

## **D: SPEAKING**

### **PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION**

1. What season do you like best? Why?
2. Do you play sports?
3. How often do you play sports?
4. Why do you like sports?

### **PART 2: SOLUTION**

One of your foreign friends wants to get to know one festival in Vietnam. Tell her one

### **PART 3: TOPIC**

**Describe the activity you do when you have free time**

You should say

1. What activity it is?
2. How often do you do it?
3. Why do you like this activity?

## C: WRITING

**Time allowed: 60 minutes**

**Number of tasks: 2**

### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**You recently went to eat in a restaurant and you were not satisfied with the food as well as the service there.**

**Write a letter to the manager of the restaurant to complain about what you have experienced**

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.

**Organized tours to remote community and other countries are increasingly popular. Is it a positive or negative development for local people and the local environment?**

Write an essay to an educated reader to discuss the effects of tourism. 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 fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

- A. He used to be the director of a football club.      B. He switched from one career to another.  
C. He used to be a professional trumpeter.      D. He disliked his original choice of career.
33. Before joining London Symphony Orchestra, Rod Franks worked for .....  
A. a football club      B. a travel agency  
C. a consulting firm      D. an event organizing firm
34. The word "principal" in line 4 can be best replaced by .....  
A. original      B. main      C. prime      D. initial
35. The LSO began playing abroad .....  
A. only fairly recently.      B. over a hundred years ago.  
C. when it was first set up.      D. when it needed money.
36. Orchestras have to travel abroad .....  
A. to play with foreign conductors.      B. to record with foreign companies.  
C. to make themselves better known.      D. to record with new solo players.
37. What does 'It' in line 15 refer to? .  
A. organising a number of recordings      B. visiting the most important markets  
C. the expense of touring in a country      D. providing more than just concerts
38. Sue Mallet's arrangements for the LSO can be .....  
A. affected by external circumstances.      B. made difficult by awkward players.  
C. spoilt by overlooking tiny details.      D. spoilt by very careless planning.
39. What does the phrase 'with scientific accuracy' (line 18) suggest about Sue Mallet's planning?  
A. It's very neat and tidy.      B. Her figures are correct.  
C. She used to be a scientist.      D. The details are excellent.
40. According to the writer, what made a certain moment 'unforgettable' (line 23)?  
A. the fact that the orchestra stood up      B. an individual's appreciation  
C. the enthusiastic applause      D. the fact that a message was in English

28. Why does David think surfing is a good thing to do after his journey .....
- He can stay close to Brisbane.
  - He's always wanted to surf on the Gold Coast.
  - He wants to strengthen the top half of his body.
  - He needs to keep his legs strong.
29. What does David hope to do eventually?
- encourage other people to feel more positive about themselves
  - put his skateboard away
  - return to work as a designer
  - persuade other people to make long-distance journeys
30. According to the text, in some days, David plans to skate on .....
- Perth
  - Adelaide
  - Melbourne
  - Gold Coast

#### PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

##### **On Tour with the London Symphony Orchestra**

'Footballers and musicians are in the same business. They both do stressful jobs in front of critical audiences. The only difference is that football crowds are noisier.' So says Rod Franks. And he should know. Franks started his working life with Leeds United Football Club, neatly changed direction, started playing the trumpet instead of football, and is now **principal trumpeter** with the LSO (London Symphony Orchestra). Franks might have made a further observation about the similarities between orchestras and football clubs: it is playing away that presents the real challenges.

London's oldest orchestra has been playing away since it was formed almost a century ago. Nowadays, the orchestra's trips abroad are kept to tours of a maximum of two and a half weeks. But since touring is clearly expensive and presents major organisational and technical problems, why bother to tour at all? Clive Gillinson, the managing director, says: 'A great international orchestra needs to work with the greatest conductors and soloists. No recording company will record a conductor or soloist if he or she is only known in one territory - they need an international reputation. So for the recording side to work, you have to visit the key markets; you need to tour.'

By touring with projects or festivals, Gillinson is able to create an event, not just provide a series of concerts. It is more expensive to do, but when you leave town you are not so easily forgotten.

For Sue Mallet, the orchestra's administrator, the difficulties of her job lie in getting a symphony orchestra and its instruments on stage, on time and in one piece. However well she plans each tour, and she does her planning with scientific accuracy, events sometimes take an upper hand. On one occasion a concert had been advertised for the wrong night, and on another the lorry carrying the instruments from the airport to the concert hall broke down and got stuck in snow.

It is a tiring and stressful business flying around the world, and yet on balance it is one of the rewards of the job. Certain moments are **unforgettable**. At the end of a concert in Moscow an enthusiastic audience had brought the orchestra to its feet. As one of the musicians was about to sit down, an elderly lady in the front row pressed a piece of paper into his hand. It said, in words of simple English, what lovely music the orchestra had made.

31. What do footballers and musicians have in common?
- Their work abroad earns a lot of praise.
  - They receive too much unfair criticism.
  - They enjoy extremely noisy audiences.
  - They experience tension in their work.
32. What are we told about Rod Franks?

he said. Temperatures of 40°C and above mean that he has used more than a dozen tubes of factor 30 sunscreen. 'There have been moments where I thought "this is ridiculous, I have to rest", but I never contemplated giving up.' He has worn through 13 pair of shoes and has an over-developed right calf muscle which he compares to 'a giant chicken fillet'.

Skating an average of 50 kilometres a day and hitting speeds of up to 50kph on downhill runs, he left Perth, Western Australia, and skated across the fearsome Nullarbor Plain into South Australia. After reaching Adelaide he made his way to Melbourne and from there to Sydney. A support team of seven people trailed him all the way in a four-wheel drive vehicle, which included camping equipment for night stops. The journey has smashed the previous record for a long-distance skateboard, set by an American, Jack Smith, who covered 4,800 kilometres across the US in 2003.

David Cornthwaite was less than three kilometres from the end of his epic journey when he hit a hole and was so thrown off his skateboard, suffering cuts and bruises to his shoulders, knees, hips and elbows. 'I was only going at 40km at the time, so although it wasn't pretty, it could have been a lot worse,' he said.

