

**ĐẠI HỌC MỞ TP.HCM**  
**KHOA NGOẠI NGỮ**  
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**TÀI LIỆU ÔN TẬP KỲ THI CHUẨN ĐẦU RA**  
**TIẾNG ANH KHÔNG CHUYÊN**

**(Tài liệu sử dụng nội bộ)**

## **PART I: SPEAKING**

## **PART I: SOCIAL INTERACTIONS**

### **1. PERSONAL HISTORY**

- How many different places have you lived in so far?
- Describe the house you have lived in.
- What kind of education/ jobs have you had so far?
- What do you like most/ least about the area where you live at the moment?
- Do you think you will continue to live in the same place for a long time? Why? /Why not?

### **2. PERSONAL EXPERIENCES**

- Who are the most important people in your life?
- Do you and your friends share the same hobbies?
- Tell me about your best friend.
- What's the most exciting thing you've ever done?
- What's your favourite day of the week? Why?

### **3. READING**

- How much time do you spend reading?
- Do you read newspaper regularly? Why /Why not?
- What kind of magazines do you like reading? Why?
- What kind of books do you like reading? Why?
- Describe a book that you particularly enjoyed. What was good about it?

### **4. HABITS AND ROUTINES**

- What happens on a typical day for you?
- Describe a journey that you often make.
- What do you usually do at weekends/ in your free time?
- What do you usually do/eat at mealtimes?
- Do you have any habits that may annoy other people? What is it?

### **5. GAMES AND SPORTS**

- Which indoor games do you play regularly?
- Which indoor games are common in your country?
- Do you take part in any outdoor sports regularly?
- Do you like watching any outdoor sports, live or on TV?
- Which game or sport do you dislike? Why?

### **6. JOBS AND CAREERS**

- What kind of job would you like to have in the future?
- Will it be easy/ difficult for you to get that job? Why?
- What kind of jobs and careers do young people in your country want to have?

- Which job would you really not want to do? Why?
- Which jobs do you think are particularly easy to do and which are very difficult? (Why?)

## **7. FASHION**

- Do you like to wear fashionable clothes? Why? /Why not?
- What are the current fashions in clothes in your country?
- What kind of music is fashionable among young people in your country?
- Do you think that young people pay too much attention to fashions? Why? /Why not?
- Which fashion do you think is particularly bad for young people? Why?

## **8. YOUR COUNTRY**

- What is the weather usually like in your country?
- What kind of work do people in your country typically do?
- What kind of things do people talk about in your country?
- What is the difference between life in cities and life in the countryside in your country?
- Would you prefer to live in your own country or in another country? Why?

## **9. HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL**

- Do you have to travel a long way to get to school/work?
- What area of your country would you recommend to tourists?
- What form of transport do you use most frequently?
- What items do you often bring with you when you travel?
- Have you ever used your English while on holiday?

## **10. HEALTH AND FITNESS**

- Do you think it is important to keep fit? Why?
- How much exercise do you do every day?
- Do you prefer playing or watching sport? Why?
- Is eating healthy food important for you? What is your favourite food?
- Which is more important, eating healthy food or doing regular exercise?

## **11. CELEBRATIONS AND SPECIAL OCCASIONS**

- Do you like big parties? Why/Why not?
- How do you celebrate the New Year?
- What do you usually do on your birthday?
- Which do you prefer, celebrations with family or with friends? Why?
- What presents do you like to give and to receive?

## **12. EDUCATION AND WORK**

- In your opinion, which subject is the easiest to learn? Why?

- How often do you use the Internet to study?
- Have you got any future plans after finishing university?
- What would be your ideal job? Why?
- What new skill would you like to learn? Why?

### 13. MEDIA

- What kind of television programmes do you like best?
- Do you like reading newspapers and magazines?
- Do you ever read newspapers or magazines in English?
- What kind of music do young people in your country like most?
- Do you like going to the cinema? Tell us about a film you've seen recently.

### 14. FAMILY AND HOME

- Is your family large or small? Tell us what you like about it.
- Is there somebody in your family that gives you good advice?
- What activities do you like doing with your family?
- Tell me about your house. Which room do you like best?
- Do you like the neighbourhood where you live? Why/Why not?

### 15. EATING AND DRINKING

- What is your favourite food/ drink?
- What do you have for breakfast?
- Which is more important for you, lunch or dinner?
- Do you ever buy take-away food? How good is it?
- Have you been to a restaurant lately? Tell us about it.

### 16. FREE TIME AND ENTERTAINMENT

- Are you a very busy person? What keeps you busy?
- Do you like playing computer games?
- What do you usually do when you come back from school/ work?
- Can you sing or play an instrument?
- Do you ever go to concerts?

## PART II: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

1. Which do you think is the most entertaining or relaxing way of spending your free time: **going to the beach, going shopping, or going to the cinema?**

2. Which of the following TV programmes is the best choice for you: **talent shows, comedy series, or sports programmes?**

3. Which would be the best place to live for a family with children: **a village, a small town, or a city centre?**

4. Your friend is between his/her mind about choosing one of these sports: **swimming, football and tennis?** Which do you think is the best for him/her?

5. Your foreign friend is considering visiting one of the following places in Vietnam: **Ha Noi, Hue and Ho Chi Minh City.** Which would you recommend to him/her?

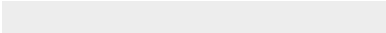
6. Which of these jobs would you find the most interesting: **a tour guide, a chef, or a teacher?**

7. Which of these things would you most like to have in your room: **a guitar, a laptop, or an air-conditioner?**

8. A friend of yours has decided to enroll for evening classes. There are some suggestions for classes on offer: **hairstressing, photography and cooking.** Which one do you think is the most useful for him/her?

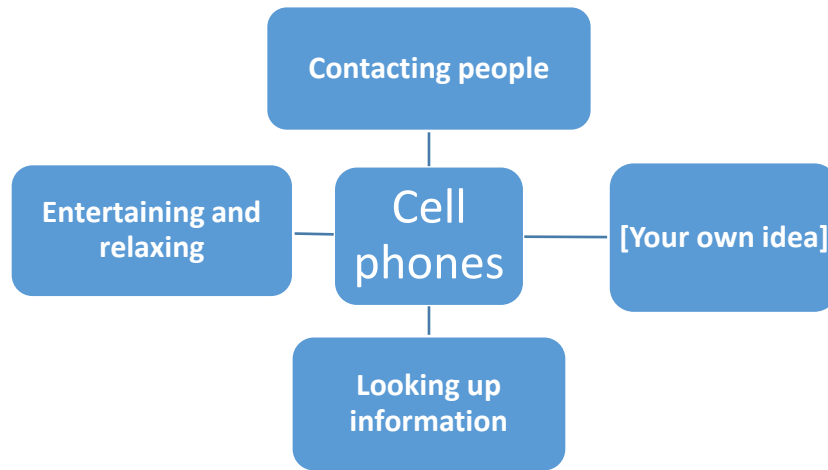
9. A group of college students is planning a three-day trip to Nha Trang. Three means of transport are suggested: by train, by plane, and by coach. Which means of transport do you think is the best choice?

10. A group of high school students is considering the following places to visit: **an art gallery, a history museum and a theater.** Which do you think is the most beneficial for them?



### PART III: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

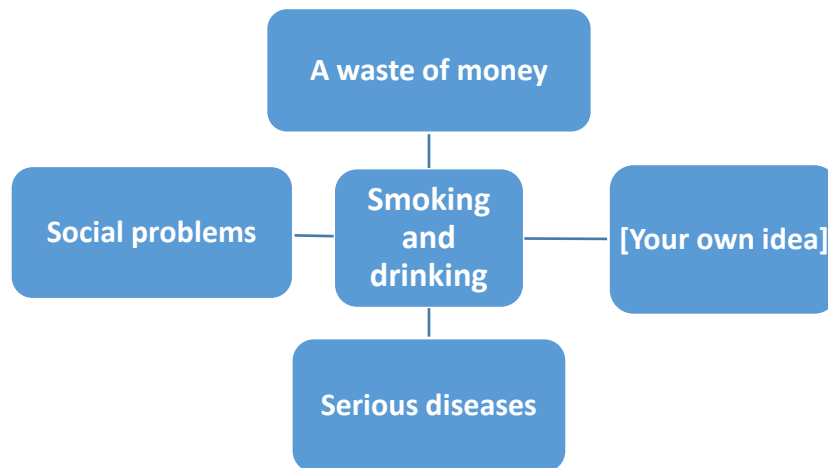
#### 1. Cell phones are useful in many ways.



#### Follow-up questions:

- Do you think schools should ban cell phones? Why/ Why not?
- From what age do you think children should have a mobile phone?
- Can people use their cell phones while they are driving in your country? Why/ Why not?
- What would you do if your date spent more time on using his/her mobile phone than talking to you?

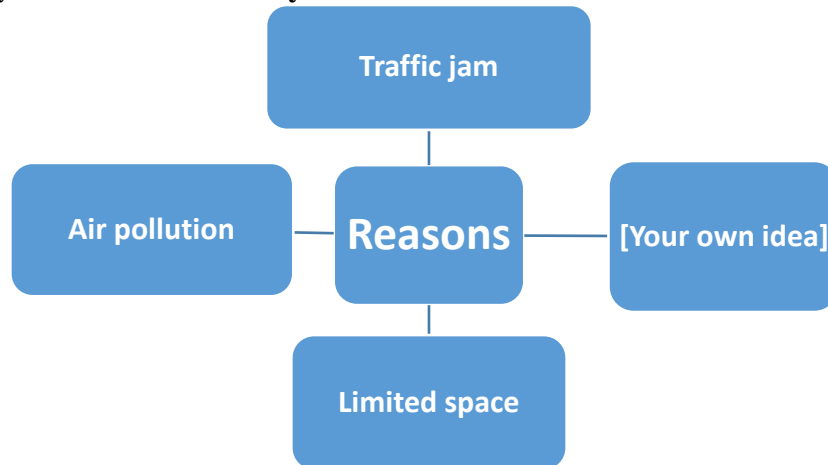
#### 2. People should stop smoking and drinking.



#### Follow-up questions:

- Why do you think it is so difficult for people to give up smoking/ drinking?
- Should there be restrictions on smoking in public? Why/ Why not?
- What is the legal minimum age for buying alcohol in your country?
- If people do bad things while drinking, should we blame the alcohol or the person? Why?

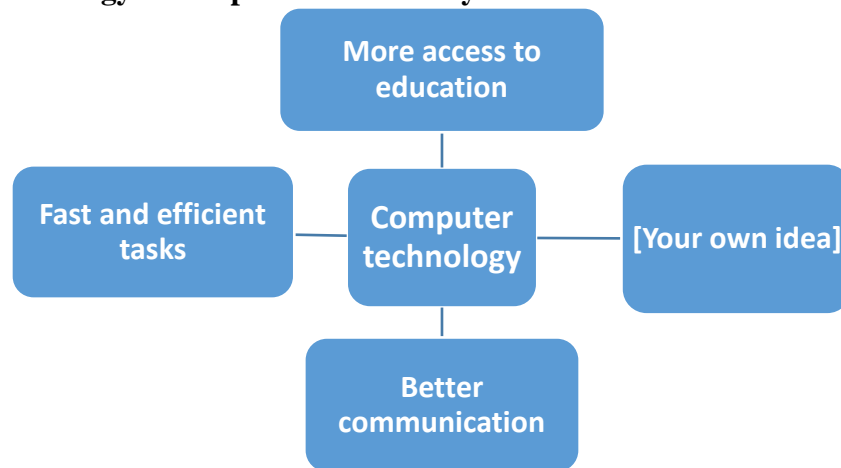
### 3. We should try to limit traffic in city centers.



#### Follow-up questions:

- What do people usually do when they are stuck in a traffic jam in your country?
- What transportation problems are there in your country/area?
- How important do you think it is to use public transportation?
- What will the transportation of the future be like?

### 4. Computer technology has improved the society.



#### Follow-up questions:

- What are some negative things about having a computer?
- Should children be allowed to use social networking sites? Why/ Why not?
- Do you think computers will ever be able to think for themselves or have “real” intelligence? Why/ Why not?
- Do men and women use the Internet for different purposes? Why/ Why not?



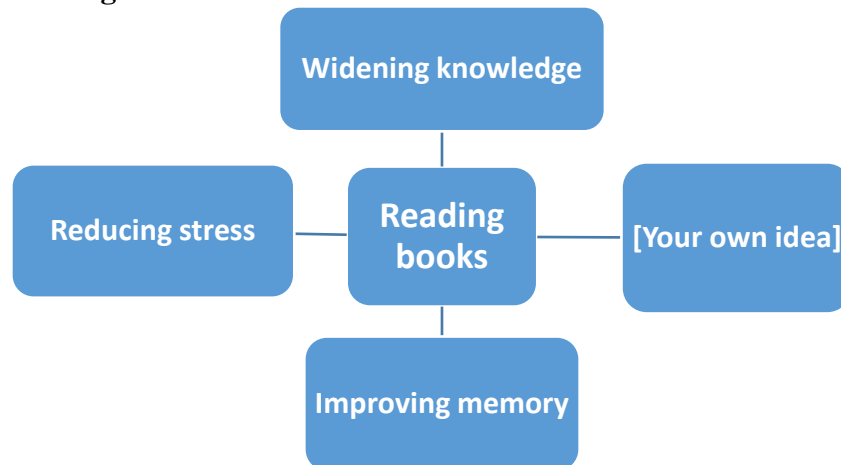
### 5. Being successful depends on many factors.



#### Follow-up questions:

- What success have you had in learning English?
- If you could speak to a successful person, who would you love to choose? Why?
- Do you think people's definition of success will change as they get older? Why/ Why not?
- In what ways can parents help their children achieve academic success?

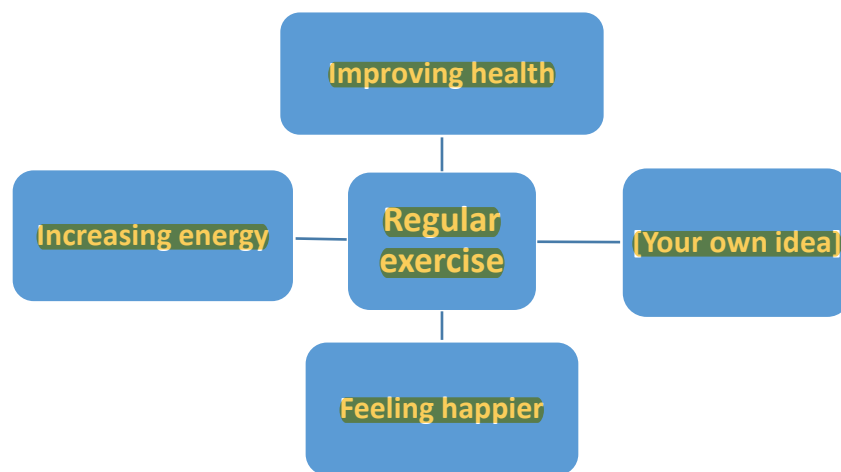
### 6. Reading books is a good habit.



#### Follow-up questions:

- Do you read books based on recommendations? Why/ Why not?
- What is the difference between the kinds of books read by your parents' generation and those read by your generation?
- Do you think the government should support free books for all people? Why/ Why not?
- In what way can parents help children develop their interest in reading?

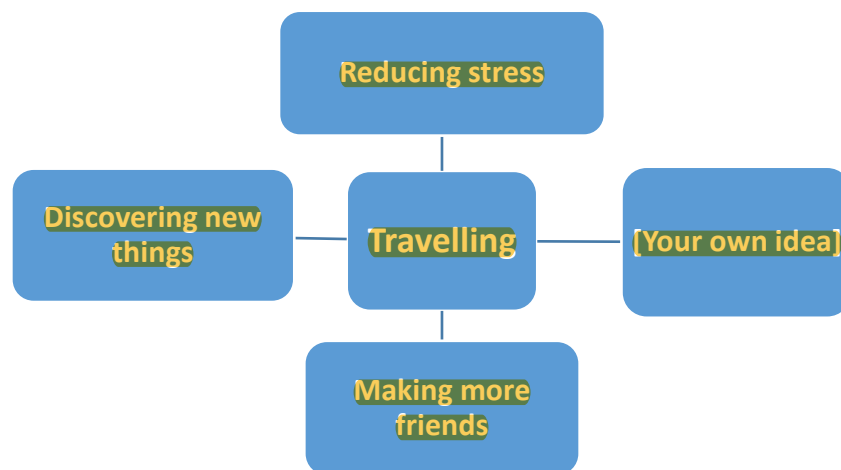
## 7. There are several advantages of regular exercise.



### Follow-up questions:

- Do you think it's easy or difficult to find time to exercise during the day? Why?
- Is it more fun to exercise alone or with other people? Why?
- If exercise makes us live longer, why do many people not bother to do it?
- Do you think the government should do more to encourage everyone to exercise? Why/Why not?

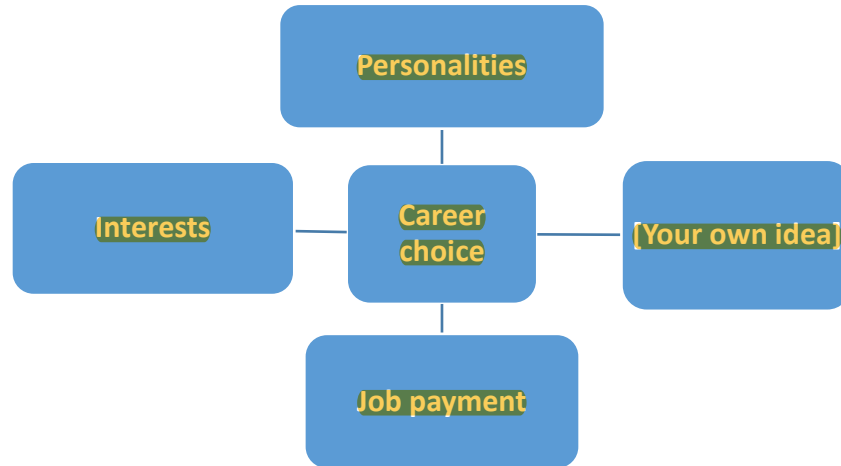
## 8. Travelling enhances your life.



### Follow-up questions:

- If you could choose one place to visit this weekend, where would it be?
- Which is better, a package tour or a trip you organize yourself?
- Do you think it is a good idea to travel with your friends, or alone? How about with your family?
- Is there any difference between young **tourists and elderly tourists**? Why/ Why not?

**9. There are some main factors that influence a career choice**



**Follow-up questions:**

- Which job are more popular than others in your country? Why?
- Which do you think most people prefer, indoor or outdoor jobs? Why?
- How difficult is it to get a job in your country? Why?
- Is a university degree necessary to get a good job? Why/ Why not?

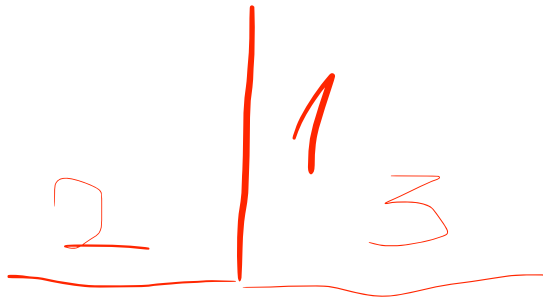
**10. There are some benefits of taking up a hobby.**



**Follow-up questions:**

- Which hobbies are the most popular with women/ men in your country?
- Does your hobby influence your choice of friends? Why/ Why not?
- Which hobbies are the most expensive in your country?
- How much time can a person spend on his/her hobby?

## PART II: LISTENING



## TEST 1

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C)**

1. You hear someone introducing a school show that is about to start.  
Who is giving the introduction?  
A a student  
B a teacher  
C a parent
2. You hear two students talking about a trip they are going on tomorrow.  
Where are they going?  
A to a city  
B to a forest  
C to the coast
3. You hear a girl phoning her older cousin.  
Why is she phoning?  
A to tell him some good news  
B to ask him a favour  
C to complain about something
4. You hear a man presenting a radio programme about a pop band.  
Where is he now?  
A in a recording studio  
B in a hotel  
C at a music festival
5. You hear a girl talking to a friend about her painting that has been in an exhibition.  
How does she feel about her painting?  
A annoyed about mistakes she made  
B relieved that people were positive about it  
C disappointed at the reaction it got
6. You hear two friends talking about surfing at a resort.  
What do they agree about?  
A The waves there aren't very big.  
B There are too many people.  
C There aren't enough competitions.
7. You hear a boy talking about a football match that his favourite team played in.  
What is his opinion of the way they played?  
A They were lucky to win the match.  
B They missed a lot of chances to score.  
C They were better than the other team.

### Advice

**2** What words do they use that are linked to a forest, the coast and the city? The talk about one of the options using a future form – which one?

**4** Where is the band now? Why does the speaker use the word **come**? What does it tell you about where he is now?

**5** What did the girl notice about

8. You hear a girl talking to her friend about a TV programme they both saw,  
What was she surprised about?
- A It featured someone they both knew.
  - B It included a topic they've both been studying.
  - C It was filmed close to where they both live.

**Tip!**

Try to use the first listening to answer the question, and the second listening to check your answer.

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

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| <p>1. What are the speakers talking about?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) The topics of their English papers</li><li>(B) How to do research at the library</li><li>(C) A report for their history class</li><li>(D) Why they have so much homework</li></ul> <p>2. What is the girl going to do tomorrow morning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) Have a meeting with her teacher</li><li>(B) Give her homework to Mr. Patterson</li><li>(C) Complete her homework assignment</li><li>(D) Introduce her mother to Mr. Patterson</li></ul> <p>3. According to the boy, why did his parents buy him a bike?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) They wanted him to get more exercise.</li><li>(B) He got good grades the previous semester.</li><li>(C) They gave it to him for his birthday.</li><li>(D) It was a reward for getting an A+ in math.</li></ul> <p>4. What does the girl imply about her grade on the test?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) It is lower than the boy's grade.</li><li>(B) It is her best grade of the semester.</li><li>(C) It will make her parents proud of her.</li><li>(D) It is better than she has expected.</li></ul> <p>5. What are the speakers mainly discussing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) Where the girl lives</li><li>(B) How the girl will get home</li><li>(C) What time school finishes</li><li>(D) What the boy's parents do</li></ul> <p>6. What does the teacher suggest about the girl?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) She needs to act better in class.</li><li>(B) Her attitude is getting better.</li><li>(C) She does not pay attention to him.</li><li>(D) Her test scores have not improved.</li></ul> | <p>8. What is the subject of the announcement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) How to join the cross-country team</li><li>(B) The need for the students to run more</li><li>(C) The formation of a new sports team</li><li>(D) The new coach of the school's athletic teams</li></ul> <p>9. What does the teacher say about chemical changes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) They happen by adding chemicals to a substance.</li><li>(B) One example is boiling water to make steam.</li><li>(C) They change the molecules that are inside objects.</li><li>(D) It is difficult to make them actually take place.</li></ul> <p>10. What are the students mainly discussing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) The importance of voting in all elections</li><li>(B) What the girl intends to do as school president</li><li>(C) How they can make the school a better place</li><li>(D) The upcoming election that the girl is involved in</li></ul> <p>11. Why does the girl mention Randy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) To say she had expected to lose to him</li><li>(B) To talk about how popular he is</li><li>(C) To note his friendship with the boy</li><li>(D) To compliment the campaign that he ran</li></ul> |
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7. What is the purpose of the announcement?  
(A) To provide some information about the science fair  
(B) To encourage the students to turn in their topics  
(C) To tell the students about last year's science fair winner  
(D) To warn the students about forgetting to submit a topic

12. What does the boy say about the food in the cafeteria?  
(A) Its taste has improved.  
(B) There is a wide selection.  
(C) Its price is too high.  
(D) It is not very good.

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. What is the purpose of this talk?  
(A) To explain the history of technology  
(B) To welcome people to a new library  
(C) To announce a writing workshop  
(D) To introduce famous people who wrote about technology
2. What is NOT shown at this library?  
(A) The first computer  
(B) The first printing press  
(C) Written works  
(D) The first robot
3. What will the audience do after the talk is finished?  
(A) Try and fit a computer into the library  
(B) Try to build a robot  
(C) Write about technology  
(D) Walk around the library
4. When will the train leave?  
(A) Tomorrow  
(B) At 6:00  
(C) In one hour  
(D) After lunch
5. What will passengers receive now?  
(A) News from Miami  
(B) A new departure time  
(C) Sandwich tickets  
(D) Vouchers for a free lunch

6. Who is listening to this announcement?  
(A) Lunch-cart operators  
(B) Technicians  
(C) Passengers on a train  
(D) Passengers on an airplane
7. Why is Ricky's Salon closed?  
(A) There are two public holidays.  
(B) They are remodeling their spa.  
(C) There are too many appointments.  
(D) There is a staff retreat.
8. When will they open again?  
(A) The 17th  
(B) The 8th  
(C) The 7th  
(D) The 4th
9. What should people NOT leave in their message?  
(A) The service they'd like  
(B) Their phone number  
(C) Their name  
(D) The cost of the service
10. Where is this announcement taking place?  
(A) An outlet store  
(B) A mall  
(C) A restaurant  
(D) A department store

11. Where were the items found?

- (A) Under a table
- (B) On the floor of a store
- (C) Near a sandwich store
- (D) In someone's food

12. How can the owner get the items back?

- (A) Bring the matching purse
- (B) Bring proof of identity
- (C) Show that the gloves fit
- (D) Talk to the clerk at the sandwich store

13. When is she moving?

- (A) In three days
- (B) Today

(C) In three years (D) Tomorrow

14. Why did she wait to make this announcement?

- (A) She doesn't like to say goodbye.
- (B) She will miss her staff a lot.
- (C) She does not like Hettie Park.
- (D) She is not ready to move.

15. What is the purpose of this announcement?

- (A) To move to Dallas
- (B) To welcome a former manager
- (C) To describe her new position
- (D) To introduce the new manager



## TEST 2

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

**Tip!** Don't choose your answer until you've heard the whole text at least once, especially if it is a dialogue with two speakers.

1. You hear a boy talking about a sporting event.  
What was the weather like?  
A It rained heavily all afternoon.  
B The sun came out between showers.  
C It stayed cloudy but dry.
2. You hear two friends talking about a science lesson they've just had.  
What do they both agree?  
A It was a lot harder than they'd thought.  
B It was less interesting than they'd hoped.  
C It was much longer than they'd expected.
3. You hear a girl leaving a voicemail message for her father.  
Why is she phoning?  
A to arrange a lift home  
B to let him know her plans  
C to ask him to buy her something
4. You hear two friends discussing an online music quiz they've just completed.  
What did the girl think about it?  
A The answers it gave weren't always correct.  
B The musicians it asked about weren't very well known.  
C The photos it showed weren't clear enough.
5. You hear two friends talking about a new clothes shop in their town.  
What problem did the girl have there?  
A It was too crowded for her to try anything on.  
B The clothes were all too expensive.  
C There was too little choice of colours and styles.

### Advice

**1** Did his team manage to play the whole match?

**2** When the boy says 'I know what you mean', what is he agreeing with?

**5** What does the girl say about the bands in the quiz, and real

6. You hear a boy talking to a friend about his recent family holiday.  
What made it so enjoyable?  
A They stayed in a place that had lots to do.  
B They had a big room to himself.  
C One of his friends went with them.
7. You hear a boy phoning his friend. What is the boy doing?  
A checking on homework requirements  
B asking for information about a future lesson  
C giving details of what his friend has missed
8. You hear a girl talking about the first time she tried swimming underwater.  
How did she feel?  
A confident she could swim some distance  
B surprised at how strange it felt  
C worried about losing her sense of direction

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is probably true about the speakers?<br/>(A) They are working on a school project.<br/>(B) They are currently at an art gallery.<br/>(C) They are on the field trip.<br/>(D) They are taking pictures of the objects.</li> <li>2. What are the speakers mainly taking about?<br/>(A) The recent history test that they took<br/>(B) How much they enjoy Mr. Warren's class<br/>(C) The chances of having a pop test in class<br/>(D) The failure of one of the boys to do the reading</li> <li>3. What is the student's problem?<br/>(A) He is not paying close attention in class.<br/>(B) He is speaking with his friends in class too much.<br/>(C) He has gotten low grades on his recent assignments.<br/>(D) He finds the material they are studying to be hard.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. What is the main topic of the announcement?<br/>(A) Why the students need to listen to the teacher<br/>(B) How to be safe in the laboratory<br/>(C) Which experiment they will conduct<br/>(D) The clothes students should wear</li> <li>8. What does the teacher ask the students to do?<br/>(A) Read a passage in their books<br/>(B) Name some figures of speech<br/>(C) Write a short poem<br/>(D) Think of some similes</li> <li>9. Why does the teacher talk about the slippery floor?<br/>(A) To explain how long the floor will be slick<br/>(B) To give some rules on how to behave while at school<br/>(C) To warn the students so that they do not get hurt<br/>(D) To tell the students what happened to the receptionist</li> </ol> |
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4. What can be inferred about the boy?  
 (A) He intends to have a science club meeting in a week.  
 (B) He thinks being the president of the science club is too hard.  
 (C) He is no longer interested in the science club.  
 (D) He enjoys working together with Mr. Kipley.
5. What does the girl imply when she says this: "That's smart thinking"?  
 (A) She wants to give the boy some help.  
 (B) She has come up with a good idea.  
 (C) She knows how to solve the problem.  
 (D) She supports the boy's action.
6. What is probably true about the teacher?  
 (A) She enjoyed the girl's presentation.  
 (B) She is going to prepare the projector.  
 (C) She will give the girl an extension.  
 (D) She forgot about the girl's assignment.

10. What is the principal explaining?  
 (A) The work that the girl is expected to do  
 (B) How he expects the girl to behave  
 (C) The type of studying the girl must do  
 (D) Where the school's facilities are located
11. According to the principal, what will happen to a student who cheats two times?  
 (A) The student will get detention.  
 (B) The student will fail the class.  
 (C) The student will get suspended.  
 (D) The student will be expelled.
12. What is probably true about the girl?  
 (A) She is attending her second school of the semester.  
 (B) She is going to graduate at the end of the year.  
 (C) She gets higher grades than most of her classmates.  
 (D) She has been misbehaving in her classes lately.

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. Why will drinks be served right away?  
 (A) The weather is very hot.  
 (B) Their hotels are paying for the drinks.  
 (C) It is a short flight.  
 (D) They are going to Morocco.
2. Why is a flight attendant offering coloring books?  
 (A) For children  
 (B) For short passengers  
 (C) So the airline can make money  
 (D) So people won't get bored
3. How do first-class passengers order lunch?  
 (A) They choose from a menu.  
 (B) They use the screen in front of them.  
 (C) They can ask for fish or vegetables.  
 (D) They must wait for the movie to start.
4. Who is listening to this announcement?  
 (A) Margarita  
 (B) Residents of St. Marts  
 (C) Passengers on a cruise ship  
 (D) The captain of a ship
5. What is NOT an event happening today?  
 (A) Shopping  
 (B) Exercise in the pool  
 (C) A dance  
 (D) Swimming lessons

6. For how long will the ship dock at St. Marts?

- (A) For three days
- (B) For three hours
- (C) For 11 hours
- (D) For the afternoon

7. Who is speaking?

- (A) James's boss
- (B) The head of the wedding department
- (C) The conference organizer
- (D) The trip organizer

8. How is James being rewarded for his hard work?

- (A) A free trip to London
- (B) A concert ticket
- (C) A bunch of flowers
- (D) A certificate

9. When will James probably be promoted?

- (A) Next year
- (B) Next leap year
- (C) In five months
- (D) When he returns from the conference

10. Where would this advertisement be seen?

- (A) In the newspaper
- (B) On TV
- (C) On the side of a bus
- (D) On billboards around town

11. What products are NOT mentioned?

- (A) A TV
- (B) 3-D glasses
- (C) Speakers
- (D) A DVD

12. What will the customer receive if purchasing before the end of the month?

- (A) A free movie
- (B) A discount on *Moon Trippers*
- (C) Free movie tickets
- (D) A DVD system

13. What services were recently bought?

- (A) A phone and Wi-Fi package
- (B) A cable package
- (C) A high-speed modem
- (D) A phone line and an Internet connection

14. What should the customer do if there are Internet problems?

- (A) Uninstall the phone line
- (B) Call the billing department
- (C) Find a new company
- (D) Call customer service

15. How are people encouraged to buy the cable package?

- (A) 5 percent off an Internet package
- (B) 5 percent off a new TV
- (C) A guarantee of 5 percent off their whole bill
- (D) 5 percent off the cable price

### TEST 3

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

- 1 You hear a boy making a phone call.  
Why is he phoning?  
(A) to ask for money  
(B) to explain why he is late  
(C) to tell someone where he is
- 2 You hear two friends talking at school.  
How does the girl feel now?  
(A) tired  
(B) happy  
(C) nervous
- 3 You hear part of a music programme on the radio.  
Where is the speaker?  
(A) in a club  
(B) on a boat  
(C) at the beach
- 4 You hear two friends talking about some shoes they see in a shop window.  
What do they agree about?  
(A) The shoes are too expensive.  
(B) The heels are too high.  
(C) The colour is too dark.
- 5 You hear a girl talking to her brother.  
Why is she annoyed with him?  
(A) He forgot to buy milk.  
(B) He lost his keys.  
(C) He didn't send her a message.
- 6 You hear two friends talking about a day out.  
Where are they going?  
(A) to take part in a sports event  
(B) to watch a sports event  
(C) to visit a sports museum

- 7 You hear a teacher talking to her class.  
What does she want them to do?  
(A) take some notes  
(B) write an essay  
(C) prepare a presentation
- 8 You hear a brother and sister talking in their kitchen at home.  
What are they doing?  
(A) heating up a pizza  
(B) making some popcorn  
(C) baking a cake

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. What are the students going to do in the afternoon?<br>(A) Hang out with Clark<br>(B) Meet their junior varsity team members<br>(C) Go to basketball practice<br>(D) Try out for the basketball team  | 5. What is the subject of the conversation?<br>(A) What the boy will do tomorrow<br>(B) The boy's punishment<br>(C) Mr. Robinson's class<br>(D) Where the boy will serve detention   |
| 2. Why does the girl mention her younger sister?<br>(A) To say she wants to introduce her sister to the teacher<br>(B) To claim that her sister gets good grades at school<br>(C) To point out her sister to the teacher<br>(D) To blame her sister for making her late for school | 6. What are the speakers mainly discussing?<br>(A) The boy's back problems<br>(B) Buying paper books<br>(C) One of their textbooks<br>(D) The kinds of books they want   |
| 3. What can be inferred about the boy?<br>(A) Shakespeare is his favorite writer.<br>(B) The teacher's class is fun for him.<br>(C) Acting is something that he enjoys.<br>(D) He wants to improve his grade.  | 7. What is the purpose of the announcement?<br>(A) To provide information on the presentations<br>(B) To describe the contents of the day's lecture<br>(C) To encourage the students to work harder<br>(D) To assign a new project to the students |
| 4. What does the girl offer to do for the boy?<br>(A) Type his paper for him<br>(B) Go to the hospital with him<br>(C) Take notes for him<br>(D) Carry his books to class  | 8. What should students coming late do when arriving at school?<br>(A) Call their parents<br>(B) Talk to the principal<br>(C) Speak with their homeroom teachers<br>(D) Go to the secretary's office   |

9. What is the purpose of the announcement?
- (A) To advise students to improve the quality of their lunches
  - (B) To tell the students when to bring food to school for lunch
  - (C) To acknowledge the complaints about the food in the cafeteria
  - (D) To warn the students not to enter the cafeteria
10. Why does the girl mention Mr. Jessie?
- (A) To praise him as a band director
  - (B) To compare him with Mr. Conaway
  - (C) To express her regret at his departure
  - (D) To note how he has helped her improve

11. What instrument does the girl play?
- (A) The trumpet
  - (B) The clarinet
  - (C) The flute
  - (D) The violin
12. What is probably true about the boy?
- (A) He invited his family to the spring concert.
  - (B) He is a better musician than the girl.
  - (C) He dislikes the music the band is playing.
  - (D) He prefers Mr. Jessie to Mr. Conaway.

