinal tract
  - D. inability to swallow solid foods
8. The word "**these**" in the passage refers to .....
  - A. food additives
  - B. food colorings
  - C. innutritious foods
  - D. foods high in salicylates
9. Which of the following was a suggested treatment for migraines in the passage?
  - A. Eating more ripe bananas
  - B. Avoiding all Oriental foods
  - C. Getting plenty of sodium nitrate
  - D. Using Vitamin B in addition to a good diet
10. According to the article the Feingold diet is NOT .....
  - A. verified by researchers as being consistently effective
  - B. available in book form

- C. beneficial for hyperactive children
- D. designed to eliminate foods containing certain food additives

## **PASSAGE 2      Questions 11 – 20**

**A.** Until recently, most American entrepreneurs were men. Discrimination against women in business, the demands of caring for families, and lack of business training had kept the number of women entrepreneurs small. Now, however, businesses owned by women account for more than \$40 billion in annual revenues, and this figure is likely to continue rising throughout the 1990s. As Carolyn Doppelt Gray, an official of the Small Business Administration, has noted, "The 1970s was the decade of women entering management, and the 1980s turned out to be the decade of the woman entrepreneur."

**B.** What are some of the factors behind this trend? For one thing, as more women earn advanced degrees in business and enter the corporate world, they are finding obstacles. Women are still excluded from most executive suites. Charlotte Taylor, a management consultant, had noted, "In the 1970s women believed if they got an MBA and worked hard they could become chairman of the board. Now they've found out **that** isn't going to happen, so they go out on their own."

**C.** In the past, most women entrepreneurs worked in "women's" fields cosmetics and clothing, for example. But **this** is changing. Consider ASK Computer Systems, a \$22-million-a-year computer software business. It was founded in 1973 by Sandra Kurtzig, who was then a housewife with degrees in math and engineering. When Kurtzig founded the business, her first product was software that let weekly newspapers **keep tabs on** their newspaper carriers and her office was a bedroom at home, with a **shoebox under the bed** to hold the company's cash. After she succeeded with the newspaper software system, she hired several bright computer-science graduates to develop additional programs. When these were marketed and sold, ASK began to grow. It now has 200 employees, and Sandra Kurtzig owns \$66.9 million of stock.

**D.** Of course, many women who start their own businesses fail, just as men often do. They still face hurdles in the business world, especially problems in raising money; the banking and finance world is still dominated by men, and old attitudes die hard. Most businesses owned by women are still quite small. But the situation is changing; there are likely to be many more Sandra Kurtzigs in the years ahead.

**11.** What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Women today are better educated than in the past, making them more attractive to the business world.
- B. The computer is especially lucrative for women today.



C. Women are better at small businesses than men are.

D. Women today are opening more businesses of their own.

12. The word "**excluded**" in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A. not permitted in

B. often invited to

C. decorators of

D. charged admission to

13. All of the following were mentioned in the passage as detriments to women in the business world EXCEPT .....

A. women were required to stay at home with their families

B. women lacked ability to work in business

C. women faced discrimination in business

D. women were not trained in business

14. The word "**that**" in the passage refers to .....

A. a woman becomes chairman of the board

B. women working hard

C. women achieving advanced degrees

D. women believing that business is a place for them

15. According to the passage, Charlotte Taylor believes that women in the 1970s .....

A. were unrealistic about then opportunities in business management

B. were still more interested in education than business opportunities

C. had fewer obstacles in business than they do today

D. were unable to work hard enough to succeed in business

16. The author mentions the "**shoebox under the bed**" in paragraph C in order .....

A. show the frugality of women in business

B. show the resourcefulness of Sandra Kurtzig

C. point out that initially the financial resources of Sandra Kurtzig's business were limited

D. suggest that the company needed to expand

17. The word "**this**" in the passage refers to .....

A. women becoming entrepreneurs

B. women buying cosmetics and clothing

C. women working in "women's fields"

D. women staying at home

18. The expression "**keep tabs on**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A. recognize the appearance of

B. keep records of

C. provide transportation for

D. pay the salaries of

**19.** It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that businesses operated by women are small because .....

- A. women prefer a small intimate setting
- B. women can't deal with money
- C. women are not able to borrow money easily
- D. many women fail at large businesses

**20.** The author's attitude about the future of women in business is .....

- A. skeptical
- B. optimistic
- C. frustrated
- D. negative

### **PASSAGE 3      Questions 21 – 30**

**A.** Symbiosis is a close ecological relationship between two dissimilar organisms. They assist each other with feeding, defending, and reproducing. In symbiosis, at least one of the pair benefits from the relationship. The other may be injured (parasitism), unaltered (commensalism), or may also benefit (mutualism).

**B.** An interesting mutually dependent relationship exists between the pine and the pinon jay. Blue pinon jays settle on the tops of pine trees and pick at the dark round seeds from the sticky cones. They store the seeds in their throats, fly off and hide them somewhere, and then return to repeat the process again. It seems the reproductive cycle of a pine jay **corresponds** with the ripening of the pine's seed, similarly, the pine is dependent on the pinon jays for distribution of the seeds.

**C.** Seeds are stored in the bark of a tree or in the ground. Using their long bills, pinon jays plant and store them for later consumption. Their throats can expand to hold a large number of seeds; one pinon jay has been reported carrying 50 seeds in one trip. After they have planted the seeds, they return to eat them. Using their bills like a woodpecker, they hammer the seed until the shell breaks. Any unrecovered nuts are then grown into new trees. This fascinating relationship has been ongoing for thousands of years.

**D.** When both species benefit each other, this is called mutualism. An example of mutualism is a plant and fungi. The fungus occupies the cortex cells of the secondary roots of the plant. This relationship is called a 'mycorrhiza.' It helps the plant absorb inorganic nitrogen and phosphorus from the soil. Some fungi also produce antibiotics which may prevent the invasion of parasitic fungi and bacteria. Another example of mutualism is pollination. Bees carry pollen from one plant to the next when they seek out plants for nectar. They feed themselves

on the nectar, and the plants reproduce after fertilization by the pollen from other plants.

**E.** Mutualism can also bring together two very different organisms, for example, a buffalo and an ox bird. These birds journey on the backs of African buffalo eating their parasites. The bird receives food, and the buffalo is rid of irritating insects. There are also a number of fish that provide an excellent example of mutualism. Known as 'cleaner fish,' these fish get rid of parasites and dead skin found on other fish. The best-known example is the 'cleaner wrasse,' which dwells in the Pacific and Indian oceans. They clean large predatory fish by eating tissue and parasites off their skin. This relationship provides food and protection for the wrasse and several health benefits for the other fish.

**F.** The other two types of symbiosis, besides mutualism, are commensalism and parasitism. **[a]** Commensalism refers to a symbiotic relationship where one organism eats the unused food of another. **[b]** One benefits, but the other is not affected. Examples include the remora and the shark. The **remora attaches itself to the shark**, when the shark feeds itself, the remora picks up scraps. **[c]** One example of commensalism in humans is bacteria living in our intestines that feed on food in our gut. **[d]**

**G.** In parasitism, one organism benefits and the other is harmed. **Parasites live off the body of other organisms and receive nourishment from their tissues, while also inflicting damage on their hosts.** Plants are parasitized by bacteria, fungi, and a handful of other plants. Parasites cause harm by entering the tissue of the host for their own nutritional benefit.

**H.** None of these relationships are fixed, and it is likely that what starts as a parasitic relationship may **gradually** evolve into a mutualistic one. For example, in 1966, amebas were discovered that had become infected with bacteria. However, after five years, it was found that the core of the amebas had become dependent on the bacteria; thus, parasitism had evolved into mutualism. Unfortunately, the inverse is also possible; mutualistic associations may evolve into parasitic ones.

**21.** According to paragraph B, what does the pinon jay do for the pine tree?

- A. It gives the tree important nutrition.
- B. It provides a primary means of seed dissemination for pinon trees.
- C. It keeps the tree free from parasites.
- D. It helps the tree produce larger seeds.

**22.** The word "**corresponds**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. matches
- B. includes
- C. exposes
- D. protects

23. According to paragraph C, how does the blue pinon jay store the seeds for later?

- A. By holding up to 50 in its mouth
- B. By burying them in the ground
- C. By protecting them in its nest
- D. By allowing them to develop into new trees

24. The word "**It**" in the passage refers to .....

- A. bacteria
- B. mutualism
- C. mycorrhiza
- D. fungus

25. According to paragraph E, what is an example of a mutual relationship?

- A. An animal eating parasites from another
- B. An animal licking the body of another
- C. An animal providing protection for another
- D. An animal keeping another awake and alert

26. The author mentions "**the remora and the shark**" in the passage in order to .....

- A. explain the details behind a mutualist association
- B. demonstrate a connection between an active parasite picker and host
- C. show how one animal can benefit from the acts of another
- D. give an example of one animal causing the suffering of another

27. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information

- A. There are many types of creatures that are very well developed and have the strength to support other species.
- B. Sometimes, the organisms supplying parasites are very harmful to their hosts.
- C. Some animals are selfish and only cause damage to their hosts.
- D. Organisms which must depend on others die easily because they are not strong.

28. The word "**gradually**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. slowly
- B. increasingly
- C. constantly
- D. rapidly

29. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT an example of mutualism?

- A. A plant and its fungi
- B. Pollen transfer from one plant to another
- C. The remora and the shark
- D. A buffalo and an ox bird

30. Look at the four squares [ ] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

*They are completely safe and may possibly help us, hence a commensalism relationship.*

A. [a]

B. [b]

C. [c]

D. [d]

#### **PASSAGE 4      Questions 31 – 40**

A. Earth has several distinct layers; the outermost of these is the crust, which has an inconsistent thickness of 35-70 km in the continents and 5-10 km in the ocean basins. The second layer is known as the mantle, which is about 2900 km thick, and divided into an upper and lower mantle. Most of Earth's internal heat is situated here. The upper mantle has an area known as the low-velocity zone, where secondary waves decrease rapidly and then gradually increase. The last layer is the core. This is a thick ball of iron and nickel divided into two layers, the inner core and the outer core.

B. The inner core is solid, whereas the outer core is so hot that the metal is always molten. However, because the force at the inner core is so **immense**, it cannot melt. Due to Earth's rotation, the outer core spins around the inner core, which causes the Earth's magnetism. The inner core consists of iron, nickel and other elements, probably a mix of carbon, oxygen, sulphur, silicon, and potassium. The temperature is extremely high, and due to pressure, the core is solid. Because the outer core is liquid, mainly consisting of iron, nickel and about 10% oxygen and sulphur, here the temperature is not as high.

C. Both the outer and inner cores together create the Earth's magnetism. The core has a huge influence on Earth. Because it is so hot, it radiates a natural heat to the upper layers, setting off a current of heat, which in turn causes the movement of the tectonic plates. Because of Earth's rotation, the outer core spins, but the inner core does not because it is solid. This provides a sort of dynamo effect and causes the Earth's magnetic force.

D. A seismic wave is a wave that travels through Earth; it is often the result of a **tectonic earthquake**. There are two kinds of seismic waves, "body waves" and "surface waves." Other waves do exist, but are of little importance. Body waves travel through the center of Earth, following ray paths which are bent by the unstable density and stiffness of Earth's interior. These differ according to temperature, **phase**, and structure. Body waves send out the first tremors of an earthquake as well as any later ones.

E. There are two kinds of body waves, "primary" and "secondary" waves. Primary waves are compression waves, meaning the ground is alternately compressed and expanded in the (Erection of propagation. These waves can

travel slightly faster through solids than secondary waves can, and are also able to travel through any type of material. Through air, they take the form of sound waves and so travel at the speed of sound.

**F.** Primary waves, when created by an earthquake, are less destructive than sound waves due to their minor amplitudes. Secondary waves are tilted waves; in other words, the ground is shifted vertically in the direction of transmission. Here, the ground moves from one side to the other. Secondary waves are only able to travel through solids, not liquids or gases, and thus are unable to travel through Earth's core. Primary waves are faster than secondary waves. Primary and secondary waves are usually produced by earthquakes and volcanoes. However, they can also be produced by people using explosives or large machinery.

**G.** Surface waves are comparable to water waves traveling just under Earth's surface. They travel at slower speeds than body waves. Surface waves can be the most **devastating** type of seismic wave due to their low frequency, long duration, and large amplitude. In theory, they are understood as a system which relates to primary and secondary waves.