In the short term, he hopes to spend the next few days surfing on the Gold Coast, south of Brisbane, to build up some much-needed upper body strength. 'I've got huge legs but a skinny body - it's a bit ridiculous. I need to give my body a chance to warm down and surfing sounds ideal. For the time being I'm hanging up my skateboard.' In the longer term, he plans to give motivational speeches and write a book. Another long-distance journey is also on the cards. 'I'm certainly not going back to the day job,' he said.

21. Why did David Cornthwaite decide to skateboard across Australia?

- A. He was an experienced skateboarder
- B. He wanted to break a world record
- C. He was bored with his life and wanted to try something different
- D. Somebody gave him a guidebook about Australia

22. The word "disillusioned" in line 5 can be best replaced by .....

- A. disappointed
- B. embarrassed
- C. fascinated
- D. delighted

23. His preparation in Britain was .....

- A. successful, but painful
- B. successful, but more time-consuming than planned
- C. successful, but more difficult than he had realised
- D. unsuccessful because he got injured

24. What made David fall off his skateboard several times in Australia?

- A. thunderstorms in the Outback
- B. the trains that race across the Outback
- C. the injuries on his feet
- D. the wind created by huge lorries going past

25. At times, David felt as though he .....

- A. needed to stop for a while.
- B. wanted to give up completely.
- C. wanted to get out of the sun.
- D. needed a new pair of shoes.

26. During the journey, where did David sleep at night?

- A. in a four-wheel drive vehicle
- B. in a tent
- C. outdoors on the Nullarbor Plain
- D. in the homes of his supporters

27. David fell off his skateboard because .....

- A. he was going too fast his journey
- B. he was exhausted and in pain
- C. he didn't see a hole in the road
- D. he was thinking about finishing his journey

14. Lampis of Sparta was .....  
A. the organizer of the first ancient Olympics  
C. the first winner of the ancient Olympics  
B. Emperor Theodosius of Rome  
D. the greatest athlete in history
15. According to the passage, the heptathlon for women .....  
A. became an Olympic event after 1912.  
C. tests the ability to ride a horse.  
B. similar to the ancient pentathlon.  
D. is much easier than the decathlon.
16. How many sporting events were included in the modern decathlon of Stockholm Olympics in 1912?  
A. only one  
B. five  
C. seven  
D. ten
17. What did Bruce Thorpe say about decathlon?  
A. It is challenging and requires athletes to have various skills.  
B. There's no need for participants to train hard.  
C. It has only seven events.  
D. It takes one day to decide the winner.
18. What do you have to do to win a gold medal in the decathlon?  
A. Score more points than all the other competitors.  
B. Beat the other competitors in at least three events.  
C. Finish each event in the top three.  
D. Complete the events in the right order.
19. What does Bruce say about the events?  
A. The 1500 metres should be on the first day.  
B. The first day is tougher than the second.  
C. The 1500 metres is different from the other events.  
D. It looks easier than it actually is.
20. What is Bruce's advice for people thinking of becoming decathletes?  
A. Get a trainer to guide you.  
C. Take up the heptathlon instead.  
B. Get up early to start training  
D. Try to get a good time in all the events.

### PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

#### COAST TO COAST

A 27-year-old graphic designer from Oxfordshire in England completed a record-breaking journey across Australia yesterday. It was a 5,800 kilometre odyssey - and he travelled the whole distance on a skateboard. David Cornthwaite, who started skateboarding less than two years ago, decided on his epic journey after waking up one morning and realising he hated his job. 'I thought, the only thing keeping me going is the skate to and from work. I was a bit disillusioned and I was looking for something new,' he said. 'I saw a Lonely Planet guide to Australia. There was a map on the back. Perth was on one side and Brisbane on the other and I thought, "that'll do".'

He decided to prepare by skateboarding from John O'Groats to Lands End: the two points furthest apart on the British mainland. That 1,442 kilometre trek, which he finished in June, took just over a month, during which an infected blister swelled to the 'size of a tennis ball'.

Crossing Australia on a skateboard brought unique challenges. The wind caused by huge road trains, the articulated lorries that thunder across the Outback, was so powerful that he was sometimes blown off his board. Multiple blisters and aching ankles, toes and feet, have kept him in almost constant pain for the last six weeks. 'I feel like an old man. I'm not sure that anyone has ever had this many blisters.'

PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

**Ten Events, One Champion:  
THE DECATHLON**

*Fay Webster takes a look at the world of athletics and finds out what it takes to be a true champion.*

The Olympic Games have changed a lot since their origins in Ancient Greece. Today, athletes from countries all over the world take part and the Olympics are big business, watched by millions on television. Some things, though, have stayed the same. The athletes then could make a lot of money from winning, just like today's competitors. In the ancient Games, a great champion might have received as much as a year's pay for winning a race.

Another thing that hasn't changed is the search for an all-round champion, somebody who can defeat their opponents at a number of different sporting events. In the ancient Olympics, athletes competed in the pentathlon. This consisted of the long jump, the discus, the javelin, a running race and wrestling. The first winner, in 708 BC, was Lampis of Sparta, who must have been a great athlete to beat so many others from all over the Hellenic world. The pentathlon was an important part of the Olympics until Emperor Theodosius of Rome banned the Games in 393 AD.

The Stockholm Olympics of 1912 brought back this tradition of the search for all round greatness. The modern pentathlon was included (shooting, swimming, fencing, riding and running) and so was the modern decathlon (ten events), with the heptathlon (seven events) for women being introduced later. So what drives someone to take on this running, throwing, jumping challenge and push their body to its limits? I met American decathlete Bruce Thorpe in New York and told him he must have been crazy to take up the decathlon. He laughed.

'Yes, I think I probably was. I could have done lots of different sports, but I chose the decathlon. It's very tough and it demands a lot of different skills. You have to train just as hard as other athletes, only you have to do it in ten different events! I think we're probably all a little crazy, but it's very satisfying in the end,' he said. I asked him to explain what happens in the decathlon.

'The way it works is you complete each event and you get points, depending on how well you do in that event. At the end of two days, the person with the most points is the champion and takes the gold medal, the second person gets the silver and the third the bronze medal. We start with the 100 metres, the long jump, the shot put, the high jump and the 400 metres. The second day, it's the 110 metre hurdles, the discus, the javelin, the pole vault and the one that we all dread, the 1500 metres.' I asked him what made the 1500 metres such a struggle. 'All the other events demand speed or strength. With the long race, it's stamina. Really, decathletes aren't built for that event.'