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. What is the purpose of this message?
- (A) to talk about how to use company email
  - (B) to tell workers about an important email message
  - (C) to encourage people to buy more security
  - (D) to warn about email security problems
2. When was the system hacked?
- (A) Sunday
  - (B) Saturday
  - (C) Friday
  - (D) last weekend
3. What is the speaker doing right now?
- (A) talking to a security guard
  - (B) trying to fix the problem
  - (C) emailing her friends
  - (D) composing an employee memo
4. Who is listening to this announcement?
- (A) ferry passengers
  - (B) professional drivers

- (C) ticket sellers
  - (D) Catalina's family
5. What must cars have in order to board?
- (A) \$20
  - (B) a window sticker
  - (C) an island pass
  - (D) a return ticket
6. How long is the trip?
- (A) one hour
  - (B) five minutes
  - (C) twenty minutes
  - (D) twenty-five minutes a day
7. What is the purpose of this advertisement?
- (A) to promote the company Social Contact
  - (B) to encourage the use of social media
  - (C) to sell a credit card
  - (D) to talk about marketing

8. Who should send a text to this number?

- (A) small businesses
- (B) people who want their own website
- (C) representatives
- (D) personal advisors

9. What do you need to have when the representative calls you?

- (A) a username and password
- (B) a business
- (C) a credit card
- (D) a contract

10. Who is listening to this announcement?

- (A) the Ghirabelli family
- (B) chocolate makers
- (C) Ghirabelli employees
- (D) Bradbury employees

11. Why is this deal so important?

- (A) Ghirabelli is located in the same country.
- (B) Everyone knows the Ghirabelli brand.
- (C) Italian chocolate is expensive.
- (D) Europeans love new chocolate.

12. When will these two companies merge?

- (A) next week
- (B) tomorrow
- (C) in four months
- (D) today

13. Where would this message be heard?

- (A) on TV
- (B) a Horizon store
- (C) voicemail
- (D) Horizon website

14. When did Mr. Martinez buy his phone?

- (A) recently
- (B) 30 days ago
- (C) nine months ago
- (D) six months ago

15. How should the refund card be sent?

- (A) by mail
- (B) by email
- (C) through the nearest Horizon store
- (D) by fax



## TEST 4

### PART 1:

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 You hear two friends talking.  
Which sport are they watching on TV?  
(A) golf  
(B) tennis  
(C) football
- 2 You hear a man talking about a day out.  
Who is the speaker?  
(A) a teacher  
(B) a policeman  
(C) an actor
- 3 You hear a girl talking about a documentary she's just seen.  
What was the documentary about?  
(A) a lake  
(B) plants  
(C) animals
- 4 You hear a boy talking about his day at school.  
How does he feel now?  
(A) excited  
(B) relieved  
(C) disappointed
- 5 You hear a brother and sister talking about the music at a party.  
What do they agree about?  
(A) how good it was  
(B) how unusual it was  
(C) how loud it was
- 6 You hear a girl talking to her father.  
What is she doing?  
(A) telling her father how to do something  
(B) promising her father something  
(C) persuading her father to do something

- 7 You hear a woman talking about a cat.  
Where was the cat?  
(A) on the pavement  
(B) under a bench  
(C) in a tree
- 8 You hear two friends talking about a website.  
What does the girl think about it?  
(A) It is useful.  
(B) It is entertaining.  
(C) It is always up-to-date.

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. What will the speakers probably do next?<br/>(A) Go to a meeting with Mr. Conaway<br/>(B) Attend band practice<br/>(C) Go to lunch<br/>(D) Return to their classrooms<br/>www. nha ntriviet.com</p> <p>2. What are the speakers mainly discussing?<br/>(A) The boy's role on the basketball team this season<br/>(B) How the boy performed on the basketball team last year<br/>(C) When the school's basketball team is going to practice<br/>(D) The chances of the boy joining the basketball team</p> <p>3. What does the coach imply about the boy?<br/>(A) He is going to be named a team captain.<br/>(B) He will be one of the team's better players.<br/>(C) He needs to improve some aspects of his game.<br/>(D) He prefers playing basketball to studying.</p> | <p>4. What does the boy say about his parents?<br/>(A) They are looking forward to watching his games.<br/>(B) They are pleased with his school performance.<br/>(C) They prefer that he not play basketball.<br/>(D) They want him to find part-time employment.</p> <p>5. Why does the boy mention math and science?<br/>(A) To point out two classes he does not enjoy<br/>(B) To state that his grades in them were low<br/>(C) To say that he has to attend those classes today<br/>(D) To name them as his favorite subjects</p> <p>6. What is the teacher explaining?<br/>(A) How to write a research paper<br/>(B) When the student's work is due<br/>(C) What the student should write about<br/>(D) Why the student must do the assignment</p> |
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7. What does the teacher imply when he says this: "I get spaced out sometimes when I'm grading papers"?
- (A) He is disappointed with the quality of the papers.
  - (B) He is uninterested in speaking to the girl.
  - (C) He was not paying full attention to the girl.
  - (D) He dislikes having to grade many papers.
8. What does the teacher say about the research paper?
- (A) It should have five or more sources.
  - (B) The girl can write it on any topic.
  - (C) The paper is due in one month.
  - (D) It is worth thirty percent of each student's grade.
9. According to the teacher, how can the girl learn to write a bibliography?

- (A) By reading her textbook
  - (B) By using the handout he gave her
  - (C) By visiting a website
  - (D) By consulting a reference book
10. What is probably true about the teacher?
- (A) He is eager to help the girl.
  - (B) He teaches American history.
  - (C) He has a small amount of free time.
  - (D) He is popular with the students.
11. What are the students mainly discussing?
- (A) Which teachers they like the most
  - (B) The classes they are going to take
  - (C) How they are performing this semester
  - (D) Their favorite classes at school
12. What does the boy mention about Spanish?
- (A) It is more difficult than French.
  - (B) He regrets not studying it.
  - (C) It is his best subject at school.
  - (D) He is getting better at it.

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. Who is the speaker?
- (A) a parking lot attendant
  - (B) a lawyer
  - (C) the chairperson
  - (D) salesperson of the month
2. How many more disabled parking spaces are needed?
- (A) two
  - (B) eight
  - (C) one
  - (D) ten
3. What is NOT on the agenda for today's meeting?
- (A) parking spaces
  - (B) regional sales meeting
  - (C) sales figures for this month
  - (D) best salesperson this month
4. What is the purpose of this meeting?
- (A) to discuss cheap products
  - (B) to talk about how to run a small business
  - (C) to discuss benefits of chain stores
  - (D) to talk about competing with Glammart
5. According to the speaker, what is the effect of a Glammart opening?
- (A) new businesses will open
  - (B) small businesses have larger purchasing power
  - (C) small businesses can buy cheap products
  - (D) independent businesses close

6. How does Glammart attract shoppers?
- (A) by thanking customers
  - (B) by offering a large variety of products
  - (C) by having friendly local employees
  - (D) with guarantees
7. Why is this woman introducing the project?
- (A) She is a computer teacher.
  - (B) She needs help with her job skills.
  - (C) It was her idea.
  - (D) She is a counselor.
8. What is a facility that can be used at the center?
- (A) a basketball court
  - (B) a chemistry laboratory
  - (C) internet resources
  - (D) a swimming pool
9. What group of people will likely get help at the center?
- (A) the unemployed
  - (B) computer teachers
  - (C) private tutors
  - (D) sportsmen
10. Where is the speaker?
- (A) a theater
  - (B) new branch office
  - (C) reception area
  - (D) a furniture factory

11. Why is a large discount being given to these customers?
- (A) They will only buy last year's models.
  - (B) They are important clients.
  - (C) They will buy one of everything.
  - (D) They will buy a lot of furniture.
12. What will the speaker do now?
- (A) talk about the bookcases
  - (B) take orders
  - (C) calculate prices
  - (D) show different models of chairs
13. Why are they landing in Paris?
- (A) bad turbulence
  - (B) bad weather
  - (C) It is their destination.
  - (D) technical problems
14. When will they most likely be able to continue their journey?
- (A) tomorrow
  - (B) one morning next week
  - (C) tonight
  - (D) one night next week
15. Where will the passengers sleep?
- (A) on the plane
  - (B) anywhere in the airport
  - (C) a hotel
  - (D) a hostel

## TEST 5

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

- 1 You overhear two friends talking about a TV play.  
What did the girl think about the play?  
(A) The actors were better than she thought they'd be.  
(B) The story had an unexpected ending.  
(C) The costumes were very attractive.
- 2 You hear two friends talking about a new bicycle.  
What is the boy's opinion of it?  
(A) It is too expensive.  
(B) It has a strange appearance.  
(C) It is a little uncomfortable to ride.
- 3 You hear a teacher talking to a class.  
What is he telling them about?  
(A) a new after-school activity  
(B) a homework assignment  
(C) a change to their timetable
- 4 You hear a girl telling her uncle about a dance event she's going to take part in.  
What is she most excited about?  
(A) meeting new people  
(B) dancing for a large audience  
(C) seeing other dancers perform
- 5 You hear a boy talking on his mobile phone.  
Who is he talking to?  
(A) a parent  
(B) a friend  
(C) a brother or sister
- 6 You hear two friends talking about a book they've both read.  
What do they agree about?  
(A) It is very funny in places.  
(B) It is more for readers who are girls.  
(C) It has some great drawings.
- 7 You hear a local radio item about an unusual school.  
What is unusual about the school?  
(A) The Head is trying to help the children break a sporting record.

- (B) There are more twins than is normal for one year group.
  - (C) A large number of pupils in on-class share the same birthday.
- 8 You hear two friends talking about some new neighbours.  
How does the boy feel about them?
- (A) pleased to have different people next door
  - (B) happy that the daughter shares his interests
  - (C) glad that they can help his family

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

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|---|--|
| <p>1. What will the girl probably do next?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) Ask the principal some questions</li> <li>(B) Go to her first class</li> <li>(C) Study at the library</li> <li>(D) Stay after school for detention</li> </ul> <p>2. What are the students mainly discussing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) The boy's interest in politics</li> <li>(B) Why the girl wants to be a doctor</li> <li>(C) A field trip they will go on</li> <li>(D) A project they are working on</li> </ul> <p>3. How does the girl probably feel when she says this: "You've got to be kidding me?"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) She is amused.</li> <li>(B) She is concerned.</li> <li>(C) She is pleased.</li> <li>(D) She is surprised.</li> </ul> <p>4. What will the boy probably do tomorrow?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) Make a visit to the hospital</li> <li>(B) Stay home from school</li> <li>(C) Attend a city council meeting</li> <li>(D) Ask the mayor a question</li> </ul> <p>5. What does the boy say about hospitals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) He volunteers at them sometimes.</li> <li>(B) He dislikes them a great deal.</li> <li>(C) He avoids them whenever he can.</li> <li>(D) He hopes to work in one someday.</li> </ul> <p>6. What are the speakers mainly talking</p> | <p>about?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) The boy's recent contributions to class</li> <li>(B) How the boy did on his last assignment</li> <li>(C) The boy's grade in the teacher's class</li> <li>(D) How the boy can improve his study methods</li> </ul> <p>7. According to the boy, why is he talking more in class?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) He wants to improve his participation grade.</li> <li>(B) The teacher is calling on him more often.</li> <li>(C) He is confident since he knows the answers.</li> <li>(D) The teacher previously asked him to speak more.</li> </ul> <p>8. Why does the teacher mention the boy's other instructors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) To warn the boy that some of them dislike him</li> <li>(B) To claim that they are pleased with his improvement</li> <li>(C) To say that he is getting A's in all of their courses</li> <li>(D) To praise them for helping the boy improve his work</li> </ul> |
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9. What does the teacher imply about most of her students?

- (A) They rarely speak in her class.
- (B) They have behavioral problems.
- (C) They study less than they should.
- (D) They envy the boy's accomplishments.

10. What will the boy probably do next?

- (A) Return to his homeroom
- (B) Eat lunch in the cafeteria
- (C) Go to his gym class
- (D) Meet one of his friends

11. What does the boy mean when he says this: "You're telling me"?

- (A) He wants the girl to repeat herself.
- (B) He agrees with the girl's comment.
- (C) He does not like being told what to do.
- (D) He heard what the girl said.

12. Where does the boy work?

- (A) At a gas station
- (B) At a clothing store
- (C) At a drugstore
- (D) At a supermarket

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. Who is listening to this talk?

- (A) A waitress
- (B) A fitness expert
- (C) An elevator repairman
- (D) A new employee

2. Where does the tour begin?

- (A) A new office
- (B) The fitness center
- (C) A restaurant
- (D) The lobby

3. What is the speaker's opinion of the company?

- (A) The bosses are honest.
- (B) It's a nice place to work.
- (C) It offers valuable experience.
- (D) It doesn't care about the staff.

4. Where would this message be heard?

- (A) The phone
- (B) Online
- (C) A taxi stand
- (D) The radio

5. What is required for groups of five or more people?

- (A) An experienced driver

(B) A new cab

(C) Immediate help

(D) Two cars

6. What must you do in order to make a complaint?

- (A) Call a driver
- (B) Press four
- (C) Do not press anything
- (D) Press two

7. Who is the speaker?

- (A) A website designer
- (B) A job-skills trainer
- (C) A job seeker
- (D) A social events organizer

8. What advice was given in the past?

- (A) Make online connections
- (B) Host many events
- (C) Socialize as much as possible
- (D) Make your own website

9. What will she talk about?

- (A) Useful training
- (B) Making friends at work
- (C) Online networking
- (D) Meeting useful people at parties

10. Where is the announcement being made?

- (A) An office meeting
- (B) A film studio
- (C) A film preview
- (D) A factory

11. How many films is MJM releasing this summer?

- (A) Four
- (B) 1Wo
- (C) Ten
- (D) Six

12. What will happen Monday morning?

- (A) Scripts will be read.
- (B) Product placement in two films will be discussed.
- (C) Products will be seen in two movies.
- (D) Movie plots will be written.

13. Where is this announcement being made?

- (A) On a tour
- (B) In a restaurant
- (C) On a cooking show
- (D) On a game show

14. What will participants do in the taste test?

- (A) Eat a meal
- (B) Guess the different kinds of strawberries
- (C) Enjoy four different strawberry desserts
- (D) Taste a variety of foods

15. What will guests eat in the dining room?

- (A) Five strawberries
- (B) One fruit dish
- (C) A snack
- (D) A big meal



## TEST 6

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

- 1 You overhear two friends talking about a computer game.  
What do they agree about?  
(A) The graphics are unusually good.  
(B) It is more exciting than the earlier version of the game.  
(C) The game is better than the film it is based on.
- 2 You hear a radio reporter talking on a nature programme.  
Why is he excited about what he saw?  
(A) It is unusual to see close-up film of this type of fish.  
(B) The fish was demonstrating unexpected skills.  
(C) The film gave new information about what fish eat.
- 3 You overhear a teacher talking to a student.  
What is she talking about?  
(A) something the student forgot to do  
(B) something the student must bring to school  
(C) something the student did that pleased the teacher
- 4 You overhear two friends talking about a survey.  
What is the boy most surprised about?  
(A) other students' lack of knowledge about trees  
(B) other students' inability to play a game  
(C) other students' lack of enthusiasm for nature
- 5 You hear a boy leaving a voicemail message.  
Who is he talking to?  
(A) a teacher  
(B) a store manager  
(C) a school friend
- 6 You hear two friends talking about a holiday.  
Why did the girl spend her holiday in the way she did?  
(A) She wanted to try something different.  
(B) She was keen to earn some money.  
(C) She was persuaded to by her brother.

- 7 You hear a local radio story about a school project.  
What was the main aim of the project?  
(A) to give the children experience in teamwork  
(B) to teach the children about healthy living  
(C) to develop the children's creative skills
- 8 You hear a boy telling his mother about a football match.  
How does the boy feel about his friend Ben's performance?  
(A) glad that he kept on playing despite a problem  
(B) surprised that he did not score a goal  
(C) pleased that he did better than others expected

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. What does the girl imply when she says this: "I don't want to do too much at once"? | (D) It will prepare the boy for the upcoming classes.    |
| (A) She wishes she had lost the election.  | 4. What is the boy going to do after lunch today?        |
| (B) Being president will keep her very busy.   | (A) Speak with his football coach                        |
| (C) She would like the boy to give her some help.                                      | (B) Submit his math homework                             |
| (D) She will only focus on the cafeteria at first.                                     | (C) Go to a study group meeting                          |
| 2. What does the teacher say about the boy's recent homework?                          | (D) Study one-on-one with the teacher                    |
| (A) It has been better than she had expected.  | 5. What is the main topic of the conversation?           |
| (B) He has failed to turn it in most of the time.                                      | (A) The topic of the paper the girl needs to write       |
| (C) He has not been doing well on it.  | (B) The work the girl missed in the teacher's class      |
| (D) It has been some of his best work.   | (C) The girl's recent performance in the teacher's class |
| 3. What does the teacher suggest about the study group?                                | (D) The most recent topic that the teacher covered       |
| (A) It will help the boy's math scores improve.  | 6. Why was the girl absent from class?                   |
| (B) It will teach the boy some new concepts in math.                                   | (A) She was in the hospital.                             |
| (C) It will make the boy more attentive in class.                                      | (B) She broke her leg.                                   |
|  | (C) She was in a car accident.                           |
|  | (D) She had an illness.                                  |

7. What does the girl imply about Mark?  
(A) He is her lab partner in science class.  
(B) He is one of her closest friends.  
(C) She often studies with him after school.  
(D) She will ask him for his class notes.
8. What does the teacher give the girl?  
(A) An assignment sheet  
(B) A test paper  
(C) A permission slip  
(D) A report that she wrote
9. What will the girl probably do next?  
(A) Submit her assignment  
(B) Take a makeup exam  
(C) Attend her next class  
(D) Ask the teacher a question
10. Why is the girl talking about doing another extracurricular activity?  
(A) She wants to learn a new skill.  
(B) Her parents want her to do that.

- (C) It will give her something else to do.  
(D) She has a lot of free time.
11. What does the boy mean when he says this: "It seems like your plate is already full"?
- (A) The girl is doing a large number of activities.  
(B) The girl ought to listen to her parents.  
(C) The girl should stop eating so much food.  
(D) The girl needs to ask someone for advice.
12. Why does the boy talk about the track team?
- (A) To complain about his last track meet  
(B) To say that he is the captain of the team  
(C) To claim that it takes up a lot of time  
(D) To advise the girl to try out for it

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk.**

1. What is the main theme of this TV show?  
(A) Auckland tourism  
(B) Fixing office equipment  
(C) Customer complaints  
(D) Improving office managers' effectiveness
2. What kind of office is being focused on today?  
(A) A cell phone retailer  
(B) Home office  
(C) A call center  
(D) Surveyors
3. What is Mr. Maker's problem?  
(A) He leaves early.  
(B) He does not finish his work.

- (C) He is too strict.  
(D) He is too kind.
4. Where is the speaker?  
(A) At home  
(B) A banquet hall  
(C) A sports stadium  
(D) A board meeting
5. What is being given to all the guests now?  
(A) Gifts  
(B) Dessert  
(C) Awards  
(D) Dinner
6. What does the audience expect from the speeches?  
(A) They will not be interesting.

- (B) They will be tiring.
- (C) They will be funny.
- (D) They will be valuable.

7. What is not allowed inside the museum?

- (A) Taking photographs
- (B) Focusing on art work
- (C) Carrying cell phones
- (D) Talking to other people

8. Why is loud noise discouraged?

- (A) It is too enthusiastic.
- (B) It distracts other people.
- (C) It is a small museum.
- (D) It makes conversation difficult.

9. What will staff do if they take your camera?

- (A) Take pictures with it
- (B) Erase the pictures
- (C) Give it back later
- (D) Keep it

10. What is Janice's job?

- (A) Receptionist
- (B) Radio DJ
- (C) Sound technician
- (D) Reviewer

11. What is the biggest advantage of the headset?

- (A) It is loud.
- (B) It is comfortable.
- (C) It is heavy.
- (D) It has a microphone.

12. What is the problem with this product?

- (A) It puts pressure on the ears.
- (B) It is used by too many people.
- (C) It has a poor quality microphone.
- (D) It must be used with different computers.

13. Who should listen to this announcement?

- (A) Domestic travelers
- (B) Train passengers
- (C) International travelers
- (D) Flight attendants

14. What can passengers leave on?

- (A) Jewelry
- (B) Socks
- (C) Jackets
- (D) Shoes

15. Where should liquids be placed?

- (A) In a metal case
- (B) In one bin
- (C) In individual bags
- (D) In one 100ml bag

## TEST 7

**Part 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

- 1 A police officer is questioning a witness about a burglary. What was stolen?  
(A) watches  
(B) vases  
(C) items of jewellery
- 2 You'll hear a doctor examining a patient. What is the patient suffering from?  
(A) a throat infection  
(B) a skin infection  
(C) a serious cut
- 3 Mr Davis is asking a colleague, Ms Stevens, to do something for him. What does he want her to do?  
(A) to send a fax  
(B) to attend a meeting  
(C) to make some photocopies
- 4 Listen to this couple discussing holiday plans. When are they going to leave?  
(A) Monday  
(B) Wednesday  
(C) Thursday
- 5 Listen to this conversation between two co-workers. What are they trying to arrange?  
(A) a meeting  
(B) a celebration  
(C) a business trip
- 6 Listen to this woman phoning to make an appointment. When will she see the doctor?  
(A) this Wednesday  
(B) on Friday  
(C) next Wednesday
- 7 Listen to this student talking to his teacher. Where did the student leave his books?  
(A) in the library  
(B) at school  
(C) at home
- 8 Listen to this conversation between a young couple. What will they name their newborn son?  
(A) Steven  
(B) Stuart  
(C) Gregory

**Part 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. What does the boy mean when he says:  
"I'll have to take a pass on the game"?  
(A) He is going to play in the game.  
(B) He cannot attend today's game.  
(C) He will meet the girl before the game.  
(D) He is able to watch the game today.
2. Why does the teacher talk about the boy's grade?  
(A) To express her concern about his grade  
(B) To encourage him to study hard for the test  
(C) To praise him for submitting a good report  
(D) To compliment him for getting an A on his exam
3. What is the girl planning to do on the weekend?  
(A) Go cycling with her friends  
(B) Spend some time with the boy  
(C) Stay home and study  
(D) Check out the weather forecast
4. What will the boy probably do next?  
(A) Go to his meeting with Mr. Jacobs  
(B) Continue speaking with Jenny  
(C) Make a telephone call to Brian  
(D) Turn in his group project to the teacher
5. Why is the student discussing his essay with the teacher?  
(A) To insist that the teacher grade it again  
(B) To ask about a grammar mistake on it  
(C) To complain about the teacher's emphasis on facts  
(D) To express his confusion about his grade
6. What will the girl probably do next?  
(A) Finish eating her lunch  
(B) Solve some math problems  
(C) Look at the boy's homework  
(D) Skip their math class
7. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
(A) Mr. Norton's class  
(B) Their grades at school  
(C) A test they just took  
(D) A question the boy asked in class
8. Why does the principal mention the winter storm?  
(A) To give the students a lesson on the weather  
(B) To claim that it will start tomorrow  
(C) To note the amount of snow that it dropped  
(D) To explain why she is cancelling classes
9. What is probably true about Dr. Walt Campbell?  
(A) He is a citizen of France.  
(B) He is the host of the radio program.  
(C) He has visited the site of the Battle of Waterloo.  
(D) He knows a lot about Napoleon.
10. What are the speakers mainly discussing?  
(A) The boy's desire to get an extension  
(B) The topic of the paper the boy is writing  
(C) The boy's involvement in athletics  
(D) The type of research that the boy needs to conduct

11. Why does the boy say that he is unable to finish his assignment on time?

- (A) He cannot find the information that he needs.
- (B) He needs to study for a test in another class tonight.
- (C) His partner has not done enough work on the project.

(D) He has not had enough time to do his work.

12. What does the boy suggest about the soccer team?

- (A) It has not lost any games yet this season.
- (B) There is going to be a game tonight.
- (C) Being on it takes up a lot of his time.
- (D) It needs to get some new members.

**Part 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. What is being sold?

- (A) Office space.
- (B) Office supplies.
- (C) Down pillows.
- (C) Sailboats.

2. How long does this sale last?

- (A) One day.
- (B) Three days.
- (C) One week.
- (D) Eight days.

3. When does the sale end?

- (A) Thursday.
- (B) Friday.
- (C) Saturday.
- (D) Sunday.

4. What was the weather yesterday?

- (A) Rainy.
- (B) Foggy.
- (C) Sunny.
- (D) Clear.

5. When might it snow?

- (A) This evening.
- (B) Tomorrow morning.
- (C) Tomorrow evening.
- (D) This weekend.

7. What kind of news item is this?

- (A) An analysis
- (B) A review
- (C) A connection
- (D) A warning

8. When might this announcement be heard?

- (A) Spring.
- (B) Summer.
- (C) Fall.
- (D) Winter.

9. What causes power failure?

- (A) Excessive use.
- (B) Lack of demand.
- (C) Increased supply.
- (D) Poor quality fans.

10. Who is probably listening to this announcement?

- (A) Ticket agents.
- (B) Telephone line technicians.
- (C) Airline representatives.
- (D) Potential travelers.

6. What will the weekend temperature be?

- (A) Below freezing.
- (B) Right around freezing.
- (C) Around 7 degrees.
- (D) About 11 degrees.

11. Why is there a delay?

- (A) All the agents are busy.
- (B) All flights are late.
- (C) The fares are going up.
- (D) Representatives are on strike.

12. When should travelers to other countries get to the airport?

- (A) Two hours before their flight leaves.
- (B) Three hours before their flight leaves.
- (C) Four hours before their flight leaves.
- (D) Five hours before their flight leaves.



## TEST 8

**Part 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

- 1 Listen to this conversation at an optician's. What does the man need his glasses for?
  - (A) reading
  - (B) driving
  - (C) watching TV
- 2 You will hear a woman talking to a group of people. Where are they?
  - (A) a museum
  - (B) a historic house
  - (C) a botanic garden
- 3 You will hear a conversation between a woman and her doctor. Who does he advise her to see?
  - (A) a psychologist
  - (B) a heart specialist
  - (C) an optician
- 4 Listen to this man talking about healthy eating. What does he suggest?
  - (A) eat a large breakfast
  - (B) eat a large lunch
  - (C) eat a large dinner
- 5 Listen to this girl talking about a holiday. Where was she left behind?
  - (A) France
  - (B) Italy
  - (C) Spain
- 6 You will hear this weather forecast on the radio. Which part(s) of England will have the heaviest rainfall?
  - (A) London
  - (B) Western and central
  - (C) Northern
- 7 Listen to this answerphone message in a lost property office. What do you need to do if you have lost some money?
  - (A) call in at the office
  - (B) contact the police to make a statement
  - (C) contact your insurance company

8 Listen to the following conversation. Where is the woman?

- (A) in a film processing shop
- (B) in a bookshop
- (C) in a photocopy shop

**Part 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. Why does the boy mention the football game?

- (A) To tell the girl who the team is playing
- (B) To advise the girl not to attend it
- (C) To instruct the girl to cover the game
- (D) To let the girl know that Jim is writing about it

2. Why does the boy want to do the project?

- (A) To satisfy his curiosity
- (B) To get some bonus points
- (C) To impress the teacher
- (D) To complete his homework assignment

3. What does the boy imply about Mr. Thompson's class?

- (A) He has been late for it before.
- (B) It is the hardest of all his classes.
- (C) He finds it to be interesting.
- (D) It is the least exciting class.

4. Why does the teacher suggest that the boy visit the library?

- (A) To check out a book she mentions to him
- (B) To find a quiet place to complete his work
- (C) To read some past lab reports by students
- (D) To get some ideas on the experiment he will do

5. What will determine how many points the boy gets on the project?

(A) The type of experiment he does

(B) The results of his experiment

(C) How well he does the assignment

(D) How quickly he submits his work

6. What does the teacher imply when she says: "The bell is about to ring"?

- (A) She wants to continue their talk later.
- (B) School is going to end in a few moments.
- (C) The boy is going to be late for class.
- (D) She is going to give a test in her next class.

7. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- (A) What being on the baseball team is like
- (B) How hard getting chosen for the baseball team is
- (C) When baseball tryouts are going to begin
- (D) Which teams are the toughest to play

8. What happened to the baseball team last year?

- (A) It won more games than it lost.
- (B) Two of its top players graduated.
- (C) The team made the state playoffs.
- (D) It played most of its games at other schools.

9. How close are most of the away games?

- (A) Less than thirty minutes away
- (B) Less than an hour away

- (C) Less than two hours away
- (D) More than two hours away
- 10. What can be inferred about Jimmy?
- (A) He is a player of average ability.
- (B) He wants to be the team's pitcher.
- (C) He does not have a part-time job.
- (D) His grades have gone down this year.
- 11. What are the students mainly talking about?
- (A) The work that the boy has to do
- (B) The girl's desire for an easier schedule
- (C) The girl's extracurricular activities

- (D) The boy's interest in being on the yearbook committee
- 12. What does the boy imply about extracurricular activities?
- (A) He is doing too many of them.
- (B) He wants to take part in them.
- (C) He is thinking about quitting one of them.
- (D) He is going to start doing a new one.

**Part 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

- 1. What is the purpose of this talk?
- (A) To thank staff for volunteering
- (B) To praise staff for their work
- (C) To criticize staff for poor sales
- (D) To discuss inventory
- 2. What changes will the speaker be making at the company?
- (A) He will fire workers.
- (B) He will hire new staff.
- (C) He will sell it to a competitor.
- (D) He will cut all the budgets.
- 3. What does the speaker believe will happen over the coming year?
- (A) They will increase their prices.
- (B) They will move to a smaller factory.
- (C) They will have new and original products.
- (D) Their competitors will become more innovative.
- 4. Why is the company moving to new offices?

- (A) The lease on their offices has expired.
- (B) The building is not safe anymore.
- (C) The office was damaged by fire.
- (D) The company has grown very fast.
- 5. How is the new office building different from the current building?
- (A) It is smaller.
- (B) It is much larger.
- (C) It is more modern.
- (D) It is cheaper to rent.
- 6. On what day is the sales department moving?
- (A) Monday
- (B) Wednesday
- (C) Friday
- (D) Saturday
- 7. What is the topic of this talk?
- (A) Negligent workers
- (B) Techniques for cleaning floors
- (C) How to find an office job
- (D) Safety in the workplace

**8.** Which is NOT mentioned as a problem?

- (A) Spilled drinks
- (B) Fire exits
- (C) Lifting heavy boxes
- (D) Conversations held in hallways

**9.** What can be inferred about furniture and boxes?

- (A) They often block fire exits.
- (B) They burn easily.
- (C) They should be stored in the hallway.
- (D) They are not for employee use.

**10.** Who is the target audience for this talk?

- (A) Jobseekers
- (B) Dental technicians
- (C) HR personnel
- (D) Librarians

**11.** What is inferred about HR personnel?

- (A) They have a lot of qualifications.
- (B) They suffer from unemployment.
- (C) They do not have strong reading skills.
- (D) They won't take the time to read a long resume.

**12.** What will members of the audience probably do after this talk?

- (A) Use computers
- (B) Borrow library books
- (C) Write an advertisement
- (D) Handwrite resumes and cover letters

**13.** Why has the speaker called a meeting?

- (A) To praise Max and Tom
- (B) To explain a problem
- (C) To introduce Paul
- (D) To fire Sam

**14.** Who will check boxes for pests?

- (A) Paul and Max
- (B) Max and Tom
- (C) Sam and Paul
- (D) The speaker

**15.** What most likely is the speaker's job?

- (A) Office manager
- (B) Pest control agent
- (C) Financial planner
- (D) Warehouse supervisor

## TEST 9

**Part 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

1 You hear someone talking about football referees. What is the speaker's attitude towards referees?

- A They make too many mistakes.
- B They deserve sympathy.
- C Some are better than others.