**H. [a] The moment an earthquake occurs, seismographs try to record its primary and secondary waves, but often they cannot detect the secondary waves of a distant earthquake. [b] This may be due to the fact that secondary waves are unable to pass through liquids. [c] This information about wave travel helps scientists determine the internal structure of the planet. [d]**

**31.** In paragraph A, what does the author say about the presence of the low-velocity zone in the Earth's interior?

- A. It causes the high-frequency stimulation.
- B. Its width is consistent with the fault zone.
- C. It induces regionally extensive oscillations.
- D. It is located just above the lower crustal boundary.

**32.** The word "**immense**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. compressed
- B. dilated
- C. immeasurable
- D. varied

**33.** According to paragraph B, which of the following is NOT true about the inner core?

- A. It contributes to the Earth's magnetic field.
- B. It is always molten and liquid.
- C. It is under a lot of pressure.
- D. It mainly consists of iron, nickel and some lighter elements.

**34.** According to paragraph C, which of the following is the reason for tectonic plate movement?

- A. The convection of heat from the core
- B. The gravitational effect of the core

- C. The powerful magnetic forces of the core
  - D. The spinning of the inner and outer core together
35. Why does the author mention "**a tectonic earthquake**" in the passage?
- A. To show that primary waves are far more powerful than secondary waves
  - B. To demonstrate the effect of seismic waves on the Earth
  - C. To develop understanding of the structure of the Earth's interior
  - D. To explain that scientific detection methods are very efficient

36. The word "**phase**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. change
- B. period
- C. heat
- D. construction

37. The word "**devastating**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. faint
- B. destructive
- C. productive
- D. quiet

38. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. Although primary and secondary waves would be recorded, the secondary waves are not strong enough to be detected at a distance.
- B. Seismic waves are too small to be felt as a noticeable earthquake, but detectable by seismographs.
- C. Secondary waves can be generated as a result of nonlinear interaction, so seismographs cannot detect them.
- D. Because of extensive fault repetition, the primary wave is the most powerful force in an earthquake.

39. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most likely believes which of the following about earthquakes in the world?

- A. Volcanoes would not exist if earthquakes never happened.
- B. They are caused by the force of primary waves hitting the crust.
- C. They are primarily caused by the heat from the Earth's core.
- D. There is no more destructive thing in the world.

40. Look at the four squares [ ] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage

*For example, with the use of secondary waves, scientists were able to suggest that Earth has a liquid outer core.*

Where would the sentence best fit?

- A. [a]
- B. [b]
- C. [c]
- D. [d]

## TEST 08

### WRITING

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**You are planning a trip to a new destination and want suggestions and tips from friends who have visited the same place before. Write a letter to your friend. In your letter, you have to:**

- **Provide the time of your trip**
- **Ask for suggestions on must-visit places**
- **Ask for suitable means of transport.**

You should write at least **120 words**. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

#### TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

**You should spend about 40 minutes on this task. Write about the following topic:**

**Recent advances in technology lead to the fact that the human workforce is gradually replaced with machinery.**

**What are some problems caused by this trend, and how could they be dealt with?**

**Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.**

**You should write at least 250 words.**

You should write at least **250 words**.

Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.



**PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION**

**Let's talk about: Singing.**

1. Do you like singing?
2. When was the last time you sang?
3. Have you ever had singing lessons?

**Let's talk about your favorite childhood game.**

1. What game(s) did you enjoy playing when you were a child?
2. Who did you play with?
3. Did you need any skills to play the game?

**PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION**

**Situation:** You are planning your holiday. There are three suggestions: **a beach holiday, a climbing holiday, and a sight- seeing holiday.** Which do you think is the best choice for you?

**PART 3: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT**

Music should be taught in schools

- Can be relaxing
- Improves memory
- Helps develop language and reasoning

**Follow-up questions:**

1. Should children be encouraged to learn music early?
2. Do you agree that music can change people's moods/ feelings?
3. How would life be like without music?

## TEST 09

### LISTENING

**Directions:** This is the listening test for levels from 3 to 5 of the Vietnam's 6-level Language Proficiency Test. There are three parts to the test. You will hear each part once. For each part of the test there will be time for you to look through the questions and time for you to check your answers. Write your answers on the question paper. You will have 5 minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.



*Scan for audio*

#### **PART 1      Questions 1 – 8**

There are **eight questions** in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You now have 45 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. Why is the speaker apologizing?
  - A. To schedule a checkup
  - B. To delay the meeting
  - C. To confirm an appointment
  - D. To request some files
2. Why would Daniel Jergens like to reschedule the meeting?
  - A. To satisfy a request from Barrier Associates
  - B. To complete the purchase more quickly
  - C. To reconsider the contract
  - D. To avoid the severe weather condition
3. Why will the information technology division be relocating earlier?
  - A. Because of an increase in staff
  - B. Because of an interruption of network service
  - C. Because of the full relocation
  - D. Because of the high release costs

4. What is the message mainly about?
  - A. A question about substituting order items
  - B. A question about the number of the items
  - C. The list of items that will be delivered
  - D. The shipping service that will be used
5. What is the purpose of the talk?
  - A. to address customer complaints
  - B. to discuss a presentation
  - C. to celebrate a new contact
  - D. to hand out assignments
6. Who most likely is the speaker?
 

A. A landlord	B. A business executive
C. A real estate agent	D. A police officer
7. What will be provided for the travelers?
 

A. A free flight	B. Meal vouchers
C. Winter clothing	D. Hotel rooms
8. What is the celebration for?
 

A. A merger	B. An anniversary
C. A new CEO	D. A stock offering

## **PART 2      Questions 9 – 20**

You will hear **three different conversations**. In each conversation there are four questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the conversations **only once**.

**Conversation 1: Questions 9 to 12 refer to the following conversation.**

9. Where most likely is the plumber now?
 

A. He is having lunch.	B. He is working somewhere else.
C. He is at home relaxing.	D. He is doing a favor for the man.
10. When is the plumber expected to arrive?
 

A. At one o'clock	B. At two o'clock
C. At three o'clock	D. At four o'clock
11. Where is the man going?
 

A. To meet a client	B. To talk to the plumber
C. To fix the pipe	D. To have lunch
12. When will the man come back to his office?
 

A. At one o'clock	B. At two o'clock
C. At three o'clock	D. At four o'clock

**Conversation 2: Questions 13 to 16 refer to the following conversation.**

**13.** When is the conference scheduled to take place?

- A. Today
- B. Tomorrow
- C. Next week
- D. Next month

**14.** Why will John miss the conference?

- A. He is going on a business trip.
- B. He is taking a vacation in Europe.
- C. He has too much work.
- D. He has to review the videos.

**15.** Where has the man just been for a business trip?

- A. Chicago
- B. Toronto
- C. Europe
- D. Asia

**16.** Why is the man thanking the woman?

- A. She offered to give him a ride.
- B. She will lend him her video recorder.
- C. She will go to the seminar in his place.
- D. She will record the sessions he wants to see.

**Conversation 3: Questions 17 to 20 refer to the following conversation.**

**17.** Where is the conversation most likely taking place?

- A. In a truck
- B. At the bus stop
- C. In a warehouse
- D. At an electronics store

**18.** When will the computers arrive at the store?

- A. In five minutes
- B. In fifteen minutes
- C. By this evening
- D. By tomorrow morning

**19.** Who is most likely the man is?

- A. a manager.
- B. a director
- C. a secretary
- D. a blue worker

**20.** What will the man do next?

- A. call the electronics shop
- B. talk to the truck driver
- C. turn on the computer
- D. lift some boxes

### **PART 3      Questions 21 – 35**

You will hear **three different talks or lectures**. In each talk or lecture there are five questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the talks or lectures only once.

**Talk/Lecture 1: Questions 21 to 25 refer to the following lecture.**

**21.** What is the main topic in this lecture?

- A. Russian leaders
- B. The Cold War
- C. The wars between the USSR and the US
- D. The impacts of the Cold War

- 22.** Why did the US and the USSR never actually fight each other?
- A. Because the USSR had nuclear weapons.
  - B. Because the US was afraid of Stalin.
  - C. Because they did not want to destroy the world.
  - D. Because nuclear power could destroy the US.
- 23.** According to the professor, how long did the Cold War last?
- A. Around 50 years
  - B. Around 60 years
  - C. Around 70 years
  - D. Around 80 years
- 24.** What can be inferred from the lecture?
- A. The Cold War was caused by different opinions
  - B. The Cold War was a long, violent war between the US and USSR.
  - C. The Cold War was an important time in the history of the US and the USSR.
  - D. The Cold War changed the world dramatically.
- 25.** How does the professor describe the main topic?
- A. By comparing and contrasting
  - B. By giving examples
  - C. By listing the events chronologically
  - D. By giving definitions

**Talk/Lecture 2: Questions 26 to 30 refer to the following lecture.**

- 26.** What is the lecture mainly about?
- A. The way the eye sees colors
  - B. The steps to paint in a Neo-impressionism style
  - C. The artists who learned from Seurat
  - D. The difference between painting styles
- 27.** What is the professor's opinion of this style of painting?
- A. He thinks painting in brush strokes is a better way.
  - B. He is surprised that so many artists are good at it
  - C. He thinks it is difficult to learn
  - D. He doesn't like it.
- 28.** According to the professor, why did Seurat not blend his paints?
- A. He thought it would ruin the paints
  - B. He thought mixed paints did not look real.
  - C. He thought blended paints made paintings look too divided
  - D. He thought it would make the art bright.
- 29.** What is true about Georges Seurat?
- A. He was the best artist at his time.
  - B. He was proud of his painting style.
  - C. He used brush strokes to make the pictures brighter.
  - D. He didn't spend a lot of time finishing his paintings.
- 30.** How did the professor organize the information about this way of painting?

- A. By describing only Seurat's style
- B. By describing only other styles
- C. By comparing Seurat and other Neo-impressionists
- D. By comparing Neo-Impressionism and other styles

**Talk/Lecture 3: Questions 31 to 35 refer to the following professor's talk**

**31.** What is the lecture about?

- A. The feeding habits of snakes
- B. How certain snakes protect themselves
- C. The most dangerous snakes in the world
- D. The different uses of snake poison

**32.** Why does the professor discuss the beads on a rattlesnake's tail?

- A. To show how the rattlesnake is more dangerous than other snakes
- B. To compare the rattlesnake to less scary animals
- C. To explain how the rattlesnake scares off animals
- D. To describe how the rattlesnake uses its tail to hunt

**33.** According to the professor, where does the spitting cobra spray its poison?

- A. At the animal it is hunting
- B. At other snakes
- C. At the tongue of an animal that is attacking it
- D. At the eyes of an animal that is attacking it

**34.** What is the professor's attitude towards the hognose snake?

- A. Eye contact is the same as most cultures.
- B. making eye contact is a sign of disrespect.
- C. People don't look in others' eyes while talking.
- D. eye contact is considered as a sign of honesty

**35.** What can be inferred from the lecture?

- A. The spitting cobra rattles its tail.
- B. The hognose snake pretends to be sick.
- C. Beads in a rattlesnake's tail make the sound
- D. There are no creatures that eat snakes.

## TEST 09

### READING

**Directions:** In this section you will read **FOUR different passages**. Each one is followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer **A, B, C** or **D**, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage. You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

#### **PASSAGE 1      Questions 1 – 10**

This rapid transcontinental settlement and these new urban industrial circumstances of the last half of the 19th century were accompanied by the development of a national literature of great abundance and variety. New themes, new forms, new subjects, new regions, new authors, new audiences all emerged in the literature of this half century. As a result, at the onset of World War I, the spirit and substance of American literature had **evolved** remarkably, just as its center of production had shifted from Boston to New York in the late 1.880s and the sources of its energy to Chicago and the Midwest. No longer was **it** produced, at least in its popular forms, in the main by solemn, typically moralistic men from New England and the Old South; no longer were polite, well-dressed, grammatically correct, middle-class young people the only central characters in its narratives; no longer were these narratives to be set in **exotic** places and remote times; no longer, **indeed**, were fiction, poetry, drama, and formal history the chief acceptable forms of literary expression; no longer, finally, was literature read primarily by young, middle class women. In sum, American literature in **these years** fulfilled in considerable measure the condition Walt Whitman called for in 1867 in describing *Leaves of Grass*: it treats, he said of his own major work, each state and region as peers “and expands from them, and includes the world connecting an American citizen with the citizens of all nations”. At the same time, these years saw the emergence of what has been designated “the literature of argument”, powerful works in sociology, philosophy, psychology, many of them impelled by the spirit of exposure and reform. Just as America learned to play a role in this half century as an autonomous international political, economic, and military power, so did its literature establish itself as a producer of major works.