So what tips does Bruce have for those of you thinking of taking up the decathlon? 'Start as early as you can and join a good club,' he said. 'It takes a long time to master ten different events, or seven for the heptathlon, and you need expert help. And don't expect to have much free time!'

Ten events, one champion. Think you might be the one? If you're interested in finding out more about the decathlon, contact your local athletics club.

11. In the first paragraph, the writer says that athletes today .....  

A. are more popular than in ancient times.	B. are much better than in ancient times.
C. treat the Olympics like a business.	D. can become wealthy through sport.
  
12. What does the word "This" in line 8 refer to?  

A. the champion	B. the running race	C. Greece	D. the pentathlon
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13. The ancient pentathlon didn't test athletes' abilities to .....  

A. throw things.	B. jump high.	C. run fast.	D. jump far.
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- A. is played only in America. B. is not popular in countries like Japan.  
C. started in South America. D. is becoming more popular all over the world.
2. According to the text, baseball is played in more and more countries because .....  
A. it is an exciting game. B. it is included in the Olympic Games.  
C. Many American people live there. D. It is easy to play.
3. Which sentence isn't true about baseball?  
A. It was first played during the 1850s. B. It is an Olympic sport.  
C. The rules have changed quite a lot over the years. D. It started in New York.
4. Which piece of equipment is not mentioned in the text?  
A. bat B. ball C. glove D. mask
5. In which space (marked **(A)**, **(B)**, **(C)** and **(D)** in the passage) will the following sentence fit?  
*Players wear shoes with spikes to help them run, just as football players do, and a baseball cap, which is something everyone is familiar with!*
- A. (A) B. (B) C. (C) D. (D)
6. What is the baseball field like?  
A. It has an infield, an outfield and a middle field.  
B. There are three diamonds on the ground.  
C. There are three bases on the diamond.  
D. It is usually in an indoor stadium.
7. The game is divided into .....  
A. two halves. B. nine innings.  
C. three bases. D. an infield and an outfield.
8. The object of the game is to .....  
A. catch as many balls as you can. B. hit the ball the farthest.  
C. score the most runs. D. bat as often as you can.
9. What is true about a baseball match?  
A. It's slow.  
B. It often takes place on hot summer days.  
C. Spectators are not allowed to bring foods to the ballpark.  
D. The speed of the match may change suddenly.
10. According to the text, most American people have .....  
A. childhood memory at a ballpark.  
B. a baseball gear.  
C. experience of participating in at least a baseball inning.  
D. all of them

## B: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes

Number of questions: 40

**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

#### Take me out to the Ballpark

*Baseball, hot dogs, apple pie... you just can't get more American than that! Frank Bell gives us a look at baseball, no longer just America's favourite sport!*

Baseball is sometimes called a national pastime in America because it is a much loved national sport. Of course, baseball is not limited to the USA. It has played for many years in the countries of South America and is very popular in Japan. Europe is another matter, not many baseball teams exist in Europe today. That, however, is slowly changing. Since baseball is an Olympic sport, more and more countries are putting together teams and joining the game! **(A)**

Going to baseball games is a way of life for many fans. They sit in the stands on hot and sunny spring and summer days, eat hot dogs or popcorn, sip cola or lemonade and enjoy the game. Adults and children alike attend games, and it's a sport that everyone seems to love. Baseball is such a part of American life that nearly everyone's favourite childhood memory includes a day at the ballpark.

When and where did the game of baseball start? Well, people have been playing games with a stick and a ball for hundreds of years! Modern baseball, however, about 150 years ago in New York, USA and has been a popular sport ever since. It has changed a little bit over the years but the basic game remains the same.

Baseball is played with a bat, which a stick about 100 cm long is made of metal or wood, and a small hard ball. Each player also wears one heavy leather glove to catch the ball. Baseball gear usually consists of a lightweight shirt and trousers that come down just past the knees. **(B)**

Baseball is played on a special outdoor field which has two parts, the infield and the outfield. In the infield is an area shaped like a diamond that indicates the boundaries of the playing area. On the diamond, there are also the three bases that the players must run over to score. The outfield is an open grassy area where players wait to catch balls that are hit by other players.

The game of baseball is divided into nine parts, called innings. During an inning, each of the two teams takes its turn to bat, which means trying to hit the ball that is thrown to them by the pitcher of the other team. After the ball is hit, the player tries to run and touch three different bases before running to home base. The team not batting tries to catch the balls that are hit and stop the runners before they score. The team that scores the most runs by the end of the ninth inning wins. It's a game that can go very slowly for a while then suddenly have a series of fast and exciting moves! **(C)**

Fans love baseball games! The stands are usually filled for the games. People enjoy a day at the ballpark cheering on their favourite team and relaxing in the summer sun. So what are you waiting for? Put on your baseball cap and give it a try! **(D)**

1. The writer says that baseball .....

**Talk/Lecture 3.** You're going to hear a radio talk on back pain given by doctor Paula Clayburg of Liverpool's Wilton Clinic.

**31. According to the speaker, the main cause of back pain in women is .....**

- A. pregnancy. B. osteoporosis. C. lack of exercise. D. too much exercise.

**32. As treatment for back pain the Clinic mainly recommends .....**

- A. pain killers. B. relaxation therapy. C. exercise routines. D. bed rest.

**33. The back is different from other parts of the body because .....**

- A. it is usually better at self-repair.  
B. a back injury is usually more painful.  
C. its response to injury often results in more damage.  
D. it is worse if we keep the back as immobile as possible.

**34. Bed rest is advised .....**

- A. for a maximum of two days. B. for less than two days.  
C. for pain lasting more than two days. D. for extreme pain only.

**35. Being overweight .....**

- A. is a major source of back pain. B. worsens existing back pain.  
C. reduces the effectiveness of exercise. D. is the only cause of back pain.

### PART 3

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. You do not have to provide... .....

- A. a letter of recommendation.
- B. school records.
- C. exam results.
- D. health certificate.

22. Your required English level depends on.....

- A. your age.
- B. your chosen course.
- C. your grades.
- D. your nationality.