2 You hear a famous chef talking about his week.

What does he say about what happened during the week?

- A He had a problem that was not his fault.
- B He didn't want to appear on so many programmes.
- C He had his first experience of live TV.

3 You hear someone talking about her career in dancing. What does she emphasize?

- A the contribution made by her parents
- B how much hard work she did
- C her desire to be a dancer

4 You hear someone talking on the phone at work. Who is she talking to?

- A a colleague
- B her boss
- C a client

5 You hear a radio presenter talking about a book.

What feeling does the presenter express about the book?

- A doubt that it does exactly what it says it does
- B amazement at how up to date its information is
- C curiosity about how it was written

6 You hear part of an interview with a famous comedian. What does he say about his school days?

A The teachers never criticized him.

B He was only good at one subject.

C Other people found him amusing.

7 You hear someone talking about a person he knows. What is the speaker doing?

A complaining

B apologizing

C arguing

8 You hear a tour guide talking to a group of visitors to a museum. What does he tell them about the museum?

A It's easy to get lost in it.

B Big groups aren't allowed in some parts of it.

C It's better only to visit a small part of it.

**Part 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. According to the girl, which is her busiest extracurricular activity?

(A) The basketball team

(B) The school newspaper

(C) The yearbook committee

(D) The math team

2. What does the girl say about the yearbook committee?

(A) It will become busier next semester.

(B) She goes to meetings for it twice a week.

(C) It is not as exciting as the math club.

(D) She has to write one article a week for it.

3. What is the subject of the discussion?

(A) The Earth's oceans

(B) The Gulf Stream

(C) Where currents flow

(D) Currents and climate

4. Why does the boy mention the Gulf Stream?

Why does the teacher mention James Bowie and Davy Crockett?

(A) To bring up an important point (A) To give a brief biography of each man

(B) To ask what exactly it is (B) To name two famous men at the Alamo

(C) To answer the teacher's question (C) To compare their leadership with

(D) To prove that he knows where it flows Santa Anna's

5. Why does the water in the Gulf Stream become progressively cooler?

- (A) Because of the action of the wind
- (B) Because of the cold water it flows through
- (C) Because of the changing seasons
- (D) Because of the depth that it flows

6. What will the teacher probably do next?

- (A) Continue talking about currents
- (B) Dismiss the class for the day
- (C) Assign the students some homework
- (D) Ask the students another question

7. What is the main topic of the teacher's talk?

- (A) The desire of many Texans to be independent
- (B) The war between Texas and Mexico
- (C) Some famous Texans at the Alamo
- (D) The battle that happened at the Alamo

8. What does the teacher imply about the Mexicans?

- (A) They lost a war that they easily could have won.
- (B) They were right to be upset with the Texans.
- (C) Their leader, Sama Anna, was not effective.
- (D) They never should have sent an army to Texas.

(D) To claim that they were the Texans' leaders

9. What is the purpose of the lecture?

- (A) To provide some facts about the dingo
- (B) To prove that the dingo is a unique animal
- (C) To compare the dingo with the dog
- (D) To note the dingo's eating habits

10. What does the teacher suggest about the dingo?

- (A) It is a relatively small mammal.
- (B) It is not native to Australia.
- (C) It can run faster than most humans.
- (D) It lacks the ability to swim.

11. According to the teacher, what is true about the dingo?

- (A) It can weigh up to twenty kilograms.
- (B) It reproduces once every few years.
- (C) It is active at night and sleeps in the day.
- (D) It hunts other animals and eats them.

12. How is the dingo similar to the wolf?

- (A) It hunts animals bigger than it.
- (B) It has short fur.
- (C) It mates frequently.
- (D) It travels in packs.

**Part 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. What is the main purpose of this talk?

- (A) To train new employees
- (B) To process a credit card
- (C) To explain a payment plan
- (D) To ask for a form of ID

2. What must be checked with a UV scanner?

- (A) All cash
- (B) \$5 bills
- (C) \$100 bills
- (D) Bills of \$20 or greater

3. When must cashiers ask to see ID?

- (A) When customers spend more than \$25 on a credit card
- (B) When customers are under 21 years of age
- (C) When customers pay with a \$100 bill
- (D) When customers pay by debit card

4. How much would it cost to show a 30-second television ad?

- (A) \$3,000
- (B) \$25,000
- (C) \$30,000
- (D) \$60,000

5. What does Rob mean when he says "not to mention the cost of filming"?

- (A) Don't forget the additional costs of filming an advertisement.
- (B) Don't discuss the cost of filming an advertisement.
- (C) The cost of making a film is refundable.
- (D) Conversations about costs make him feel uncomfortable.

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SHARE PRICES - \$		
Company	Current Price	Up / Down
Cloudy Airlines	30.00	↑
Round Pizza Co.	14.50	↓
Heavy Wheel Trucks	10.00	↓
Square TV Company	11.00	↑

8. Where can people listen to this talk?

- (A) At the airport



- (B) At a theater
- (C) At the bank
- (D) On the internet

**9.** What does the speaker say about stocks?

- (A) Prices change often.
- (B) You won't lose money.
- (C) You can't make a profit.
- (D) They are difficult to find.

**10.** Look at the graphic. By how much has the Cloudy Airlines share price changed since last month?

- (A) \$5
- (B) \$10
- (C) \$15
- (D) \$30

GIFT CATALOGUE	
Mug	10
Box of Chocolates	20
Desktop Planners	20
Movie Voucher	1 pack (10 tickets)

**11.** Who is the woman probably talking to?

- (A) Managers and sales people
- (B) University professors
- (C) Journalists and writers
- (D) Kindergarten teachers

**12.** What does the woman suggest to make gifts more memorable?

- (A) Spending a lot of money on the gift
- (B) Asking the client what they would like
- (C) Customizing them with the giver's name
- (D) Personalizing them with the recipient's name

**13.** Look at the graphic. How much would it cost to buy a minimum order of planners?

- (A) \$30
- (B) \$75
- (C) \$100
- (D) \$150

Shop	Location
Le Chatelier Chocolate	A1
Book Bonanza	A3
Desmond Department Store	A5
Restrooms	A6
Toys Galore	A7
Marky's Department Store	A8-A12
Bob's Music Shop	A13
Hannah's Handbags	A14

**14.** What will customers NOT be able to do this week?

- (A) Purchase a warranty
- (B) Visit the new mall
- (C) Buy a handbag
- (D) Shop on the second floor

**15.** What will happen on June 2nd?

- (A) The mall will offer discounts.
- (B) The first floor will close.
- (C) The second floor will open.
- (D) The mall will move to a new location.

## TEST 10

**Part 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

- 1** You hear part of an interview with a pop singer.  
How does she feel about what happened?

  - A** embarrassed by her mistake
  - B** angry with her tour manager
  - C** confused about what happened
  
- 2** You hear part of a radio programme for young people.  
What advice does the speaker give?

  - A** Try to discuss the matter with your friends.
  - B** Pay no attention to the people who laugh at you.
  - C** Encourage other people to be like you.
  
- 3** You hear a radio presenter talking about a book.  
What does the presenter say about the book?

  - A** Some of the writers have already had their work published.
  - B** It contains work that was entered for a competition.
  - C** It is very well organized.
  
- 4** You hear someone talking on the phone.  
What is the speaker's purpose?

  - A** to resolve a disagreement
  - B** to make a threat
  - C** to apologize for previous behaviour

- 5 You hear someone talking to an assistant at a box office.  
What is the situation?
- A The man has lost his tickets.
  - B The man was sent the wrong tickets.
  - C The man wants to return the tickets.
- 6 You hear someone talking about her personality.  
What is the speaker doing?
- A admitting something
  - B explaining something
  - C promising something
- 7 You hear two people talking.  
What is the relationship between them?
- A They are members of the same club.
  - B They live in the same building.
  - C They are studying on the same course.
- 8 You hear a local radio presenter talking about a competition.  
Which of the following is true of the competition?
- A The first part does not involve any cooking.
  - B The second part involves ten people cooking on their own.
  - C The final part takes place at a different restaurant.

**Part 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. Which picture set does the girl say she will purchase?
  - (A) The simple set
  - (B) The standard set
  - (C) The deluxe set
  - (D) The all-inclusive set
2. What will the teacher probably do next?
  - (A) Change the girl's grade
  - (B) Give the girl back her homework
  - (C) Punish the girl
  - (D) Read the student's paper
3. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
  - (A) Rock music
  - (B) Their school lives
  - (C) Volleyball
  - (D) The new student
4. How does the principal punish the boy?
  - (A) By giving him detention
  - (B) By suspending him from school
  - (C) By making him pay a fine
  - (D) By having him clean off the wall
5. Why does the teacher mention that it is the first week of school?
  - (A) To encourage the student
  - (B) To get the student to change classes
  - (C) To advise the student not to fall behind
  - (D) To praise the student for her work
6. Why is the boy talking about the school picnic?
  - (A) To warn the girl to be sure not to miss it
  - (B) To tell the girl what she missed the day before
  - (C) To remind the girl that it will happen soon
  - (D) To ask the girl what she wants to do then
7. What is the purpose of the announcement?
  - (A) To instruct the students on how to do their work
  - (B) To congratulate the students on their achievement
  - (C) To advise the students on which classes to take
  - (D) To compliment the students on their choice of schools
8. What does the man suggest about a recession?
  - (A) It does not last as long as a depression.
  - (B) It is a period of economic hardship.
  - (C) It can result in decreasing unemployment.
  - (D) It affects the middle class the most.
9. What will the teacher probably do next?
  - (A) Ask the students a question
  - (B) Continue describing the periodic table
  - (C) Tell the students what an element is
  - (D) Give an explanation of hydrogen
10. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
  - (A) The girl's failure to contribute to the class
  - (B) The grade that the girl is currently getting
  - (C) The girl's inability to remember any answers
  - (D) The fact that the girl speaks too much in class

11. What can be inferred about the girl?

- (A) She is one of the top students at the school.
- (B) She enjoys speaking with her teachers.
- (A) She is surprised.
- (B) She is disappointed.
- (C) She is quiet in all of her classes.
- (D) She has not been studying much lately.

12. What does the girl say about herself?

- (A) She can get nervous in class at times.
- (B) She rarely knows the answers in the teacher's class.
- (C) She will study harder in the future.
- (D) She thinks she understands the material well

**Part 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. Where does the speaker most likely work?
  - (A) At a telephone company
  - (B) At a large hotel
  - (C) In a courtroom
  - (D) In a bail bonds office
2. What is the speaker explaining to the audience?
  - (A) A solution to a communication issue
  - (B) How to be culturally sensitive
  - (C) A new business he is setting up
  - (D) How to sign up for language lessons
3. Which of the following is true about the new service?
  - (A) It will be offered indefinitely.
  - (B) It will be used for one month initially.
  - (C) It will be used on Mondays.
  - (D) It will be offered for one day only.
4. Why is the woman calling Dave Wyatt?
  - (A) To ask him to produce brochures
  - (B) To recommend someone
  - (C) To complain about an intern
  - (D) To ask him for a reference
5. How does Briana know Joy?
  - (A) They went to college together.
  - (B) Joy worked for Briana.
  - (C) Briana used to work for Joy.
  - (D) They were members of the same congregation.
6. What is NOT a good description of Joy?
  - (A) Hard working
  - (B) Motivated
  - (C) Uncharitable
  - (D) Dependable
7. Why is this announcement being made?
  - (A) To comply with regulations
  - (B) To celebrate the seasons
  - (C) To promote travel
  - (D) To warn people
8. What kind of weather is expected overnight?
  - (A) Rain and ice
  - (B) Snow and winds
  - (C) Rain and winds
  - (D) Snow and rain
9. What should all animal owners do?
  - (A) Ensure all animals have shelter
  - (B) Put plenty of food outside
  - (C) Keep animals outside overnight
  - (D) Call the weather service for advice

- 10.** Who would be interested in this talk?
- (A) College professors
  - (B) Business people
  - (C) Doctors
  - (D) Software developers
- 11.** What does the speaker imply when she says, "make school fit your life, not the other way round"?
- (A) Most schools don't offer flexible schedules.
  - (B) The lecture series is easy to understand.
  - (C) The school has lower fees than most schools.
  - (D) The large classrooms are more comfortable than those at other schools.
- 12.** How many times a year does the school offer new sessions?
- (A) Once a month
  - (B) Once a year
  - (C) Twice a year
  - (D) Six times a year
- 13.** What kind of company is this message service for?
- (A) A utilities company
  - (B) A phone company
  - (C) A financial consultancy
  - (D) A chaplaincy
- 14.** What number should a customer press to get information about a bill?
- (A) 1
  - (B) 2
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 4
- 15.** What will a customer be able to do if he or she presses 6?
- (A) Report an emergency
  - (B) Speak to a representative
  - (C) Speak in Spanish
  - (D) Cancel a service



## TEST 11

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C)**

1. You switch on the local radio and hear this. You are listening to  
A. a documentary.  
B. an advertisement.  
C. a current affairs programme.
2. Listen to this person talking on TV about George Grosvenor. George Grosvenor is  
A. a politician.  
B. a farmer.  
C. a fisherman.
3. Listen to the conversation. The action takes place in  
A. a theatre.  
B. a radio studio.  
C. a TV studio.
4. Listen to this conversation between a doctor and a patient. The patient  
A. is unsure of where the pain is.  
B. sometimes cries with pain.  
C. is wasting the doctor's time.
5. Listen to this news item. Mrs Turner  
A. pays £58 a week rent.  
B. gets 15 pence a week from the council.  
C. owes the council money.
6. Listen to this conversation. Peter is  
A. a head teacher.  
B. a student.  
C. a teacher.
7. Listen to this news item. The theatre is  
A. putting on an additional performance.  
B. cancelling all matinees.  
C. part of the TV show Lumberjack.
8. You hear this person talking on the telephone. She is talking to  
A. a friend.  
B. an architect.  
C. a builder.

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. What happened to the girl's smartphone?
  - (A) One of her friends broke it.
  - (B) Her parents took it away from her.
  - (C) She left it on the bus.
  - (D) It stopped working for no reason.
2. Why does the teacher suggest that the girl write for the school newspaper?
  - (A) He thinks that she is a skilled writer.
  - (B) It would be a good experience for her.
  - (C) She can improve her research skills by doing that.
  - (D) He believes it could help her writing improve.
3. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
  - (A) The boy's stolen bike
  - (B) Their upcoming lunch
  - (C) The various thefts at the school
  - (D) How unsafe the school has become
4. What will the boy probably do next?
  - (A) Check on Tim's condition
  - (B) Refuse to give the teacher an answer
  - (C) Continue eating his lunch
  - (D) Tell the teacher who the bullies are
5. What does the girl imply about the boy?
  - (A) He gets low grades in his classes.
  - (B) He sometimes fails to tell the truth.
  - (C) He needs to improve his memory.
  - (D) He ought to apologize to Ms. Winkler.
6. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
  - (A) How good they are at spelling
  - (B) Their school experiences
  - (C) The spelling bee
  - (D) Their third period class
7. What does the teacher ask the students to do?
  - (A) Consider becoming exchange students
  - (B) Have lunch with her that day
  - (C) Make friends with the new student
  - (D) Hang out after school for a while
8. Why does the announcer mention Dr. Lewis Farber?
  - (A) To introduce him to the program
  - (B) To name him as the author of a new book
  - (C) To praise his most recent theory
  - (D) To compare his work with another author's
9. What will the teacher probably do next?
  - (A) Start a class discussion
  - (B) Talk about the Romans
  - (C) Describe who the Vikings were
  - (D) Discuss Christopher Columbus
10. What is the boy's role on the student newspaper?
  - (A) He is a reporter.
  - (B) He is a photographer.
  - (C) He is a typesetter.
  - (D) He is an editor.
11. What does the boy imply when he says: "But she had to quit for some reason"?
  - (A) The student was unhappy when she quit.
  - (B) He is unaware of why the student quit.
  - (C) He did not want the student to quit.
  - (D) He dislikes when people quit their jobs.
12. How does the boy know that the girl is a good writer?
  - (A) He has read her writing before.
  - (B) He knows that she gets good grades.
  - (C) He has heard her teachers compliment her.
  - (D) The girl told him that she writes well.

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. What is the purpose of this talk?  
(A) To raise money  
(B) To uphold a policy  
(C) To promote a new product  
(D) To explain the cause of floods
2. What is the man talking about?  
(A) People who are forced to leave their homes  
(B) An organization that helps refugees  
(C) A natural disaster  
(D) A dialect used by refugees
3. According to the man, which is a reason why people become refugees?  
(A) They join the United Nations.  
(B) They refuse to accept help from others.  
(C) Their country is devastated by a natural disaster.  
(D) Their homes become too expensive for them.
4. Where is this announcement taking place?  
(A) At a lumber yard  
(B) On a cruise ship  
(C) At a summer camp  
(D) At a camping supplies store
5. What kind of people work at Kids Camp?  
(A) People with a love of children  
(B) People who make sunscreen  
(C) People who are interested in bugs  
(D) People with an interest in the environment
6. What does the woman mean when she says, "Let's get this show on the road"?  
(A) Drive safely.  
(B) Let's get started.  
(C) A performance is about to begin.  
(D) Let's take a walk along the street.
7. Where most likely is the speaker?  
(A) In a phonetics lecture  
(B) At a business school  
(C) In an airplane  
(D) In an administrative office
8. Which is NOT a type of merger mentioned by the speaker?  
(A) Concentric  
(B) Horizontal  
(C) Vertical  
(D) Diagonal
9. What can be inferred about the speaker?  
(A) He will speak to this audience only once.  
(B) He is a successful business person.  
(C) He regularly meets the audience.  
(D) He often makes mergers.
10. Where is this announcement being made?  
(A) On a cruise ship  
(B) In a psychiatrist's office  
(C) On an airplane  
(D) In a bus
11. Which passengers should read special instructions?  
(A) All passengers who have luggage in the overhead compartments  
(B) Passengers who would like to become flight attendants  
(C) Passengers who are seated next to a window  
(D) Passengers sitting next to an emergency exit
12. What will happen after this announcement?  
(A) Flight attendants will take a break.  
(B) Flight attendants will serve drinks.  
(C) The pilot will visit the passengers.  
(D) The emergency exits will open.

13. What is the purpose of this message?

- (A) To advertise insurance
- (B) To provide a critique
- (C) To activate a policy
- (D) To file a claim

14. What is true about Smart Auto?

- (A) Its prices never increase.
- (B) It is not suitable for careful drivers.
- (C) It imposes penalties for traffic tickets.
- (D) It won't insure you in case of an accident.

15. Which is NOT a means of contacting Eric?

- (A) Phone call
- (B) Text
- (C) Fax
- (D) Email

## TEST 12

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C)**

1. You turn on the TV and hear this introduction. You are watching
  - A. a political interview.
  - B. a quiz show.
  - C. a travel programme.
2. You overhear this telephone conversation. Someone is trying to buy
  - A. a railway ticket.
  - B. an airline ticket.
  - C. a bus ticket.
3. A friend reads the report of a football match from the newspaper. The match was won by
  - A. Barnsley.
  - B. Oxford.
  - C. Ambleford.
4. You are listening to a description of a procession on the radio. It is going to
  - A. a coronation.
  - B. a funeral.
  - C. a wedding.
5. You hear the following on a news bulletin. The couple, Arthur and Frederica More, are consulting lawyers about
  - A. a wedding.
  - B. a wedding anniversary party.
  - C. ending their marriage.
6. You hear an interview with Mary Steerforth who has just been given a film part. She is
  - A. impatient.
  - B. happy.
  - C. nervous.
7. You hear two men talking about a car. The second man is
  - A. hiring the car.
  - B. buying the car.
  - C. borrowing the car.
8. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?
  - A. She is his secretary.
  - B. He is her business partner.
  - C. He is her boss.

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. Why does the boy mention the football game?  
(A) To tell the girl who the team is playing  
(B) To advise the girl not to attend it  
(C) To instruct the girl to cover the game  
(D) To let the girl know that Jim is writing about it
2. Why does the boy want to do the project?  
(A) To satisfy his curiosity  
(B) To get some bonus points  
(C) To impress the teacher  
(D) To complete his homework assignment
3. What does the boy imply about Mr. Thompson's class?  
(A) He has been late for it before.  
(B) It is the hardest of all his classes.  
(C) He finds it to be interesting.  
(D) It is the least exciting class.
4. Why does the teacher suggest that the boy visit the library?  
(A) To check out a book she mentions to him  
(B) To find a quiet place to complete his work  
(C) To read some past lab reports by students  
(D) To get some ideas on the experiment he will do
5. What will determine how many points the boy gets on the project?  
(A) The type of experiment he does  
(B) The results of his experiment  
(C) How well he does the assignment  
(D) How quickly he submits his work
6. What does the teacher imply when she says: "The bell is about to ring"?  
(A) To tell the girl who the team is playing  
(B) To advise the girl not to attend it  
(C) To instruct the girl to cover the game  
(D) To let the girl know that Jim is writing about it
7. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
(A) What being on the baseball team is like  
(B) How hard getting chosen for the baseball team is  
(C) When baseball tryouts are going to begin  
(D) Which teams are the toughest to play
8. What happened to the baseball team last year?  
(A) It won more games than it lost.  
(B) Two of its top players graduated.  
(C) The team made the state playoffs.  
(D) It played most of its games at other schools.
9. How close are most of the away games?  
(A) Less than thirty minutes away  
(B) Less than an hour away  
(C) Less than two hours away  
(D) More than two hours away
10. What can be inferred about Jimmy?  
(A) He is a player of average ability.  
(B) He wants to be the team's pitcher.  
(C) He does not have a part-time job.  
(D) His grades have gone down this year.
11. What are the students mainly talking about?  
(A) The work that the boy has to do  
(B) The girl's desire for an easier schedule  
(C) The girl's extracurricular activities  
(D) The boy's interest in being on the yearbook committee
12. What does the boy imply about extracurricular activities?  
(A) He is doing too many of them.  
(B) He wants to take part in them.

- (A) She wants to continue their talk later.
- (B) School is going to end in a few moments.
- (C) The boy is going to be late for class.
- (D) She is going to give a test in her next class.

- (C) He is thinking about quitting one of them.
- (D) He is going to start doing a new one.

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. What does the speaker mean when she says she needs to "unwind"?
  - (A) She needs a way to relax.
  - (B) She has tight arm muscles.
  - (C) Her phone cord gets tangled.
  - (D) She wants to purchase hardware.
2. What is stressful about the speaker's job?
  - (A) She has to attend a lot of meetings.
  - (B) Customers treat her badly.
  - (C) There is a lot of overtime.
  - (D) The company has financial troubles.
3. What kind of music does the speaker NOT enjoy?
  - (A) Opera
  - (B) Rap
  - (C) Pop
  - (D) Rock
4. What is this talk about?
  - (A) A place where seeds are stored
  - (B) The science of genetics
  - (C) Climate change
  - (D) A new agricultural company
5. What does the speaker mean by "state-of-the-art"?
  - (A) Artistically designed
  - (B) Using the newest technology
  - (C) Created for artists
  - (D) In a damaged condition

6. According to the speaker, what is the purpose of the Global Seed Vault?
  - (A) To prevent global warming
  - (B) To provide a fun activity for gardeners
  - (C) To enable people to grow plants in the future
  - (D) To prevent certain plants from growing

**Walking Tour of the French Quarter in New Orleans, Louisiana**

Leaving at 9:00 A.M. at the Visitors Center

9:15 Jazz Museum

9:35 Joan of Arc Statue

9:45 Jackson Square

10:00 St Louis Cathedral

7. According to the speaker, where will they go first?
  - (A) The Jazz museum
  - (B) Jackson Square
  - (C) Café du Monde
  - (D) St. Louis Cathedral
8. What is NOT something the tourists will do on the walking tour?
  - (A) Try local food
  - (B) See churches
  - (C) Hear music
  - (D) Watch a movie
9. Look at the itinerary. What time will the tour now end?
  - (A) 10:25

- (B) 11:15  
(C) 11:30  
(D) 11:45

From: Max Resnick  
Attn: All Staff  
Re: Training schedule for Ann Horton

Tuesday 14th

- 9:00-12:00 Computer systems  
Mark Wyatt
- 1:00-5:00 Dealing with difficult clients  
Priyanka Kaur

Weds 15th

- 9:00-12:00 Categorizing calls & cultural  
sensitivity  
Ellena Alvarez

10. What kind of work will Ann be performing in her new company?

- (A) Employee training  
(B) Customer service  
(C) Research and development  
(D) Computer programming

11. According to the speaker, who will now teach the computer systems session?

- (A) Mark  
(B) Maria  
(C) Priyanka  
(D) Ellena

12. Look at the graphic. What day is this announcement being made?

- (A) Monday  
(B) Tuesday  
(C) Wednesday  
(D) Thursday

### HillBrooke Community Center Gardening Club Lecture Series

May 5th	Lucy Souza - Gardening at any age: Why the young and old can benefit from time in the garden
May 12th	Frank Lloyd - Organic all the way: How to get chemicals out of your garden
May 19th	To be announced
May 26th	Paula Gray - Roses: Amazing things to do with roses

13. Why is Lucy Souza unable to go to the community center?

- (A) She is sick.  
(B) She couldn't find it.  
(C) She changed her mind about talking.  
(D) She has transportation issues.

14. What does Frank Lloyd do for a living?

- (A) He's a TV celebrity.  
(B) He's a train driver.  
(C) He's a farmer.  
(D) He's gardening icon.

15. Look at the graphic. On what date will Lucy Souza now give a talk?

- (A) May 5th  
(B) May 12th  
(C) May 19th  
(D) May 26th



## TEST 13

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C)**

1. You are watching this quiz show on TV. The contestant is answering questions on
  - A. history.
  - B. current affairs.
  - C. geography.
2. You are thinking of going to watch a football match but you are not sure what to wear. You phone the weather line, hear this message, and decide to wear
  - A. a T-shirt and shorts.
  - B. a raincoat.
  - C. a warm coat with gloves and scarf.
3. You hear this item on the radio news. The painting by Titian has been
  - A. lost.
  - B. stolen.
  - C. found.
4. You are booked on flight TA 2041 to New York and you are waiting in the departure lounge at Heathrow Airport when you hear this announcement. You go to
  - A. the exit.
  - B. gate 20.
  - C. hospitality suite B.
5. You hear these two people talking. They are
  - A. brother and sister.
  - B. husband and wife.
  - C. friends.
6. This telephone call is overheard. It takes place in
  - A. a theatre booking office.
  - B. an airline booking office.
  - C. a travel agency.
7. In this conversation, Maria is asking George
  - A. to write her essay.
  - B. to read her essay.
  - C. to help her with her essay.
8. You overhear this conversation when you are travelling on
  - A. a plane.
  - B. a bus.
  - C. a train.

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. According to the girl, which is her busiest extracurricular activity?  
(A) The basketball team  
(B) The school newspaper  
(C) The yearbook committee  
(D) The math team
2. What does the girl say about the yearbook committee?  
(A) It will become busier next semester.  
(B) She goes to meetings for it twice a week.  
(C) It is not as exciting as the math club.  
(D) She has to write one article a week for it.
3. What is the subject of the discussion?  
(A) The Earth's oceans  
(B) The Gulf Stream  
(C) Where currents flow  
(D) Currents and climate
4. Why does the boy mention the Gulf Stream? Bowie and Davy Crockett?  
(A) To bring up an important point  
(B) To ask what exactly it is  
(C) To answer the teacher's question  
(D) To prove that he knows where it flows Santa Anna's
5. Why does the water in the Gulf Stream become progressively cooler?  
(A) Because of the action of the wind  
(B) Because of the cold water it flows through  
(C) Because of the changing seasons  
(D) Because of the depth that it flows
6. What will the teacher probably do next?  
(A) Continue talking about currents  
(B) Dismiss the class for the day  
(C) Assign the students some homework
7. What is the main topic of the teacher's talk?  
(A) The desire of many Texans to be independent  
(B) The war between Texas and Mexico  
(C) Some famous Texans at the Alamo  
(D) The battle that happened at the Alamo
8. What does the teacher imply about the Mexicans?  
(A) They lost a war that they easily could have won.  
(B) They were right to be upset with the Texans.  
(C) Their leader, Sama Anna, was not effective.  
(D) They never should have sent an army to Texas.
9. Why does the teacher mention James Bowie and Davy Crockett?  
(A) To give a brief biography of each man  
(B) To name two famous men at the Alamo  
(C) To compare their leadership with Santa Anna's  
(D) To claim that they were the Texans' leaders
10. What is the purpose of the lecture?  
(A) To provide some facts about the dingo  
(B) To prove that the dingo is a unique animal  
(C) To compare the dingo with the dog  
(D) To note the dingo's eating habits
11. What does the teacher suggest about the dingo?  
(A) It is a relatively small mammal.  
(B) It is not native to Australia.  
(C) It can run faster than most humans.  
(D) It lacks the ability to swim.

(D) Ask the students another question

12. According to the teacher, what is true about the dingo?

- (A) It can weigh up to twenty kilograms.
- (B) It reproduces once every few years.
- (C) It is active at night and sleeps in the day.
- (D) It hunts other animals and eats them.

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. Where does the speaker most likely work?

- (A) At a telephone company
- (B) At a large hotel
- (C) In a courtroom
- (D) In a bail bonds office

2. What is the speaker explaining to the audience?

- (A) A solution to a communication issue
- (B) How to be culturally sensitive
- (C) A new business he is setting up
- (D) How to sign up for language lessons

3. Which of the following is true about the new service?

- (A) It will be offered indefinitely.
- (B) It will be used for one month initially.
- (C) It will be used on Mondays.
- (D) It will be offered for one day only.

4. Why is the woman calling Dave Wyatt?

- (A) To ask him to produce brochures
- (B) To recommend someone
- (C) To complain about an intern
- (D) To ask him for a reference

5. How does Briana know Joy?

- (A) They went to college together.
- (B) Joy worked for Briana.
- (C) Briana used to work for Joy.
- (D) They were members of the same congregation.

9. What should all animal owners do?

- (A) Ensure all animals have shelter
- (B) Put plenty of food outside
- (C) Keep animals outside overnight
- (D) Call the weather service for advice

10. Who would be interested in this talk?

- (A) College professors
- (B) Business people
- (C) Doctors
- (D) Software developers

11. What does the speaker imply when she says, "make school fit your life, not the other way round"?

- (A) Most schools don't offer flexible schedules.
- (B) The lecture series is easy to understand.
- (C) The school has lower fees than most schools.
- (D) The large classrooms are more comfortable than those at other schools.

12. How many times a year does the school offer new sessions?

- (A) Once a month
- (B) Once a year
- (C) Twice a year
- (D) Six times a year

6. What is NOT a good description of Joy?

- (A) Hard working
- (B) Motivated
- (C) Uncharitable
- (D) Dependable

7. Why is this announcement being made?

- (A) To comply with regulations
- (B) To celebrate the seasons
- (C) To promote travel
- (D) To warn people

8. What kind of weather is expected overnight?

- (A) Rain and ice
- (B) Snow and winds
- (C) Rain and winds
- (D) Snow and rain

13. What kind of company is this message service for?

- (A) A utilities company
- (B) A phone company
- (C) A financial consultancy
- (D) A chaplaincy

14. What number should a customer press to get information about a bill?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

15. What will a customer be able to do if he or she presses 6?

- (A) Report an emergency
- (B) Speak to a representative
- (C) Speak in Spanish
- (D) Cancel a service

## TEST 14

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C)**

1. You hear this news item on the radio. Who has been arrested?  
A. Harold Wilson.  
B. Ronald Milhench.  
C. Alquan Quann.
2. You overhear this telephone conversation in a car spare-parts shop. The person speaking is  
A. the manager.  
B. a customer.  
C. a secretary.
3. You hear a friend reading something aloud. She is reading from  
A. a diet book.  
B. a cookery book.  
C. a hotel brochure.
4. You overhear this conversation in a shop. The shop is  
A. a butcher's shop.  
B. a baker's shop.  
C. a grocer's shop.
5. You hear a friend reading something aloud from  
A. a holiday brochure.  
B. a history book.  
C. a story book.
6. Listen to this summary of a man's career. The man is about to be  
A. interviewed on TV.  
B. interviewed for a job.  
C. interviewed about his book.
7. A young couple are thinking of moving house. They are talking about the move. They think that moving house will  
A. cause huge problems.  
B. be worth the effort.  
C. be too expensive to be possible.
8. You want to order a cassette of jazz music from Whitewall's Book and Music Shop. You ring them and hear this message. What you have to do next is to  
A. wait.  
B. leave a message.  
C. call another number.

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. Which picture set does the girl say she will purchase?
  - (A) The simple set
  - (B) The standard set
  - (C) The deluxe set
  - (D) The all-inclusive set
2. What will the teacher probably do next?
  - (A) Change the girl's grade
  - (B) Give the girl back her homework
  - (C) Punish the girl
  - (D) Read the student's paper
3. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
  - (A) Rock music
  - (B) Their school lives
  - (C) Volleyball
  - (D) The new student
4. How does the principal punish the boy?
  - (A) By giving him detention
  - (B) By suspending him from school
  - (C) By making him pay a fine
  - (D) By having him clean off the wall
5. Why does the teacher mention that it is the first week of school?
  - (A) To encourage the student
  - (B) To get the student to change classes
  - (C) To advise the student not to fall behind
  - (D) To praise the student for her work
6. Why is the boy talking about the school picnic?
  - (A) To warn the girl to be sure not to miss it
  - (B) To tell the girl what she missed the day before
  - (C) To remind the girl that it will happen soon
  - (D) To ask the girl what she wants to do then
8. What does the man suggest about a recession?
  - (A) It does not last as long as a depression.
  - (B) It is a period of economic hardship.
  - (C) It can result in decreasing unemployment.
  - (D) It affects the middle class the most.
9. What will the teacher probably do next?
  - (A) Ask the students a question
  - (B) Continue describing the periodic table
  - (C) Tell the students what an element is
  - (D) Give an explanation of hydrogen
10. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
  - (A) The girl's failure to contribute to the class
  - (B) The grade that the girl is currently getting
  - (C) The girl's inability to remember any answers
  - (D) The fact that the girl speaks too much in class
11. What can be inferred about the girl?
  - (A) She is one of the top students at the school.
  - (B) She enjoys speaking with her teachers.
  - (C) She is quiet in all of her classes.
  - (D) She has not been studying much lately.
12. What does the girl say about herself?
  - (A) She can get nervous in class at times.
  - (B) She rarely knows the answers in the teacher's class.
  - (C) She will study harder in the future.
  - (D) She thinks she understands the material well.