1. The main idea of this passage is .....
  - A. that the new American literature was less provincial than the old
  - B. that World War I caused a dramatic change in America
  - C. that centers of culture shifted from East to West
  - D. that most people were wary of the new literature
2. It can be inferred that the previous passage probably discussed .....
  - A. the importance of tradition to writers
  - B. new developments in industrialization and population shifts
  - C. the fashions and values of 19th century America
  - D. the limitations of American literature to this time
3. The word "**evolved**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
  - A. became famous
  - B. turned back
  - C. diminished
  - D. changed
4. The word "**it**" in the passage refers to
  - A. the population
  - B. the energy
  - C. American literature
  - D. the manufacturing
5. The word "**exotic**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
  - A. urban
  - B. unusual
  - C. well-known
  - D. old-fashioned
6. The author uses the word "**indeed**" in the passage for what purpose?
  - A. To emphasize the contrast he is making
  - B. For variety in a lengthy paragraph
  - C. To wind down his argument
  - D. To show a favorable attitude to these forms of literature
7. The phrase "**these years**" in the passage refers to .....
  - A. 1850-1900
  - B. the 1900s
  - C. the early 1800s
  - D. the present
8. It can be inferred from the passage that Walt Whitman .....
  - A. disliked urban life
  - B. was disapproving of the new literature
  - C. wrote Leaves of Grass
  - D. was an international diplomat
9. All of the following can be inferred from the passage about the new literature EXCEPT .....
  - A. It was not highly regarded internationally.
  - B. It introduced new American themes, characters, and settings.
  - C. It broke with many literary traditions of the past.
  - D. It spoke to the issue of reform and change.



10. This passage would probably be read in which of the following academic courses?

- A. European history
- C. Current events

- B. American literature
- D. International affairs

## **PASSAGE 2      Questions 11 – 20**

When Daniel Boone died peacefully in bed in his son Nathan's elegant stone Missouri farmhouse on September 26, 1820, the surge of emigrants along the Oregon Trail was still a generation away. But Boone already exemplified the pioneer at his best. He was neither the physical giant (five feet nine) nor the innocent child of nature that legend has made of him. He was an intelligent, soft spoken family man who cherished the same wife for 57 years. He befriended Indians, preferred company to solitude, and when he told his wife it was time to move because a newcomer had settled some 70 miles away, he was joking. Pennsylvania-born, Boone was one of 11 children in a family of Quakers who migrated to North Carolina. There Boone was recruited at age 40 to undertake a scheme designed to open up Kentucky to settlers and establish it as a 14th colony. He arranged a deal by which the Cherokees sold 20 million acres for \$20,000 worth of goods to Boone's employers, the Transylvania Company. It was all **fair and square** the Indians had an attorney, an interpreter, and the sound advice of their squaws. The deal completed, Boone led a party from Tennessee through the Cumberland Gap, hacked out the Wilderness Road, and set up a town Boonesboro and a government. Elected a legislator, he introduced on the first session's first day a bill to protect game against wanton slaughter and a second bill to "improve the breed of horses." He got 2,000 acres for his work, but after the Revolution in which Boone won considerable fame as a militia commander the scheme of the Transylvania Company was declared illegal and Boone lost his land. **Undaunted**, he staked out more claims and lost them because he impatiently neglected to register his deeds. Ever hopeful, he accepted an invitation from Spanish-held Missouri to come and settle there and bring others with him. The Spanish gave him 8,500 acres and made him a judge. But the Louisiana Purchase, which embraced Missouri, again left him but not his children landless. Old and broke, Boone cheerfully continued hunting and trapping long after his hands shook. Shortly before he died, he was talking knowledgeably with young men about the joys to be experienced in settling California.

11. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To chronicle the life of a model pioneer
- B. To romanticize the legend of Daniel Boone

- C. To show Boone's many successes on the frontier  
 D. To trace Boone's explorations in Kentucky, Missouri, and Louisiana
12. It can be inferred that one area in which Boone was NOT successful was.....
- A. politics  
 B. hunting and trapping  
 C. business  
 D. the military
13. The phrase "**fair and square**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
- A. honest  
 B. simple  
 C. efficient  
 D. lucrative
14. It can be inferred from the passage that Boone died .....
- A. a rich man  
 B. an eternal optimist  
 C. in California  
 D. a lonely trapper
15. According to the passage, where is Boone's namesake city located?
- A. In North Carolina  
 B. In Transylvania  
 C. In Kentucky  
 D. In Missouri
16. The Transylvania Company wanted Boone to .....
- A. settle Kentucky  
 B. ensure animal rights  
 C. be fair to the Indians  
 D. claim Missouri
17. The word "undaunted" in the passage is closet in meaning to .....
- A. unscrupulous  
 B. fearless  
 C. undiscouraged  
 D. uninformed
18. According to the passage, the Louisiana Purchase .....
- A. legitimized Boone's land claim in Missouri  
 B. revoked the earlier Spanish bequest to Boone  
 C. drove the Spanish from die East  
 D. excluded Missouri from its jurisdiction
19. What can be inferred from the passage about Boone's children?
- A. They were better off financially than Boone.  
 B. They supported Boone's desire to settle new areas.  
 C. They lived in Kentucky.  
 D. They had no land due to Boone's bad investments.
20. The author's attitude toward Daniel Boone in the passage can be best described as .....
- A. admiring  
 B. critical  
 B. admonishing  
 D. indifferent

### **PASSAGE 3      Questions 21 – 30**

**A.** The Solar System, as we know it, contains over 178 objects which revolve around our central star, or the Sun. Some of these objects can be seen from Earth

with the unaided eye or an earth-based telescope, but the majority have only been detected through the development of instruments such as the Hubble Space Telescope, or unmanned probes like Voyager. These instruments operate outside Earth's atmosphere collecting information on the **composition** and behavior of objects in the Solar System, which has enabled researchers to hypothesize their origins.

**B. [a]** It is generally thought that a cloud of interstellar gas and dust known as a 'nebula', was **disturbed** by some major event in space, possibly a supernova, about five billion years ago and began to collapse under its own gravity, forming a cloud. **[b]** The center of the cloud became so hot that it eventually exploded into a star with the cooler gases flowing around it. **[c]** In time, the gases condensed into dust, metals, and various kinds of ice in the cold outer reaches of space. **[d]** These solid particles collided with each other to form larger objects, or asteroids, as they continued to spin around our central star.

**C.** As these asteroids increased in size, their gravity began to pull in all the material in their immediate surroundings, and. The largest of these went on to become planets. **The very different composition of the inner planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars) and the outer planets (Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Uranus) has led astronomers to hypothesize that their distances from the Sun caused them to develop at different rates and in different ways.** According to the most widely-held opinions, the planets closest to the Sun, where all the ice particles were vaporized due to the incredible heat, were formed mostly of rock, silicates, and metals with high melting points. These particles collided and were pulled together by gravity. These inner planets have thin atmospheres or none at all, and few, if any, satellites, which would indicate that most of the available material was either pulled into their own gravity or burned away in the heat of the Sun.

**D.** The inner and outer planets are separated by an asteroid belt, consisting of material that was not able to form into planets due to Jupiter's immense gravity. Beyond this area, as more dust and ice particles escaped destruction by the Sun, four larger planets formed over a longer period of time in a far colder environment as material was thrown out from the center by the spinning star's centrifugal force. About a million years after the cooling of the original nebula, the Sun began to emit a stream of charged protons and electrons known as solar wind which blew the remaining gases outwards, to be sucked in by the outer planets which became gas giants. These planets attracted many objects in their vast gravity fields, some of which are big enough to be termed 'satellites', and countless smaller fragments which formed rings around the planets.

**E.** The discovery of more objects in the Solar System in recent times has led to the need for further classification. Far beyond the outer planets lies **Pluto**, which was originally considered to be the ninth planet, but which has since been found to be a binary system of two dwarf planets, the other being Charon. Pluto's origins may be in the recently discovered Kuiper Belt, the source of many of the comets which travel through the Solar System. This theory is based on Pluto's rock/ice composition which is similar to that of a comet. At one time, also thought to be a moon of Neptune, Pluto/Charon was reclassified in 2006 as one of three dwarf planets discovered so far, the others being Eris and Ceres.

**F.** Scientific knowledge is only as good as the ability of scientists to collect evidence, so as new advances are made in astronomy, the present theories may be disproved, as in the case of Pluto. The above account represents the consensus of current opinions on the matter.

**21.** In paragraph A, what does the author say about the role of the Hubble Space Telescope?

- A. It is too defective for our scientists to come up with definite answers to the origin of the universe.
- B. Scientists discovered billions of new planets by combining measurements from the Hubble space Telescope with Voyager measurements.
- C. It solved the age of the universe and measured the age of what may be the youngest galaxy ever seen in the universe.
- D. It has helped unveil many mysteries or queries about our universe.

**22.** The word "**composition**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. make-up
- B. musical
- C. evolution
- D. revolution

**23.** The word "**disturbed**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. broken
- B. attracted
- C. bothered
- D. imported

**24.** Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. Planets formed from gases and dust particles after comets collided with the Sun.
- B. According to scientists, the manner in which planets developed was wholly dependent on their distance from Jupiter's rings.
- C. The dissimilar make-up of the planets closest to the Sun and those farthest from the Sun suggests that their distance from the Sun affected their formation.

D. Scientists believe the Sun evolved from the composition of several older planets in the solar system.

25. According to paragraph D, the inner and outer planets are separated by what?

- A. An asteroid belt
- C. Comets

- B. A star
- D. A moon

26. According to the passage, all of the following are true about our solar system EXCEPT.....

- A. Planets nearest the Sun were formed mostly of rock.
- B. There continue to be new discoveries as technology improves.
- C. Colliding asteroids eventually formed planets.
- D. Most of the comets in the solar system can be seen with the naked eye during an annular solar eclipse.

27. Why does the author mention "**Pluto**" in paragraph E?

- A. To discuss Pluto's rock/ice composition
- B. To introduce the concept of planet formation
- C. To show that new discoveries are always occurring
- D. To introduce the distinction between planets and dwarf planets

28. It can be inferred from the passage that the planets .....

- A. broke off from the rapidly spinning Moon
- B. collided more frequently, to spur the formation and growth of protoplanets
- C. were initially asteroids
- D. were formed by the collision of massive objects circling a black hole in eccentric orbits

29. According to the passage, what were the universe's origins?

- A. A nebula collapsed under its gravity.
- B. A black hole exploded and merged to create the universe.
- C. A super being wished it into existence.
- D. The Sun collapsed in on itself.

30. Look at the four squares that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

*This cloud began to rotate rapidly as it got smaller and denser and heated up to several thousand degrees, causing some of its elements to vaporize into gas.*

- A. [a]
- B. [b]
- C. [c]
- D. [d]

## PASSAGE 4      Questions 31 – 40

**A.** Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) is a method of producing electricity developed from the temperature difference that subsists between deep and shallow waters. It converts solar radiation to electric power. The system uses the ocean's natural thermal gradient to direct a power-producing cycle. To produce a significant amount of power, the temperature between warm water on the surface and deep cold water should differ by about 20 degrees Celsius. On average, 23 million square miles of tropical seas **absorb** an amount of solar radiation equal in heat content to about 250 million barrels of oil. If less than one tenth of this could be **converted** into electric power, it would provide more than 20 times the total amount of electricity utilized in America on any given day.

**B.** Oceans are a huge renewable resource with the possibility of producing millions of watts of electric power. Some experts think the cold, deep seawater that is used in the OTEC process is rich in nutrients and, therefore, can be used to culture marine and plant life on shore or on land.