23. Some science courses require you to.....

- A. take an exam.
- B. complete a foundation year.
- C. do extra personal study.
- D. have a higher level of English.

24. Application for undergraduate courses is.....

- A. always via UCAS.
- B. direct with universities.
- C. either via UCAS or direct with universities.
- D. via a placement agency.

25. British universities.....

- A. are the best in the world.
- B. rank among the top universities in the world.
- C. are all well respected.
- D. are generally well respected.

Talk/Lecture 2. You will hear a man called Dan Pearman talking on the radio about Pedal Power, a UK charity which sends bicycles to people in developing countries

26. In 1993 Dan Pearman went to Ecuador .....

- A. as a tour guide.
- B. as part of his studies.
- C. as a voluntary worker.
- D. a student.

27. Dan's neighbour was successful in business because he .....

- A. employed carpenters from the area.
- B. was the most skilled craftsman in the town.
- C. found it easy to reach customers.
- D. worked very hard.

28. Dan says the charity relies on .....

- A. getting enough bicycles to send regularly.
- B. finding new areas which need the bicycles.
- C. charging for the bicycles it sends abroad.
- D. getting the second-hand bikes from the rich.

29. What does Dan say about the town of Rivas?

- A. It has received the greatest number of bikes.
- B. It has almost as many bikes as Amsterdam.
- C. Its economy has been totally transformed.
- D. Everyone there owns a bicycle.

30. What problem did the charity face in August 2000?

- A. It couldn't meet its overheads.
- B. It had to delay sending the bikes.
- C. It was criticized in British media.
- D. It didn't get enough bikes ready to send.

**10. What does John think of Mrs Thompson?**

- A. she isn't strict
- B. she can sing well
- C. she is a good teacher
- D. she makes him nervous

**11. What does John imply about his performance?**

- A. He does well in a real show
- B. He practices it well
- C. He really likes it
- D. He makes some big mistakes

**12. What does Louise think of a musical show?**

- A. she is not interested
- B. she is keen on that
- C. she thinks she will try it
- D. she would love it.

**Conversation 2. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions**

**13. How many children competed for roles in the show?**

- A. 6
- B. 1.000
- C. 7
- D. a few hundreds

**14. What was the first success of Olivia?**

- A. When they came to London
- B. When they visit Palladium
- C. When she got the leading role
- D. After she visited the local theatre

**15. How did Olivia practice for the role in Annie?**

- A. Learned 200 pages
- B. Practiced two hours a day
- C. Her mother helped her.
- D. Learned it with her homework

**16. What did Jackie feel about her daughter's performance?**

- A. She was ashamed
- B. She was amazed
- C. She didn't like it much
- D. She couldn't sing

**Conversation 3. Listen to a conversation between an English teacher, Paul and a foreign student in his course, Kira.**

**17. What is true about Kira?**

- A. She went home last year
- B. She started a course in Pharmacy over again.
- C. She is a third year student
- D. She will finish her course in 12 months

**18. What does she think about her course now?**

- A. it is difficult
- B. it is similar to the course she did
- C. it is easier
- D. she doesn't like it

**19. Why does she say her assignment is difficult?**

- A. she is not familiar with it
- B. she is expected to be critical
- C. she feels terrible
- D. her lecturer is terrible

**20. What does she mean about lecturers in her country?**

- A. They are horrible
- B. You can talk to them easily
- C. They are knowledgeable
- D. It's hard to discuss with them

## TEST 7

### A: 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.

#### PART 1

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 48 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. Which box of chocolates do they buy?

- A. the small round one    B. the big round one    C. the square one    D. the oval one

2. When's Wendy's birthday?

- A. 16<sup>th</sup> May    B. 18<sup>th</sup> May    C. 21<sup>st</sup> May    D. 26<sup>th</sup> May

3. How much petrol does the woman want?

- A. 13 litres    B. 30 litres    C. 33 litres    D. 43 litres

4. What time is the woman's hair appointment?

- A. Saturday at 9.30 am    B. Saturday at 12.00  
C. Friday at 10.00    D. Friday at 11.30

5. Where's the TV guide?

- A. top of the TV    B. by the chair  
C. under the cushion    D. by the telephone

6. What does the man decide to take Tracy?

- A. flowers    B. a CD    C. sweets    D. fruit

7. Which sport has the man just started?

- A. windsurfing    B. sailing    C. horse-riding    D. swimming

8. What was damaged in the storm?

- A. the house roof    B. window glass    C. a car    D. a tree

#### PART 2

**Directions:** 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 listen to a conversation between a boy John and a girl Louise**

9. What are they both doing here?

- A. to meet Mrs Thompson    B. to listen to John singing  
C. to attend singing class    D. to dance in a musical show

## **D: PEAKING**

### **PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION**

1. Where are you from?
2. How far is it from your hometown?
3. What do you like about your hometown?
4. What do you do?
5. Do you earn much money from your job?
6. Do you choose a job because of high salary or other things?

### **PART 2: SOLUTION**

**If you have \$500, what phone would you buy?**

### **PART 3: TOPIC**

**Describe a means of public transport**

You should say

1. What means of public transport it is
2. Where is it popular?
3. What do you like and dislike about it?

## C: WRITING

Time allowed: 60 minutes

Number of tasks: 2

### 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 fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

### TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task

Write about the following topic:

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

- 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.

31. According to the text, Aborigines arrived in Australia
- A. 400 years ago
  - B. 8,000 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 33 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 per cent 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 the last paragraph?

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 São 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.
- D. Most of the people who lived in the city welcomed his decision.

#### PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

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]

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]

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 washed 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]

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]

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 16?

- 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 the fourth paragraph, Roberta 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 Roberta tell us about urban advertising in the fifth paragraph?

- 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 Roberta 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.

- 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?

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?

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. 'Smellvertising' is also catching on - that's the idea of using pleasant smells like chocolate to attract consumers' attention!

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?

If every city copied Tokyo, it would be absolutely terrible!' claims 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!'

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.'

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.'

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.'

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 4 can be best replaced by .....  
A. modern      B. ordinary      C. frightening      D. interesting
  
13. In the first paragraph, 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  
C. in the next 2 years      D. in the next 5 years
  
15. The phrase 'hasn't gone to his head' (line 9) 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.

- 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 7 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 15 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. SuperTV      B. Channel 9      C. BTV1      D. All of them

#### PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

##### The reluctant hero

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.