7. What is the purpose of the announcement?
- (A) To instruct the students on how to do their work
  - (B) To congratulate the students on their achievement
  - (C) To advise the students on which classes to take
  - (D) To compliment the students on their choice of schools

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

86. What is the purpose of the message?
- (A) To request a quote
  - (B) To give some information
  - (C) To plan an excursion
  - (D) To warn of a price increase
87. How much will Mr. Adams pay in total for three windows?
- (A) \$300
  - (B) \$350
  - (C) \$900
  - (D) \$1,000
88. What should Mr. Adams do when he gets this message?
- (A) Visit Windsor Windows
  - (B) Place an order at Windsor Windows
  - (C) Request an interview with Windsor Windows
  - (D) Call Windsor Windows
89. What is the talk mainly about?
- (A) Jobs at a police department
  - (B) Opportunities for outstanding students
  - (C) A community college system
  - (D) An unusual community
90. How many campuses does the Los Rios Community College have?

91. What is NOT mentioned as a requirement for working as a college police officer?
- (A) 2 years' experience in police work
  - (B) Driver's license
  - (C) Graduation from a police academy
  - (D) Friends in the police department

Agenda
<p><b>Date:</b> November 3rd <b>Time:</b> 10:00 A.M.</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Meeting room 5</p> <p><b>Notetaker:</b> Miranda Chang</p> <p><b>Meeting Chair:</b> Tina</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Repairs to conference room ceiling: Tina</li> <li>2. December staff luncheon: Yun-Hee</li> <li>3. Software update: Felix</li> <li>4. Employee volunteer event: Toby</li> <li>5. Any other business</li> </ol>



92. When did the speaker send the agenda to her colleagues?
- (A) The previous day
  - (B) The previous week
  - (C) At the start of the meeting
  - (D) At the end of the last meeting
93. Why will Yun-Hee be late for the meeting?
- (A) She is delivering notes.
  - (B) She is supervising a delivery.
  - (C) She is eating lunch.

(A) 2    (B) 4    (C) 6    (D) 8

(D) She is volunteering.

94. Look at the agenda. Which employee will be the second to speak at the meeting today?

- (A) Tim
- (B) Yun-Hee
- (C) Felix
- (D) Toby

ABC Anti-Virus		
1 device	\$54.99	Use for one desktop or laptop
5 devices	\$84.99	Ideal for a family
10 devices	\$119.99	Good for small businesses
20 devices	\$200	Perfect for the corporate client

95. According to the speaker, who is at risk of getting a virus?

- (A) Only governments
- (B) All corporate clients
- (C) Only smartphone users
- (D) Anyone who uses a computer

96. What special deal is the speaker offering?

- (A) Buy one, get one free
- (B) A discount
- (C) A free gift
- (D) Free tablets

#### Naturalia Cooking Classes

May 6th Canning Basics

June 8th All About Curry

July 7th Cooking with Summer Fruits

July 9th Baking Basics

98. What is this talk mainly about?

- (A) Deciphering facial expressions
- (B) How to make curry
- (C) A class schedule
- (D) Sterilization techniques

99. On what date will Maria teach a class?

- (A) May 6th
- (B) June 8th
- (C) July 7th
- (D) August 9th



97. Look at the price list. How much would a 20-device package cost if purchased during the next two days?

- (A) \$11.99
- (B) \$190
- (C) \$200
- (D) \$210

100. Look at the class schedule. What class will now take place on August 9th?

- (A) Baking Basics
- (B) Cooking with Summer Fruits
- (C) All About Curry
- (D) Canning Basics

## TEST 15

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C)**

1. You turn on the television and hear a man giving a lecture. The man teaches
  - A. geography.
  - B. tourism.
  - C. history.
2. You hear the following on the radio. It is advertising
  - A. a breakdown service.
  - B. a garage.
  - C. car insurance.
3. Listen to this commentary. You are listening to
  - A. a swimming race.
  - B. a horse race.
  - C. a car race.
4. Listen to this telephone conversation. The speaker works for
  - A. a building company.
  - B. a restaurant.
  - C. a hotel.
5. You hear the following announcement. The speaker is giving information about
  - A. trains.
  - B. buses.
  - C. planes.
6. You overhear this conversation in a shop. Mrs Figg is buying
  - A. cotton wool.
  - B. fruit.
  - C. horse-feed.
7. You overhear this exchange in a restaurant. The man is talking to the woman about
  - A. a job they've just completed.
  - B. a business proposition.
  - C. buying a house.
8. Listen to this teacher in class. What subject is being taught?
  - A. Football.
  - B. Arabic.
  - C. English.

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. What is the teacher going to do in their next class?
  - (A) Give the students a test
  - (B) Ask the girl a direct question
  - (C) Have the girl give a presentation
  - (D) Ask the students to speak more often
2. What did the boy stop doing this year?
  - (A) All of his extracurricular activities
  - (B) Participating in the soccer team
  - (C) His part-time job
  - (D) All of his club memberships
3. How does the teacher probably feel when she says this: "Focus on your grades?"
  - (A) She is surprised.
  - (B) She is disappointed.
  - (C) She is impressed.
  - (D) She is concerned.
4. What is probably true about the boy?
  - (A) He is a star athlete.
  - (B) He works harder than most students.
  - (C) He is an outstanding student.
  - (D) He works part time on weekends.
5. Why does the teacher talk about the best colleges in the country?
  - (A) To encourage the boy to apply to several of them
  - (B) To say that they offer scholarships
  - (C) To note what they look for when students apply to them
  - (D) To state that applying to them is a waste of the boy's time
7. What does the girl mean when she says this: "Spill it"?
  - (A) The boy needs to be more careful in the future.
  - (B) She wants the boy to tell her what happened.
  - (C) She thinks that the boy is trying to avoid her.
  - (D) The boy needs to apologize to Ms. Hooper.
8. What traffic violation does the boy say that he committed?
  - (A) He drove above the speed limit.
  - (B) He ran a red light.
  - (C) He ignored a stop sign.
  - (D) He did not turn his headlights on.
9. According to the boy, why did Ms. Hooper drive back to school?
  - (A) The weather was too bad for the boy to drive in.
  - (B) She wanted to show the boy how to drive properly.
  - (C) The boy was too frightened to drive anymore.
  - (D) She disliked how the boy drove.
10. What can be inferred about the boy?
  - (A) He lacks experience driving a car.
  - (B) He is going to graduate this year.
  - (C) He is close friends with the girl.
  - (D) He is afraid to talk to Ms. Hooper again.

6. What will the student probably do next?
- (A) Continue studying in the library
  - (B) Meet with Coach Patterson
  - (C) Complete his college application
  - (D) Inquire about some club memberships
11. What are the speakers talking about?
- (A) Why the boy's grade on his paper is low
  - (B) How the boy can improve his writing
  - (C) When the boy needs to submit his paper
  - (D) How the boy can get a higher grade
12. According to the teacher, what did the boy do wrong on his book report?
- (A) He wrote about the wrong book.
  - (B) He did not follow the proper format.
  - (C) He had many writing mistakes.
  - (D) He wrote a paper that was too short.

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. What is the purpose of this talk?
- (A) To hire a cleaning team
  - (B) To share an anecdote
  - (C) To introduce a new policy
  - (D) To demonstrate a technique
2. What does the speaker NOT mention about the break room?
- (A) Dirty dishes
  - (B) Old food
  - (C) A microwave
  - (D) A coffee pot
3. As of next week, who will clean the breakroom?
- (A) A new janitor
  - (B) A group of employees
  - (C) A cleaning company
  - (D) The speaker
4. Who is most likely making this announcement?
- (A) A store's loss prevention officer
  - (B) A janitor
9. What is the speaker's overall opinion of the product?
- (A) It could be improved.
  - (B) It is robust.
  - (C) It is very good.
  - (D) It is difficult to keep clean.
10. According to the speaker, how often do people buy a new phone?
- (A) Every year
  - (B) Every two years
  - (C) Twice a year
  - (D) Every ten years
11. Why is the growing popularity of smartphones an environmental issue?
- (A) The phones leach toxic wastes.
  - (B) 16% of phones contain heavy metals.
  - (C) It causes an increase in the price of resources.
  - (D) Smartphones kill small organisms.

- (C) The office manager
- (D) A supermarket manager

5. How often does the company take inventory of its supplies?

- (A) Once a year
- (B) Once a month
- (C) Once a week
- (D) Daily

6. What will happen to someone who takes home toilet paper?

- (A) He will lose his job.
- (B) He will be fined.
- (C) He will receive a warning.
- (D) He will have to purchase a replacement.

7. Where is the speaker giving this review?

- (A) On TV
- (B) On the internet
- (C) At a store
- (D) At a garment factory

8. What is the speaker reviewing?

- (A) An electrical gadget
- (B) A kind of flashlight
- (C) A brand of headlights
- (D) A pair of glasses

12. According to the speaker, what happens to smartphones after they are discarded?

- (A) They are sterilized.
- (B) They are improved.
- (C) They are all recycled.
- (D) They are buried in the ground.

13. Where does the speaker work?

- (A) At an educational institute
- (B) At a recording studio
- (C) At a counseling center
- (D) At psychiatrist's office

14. Who most likely is the audience for this talk?

- (A) University professors
- (B) Typists
- (C) Recent high school graduates
- (D) Parents of middle school students

15. Which is NOT something that needs to be done as part of the application process?

- (A) Doing an online orientation
- (B) Taking an entrance exam
- (C) Filling in an application
- (D) Meeting with a counselor

## TEST 16

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C)**

1. Listen to this conversation. Rob is looking for
  - A. a letter.
  - B. a file.
  - C. amended wills.
2. Listen to this receptionist speaking on the telephone. The receptionist works for
  - A. a garage.
  - B. the police.
  - C. a lawyer.
3. Listen to this news report. The S.S. Persian Gulf collided with
  - A. a rock.
  - B. another ship.
  - C. a lighthouse.
4. Listen to this conversation between two people who are waiting for their property to be inspected. The property
  - A. is ready.
  - B. will be ready tomorrow.
  - C. will be ready in time for the inspectors.
5. Listen to this telephone salesman. The man is selling
  - A. part-ownership of a flat in the Bahamas.
  - B. ownership of a flat in the Bahamas.
  - C. rental of a flat in the Bahamas.
6. You will hear a critic talking on a discussion programme. He is discussing
  - A. a film.
  - B. a book.
  - C. a radio programme.
7. You will hear a conversation between Ken and Barry. Ken has
  - A. made other plans.
  - B. been playing well recently.
  - C. become a professional.
8. You bought a fog lamp for your car but it doesn't work. You telephone the dealer and hear this message. You
  - A. call the new number.
  - B. leave a message.
  - C. hold on.

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. What is the boy going to do after school today?
  - (A) Rewrite his paper
  - (B) Do some research
  - (C) Meet with the teacher
  - (D) Study grammar
2. What is the main topic of the discussion?
  - (A) Renewable resources
  - (B) How to save energy
  - (C) Alternative energy sources
  - (D) How to preserve the environment
3. What does the girl propose that people do?
  - (A) Walk or ride bikes more often
  - (B) Stop using fossil fuels entirely
  - (C) Avoid using any sources of energy
  - (D) Make more use of solar power
4. Why does the boy mention using wood to heat homes?
  - (A) To suggest it as a way to avoid wasting energy
  - (B) To show how it would actually harm the environment
  - (C) To say that many people he knows do that
  - (D) To stress how little it would cost most people
5. What does the teacher suggest about alternative energy sources?
  - (A) They will eventually replace fossil fuels.
  - (B) They are both clean and cheap.
  - (C) More research needs to be done on them.
  - (D) They each have good and bad points.
6. What is the main topic of the talk?
  - (A) The most well-known deserts
  - (B) Hot and cold deserts
  - (C) The world's largest deserts
  - (D) The classification of deserts
7. According to the teacher, what kind of desert is the Gobi Desert?
  - (A) A hot desert
  - (B) A cold desert
  - (C) An extremely arid desert
  - (D) An arid desert
8. What does the teacher imply about the Atacama Desert?
  - (A) The weather there is hotter than in the Sahara Desert.
  - (B) Most people consider it to be a semiarid desert.
  - (C) The desert is one of the driest places on the Earth.
  - (D) It is the only desert located in South America.

9. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
- (A) How diamonds are created
  - (B) Why diamonds are so valuable
  - (C) How people search for diamonds
  - (D) What makes the region rich in diamonds
10. According to the woman, what two forces combine to produce diamonds?
- (A) Pressure and time
  - (B) Gravity and heat
  - (C) Heat and pressure
  - (D) Time and gravity
11. Why does the woman talk about volcanoes?
- (A) To describe the last volcanic eruption in the area
  - (B) To claim that diamonds can be found inside volcanoes
  - (C) To say that diamonds are often found near them
  - (D) To suggest that a local volcano may erupt soon
12. Why does the man suggest that he can dig for diamonds in the local area?
- (A) The woman recently dug up a diamond.
  - (B) The region was once volcanically active.
  - (C) There are some diamond mines nearby.
  - (D) The area is very geologically active.

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. What is the purpose of this advertisement?

- (A) To promote a store
- (B) To explain a new service
- (C) To advertise a banquet
- (D) To introduce a new ring

2. What is one thing the company does to make customers feel relaxed?

- (A) Offer commission to all staff members
- (B) Serve free refreshments
- (C) Provide comfortable chairs
- (D) Offer wholesale prices

3. How many branches does Sharif's Jewels have?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 6

Speaker	Topic	Room	Time
Chief Daniel Hahn	Police Jobs	2C	9:00 - 10:00
Gemma Chang, RN	Nursing Careers	3A	10:00 - 10:30
Dr. Paul Evans	IT in Health Care	2C	10:30 - 11:30
Agent Bryony Yi	Working for the FBI	3B	11:30 - 12:30

7. According to the speaker, what fields might a degree in accounting lead to?

- (A) IT and nursing
- (B) FBI and police
- (C) Teaching and IT



(D) 7

4. What is the Kelly Boulevard Development Corporation doing on May 19th?

- (A) Selling T-shirts
- (B) Opening a new office
- (C) Sponsoring a clean-up
- (D) Offering free clerical services

5. What will volunteers NOT receive?

- (A) A free T-shirt
- (B) Tools to use
- (C) Two free meals
- (D) Restitution

6. What will happen if a volunteer is injured on May 19th?

- (A) They must pay for their own treatment.
- (B) They should go to a clinic on Kelly Boulevard.
- (C) The Kelly Boulevard Development Corporation will cover their costs.
- (D) They can apply for a stipend later.

#### Mother's Day Menu

**\*\*All vegetables are grown within 10 miles of the restaurant.\*\***

First Course Asparagus Salad OR Asparagus Tart

Second Course Lemon Pasta, Black Garlic, and Green Beans

Third Course Roast Beef with mushroom puree  
Dessert Course Asparagus Ice Cream OR Rhubarb Sorbet

10. Why will the restaurant be busy today?

- (A) Because of contractual issues
- (B) Because of a special holiday
- (C) Because of the new menu
- (D) Because of a change in supplier

(D) Banking and police

8. What the relationship between the speaker and Agent Yi?

- (A) Parent and child
- (B) Co-workers
- (C) Former student and professor
- (D) Boss and employee

9. Look at the graphic. At what time will the talks finish?

- (A) 10:00
- (B) 10:30
- (C) 11:30
- (D) 12:30

#### Signs of Bullying in the Workplace

- Intimidating a target;
- Purposefully excluding someone from group meetings, discussions, or decisions;
- Always delegating the worst of tasks or responsibilities to a particular individual;
- Spreading false rumors to damage reputations;
- Blaming others for their own mistakes or faults

**BEYOND** suggest that a colleague is a victim

13. According to the speaker, how was the information in her talk gathered?

- (A) In a survey
- (B) By quizzing students
- (C) Through interviews with bullies
- (D) By talking to personnel managers

11. Why does the speaker say, "Remember to smile when they complain"?

- (A) All the servers need to smile because it is Mother's Day.
- (B) Several customers have complained about rude servers.
- (C) Restaurant customers tend to complain a lot.
- (D) A last minute change is likely to upset customers.

12. Look at the graphic. How many courses will be affected by the early end to the season of a crop?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

14. According to the speaker, why is workplace bullying a problem?

- (A) It is difficult to recognize.
- (B) It damages the entire work environment
- (C) It affects the cost of products.
- (D) It is seen as a form of entertainment.

15. Look at the graphic. Which item listed as a sign of bullying was NOT mentioned by the speaker?

- (A) Intimidation of victims
- (B) Exclusion from meetings
- (C) Delegation of unpleasant tasks
- (D) Attempts to damage reputations

## TEST 17

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C)**

1. Listen to this news item. The firemen rescued
  - A. 3 children.
  - B. Mrs. Janet Sherwood.
  - C. patients from All Saints hospital.
2. Listen to these instructions. You should let tea brew for
  - A. two minutes.
  - B. three minutes.
  - C. one minute.
3. Listen to this conversation. Danny intends to contact local companies by
  - A. ringing them.
  - B. writing to them.
  - C. calling round.
4. Listen to this transaction. Where does the exchange take place?
  - A. In a shop.
  - B. In a bank.
  - C. In a taxi.
5. Listen to this announcement on board an aircraft. The purpose of the announcement is to inform passengers
  - A. of a delay.
  - B. of the entertainment available.
  - C. of the latest news.
6. Listen to this recorded telephone message. You have phoned
  - A. a library.
  - B. a telephone ordering service.
  - C. a post-office.
7. Listen to the end of this speech. The speech takes place
  - A. at a birthday.
  - B. christening.
  - C. wedding.
8. Listen to this conversation which takes place in a dress shop. Brenda thinks the red dress
  - A. is too long.
  - B. doesn't suit her.
  - C. makes her look short.

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. What are the speakers mainly discussing?  
(A) Mr. Sanders' teaching style  
(B) The test that they just took  
(C) A tutorial they are going to attend  
(D) The material they need to know
2. What does the teacher say about the boy's essay?  
(A) It was better than his previous one.  
(B) It will lose points for being late.  
(C) It should be about French history.  
(D) It needs to be turned in next week.
3. When is the teacher going to return the girl's test?  
(A) By today  
(B) By Wednesday  
(C) By Thursday  
(D) By next week
4. What is the boy going to do after the next period?  
(A) Give the girl his science notes  
(B) Meet the girl for lunch  
(C) Copy from the girl's notebook  
(D) Attend science class with the girl
5. Why does the teacher mention the girl's poem?  
(A) To criticize how she wrote it  
(B) To tell her she got an A on it  
(C) To ask when she will submit it  
(D) To praise its creativity
6. What does the girl mean when she says: "Tell me about it"?  
(A) She agrees with the boy's opinion.  
(B) She wants some more information.  
(C) The boy needs to repeat himself.  
(D) She does not know the new student.
7. What is the purpose of the announcement?  
(A) To encourage the students to try harder  
(B) To explain why they are restudying some material  
(C) To give the students a new homework assignment  
(D) To ask what the students thought of the lesson
8. What is the teacher mainly discussing?  
(A) The class time  
(B) Perfect grades  
(C) Pop quizzes  
(D) Final grades
9. Why is the principal talking about field day?  
(A) To give the date when it will be held  
(B) To explain what will happen during it  
(C) To mention that it will be postponed  
(D) To say that parents may not attend it
10. What are the students mainly talking about?  
(A) The AP classes that they are taking  
(B) The sporting events they will play soon  
(C) The boy's difficulty studying for his classes  
(D) The girl's desire to become a starter
11. What does the girl say about the volleyball team?  
(A) It had a losing record last year.  
(B) It won the state championship last year.  
(C) It has all of last year's starters returning.  
(D) It has already lost three games this year.
12. Which class do the speakers take together?  
(A) P.E. (C) English  
(B) History (D) Biology

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. Where is this announcement taking place?  
(A) On a train  
(B) On a bus  
(C) On an airplane  
(D) On a barge
2. Why does the speaker apologize to passengers?  
(A) He was rude to them earlier.  
(B) Passengers will be unable to go to Doncaster.  
(C) The departure was delayed.  
(D) Some passengers were unable to get seats.
3. Where will passengers be able to purchase refreshments?  
(A) When they arrive in Edinburgh  
(B) In a dedicated section of a train  
(C) At the station before they depart  
(D) In each car
4. What is this report mainly about?  
(A) A government organization  
(B) The weather forecast  
(C) A vacation package  
(D) A natural disaster
5. What is true about current conditions on the Big Island?  
(A) The whole island is at risk.  
(B) Only a small area is having problems.  
(C) All inhabitants have lost their homes.  
(D) It will rapidly become dangerous to visit.
6. Which best represents the attitude of Hawaiian tourism officials?  
(A) Tourists should stay away.  
(B) Travel is too risky at the moment.  
(C) The island is still a great place to visit.  
(D) Visitors are not welcome.
8. Why are guests asked to turn off their phones?  
(A) To avoid disturbing the performers  
(B) To prevent children from playing with them  
(C) Because they interfere with medical equipment  
(D) Because it is illegal to use them
9. What are guests NOT permitted to do?  
(A) Take photos of any kind  
(B) Make recordings  
(C) Bring children  
(D) Sit during the show
10. Who is the audience for this lecture?  
(A) University professors  
(B) Banking officials  
(C) Industry leaders  
(D) College students
11. Which is NOT something that will be taught in this lecture series?  
(A) Math skills  
(B) Financial language  
(C) Scientific equations  
(D) Background information
12. What does the speaker mean when he says that there is a prerequisite for the series?  
(A) Students must pass a certain class before taking the lecture series.  
(B) Students must pass a certain class after taking the lecture series.  
(C) Students must pay fees before attending class.  
(D) The series will have mandatory homework.
13. What is the purpose of the man's talk?  
(A) To introduce a new regulation  
(B) To promote products for sale  
(C) To explain a process  
(D) To teach safety protocols

7. Where is this announcement taking place?

- (A) In a clinic
- (B) At a school
- (C) At a theater
- (D) On an escalator

14. Who would be interested in this talk?

- (A) The owner of a company that uses dangerous chemicals
- (B) The CEO of a large law firm
- (C) The director of a securities firm
- (D) A chemistry student

15. According to the speaker, why are signs essential?

- (A) To reassure the public
- (B) To educate staff
- (C) To avoid having to pay fines
- (D) To advertise products

## TEST 18

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C)**

1. Listen to this news item. If the workers don't get what they want, there will be
  - A. more warnings.
  - B. more inflation.
  - C. more strikes.
2. Listen to this telephone conversation. The man is talking to
  - A. a farmer.
  - B. his employer.
  - C. the police.
3. Listen to this conversation. Mary wants to go to
  - A. the cinema.
  - B. the theatre.
  - C. neither the theatre nor the cinema.
4. Listen to this announcement in a department store. You want to buy a pair of shoes. You should go to
  - A. the third floor.
  - B. the ground floor.
  - C. the second floor.
5. Listen to this conversation between two business colleagues, John Jameson and Michael Jones. Who is senior?
  - A. John Jameson.
  - B. Michael Jones.
  - C. They are equal.
6. Listen to this extract from a TV programme. The programme is
  - A. the news.
  - B. a documentary.
  - C. a political broadcast.
7. Listen to this telephone conversation. The speaker finally agrees to
  - A. resell the tickets.
  - B. give back the money.
  - C. issue different tickets.
8. Listen to this man talking about his holiday. On his holiday he travelled
  - A. on foot.
  - B. by bike.
  - C. by car.

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. What does the girl suggest about Jenny and Karen?  
(A) They are her two best friends at school.  
(B) They have not spoken with the boy before.  
(C) Their grades are going down this semester.  
(D) They are members of the volleyball team.
2. What is the main topic of the conversation?  
(A) How to conduct a lab experiment  
(B) When the students are going to have a lab class  
(C) What kinds of animals are in the laboratory  
(D) How the boy feels about a lab assignment
3. Why is the boy worried about the upcoming class?  
(A) He might become sick during it.  
(B) He does not want to dissect a cat.  
(C) He has never had a lab class before.  
(D) He thinks it will be too hard for him
4. What does the boy imply when he says this: "In fact, I use worms as bait every time I go fishing"?  
(A) He wants to go fishing with his friends.  
(B) He is comfortable cutting up worms.  
(C) He does not want to do the assignment.  
(D) He enjoys fishing in his free time.
5. What does the teacher imply about her class?  
(A) It does not take much skill to dissect an animal.  
(B) Most of the students are uncomfortable during it.  
(C) The students will dissect animals other than worms in it.  
(D) The students have to do the lab to get good grades.
7. What does the girl suggest about Tommy?  
(A) He is one of her best friends at school.  
(B) He promised to help her with her assignment.  
(C) She thinks he was playing a trick on her.  
(D) She believes he needs to work harder.
8. What does the girl say about her status report?  
(A) She has not started writing it yet.  
(B) She forgot to email it to the teacher.  
(C) She needs to write one more page.  
(D) She is going to send it the next day.
8. Why does the girl talk about the lab work she is doing?  
(A) To answer the teacher's question  
(B) To describe her father's role in her project  
(C) To complain about her results  
(D) To ask the teacher to interpret the results
10. What does the teacher ask the girl to do by next Monday?  
(A) Complete all of her lab work  
(B) Submit a status report  
(C) Turn in her science project  
(D) Conduct another experiment
11. Why does the girl mention her history test?  
(A) To tell the boy that she is studying for it  
(B) To state that she is likely to do poorly on it  
(C) To ask the boy some questions about it  
(D) To find out what the boy's grade on it was
12. What does the boy tell the girl to do when she is studying?  
(A) Use the Internet to find important information  
(B) Avoid lying down on her bed  
(C) Play some rock music to motivate herself  
(D) Focus on studying one subject at a time



6. What is the main topic of the conversation ?

- (A) The girl's progress on her science project
- (B) When the girl will turn in her paper
- (C) How the girl is going to complete her research
- (D) The girl's need to get a good grade on her work

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. What is the talk mainly about?

- (A) An unusual woman
- (B) A terrible accident
- (C) How to play a musical instrument
- (D) An exceptional musician

2. What event changed Django Reinhardt's life?

- (A) Meeting a famous guitar player
- (B) The death of his father
- (C) Getting hurt in a fire
- (D) The invention of jazz

3. What was unusual about Django Reinhardt?

- (A) He was a guitarist who couldn't read music.
- (B) He could only use two fingers.
- (C) He made guitars from burned wood.
- (D) He became a doctor at a young age.

4. What is the purpose of this talk?

- (A) To advertise new hospital jobs
- (B) To introduce a nurses union
- (C) To demand better health care
- (D) To announce a strike

5. What is the union demanding?

- (A) A 3% pay raise every year
- (B) An increase of 18% over three years
- (C) An increase in insurance premiums
- (D) Longer breaks every day

Department	Manager	Extension #
Bakery	Barbara Clements	2
Deli	Gregg Dell	3
Maintenance	Tam Ngu	55
Payroll	Ji Young Lee	12
Pharmacy	Veena Pradeep	6
Stockroom	Lisa Blash	8

7. Where is this meeting taking place?

- (A) At a supermarket
- (B) At a city council
- (C) At a school
- (D) At an airport

8. What is true of Luke Graham's new position?

- (A) It is a part-time job.
- (B) It is temporary
- (C) It will involve a lot of work.
- (D) It used to be Gregg Dell's job.

9. Look at the graphic. According to the speaker, which department is going to see a change in managers?

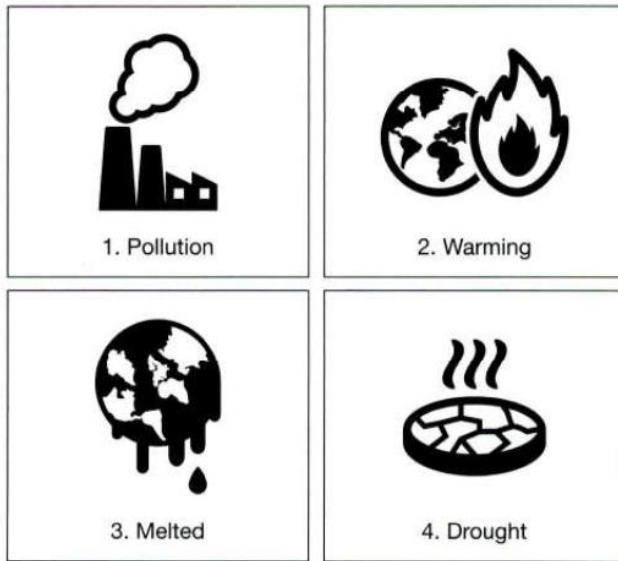
- (A) Pharmacy
- (C) Payroll

(B) Stockroom

(D) Bakery

6. What does the speaker mean when he says, "we will not back down"?

- (A) The nurses will not give up.
- (B) The union will refuse to talk to officials.
- (C) The nurses will not face their bosses.
- (D) The nurses will meet behind the hospital.



10. What is the talk mainly about?

- (A) Changes in seasons
- (B) Local weather patterns
- (C) Worldwide changes in climate
- (D) Causes of pollution

11. According to the speaker, who will be most affected by rising temperatures?

- (A) Parents
- (B) Teenagers
- (C) Middle aged adults
- (D) The very young and the old

12. Look at the graphic. Which aspect is NOT mentioned by the speaker?

- (A) [1]
- (B) [2]
- (C) [3]
- (D) [4]

Weekend Schedule		
Time	Arr.	Dep.
Brisbane	X	8:20
Nambour	8:55	9:00
Rockhampton	9:25	9:28
Mackay	10:02	10:12
Townsville	10:45	10:47
Cairns	11:15	X

13. Who will NOT be able to complete their scheduled journey?

- (A) Anyone planning to get off at Mackay
- (B) All passengers traveling in the morning
- (C) Visitors to Brisbane
- (D) People traveling to Cairns

14. Why are passengers warned to be careful?

- (A) There is a risk of dangerous incidents.
- (B) Bad weather has created hazardous conditions.
- (C) They need to pay attention to announcements.
- (D) There has been a problem with pickpockets.

15. Look at the graphic. Due to problems in Mackay, what time is the train now expected to arrive in Cairns?

- (A) 10:55
- (B) 11:05
- (C) 11:15
- (D) 11:25

## TEST 19

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C)**

1. Listen to this news item. A man has been given an award for
  - A. shooting a robber.
  - B. visiting a Little Chef restaurant.
  - C. arresting a robber.
2. You have left your car in the car park for 40 minutes. You must pay
  - A. 50p.
  - B. nothing.
  - C. £1.
3. Listen to this conversation. It takes place in
  - A. a factory.
  - B. a garage.
  - C. a supermarket.
4. Listen to this conversation. Vera
  - A. will go out with Terry Bolam.
  - B. won't go out with Terry Bolam.
  - C. is undecided.
5. Listen to this lecturer. The lecture is about
  - A. Law.
  - B. Biology.
  - C. History.
6. Listen to this introduction on the radio. The show is
  - A. the news.
  - B. a game show.
  - C. a chat show.
7. Listen to this announcement. Mr Hill is
  - A. dangerously ill.
  - B. wanted by the police.
  - C. on holiday in Scotland.
8. Listen to this conversation. Jim
  - A. will buy dog food.
  - B. will not buy dog food.
  - C. will buy Sainsbury's cat food.

**PART 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. What is probably true about the girl?  
(A) She dislikes listening to classical music.  
(B) Her grades are as good as the boy's.  
(C) She enjoys learning history at school.  
(D) Her blog is popular with her classmates.
2. What is the girl going to do tonight?  
(A) Review for her history test  
(B) Meet the boy at the library  
(C) Try to follow the boy's study tips  
(D) Complete the paper she has to write
3. What is the teacher mainly discussing?  
(A) DNA testing of animals  
(B) The domestication of dogs  
(C) Dig sites in Europe and Asia  
(D) How to tame wild animals
4. What does the teacher suggest about domesticating animals?  
(A) Only intelligent animals can be tamed.  
(B) Humans need to be patient to do it.  
(C) It is a fairly difficult process to do.  
(D) It may take hundreds of years to do.
5. Why does the teacher mention DNA testing?  
(A) To focus on some genetic traits that only dogs have  
(B) To admit he is skeptical about claims dogs evolved in Asia  
(C) To note when dogs and wolves became individual species  
(D) To claim it can prove when dogs were first domesticated
7. What is the teacher mainly talking about?  
(A) The three main species of anteaters  
(B) The feeding habits of the anteater  
(C) The characteristics of the giant anteater  
(D) The life cycle of the anteater
8. What does the teacher say about the snout of the anteater?  
(A) It can be up to one meter in length.  
(B) The anteater's teeth are in it.  
(C) The anteater's mouth is at its end.  
(D) It is what the anteater uses to dig up anthills.
9. What does the teacher imply about the anteater?  
(A) It may attack animals that enter its territory.  
(B) It sometimes lives in small family groups.  
(C) It is an endangered species in some countries.  
(D) It eats both plant and animal matter
10. What will the teacher probably do next?  
(A) Answer some of the students' questions  
(B) Display some more pictures on the screen  
(C) Show the class a video about anteaters  
(D) Assign the students some homework to do
11. What does the teacher say about hoar frost?  
(A) It is most common during the morning.  
(B) She thinks that it looks pretty.  
(C) The blowing of icy wind forms it.  
(D) It happens more often in winter than in fall.
12. Why does the teacher suggest that the

- students look in their books?
- (A) To read an important passage
  - (B) To consult a chart on frost
  - (C) To see a picture of rime frost
  - (D) To learn how to spell some words

6. According to the teacher, why did humans and dogs develop a close relationship?
- (A) Humans bred dogs to be dependent upon them.
  - (B) Each of them provided assistance to the other.
  - (C) Dogs preferred being tame to living in the wild.
  - (D) Humans wanted dogs to be their companions.