**C.** There are certain conditions which have to be met to enable OTEC to work. First, commercial OTEC facilities must be located in an environment that is stable enough for efficient system operation. This means that they must be built on land or submerged on the continental shelf. In addition, the natural ocean thermal gradient necessary for OTEC operation is generally found between latitudes N and 20° S. **The temperature of the surface water** must differ from that of deep water and allowances should be made for a wide- open space. Tropical islands meet the requirements for a wide space, so they are areas for OTEC development. Land-based facilities offer advantages. For example, plants do not require extensive maintenance, and they can be installed in sheltered areas, safe from storms and general bad weather. Land-based sites allow OTEC plants to function with related industries.

**D.** Thermal energy from the ocean was first proposed as far back as 1881. However, it wasn't until 1930 that a system was built, producing 22kw of electricity. Another was constructed sometime later, but it was destroyed by waves. In 1980, the U.S. department of energy built a site for OTEC heat exchangers on board a navy ship. Tests revealed that OTEC systems are able to function on slow moving ships and are of little consequence to the surrounding marine environment.

**E.** In 1981, Japan established a closed-cycle plant in the Pacific Ocean, producing 40,000 watts of electricity. In May 1993, another 50,000 watts of electricity was

produced. However, it was an impractical energy source as the materials used were expensive. Currently, scientists are continuing to develop more cost effective and open-cycle OTEC systems. **An integrated OTEC system can help create harmonious, self-sustaining island communities, independent of imported fossil fuels and their associated costs.**

**F.** Tidal energy is another form of ocean energy caused by the gravitational pull of the moon and sun, and the rotation of the Earth. When tides come into shore, they can be trapped in reservoirs behind dams. Then when the tide lowers, the water behind the dam can be released, functioning similarly to a hydroelectric power plant. Tidal dams can change the tidal level. In the local basin, affecting the navigation. The prime disadvantage is the effect a tidal station has on plants and animals. However, tidal fences, which are also used to channel the energy of tides, have less environmental impact than traditional sources of power such as fossil fuels or nuclear power, and are cheaper to install.

**G.** Turbines are devices with blades attached to a central rod that spin when a force hits the blades. **[a]** This spinning motion is extremely **practical**. The first turbine used was the undershot waterwheel, probably the oldest type of waterwheel dating back over 2,000 years. **[b]** Waterwheels and windmills were the first turbines; their wooden blades captured the power of wind or rivers to lift water for irrigation or to rotate huge stones to grind grain. **[c]** It wasn't until the 1880s, when the generator was first invented, that people began using turbines to produce electricity. **[d]**

**31.** According to paragraph A, OTEC uses what to produce power?

- A. The wave energy stored in the Earth's oceans
- B. The salt in the ocean
- C. The seawater temperature differences
- D. The tropical oceans' warm surface water

**32.** The word "**absorb**" in paragraph 4 refers to .....

- A. take in
- B. reject
- C. work together with
- D. make efficient

**33.** The word "**converted**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. consumed
- B. released
- C. used
- D. transformed

**34.** In paragraph C, the author mentions "**The temperature of the surface water**" as an example of .....

- A. the requirements for the perfect OTEC settlement
- B. the specific requirements needed for OTEC to work
- C. the careful calculations and considerations needed in OTEC
- D. why water based programs are always superior to land-based ones

35. According to paragraph E, what does the author say was the main problem with the closed cycle plant in the Pacific Ocean?
- A. It was damaged by the salt water.
  - B. It was environmentally damaging to the area.
  - C. It could not generate electricity without pollution.
  - D. The overall cost was far too high to be economically feasible.
36. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- A. The beauty of the OTEC system is that it allows islands to be self-sufficient.
  - B. The OTEC system could prove to lead the world in an age of codependency.
  - C. A completely autonomous, cost effective society could be created by the system.
  - D. The system could mean that societies are no longer dependent on fossil fuels.
37. According to paragraph F, which of the following is true of tidal energy
- A. It is derived from the hydrological climate cycle.
  - B. It is based on the small fluctuation of tide in a given area.
  - C. It has no environmental and ecological effects on local inhabitants.
  - D. It needs a barrage to convert tidal energy into electricity.
38. The word "**practical**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
- A. unnecessary
  - B. swift
  - C. useful
  - D. sensitive
39. The following are all characteristics of the OTEC system EXCEPT
- A. It seeks to harness the temperature difference.
  - B. It is not technically feasible for the production of base load electricity.
  - C. It can be practiced on slow moving ships.
  - D. It can create self-sufficient systems.
40. Look at the four squares that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

*It was turned by water flowing under the wheel and striking the boards.*

**Where would the sentence best fit?**

- A. [a]
- B. [b]
- C. [c]
- D. [d]



## TEST 09

### WRITING

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**You are working for a company. You need to take some time off work and want to ask your manager about this. Write a letter to your manager.**

**In your letter, you have to**

- **Explain why you want to take time off work**
- **Give details of the amount of time you need**
- **Suggest how your work could be covered while you are away**

You should write at least **120 words**. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

#### TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

**Some people argue that we have to think twice before deciding to eat fast food because of some health problems it may cause, while others believe that this kind of food is a good choice for those with a very busy life.**

**Which opinion do you agree with? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.**

You should write at least **250 words**.

Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

**PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION**

**Let's talk about: noise**

1. Do you like to live in a noisy place or a quiet place?
2. What kind of noise disturbs you most?
3. Does noise affect your health?

**Now, let's talk about: your favourite photograph**

1. What is your favorite photograph?
2. When was it taken?
3. What makes the photograph special to you?

**PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION**

**Situation:** You are thinking about how to spend your evening. There are three options: **hanging out with friends, reading books, and surfing the Internet.** Explain your choice?

**PART 3: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT**

There are several ways for people to make friends.

- Joining social events
- Forming interest-based groups
- Attending parties
- Your ideas

**Follow-up questions:**

1. Should people trust online friends? Why or why not?
2. What factors can contribute to a true friendship?
3. Which one is more important: family or friends?

## TEST 10

### LISTENING

**Directions:** This is the listening test for levels from 3 to 5 of the Vietnam's 6-level Language Proficiency Test. There are three parts to the test. You will hear each part once. For each part of the test there will be time for you to look through the questions and time for you to check your answers. Write your answers on the question paper. You will have 5 minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.



*Scan for audio*

### PART 1 Questions 1 – 8

There are **eight questions** in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You now have 45 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. What does the caller ask Ms. Cook to do?  
A. Take along her medical insurance card  
B. Make an appointment  
C. Call the receptionist  
D. Drive his car to the clinic
2. Who is Sachiko Suzuki?  
A. A job applicant  
B. A receptionist  
C. A client  
D. A personnel officer
3. What is the listener asked to do?  
A. Order a new phone  
B. Call back  
C. Go to the office  
D. Contact the speaker
4. What is the purpose of this message?  
A. To confirm an order  
B. To order some furniture  
C. To ask for order information  
D. To inform a change
5. What is the main purpose of the call?  
A. To reschedule an interview  
B. To request an application  
C. To arrange a class
6. What is Ms. Kim asked to do?  
A. Return a phone call  
B. Deliver a printer

- C. Meet him on Friday
- D. Change the order
- 7. What is the decreasing percentage of domestic sales?
  - A. 7 percent
  - B. 11 percent
  - C. 17 percent
  - D. 70 percent
- 8. What does the speaker say about Rea?
  - A. She can answer questions about safety equipment.
  - B. She can teach people how to skate.
  - C. She can provide safety helmet.
  - C. She can stake with others.

## **PART 2      Questions 9 – 20**

You will hear **three different conversations**. In each conversation there are four questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the conversations **only once**.

**Conversation 1: Questions 9 to 12 refer to the following conversation.**

- 9. What is the conversation mainly about?
  - A. Giving a presentation
  - B. Organizing an essay in a clear way
  - C. Finding a partner for a class project
  - D. Finding information and taking notes
- 10. What does the professor recommend doing when taking notes?
  - A. Writing as quickly as possible
  - B. Making a summary
  - C. Checking the information
  - D. Getting lots of information
- 11. What does the professor suggest the woman do?
  - A. She only needs to read the summary.
  - B. She should use computers to search for information.
  - C. She should go to the library to find information.
  - D. She should organize her notes.
- 12. What is the likely outcome of using both books and computers as sources?
  - A. The student will need help doing the research.
  - B. The student will not be able to finish her project.
  - C. The student will have plenty of information.
  - D. The student will like books more than the computer.

**Conversation 2: Questions 13 to 16 refer to the following conversation.**

**13.** What is the main topic of this conversation?

- A. The different sections of the library.
- B. How to check out library books.
- C. How to return the due books.
- D. The use of computer in the library.

**14.** Who is Mr. Baker likely to be?

- A. A librarian
- B. A janitor
- C. A shopkeeper
- D. A student

**15.** What does the woman need if she wants to use the self-service machine?

- A. Librarian's permission
- B. Library account
- C. Money
- D. A receipt

**16.** How does the man explain the solution?

- A. By mentioning the ways to check out books
- B. By describing which books to check out
- C. By giving information about the self-service machine
- D. By explaining the procedure of borrowing books

**Conversation 3: Questions 17 to 20 refer to the following conversation.**

**17.** Why is the student looking for help?

- A. He is supposed to meet with one of his friends.
- B. He is looking for a part-time job.
- C. He wants to know how to find a book.
- D. He is struggling with his job.

**18.** What kind of books is the man looking for?

- A. Economics
- B. Poetry
- C. Geography
- D. History

**19.** How does the book listing organize the books?

- A. Alphabetically
- B. By the author's name
- C. By the subject and then title
- D. By the subject and then the author's name

**20.** What is implied about the student's opinion of finding a book?

- A. He thinks it will be easier than he expected.
- B. He doesn't think that he can do it.
- C. He is not looking forward to trying to find a book.
- D. He thinks that the librarian should find it for him.

### **PART 3      Questions 21 – 35**

You will hear **three different talks or lectures**. In each talk or lecture there are five questions. For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**. You will hear the talks or lectures only once.

**Talk/lecture 1: Questions 21 to 25 refer to the following lecture.**

**21.** What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. What heat is
- B. How heat transfers
- C. The properties of heat
- D. Heat in hot air balloons

**22.** What happens to a hot air balloon because of convection?

- A. The balloon's air is heated.
- B. The balloon becomes filled with gas.
- C. The balloon goes up and goes down.
- D. The balloon's flame gets hotter and hotter.

**23.** What is the professor's opinion of the conduction?

- A. He finds it easiest to teach by cooking.
- B. He feels that it is good for making buildings.
- C. He believes that it is useful for heating buildings.
- D. He thinks many people get hurt from it.

**24.** Why does the professor mention a toaster?

- A. To explain how toast is made by convection
- B. To discuss how conduction makes toasters hot
- C. To give an example of something that burns people
- D. To give an example of heat radiation

**25.** What can be inferred from the lecturer?

- A. Heat moving through solid materials is convection.
- B. Convection is not a pattern that repeats.
- C. Heat cannot move through solid materials.
- D. Some materials are better at conducting heat than others.

**Talk/lecture 2: Questions 26- 30 refer to the following lecture**

**26.** What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. The Impressionist painters and their work
- B. Why people didn't like Impressionism
- C. How people posed in Impressionist paintings
- D. The key features of Impressionist painting

**27.** How did Impressionist art differ from previous art?

- A. It featured people instead of landscapes.
- B. It used new and different blends of colors.
- C. It created a three-dimensional effect.
- D. It was created outside using natural light.

**28.** What is the speaker's opinion of Impressionism?

- A. She likes it because it is different.
- B. She likes it because the colors blend so well.
- C. She thinks it's difficult because it uses natural light.
- D. She doesn't like it because it's blurry.

**29.** How are the points in the lecture organized?

- A. In the order that the painters painted
- B. From most difficult to least difficult
- C. In the order the textbook mentions them
- D. By describing the most important points

**30.** Why does the professor say this?

- A. To show why older styles of art were better
- B. To show how older styles of art were different
- C. To explain how the students should paint
- D. To describe a famous canvas

**Talk/lecture 3: Questions 31 to 35 refer to the following professor's talk**

**31.** What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. The writer of Watership Down
- B. The main characters of Watership Down
- C. The themes of Watership Down
- D. The political ideas behind Watership Down

**32.** What is the reason the rabbits leave home?

- A. They do not have any freedom.
- B. Their home is going to be destroyed.
- C. They want to have an adventure.
- D. They want a new government.