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.

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

## B: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes

Number of questions: 40

**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.

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?

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.

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!

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?

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.

**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

### PART 3

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 someone talking to a group of students about a visit to an Arts Centre**

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

- A. The piano concert.    B. The movie.    C. Twelfth Night    D. Spider and Rose

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

- A. It's the earliest.    B. They don't want to miss the shows.  
C. They want free time at the Arts Centre.    D. It's long journey to the Arts Centre.

23. You have to pay to see .....

- A. The Russian ballet exhibition.    B. The shoes store.  
C. The Scottish jewellery.    D. The South American photographs.

24. You can buy clothes .....

- A. On the first floor.    B. On the second floor.  
C. In the souvenir shop.    D. Close to the Arts Centre.

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.

**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
- C. organize competition
- D. host an event

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

- A. Project Life Lion
- B. Atlantic Rainforest Project
- C. Discounted Tickets
- D. None of the above

**Conversation 3. Listen to a conversation between a man who owns a holiday home talking on the phone to a woman who is staying there.**

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

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four
- D. none

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

- A. the switch doesn't light up
- B. the little square is black
- C. the switch is off
- D. the switch is on

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

- A. When there isn't enough water
- B. when the water is too hot
- C. when the heater is switched off.
- D. When there is no light

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

- A. confused
- B. motivated
- C. interested
- D. encouraged

# TEST 6

## A: 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.

### PART 1

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 48 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 Sarah's mother doing?

- A. going out      B. cooking      C. washing-up      D. cleaning the house

5. What luggage is the man taking on holiday?

- A. two suitcases and a bag      B. two bags and a suitcase  
C. two suitcases      D. one suitcase and a bag

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

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

## D: SPEAKING

### PART I: 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

If you have money to buy a car and a motorbike, which would you buy? Why?

### PART 3: TOPIC

**Describe your favourite TV program**

You should say

1. What program it is?
2. What is it about?
3. Why do you like this program?

## C: WRITING

Time allowed: 60 minutes

Number of tasks: 2

### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**You recently received an email from your English-speaking friend, Pat, he said that he is going to have a holiday.**

**Write a letter to Pat, and invite him to your city and stay with you during his holiday**

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

Write about the following topic:

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

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*

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.

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.

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.

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 the third paragraph?

- 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 the third paragraph 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 text?

- 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.

24. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

- 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?

- A. They were too large.
- B. They were too expensive.
- C. They were too slow.
- D. They were too unusual.

26. What is stated in the passage about George Pullman?

- A. He once had a job in a store.
- B. He always lived in Chicago.
- C. He worked in a mine.
- D. He saved money for his project.

27. What is true about the sleeping cars?

- A. The experimental models of sleeping cars had not been successful until 1863.
- B. The Pioneer did not cost Pullman a fortune.
- C. The Pioneer was considered to be the most charming cars in comparison with others.
- D. The Pullman car was extremely beneficial because of its fitness through train station and bridges.

28. Why did the state of Illinois want to use the Pullman in Lincoln's funeral train?

- A. It was superior to other cars.
- B. It was the only railroad car that could make it from Springfield to Chicago.
- C. Ulysses S. Grant requested it.
- D. The Pullman Palace Car Company was a major Illinois business.

29. It can be inferred from the passage that the Michigan Central Railroad .....

- A. was owned by George Pullman.
- B. controlled the railroad tracks between Detroit and Chicago.
- C. was the only railroad company to accommodate wider cars.
- D. was the sole manufacturer of the Pioneer.

30. This passage would most likely be assigned in which of the following courses?

- A. Engineering
- B. Political science
- C. Finance
- D. History

#### PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

Garbage cans are not magical portals. Trash does not disappear when you toss it in a can. Yet, the average American throws away an estimated 1,600 pounds of waste each year. If there are no magic garbage fairies, where does all that trash go? There are four methods to managing waste: recycling, land-filling, composting, and incinerating. Each method has its strengths and weakness. Let's take a quick look at each.

Recycling is the process of turning waste into new materials. For example, used paper can be turned into paperboard, which can be used to make book covers. Recycling can reduce pollution, save materials, and lower energy use. Yet, some argue that recycling wastes energy. They believe that collecting, processing, and converting waste uses more energy than it saves. Still, most people agree that recycling is better for the planet than land-filling.

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

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**

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.

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 station 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.

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.

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.

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. Tito's first trip into space was with \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the Russian/ the International Space Station.
  - B. the Americans/SOYUZ
  - C. members of the former Soviet Union/ the Mir space station
  - D. the Japanese agency
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.
  - C. European Training Center.
  - D. NASA

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 19 can be replaced by  
A. letters      B. salutations      C. invitations      D. certificates
7. The word "implementing" in line 20 is closest in meaning to  
A. carrying out      B. producing      C. concentrating      D. focusing
8. The word "integration" in line 23 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 require more assurance?  
A. travellers      B. immigrants      C. residents      D. tourists

#### PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

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 traveled into space as a paying tourist. 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.

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.

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.

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

## C: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes  
Number of questions: 40

**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

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.

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.

"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.

"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 27<sup>th</sup> 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 2 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

**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. 1000. 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. Weather.

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

- A. Closed on holidays.
- B. Opened all year.
- C. Closed every two months.
- D. Opened on weekdays.

### PART 3

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 favorite 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. At the beginning of the twentieth century, dolls were .....**

- 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 nineteen- 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.

- 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 19<sup>th</sup>      B. Friday 9<sup>th</sup>      C. Wednesday 9<sup>th</sup>      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 sport 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 are 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 problem 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

# TEST 5

## A: LISTTENING

**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.

### PART 1

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 48 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

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

## D: SPEAKING

### PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

*Let's talk about birthday*

1. When is your birthday?
2. What do you usually do on your birthday?
3. What is your favourite family celebration? Why?

*Now, let's talk about public transportation*

1. What is the best way to travel in your town/city?
2. What is your favourite means of transportation?
3. Do you think people should use public transportation more? Why? Why not?

### PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

You have just received a sum of money from your father as a birthday present. How would you use the money?