**PART 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. According to Bob Johnson, why hasn't the delivery arrived yet? | 8. What does the speaker invite the listeners to do?      |
| (A) The manufacturer forgot about the order.                      | (A) To call in anytime during the show.                   |
| (B) The delivery truck is stuck in a traffic jam                  | (B) To provide opinions of the show at the end.           |
| (C) The order was received late.                                  | (C) To send in ideas for a future show.                   |
| (D) The delivery went to the wrong place.                         | (D) To enter the contest.                                 |
| 2. What other option does the manufacturer provide?               | 9. What will be aired next?                               |
| (A) To have the delivery sent at another time.                    | (A) Viewers concerns.                                     |
| (B) To receive a similar type of product instead.                 | (B) Advertisements.                                       |
| (C) To come and pick up the items in person.                      | (C) An interview.   |
| To cancel the order and wait for a sales period                   | (D) A touching story.                                     |
| 3. What does the caller request?                                  | 10. Who is Mr. Sanchez?                                   |
| (A) To call back quickly.   | (A) The instructor.                                       |
| (B) To place an order.  | (B) An assistant.   |
| (C) To cancel the delivery.                                       | (C) A computer technician.                                |
| (D) To come down in person.                                       | (D) A programmer.   |
| 4. Where is the announcement taking place?                        | 11. Which of the following is not included in the packet? |
| (A) At an airport.  | (A) A binder.   |
| (B) At a bus station  | (B) A pen   |
| (C) At a train station.   | (C) A computer disk.                                      |
| (D) At a weather station.   | (D) A calculator.   |
| 5. What is causing the delay?                                     | 12. What should the listeners do after they have          |

- (A) Bad weather conditions
- (B) A problem with the engine.
- (C) The overbooking Of seats
- (D) An accident.

6. What should a passenger with a question do?

- (A) Look at the schedule board.
- (B) Call the emergency number.
- (C) Refer to the brochure.
- (D) Consult a representative.

7. Who is most likely talking?

- (A) One of the viewers,
- (B) The producer of the show.
- (C) The host of the show.
- (D) A reporter.

checked their packets?

- (A) Come to the front of the Classroom
- (B) Talk to the technician.
- (C) Turn on the monitor.
- (D) Find their seats.

13. What is the purpose of this talk?

- (A) To introduce a new company policy.
- (B) To remind the employees to hand in their reports.
- (C) To ask the workers to work harder.
- (D) To request the staff to write in the dates.

14. Who is listening to the talk?

- (A) Customers.
- (B) Employees.
- (C) Students.
- (D) Reporters.

15. What will happen if the request is not met?

- (A) The report will be returned.
- (B) The worker will be warned.
- (C) One will have to redo the report.
- (D) One will not receive any Pay.

## TEST 20

**PART 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C)**

1. Listen to these answerphone messages. After the messages Nick is supposed to
  - A. call his mother.
  - B. take his mother to Blackpool.
  - C. call Jenny.
2. Listen to this advertisement. You can reduce your shopping bill by
  - A. buying Asdaway products.
  - B. buying popular alternatives.
  - C. buying half as much.
3. Listen to this news item. The doctor stopped at Alan's house because
  - A. he had broken down.
  - B. he was lost.
  - C. the house was on fire.
4. Listen to this conversation. Mary is instructed to use a lot of
  - A. rosemary.
  - B. lamb.
  - C. potatoes.
5. Listen to this receptionist on the phone. The receptionist works in
  - A. a school.
  - B. a beautician's.
  - C. a doctor's surgery.
6. Listen to this announcement. It is made at the scene of
  - A. a robbery.
  - B. a road accident.
  - C. a burning building.
7. Listen to this conversation. The tree will probably be taken away by
  - A. Alan.
  - B. Jim.
  - C. Steve.
8. Listen to this extract. The speaker doesn't make this recipe very often because the brownies
  - A. are hard to resist.
  - B. too moist.
  - C. too cake-like

**Part 2: Now you will hear longer talks or conversations. Each talk or conversation will be followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer for each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.**

1. What are the students going to do in the afternoon?
  - (A) Hang out with Clark
  - (B) Meet their junior varsity team member.
  - (C) Go to basketball practice
  - (D) Try out for the basketball team
2. Why does the girl mention her younger sister?
  - (A) To say she wants to introduce her sister to the teacher
  - (B) To claim that her sister gets good grades at school
  - (C) To point out her sister to the teacher
  - (D) To blame her sister for making her late for school
3. What can be inferred about the boy?
  - (A) Shakespeare is his favorite writer.
  - (B) The teacher's class is fun for him.
  - (C) Acting is something that he enjoys.
  - (D) He wants to improve his grade.
4. What does the girl offer to do for the boy
  - (A) Type his paper for him
  - (B) Go to the hospital with him
  - (C) Take notes for him
  - (D) Carry his books to class
5. What is the subject of the conversation?
  - (A) What the boy will do tomorrow
  - (B) The boy's punishment
  - (C) Mr. Robinson's class
  - (D) Where the boy will serve detention
6. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
  - (A) The boy's back problems
  - (B) Buying paper books
  - (C) One of their textbooks
  - (D) The kinds of books they want
7. What is the purpose of the announcement?
  - (A) To provide information on the presentations
  - (B) To describe the contents of the day's lecture
  - (C) To encourage the students to work harder
  - (D) To assign a new project to the students
8. What should students coming late do when arriving at school?
  - (A) Call their parents
10. Why does the girl mention Mr. Jessie?
  - (A) To praise him as a band director
  - (B) To compare him with Mr. Conaway
  - (C) To express her regret at his departure
  - (D) To note how he has helped her improv
11. What instrument does the girl play?
  - (A) The trumpet
  - (C) The flute



- (B) The clarinet (D) The violin

12. What is probably true about the boy?
- (A) He invited his family to the spring concert.
  - (B) He is a better musician than the girl.
  - (C) He dislikes the music the band is playing.
  - (D) He prefers Mr. Jessie to Mr. Conaway.

**Part 3: You are going to hear some talks given by one speaker. You are going to be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Choose the best answer to each question, and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.**

1. What is being announced?
  - (A) A trade show.
  - (B) An international conference.
  - (C) A fashion show.
  - (D) A foreign exchange program.
2. How many businesses are expected to participate?
  - (A) Twenty-five.
  - (B) Forty-five.
  - (C) Two hundred.
  - (D) Five thousand.
3. Among this year's participants, how many companies are predicted to be from over
  - (A) Roughly about half.
  - (B) Nearly two thirds.
  - (C) All of them.
  - (D) None of them.
4. Why is the caller getting this message?
  - (A) It is after work hours.
  - (B) The telephones are not working.
  - (C) All the lines are currently busy.
  - (D) The receiver is on a holiday.
5. When does the embassy close its doors on Fridays?
  - (A) 10 p.m.
  - (B) 2 p.m.
  - (C) 3 p.m.
  - (D) 4 p.m.
6. How can a person wanting to get a visa be granted an interview?
  - (A) By paying the application fees.
  - (B) By having a completed form reviewed.
  - (C) By getting a sponsor to sign a form.
  - (D) By submitting the form well in advance.
7. What is Dr. Sanchez main occupation?
  - (A) Doctor.
  - (C) Writer

- (B) Professor. (D) Journalist

8. What will Ms. Sanchez discuss today?  
(A) Her book.  
(B) Her research.  
(C) Her patients.  
(D) Her students.
9. What is Ms. Sanchez's most publicized work?  
(A) Her latest book.  
(B) Her articles.  
(C) Her thesis.  
(D) Their practice
10. Who is the audience of this talk?  
(A) Plant workers.  
(B) Supervisors.  
(C) Safety inspectors.  
(D) Attorneys.
11. According to the speaker, what is the responsibility of the listeners?  
(A) To make sure their workers are free of danger at work.  
(B) To have the employees work overtime this week.  
(C) To be available to talk to their team members at all times.  
(D) To conduct a meeting at least once a week.
12. What will they do next?  
(A) Understand the safety manual.  
(B) Walk around the plant floor.  
(C) Check for dangers in the plant.  
(D) Try out some of the new safety gear.
13. How long has the singer been performing?  
(A) Five years.  
(B) Ten years.  
(C) Twenty years.  
(D) Thirty years.
14. Which one of the following songs is a hit song Delia has recently made?  
(A) Love Is For Free.  
(B) Diamonds in the Sky.  
(C) I Have Found My Way.  
(D) It Ain't Over.
15. According to the speaker, what did most music critics say about Ms. Delight?  
(A) She is a living legend.  
(B) Her taste in music is unusual.  
(C) She has a great voice.  
(D) Her fame will not last long.

## KEY

### TEST 1

#### PART 1:

1. A
2. C (*The snow covered the trees last year, so they went to somewhere like a forest. But this time they're going to the sea (= coast), where there'll be nowhere to shelter.*)
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. B (A is wrong because he says his team 'deserved to lose'. • C is wrong because 'in the end the better team won', i.e. not his team.)
8. C

#### PART 2:

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 7. A  |
| 2. B | 8. C  |
| 3. B | 9. C  |
| 4. A | 10. B |
| 5. B | 11. A |
| 6. A | 12. D |

#### PART 3:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1  | (C) Writing works will be shown.   |
| (B) <b>The woman says, <i>welcome to the ... Technology Library.</i></b>         | (D) They are exhibiting reproductions of the first robot.                            |
| (A) She says, <i>this historical event.</i>                                      | 3 .  |
| (C) She says, <i>featuring writings.</i>   | (D) <b>She says, <i>In just a moment, you can walk through the twelve rooms.</i></b> |
| (D) She says, <i>featuring writings</i> , but famous people are not mentioned.   | (A) She says, <i>computers ... wouldn't fit.</i>                                     |
| 2.   | (B) She says, <i>first robot.</i>  |
| (A) <b>She says, <i>the first computer wouldn't fit in any of our rooms.</i></b> | (C) She says, <i>writings from ... technology.</i>                                   |
| (B) They are exhibiting reproductions of the first printing press.               | 4.   |

**(C) The man says, *will be delayed for one hour.***

- (A) is not mentioned.
- (B) The train number is 6550.
- (D) The passengers are going to eat lunch.

5.

**(D) The man says, *Meal vouchers ... will be brought to everyone.***

- (A) The train is going to Miami.
- (B) The passengers were already told they would leave in one hour.
- (C) Sandwiches are not mentioned.

6.

**(C) The man says, *all of the passengers on this train.***

- (A) Lunch vouchers are mentioned, not lunch-carts.
- (B) He says, *technical difficulties.*
- (D) The passengers are not on an airplane.

7.

**(A) The woman says *public holidays not vacation, and they will be closed two weekdays - Friday and Monday.***

- (B) Remodeling is not mentioned.
- (C) She says, *If you'd like to make an appointment.*
- (D) *Retreat* is not mentioned.

8.

**(B) The woman says they will be closed *through the 7'th.***

- (A) March 17'th is when their special offer ends.
- (C) The 7' th is the last day they will be closed.
- (D) The 4th is the first day they will be closed.

9.

**(D) The woman makes a list of what information the caller should leave, and cost is not part of that list.**

(A) She says, *please leave your name, number .. . and which service you would like.*

(B) She says, *please leave your name, number .. . and which service you would like.*

(C) Cost of service is not mentioned.

10.

**(B) The man says that the building has a food court, a department store, and a sunglasses shop, as well as more than one entrance and an information booth.**

(A) *Outlet* is not mentioned.

(C) *Restaurant* is not the same as a food court.

(D) The department store is only one part of the location within the mall.

11.

**(C) The man says *in front of the sandwich shop.***

(A) The man says, *on a table.*

(B) *Floor* is not mentioned.

(D) The man does not say the item was in anyone's food.

12.

**(B) The man says, *bring proof of identity.***

(A) *Purse* is not mentioned.

(C) Proving the gloves fit is not mentioned.

(D) The sandwich shop clerk is not mentioned.

13.

**(D) The woman says she is moving there tomorrow.**

(A) She doesn't mention three days.

(B) She says, *I called you all in here today.*

(C) She says, *I have worked ... the past three years.*

14.

**(A) The woman says, it seems sudden ... I'm terrible at goodbyes ... avoid farewells.**

(B) She says she has *loved working with* her staff, but this is

not the reason she gives for the announcement.

(C) Her feelings for Hettie Park are not mentioned.

(D) Being ready is not mentioned.  
15.

**(D) The woman says, I would like to introduce my replacement.**

(A) Dallas is not mentioned.

(B) A former manager is not mentioned.

(C) She does not describe her new position.

## TEST 2

### PART 1:

1. C ( ... it didn't [rain]. I certainly didn't need my sunglasses, though, with those grey skies ••)

2.A

3. C (... could you possibly stop on the way home and get some ingredients?)

4.B

5. A (Everyone does their shopping on Saturdays, so there weren't any changing rooms free ...)

6. C (my mum had invited John to come ... we could play computer games ..• it was great having someone to do that with)

7.A

8.B

### PART 2:

1. B

2. C

3. D

4. A

5. D

6. B

7. B

8. D

9. C

10. B

11. D

12. A

### PART 3:

1.

**(C) is the correct answer because the woman says, *Since this is a short flight ...***

(A) The heat is not mentioned.

(B) She says, *if you can show us a reservation number for any hotel ... your drinks are free*, but not as the reason for serving drinks right away.

(D) Morocco is the destination, not the reason for serving drinks right away.

2.

**(A) The woman says, *coloring books ... for little ones*.**

(B) *Little ones* means children, not short people.

(C) Money is not mentioned.

(D) Boredom is not mentioned.

3.

**(A) The woman says, *For first-class passengers, the menus are in the seat pocket in front of you*.**

(B) The seat pocket is in front of them, not a screen.

(C) Non-first-class passengers have vegetarian or fish options.

(D) She mentions the movie, but not in relation to lunch.

4.

**(C) The man says, *This afternoon, we will dock ...***

(A) The *Santa Margarita* is the name of the boat.

(B) St. Marts is where they'll dock.

(D) A *captain* is not mentioned.

5.

**(D) The man says, *a water aerobics class in the south pool*, but doesn't mention swimming lessons.**

(A) Shopping is mentioned.

(B) Water aerobics class is mentioned.

(C) Rock 'n' roll dance is mentioned.

6.

**(B) The man says, *we will dock ... for three hours*.**

(A) A number of days is not mentioned.

(C) The scavenger hunt begins at 11 :00.

(D) He doesn't say for the whole afternoon.

7.

**(A) The man says, *I've asked you into my office*, and tells James about a new position.**

(B) James will be head of the weddings department.

(C) James is going to a conference.

(D) *The trip organizer* is not mentioned.

8 .

**(A) The man says, *we would like to pay for your trip to London*.**

(B) A concert is not mentioned.

(C) The name of the company is *Extra Flowers*.

(D) He will get a certificate from the conference but this is not the reward.

9.

**(C) The man says, *cannot promote you for another five months.***

(A) He says, *new fiscal year* as the time when the promotion lasts until.

(B) Leap year is not mentioned.

(D) He says, *When you return ... you will be eligible for a promotion.*

10.

**(B) The woman says, *This program is brought to you by ... Audio Systems.***

(A) Newspapers do not have programs.

(C) Advertisements on a side of a bus do not have programs.

(D) Billboards do not have programs.

11.

**(B) The woman does not mention glasses.**

(A) A TV is mentioned.

(C) Speakers are mentioned.

(D) A DVD is mentioned.

12.

**(A) The woman says, *you will also receive a copy of this new movie.***

(B) A discount is not mentioned.

(C) Tickets are not mentioned.

(D) She says, *DVD release ... sound system.*

13.

**(D) The man says, *recently installed a new phone line and high-speed Internet connection.***

(A) Wi-Fi is not mentioned.

(B) The name of the company is

ComLast Cable, and they want the listener to buy a cable package.

(C) A modem is not mentioned.

14.

**(D) The man says, *If you are experiencing any difficulties ... please ... call our customer service department.***

(A) He says, *We recently installed a new phone line.*

(B) He says, *If ... not able to pay ..., please call our billing department.*

(C) A new company is not mentioned.

15.

**(C) The man says, *if you add another service, such as a cable TV package, all service prices are reduced by a further 5 percent.***

(A) The discount is on all service prices.

(B) A new TV is not mentioned.

(D) The discount is on all service prices

## TEST 3

Part 1:

1. C

2. B

3. B

4. A

5. C

6. B

7. C

8. A

Part 2:

1. C

2. D

3. D

4. C

5. B

6. D

7. A

8. D

9. B

10. B

11. C

12. A

Part 3:

1.

(D) The woman introduces her message with her main idea which is *our email system has been hacked*. *Hacking* is when a person enters a computer system and this person should not be accessing the system.

(A) The message is about *email hacking*, not *how to use company emails*.

(B) *Email messages* have been sent to the employees' client.

(C) The woman says *I promise to strengthen our security systems*.

2.

(C) She says *at around 2 a.m. on Friday, a person or persons hacked the system*.

(A) The woman was alerted to the problem on Sunday.

(B) Advertisements through email and messages were sent on Saturday.

(D) The system was hacked on Friday, not on the weekend.

3.

(B) She says *I ... am working to resolve the problem right now*.

(A) *Talking to a security guard* is not mentioned.

(C) The hackers have emailed the company's employees and their clients.

(D) An *employee memo* is not mentioned.

4.

(A) The announcement begins with *the ferry to ...* and this is followed by details of the ferry trip that passengers would need to know.

(B) *Professional drivers* are not mentioned.

(C) *Ticket sellers* are not mentioned.

(D) *Catalina* is the name of the island, not the name of a family.

5.

(B) The man says *vehicle(s) ...*



with the appropriate sticker on the window.

(A) \$20 is not mentioned.

(C) *an island pass* is not mentioned.

(D) The man says *Return tickets can be purchased at our destination.*

6.

(A) The man says *the trip will take approximately one hour.*

(B) The man says *all vehicles ready to board in five minutes.*

(C) The man says *The ferry to Catalina Island will leave in twenty minutes.*

(D) *Twenty-five minutes a day* is not mentioned.

7.

(A) The name of the company being advertised is Social Contact, as the woman says *a customer services representative from Social Contact will return your call.* This is the only name that is mentioned.

(B) The advertisement talks about *social media*, but is selling a service to small businesses to increase their customer base.

(C) A *credit card* is mentioned as a method of payment.

(D) The woman says *a personal advisor will help you ... bring your marketing strategy into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.*

8.

(A) The woman says *are you a small business owner ... if the answer is yes, please text ...*

(B) *People who want their own website* are not mentioned.

(C) The *representatives* will call back the potential customers.

(D) The woman says *a personal advisor will help you with a business plan.*

9.

(C) When the call is returned, the woman says *please have your credit card ready.*

(A) *a username and password* are not mentioned.

(B) The woman says *a personal advisor will help you with a business plan.*

(D) *Contract* is not mentioned.

10.

(D) The whole announcement is about the speaker's company acquiring another company named Ghirabelli, and at the end of the announcement the man says that *Ghirabelli becomes part of the Bradbury family.*

(A) The man says *we have been in negotiations for months with Ghirabelli.*

(B) The man mentions *Ghirabelli as the famed chocolatiers.* *Chocolatiers* means chocolate makers.

(C) The announcement is *about* Ghirabelli not *to* their employees.

11.

(B) The man says *the international brand recognition for this name is very high.*

(A) The man says Ghirabelli are *from Italy*, so we can assume they are in a different country.

(C) The cost of the chocolate is not mentioned.

(D) This is not mentioned.

12.  
(D) The man says *is part of the Bradbury family today*.  
(A) *Next week* is not mentioned.  
(B) *Tomorrow* is not mentioned.  
(C) The man says *we have been in negotiations for months ...*

13.  
(C) The woman says she is *returning a call* and at the end asks to be called back.  
(A), (B) , (D): These responses are incorrect because the woman says she is *returning a call*.

14.  
(A) The woman says *a cell phone he recently bought*.

- (B) The woman says *Mr. Martinez has thirty days to post the documents*.

- (C) *Nine months ago* is not mentioned.

- (D) *Six months ago* is not mentioned.

15.  
(A) the woman says *mail in the refund card*.  
(B) The woman says *the refund card ... cannot be submitted by email*.  
(C) *through the nearest Horizon store* is not mentioned.  
(D) The woman says *the refund card ... cannot be submitted by ... fax*

## TEST 4

### Part 1:

1 C 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 A 6 C 7 A 8 B

### Part 2:

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 7. C  |
| 2. D | 8. A  |
| 3. B | 9. B  |
| 4. C | 10. A |
| 5. B | 11. B |
| 6. A | 12. B |

### Part 3

1.  
(C) A chairperson is the person who controls and introduces a meeting, as the speaker seems to be doing.  
(A) *Parking lots* is one of the

- subjects mentioned.  
(B) There is no discussion of legal matters, so it's unlikely a lawyer is speaking.  
(D) The speaker says *I will be presenting an award to the*

*salesperson of the month.*

2.

(B) The man says *we are required to designate at least ten of our parking spaces for disabled people.*

They need ten parking spaces but now they have only two, so that means they need eight more.

(A) They currently have only two parking spaces.

(C) *One* is not mentioned.

(D) They need ten parking spaces but now they have only two, so that means they need eight more.

3.

(C) *Sales figures* are not mentioned.

(A) *Parking spaces* are mentioned.

(B) *Regional sales meeting* is mentioned.

(D) *Salesperson of the month* is mentioned.

4.

(D) The man introduces the meeting by saying they are there to discuss Glammart, and at the end of the announcement he says *how can we compete in the future with Glammart.*

(A) The man says *Glammart can buy and sell any product at much lower prices than our smaller businesses.*

(B) The meeting is to discuss the threat to small businesses.

(C) The meeting is to discuss the threat of chain stores for small businesses, not the benefits.

5.

(D) The man says *these enormous stores open*, and *these* refers to the

Glammart stores. He continues to say *soon all the surrounding independently-owned stores are forced to shut down.* *Shut down* means close.

(A) The man says the opposite - *all the surrounding independentlyowned stores are forced to shut down.*

(B) The man says the opposite - *Glammart has stores all over the globe, and their purchasing power is enormous.*

(C) The man says that large companies like Glammart *can buy and sell any product at much lower prices than our smaller businesses are able to.*

6.

(B) The man says that Glammart *offers everything a person needs in one place*, which means they have a large variety of products.

(A) *Thanking* their customers is not mentioned.

(C) *Friendly local employees* is not mentioned.

(D) *Guarantees* is used as a verb, so has a different meaning.

7.

(C) The woman says the project is *near and dear* to her, and that she has been working on this idea for *nearly a decade.*

(A) The woman doesn't say she's a computer teacher.

(B) The community technology center will offer people help with job skills.

(D) The woman says *Come see our*

*job counselor.*

8.

(C) She asks the audience if they are having trouble searching for jobs, and then says *learn how to use internet resources efficiently.*

(A) She says *We don't offer basketball courts.*

(B) *A chemistry laboratory* is not mentioned.

(D) She says *We don't offer ... a swimming pool.*

9.

(A) The only services that the woman mentions the center having are job counselors, and

classes or a private tutor for people whose computer skills are not meeting today's employment requirements.

(B) *Computer teachers* will be working at the center, so logically wouldn't look for help.

(C) *Private tutors* will be working at the center, so logically wouldn't look for help.

(D) The center doesn't offer any sporting facilities, so it's unlikely *sportsmen* would use it.

10.

(D) The speaker is taking some customers around the showroom floor, and introduces a variety of office furniture.

(A) Showroom floor is part of a store, not *a theater*.

(B) The man says *I understand that you are opening a new branch office here in town.*

(C) *Reception area* is not mentioned.

11.

(D) The man says *since you will be buying so many pieces from us.*

Individual units of furniture are often referred to as *pieces*.

(A) The man mentions *last year's models* but not in relation to a discount.

(B) This is not mentioned as a reason for a discount.

(C) This is not mentioned as a reason for a discount.

12.

(D) The man says *Now, let's take a look at ... chairs.*

(A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.

13.

(D) The woman says *we are experiencing some technical problems and are being forced to make an unscheduled stop.*

(A) The woman says *any turbulence is normal and by no means dangerous.*

(B) The woman says *Due to storm activity in the area, the landing may be a bit bumpy.*

(C) The woman says *being forced to make an unscheduled stop in Paris.*

14.

(A) The woman says *we should be able to take off in the morning.*

(B) *One morning next week* is not mentioned.

(C) The woman says *the airport is not letting any planes take off tonight.*

(D) *one night next week* is not mentioned.

15.  
(C) The woman says that the  
passengers will receive a voucher

## TEST 5

Part 1:

1.C 2.B 3.B 4. A 5. C 6.A 7. C 8. C

Part 2:

B

C

D

D

B

A

C

B

A

C

B

D

Part 3

1. (D) The woman says I'd like to be  
the first to welcome you, and then  
goes on to mention all the benefits

for one night at a *nearby hotel*.  
(A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned

of being an employee in that

building. At the end of the talk,

she says your new office.

(A) A waitress, (B) A fitness expert,

and (C) An elevator repairman are

not mentioned.

2.

(D) The woman says first, you can  
see in the lobby here.

(A) The woman says let's go see  
your new office at the end of the  
talk.

(B) The woman mentions the fitness  
center after the lobby.

(C) A restaurant is not mentioned.

3.

(B) The woman says it is a lovely  
place to work.

(A) The bosses are honest, (B) It  
offers valuable experience, and (D)

It doesn't care about the staff are not mentioned.

4.

(A) The man says listen carefully to our new phone menu service.

(B) Online, (C) a taxi stand, and (D) the radio are not mentioned.

5.

(D) The man says groups of five or more people will need two cars.

(A) An experienced driver, (B) a new cab, and (C) immediate help are not mentioned.

,

6.

(C) The man says if you have a complaint ... please remain on the line ... The man does not tell the caller to press any buttons. He tells the caller to remain on the line.

(A) Call a driver, (B) Press four, and (D) Press two are not mentioned.

7.

(B) The woman talks about her

audience learning about a vital skill, and she also says I used to instruct my trainees ...

(A) A website designer, (C) A job seeker, and (D) A social events organizer are not mentioned.

8.

(C) The woman says A decade ago, I used to instruct my trainees to attend as many social events as they could.

(A) The woman says today, a lot of networking is done online.

(B) Host many events, and (D) Make your own website are not mentioned.

9.

(C) She says a lot of networking is done online, so we'll talk more about that first.

(A) Useful training, (B) Making friends at work, and (D) Meeting useful people at parties are not mentioned.

10.

(A) The man says I'm here today to announce and come in to the office on Monday morning so he must be talking to employees in an office environment.

(B) The man says our new agreement ... with one of the biggest Bollywood movie studios.

(C) A film preview and (D) A factory are not mentioned.

11.

(C) The man says They are coming out with ten new movies this summer. They refers to MJM.

(A) Four, (B) Ilvo, and (D) Six are not mentioned.

12.

(B) The man says come in to the office on Monday morning with placement ideas for them. Them refers to the films this company's products will be placed in.

(A) The man says Over the weekend, I expect you all to read the scripts ...

(C) and (D) are not mentioned.

13.

(A) The woman introduces herself by saying My name is Marie and I will be your guide today. She is taking people on a tour.

(B) The people will eat a meal but this is part of the tour.

(C) A cooking show and (D) A game show are not mentioned.

14.

(B) The woman says We will first do a blind taste test, in which two of you lucky folks will taste four different strawberries . . . and guess each variety. Variety means kind.

(A) People will eat a meal after the taste test.

(C) and (D) are not mentioned.

15.

(D) The woman says enjoy a delicious five-course meal.

(A), (B) and (C) are not mentioned.

## TEST 6

### Part 1

I A 2B 3 C 4 C 5 B 6 A 7A 8 C

### Part 2

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. D | 7. D  |
| 2. C | 8. A  |
| 3. A | 9. C  |
| 4. C | 10. B |
| 5. B | 11. A |
| 6. D | 12. C |

### Part 3

1. (D) The man says *we help office managers to improve their effectiveness in the workplace.*  
(A) The office is located in Auckland.  
(B) *Fixing office equipment* and  
(C) *Customer complaints* are not mentioned.
2.  
(C) The man says *today we go to ... a call center.*  
(A) A *cell phone* retailer, (B) *Home office*, and (D) *Surveyors* are not mentioned.
- 3  
(D) The man says *Mr. Maker is too lenient and easy-going.* These adjectives have the same general meaning as *kind.*  
(A) The man says *we see Mr. Maker allowing an employee to leave the office early.*  
(B) The man says *the employee has not finished his work for the day.*  
(C) *Strict* means the opposite of

lenient and easy-going.

9.

- (B) The woman says *welcome to our awards banquet.* A banquet is a formal meal for a large number of people that takes place in a hall.  
(A) *At home*, (C) *A sports stadium*, and (D) *A board meeting* are not mentioned.

10

- (B) The woman says *now that dessert is being served.*  
(A) *Gifts* are not mentioned.  
(C) The woman says *it's time for the speeches and awards.* They are not happening yet.  
(D) The woman says *I hope you all enjoyed your dinner* so they have finished most of their meal.

4.

- (A) The woman says *You may not be looking forward to this part of the evening, assuming it will be boring! This part of the evening*



refers to the sentence before, in which she says *it's time for the speeches and awards*.

(B) *Tiring*, (C) *Funny*, and (D) *Valuable* are not mentioned.

5.

(A) The man says *photography is strictly prohibited inside the museum*. *Prohibited* means that something is not allowed.

(B) *Focusing on art work* is not mentioned.

(C) The man tells the people to turn off their cell phones, but he doesn't say that they cannot carry them in.

(D) The man says *please use low voices when speaking to each other*.

6.

(B) The man says the *conversations will distract other people from enjoying the art*.

*Conversations* would be the noise.

(A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.

7.

(C) The man says *your camera will be confiscated and returned to you at the end of your visit*. *Confiscated* means taken temporarily.

(A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.

8.

(D) When Janice introduces herself, she says *product reviewer*.

(A) *Receptionist*, (B) *Radio DJ*, and (C) *Sound technician* are not mentioned.

11.

(B) The woman says *The biggest*

*advantage, I think, is the comfort*.

(A) *Loud* is not mentioned.

(C) The woman says *The headset is lightweight, not heavy*.

(D) The headset has a microphone but it is not mentioned as an advantage.

12.

(C) The woman says *There is one big disadvantage. I found that the microphone was very poor*. *Disadvantage* means problem.

(A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.

13.

(C) At the beginning of the announcement, the man says *if you are traveling internationally*.

(A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.

14.

(B) The man says *you can leave your socks on*.

(A) The man says *remember to take off anything containing metal, such as jewelry*.

(C) and (D) the man says *Place shoes and any coats or jackets on one tray*.

15.

(C) The man says *all liquids ... must be ... placed in individual plastic bags*.

(A) *In a metal case* and (B) *In one bin* are not mentioned.

(D) The man says *all liquids ... must be less than 100 milliliters*.

## TEST 7

### PART 1:

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 5. B |
| 2. A | 6. B |
| 3. B | 7. A |
| 4. C | 8. B |

### PART 2:

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 7. c  |
| 2. A | 8. D  |
| 3. A | 9. D  |
| 4. C | 10. A |
| 5. D | 11. D |
| 6. B | 12. C |

### PART 3:

1. (B) The company's name is Office Supplies, Incorporated.

Choice (A) confuses office space with office supplies. Choice (C) associates down pillows with reduce, by taking the word down out of context. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding word (sail)boats with sale.

2. (B) The sale lasts from Thursday through Saturday.

Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses eight days with 8 A.M.

3. (C) The sale ends Saturday at 6 P.M.

Choice (A) is when the sale begins. Choice (B) is the middle of the sale. Choice (D) is not mentioned.

4. (A) Yesterday's weather was rainy.

Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) are the forecasts for the weekend.

5. (A) It might snow this evening.

Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is when the weather will be sunny.

6. (D) The speaker says that the temperature on the weekend will be around 11 degrees.

Choices (A) and (B) are confused with the freezing rain that will happen this evening. Choice (C) confuses seven with the similar-sounding word eleven.

7. (D) This news item is a warning about electrical demand exceeding supply.

Choices (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect because the second sentence uses the verb warn, and there is no evident analysis, review, or correction.

8. (B) Summer is when this would be heard because it is in the present tense and hot summer, air conditioners, and fans are all mentioned.

Choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because the tense is in the present.

9. (A) When excessive use exceeds supply, then a power failure occurs.

Choices (B) and (C) repeat the words demand and supply but are the opposite of what causes failure. Choice (D) uses the word fans, but poor quality is not mentioned as a reason for power failure.

10. (D) Potential travelers are listening to this announcement.

Choices (A) and (C) are those who are busy. Choice (B) associates telephone line technicians with callers and on the line.

11. (A) All the agents are busy answers why.

Choice (B) associates late with delay. Choice (C) uses fares but is the opposite of what is stated. Choice (D) associates strike (picket line) with on the line.

12. (8) The message says International travelers should arrive three hours ahead of time.

Choice (A) is when domestic travelers should arrive. Choice (C) confuses four with the similar-sounding word before. Choice (D) confuses five with the similar-sounding word arrive.

13. (B) Managers are attending the management improvement luncheon.

Choice (A) associates teachers with the fact that Mr. Margalis was a trainer.

Choice (C) confuses the fact that they are at a luncheon with waiters.

Choice (D) confuses Mr. Margalis's work in his garden with gardeners.

14. (B) Mr. Margalis is a retired manager trainer.

Choice (A) is the opposite of what he is.

Choice (C) confuses speechless with

the fact that he is giving a speech.

Choice (D) is incorrect because he worked for the last twenty years, meaning he is not young.

15. (C) It is a luncheon, so a dining hall is the logical choice.

Choice (A) associates his gardening with a garden.

Choice (B) associates office with management.

Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds train (locomotive with cars) and trainer (one who teaches).