**33.** Why does the professor mention the leader of Efrafa?

- A. To show the government style of Efrafa
- B. To compare Efrafa and the Tham Warren
- C. To describe how the rabbits typically acted
- D. To show that the rabbits lived peacefully with others

**34.** How is the professor's lecture organized?

- A. The themes of the story and how they are shown.

- B. The characters and then what the themes aren't.
- C. The character comparisons followed by the contrasts.
- D. The steps the author took in writing the book.

**35.** What is the professor's attitude towards Watership Down?

- A. She thinks that it shows real life very well.
- B. She believes that Watership Down is a very simple book.
- C. She thinks that the book is just about rabbits.
- D. She thinks that it is hard to understand.



## TEST 10

### READING

**Directions:** In this section you will read **FOUR different passages**. Each one is followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer **A, B, C** or **D**, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage. You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

#### **PASSAGE 1      Questions 1 – 10**

**A.** As new industrialism swept over the land in the wake of the Civil War, people flocked to the nation's cities in unprecedented numbers from rural regions, villages, and foreign countries. Housing for the new city-dwellers took many forms as new architectural styles were developed.

**B.** During this period of urban expansion, speculative builders discovered a **bonanza** in the form of the row house. Designed for single-family occupancy, these dwellings cost relatively little to construct because they shared common walls with their neighbours and because many could be erected side by side on a narrow street frontage. Along New York's gridiron of streets and avenues rose block after block of row houses, which, by the 1880s, were **almost invariably** faced with brownstone. In contrast, wooden row houses on the West Coast appeared light and airy with their coats of bright paint. San Francisco developed a particularly successful row vernacular, suitable for rich and poor alike, as typified by clusters of homes like the Rountree group, which featured Queen Anne elements in their pitched roofs and heavily decorated exteriors. Although critics likened the facades of **such structures** to the "puffing, paint, and powder of our female friends", the houses were efficiently planned, sanitary, and well-lighted. Virtually every dwelling **boasted** one or more bay windows, which were as important to sun-loving San Franciscans as brownstone fronts were to New Yorkers. As an English traveler observed, California architecture, "with all the windows gracefully leaping out at themselves", should rightly be called the "bay-window order".

1. The main purpose of the author in this passage is .....
  - A. to contrast two versions of a similar architectural form
  - B. to persuade people to live in row houses
  - C. to argue for the excellence of California row houses
  - D. to describe the effects of urbanization
2. The phrase "**a bonanza**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
  - A. a confusing choice
  - B. a difficult challenge
  - C. an exciting design
  - D. a good investment
3. The phrase "**almost invariably**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
  - A. usually
  - B. seldom
  - C. sometimes
  - D. never
4. According to the passage, why did speculative builders profit from row houses?
  - A. Because they cost very little to build.
  - B. Because they were for single families.
  - C. Because they were well-constructed.
  - D. Because they were attractive.
5. All of the following can be inferred about row houses from the passage EXCEPT .....
  - A. They provided for high-density housing.
  - B. They housed people of different economic classes.
  - C. They provided a new and popular form of architectural design.
  - D. They had no front yards.
6. The phrase "**such structures**" in the passage refers to .....
  - A. West Coast wooden row houses
  - B. poor people's houses
  - C. the homes in the Rountree group
  - D. Queen Anne's home
7. What can be inferred from the passage about New York row houses?
  - A. They were less colorful than row houses on the West Coast.
  - B. They were windowless.
  - C. They were smaller than California row houses.
  - D. They were less similar in appearance than row houses in California.
8. In the passage, critics of California row houses commented on their .....
  - A. excessive use of bay windows
  - B. ostentatious decoration
  - C. repetitive nature
  - D. lack of light
9. The word "**boasted**" in the passage is used to indicate the ..... owners'.
  - A. skill
  - B. wealth
  - B. intelligence
  - D. pride

10. The author of the passage implies that the most important feature for Californians living in row houses was .....

- A. the color
- B. the price
- C. the windows
- D. the heavily decorated exteriors

## **PASSAGE 2      Questions 11 – 20**

A. Since water is the basis of life, composing the **greater** part of the tissues of all living things, the crucial problem of desert animals is to survive in a world where sources of flowing water are rare. And since man's inexorable necessity is to absorb large quantities of water at frequent intervals, he can scarcely comprehend that many creatures of the desert pass their entire lives without a single drop. Uncompromising as it is, the desert has not eliminated life but only **those forms** unable to withstand its **desiccating** effects. No moist-skinned, water-loving animals can exist there. Few large animals are found: the giants of the North American desert are the deer, the coyote, and the bobcat. Since desert country is open, it holds more swift-footed, running, and leaping creatures than the tangled forest. Its population is largely nocturnal, silent, filled with reticence, and ruled by stealth. Yet they are not **emaciated**. Having adapted to their austere environment, they are as healthy as animals anywhere in the world.

B. The secret of their adjustment lies in a combination of behavior and physiology. None could survive if, like mad dogs and Englishmen, they went out in the midday sun; many would die in a matter of minutes. So most of them pass the burning hours asleep in cool, humid burrows underneath the ground, emerging to hunt only by night. The surface of the sun-baked desert averages around 150 degrees, but 18 inches down the temperature is only 60 degrees.

C. An example of a desert animal that has adapted to **subterranean** living and lack of water is the kangaroo rat. Like many desert animals, kangaroo rats stay underground during the day. At night, they go outside to look for food. As evening temperatures drop, moisture from the air forms on plants and seeds. **They** absorb some of this moisture and kangaroo rats take in the life-giving water as they eat.

11. What is the topic of this passage?

- A. Desert plants
- B. Life underground
- C. Animal life in a desert environment
- D. Man's life in the desert

12. The word "**greater**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. stronger
- C. more noticeable

B. larger

D. heavier

**13.** The phrase "**those forms**" in the passage refers to all of the following EXCEPT .....

- A. water-loving animals
- B. the bobcat
- C. moist-skinned animals
- D. many large animals

**14.** The word "**desiccating**" in the passage means .....

- A. drying
- B. humidifying
- C. killing
- D. life threatening

**15.** The author mentions all of the following as examples of the behavior of desert animals EXCEPT.....

- A. animals sleep during the day.
- B. animals dig homes underground.
- C. animals are noisy and aggressive.
- D. animals are watchful and quiet.

**16.** The word "**emaciated**" in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

- A. wild
- B. cunning
- C. unmanageable
- D. unhealthy

**17.** The author states that one characteristic of animals who live in the desert is that they .....

- A. are smaller and fleetier than forest animals
- B. are less healthy than animals who live in different places
- C. can hunt in temperatures of 150 degrees
- D. live in an accommodating environment

**18.** The word "subterranean" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. underground
- B. safe
- C. precarious
- D. harsh

**19.** The word "**they**" in the passage refers to .....

- A. kangaroo rats
- B. the desert population
- C. plants and seeds
- D. the burrows of desert animals

**20.** Which of the following generalizations are supported by the passage?

- A. Water is the basis of life.
- B. All living things adjust to their environments.
- C. Desert life is colorful.
- D. Healthy animals live longer lives.

### PASSAGE 3      Questions 21 – 30

A. Animals and higher-order plants depend on nitrogen that is present in soil as they cannot utilize free nitrogen from the atmosphere. To enter living systems, nitrogen must be combined with oxygen or hydrogen to form compounds such as ammonia or nitrates that plants are able to use. Nitrogen gas is converted to ammonia fertilizer by a chemical process involving high pressure and high temperature. This process is called nitrogen fixation. Martinus Willem Beijerinck discovered nitrogen fixation.

B. The nitrogen molecule is quite inert and breaking it apart requires a considerable amount of energy. There are three processes that are responsible for most of the nitrogen fixation in the biosphere. They are atmospheric fixation, biological fixation, and industrial fixation. Atmospheric fixation occurs through lightning, forest fires, or even hot lava flows where energy **breaks down** nitrogen molecules and enables their atoms to combine with oxygen in the air, thus forming nitrogen oxides. These liquefy in rain, forming nitrates, that are then carried to earth.

C. In biological nitrogen fixation, the nitrogen is available to some species of microorganisms. Atmospheric nitrogen is converted to ammonia by bacterial enzymes called nitrogenase. More than 90% of all nitrogen fixation is **affected** by them. There are two kinds of nitrogen-fixing microorganisms: free-living (non-symbiotic) bacteria and symbiotic bacteria. Microorganisms that fix nitrogen are called **diazotrophs**. These need a chemical energy source if they are non-photosynthetic. However, if they are photosynthetic, they can utilize light energy. The free-living diazotrophs supply little fixed nitrogen to agricultural crops, whereas the symbiotic, nitrogen-fixing bacteria live close to plant roots and can obtain energy materials from the plants.

D. The symbiotic, nitrogen-fixing bacteria **invade** the root hairs of plants. Here they multiply the formation of root nodules, and enlargements of plant cells and bacteria in close proximity. Within the nodules, the bacteria convert the free nitrogen to nitrates, which the plant makes use of for its development.

E. To make certain of sufficient nodule formation and the best possible growth of legumes (beans, clover, peas, soybeans), seeds are usually inoculated, particularly in poor soils where bacteria is lacking. **This system is the most important for agriculture as many legumes are then able to grow vigorously under nitrogen deficient conditions, contributing nitrogen to the farming system or as green manure included in the soil.** Legumes are also a significant source of protein primarily for the developing world.

**F.** Industrial fixation takes place at a temperature of 600 degrees Celsius. In this method, atmospheric nitrogen and hydrogen can be combined to form ammonia, which in turn can be used directly as a fertilizer. It was during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century that the importance of fixed nitrogen to growing plants was understood. Where people practiced intensive agriculture, demand arose for nitrogen compounds to augment the natural supply present in the soil.

**G.** Around the same time, Chilean saltpeter was increasingly used to make gunpowder. This led to a global search for natural deposits of this nitrogen compound. Toward the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was realized that Chilean imports would not meet future demands, and, in the event of a major war, without the Chilean supply, manufacturing sufficient weapons would not be possible.

**H. [a]** Several processes were then developed: directly combining oxygen with nitrogen, the reaction of nitrogen with calcium carbide, and the direct combination of nitrogen with hydrogen. **[b]** Combining oxygen and nitrogen was inefficient in its use of energy. Both were costly and the process was abandoned. **[c]** It is named after Fritz Haber and Carl Bosch, who determined that nitrogen from the air could be combined with hydrogen under enormously high pressures and fairly high temperatures in the presence of an active mechanism to produce an extremely high quantity of ammonia. **[d]**

**I.** Germany heavily relied on this process during World War I, which led to a rapid expansion of the construction of nitrogen plants in many other countries. This method is now one of the leading processes of the chemical industry throughout the world.

**21.** According to paragraph A, how must nitrogen molecules enter living organisms?

- A. They must be converted to ammonia or nitrates.
- B. They must be combined with oxygen in the form of nitrate.
- C. They must be absorbed by the plant to furnish its nitrogen.
- D. They must be mixed with oxygen or hydrogen.

**22.** The phrase "**breaks down**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. destroy
- B. discontinues
- C. ceases
- D. decomposes

**23.** Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph B about nitrogen fixation?

- A. Nature cannot make it occur by itself.
- B. It is a process that does not necessarily require the influence of man.
- C. The process needs perfect circumstances to happen.

D. Nitrogen is essential to all life on Earth.

24. According to paragraph C, one factor needed for photosynthetic biological fixation is .....

- A. a light source
- B. the presence of ammonia
- C. 90% rainfall for a week
- D. a chemical energy source

25. The word "**affected**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. driven
- B. influenced
- C. stopped
- D. changed

26. Why does the author mention "**diazotrophs**" in the passage?

- A. To explain the industrial process of nitrogen fixation
- B. To show how a plants roots are important for this process
- C. To give an example of a living organism capable of fixing nitrogen
- D. To explain the impact of nitrogen on a microorganism

27. The word "**invade**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. attack
- B. defend
- C. occupy
- D. dominate

28. Which of the following best expresses the essential information In the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. The ability to grow legumes with little nitrogen is highly valuable.
- B. Legumes do not need much nitrogen to develop and grow strong.
- C. The farming system makes huge demands on the nitrogen level in the ground.
- D. Agriculture creates a great need for legumes and their produce.