There are THREE options for you to choose:

- To buy a laptop for your study.
- To buy a fashionable smart phone.
- To save up for future.

Explain the option you have chosen.

### PART 3: TOPIC

**Describe one of your friends**

You should say

1. Who the person is
2. What she looks like
3. What you often do together

## C: WRITING

**Time allowed: 60 minutes**  
**No. of items: 2**

### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You have recently started work in a new company.

Write a letter to an English-speaking friend. In your letter

- explain why you changed jobs
- describe your new job
- tell him/her your other news

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

Write about the following topic:

**In order to solve traffic problems, 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?**

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

- 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 1 is closest in meaning to .....
- A. surrounded by
  - B. specializing 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 6)?
- 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 9 is closest in meaning to .....
- A. summoned
  - B. appreciated
  - C. brought together
  - D. fundamentally changed
36. The word "it" in line 10 refers to .....
- A. Winterthur
  - B. collection
  - C. English country house
  - D. visitor
37. The word "developing" in line 11 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 die 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 me 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 4-6
  - C. lines 5-7
  - D. lines 9-12

25. What does the author mean by stating that "The dulotic species of lifts... are die supreme social parasites" (line 4)?
- A. The Polyergus are more highly developed than die Formica.
  - B. The Formica have developed specialized 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 18 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

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.

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?

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**

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.

*The dulotic species of ants, however, are the supreme social parasites.* Consider, for example, the unusual behavior 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 clean their own nest. To compensate for these deficits, Polyergus has become specialized at obtaining workers from the related genus Formica to do these chores.

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.

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.

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 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

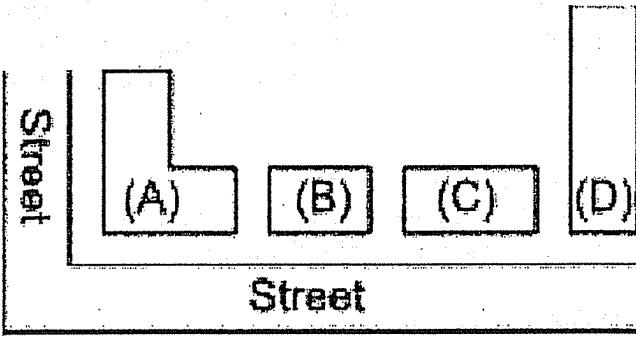
24. The word "it" in line 3 refers to .....

- A. species
- B. nest
- C. egg
- D. female

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 consists of broken fragments and clusters of adhering ice crystals.

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 snowfalls west of the Rocky Mountains, while the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean feed water vapor 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 section 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 the first paragraph?  
A. Why are snowflakes hexagonal?      B. What is the optimum temperature for snow?  
C. In which months does most snow fall?      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 center of an ice crystal?  
A. A small snowflake      B. A nucleus      C. A drop of water      D. A hexagon
  
14. The word "adhere" in line 8 is closest in meaning to .....  
A. belong      B. relate      C. stick      D. speed
  
15. What is the main topic of the second paragraph?  
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 13 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 vapor 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 drop 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 20 is closest in meaning to .....  
A. enhance      B. alter      C. increase      D. begin

4. The word "sumptuous" in line 8 is closest in meaning to .....  
 A. luxurious    B. unique    C. modern    D. distant
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.                      B.                      C.                      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 13 is closest in meaning to .....  
 A. harvest    B. surrender    C. amount    D. provide
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 22 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 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 vapor 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

## B: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes  
Number of questions: 40

**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, 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

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.

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.

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 6 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.  
B. Most people could not afford to live there.  
C. There were no shopping areas nearby.  
D. It was in a crowded neighborhood.

- 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

- 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

**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 taking 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 is .....**

- 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.

**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. 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

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.

# TEST 4

## A: 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.

### PART 1

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 48 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

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

## C: SPEAKING

### PART I: 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 II: 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.

Explain the option you have chosen.

### PART III: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

Describe a popular holiday destination in your country.

## C: WRITING

Time allowed: 60 minutes

No. of items: 2

### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**Write a letter to one of your friends to tell her/him about the holiday you are having. In your letter you should say:**

- Where you are going
- Why you want to go there
- The people you are going with

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 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.**

Write an essay to an educated reader to show your opinion. You should write at least 250 words. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

32. The word "counterpart" in line 2 is closest in meaning to .....  
A. species      B. version      C. change      D. material
33. Why is fossilized 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      D. Spaces within the bone fill with minerals.
34. The word "pores" in line 6 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 colorful crystals can be found in such a fossil.  
D. 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 cannot 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 20 refers to .....  
A. hydroxyapatite      B. microscopic structure  
C. crystal structure      D. modern bone
39. The word "detectable" in line 22 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

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 22 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 organizes the discussion of forts by .....

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

#### PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

Anyone who has handled a fossilized 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 "petrifaction" (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.

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
- C. Determining the size and weight of fossils
- D. Procedures for analyzing fossils

### PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

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 traveling 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 travelers. 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.

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.

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 defense. 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 is closest in meaning to .....

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

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

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

24. The word “others” in line 7 refers to .....

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

25. The word “boosted” in line 13 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.

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 1 is closest in meaning to .....  
A. control of      B. distance from      C. curiosity about      D. preference for
12. The word "protruding" in line 12 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 .....  
A. unable to make elaborate parts      B. more skilled than woodworkers  
C. more conservative than other colonists      D. frequently employed by joiners
17. The word "shield" in line 20 is closest in meaning to .....  
A. decorate      B. copy      C. shape      D. protect
18. The word "they" in line 25 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 specialized 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"

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
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 United States.
  - 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 color
  - 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 slaveowner 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?
- 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

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 specialization in the early years of the colonies.

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 chiseled 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.

## B: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes

Number of questions: 40

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**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

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.

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/phillis-wheatley>)

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.

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 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.

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 Wheatley 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.

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 last paragraph?

- A. Who did Phillis marry?
- B. Where were Phillis' works published?
- C. What did Phillis prove?
- D. Why was Phillis a slave?