## TEST 8

### PART 1:

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 5. B |
| 2. B | 6. B |
| 3. C | 7. B |
| 4. A | 8. C |

### PART 2

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 7. D  |
| 2. A | 8. A  |
| 3. C | 9. B  |
| 4. B | 10. A |
| 5. D | 11. B |
| 6. C | 12. A |

### PART 3:

1. ( B) 2. (B) 3. ( C) 4. ( D) 5. ( B) 6. (D) 7. ( D) 8. ( D) 9. (A) 10. ( A) 11. ( D) 12. (A) 13. ( B)  
14. ( B) 15. (D)

## TEST 9

### Part 1

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. C

### Part 2

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 7. D  |
| 2. A | 8. B  |
| 3. B | 9. B  |
| 4. C | 10. A |
| 5. A | 11. B |
| 6. A | 12. D |

### Part 3

1. ( A) 2. ( D) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (A) 6. ( D) 7. ( D) 8. (A) 9. ( C) 10. ( A) 11. (D) 12. ( C) 13. ( D)  
14. ( C) 15. ( B)

## TEST 10

### PART 1:

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 5. C |
| 2. B | 6. A |
| 3. B | 7. A |
| 4. A | 8. A |

### PART 2

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 4. A |
| 2. A | 5. A |
| 3. D | 6. B |

- 7. B
- 8. B
- 9. B

- 10. A
- 11. C
- 12. A

PART 3

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (B) 11. (A) 12. (D) 13. (A) 14. (C) 15. (B)

**TEST 11**

Part 1

- 1.B 2.A 3.C 4.B 5.C 6.C 7.A 8.C

Part2

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. A
- 4. D
- 5. B
- 6. C

- 7. C
- 8. A
- 9. B
- 10. D
- 11. B
- 12. A

Part3

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. C
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. B

- 8. D
- 9. C
- 10. C
- 11. D
- 12. B
- 13. A
- 14. A
- 15. C

## TEST 12

### Part 1

1.B 2.A 1C 4.B 5.C 6.B 7.A 8.C

### Part2

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 7. A  |
| 2. B | 8. B  |
| 3. A | 9. B  |
| 4. D | 10. C |
| 5. C | 11. C |
| 6. C | 12. B |

### Part3

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. A |       |
| 2.   | 10. C |
| 3. B | 11. B |
| 4. B | 12. B |
| 5. A | 13. A |
| 6. B | 14. D |
| 7. C | 15. C |
| 8. B | 16. B |
| 9. D |       |

## TEST 13

### Part 1

1.A 2.C 3.B 4.C 5.B 6.A 7.C 8.C

### Part2

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 7. D  |
| 2. A | 8. B  |
| 3. B | 9. B  |
| 4. C | 10. A |
| 5. A | 11. B |
| 6. A | 12. D |

### Part3

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. A
12. D
13. A
14. C



## TEST 14

### PART 1

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. C

### Part2

1. B

7. B

2. A

8. B

3. D

9. B

4. A

10. A

5. A

11. C

6. B

12. A

### Part3

1. B

2. C

3. D

4. A

5. B

6. D

7. B

8. B

9. D

10. D

11. B

12. B

13. C

14. C

15. A

## TEST 15

Part 1:

1.C 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.B 7.B 8.C

Part 2 (test 3)

1. B

7. B

2. B

8. B

3. A

9. D

4. C

10. A

5. C

11. A

6. B

12. C

Part 3

1. C

2. D

3. B

4. C

5. B

6. A

7. B

8. D

9. C

10. B

11. A

12. D

13. A

14. C

15. B

## TEST 16

### Part 1

C . B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. C

### Part 2 Test 3

1. D

7. B

2. B

8. C

3. A

9. A

4. A

10. C

5. D

11. C

6. D

12. B

### Part 3

1. A

9. C

2. B

10. B

3. D

11. D

4. C

12. B

5. D

13. A

6. A

14. B

7. B

15. C

8. C

## TEST 17

### Part 1

1.A 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.A 6.B 7.C 8.B

### PART 2 Junior 3 test 1

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 7. B  |
| 2. B | 8. C  |
| 3. C | 9. B  |
| 4. A | 10. C |
| 5. D | 11. C |
| 6. A | 12. B |

### PART 3

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. D
11. C
12. A
13. B
14. A
15. C

## TEST 18

### Part 1

1.C 2.A 3.6 4.A 5.A 6.C 7.C 8.B

### PART 2 Junior 3 test 1

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. D | 7. C  |
| 2. D | 8. B  |
| 3. A | 9. A  |
| 4. B | 10. B |
| 5. C | 11. B |
| 6. A | 12. B |

### PART 3

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. D | 9. D  |
| 2. C | 10. C |
| 3. B | 11. D |
| 4. D | 12. A |
| 5. B | 13. A |
| 6. A | 14. B |
| 7. A | 15. B |
| 8. B |       |

## TEST 19

### Part 1

1.C    2.A    3.B    4.C    5.C    6.C    7.C    8.A

### PART2

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 7. C  |
| 2. C | 8. C  |
| 3. B | 9. A  |
| 4. C | 10. C |
| 5. C | 11. A |
| 6. B | 12. C |

### PART3

## TEST 20

### Part 1

1.C    2.A    3.B    4.A    5.A    6.C    7.C    8.A

### PART 2 Junior Test 2 (3)

1. A

2. C

3. B

4. C

5. B

6. D

7. C

8. B

9. A

10. D

11. A

12. C

### PART 3

The 25th annual International Textile Trade Show will be held from October 14th to October 21st and will include internationally well-known machinery parts producers and textile manufacturers such as Lambwell and Cottonsoft. Sponsors of the show include such big name fashion houses such as Giorgio Armani, Gucci, and Prada. The expected number of participants in the trade show is expected to be well over the number of 200. Approximately, 45% of the participants are expected to be foreign companies, and buyers are coming from all over the world. The expected number of buyers in attendance is expected to easily exceed 5000.

Answers 71 (A) 72 (C) 73 (A)

You have reached the consular section of the embassy, however, our office is now closed. Our normal hours of operation are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday to Thursday and from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Friday, with lunch hours between 12 p.m. and 2 p.m. daily. If you have a question for the consular's office, please visit us during our regular office hours. If you are interested in receiving forms on sponsoring a potential citizen or forms for applying and receiving a visa, you can pick them up in person at the front desk starting from 9 a.m., or you can download them from our Internet site at [www.consularoffice.com](http://www.consularoffice.com). Once any of the above forms have been filled out and reviewed, you will be contacted for an interview if and when applicable.

Answers 74 (A) 75 (C) 76 (B)

Dear Attendees, it is with great pleasure that I get to introduce our keynote speaker for today's talk, Dr. Angelina Sanchez. She is currently the head professor of Psychology at San Diego University and is involved in many areas of research. She is here today to talk to us about the contents of her latest book entitled The Behavior of Infants. Ms. Sanchez, who is a well-known scholar in the field of child psychology, has written numerous articles and textbooks related to child psychology. Her most well-known work was a thesis she wrote for her doctorate degree on the subject of raising a normal child. Her early works dealt mostly with abnormalities in the early stages of childhood. Presently, her work focuses more on infant care and the role the mother plays in breastfeeding the child. Now, would you all join me in giving her a big hand to welcome her onto the stage.

Answers 77 (B) 78 (A) 79 (C)

Questions 80 - 82 refer to the following is .

Thank you for allowing me to attend the meeting today My name is John Lucas, and I am with the Safety Inspection and Protection Board. As you are all team managers here at the plant, you have the important job making sure the tasks your team is assigned to are completed, and during this process you will also have I responsibility of making sure that your team's safety and protection are adequately supervised. For this reason, are going to go through the Safety Inspection and Protection Board's policy and procedures manual so that you can understand exactly what is expected of you during your supervisory roles.



Answers 80 (B) 81 (A) 82 (A)

Questions 83 - 85

Tonight we pay tribute to a mesmerizing performer who has hipped and hopped her way into the hearts of music lovers for the past twenty years. With her soulful sultry voice and mix with hip hop, jazz, and R & B tunes, she burst on to the music scene with chart topping hits like 'Love Is For Free,' 'Diamonds in the Sky,' and 'I Have Found My Way.' After enjoying ten back-to-back number one hit singles and three platinum selling albums in her first three years in the music industry, most critics said that she didn't have it in her to last much longer and that before long she would be out of songs to sing and word to say. But here she is yet again with another chart topping number one hit song 'It Ain't Over.' Would everyone help me in welcoming her on to our stage tonight. Let's give it up for Delia Delight.

Answers 83 (C) 84 (D) 85 (D)

## **PART III: READING**

**TASK 1: Read the following text, and decide if the sentences below are True (T), False (F).**

### **HOW TO SAVE PETROL AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

We are all aware of the need to protect the environment, but sometimes it's difficult for us to do the right thing. For example, if you're a motorist, the convenience of jumping in the car to go somewhere is balanced against the knowledge of how harmful each journey can be. But did you know that making a few simple changes to your driving habits will not only do less damage to our world but will also save you money, and could even be good for your health?

**Do you really need to take the car?** Try making more use of public transport. If the service is frequent and reliable, you'll soon get used to using buses and trains. In fact, for shorter journeys why not take the opportunity to get into shape and go on foot.

**Share the journey.** How often do you see cars with just one occupant with the driver making the same journey as others living nearby? Why not car share and half the cost of the journey? There are several websites where people can swap details and make arrangements to meet up.

**Change your habits.** When you must use the car, plan your journey so you can go to all the places you need to visit rather than take the car out again and again. If you get caught in a traffic jam, switch off the engine when you're stationary for a long time. Try not to brake too sharply or accelerate too quickly as this will lead to you using up more fuel. On cold mornings, don't warm up the engine before you start your journey and when you next put fuel in your car think about whether you really need to fill up the tank. All that extra weight will put more pressure on the engine.

**Servicing.** Make sure you carry out basic maintenance like checking the tire pressure regularly. Finally, keep your car regularly serviced so that it runs as efficiently as possible.

Steps like this will save you money and help you do your bit to protect the environment.

	<b>T / F</b>
1. Drivers don't care about the environment.	
2. Changing the way you drive has more than one benefit.	
3. Using public transport is always good if you take short journeys.	
4. If you travel with someone else it will save you money.	
5. Using the Internet can help to arrange for the carpool.	
6. Try to make one journey rather than lots of short ones.	
7. Braking quickly is the best way to save petrol.	
8. Don't leave the car running before you start a journey.	
9. Filling up the car with fuel will save you money.	
10. Maintenance costs a lot of money, so have the car checked when it has a problem.	

## ANSWER KEY

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 3. F | 5. T | 7. F | 9. F  |
| 2. T | 4. T | 6. T | 8. F | 10. F |

**TASK 2: Read the following text, and decide if the sentences below are True (T), False (F), or Don't Know (DK)**

### A BETTER LIFE

The size of the population is both a strength and a challenge to China. Of the 1.3 billion people, 72 per cent are between the ages of 16 and 64. The movement of people from the countryside to the cities has transformed China into the world's factory floor. In 1978, there were only 172 million urban residents. Now there are 577 million. Social scientists predict that the urban population will be 60 per cent by 2030. Each year about ten million rural Chinese move to the cities, so the factories have a constant supply of labour.

Chinese schools have been very successful. The literacy rate is over 90 per cent. The next step is to develop higher education. Many people are looking for better training. In a Chinese factory town, there are many private courses: English classes, typing classes, technical classes. In Zhejiang I met Luo Shouyun, who had spent a quarter of his wages on training. Now he is a master machinist, with a salary that makes him 'middle class'. Another young man had learned Arabic in order to translate for Middle Eastern buyers.

Clearly there are environmental costs from China's rapid growth. Collaboration between China and other countries will be crucial in managing environmental problems. Nobody in the developed world should criticise China without taking a look in the mirror. The nation has become successful by making products for overseas consumers. There's nothing foreign about the materialistic dreams of the average Chinese worker.

1. \_\_\_\_ Most of the population in China is school age.
2. \_\_\_\_ Because of the large number of residents, labour force in China has taken over half of the world's demand for factories.
3. \_\_\_\_ The number of people who have moved from the countryside to the cities makes up 73% of China's population.
4. \_\_\_\_ There were times when China lack workers for their factories.
5. \_\_\_\_ Few school leavers in China are interested in higher education.
6. \_\_\_\_ It's difficult to find training courses in factory towns.
7. \_\_\_\_ Luo Shouyun is a middle-class man because he had spent a quarter of his wages on training.
8. \_\_\_\_ So far China has focused on making products for foreign markets.
9. \_\_\_\_ The number of labourers in China will have decreased by 2030.
10. \_\_\_\_ Teamwork between China and other countries is not important in solving environmental problems.

### ANSWER KEY

- |       |      |       |      |       |
|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| 1. F  | 3. F | 5. T  | 7. F | 9. F  |
| 2. DK | 4. F | 6. DK | 8. F | 10. F |

**TASK 3. Read the text and write after each statement *true (T)* or *false (F)* or *not given (N)* if the information is not mentioned.**

The American Civil War was fought over 100 years ago. It began in 1861 and lasted until 1865. The American Civil War resulted in the death of eight hundred thousand Americans. What caused this terrible civil war between the North and the South? Now historians believe that there were many causes of the war.

One of the important causes of the war was the friction between the North and the South over the issue of slavery. The southern way of life and the southern economy were based on the use of its slave labor. For almost 250 years before the Civil War, the economy of the South depended on the use of black slaves. The slaves were used to plant and pick cotton and tobacco. Cotton and tobacco were the main crops grown in the South. Most Southerners did not think it was wrong to own, buy, or sell black slaves like farm animals. Slavery was, in fact, the foundation of the entire economy and way of life in the South. This was not the situation in the North. The Northern economy did not depend on the use of slave labor. Why not? In the South, there were many large cotton plantations that used hundreds of black slaves. In the North, however, there were smaller farms, and the farmers planted many different kinds of crops, not just cotton or tobacco. Many Northerners were so opposed to slavery that they wanted to end slavery completely, and this attitude made the Southerners angry. Therefore, for many years before the war, there was constant friction between the North and the South over this issue. This friction eventually led to war.

The other causes of conflict between the North and the South involved the growth of industry in the North. While the South remained an agricultural area and the North became more and more industrialized. As industry increased in the North, it brought more people and greater wealth to the Northern States. As a result, many Southerners began to fear northern political and economic domination. Because of this fear, many Southerners believed that the South should leave the Union and that they should form their own country. In 1860, the Southerners decided it was time to leave the Union when Abraham Lincoln became president of the United States. Lincoln, as you may know, was against slavery. The people of the South were afraid that their way of life and their economic system were endangered with Lincoln's presidency. Consequently, the Southern States decided to secede from the Union. In other words, they wanted to break away from the North and form a separate country. In 1861, South Carolina seceded, and by June 18<sup>th</sup> 1861, eleven Southern States had seceded and established a new country. They called the new country the Confederate States of America. The war between the North and the South began when the eleven States seceded from the Union.

1. \_\_\_\_ The American Civil war lasted for over 5 years.
2. \_\_\_\_ The American Civil war ended with the death of eight hundred thousand Americans.
3. \_\_\_\_ There were many large cotton plantations in the North before the war.
4. \_\_\_\_ The use of slaves in the South began around the time of the American Civil war.
5. \_\_\_\_ Most Southerners felt that it was all right to own, buy and sell slaves.
6. \_\_\_\_ Most slaves were unhappy and wanted President Lincoln to free them.
7. \_\_\_\_ The only reason for the American Civil war was the issue of slavery.
8. \_\_\_\_ As the industry brought wealth to the Northern States, the Southerners feared that Northern political and economic would dominate the country.
9. \_\_\_\_ The North had better soldiers and generals than the South did.
10. \_\_\_\_ The American Civil war started after eleven Southern states established the new country called the Confederate States of America.

#### ANSWER KEY

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 3. F | 5. T | 7. F | 9. N  |
| 2. T | 4. F | 6. N | 8. T | 10. T |

#### TASK 4. Read the passage and write after each statement true (T) or false (F). (0.2 point/statement)

##### Norwich

Norwich, the capital of the part of Britain known as East Anglia, has existed as a place to live for more than two thousand years. It began as a small village beside the River Wensum. At the time of the Norman invasion in 1066 it had grown to become one of the largest towns in England.

With two cathedrals and a mosque, Norwich has long been a popular centre for various religions. The first cathedral was built in 1095 and has recently celebrated its 900th anniversary, while Norwich itself had a year of celebration in 1994 to mark the 800th anniversary of the city receiving a Royal Charter. This allowed it to be called a city and to govern itself independently.

Today, in comparison with places like London or Manchester, Norwich is quite small, with a population of around 150,000, but in the 16th century Norwich was the second city of England. It continued to grow for the next 300 years and got richer and richer, becoming famous for having as many churches as there are weeks in the year and as many pubs as there are days in the year.

Nowadays, there are far fewer churches and pubs, but in 1964 the University of East Anglia was built in Norwich. With its fast-growing student population and its success as a modern commercial centre (Norwich is the biggest centre for insurance services outside London), the city now has a wide choice of entertainment: theatres, cinemas, nightclubs, busy cafes, excellent restaurants, and a number of arts and leisure centres. There is also a football team, whose colours are green and yellow. The team is known as 'The Canaries', though nobody can be sure why.

Now the city's attractions include another important development, a modern shopping centre called 'The Castle Mall'. The people of Norwich lived with a very large hole in the middle of their city

for over two years, as builders dug up the main car park. Lorries moved nearly a million tons of earth so that the roof of the Mall could become a city centre park, with attractive water pools and hundreds of trees. But the local people are really pleased that the old open market remains, right in the heart of the city and next to the new development. Both areas continue to do good business, proving that Norwich has managed to mix the best of the old and the new.

1. \_\_\_\_ The River Wensum flows through East Anglia.
2. \_\_\_\_ People have lived by the River Wensum for at least 2000 years.
3. \_\_\_\_ In the 11th century, Norwich was a small village.
4. \_\_\_\_ Norwich has been a city since its first cathedral was built.
5. \_\_\_\_ Norwich has always been one of the smallest English cities.
6. \_\_\_\_ There are more than 50 churches in Norwich.
7. \_\_\_\_ The number of students in Norwich is increasing.
8. \_\_\_\_ The Norwich City football team is called “The Canaries” because of the colours the players wear.
9. \_\_\_\_ “The Castle Mall” took more than two years to build.
10. \_\_\_\_ Norwich people still like using the old market as well as shopping in “The Castle Mall”.

#### ANSWER KEY

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. T | 3. F | 5. F | 7. T | 9. T  |
| 2. T | 4. F | 6. F | 8. F | 10. F |

**TASK 5. Read the text and answer the questions. Write *true* (T) or *false* (F).**

#### Antarctica Sightseeing Flights Website

##### Next flight 31 December!

Welcome to the website. Here is all you need to know before booking a flight.

During the brief Antarctic summer, Antarctica Sightseeing Flights takes tourists in a full-size passenger plane (Boeing 747) from Sydney, Australia, over the continent of Antarctica and back.

Flight dates for next year are not definite yet, but if you make a booking now, your deposit is transferable if we need to change the day.

##### Questions

These are answers to the most frequently asked questions about Antarctica Sightseeing Flights.

##### How long is the flight?

The average flight is 12 hours. About four hours into the flight, we usually see the first sea ice and icebergs. We spend four hours over Antarctica and the remaining time travelling home. On the way to and from the continent, Antarctica experts who have lived on scientific research stations give talks on

the environment and history, and answer questions. A camera next to the pilot, which is linked to the video system on board, gives you a pilot's eye view throughout, from take-off to landing.

**Will I get a seat next to a window?**

All passengers are given two boarding passes. At the halfway point of the flight, passengers are asked to move to the seat shown on their second boarding pass. Business and first class passengers will have a window seat for half of the flight and a next-to-window seat for the other half. Economy passengers will have a window seat or the seat next to a window seat for half of the flight and an end of row seat for the other half of the flight. While over Antarctica, we encourage passengers to get up from their seats and move about the plane, allowing everyone to share the sightseeing opportunities. The pilot flies in a long 'figure 8' over various points of interest to allow these amazing sights to be seen equally well from both sides of the plane.

**What happens if the weather is bad?**

We have 17 different approved flight plans. Our captain looks at the satellite cloud picture on the morning of the flight and selects the direction which promises the clearest views.

**Will I see penguins and other wildlife?**

As most Antarctic wildlife live at sea level, over 3,000 metres below the plane, we can't see them in any detail. We do not land on Antarctica, primarily for environmental reasons. To experience Antarctic wildlife, you would need to join a boat tour.

**Can I take photographs?**

Definitely! All cameras are welcome. We even provide a few fun onboard photo opportunities where you can experience what it is like to wear Antarctic cold weather clothes.

1. \_\_\_\_ Sightseeing flights to Antarctica are available for a limited period of the year.
2. \_\_\_\_ You may have to book a flight without being certain when it will take place.
3. \_\_\_\_ Passengers have views of Antarctic scenery for more than half their flight.
4. \_\_\_\_ Passengers can speak to people who have experience in working in Antarctica.
5. \_\_\_\_ Special video equipment operates during the whole flight.
6. \_\_\_\_ People are asked to stay in their seats so that everybody has a good view.
7. \_\_\_\_ There is an advantage in sitting on one particular side of the plane.
8. \_\_\_\_ Before departure, the pilot chooses between a number of possible routes.
9. \_\_\_\_ A special attraction of the trip is having clear views of Antarctic wildlife.
10. \_\_\_\_ Passengers have the chance to put on clothes designed for travel in Antarctica.

**ANSWER KEY**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. T | 3. F | 5. T | 7. F | 9. F  |
| 2. T | 4. T | 6. F | 8. T | 10. T |

**TASK 6. Read the text and write *true* (T) or *false* (F).**



## Job Interviews

You finally got that call you have been waiting for – an interview for a job. At first, you will probably feel overjoyed, but as the interview gets closer, you are likely to get more and more nervous about the big day. Experts say that you only have 30 seconds to make a good first impression at a job interview. The key to a successful interview is to be prepared and stay professional at all times. To make sure you do your best, remember these ten tips:

**Be prepared.** Learn as much as you can about the company before the interview. Go to the business's website and read it so you are aware of how things work there. Think of questions the interview might ask you and practice your answers with a friend. Know how to discuss both your strengths and your weaknesses because you will be asked about both!

**Dress the part.** If you walk in wearing jeans and a T-shirt, you are not likely to get the position. Wear clothing that is neat, clean and presentable. Most companies expect applicants to wear business clothes, such as a shirt and tie or a nice suit. Dressing well shows that you are serious about the job.

**Be punctual.** Arriving late to an interview can be deadly. No employers want to hire someone who is not responsible enough to come to work on time. Get to the interview 10-15 minutes early to help yourself relax before you step into the office.

**Make eye contact.** Look your interviewer in the eye when you greet him or her and keep eye contact throughout the entire interview. Keeping eye contact shows the other person that you are both honest and confident.

**Be polite.** Sit up straight when you are being interviewed, listen carefully to what the interviewer is saying, and avoid using slang or bad words. If you don't understand a question, ask politely, "Could you please repeat that?" When you are polite, you appear more professional and more likely to get the job.

**Don't interrupt.** Interrupting is considered rude. Let the interviewer finish what he or she is saying. If you have something important to say, try to remember it and wait for a moment of silence to speak up.

**Find shared interest.** Try to notice what the interviewer finds important. Listen for topics that you both know something about and discuss them. If you can't think of anything, nod yes or agree with points that the interviewer makes.

**Sell yourself.** Don't be afraid to talk about your accomplishments. Employers want to hire people who are successful and confident in their abilities. However, be careful not to exaggerate. Do not lie about past job responsibilities. You don't want employers to ask your old boss about things you never did!

**Ask questions.** At the end of the interview, ask specific questions about the job or company, such as "What kind of work can I expect to be doing the first year?" or "Where do you see the company five years from now?" You want to show the employer that you have done your research and that you care about working there.

Interviewing is not easy, but it is easier when you know what to do and what to expect. If you stay honest and professional, you will get yourself one step closer to the job you want. Oh and one more thing: don't forget to breathe!

1. \_\_\_\_ Learn as much as you can about the company before the interview.
2. \_\_\_\_ Most companies expect applicants to wear casual clothes to an interview.
3. \_\_\_\_ Get to the interview 30-40 minutes early so you can start the interview early.
4. \_\_\_\_ Keeping eye contact shows the interviewer that you are a good listener.
5. \_\_\_\_ It's OK to lie a little bit about a past job in order to impress your interviewer.
6. \_\_\_\_ At the end of the interview, tell the interviewer a personal story.

**ANSWER KEY**

- |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>1. T</b> | <b>3. F</b> | <b>5. F</b> |
| <b>2. F</b> | <b>4. T</b> | <b>6. F</b> |

**TASK 7. Questions 6- 15 are based on Reading passage below.**

**Domestic robots**

Machines that look after your home are getting cleverer, but they still need care and attention if they are to perform as intended

Floor-cleaning machines capable of responding to their environment were among the first commercially available domestic products worthy of being called robots. The best known is the Roomba, made by iRobot, an American company which has sold more than three million of the discshaped, frisbee-sized vacuuming robots. The latest model, the fifth version of the Roomba, has more sensors and cleverer software than its predecessors. Press the 'Clean' button and the robot glides out of its docking station and sets off across the floor.

Domestic robots are supposed to free up time so that you can do other things, but watching how the Roomba deals with obstacles is strangely compelling. It is capable of sensing its surroundings, and does not simply try to adhere to a pre-planned route, so it is not upset if furniture is moved, or if it is picked up and taken to clean another room. Its infra-red sensors enable it to slow down before reaching an obstacle - such as a dozy cat- changing direction and setting off again.

It steadily works its way around the room, figuring out how to get out from under the television stand or untangle itself from a stray Game Boy recharging lead. Watch it for long enough, and you can sometimes predict its next move. The machine has a 'dirt sensor' and flashes a blue light when it finds things to clean up. Only when it detects no more dirt does it stop going over the same area and, eventually, conclude that the whole room is clean. It then trundles back to dock at its recharging station.

So the first observation of life with a domestic robot is that you will keep watching it before you trust it completely. Perhaps that is not surprising: after all, when automatic washing machines first appeared, people used to draw up a chair and sit and watch them complete their wash, rinse and spin cycles. Now they just load them, switch them on and leave them to it.

The second observation is that, despite their current level of intelligence, certain allowances must be made to get the best out of a domestic robot. The Roomba can be set up to clean at particular times, and to clean more than one room (small infra-red 'lighthouses' can be positioned in doorways, creating an invisible barrier between one room and the next that is only removed when the first room has been cleaned). A 'drop-off' sensor underneath the robot prevents it from falling down stairs. All very clever, but what the Roomba will not do is pick up toys, shoes and other items left lying around. Rooms cared for by robots must be kept tidy. To start with, children will happily put things away in order to watch the robot set off, but unfortunately the novelty soon wears off.

Similar allowances must be made for other domestic robots. Sweden's Husqvarna recently launched a new version of its **Automower** lawn mowing robot. Before it can be used, a wire must be placed around the perimeter of the lawn to define the part to be cut. If toys and other obstacles are not cleared from the lawn before it starts work, the robot will steer around them, leaving uncut areas. However, the latest version can top up its batteries with solar power, or send its owner a text message if it gets into trouble trying to climb a mole-hill.

But there is still only a limited range of domestic robots. Machines that mop the floor, clean a swimming pool and clear muck from guttering are made by iRobot. Several surveillance robots are also on offer. The Rovio, made by WowWee of Hong Kong, is a wi-fi-enabled webcam, mounted on an extending arm, which rides along smoothly on a nimble set of three wheels. Its movement can be remotely operated over the Internet via a laptop or mobile phone. The idea is that Rovio can patrol the home when its owner is away, either automatically or under manual control: in the latter case, two-way communication allows the operator to see and talk via the machine. So you could, for instance, shout at the cat if it is sleeping on your best sofa.

Some machines are called robots even though they cannot move around. There is an ironing robot, for instance, that resembles an inflatable dummy: put a damp shirt on it, and it puffs up to remove the creases. Similarly, there are elaborate trouser presses that aspire to be robots. But do these devices really count as robots? If so, then surely dishwashers and washing machines do, too.

Yet whatever shape or size robots come in, many will be adored. Another important observation from living with a robot is that it tends to become part of the family. 'People give them names, and if they have to be sent back for repair, they carefully add a mark to them to ensure they get the same machine back,' says Nancy Dussault Smith of iRobot.

**Write**      **TRUE (T)**      **if the statement agrees with the information**  
                  **FALSE (F)**      **if the statement contradicts the information**  
                  **NOT GIVEN (N)**      **if there is no information on this**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Improvements have been made to Roomba over time.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Obstacles have to be removed from Roomba's path.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Roomba keeps cleaning in one place until it thinks it is dirt free.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ People once found washing machines as fascinating as robots.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ Comparative studies are available on the intelligence of domestic robots.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Roomba tidies up a room as well as cleaning it.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ A wire is used to mark out the mowing area for the Automower.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Batteries with nuclear power are used for the latest Automowers.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The ironing robot looks like an inflatable dummy.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ People often put a mark on a robot when it is going to be repaired.

#### ANSWER KEY

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. T | 3. T | 5. N | 7. T | 9. T  |
| 2. F | 4. T | 6. F | 8. F | 10. T |

#### TASK 8. Read the text carefully and choose the answer (A-D) for the questions.

When I opened the first “Body Shop” in 1976 my only object was to earn enough to feed my children. Today “The Body Shop” is an international company rapidly growing all around the world. In the years since we began I have learned a lot. Much of what I have learned will be found in this book, for I believe that we, as a company, have something worth saying about how to run a successful business without giving up what we really believe in.

It's not a normal business book, nor is it just about my life. The message is that to succeed in business you have to be different. Business can be fun, a business can be run with love and it can do good. In business, as in life, I need to enjoy myself, to have a feeling of family and to feel excited by the unexpected. I have always wanted the people who work for “The Body Shop” to feel the same way.

Now this book sends these ideas of mine out into the world, makes them public. I'd like to think there are no limits to our “family”, no limits to what can be done. I find that an exciting thought. I hope you do, too.

1. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this text?

- A. To tell the reader her life story
- B. To introduce her ideas to the reader
- C. To explain how international companies operate
- D. To tell the reader how she brought up a family

2. What would someone learn from this text?

- A. How to make a lot of money
- B. How to write a book about business
- C. What the writer's family is like
- D. What the writer's book is about

3. How does the writer feel about the business she runs?

- A. She doesn't care about success if her children are fed.
- B. She just runs it for her own entertainment.
- C. It is not like any other company.
- D. It is likely to become even more successful.

4. What kind of workers does the writer like to employ?

- A. Workers who can explain her ideas
- B. Workers who get on well with the public
- C. Workers who have the same attitudes as she does
- D. Workers who have their own families

5. What kind of person does the writer seem to be?

- A. She seems to be someone with strong opinions.
- B. She doesn't seem to be very confident.
- C. She is mainly interested in making money.
- D. She sees running a business as just a job.

#### ANSWER KEY

1. B                      2. D                      3. C                      4. C                      5. A

#### TASK 9. Read the dialogue and answer the questions.

Millions of people are using cell phones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cell phones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a **means** of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones **potentially** harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

1. According to the passage, cell phones are especially popular with young people because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they make them look more stylish.
  - B. they are indispensable in everyday communications.
  - C. they keep the users alert all the time.
  - D. they cannot be replaced by regular phones.
2. The word "means" in the passage most closely means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. method
  - B. expression
  - C. meanings
  - D. transmits
3. "Negative publicity" in the passage most likely means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. information on the lethal effects of cell phones
  - B. widespread opinion about bad effects of cellphones
  - C. the negative public use of cell phones
  - D. poor ideas about the effects of cell phones
4. The word "potentially" in the passage most closely means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. obviously
  - B. possibly
  - C. certainly
  - D. private
5. Doctors have tentatively concluded that cell phones may \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. damage their users' emotions.
  - B. cause some mental malfunction.
  - C. change their users' temperament.
  - D. change their users' social behaviors.
6. The changes possibly caused by the cell phones are mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the smallest units of the brain
  - B. the mobility of the mind and the body.
  - C. the arteries of the brain.
  - D. the resident memory
7. The man mentioned in the passage, who used his cell phone too often, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. had a problem with memory
  - B. could no longer think lucidly

- C. abandoned his family
  - D. suffered serious loss of mental ability
8. According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their raiding power
  - B. their power of attraction
  - C. their invisible rays
  - D. their radiant light
9. According to the writer, people should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. only use mobile phones in medical emergencies
  - B. only use mobile phones in urgent cases
  - C. keep off mobile phones regularly
  - D. never use mobile phones in all cases
10. The most suitable title for the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. "Technological Innovations and Their Price"
  - B. "The Reasons Why Mobile Phones Are Popular"
  - C. "The Way Mobile Phones Work"
  - D. "Mobile Phones: A Must of Our Time"

#### ANSWER KEY

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 3. A | 5. B | 7. D | 9. B  |
| 2. A | 4. B | 6. B | 8. C | 10. A |

#### TASK 10. Read the following article and choose one letter (A, B, C, or D) which indicates the correct answer.

In 1900 the United States had only three cities with more than a million residents-New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. By 1930, it had ten giant metropolises. The newer ones experienced remarkable growth, which reflected basic changes in the economy. The population of Los Angeles (114,000 in 1900) rose spectacularly in the early decades of the twentieth century, increasing a dramatic 1,400 percent from 1900 to 1930.

A number of circumstances contributed to the **meteoric** rise of Los Angeles. The agricultural potential of the area was enormous if water for irrigation could be found, and the city founders had the vision and daring to obtain it by constructing a 225-mile aqueduct, completed in 1913, to tap the water of the Owens River. The city had a superb natural harbor, as well as excellent rail connections. The climate made it possible to shoot motion pictures year-round; hence Hollywood. Hollywood not only supplied jobs; it disseminated an image of the good life in Southern California on screens all across the nation. The most important single industry powering the growth of Los Angeles, however, was directly linked to the automobile. The demand for petroleum to fuel gasoline engines led to the opening of the Southern California oil fields, and made Los Angeles North America's greatest refining center.