29. According to paragraph H, which of the following is characteristic of the Haber-Bosch process?

- A. Producing low amount of Ammonia
- B. Using extremely high pressures
- C. Reducing the supply of nitrogen compounds
- D. Leading to widespread use during World War I

30. Look at the four squares [ ] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

*However, the Haber-Bosch process which created ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen is the most cost-effective nitrogen fixation process known.*

- A. [a]
- B. [b]
- C. [c]
- D. [d]

## PASSAGE 4      Questions 31 – 40

A. Throughout Western civilization, women's suffrage and the progression of these rights have played a pivotal role in its history. The best example of how these rights have **progressed** is in two nations that share a common history, Great Britain and the United States of America. **[a]** In England, the suffrage movement began in 1866 when prominent women's rights reformers gathered over 1,500 signatures on a petition to Parliament appealing for the right to vote. **[b]** However, significant headway had not been made yet. Women's rights activists soon grew combative and thus made certain that suffrage was a central issue. **[c]** In America, due to the Civil War, women's suffrage was temporarily halted. However, from 1876, campaigns, referendums, and gatherings were organized and carried out. **[d]**

B. The influence of Great Britain on the United States cannot be understated, yet there are both significant differences and similarities in how suffrage rights have progressed and evolved within each of these nations. In both countries, suffrage was based on class, race, nation, and gender. The suffragists were outside of the political establishment, campaigning alone and without support. They were predominately white and middle class in both countries, and their arguments reflected their class. In the first phase of the two countries, the arguments for suffrage focused on equality, and then turned to women's contribution to nation building after World War I.

C. Feudalism and hereditary rule predated the establishment of limited suffrage in Great Britain. Aspects of this system remained for a significant period of time with only the wealthy and land-owning males allowed to vote. This system was based on the principles that the wealthy would vote in the interests of the nation, just as the monarchy of Britain would rule in the interest of all its subjects. This distributive system of power played an important role in the history of the United States.

D. English landowners asserted **their** right to vote based on their personal wealth. **Aspects of this trend are clearly evident In America.** In 1776, a clause that guaranteed voting rights for white, male landowners was included in the United States Declaration of Independence. This was identical to the suffrage rights in Great Britain at that time in history. Voting was generally perceived not as a right, but as a privilege that only those who owned land could exercise.

E. By 1786, the United States Constitution had been amended to give individual states the power to establish their own suffrage rights. As a result of this, in 1791, Vermont passed a law declaring that all white males, regardless of whether they possessed property or not, could vote. In contrast; it was not until



the Chartist movement in Great Britain in the 1840s that a popular movement had demanded wider suffrage rights. The eventual failure of the Chartist movement in 1850 ensured that only one in every five adult males in England was entitled to vote. While popular suffrage reform **stalled** in Great Britain, it accelerated in America during this period. In the wake of the American Civil War, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution granted African-American men the right to vote throughout the country. However, just as in England, women remained excluded by law from voting.

**F.** In the aftermath of the first World War, suffrage rights were extended to include women. This change took place first in America in 1920 with the 19th amendment to the Constitution. It was not until 1928 that voting rights between men and women in Great Britain were equalized. As suffrage rights have extended to include groups formerly excluded, this trend continues in the West. In 1971, a further amendment lowered the age of voting from 20 to 18 in America. Today, in Great Britain and the majority of Western nations, the voting age is 18.

**G.** Initially, the progression of suffrage rights in America mirrored Great Britain's. The wealthy male landowners dominated voting and, therefore, political power, and voted only in their interests. **In the wake of the American Civil War and the first World War, suffrage rights were extended to African-Americans, women, and individuals possessing no property, which boosted their status from lower class citizens to a higher level.** Today, suffrage, in its universal form, plays a key role in democracies worldwide.

**31.** According to paragraph A, why were 1,500 signatures gathered on a petition?

- A. Women sought the right to peaceful demonstrations.
- B. Women and men urged for the right to vote and own property.
- C. Women were requesting the right to vote.
- D. Collaboration was needed to facilitate women's right to vote.

**32.** The word "**progressed**" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

- A. withheld
- B. withstood
- C. advanced
- D. contained

**33.** According to paragraph B, which of the following was true of the suffragist movement?

- A. Suffragists had a chance to change their position in society.
- B. Women achieved their goal of winning full voting rights.
- C. It was primarily run by working class women.
- D. Most suffragists were moderate in their tactics.

34. According to paragraph D, the United States Declaration of Independence guaranteed .....
- A. that African Americans could vote
  - B. that all 21- year olds could vote
  - C. that women could vote and hold political office
  - D. that only white, male landowners were allowed to vote
35. The word **"their"** in the passage refers to .....
- A. Englishmen
  - B. British royalty
  - C. English landowners
  - D. American landowners
36. Why does the author mention that **"Aspects of this trend are clearly evident in America"**?
- A. To argue that the right to vote only was exercised by the wealthy and elite
  - B. To provide evidence that voting was not a right only for those who owned land
  - C. To show that the right to voting privileges only was granted to wealthy male property holders
  - D. To support the claim that the right to vote was an attribute of U.S, citizenship
37. The word **"stalled"** in the passage is closest in meaning to .....
- A. prevented
  - B. profited
  - C. contributed
  - D. halted
38. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the Chartist movement?
- A. Suffrage rights became the standard and expanded to include people of middle Eastern descent after the Chartist movement failed.
  - B. The Chartist movement was quashed by a group of hostile forces who were opposed to progression.
  - C. The Chartist movement helped ensure that only woman could vote.
  - D. The progression of suffrage rights started to slow after the Chartist movement failed.
39. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- A. In the period following the Civil War and World War I, voting rights were extended to most minorities.
  - B. No one could vote in Great Britain unless they owned land, were white, and could read.
  - C. War in Europe and America led many countries to disallow' people of color the right to vote.
  - D. Voting has always been considered a privilege in most Western countries.

**40.** Look at the four squares [ ] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

*American suffragists, however, were not as aggressive as their British counterparts.*

A. [a]

B. [b]

C. [c]

D. [d]

## TEST 10

### WRITING

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**Recently you had a party at your house. There was a lot of noise late at night and you disturbed your next-door neighbor. Write a letter to your neighbor. In your letter, include:**

- **Describe the causes of the noise.**
- **Apologize.**
- **Explain the measures you will take to make sure it does not happen again.**

You should write at least **120 words**. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

#### TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

**Levels of youth crime are increasing rapidly in major cities in Viet Nam. What are the reasons for this? Suggest some solutions.**

**Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.**

You should write at least **250 words**.

Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfilment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

## TEST 10

### SPEAKING

#### PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

**Let's talk about: Color**

1. What color(s) do you like most?
2. Do you care for colors when choosing clothes to wear?
3. Does color affect your mood/ feeling?

**Now, let's talk about: Library**

1. How often do you go to the library?
2. What do you usually do in the library?
3. Do you think that fewer people go to the library nowadays?

#### PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

**Situation:** You are going to celebrate your birthday. There are three suggestions for the place where you can hold the party: **in a fast-food restaurant, in a sit-down restaurant, and in your house.** What do you think is the best choice?

#### PART 3: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

**Topic:** More recycling centers should be built in communities.

- Help reduce the size of landfills.
- Utilize waste products
- Offer more employment opportunities.
- Your own idea

**Follow-up questions:**

1. Are you aware of what recycling means?
2. Do you recycle as part of your everyday life?
3. Do you agree that everyone should reuse and recycle products?

# ĐÁP ÁN VÀ GỢI Ý VIẾT BÀI

## TEST 01

### Nghe (Listening)

1. B	11. C	21. B	31. B
2. C	12. D	22. C	32. D
3. C	13. A	23. C	33. D
4. C	14. B	24. A	34. D
5. C	15. C	25. B	35. C
6. B	16. D	26. D	
7. C	17. A	27. C	
8. A	18. B	28. B	
9. A	19. D	29. A	
10. B	20. D	30. D	

### Đọc hiểu (Reading)

1. B	11. A	21. A	31. A
2. A	12. D	22. C	32. B
3. B	13. A	23. D	33. A
4. B	14. B	24. B	34. B
5. B	15. C	25. C	35. A
6. B	16. A	26. D	36. C
7. C	17. D	27. B	37. D
8. D	18. C	28. A	38. C
9. C	19. B	29. C	39. D
10. B	20. D	30. D	40. B

### Viết thư (Writing letter)

Dear John,

I am writing this email to tell you that I can't meet you in Hanoi next Sunday as planned because I have an urgent meeting with the manager on that day to solve some problems in my company. Because a lot of work must be done, I think we can't finish our work before 5pm. I am so sorry for that. It's been a long time I haven't seen you. I really want to see you and your family. We have a lot of things to talk about. Next month I am having a holiday in Nha Trang with my company. I will stay there for five days, from 1st to 5th, July. It would be great if I can see you there in Nha Trang then. Can I see you on the fourth of July? Is it alright if I can see you in the evening and have dinner with you on Nha Trang beach? Please let me know as soon as possible.

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Hope to see you soon there, until then, take care of yourself.

Regards,

Charlie

#### Viết luận (Writing essay)

It is the fact that, there is an increasing number of people who rush to big cities to live and work while others decide to move to the countryside nowadays. In this essay, I am going to discuss the good things and bad things we have in big cities.

On the one hand, living in such a big city has a lot of advantages. There is a big offer how to spend free time. There are a lot of theatres, concerts and other ways of entertainment. There is always a lot to do and visit! There are a lot of possibilities for shopping. In various shopping centres and galleries, you can buy whatever you want. In addition, there are a lot of working places in a city. Many big international companies have their locations in the cities, so it is much easier to find a job in a big city.

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages of living in a big city. Cities are very crowded with people and plenty of vehicles such as buses, cars, motorbikes and so on. Traffic jams are common seen at peak hours, which not only wastes time but annoys people. In addition, pollution in cities is another big problem. The air is filled with smoke and dirt from various kinds of vehicles while there are almost no trees. What we can see here are tall buildings. What's more? The noise is nonstop from early morning till

midnight. Crime and unemployment rates are also considered much higher than those in the countryside.

To sum up, there are both benefits and drawbacks of living in big cities. The decision whether to live in big cities or in the countryside depends on our priorities. Personally, I believe that living here is more beneficial for me as I have a good job in a foreign company and my children can study in the best school in the country.

## TEST 02

### Nghe (Listening)

1. A	11. C	21. C	31. D
2. B	12. D	22. B	32. B
3. B	13. A	23. C	33. A
4. B	14. B	24. A	34. A
5. C	15. C	25. D	35. C
6. A	16. D	26. A	
7. B	17. B	27. B	
8. A	18. D	28. D	
9. B	19. A	29. B	
10. B	20. C	30. C	

### Đọc hiểu (Reading)

1. D	11. A	21. A	31. D
2. A	12. B	22. C	32. B
3. D	13. D	23. A	33. D
4. B	14. A	24. B	34. B
5. C	15. D	25. B	35. C
6. B	16. C	26. D	36. A
7. A	17. A	27. B	37. C



8. D	18. B	28. C	38. A
9. C	19. C	29.D	39. B
10. C	20. D	30. B	40. D

### Viết thư (Writing letter)

Dear Jane,

Thanks for your letter and it was great to hear from you. You asked me to tell you about my favourite day of the week. Well, it's definitely Friday.

One reason I like Friday is because I have my favourite subjects at school: Physical Education PE and Chemistry. Chemistry's great because we do experiments in the science lab and our teacher, Mr King, is so funny. In PE, we usually play basketball, which is my favourite sport. We also have French on Friday, which is actually my least favourite subject, but after that we have ICT which is much more interesting. At the moment I am creating a webpage for our basketball team. After school I hang out with my friends, and then in the evening I play football at the sports centre. On Friday nights we sometimes go to someone's house for a party or watch a DVD. We can relax a bit on Friday Evenings because there's no school on Saturday.

Tell me about your favourite day in your next letter. Hope to hear from you soon.

Love,

(Your name)

### Viết luận (Writing essay)

We cannot deny that more and more people are becoming interested in online shopping. However, there are both good and bad things of online shopping.