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

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

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

- A. 1<sup>st</sup> of November
- B. 3<sup>rd</sup> of November
- C. 13<sup>th</sup> of November
- D. 23<sup>th</sup> 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 kilometers
- 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

- 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

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

- 10. On which two days does the speaker have the same schedule?**
- A. Monday and Tuesday      B. Wednesday and Thursday  
C. Tuesday 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: Listen to the conversation and answer the questions**

- 13. According to the conversation, which item did the woman NOT purchase with her credit card?**
- A. a digital camera      B. DVD player      C. a TV      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.

# TEST 3

## A. 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.

### PART 1

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 48 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. What have they forgotten?

- A. ticket      B. camera      C. passport      D. bag

2. What time does the train go?

- A. 06.15      B. 07.40      C. 06.10      D. 07.10

3. How did the woman get to work?

- A. by bicycle      B. by bus      C. by car      D. by train

4. Where are the man's shoes?

- A. under the chair      B. by the television  
C. by the door with the other rubbish      D. under the table

5. What will Paul get at the shop?

- A. mushrooms      B. onions      C. carrots      D. red pepper

6. How were they told to do their homework?

- A. write it in the books      B. write it on paper      C. type it      D. email it

7. What did Helen buy?

- A. gloves      B. sweater      C. socks      D. hat

8. How did the woman get to work today?

- A. by bus      B. a neighbour offered her a lift      C. by bike      D. walk

**PART 2: 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      B. 8:15 AM to 5 PM      C. 7 AM to 12 PM      D. 5 PM to 9 PM

## D: 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 friend.*

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

Your friends are going to have a party. Where and when should they have the party?

### PART 3: TOPIC

Describe an activity you like to do in your free time

## **C: WRITING (Time allowed: 60 minutes)**

### **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 favorite day of the week? I'd love to hear all about it"**

Write an email responding to your friend. 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.

**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 Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

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 4, all of the following were needed for making potash EXCEPT .....

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

38. The word "adjunct" in paragraph 5 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 5, 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.

PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

Line 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.

5 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  
10 more familiar to the early European settlers of the North American continent.

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  
15 Jamestown. The second ship to arrive in the settlement from England included among its passengers experts in potash making.

20 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.

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  
25 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 1 refers to .....

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

34. The word "stressed" in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by .....

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

35. The word "interchangeable" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ....

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

- 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 16?  
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 3 – Questions 21-30

Line

MARY'S FIRST JOB

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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 organized 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 fat her.

24. In the second paragraph, 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.

- 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 6 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
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?
- A. hopeless
  - B. frustrated
  - C. optimistic
  - D. discouraging
20. What is the purpose of this passage?
- A. To report the difficulties of finding jobs at 50s.
  - 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.

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 behavior required to find work does not play to many older people's strengths.

15 Once they become aware of this, they can act to compensate.

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.

20 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.

25 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, 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.

30 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 aging process, she said. She stressed that her findings reflected only averages and that individual behavior 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.

35 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      B. interesting      C. cheerful      D. strange

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 the third paragraph, 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 4 refers to .....

- A. the researchers      B. older people  
C. social networks      D. younger people

15. The word "critical" in paragraph 4 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?

2. The word "they" in paragraph 1 refers to .....  
A. two doctors      B. husband and son      C. health checks      D. cakes
3. The word "late" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to .....  
A. last-minute      B. behind      C. delayed      D. deceased
4. The word "its" in paragraph 3 refers to .....  
A. Red Cross Association      B. the clinic      C. medicine      D. pension
5. Who probably did not work in a hospital before retirement?  
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 3 could be best replaced by .....  
A. give      B. take      C. keep      D. get
8. What has helped Mrs. Tran Thi Toan gain confidence in her life?  
A. her job as a servant  
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 A, B, C and D 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.*  
A. A      B. B      C. C      D. D
10. The last paragraph 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

#### PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

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

- Line 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.
- 5 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 analyzing and synthesizing hundreds of studies by economists, sociologists and psychologists.
- 10

## B: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes

Number of questions: 40

**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, 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

Line 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 5 they cannot take care of themselves and need some one to look after, I will do it voluntarily till the day they are gone," Nhan said.

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, 10 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. **A**

15 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 20 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. **B**

25 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. **C**

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 30 excellence. "The success of a doctor does not lies 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." **D**

- 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

**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

**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

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 man telephoning to talk about the job in a hotel.**

**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 10<sup>th</sup> of May.  
C. On the 10<sup>th</sup> of June.      D. On the 28<sup>th</sup> 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**

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.

## TEST 2

### A: 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.

#### PART 1

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 48 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. Where do the boys decide to go?

- A. cinema      B. game store      C. park      D. library

#### PART 2

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 center during a school visit.  
C. His friend introduced it to him.

## D: 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

Should we learn English in a foreign English centre or in a Vietnamese center?

### PART 3: TOPIC

Describe a person who has strong influence on you

## C: WRITING

Time allowed: 60 minutes

No. of items: 2

### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**You had arranged to meet a friend next week, but you have realized that you will not be able to go Write a letter to your friend. In your letter:**

- Cancel the meeting with your friend and apologize
- 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 fulfillment, 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 Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

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.

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.

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. 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 4 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 4, 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.

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 symbolize 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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The understanding of process - the how - often contributes quite a lot to our appreciation of art. If you understand why painting in watercolor 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.

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.

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.

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 for you, that your own experiences, thoughts, and emotions find a place in them.

21. According to paragraph 2, 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 the last paragraph 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

13. According to paragraph 3, why should we stabilize 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 3 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 proves that researchers are working to reduce GHG emission
  - C. To introduce one way to reduce GHG emission
  - D. To introduce Princeton University
16. What stabilization 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 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 emphasize the disadvantages of the solutions in the previous paragraph
  - C. To recommend readers not to use the solutions
  - D. To emphasize the advantages of the solutions in different contexts

#### PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

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.

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.

## PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

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.

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.

A commonly cited goal is to stabilize 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?

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 "stabilization 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 stabilize around 500 ppm.

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."

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.

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 2 refers to .....

- A. humans
- B. economists, sociologists, and politicians
- C. animals
- D. scientists

12. According to paragraph 2, how many degrees could the Earth warm up?

- A. 2.5
- B. 2.5 or 10
- C. 10
- D. from 2.5 to 10

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 (£44billion, \$67billion) 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 2 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?

- A. basket      B. assist      C. prohibit      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 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.