Los Angeles was a product of the auto age in another sense as well: its distinctive spatial organization depended on widespread private ownership of automobiles. Los Angeles was a decentralized metropolis, sprawling across the desert landscape over an area of 400 square miles. It was a city without a real center. The downtown business district did not grow **apace with** the city as a whole, and the rapid transit system designed to link the center with outlying areas withered away from disuse. Approximately 800,000 cars were registered in Los Angeles County in 1930, one per 2.7 residents. Some visitors from the east coast were dismayed at the endless urban sprawl and dismissed Los Angeles as a mere collection of suburbs in search of a city. But the freedom and mobility of a city built on wheels attracted floods of migrants to the city.

- 1 . What is the passage mainly about?
  - A. The growth of cities in the United States in the early 1900's
  - B. The development of the Southern California oil fields
  - C. Factors contributing to the growth of Los Angeles
  - D. Industry and city planning in Los Angeles
2. The author characterizes the growth of new large cities in the United States after 1900 as resulting primarily from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. new economic conditions
  - B. images of cities shown in movies
  - C. new agricultural techniques
  - D. a large migrant population
3. The word "meteoric" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. rapid
  - B. famous
  - C. controversial
  - D. methodical
4. According to the passage, the most important factor in the development of agriculture around Los Angeles was the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. influx of new residents to agricultural areas near the city
  - B. construction of an aqueduct
  - C. expansion of transportation facilities
  - D. development of new connections to the city's natural harbor
5. According to the passage, the initial success of Hollywood' s motion picture industry was due largely to the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. availability of many skilled workers
  - B. beauty of the countryside
  - C. region's reputation for luxurious lifestyles
  - D. region's climate and good weather
6. It can be inferred from the passage that in 1930 the greatest number of people in the Los Angeles area were employed in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. farming
  - B. oil refining
  - C. automobile manufacturing
  - D. the motion picture industry



7. According to the passage, the Southern California oil fields were initially exploited due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the fuel requirements of Los Angeles' rail system
  - B. an increase in the use of gasoline engines in North America
  - C. a desire to put unproductive desert land to good use
  - D. innovative planning on the part of the city founders
8. The phrase "apace with" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. anew with
  - B. apart from
  - C. as fast as
  - D. at the middle of
9. It can be inferred from the passage that the spatial organization of Los Angeles contributed to the relative decline there of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. public transportation
  - B. industrial areas
  - C. suburban neighborhoods
  - D. oil fields
10. The visitors from the east coast mentioned in the passage thought that Los Angeles \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was not accurately portrayed by Hollywood images
  - B. lacked good suburban areas in which to live
  - C. had an excessively large population
  - D. was not really a single city

#### ANSWER KEY

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 3. A | 5. D | 7. B | 9. A  |
| 2. A | 4. B | 6. B | 8. C | 10. D |

#### TASK 11 . Read the text and choose correct option (A-D) to answer the questions.

Probably the most famous film commenting on the twentieth-century technology is *Modern Times*, made in 1936. Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit. Chaplin was told that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. Within four or five years, these young men's health was destroyed by the stress of work in the factories.

The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way down a crowded ramp. Abruptly, the film shifts to a scene of factory workers **jostling one another** on their way to a factory. However, the rather bitter note of criticism in the implied comparison is not sustained. It is replaced by a gentle note of satire. Chaplin prefers to entertain rather than lecture.

Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of *Modern Times*, but they contain some of the most pointed social commentary as well as the most comic situations. No one who has seen the film can ever forget Chaplin **vainly** trying to keep pace with the fast-moving conveyor belt, almost losing his mind in the process. Another popular scene involves an

Clearly, *Modern Times* has its faults, but it remains the best film treating technology within a social context. It does not offer a radical social message, but it does accurately reflect the sentiment of many who feel they are victims of an over-mechanised world.

D. a movie

D. forced to leave their sheep farm

D. jogging side by side

D. to produce a tacit association

D. hopelessly

D. the scene of an assembly line in operation

D. is more critical than the rest

### B. criticism

C. entertainment

D. satire

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

A. In Modern Times, the factory workers' basic needs are well met.

B. The author does not consider Modern Times as a perfect film.

C. Modern Times depicts the over-mechanised world from a social viewpoint.

D. The working conditions in the car factories of the 1930s were very stressful.

10. The passage was written to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. review one of Chaplin's popular films

B. explain Chaplin's style of acting

C. discuss the disadvantages of technology

D. criticize the factory system of the 1930s

#### ANSWER KEY

1. A

3. C

5. D

7. B

9. A

2. B

4. D

6. C

8. A

10. A

#### TASK 12. Read the text and choose correct option (A-D) to answer the questions.

After two decades of growing student enrollments and economic **prosperity**, business schools in the United States have started to face harder times. Only Harvard's MBA School has shown a substantial increase in enrollment in recent years. Both Princeton and Stanford have seen decreases in their enrollments. Since 1990, the number of people receiving Masters in Business Administration (MBA) degrees, has dropped about 3 percent to 75,000, and the **trend of** lower enrollment rates is expected to continue.

There are two factors causing this decrease in students' **seeking** an MBA degree. The first one is that many graduates of four-year colleges are finding that an MBA degree does not guarantee a **plush** job on Wall Street, or in other financial districts of major American cities. Many of the entry-level management jobs are going to students graduating with Master of Arts degrees in English and the humanities as well as those holding MBA degrees. Students have asked the question, "Is an MBA degree really what I need to be best prepared for getting a good job?" The second major factor has been the cutting of American payrolls and the lower number of entry-level jobs being offered. Business needs are changing, and MBA schools are **struggling** to meet the new demands.

1. What is the main focus of this passage?

A. Changes in enrollment for MBA schools

B. Types of graduate degrees

C. Jobs on Wall Street

D. How schools are changing to reflect the economy

2. The word "prosperity" in the first paragraph could be best replaced by which of the following?
- A. success
  - B. surplus
  - C. nurturing
  - D. education
3. Which of the following business schools has NOT shown a decrease in enrollment?
- A. Harvard
  - B. Princeton
  - C. Stanford
  - D. Yale
4. The phrase "trend of" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A. movement forward
  - B. drawback to
  - C. reluctance of
  - D. extraction from
5. As used in the reading, the word "seeking" in the second paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following?
- A. pursuing
  - B. avoiding
  - C. seizing
  - D. examining
6. Which of the following descriptions most likely applies to Wall Street?
- A. A major financial center
  - B. A center for international affairs
  - C. A shopping district
  - D. A neighborhood in New York
7. The word "plush" in the second paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fancy
  - B. satisfactory
  - C. legal
  - D. dependable
8. According to the passage, what are two causes of declining business school enrollments?
- A. Lack of necessity for an MBA and an economic recession
  - B. Low salary and foreign competition
  - C. Fewer MBA schools and fewer entry-level jobs
  - D. Declining population and economic prosperity
9. As used in the reading, the word "struggling" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. striving
  - B. plunging
  - C. starting
  - D. evolving
10. Which of the following might be the topic of the next paragraph?
- A. MBA schools' efforts to change

- B. Future economic predictions
- C. A history of the recent economic changes
- D. Descriptions of non-MBA graduate programs

### ANSWER KEY

**Option A is the answer for all questions**

### TASK 13. Read the text and choose correct option (A-D) to answer the questions.

There are many theories of aging, but virtually all fall into the category of being hypotheses with a minimum of supporting evidence. One viewpoint is that aging occurs as the body's organ systems become less efficient. Thus failures in the immune system, hormonal system, and nervous system could all produce characteristics that we associate with aging. Following a different **vein**, many current researchers are looking for **evidence** at the cellular and sub cellular level. It has been shown that cells such as human fibroblasts (generalized tissue cells) grown in **culture** divide only a limited number of times and then die. (Only cancer cells seem immortal in this respect.) Fibroblast cells from an embryo divide more times than those taken from an adult. Thus some researchers believe that aging occurs at the cellular level and is part of the cell's genetic makeup. Any event that disturbs the cell's genetic machinery such as mutation, damaging chemicals in the cell's environment, or loss of genetic material, could cause cells to lose their ability to divide and thus bring on aging. Other theories of aging look at different processes.

Chronological aging refers to the passage of time since birth and is usually measured in years. While chronological age can be useful in estimating the average status of a large group of people, it is a poor **indicator** of an individual person's status because there is a tremendous amount of variation from one individual to the next in regard to the rate at which biological age changes occur. For example, on the average, aging results in people losing much of their ability to perform strenuous activities, yet some elderly individuals are excellent marathon runners.

Another type of aging is cosmetic aging, which consists of changes in outward appearance with advancing age. This includes changes in the body and changes in other aspects of a person's appearance, such as the style of hair and clothing, the type of eyeglasses, and the use of a hearing aid. Like chronological aging, it is frequently used to estimate the degree to which other types of aging have occurred. However, it is an inaccurate indicator for either purpose because of variation among individuals or because a person's appearance is affected by many factors that are not part of aging, including illness, poor nutrition, and exposure to sunlight.

1. The author believes the theories of aging are \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. poorly supported hypotheses | C. proven theories   |
| B. well-supported hypotheses   | D. interesting ideas |

2. The word "evidence" in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. evidence of aging  
B. evidence of cancer  
C. evidence of human fibroblasts  
D. evidence of cell division
3. The word "vein" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. point of view  
B. part of the body  
C. blood vessel  
D. cellular level
4. The author of the article points out that cancer cells \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. divide infinitely  
B. divide and then die  
C. divide more in adults than in embryos  
D. bring on aging
5. The word "culture" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to .....  
A. a special environment  
B. libraries  
C. a society's traditions and values  
D. a toxic substance
6. It can be inferred from the passage that fibroblast cells .....  
A. divide fewer times at later stages in human life  
B. are not a focus in cellular research on aging  
C. are similar to cancer cells in rate of division  
D. dysfunction in the aging process of the body's immune system
7. As explained in this passage, the theory of aging which examines the cellular level would NOT assign which of the following as a cause of aging?  
A. Failure of the body's organ system  
B. Mutation  
C. Loss of genetic material  
D. Chemical damage from the environment
8. According to the passage, chronological aging is not a good indicator of an individual's status regarding aging because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there is individual variation in the rate of biological aging  
B. elderly people are often athletic  
C. strenuous activities are not good measures of age  
D. it is difficult to get accurate records of birth dates
9. The author implies all of the following about cosmetic aging EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Illness, poor nutrition, and exposure to sunlight cause aging to occur
- B. It is a poor indicator of chronological age
- C. It does not occur at the same rate for all people
- D. It is described by changes in outward appearance

10. The word "indicator" in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. something showing what a situation is like
- B. a light showing the way
- C. signal
- D. something indicating a value or a change

### **ANSWER KEY**

**Option A is the answer for all questions**

**TASK 14. Read the passage and choose correct option (A-D) to answer the questions.**

#### **Skater Yeon-Ah Kim**

Kim Yeon-Ah looks like every other eighteen-year-old girl as she carries her skates to the ice rink. However, Kim Yeon-Ah is no ordinary girl; she is a real class act. She is a four-time South Korean National Champion figure skater, a World Junior Champion and the 2006-2007 Grand Prix Final Champion.

Kim Yeon-Ah was born in Bucheon, South Korea in 1990. When she was six, she moved to Gunpo, and then, in 2006, she moved to Toronto, Canada for coaching. She started skating when she was seven. She skated at her neighborhood rink with her older sister. She was so talented that, at twelve, she became the youngest skater ever to win the Senior National Title.

Yeon-Ah is the first Korean skater to win the World Cup. She is currently ranked second in the world, and her home country, Korea, is very proud of her. She is very small for her age and people call her the "skating elf". But dynamite comes in small packages. Yeon-Ah is very determined and has a strong fighting spirit. She exercises for about eight hours a day and has to follow a very strict diet.

She may not eat candy or junk food. She has to do her schoolwork, too. She works hard and practices every day. She is all heart, and her determination is what makes her so successful.

1. What title did Yeon-Ah win when she was 12?

- A. The World Cup
- B. The Olympic gold medal
- C. The National Championship

D. The Canadian Cup

2. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

- A. Yeon-Ah is as small as an elf.
- B. Yeon-Ah doesn't have any fun.
- C. Yeon-Ah doesn't enjoy exercising.
- D. Yeon-Ah succeeds as she works hard.

3. Why is Yeon-Ah's home country proud of her?

- A. Because she exercises for eight hours a day
- B. Because she is such a successful skater
- C. Because she travels all around the world
- D. Because she is very beautiful

4. What kind of food does Yeon-Ah eat?

- A. She follows a strict diet with no junk food.
- B. She likes to eat pizza and hamburgers.
- C. She eats food from all over the world.
- D. She likes to eat junk food.

5. What do you think the author meant by "She is currently ranked second in the world"?

- A. She is the second best skater in the world.
- B. She is the second youngest skater in the world.
- C. She has the second highest number of points for skating.
- D. She always comes in second in competitions.

**ANSWER KEY**

**1. C            2. D            3. B            4. A            5. A**

**TASK 15. Read the passage and choose correct option (A-D) to answer the questions.**

British doctors are demanding that smoking be banned in public places in Britain, following the example set by Ireland and many US cities. They argue that most public places are "somebody's workplace" and that employers have the duty to protect employees from harm.

The British Medical Association strongly believes that a public ban on smoking will dramatically reduce levels of heart dis-ease, lung cancer, bronchitis, pneumonia and asthma, which are all related to passive smoking. Passive smoking kills an estimated 1000 adults in Britain every year and also causes various illnesses in children, including asthma, lung infections and ear diseases. The presidents



of Britain's Royal Colleges of Medicine believe that it is time to make public places smoke free and claim that most members of the public find cigarette smoke unpleasant and annoying. They believe that most smokers and non-smokers would rather see smoking banned from public places.

British Public Health Minister, Melanie Johnson, rejects the idea of a public ban by arguing that since progress is being made on a voluntary basis, a universal ban could not be justified. Especially not before receiving the universal approval of the public. She also states that many problems will surface if we have to implement a ban with enforcement. She believes that a lot more could be done to reduce smoking via education and public persuasion.

Professor Carol Black, president of the Royal College of Physicians, predicts that a public ban will encourage 300,000 people to quit smoking and will save 150,000 lives in the long term. Professor Black also stressed that the current self-regulation system is not producing results, and that progress is moving slowly in the hospitality industry; especially in clubs, pubs, and restaurants.

The government, however, still has no intention of setting specific deadlines by which the hospitality industry must comply.

The government prefers using less severe techniques to decrease the number of smokers. The latest being an additional 138 million pound grant to help smokers quit over the next three years, the introduction of warning labels on cigarette packs, and the banning of tobacco advertising.

The British government's main concern is not to alienate the public, half of whom still want pubs to allow smoking, according to a poll conducted for the Department of Health.

Singapore, Thailand, and parts of Australia have already installed the bans and Norway and the Irish Republic will soon follow suit in 2004.

1. Smoking is already banned in public places \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in all US cities
  - B. in Britain
  - C. at work
  - D. in Ireland
2. British doctors are urging a public ban on smoking because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. active smoking kills 1000 people a year in Britain
  - B. smoking is the cause of death in Britain
  - C. employees have the right to work in a healthy environment
  - D. the British public is demanding it
3. A public ban on smoking will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. cause ear infections in children
  - B. increase the number of asthma cases in Britain
  - C. increase the smoking related death toll in Britain

- D. result in fewer cases of lung cancer
4. According to the text, the ban on smoking would NOT be welcomed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. smokers  
 B. non-smokers  
 C. the British Public Health Minister  
 D. the presidents of Britain's Royal Colleges of Medicine
5. Melanie Johnson does not want to implement the ban because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she believes that public education is a better course of action  
 B. the British public universally disapproves of it  
 C. she does not believe that passive smoking is that harmful to public health  
 D. she thinks it will be hard to persuade the public to stop smoking
6. Professor Black believes that the public ban \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. save 300,000 lives in the long run  
 B. urge smokers to quit  
 C. not have any effect  
 D. will slow down the hospitality industry's anti-smoking progress
7. The government's anti-smoking methods used so far are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the use of warnings on cigarette packs  
 B. the public ban on smoking  
 C. setting a deadline for the regulation of smoking  
 D. paying people to stop smoking

#### ANSWER KEY

1. D      2. D      3. C      4. A      5. A      6. B      7. A

#### TASK 16. Read the passage and choose correct option (A-D) to answer the questions.

The term 'artificial intelligence' was first used by Professor John McCarthy in 1956. However, the idea of creating 'thinking machines' appears over and over again throughout history. In the 3rd century BC, a Chinese engineer called Mo Ti made mechanical birds, dragons and soldiers and much later, in 18th century Europe, the nobility were delighted by mechanical figures which moved by clockwork. It seemed that making machines that moved and looked like human beings was easy. The difficult part would be to create a machine that could think like a human being.

When computers appeared in the 1950s, many people thought that it would not be long before these impressive machines started talking, thinking for themselves and taking over the world. People predicted all kinds of things, from robot servants to computerized houses. None of it happened. Despite the billions of dollars and years of research given to developing artificial intelligence, computers are still unable to hold a normal conversation with a human being. In fact, although

computers today can process information thousands of times faster than they could fifty years ago, they are only two or three times better at using human language than they were back then. In addition, the huge increase in computer use has proved that today's computers, with their windows, mice, icons and commands, do not operate in the same way as the human brain. If this were not true, there would be no need for the thousands of tech support staff employed by call centres.

The trouble is that, even though computers can turn speech into text, recognise objects by using cameras, search through endless amounts of data and even use robot mechanisms to move like human beings, they are unable to put all these abilities together and actually think and function like human beings. One of the reasons for this is that scientists still do not know much about how the human brain works, so it is impossible to program computers to copy the brain's processes. As for language, there is not much hope of computers ever being able to chat with human beings. Human language is complex and does not follow clear enough rules for computers to understand. A machine may be able to work out the grammar of a sentence, but it still cannot understand its meaning. It looks like the science fiction fans who dream of robots which look and act just like us had better keep on dreaming.

1. According to the text, people have been trying to create thinking machines \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. since the third century BC
  - B. since the 1950s
  - C. since the 18th century
  - D. since history began
2. In the 18th century, mechanical figures \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. were operated by engines
  - B. amused wealthy people
  - C. were difficult to make
  - D. could be used to tell the time
3. People expected computers to be able to talk because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they were very expensive
  - B. they were impressed by computers
  - C. they wanted mechanical servants
  - D. they believed computers would take over the world
4. Fifty years ago, computers were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. thousands of times better at using human language
  - B. two or three times slower at processing information
  - C. thousands of times slower at processing information
  - D. two or three times worse at using human language
5. We need tech support staff because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. today's computers have windows and mice
  - B. so many people these days use computers
  - C. computers and people do not work in the same way
  - D. we have so many call centres these days
6. Computers cannot think like human beings because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. scientists can't program them to do so
  - B. we do not know enough about the human brain
  - C. computers can't copy human thought processes
  - D. computers do not have robot mechanisms
7. Computers can not use human language because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they do not understand the grammar
  - B. human language does not have any rules
  - C. they can not work out what sentences mean
  - D. humans don't want to chat with computers

#### ANSWER KEY

1. D            2. B            3. D            4. C            5. C            6. C            7. C            8. B

#### TASK 17. Read the passage and choose correct option (A-D) to answer the questions.

Love them or hate them, online shops are here to stay, and more and more are appearing on the world wide web every day. Shopping online should be quick, easy and, above all, safe, but many people still feel uncomfortable about doing business on the net. By following the advice below, you can ensure that your shopping trip in cyberspace is a successful one.

Before you purchase an item online, make sure that the website you are buying from is secure. Many websites use special technology to encrypt the credit card information that customers send over the Internet. If a site does not tell you that they are using this technology, you could also look for an icon of a locked padlock or an unbroken key at the bottom of your screen, an icon of a lock on your status bar.

Many websites ask you to choose a password for future orders. Make sure you use a different password to the one you use to log on to your computer or network. Never use your address, date of birth, phone number or other recognizable words as your password. Instead, pick at least five letters, numbers and punctuation marks. One idea is to use the first letter of each word in a song title and throw in some numbers and punctuation marks. For example, "vyslmt813" comes from "Will You Still Love Me Tomorrow". Don't write your password down, as somebody might see it and be able to use it. If you can't remember your password and have to write it down, try reversing the order of the

characters, or change the order of the letters and numbers so that anyone who finds it still won't know your true password.

Never e-mail anyone your password and credit card details. Only give them in a secure connection on a website. You should make sure that you are not making your personal information accessible to thieves as this will allow them to impersonate you. "Theft of identity" which involves someone accessing your bank account, getting credits or loans in your name, or using your credit card details to purchase products, is a growing problem these days. If you don't like the idea of giving your credit card details over the Internet, most online stores allow you to order online and pay over the phone. However, you should be sure to make a note of the company's phone number, the date and time of your call and the name of the person you spoke to.

These tips should ensure that you will have a safe and easy shopping experience. However, as in all areas of life, it is important to have faith in your instincts. If you don't feel comfortable buying an item over the Internet, or if you do not trust a website one hundred percent, then you may well be right. Happy shopping!

1. Some people do not like to shop online because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it is not safe
  - B. there are too many online stores
  - C. it is not easy
  - D. they hate online stores
2. A website may not be secure if \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. there is a picture of a key on your screen
  - B. there is a picture of a padlock on your screen
  - C. it uses technology to conceal credit card details
  - D. the website does not tell you it is secure
3. A password is not safe if \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it contains more than five letters
  - B. it is the same as other passwords you use
  - C. it contains punctuation marks
  - D. people can not recognize the words
4. If you have to write your password down, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. not let anyone see it
  - B. remember it
  - C. write it backwards
  - D. write down different letters and numbers
5. You should not give information about your credit card \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. over the phone

- B. in a note
  - C. on a secure website
  - D. in an e-mail
6. "Theft of identity" is when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. someone steal your credit card
  - B. someone disguises themselves as you
  - C. someone uses your details to get money or products
  - D. someone applies for a loan for you
7. Don't buy a product online if \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. you do not trust the company
  - B. you do not trust your instincts
  - C. you feel comfortable buying it
  - D. the website does not have all of the items you want

#### ANSWER KEY

1. C          2. B          3. B          4. B          5. D          6. C          7. A

#### TASK 18. Read the passage.

### The Impact of Wilderness Tourism

#### Section A

The market for tourism in remote areas is booming as never before. Countries across the world are actively promoting their 'wilderness' regions - such as mountains, Arctic lands, deserts, small islands and wetlands - to high-spending tourists. The attraction of these areas is obvious. By definition, wilderness tourism requires little or no initial investment. But that does not mean that there is no cost. As the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development recognized, these regions are fragile (i.e. highly vulnerable to abnormal pressures) not just in terms of their ecology, but also in terms of the culture of their inhabitants. The three most significant types of fragile environment in these respects, and also in terms of the proportion of the Earth's surface they cover, are deserts, mountains and Arctic areas. An important characteristic is their marked seasonality, with harsh conditions prevailing for many months each year. Consequently, most human activities, including tourism, are limited to quite clearly defined parts of the year.

Tourists are drawn to these regions by their natural landscape beauty and the unique cultures of their indigenous people. And poor governments in these isolated areas have welcomed the new breed of 'adventure tourist', grateful for the hard currency they bring. For several years now, tourism has been the prime source of foreign exchange in Nepal and Bhutan. Tourism is also a key element in

the economies of Arctic zones such as Lapland and Alaska and in desert areas such as Ayers Rock in Australia and Arizona's Monument Valley.

### **Section B**

Once a location is established as a main tourist destination, the effects on the local community are profound. When hill-farmers, for example, can make more money in a few weeks working as porters for foreign trekkers than they can in a year working in their fields, it is not surprising that many of them give up their farm-work, which is thus left to other members of the family. In some hill-regions, this has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet, because there is insufficient labour to maintain terraces and irrigation systems and tend to crops. The result has been that many people in these regions have turned to outside supplies of rice and other foods.

In Arctic and desert societies, year-round survival has traditionally depended on hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit over a relatively short season. However, as some inhabitants become involved in tourism, they no longer have time to collect wild food; this has led to increasing dependence on bought food and stores. Tourism is not always the culprit behind such changes. All kinds of wage labour, or government handouts, tend to undermine traditional survival systems. Whatever the cause, the dilemma is always the same: what happens if these new, external sources of income dry up?

The physical impact of visitors is another serious problem associated with the growth in adventure tourism. Much attention has focused on erosion along major trails, but perhaps more important are the deforestation and impacts on water supplies arising from the need to provide tourists with cooked food and hot showers. In both mountains and deserts, slow-growing trees are often the main sources of fuel and water supplies may be limited or vulnerable to degradation through heavy use.

### **Section C**

Stories about the problems of tourism have become legion in the last few years. Yet it does not have to be a problem. Although tourism inevitably affects the region in which it takes place, the costs to these fragile environments and their local cultures can be minimized. Indeed, it can even be a vehicle for reinvigorating local cultures, as has happened with the Sherpas of Nepal's Khumbu Valley and in some Alpine villages. And a growing number of adventure tourism operators are trying to ensure that their activities benefit the local population and environment over the long term.

In the Swiss Alps, communities have decided that their future depends on integrating tourism more effectively with the local economy. Local concern about the rising number of second home developments in the Swiss Pays d'Enhaut resulted in limits being imposed on their growth. There has also been a renaissance in communal cheese production in the area, providing the locals with a reliable source of income that does not depend on outside visitors.

Many of the Arctic tourist destinations have been exploited by outside companies, who employ transient workers and repatriate most of the profits to their home base. But some Arctic communities are now operating tour businesses themselves, thereby ensuring that the benefits accrue locally. For

instance, a native corporation in Alaska, employing local people is running an air tour from Anchorage to Kotzebue, where tourists eat Arctic food, walk on the tundra and watch local musicians and dancers.

Native people in the desert regions of the American Southwest have followed similar strategies, encouraging tourists to visit their pueblos and reservations to purchase high-quality handicrafts and artwork. The Acoma and San Ildefonso pueblos have established highly profitable pottery businesses, while the Navajo and Hopi groups have been similarly successful with jewelry.

Too many people living in fragile environments have lost control over their economies, their culture and their environment when tourism has penetrated their homelands. Merely restricting tourism cannot be the solution to the imbalance, because people's desire to see new places will not just disappear. Instead, communities in fragile environments must achieve greater control over tourism ventures in their regions, in order to balance their needs and aspirations with the demands of tourism. A growing number of communities are demonstrating that, with firm communal decision-making, this is possible. The critical question now is whether this can become the norm, rather than the exception.

**Choose the correct heading for each section, then write "A, B, or C":**

1. Some of the disruptive effects of wilderness. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Fragile regions and the reasons for the expansion of tourism here. \_\_\_\_\_
3. How local communities can balance their own needs with the demands of wilderness tourism.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Write T (True), F (False) or N (Not given):**

4. The low financial cost of selling up wilderness tourism makes it attractive to many countries.
5. Deserts, mountains and Arctic regions are examples of environments that are both ecologically and culturally fragile.
6. Wilderness tourism operates throughout the year in fragile areas.
7. The spread of tourism in certain hill-regions has resulted in a fall in the amount of food produced locally.
8. Traditional food-gathering in desert societies was distributed evenly over the year.
9. Government handouts do more damage than tourism does to traditional patterns of food-gathering.
10. The governments spend lots of money to help improve the environment.

#### **ANSWER KEY**

- |             |             |             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>1. B</b> | <b>3. C</b> | <b>5. T</b> | <b>7. T</b> | <b>9. N</b>  |
| <b>2. A</b> | <b>4. T</b> | <b>6. F</b> | <b>8. F</b> | <b>10. N</b> |

**TASK 19. Read the passage.**



## It's a Mystery

It happens something like this. Someone finds a badly burnt body in a poorly ventilated room. The body is sitting in a chair or lying on a bed or the floor. The upper body of the victim is a heap of ashes, but one or more mostly undamaged hands or feet may be visible as well. A layer of blackened grease covers the ceiling and walls above the victim's head, but fire damage in the room is limited to a small area right around and above the body. Objects only a meter away remain untouched by the blaze. Police investigators find no obvious source or cause for the fire.

This scene describes a typical case of spontaneous human combustion (SHC), in which a human body is supposedly able to burst into flames and to burn to almost nothing entirely on its own. In most SHC cases, there are no witnesses to see how the person caught fire. In rare cases, the observer, who is often a friend or family member, tries to put out the fire. Occasionally the victim survives. Again, there is no clear outside cause-the blaze appears to start from within the victim's own body.

This phenomenon is actually nothing new. A 1763 book by Frenchman Jonas Dupont with the title *De Incendiis Corporis Humani Spontaneis* describes in detail a 25 number of cases of SHC. A century later, Charles Dickens used SHC to kill off one of the characters in his novel *Bleak House*. A number of more recent unexplained deaths have helped to keep the theory of SHC alive. One of the latest cases was of Michael Faherty, a 76-year-old man who was found burned to death in his home in Galway, Ireland, on 22 December 2010. Police arrived to find mostly ashes, with his head near an empty fireplace. The room was undamaged by the fire. After a thorough investigation, the coroner recorded Mr. Flaherty's death as a case of "spontaneous human combustion".

People have tried to explain these mysterious deaths in various ways. Some have said that SHC can be set off by a build-up of electricity or gases within the body. The most reasonable explanation seems to be the "wick" or "candle" theory. This says that, under certain circumstances, the human body can function as sort of an inside-out candle. That is, the fabric in a person's clothing acts like the wick, and the fat in a person's body like the wax in the candle. A spark from a nearby source could set off a small fire and the burning clothes would cause a person's body fat to melt, adding fuel to the fire. In a poorly ventilated room, the body can burn for hours and cause the kind of damage seen in many of the supposed SHC cases. In this scenario, the combustion is not "spontaneous" at all and is always caused by some external fire source.

In a recent experiment, the criminologist Dr. John DeHaan put the wick theory to the test. DeHaan wrapped a dead pig (chosen because the body fat of a pig is similar to that of a human) in a blanket, poured gasoline over it, set it on fire and then let it burn in a badly ventilated room. After burning for several hours, the body of the pig was reduced to ashes, much like the bodies of many supposed SHC victims.

DeHaan's experiment did not persuade everyone that the wick theory explains SHC. Some believe there are still too many unanswered questions in many of the cases. What about the situations where no external source of the fire was found or where victims have burst into flame in

front of witnesses? Until scientists come up with a theory that explains all of these circumstances, many will likely continue to believe in the possibility of spontaneous human combustion.

**Choose the correct answers for the following questions.**

1. The purpose of the first paragraph is probably NOT to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. explain the concept of SHC
  - B. show why people still believe in SHC
  - C. give an example of how an SHC scene would look
2. Who used the idea of SHC to kill off a fictional character?
  - A. Charles Dickens
  - B. Jonas Dupont
  - C. Dr. John DeHaan
3. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
  - A. SHC has been mentioned in many works of fiction.
  - B. People still do not know the reason behind SHC.
  - C. There have been cases of SHC over the centuries.
4. According to the "wick" theory, what fuels an SHC fire?
  - A. body fat
  - B. electricity
  - C. gases
5. In which scenario is the "wick" theory of SHC most likely to occur?
  - A. A person has closed the windows and is sitting next to a fireplace.
  - B. A person has just undressed and is getting ready to shower.
  - C. A person is sleeping by an open window with a box of matches in his pocket

**Decide these statements are True (T) or False (F).**

6. \_\_\_\_ Victims of spontaneous human combustion always die.
7. \_\_\_\_ The police only found Michael Faherty's ashes when they arrived.
8. \_\_\_\_ A well ventilated room will probably prevent SHC from occurring.
9. \_\_\_\_ John DeHaan used a pig in his experiment because its body fat is like a human's.
10. \_\_\_\_ John DeHaan's theory explains how SHC can occur even without an external source.

**ANSWER KEY**

- |             |             |             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>1. B</b> | <b>3. C</b> | <b>5. A</b> | <b>7. F</b> | <b>9. T</b>  |
| <b>2. A</b> | <b>4. A</b> | <b>6. F</b> | <b>8. T</b> | <b>10. F</b> |

**TASK 20. Read the article then complete the following task(s).**

**Making a change**

*How easy is it for us to change our lives – and why?*

In 1990, a young American named Christopher McCandless gave up his career plans, left behind everyone he knew, including his family, and went off on an adventure. He was 22 at the time.

In an act of kindness, he donated all his savings to the famous charity, Oxfam International, and hitchhiked his way through America to Alaska. His decisions were so unusual for his age that Jon Krakauer wrote a book about them called “Into the Wild”, and Sean Penn directed a film that had the same title.

Of course, this is an unusual story. Most college graduates would not do quite the same thing. However, studies do show that in teenage years, people are more likely to try out new experiences. Instead of following the family career path, for example, and working his way up the same organization like his grandfather did, a 15-year-old may dream about becoming a traveler – only to find in his early 20s that this fascination with new places is declining and change is less attractive. This age-related trend can be observed in all cultures.

The reason why people all over the world become less keen to change as they get older may be because people’s lives generally follow similar patterns and involve similar demands. Most people, wherever they are, aim to find a job and a partner. As they get older, they may have young children to look after and possibly elderly family members. These responsibilities cannot be achieved without some degree of consistency, which means that new experiences and ideas may not have a place in the person’s life. New experiences may bring excitement but also insecurity, so most people prefer to stay with the familiar.

However, not every individual is the same. One toddler may want to play a different game every day and get fed up if nothing changes at the nursery. Another may seek out and play with the same children and toys on every visit. Young children avoid new experiences will grow up to be more conventional than others. Psychologists argue that those who have more open personalities as children are more open than others might be when they are older. They also suggest that young men have a greater interest in novelty than women, although, as they age, this desire for new experiences fades more quickly than it does in women.

The truth is that, as we get older, we prefer the things we know. We tend to order the same meals in restaurants, sit on the same side of the train when we commute to work, go on holiday to the same places and construct our day in the same way. If you are older than 20, remember that your openness to new experiences is slowly declining. So you are better off making a new start today than postponing it until later.