On the one hand, online shopping helps us save a lot of time and money. We do not have to spend much time going to stores and looking for the things we want. We can stay at home, turn on the computer and go online. There are thousands of things available for us to choose. And It may take only a few minutes to find the things we want before we order and wait for the thing to arrive. Also we do not have to spend any money on travelling to the shops. Online Shoppers can often get good deals, it means they can

buy things at lower prices in comparison with buying things from the in-store shops. Moreover, it is easy to compare prices online. These can help us save a big amount of money.

On the other hand, however, online shopping can worry us. We may buy things we don't really need or the things we get may be different from things we order. Sometimes we may get wrong color, wrong size and the quality is not as good as they advertised. In addition, we may lose money when we buy things online. The information related to our account may be stolen and someone can easily get our money from the account.

To sum up, online shopping can have both good and bad effects on the development of the society. Personally, I believe that we can avoid troubles if we are wiser and more careful.

### TEST 03

#### Nghe (Listening)

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 11. D | 21. B | 31. B |
| 2. A  | 12. B | 22. B | 32. B |
| 3. C  | 13. A | 23. C | 33. B |
| 4. C  | 14. B | 24. C | 34. A |
| 5. C  | 15. A | 25. A | 35. B |
| 6. A  | 16. B | 26. C |       |
| 7. B  | 17. D | 27. A |       |
| 8. B  | 18. A | 28. D |       |
| 9. D  | 19. B | 29. C |       |
| 10. C | 20. A | 30. B |       |

#### Đọc hiểu (Reading)

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. D | 21. C | 31. B |
| 2. C | 12. C | 22. B | 32. B |
| 3. D | 13. A | 23. C | 33. D |

4. C	14. C	24. A	34. D
5. B	15. D	25. C	35. A
6. B	16. A	26. A	36. B
7. C	17. D	27. D	37. A
8. D	18. C	28. D	38. A
9. B	19. B	29. C	39. D
10. A	20. B	30. D	40. C

### Viết thư (Writing letter)

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to express my dissatisfaction with the bad meal and service that my friends and I had at your restaurant last Sunday night.

First of all, although we had booked an outdoor table, a waiter gave us an indoor table by the toilets because there was none available at that time. He even asked us to leave early as the table had been reserved by another customer. Secondly, the service was very slow as we had to wait for nearly 30 minutes to be served. When the meal finally arrived, the chicken soup and the fried fish were already cold. Thus, I asked for those dishes to be taken back and reheated, but the waiter shouted at me. He rudely told us that we should have ordered something else. Finally, when the bill came, we found a mistake on it. We were overcharged for soft drinks. Unacceptable treatment at your restaurant made us extremely disappointed.

I would like to receive your explanation and apology for these matters. I would also suggest that you spend more time training your customer care staffs to prevent these unfortunate incidents from occurring to other customers.

If you think this is typical of your usual standard of service, and no positive actions are taken, I will never recommend your restaurant to my family and friends.

I look forward to receiving your reply.

Yours faithfully,

## Viết luận (Writing essay)

We cannot deny that traveling is becoming a more and more important part of our life. Some people like to travel alone while others find it more interesting to have a partner. Personally, I believe that traveling with a companion is much better.

Firstly, travelling with someone can help people save a lot of money. It is the fact that travel agencies often offer good deals for groups of people. People can share hotel rooms, food, travelling fee, or tickets. This can help people save money for other necessary things. This is the reason why very few people travel alone.

Secondly, travelling with a companion is fun. During the trip, people experience a lot of new things, meet many new people and they have desire to share these things with someone. People can go sightseeing, and enjoy the beauty of the nature together, it would be much more interesting.

Finally, people can avoid a lot of problems when they have someone nearby. Let's imagine when you fall from the rock, if no one know, and you cannot walk to the hospital by yourself, how can you save your life? Or when you are tired or ill during the holiday, and you may need help from your partner.

To sum up, travelling with a companion is not only economical, fun but also useful.

## TEST 04

### Nghe (Listening)

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 11. B | 21. C | 31. C |
| 2. B | 12. C | 22. D | 32. A |
| 3. A | 13. A | 23. D | 33. B |
| 4. A | 14. B | 24. A | 34. B |
| 5. C | 15. C | 25. A | 35. B |
| 6. A | 16. B | 26. C |       |
| 7. C | 17. D | 27. D |       |
| 8. C | 18. C | 28. A |       |
| 9. C | 19. A | 29. D |       |

10. D

20. A

30. D

Độc hiểu (Reading)

1. B

11. D

21. C

31. B

2. C

12. A

22. A

32. B

3. A

13. B

23. D

33. B

4. A

14. C

24. C

34. C

5. D

15. D

25. C

35. C

6. D

16. A

26. B

36. A

7. C

17. C

27. D

37. D

8. D

18. B

28. B

38. D

9. B

19. D

29. D

39. A

10. A

20. D

30. A

40. D

Viết thư (Writing letter)

Dear Victor,

I hope this letter finds you well. It feels like just yesterday we were sharing classrooms and coffee breaks back in the UK. I recently learned about your upcoming visit to Hanoi for an international conference, and I couldn't be more excited to catch up!

I'd love to take this chance to invite you for a short visit to my home in Hanoi. It would be a wonderful opportunity for us to reminisce about our time together in the UK and for you to experience the vibrant culture, history, and cuisine of my hometown.

Please let me know if you're interested and, if so, the dates that would work best for you. I'd be more than happy to arrange accommodations and guide you around the city.

I look forward to hearing from you soon and am eagerly hoping for a mini-reunion in Hanoi!

Warm regards,

## Viết luận (Writing essay)

Nowadays, advertising is becoming increasingly popular. Many people believe that marketing offers numerous benefits, while others think it can have negative effects. This essay will discuss both sides of this trend.

On the one hand, advertising offers several significant advantages. Firstly, it raises awareness about products and services. Effective advertising can inform a large audience about the benefits and features of a product, which can drive sales and help businesses grow. For example, a well-placed television commercial during prime time can reach millions of viewers, quickly spreading information about a new product. Secondly, advertising plays a crucial role in brand building. Consistent and strategic advertising helps businesses establish a strong brand identity and differentiate themselves from competitors. This can lead to increased customer loyalty and long-term success.

On the other hand, there are notable disadvantages to advertising. One major drawback is that it can be misleading. Some advertisements exaggerate the benefits of a product or service, leading consumers to have unrealistic expectations. For instance, a beauty product might be advertised as having miraculous effects, but in reality, it may not deliver the promised results. Additionally, the high cost of advertising can be a burden for businesses, especially smaller ones. The expense of prime advertising slots, such as during popular television shows or in widely-read newspapers, can be prohibitively high, making it difficult for small businesses to compete with larger companies.

In conclusion, while advertising has several advantages, such as raising product awareness and building brand identity, it also has disadvantages, including the potential to mislead consumers and high costs. Overall, it is important for consumers to approach advertisements with a critical eye and for businesses to use ethical advertising practices.

## TEST 05

### Nghe (Listening)

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 11. C | 21. D | 31. C |
| 2. B | 12. D | 22. B | 32. A |
| 3. B | 13. A | 23. A | 33. D |

4. C	14. C	24. D	34. A
5. C	15. B	25. B	35. B
6. C	16. B	26. A	
7. B	17. B	27. C	
8. A	18. D	28. C	
9. C	19. C	29.D	
10. C	20. B	30. D	

#### Đọc hiểu (Reading)

1. B	11. C	21. D	31. B
2. C	12. C	22. C	32. C
3. A	13. C	23. B	33. B
4. C	14. B	24. B	34. B
5. B	15. A	25. A	35. C
6. D	16. C	26. D	36. A
7. A	17. B	27. C	37. D
8. C	18. C	28. A	38. A
9. C	19. D	29.B	39. D
10. B	20. A	30. D	40. D

#### Viết thư (Writing letter)

Dear Mrs Smith,

I am writing this letter to thank you for teaching me English this summer. When I first came to Australia, I was worried that I would not be able to speak English well. But your patience and enthusiasm these two months have greatly improved my speaking ability in such a short period of time.

In the beginning, I was very nervous speaking English in class. But I soon realized many of my classmates were in the same position as me. Your

encouragement was also very helpful and I become less scared of speaking in class.

When I came back to my country, I told my friends about the wonderful English teacher I had this summer. They were all jealous that my English speaking ability improved so much.

School is starting again in two weeks, I am getting my school supplies and uniform ready now. I hope my summer in Sydney will help me do well in English this school year.

Thank you again for your kindness and for teaching me English.

Your sincerely,

### Viết luận (Writing essay)

Medical studies have shown that smoking not only leads to health problems for the smoker, but also for people close by. As a result of this, many believe that smoking should not be allowed in public places. Although there are arguments on both sides, I strongly agree that a ban is the most appropriate course of action.

Opponents of such a ban argue against it for several reasons. Firstly, they say that passive smokers make the choice to breathe in other people's smoke by going to places where it is allowed. If they would prefer not to smoke passively, then they do not need to visit places where smoking is permitted. In addition, they believe a ban would possibly drive many bars and pubs out of business as smokers would not go there anymore. They also argue it is a matter of freedom of choice. Smoking is not against the law, so individuals should have the freedom to smoke where they wish.

However, there are more convincing arguments in favour of a ban. First and foremost, it has been proven that tobacco consists of carcinogenic compounds which cause serious harm to a person's health, not only the smoker. Anyone around them can develop cancers of the lungs, mouth and throat, and other sites in the body. It is simply not fair to impose this upon another person. It is also the case that people's health is more important than businesses. In any case, pubs and restaurants could adapt to a ban by, for example, allowing smoking areas.

In conclusion, it is clear that it should be made illegal to smoke in public places. This would improve the health of thousands of people, and that is most definitely a positive development.



## TEST 06

### Nghe (Listening)

1. B	11. C	21. D	31. A
2. A	12. C	22. C	32. B
3. C	13. B	23. A	33. D
4. C	14. C	24. D	34. C
5. A	15. A	25. C	35. A
6. B	16. C	26. A	
7. B	17. B	27. A	
8. C	18. C	28. C	
9. B	19. C	29. B	
10. D	20. A	30. B	

### Đọc hiểu (Reading)

1. C	11. B	21. A	31. D
2. D	12. D	22. C	32. C
3. A	13. D	23. C	33. A
4. A	14. B	24. A	34. A
5. B	15. A	25. A	35. B
6. A	16. B	26. C	36. C
7. C	17. A	27. D	37. A
8. D	18. D	28. C	38. D
9. C	19. C	29. A	39. D
10. B	20. D	30. D	40. D

### Viết thư (Writing letter)

Dear Mr. John,

I am Susan Smith, from the Sales Department. I am writing this letter to ask you for a training course and I hope that you can help me.

I want to take part in an English communicative course. It is really necessary for my job. You know, the number of customers from English speaking countries is increasing these days and no one in our department can speak English well enough to be able to work with them. We have to hire a person to help us translate into Vietnamese, which wastes quite a lot of money. Moreover, if we can speak English well, we can develop our business more. We can expand our business into England and America. I am going to learn on Saturday and Sunday, which does not affect our work. However, the fee is quite high while I do not have enough money. Is it possible that you can pay the fee for me? I would be very grateful.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you.

(Your name)

### Viết luận (Writing essay)

Access to computers has increased significantly over recent decades, and the number of children playing games on computers has increased too. This essay will consider the positive and negative impacts of this and discuss ways to avoid the potential negative effects.

With regards to the positive effects, playing computer games can develop children's cognitive skills. Many popular games require abstract and high level thinking skills in order to win, skills that may not be taught at school. For example, children need to follow instructions, solve complex problems and use logic in many of the games that are currently popular. Such experience will be beneficial to a child's progression into an adult.

However, concerns have been raised about the prolific use of computer games by children, much of this related to the violence they contain. The problem is that in many of the games children are rewarded for being more violent, and this violence is repeated again and again. For instance,

many games involve children helping their character to kill, kick, stab and shoot. This may lead to increased aggressive feelings, thoughts, and behaviours.

In order to minimize these negative impacts, parents need to take certain steps. Firstly, some video games are rated according to their content, so parents must check this and ensure their children are not allowed to have access to games that are unsuitable. Parents can also set limits on the length of time games are played. Finally, parents should also take an active interest in the games their children are playing so they can find out how they feel about what they are observing.

To sum up, there are benefits of computer games, but there are disadvantages too. However, if parents take adequate precautions, the severity of these negative impacts can be avoided.