## B: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes

Number of questions: 40

---

**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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. the teachers of international department
  - D. all first-year students in the college
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.

D. Because she 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 not 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**

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 did not 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.         |

**PART 2**

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 a 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. |  |

# TEST 1

## A: 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.

### PART 1

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

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## MỘT SỐ CÂU HỎI VỀ BÀI THI DẠNG VSTEP

### 1. VSTEP là gì?

VSTEP (Vietnamese Standardized Test of English Proficiency) là kỳ thi đánh giá năng lực tiếng Anh theo Khung năng lực ngoại ngữ (NLNN) 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam (tương đương với trình độ A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2).

### 2. Dạng thi này dành cho đối tượng nào?

- Sinh viên các trường ĐH yêu cầu đầu ra
- Học viên chuẩn bị thi đầu vào hoặc đầu ra Thạc sĩ, Nghiên cứu sinh
- Công chức nhà nước chuẩn bị xét nâng ngạch, nâng hạng, chuyên viên chính
- Giáo viên tiếng Anh các trường, từ Tiểu học, Trung học, Đại học .....

### 3. Bài thi VSTEP thi các kỹ năng nào? format đề thi ra sao? Cách tính điểm như thế nào?

- Bài thi Vstep bao gồm 4 kỹ năng: Listening, Reading, Speaking, and Writing
- Kỹ năng Listening gồm 3 phần: Part 1, Part 2, Part 3 với 35 câu hỏi trắc nghiệm
- Kỹ năng Reading gồm 4 bài đọc hiểu: passage 1, 2, 3, 4 với 40 câu hỏi trắc nghiệm
- Kỹ năng Writing gồm 2 bài: Task 1 – Email (Viết thư)  
Task 2 – Essay (Viết luận)
- Kỹ năng Speaking gồm 3 phần:
  - Part 1 – Social Interacion (trả lời câu hỏi về bản thân)
  - Part 2 – tình huống (Solution Discussion)
  - Part 3 – chủ đề (Topic)
- Điểm của bài thi được tính là trung bình cộng của 4 kỹ năng, tính trên thang điểm 10, có làm tròn. Dạng thi này không có điểm liệt
  - B1: 4/10
  - B2: 6/10
  - C1: 8.5/10

Ví dụ điểm của thí sinh A như sau: Listening: 3 điểm, Reading: 5 điểm, Writing: 3 điểm, Speaking: 4 điểm. Trung bình cộng của 4 kỹ năng này là 3.75 sẽ được làm tròn lên 4. Như vậy thí sinh A này qua cấp độ B1

### 4. Các trường Đại học nào tổ chức dạng VSTEP này?

Tất cả các trường ĐH được Bộ Giáo dục cấp phép thi đánh giá năng lực ngoại ngữ tiếng Anh

### 5. Hồ sơ thi dạng thi VSTEP như thế nào? Lệ phí bao nhiêu?

Hồ sơ bao gồm: Phiếu đăng ký dự thi

- 3 ảnh 3x4
- 1 CMT công chứng
- Lệ phí: 1.8 triệu

### 6. Danh sách các trường được Bộ cho phép thi (tính ở thời điểm hiện tại)

- ĐH Ngoại Ngữ - ĐH Quốc Gia
- ĐH Hà Nội
- ĐH SP HCM
- ĐH Huế
- ĐH Đà Nẵng

## LỜI MỞ ĐẦU

Trong thời đại người người, nhà nhà cần chứng chỉ tiếng Anh, để nào là nâng cao trình độ, nào là nâng hạng, nâng ngạch, nào là điều kiện đầu vào, đầu ra thạc sĩ, tiến sĩ, nào là ..... và để thi các loại chứng chỉ quốc tế kiểu Ielts, Toefl, hay Toeic thì tài liệu trên thị trường đầy dãy, cơ man nào là sách, còn không biết chọn cuốn nào.

Còn để thi chứng chỉ loại 6 bậc của Việt Nam theo khung tham chiếu Châu Âu, dạng Vstep, hay còn có tên gọi khác là dạng thức 3 bậc, dành cho trình độ B1, B2, C1 thì tài liệu vô cùng hiếm. Ngay cả tại các trường tổ chức dạng thi này như Đại Học Ngoại Ngữ - Đại Học Quốc Gia, Đại Học Hà Nội, Đại học Sư Phạm HCM ...cũng gần như không thấy. Vì sao? Vì dạng thi này mới, và do các trường ĐH ở Việt Nam tự thiết kế. Trong khi sách ngoại ngữ đa phần là sách nước ngoài.

Thế nên cuốn sách này ắt hẳn có giá trị. Đội ngũ tác giả là giảng viên các trường Đại học Ngoại Ngữ, chuyên thiết kế đề thi dạng Vstep, và đã nhiều năm luyện đề thi dạng Vstep này. 7 bài Tests này là công trình làm việc nghiêm túc, công phu với đề thi chuẩn, đáp án được làm kỹ công, phù hợp với trình độ của từng người, giúp các bạn có thể hiểu cặn kẽ từng câu hỏi.

Làm xong 7 bài Test này, đảm bảo các bạn thi qua vèo vèo. Bạn tin không? Hãy thử xem

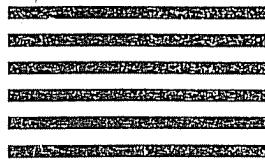
Chúc các bạn ôn luyện hiệu quả!

PS: Nếu các bạn không nghe được, không viết được, hãy liên lạc với chúng tôi để được tư vấn. Các bạn có thể gửi email qua địa chỉ [nhim12370@gmail.com](mailto:nhim12370@gmail.com). Cảm ơn các bạn

Hà nội tháng 3 năm 2019  
Nhóm tác giả



# **7 VSTEP TESTS**

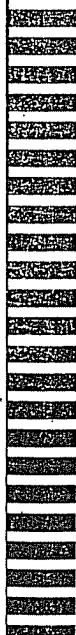


**LISTENING - READING - WRITING - SPEAKING**

**(WITH ANSWERS)**



**B1-B2-C1**



TÀI LIỆU ÔN LUYỆN  
CHỨNG CHỈ TIẾNG ANH

6 BẬC THEO KHUNG THAM  
CHIẾU CHÂU ÂU

HÀ NỘI - 2019