## TEST 07

### Nghe (Listening)

1. C	11. A	21. C	31. C
2. B	12. B	22. B	32. B
3. D	13. B	23. D	33. A
4. A	14. A	24. B	34. A
5. C	15. C	25. B	35. C
6. C	16. C	26. C	
7. A	17. C	27. C	
8. B	18. B	28. C	
9. C	19. B	29. A	
10. B	20. B	30. D	

### Đọc hiểu (Reading)

1. A	11. B	21. B	31. A
2. B	12. D	22. C	32. B

3. B	13. B	23. C	33. A
4. C	14. B	24. B	34. B
5. C	15. B	25. A	35. C
6. A	16. D	26. C	36. C
7. D	17. D	27. C	37. B
8. C	18. B	28. C	38. A
9. C	19. C	29. D	39. C
10. A	20. C	30. D	40. A

### Viết thư (Writing letter)

Dear Sara,

Manchester is a really interesting city. There are a lot of shops here. The people are friendly and the night life is fantastic. It's a pity it's always raining!

As you know, I'm working in a fast-food restaurant. I go to work from 5 to 9 in the evening, so I don't go out with my friends very often. I go straight home after work to review the lessons and get ready for the class the next day. However, I love my job because I have lots of chances to practice speaking English with the customers. I believe that I can improve my spoken English so much. However, I don't like my boss because he's too strict.

I was living with an English family, but I didn't get on very well with them. Therefore, now I'm sharing a flat with 4 French students. We have a lot of fun together, but I'm not speaking much English at home because we always use French.

I'm going to English classes every morning in a language school next to my flat. I can learn a lot here and make great progress.

Well, it's time for work now.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes,

## Viết luận (Writing essay)

Traffic congestion in many big cities of VietNam is getting more and more serious. Many people believe that one possible solution to this problem is to impose heavy taxes on car drivers and spend this money on making public transport better. However, there are both pros and cons to decide to do this. This essay will discuss the benefits and drawbacks of such a measure and draw a conclusion.

Let's begin by looking at the positive aspects of such a solution. One of the main advantages would be that the heavy taxes would discourage car owners from using their cars because it would become very expensive to drive. This would mean that they would begin to make use of public transport instead to travel here and there, thus reducing road accidents and pollution as well. Another good point would be that more people would use public transport if it were improved. In fact, public transport in major cities like Hanoi and Saigon is very poor. For example, we often see old and dirty buses and trains that no one wants to take a ride on. High taxes would create enough money to make the necessary changes.

On the other hand, there are some negative points of such a measure. First, this would be a heavy burden on car drivers. At present, taxes on private cars are already high for a lot of people, and so further taxes would only mean less money at the end of the month for most people who may have no choice but to drive every day. Another problem is that this type of tax would likely be set at a fixed amount for all who use car as a means of transport. This would mean that it would hit those with less money harder, while the rich could afford it. It is, therefore, not a fair tax.

In conclusion, there are two sides to everything and applying this solution is not an exception. However, personally I think it's time for us to do something to tackle the problem of traffic jams in big cities of VietNam. This measure is, therefore, obviously worth considering to improve the current situation.

## TEST 08

### Nghe (Listening)

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. C | 21. B | 31. B |
| 2. A | 12. C | 22. B | 32. A |

3. B	13. C	23. C	33. A
4. B	14. B	24. B	34. A
5. B	15. A	25. C	35. B
6. C	16. B	26. C	
7. C	17. B	27. A	
8. B	18. C	28. A	
9. B	19. A	29. D	
10. B	20. C	30. B	

#### Độc hiểu (Reading)

1. A	11. D	21. B	31. C
2. C	12. A	22. A	32. C
3. A	13. B	23. B	33. B
4. D	14. A	24. C	34. A
5. B	15. A	25. A	35. B
6. A	16. C	26. B	36. B
7. C	17. C	27. C	37. B
8. D	18. B	28. A	38. A
9. D	19. C	29. C	39. C
10. A	20. B	30. D	40. D

#### Viết thư (Writing letter)

Dear Joe,

I hope this letter finds you in the pink of health. I've got some exciting news to share! I'm planning my first trip to Venice. Knowing that my friend has been a local for his entire life, I thought who can be more reliable to turn to for some insider insights than you!

My journey starts on 15th August and will last for five days, so I want to make the most of every moment I have there.

I've heard about some incredible places like the Grand Canal and St Mark's Square, but I'm sure there are hidden gems I don't want to miss. So, I would greatly appreciate it if you could recommend any must-visit places that are not in all the guidebooks.

I'm also a bit unsure about the best means of transportation once I'm there. Is public transport reliable, or should I consider renting a car? Your advice on this matter would be invaluable.

I'm eagerly looking forward to your suggestions and any tips you might have. Thanks a million for your assistance!

Love,

Viết luận (Writing essay)

Technological advances in the past few decades help to gradually replace human workforce with the-state-of-the-art machines in a wide range of industries. Although people can benefit a lot from the replacement, personally I think there are some drawbacks of this ongoing trend. This essay will examine the negative effects of the development of technology on human- beings and then propose some solutions.

One of the biggest problems is that there is less social interaction among factory workers because they always have to work with machines. They just focus on the machine they operate instead of communicating with then co-workers. The solution is for the board of directors to organize social activities such as team building, going for a picnic at an amusement park, having staff parties on national holidays and so on. Thanks to these activities, workers have a chance to spend time together talking and sharing their work experience as well as life experience with one another.

Another issue is that this trend has made workers lazier because they tend to heavily depend on machines. In some cases, they can, but they are unwilling, and even refuse to fulfill their task by hand when a technical problems like a breakdown or power cut occurs. To tackle this problem, the management, along with the trainer should raise the workers' sense of responsibility to make efforts to do their duty if possible without assistance of machinery.

Last but not least, this replacement may increase the unemployment rate. As machines can perform faster and more efficiently, the need for manpower will decrease dramatically. There might be only vacancies for highly-qualified technicians who can operate modern machines; As a result, unskilled manual workers may run the risk of being jobless. Dealing with this issue involves the government, local authority and vocational schools' launching some specific programs or training courses in which manual workers are trained to control fashionable machines. Moreover, they should be encouraged to update themselves with the development of today's science and technology. so as not to be left behind.

All things considered, no one can deny that there are two sides of the same coin; we can, therefore, see both the pros and cons of substituting machinery for manpower. However, the government, the factory management, and the vocational school can take the above- mentioned measures to make a great contribution to minimizing its downsides.

## TEST 09

### Nghe (Listening)

1. D	11. A	21. B	31. B
2. B	12. D	22. C	32. C
3. B	13. B	23. A	33. D
4. A	14. C	24. A	34. A
5. D	15. C	25. B	35. C
6. C	16. D	26. D	
7. D	17. C	27. C	
8. B	18. B	28. D	
9. B	19. D	29. B	
10. B	20. D	30. D	

### Đọc hiểu (Reading)

1. A	11. A	21. D	31. C
2. B	12. C	22. A	32. A



3. D	13. A	23. C	33. D
4. C	14. B	24. C	34. B
5. B	15. C	25. A	35. D
6. A	16. A	26. D	36. C
7. A	17. C	27. C	37. D
8. C	18. B	28. C	38. C
9. A	19. A	29. A	39. B
10. B	20. A	30. B	40. B

### Viết thư (Writing letter)

Dear Mr. David,

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to request some time off work due to personal reasons.

Specifically, one of my family members has recently been dealing with a serious health issue that requires my immediate and undivided attention. Therefore, I would appreciate it if I could take two weeks off starting from October 25th. I believe that this time will allow me to provide the necessary care and assistance to my family during this challenging period.

To ensure that my absence has minimal impact on the team's workflow, I suggest that my colleague Josh Miller could temporarily take over some of my major responsibilities since he has shown aptitude in these areas before. Additionally, I am willing to train him or provide all necessary documentation to ease the transition.

Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to your response and guidance on the next steps to facilitate my leave request.

Yours sincerely,

### Viết luận (Writing essay)

In most parts of the world, including Vietnam, the popularity of fast food is growing at a considerable rate. Some people hold the view that fast food poses several health hazards to consumers. However, personally, I strongly

believe that eating fast food is a great idea for busy people for two following reasons.

To begin with, most people, especially young adults consider fast food as a convenient source of food. In fact, fast food can be prepared and served within a very short time. One day, if you get stuck in a traffic jam on the way home from work and don't have enough time to cook dinner, just take the whole family straight to a KFC restaurant to eat some fried chicken with french fries. Obviously, fast food industry helps to save human time.

Another reason is that eaters can enjoy the pleasant atmosphere of an air-conditioned fast food restaurant which is beautifully decorated with colorful lights, nice paintings, and modern multi-shaped tables and chairs. It can't be denied that you will definitely feel relaxed and comfortable after hard work and enjoy the good taste of hamburgers, hot dogs, pizzas, and so on here.

Turning to the other side of the argument, consuming too much fast food is the cause of obesity, diabetes, high blood pressure, and heart disease. In fact, this kind of food is rich in fat, salt, artificial substances and oils, all of which increase the risk of those health problems. Some recent surveys show that the number of obese children is alarmingly on the increase.

All in all, I'm in favor of the idea that going to a fast food restaurant for meals is the best choice when you are as busy as a bee. However, you should limit the amount of oily and salty fast food consumed due to lots of warnings of health threat suggested by doctors and nutritionists.

## TEST 10

### Nghe (Listening)

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 11. D | 21. B | 31. C |
| 2. D | 12. C | 22. C | 32. B |
| 3. B | 13. B | 23. D | 33. A |
| 4. A | 14. A | 24. D | 34. A |
| 5. A | 15. B | 25. D | 35. A |
| 6. A | 16. A | 26. D |       |
| 7. C | 17. C | 27. D |       |

8. A	18. D	28. A
9. D	19. A	29. D
10. B	20. A	30. B

#### Độc hiểu (Reading)

1. A	11. C	21. D	31. C
2. D	12. B	22. D	32. C
3. A	13. B	23. B	33. A
4. A	14. A	24. A	34. D
5. B	15. C	25. B	35. C
6. C	16. D	26. C	36. C
7. A	17. A	27. C	37. D
8. B	18. A	28. A	38. D
9. D	19. C	29. B	39. A
10. C	20. B	30. C	40. C

#### Viết thư (Writing letter)

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Harrrison,

I'm writing to apologize for the chaos that occurred at my birthday celebration last Saturday.

I was celebrating my 30th birthday with friends when, about two hours into the event, two people got into a fight over something I'm still not sure of.

I really apologize for disrupting your sleep. I appreciate your patience. We all want a calm neighborhood, so whatever happened at my party shouldn't have worried you, I know that.

I will not host parties in my unit anymore to avoid more unpleasant activities in our area.

I'm sorry again for the inconvenience.

Yours sincerely,

## Viết luận (Writing essay)

Over the last few years, many cities throughout the country have seen an alarming increase in the levels of youth crime. This has become a question that not only the authorities but also parents are concerned about. In this essay, I would like to analyze some reasons for this and suggest some possible solutions.

The causes of this issue lies in the way the youth are brought up by their parents and the increasing level of poverty in cities. The first reason is connected with the family. In order for a child to grow up in a balanced way, it is very important that he or she must be nurtured by his or her parents with love, care, and support. However, these days, it is often the case that children are neglected due to the fact that many parents in cities now are too busy with their work to give their children good advice and support in time. Another factor to consider is the increasing levels of poverty around the world. We have seen with globalization the rich get far richer and the poor get much poorer, and this inevitably means that those who were unfortunately born into a poor family and are reluctant to work hard, but want to live in comfort turn to robbing and stealing. Reality shows that they even dare to kill others to grab what they desire.

To solve the problem, we should take several measures on the part of families as well as society. First, parents must spend more time with their children to control what they do and how they behave so as to offer them timely guidance and prevent them from making a mistake and then committing a crime. Second, those who commit a crime must be severely punished; for example, a teenage murderer can be sentenced to death. It is also essential that the authorities send young criminals to a rehabilitation center, where they have a chance to learn how to behave well and get some vocational training so that they can find a job to support themselves later.

In conclusion, several factors have led to a dramatic increase in youth crime at present, but feasible solutions are available to tackle this problem. I'm convinced that taking the above-mentioned measures can help to reduce the level of youth crime substantially hi big cities of Viet Nam.



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