**Write.**

<b>TRUE (T)</b>	<b>if the statement agrees with the information</b>
<b>FALSE (F)</b>	<b>if the statement contradicts the information</b>
<b>NOT GIVEN (N)</b>	<b>if there is no information on this</b>

1. \_\_\_\_ Teenagers are more ready to have experiences than young adults.
2. \_\_\_\_ Grandparents usually encourage their grandchildren to get a well-paid job.
3. \_\_\_\_ Life demands are different depending on which countries you live in.
4. \_\_\_\_ Some toddlers find repetitive activities boring.

5. \_\_\_\_ Children who dislike new experiences become more adventurous than others as adults.  
6. \_\_\_\_ If you want to change something in your life, you should avoid delay.

**Choose the correct answer (A-D) for questions from 7 to 10.**

7. A teenager's fascination with exploring new places or making change will likely be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. increasing throughout years of adventures  
B. declining as such values is no longer attractive  
C. declining, but following family's career path  
D. going on the same patterns of life in all cultures
8. A book and a film were made about Christopher McCandless's deeds EXCEPT for his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. leaving everyone behind including his family  
B. donating all he had to people of less opportunity  
C. making a change to his used-to-be way of life  
D. making unusual decisions at his very young age
9. People over the world are likely to follow the same patterns of life because of their family responsibilities; they also view new experiences as lack of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. excitement and insecurity  
B. protection and adventure  
C. conventions but safety  
D. safety and protection
10. Which of the flowing statement is NOT TRUE about writer's claims of human nature towards new experiences?  
A. Men's desire for explorations declines more quickly that it does in women.  
B. Conventional adults used to be kids who showed little interest in adventure.  
C. Research has showed that human development from kids to adults is similar.  
D. Human desire for new experiences will gradually decline through years.

**ANSWER KEY**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. T | 3. F | 5. F | 7. B | 9. D  |
| 2. N | 4. T | 6. T | 8. C | 10. C |

**TASK 21. Read the passage.**

**The Risks of Cigarette Smoke**

Discovered in the early 1800s and named nicotianine, the oily essence now called nicotine is the main active ingredient of tobacco. Nicotine, however, is only a small component of cigarette smoke, which contains more than 4,700 chemical compounds, including 43 cancer-causing substances. In recent times, scientific research has been providing evidence that, years of cigarette smoking vastly increases the risk of developing fatal medical conditions.

In addition to being responsible for more than 85 per cent of lung cancers, smoking is associated with cancers of, amongst others, the mouth, stomach and kidneys, and is thought to cause about 14 per cent of leukemia and cervical cancers. In 1990, smoking caused more than 84,000 deaths, mainly resulting from such problems as pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza. Smoking, it is believed, is responsible for 30 per cent of all deaths from cancer and clearly represents the most important preventable cause of cancer in countries like the United States today.

Passive smoking, the breathing in of the side-stream smoke from the burning of tobacco between puffs or of the smoke exhaled by a smoker, also causes a serious health risk. A report published in 1992 by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emphasized the health dangers, especially from side-stream smoke. This type of smoke contains more, smaller particles and is therefore more likely to be deposited deep in the lungs. On the basis of this report, the EPA has classified environmental tobacco smoke in the highest risk category for causing cancer.

As an illustration of the health risks, in the case of a married couple where one partner is a smoker and one a non-smoker, the latter is believed to have a 30 per cent higher risk of death from heart disease because of passive smoking. The risk of lung cancer also increases over the years of exposure and the figure jumps to 80 per cent if the spouse has been smoking four packs a day for 20 years. It has been calculated that 17 per cent of cases of lung cancer can be attributed to high levels of exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke during childhood and adolescence.

A more recent study by researchers at the University of California at San Francisco (UCSF) has shown that second-hand cigarette smoke does more harm to non-smokers than to smokers. Leaving aside the philosophical question of whether anyone should have to breathe someone else's cigarette smoke, the report suggests that the smoke experienced by many people in their daily lives is enough to produce substantial adverse effects on a person's heart and lungs.

The report, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association (AMA), was based on the researchers' own earlier research but also includes a review of studies over the past few years. The American Medical Association represents about half of all US doctors and is a strong opponent of smoking. The study suggests that people who smoke cigarettes are continually damaging their cardiovascular system, which adapts in order to compensate for the effects of smoking. It further states that people who do not smoke do not have the benefit of their system adapting to the smoke inhalation. Consequently, the effects of passive smoking are far greater on non-smokers than on smokers.

This report emphasizes that cancer is not caused by a single element in cigarette smoke; harmful effects to health are caused by many components. Carbon monoxide, for example, competes with oxygen in red blood cells and interferes with the blood's ability to deliver life-giving oxygen to the heart. Nicotine and other toxins in cigarette smoke activate small blood cells called platelets, which increases the likelihood of blood clots, thereby affecting blood circulation throughout the body. The researchers criticize the practice of some scientific consultants who work with the tobacco industry for assuming that cigarette smoke has the same impact on smokers as it does on non-

smokers. They argue that those scientists are underestimating the damage done by passive smoking and, in support of their recent findings, cite some previous research which points to passive smoking as the cause for between 30,000 and 60,000 deaths from heart attacks each year in the United States. This means that passive smoking is the third most preventable cause of death after active smoking and alcohol-related diseases.

The study argues that the type of action needed against passive smoking should be similar to that being taken against illegal drugs and AIDS (SIDA). The UCSF researchers maintain that the simplest and most cost-effective action is to establish smoke-free work places, schools and public places.

**Choose the appropriate letters A - D and write them on your answer sheet.**

1. According to information in the text, leukaemia and pneumonia \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A are responsible for 84,000 deaths each year
  - B are strongly linked to cigarette smoking
  - C are strongly linked to lung cancer
  - D result in 30 per cent of deaths per year
2. According to information in the text, intake of carbon monoxide \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A inhibits the flow of oxygen to the heart
  - B increases absorption of other smoke particles
  - C inhibits red blood cell formation
  - D promotes nicotine absorption
3. According to information in the text, intake of nicotine encourages \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A blood circulation through the body
  - B activity of other toxins in the blood
  - C formation of blood clots
  - D an increase of platelets in the blood

**Write**

- TRUE (T)** if the statement reflects the claims of the writer  
**FALSE (F)** if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer  
**NOT GIVEN (N)** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Thirty per cent of deaths in the United States are caused by smoking-related diseases.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ If one partner in a marriage smokes, the other is likely to take up smoking.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Teenagers whose parents smoke are at risk of getting lung cancer at some time during their lives.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Opponents of smoking financed the UCSF study.

**Classify the following statements as being**

- A a finding of the UCSF study
- B an opinion of the UCSF study

- C a finding of the EPA report
- D an assumption of consultants to the tobacco industry

**Write the appropriate letters A—D on your answer sheet.**

**NB** You may use any letter more than once.

- 8. Smokers' cardiovascular systems adapt to the intake of environmental smoke.
- 9. Smoke-free public places offer the best solution.
- 10. The intake of side-stream smoke is more harmful than smoke exhaled by a smoker.

**ANSWER KEY**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 3. C | 5. N | 7. N | 9. B |
| 2. A | 4. F | 6. T | 8. A |      |

**TASK 22. Read the passage.**

Atmospheric pressure can support a column of water up to 10 meters high. But plants can move water much higher, the sequoia tree can pump water to its very top, more than 100 meters above the ground. Until the end of the nineteenth century, the movement of water in trees and other tall plants was a mystery. Some botanists hypothesized that the living cells of plants in which all the cells are killed can still move water to appreciable heights. Other explanations for the movement of water in plants have been based on root pressure, a push on the water from the roots at the bottom of the plant. But root pressure is not nearly great enough to push water to the tops of tall trees. Furthermore, the conifers, which are among the tallest trees, have unusually low root pressures.

If water is not pumped to the top of a tall tree, and if **it** is not pushed to the top of a tall tree, then we may ask, "How does it get **there**?" According to the currently accepted cohesion-tension theory, water is pulled there. The pull on a rising column of water in a plant results from the evaporation of water at the top of the plant. As water is lost from the surface of the leaves, a negative pressure, or tension, is created. The evaporated water is replaced by water moving from inside the plant in unbroken columns that **extend** from the top of a plant to its roots. The same forces that create surface tension in any sample of water are responsible for the maintenance of these unbroken columns of water. When water is confined in tubes of very small bore, the forces of cohesion (the attraction between water molecules) are so great that the strength of a column of water compares with the strength of a **steel wire** of the same diameter. This cohesive strength permits columns of water to be pulled to great heights without being broken.

**Choose the appropriate letters A - D and write them on your answer sheet.**

- 1. How many theories does the author mention?  
A. One                      B. Two                      C. Three                      D. Four
- 2. The passage answers which of the following questions?

- A. What is the effect of atmospheric pressure on foliage?
  - B. When do dead cells harm plant growth?
  - C. How does water get to the tops of trees?
  - D. Why is root pressure weak?
3. How do botanists know that root pressure is not the only force that moves water in plants?
- A. Some very tall trees have weak root pressure.
  - B. Root pressures decrease in winter.
  - C. Plants can live after their roots die.
  - D. Water in a plant's roots is not connected to water in its stem.
4. Which of the following statements does the passage support?
- A. Water is pushed to the tops of trees.
  - B. Botanists have proven that living cells act as pumps.
  - C. Atmospheric pressure draws water to the tops of tall trees.
  - D. Botanists have changed their theories of how water moves in plants.
5. The word "it" in line 9 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. top
  - B. tree
  - C. water
  - D. cohesion-tension theory
6. The word "there" in line 10 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. treetops
  - B. roots
  - C. water columns
  - D. tubes
7. What causes the tension that draws water up a plant?
- A. Humidity
  - B. Plant growth
  - C. Root pressure
  - D. Evaporation
8. The word "extend" in line 14 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. stretch
  - B. branch
  - C. increase
  - D. rotate
9. According to the passage, why does water travel through plants in unbroken columns?
- A. Root pressure moves the water very rapidly.
  - B. The attraction between water molecules is strong.
  - C. The living cells of plants push the water molecules together.
  - D. Atmospheric pressure supports the columns.
10. Why does the author mention "steel wire" in line 18?
- A. To illustrate another means of pulling water
  - B. To demonstrate why wood is a good building material
  - C. To indicate the size of a column of water
  - D. To emphasize the strength of cohesive forces in water

#### ANSWER KEY

- |             |             |             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>1. C</b> | <b>3. A</b> | <b>5. C</b> | <b>7. D</b> | <b>9. B</b>  |
| <b>2. C</b> | <b>4. D</b> | <b>6. A</b> | <b>8. A</b> | <b>10. D</b> |

#### TASK 23. Read the passage.



Mass transportation revised the social and economic fabric of the American city in three fundamental ways. It catalyzed physical expansion, it sorted out people and land uses, and it accelerated the inherent instability of urban life. By opening **vast** areas of unoccupied land for residential expansion, the omnibuses, horse railways, commuter trains, and electric trolleys pulled settled regions outward two to four times more distant from city centers than they were in the premodern era. In 1850, for example, the borders of Boston lay scarcely two miles from the old business district; by the turn of the century, the radius extended ten miles. Now those who could afford it could live far removed from the old city center and still commute there for work, shopping, and entertainment. The new accessibility of land around the periphery of almost every major city **sparked** an explosion of real estate development and fueled what we now know as urban sprawl. Between 1890 and 1920, for example, some 250,000 new residential lots were recorded within the borders of Chicago, most of them located in outlying areas. Over the same period, another 550,000 were plotted outside the city limits but within the metropolitan area. Anxious to take advantage of the possibilities of commuting, real estate developers added 800,000 **potential** building sites to the Chicago region in just thirty years – lots that could have housed five to six million people.

Of course, **many** were never occupied; there was always a huge surplus of subdivided, but vacant, land around Chicago and other cities. These excesses underscore a feature of residential expansion related to the growth of mass transportation: urban sprawl was essentially unplanned. It was carried out by thousands of small investors who paid little heed to coordinated land use or to future land users. Those who purchased and prepared land for residential purposes, particularly land near or outside city borders where transit lines and middle-class inhabitants were anticipated, did so to create demand as much as to respond to it. Chicago is a prime example of this process. Real estate subdivision there proceeded much faster than population growth.

**Choose the appropriate letters A - D and write them on your answer sheet.**

1. With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?
  - A. Types of mass transportation
  - B. Instability of urban life
  - C. How supply and demand determine land use
  - D. The effects of mass transportation on urban expansion.
2. The author mentions all of the following as effects of mass transportation on cities EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. growth in city area
  - B. separation of commercial and residential districts
  - C. Changes in life in the inner city
  - D. Increasing standards of living
3. The word "vast" in line 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. large
  - B. basic
  - C. new
  - D. urban

4. The word "sparked" in line 10 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. brought about      B. surrounded      C. sent out      D. followed
5. Why does the author mention both Boston and Chicago?  
 A. To demonstrate positive and negative effects of growth.  
 B. To show that mass transit changed many cities.  
 C. To exemplify cities with and without mass transportation.
6. The word "potential" in line 14 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. certain      B. popular      C. improved      D. possible
7. The word "many" in line 16 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people      B. lots      C. years      D. developers
8. According to the passage, what was one disadvantage of residential expansion?  
 A. It was expensive.  
 B. It happened too slowly.  
 C. It was unplanned.  
 D. It created a demand for public transportation.
9. The author mentions Chicago in the second paragraph as an example of a city \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. that is large  
 B. that is used as a model for land development  
 C. where land development exceeded population growth  
 D. with an excellent mass transportation system

#### ANSWER KEY

- |             |             |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>1. D</b> | <b>3. A</b> | <b>5. B</b> | <b>7. B</b> | <b>9. C</b> |
| <b>2. D</b> | <b>4. A</b> | <b>6. D</b> | <b>8. C</b> |             |

#### TASK 24. Read the passage.

The Lewis and Clark expedition, sponsored by President Jefferson, was the most important official examination of the high plains and the Northwest before the War of 1812. The President's secretary, Captain Meriwether Lewis, had been instructed to "explore the Missouri River, and such principal streams of it as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean ...may offer her most direct and practicable water communication across the continent, for the purposes of commerce." Captain William Clark, the younger brother of famed George Rogers Clerk, was invited to share the command of the exploring party.

Amid rumors that there were prehistoric mammoths wandering around the unknown region and that somewhere in its wilds was a mountain of rock salt 80 by 45 miles in extent, the two captains set out. The date was May 14, 1804. Their point of departure was the mouth of the Wood River, just across the Mississippi from the entrance of the Missouri River. After toiling up the Missouri all summer, the group wintered near the Mandan villages in the center of what is now North Dakota. Resuming their journey in the spring of 1805, the men worked their way along the Missouri to its source and then crossed the mountains of western Montana and Idaho. **Picking up** a tributary of the Columbia River, they continued westward until they reached the Pacific Ocean, where they stayed until the following spring.

Lewis and Clark brought back much new information, including the knowledge that the continent was wider than originally supposed. More specifically, they learned a good deal about river drainages and mountain barriers. They ended speculation that an easy coast-to-coast route existed via the Missouri-Columbia River systems, and their reports of the climate, the animals and birds, the trees and plants, and the Indians of the West – though not immediately published – were made available to scientists.

**Choose the appropriate letters A - D and write them on your answer sheet.**

1. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
  - A. The river systems of portions of North America
  - B. Certain geological features to the North American continent
  - C. An exploratory trip sponsored by the United States government
  - D. The discovery of natural resources in the United States
2. According to the passage, the primary purpose of finding a water route across the continent was to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. gain easy access to the gold and other riches of the Northwest
  - B. become acquainted with the inhabitants of the West
  - C. investigate the possibility of improved farmland in the West
  - D. facilitate the movement of commerce across the continent
3. The river Meriwether Lewis was instructed to explore was the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Wood
  - B. Missouri
  - C. Columbia
  - D. Mississippi
4. According to the passage, the explorers spent their first winter in what would become \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. North Dakota
  - B. Missouri
  - C. Montana
  - D. Idaho
5. The author states that Lewis and Clark studied all of the following characteristics of the explored territories EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. mineral deposits
  - B. the weather
  - C. animal life
  - D. native vegetation
6. The phrase "Picking up" in line 14 could best be replaced by which of the following?
  - A. Searching for
  - B. Following
  - C. Learning about
  - D. Lifting

7. It can be inferred from the passage that prior to the Lewis and Clark expedition the size of the continent had been \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. of little interest
- B. underestimated
- C. known to native inhabitants of the

#### ANSWER KEY

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 3. B | 5. A | 7. B |
| 2. C | 4. A | 6. B |      |

#### TASK 25. Read the passage.

For a century and a half the piano has been one of the most popular solo instruments for Western music. Unlike string and wind instrument, the piano is completely self-sufficient, as it is able to play both the melody and its accompanying harmony at the same time. For this reason, it became the favorite household instrument of the nineteenth century.

The ancestry of the piano can be traced to the early keyboard instruments of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries – the spinet, the dulcimer, and the virginal. In the seventeenth century the organ, the clavichord, and the harpsichord became the chief instruments of the keyboard group, **a supremacy** they maintained until the piano **supplanted** them at the end of the eighteenth century. The clavichord's tone was metallic and never powerful; nevertheless, because of the variety of tone possible to **it**, many composers found the clavichord a sympathetic instrument for concert use, but the character of the tone could not be varied save by mechanical or structural devices.

The piano was perfected in the early eighteenth century by a harpsichord maker in Italy (though musicologists point out several previous instances of the instrument). This instrument was called a piano e forte (soft and loud), to indicate its dynamic versatility; its strings were struck by a recoiling hammer with a felt-padded head. The wires were much heavier in the earlier instruments. A series of mechanical improvements continuing well into the nineteenth century, including the introduction of pedals to sustain tone or to soften it, the perfection of a metal frame and steel wire of the finest quality, finally produced an instrument capable of **myriad** tonal effects from the most delicate harmonies to an almost orchestral fullness of sound, from a liquid, singing tone to a sharp, percussive brilliance.

#### Choose the appropriate letters A - D and write them on your answer sheet.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - A. The historical development of the piano
  - B. The quality of tone produced by various keyboard instruments

- ## ANSWER KEY

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## National Flags

The flag, the most common symbol of national identity in the modern world, is also one of the most ancient. The traditional flag of fabric is still used to mark buildings, ships, and diplomatic caravans by national affiliation, but its visual design makes it adaptable for other roles as well. Most flags have a compact, rectangular shape and distinct visual symbolism. Their strong colors and geometric patterns are usually instantly recognizable even if **miniaturized** to less than a square centimeter. Images of flags can thus serve as identifying icons on airliners, television broadcasts, and computer displays.

Despite its simplicity, the national flag as we know it today is in no way a **primitive** artifact. It is, rather, the product of millennia of development in many corners of the globe. Historians believe it had two major ancestors, of which the earlier served to indicate wind direction. ■(A) Early human societies used very fragile shelters and boats. ■(B) Their food sources were similarly vulnerable to disruption. ■(C) Even after various grains had been domesticated, people needed cooperation from the elements to assure good harvests. For all these reasons, **they** feared and depended on the power of the wind, which could bring warmth from one direction and cold from another.

Ascertaining the direction of the wind using a simple strip of cloth tied to the top of a post was more reliable than earlier methods, such as watching the rising of smoke from a fire or the swaying of field grasses. The association of these prototypes of the flag with divine power was therefore a natural one. ■(D) Tribes began to **fix** long cloth flutters to the tops of totems before carrying them into battle, believing that the magical assistance of the wind would be added to the blessings of the gods and ancestors represented by the totem itself.

**These flutters may seem like close kin of our present-day flags, but the path through history from one to the other wanders through thousands of years and over several continents.** The first known flag of a nation or ruler was unmarked: The king who established the Chou Dynasty in China (around 1000 B.C.) was reputed to have a white flag carried ahead of him. This practice may have been adopted from Egyptians even further in the past, but it was from China that it spread over trade routes through India, then across Arab lands, and finally to medieval Europe.

In Europe, the Chinese-derived flag met up with the modern flag's second ancestor, the heraldic crest. The flags used in Asia may have been differentiated by color, but they rarely featured emblems or pictures. European nobles of the medieval period had, however, developed a system of crests

(symbols or insignias specific to particular families) that were commonly mounted on hard surfaces; shields to be used in battle often displayed **them** especially prominently.

The production of these crests on flags permitted them to be used as heralds, meaning that they functioned as visual announcements that a member of an important household was present. While crests began to appear on flags as well as shields, the number of prominent families was also increasing. They required an ever greater number of combinations of stripes, crosses, flowers, and mythical animals to distinguish themselves. These survived as the basic **components** of flag design when small regional kingdoms were later combined into larger nation-states. They remain such for many European countries today.

Some nations, particularly those whose colors and emblems date back several hundred years, have different flags for different official uses. For example, the flag of Poland is a simple rectangle with a white upper half and red lower half. The colors themselves have been associated with Polish nationalism since the 1700s. They originated as the colors of the Piast family, which during its rule displayed a crest bearing a white eagle on a red field. Homage is paid to the Piast Dynasty in the Polish ensign, the flag officially used at sea. Unlike the familiar plain flag flown on land, the ensign has a red shield with a white eagle centered on its upper white stripe.

**Choose the appropriate letters A - D and write them on your answer sheet.**

1. Paragraph 1 of the passage describes the design of the typical flag as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. unfamiliar to people from other countries
  - B. likely to change as technology improves
  - C. suited to many different uses
  - D. older than the country it represents
2. The word **miniaturized** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. publicized
  - B. colored
  - C. made brighter
  - D. made smaller
3. The word **primitive** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. ancient
  - B. unsophisticated
  - C. identifiable
  - D. replaceable
4. The word **they** in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. grains
  - B. people
  - C. elements
  - D. harvests
5. The earliest ancestors of the flag were associated with divine power because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they were flown as high in the sky as people could reach
  - B. they were woven from valuable field grasses
  - C. they moved with the wind
  - D. tribes that flew them always won battles
6. The word **fix** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. create
  - B. respect
  - C. attach
  - D. blow

7. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in **the boldfaced sentence** in the passage? *Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.*

- A. Despite the obvious similarities between the two, ancient flutters developed very slowly and indirectly into modern flags.
- B. Despite the widespread use of modern flags, flutters in the ancient style are still used in some parts of the world.
- C. Historians are slowly discovering evidence of how the flutters used on ancient totems developed into modern flags.
- D. Ancient flutters are still sometimes used instead of modern flags to represent a country over official journeys.

8. According to paragraph 4 of the passage, the first known national flag in history \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was not carried into battle
- B. is still used in China today
- C. was copied by the Egyptians
- D. was not colored or patterned

9. As discussed in the passage, a crest is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the most important member of a household
- B. the color of a particular flag
- C. the symbol of a particular family
- D. a European noble

10. According to paragraph 6 of the passage, the number of flag designs increased because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fewer shields were being made for battle
- B. nation-states were becoming larger
- C. artists had greater freedom in creating flags
- D. more families wanted their own symbols

11. The word **them** in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. crests                      B. families                      C. hard surfaces                      D. shields

12. The word **components** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. styles                      B. makers                      C. countries                      D. parts

13. The two flags of Poland mentioned in the passage differ in that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they do not use the same colors
- B. they originally represented different families
- C. only one is used officially
- D. one does not have a crest

14. Look at the four squares (■) that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.



Therefore, strong winds could easily tear roofs from houses or cause high waves that imperiled travelers.

Where would the sentence best fit (A), (B), (C), or (D)?

**ANSWER KEY**

1. C	3. B	5. C	7. A	9. C	11. A	13. D
2. D	4. B	6. C	8. D	10. D	12. D	14. B

**Task 27. Read the passage.**

**Salamanders and Species Names**

When reviewing the current journals of taxonomy, the science of organizing animals into neat classifications, it is important to remember that names are a human **convenience**. Nature is not concerned with putting her creations into simple and objective categories. The classifications that we now have are the result of scientists' need to put some sort of order into what is a very chaotic situation. And although taxonomists have the best intentions when naming and classifying new or existing species, there are many occasions when naming a species causes quite a bit of confusion.

An excellent example of the problem with naming species is the case of *Ensatina*, a **genus** of salamander found in the Central Valley area of California. Central Valley is about 40 miles wide, and although salamanders do not live in the valley itself, they are found in the forests and mountains that ring the valley. At the southern tip of the valley live two distinct types of salamander - one salamander is characterized by its yellow and black spots, whereas the other is light brown in color and has no spots.

■(A) In biology, a species is typically defined as a group of animals that breed only with one another. ■(B) Thus, any two animals that can breed belong to the same species, whereas animals that are unable to breed with each other are of a different species. ■(C) The two Central Valley salamanders do not interbreed, which would seem to make it pretty clear that the salamanders should be classified as different species. ■(D)

But there is one interesting problem with these salamanders. A number of other salamanders inhabit the ring surrounding Central Valley. Moving north along the eastern side of the valley, the salamanders have fewer and fewer blotches. At the northern end of the valley, the salamanders appear to be a mixture of the two species; these salamanders are mostly brown, but they still have visible blotches.

Now, moving south along the western end of the valley, the salamanders have blotches that are more and more pronounced. Finally, by the time the southern tip of the valley is reached, the salamanders fully resemble the yellow and black spotted species. The salamanders in effect form an almost continuous ring around the outside of the Central Valley, and although the two distinct species at the "ends" of the ring do not interbreed, the salamanders can and do breed with "**the intermediates**" along the ring. So although it is fairly clear that the salamanders at the ends of the ring are distinct species, what of the other salamanders found around the valley?

This situation presents quite a problem in classification. Most taxonomists have decided that the best solution is to put each of the intermediary salamanders into its own subspecies. However, this messy solution results in ten different species names for a salamander that is found only in the Central Valley. One can imagine how such a solution, applied to other species, could result in hundreds of thousands of subspecies for each species.

Further complicating the situation is the new evidence from genetic studies. It appears that the salamanders in Central Valley are all rather closely related, meaning that they all probably evolved from a common ancestor. **A likely scenario is that the ancestral salamander species arrived at either the northern or southern tip of the valley and dispersed from there, with the offspring moving farther and farther down the eastern and western sides of the valley.** In any case, the genetic evidence indicates a continuous gene flow along the Central Valley.

The case of the Central Valley salamander, sometimes called a "ring species," is not unique. The salamander shows the difficulty of attempting to place animals into **neat compartments**; although classification may be helpful to scientists and researchers, it is not a primary concern of the animals themselves - the salamander certainly doesn't care what species it belongs to! Still, despite the problems with the current taxonomic system, it is admittedly useful. There is simply no other consistent way to label or classify the gradations found in nature, so the use of distinct species names will continue.

**Choose the appropriate letters A - D and write them on your answer sheet.**

1. The word **convenience** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. comfort                      B. support                      C. aid                      D. luxury
2. The word **genus** as used in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. kind                      B. color                      C. location                      D. quality
3. Based on the information in paragraph 1, which of the following can be properly inferred?  
A. Nature's creations cannot be put into simple categories.  
B. Some scientists are concerned with sorting and arranging natural phenomena.  
C. Scientists do not agree on the value of taxonomy.  
D. The confusion caused by naming species is not worth the value gained from such a practice.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true in the biological definition of a species?  
A. A member of one species is unable to breed with a member of a different species.

- B. A member of one species often lives more than 40 miles away from a member of another species.
- C. Species classification is based on coloration and markings, such as black and yellow spots.
- D. There is no clear definition of what a species is.
5. In paragraph 4, the author states that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. many different species of salamanders live along the Central Valley
- B. salamanders along the western end of the valley have fewer spots
- C. salamanders found at the northern end of the valley cannot interbreed with salamanders found at the southern end
- D. the range of salamanders found along the valley presents a difficulty
6. The phrase **the intermediates** refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. salamanders found outside the Central Valley ring
- B. distinct species of salamanders found only in the Central Valley
- C. a range of salamanders that do not fit neatly into a species classification
- D. salamanders found at the ends of the “ring” around the Central Valley
7. Which of the sentences below best expresses the meaning or **the highlighted sentence** in the passage? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- A. It is possible that all the salamanders found along the valley are descended from one early species.
- B. Salamander species are typically descended from a common ancestor.
- C. The ancestor of all salamander species found in the valley initially lived at the southern tip of the valley.
- D. Some theories on the emergence of salamander species focus on the existence of an ancestral species.
8. In paragraph 7, the author provides information about genetic studies \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. suggest that researchers have ignored a crucial piece of evidence
- B. support an earlier assertion about the problem with classification
- C. argue that new studies will eventually prove that the salamanders are part of the same species
- D. assert that the presence of a common ancestor is the most likely explanation for the different types of salamanders found in the valley
9. The phrase neat compartments most nearly means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. clear areas
- B. distinct groups
- C. different times
- D. main division
10. The word admittedly as used in the passage is closest to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. precisely                      B. literally                      C. certainly                      D. rarely

11. The author's opinion about species classification would best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. uncertain of the need for a system of species classification
  - B. dismissive toward species classification because of the many problems it creates
  - C. assured of the need for species classification despite its difficulties
  - D. optimistic that the problems with species classification will soon be overcome
12. There are four black squares (■) in the passage, indicating where the following sentence could be added.

**This definition is widely accepted by biologists and zoologists, but its application isn't always simple.**

Where would the sentence best fit (A), (B), (C), or (D)?

**ANSWER KEY**

- |             |             |             |             |              |              |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>1. C</b> | <b>3. B</b> | <b>5. D</b> | <b>7. A</b> | <b>9. B</b>  | <b>11. C</b> |
| <b>2. A</b> | <b>4. A</b> | <b>6. C</b> | <b>8. B</b> | <b>10. B</b> | <b>12. D</b> |

**Task 28. Read the passage.**

**Solutions to Spam**

Although it seems like the **proliferation** of spam-junk E-mails sent unsolicited to millions of people each day-is a recent problem, spam has been around as long as the Internet has. In fact, the first documented case of spam occurred in 1978, when a computer company sent out 400 E-mails via the Arpanet, the precursor to the modern Internet. Now, spam E-mails account for more than two-thirds of all the E-mail sent over the Internet, and for some unlucky users, spam makes up 80 percent of the messages they receive. And, despite technological innovations such as spam filters and even new legislation designed to combat spam, the problem will not go away easily.

The reason spammers (the people who and businesses that spread spam) are difficult to stop is that spam is so cost effective. It costs a spammer roughly one-hundredth of a cent to send spam, which means that a spammer can still make a profit even with an **abysmally** low response rate, as low as one sale per 100,000 E-mails sent. This low rate gives spammers a tremendous incentive to continue sending out millions and millions of E-mails, even if the average person never purchases anything from them. With so much at stake, spammers have gone to great lengths to avoid or defeat spam blockers and filters.

Most spam filters rely on a fairly primitive "fingerprinting" system. In this system, a program analyzes several typical spam messages and identifies common features in them. Any arriving E-mails that match these features are deleted. But the fingerprinting defense proves quite easy for spammers to defeat. To confuse **the program**, a spammer simply has to include a series of random characters or numbers. These additions to the spam message change its "fingerprint" and thus allow the spam to escape detection. And when programmers modify the fingerprint software to look for random strings of letters, spammers respond by including nonrandom content, such as sports scores or stock prices, which again defeats the system.

A second possible solution takes advantage of a computer's limited learning abilities. So-called "smart filters" use complex algorithms, which allow them to recognize new versions of spam messages. These filters may be initially fooled by random characters or bogus content, but they soon learn to identify these features. Unfortunately, spammers have learned how to avoid these smart filters as well. **The smart filter functions by looking for words and phrases that are normally used in a spam message, but spammers have learned to hide words and phrases by using numbers or other characters to stand in for letters.** For example, the word "money" might appear with a zero replacing the letter "o." Alternatively, spammers send their messages in the form of a picture or graphic, which cannot be scanned in the same way a message can.

Another spam stopper uses a proof system. With this system, a user must first verify that he or she is a person before the E-mail is sent by solving a simple puzzle or answering a question. This system prevents **automated** spam systems from sending out mass E-mails since computers are often unable to pass the verification tests. With a proof system in place, spam no longer becomes cost effective because each E-mail would have to be individually verified by a person before it could be sent. So far, spammers have been unable to defeat proof systems, but most E-mail users are reluctant to adopt these systems because they make sending E-mails inconvenient. ■(A) A similar problem prevents another effective spam blocker from widespread use. ■(B) This system involves charging a minimal fee for each E-mail sent. ■(C) The fee, set at one penny, would appear as an electronic check included with the E-mail. ■(D) Users can choose to waive the fee if the E-mail is from a legitimate source; however, users can collect the fee from a spammer. A fee system would most likely eliminate a great deal of spam, but unfortunately many users find such a system too intrusive and inconvenient.

In some ways, the battles being fought over intrusive E-mails are very much an arms race. Computer engineers will continue to devise new and more sophisticated ways of blocking spam, while spammers will respond with innovations of their own. It is unfortunate that the casualties in this technological war will be average E-mail users.

1. The word proliferation most nearly means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. addition

B. spread

C. diminishment

D. enlargement

2. In paragraph 1. the author describes spam as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a recent problem that affects millions of users  
B. totaling more than 80 percent of E-mails sent via the Internet  
C. a technological innovation  
D. unwanted messages sent to a mass audience
3. In the passage. the word abysmally is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unknowingly      B. disastrously      C. disappointingly      D. extremely
4. The phrase the program refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spam messages  
B. random characters and numbers  
C. a type of spam filter  
D. common features
5. According to paragraph 4, smart filters are superior to fingerprinting systems because smart filters \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are eventually able to recognize new versions of spam messages  
B. are able to learn from their mistakes  
C. do not need to find common features to detect spam  
D. are not fooled by random characters or content
6. Which of the choices below best expresses the meaning of **the highlighted sentence** in the passage? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.  
A. Once spammers figured out how smart filters functioned. they were able to defeat them by changing words in the message.  
B. Spammers can avoid smart filters by replacing certain letters in words or phrases with other characters.  
C. Smart filters function by looking for words that have certain letters replaced by numbers.  
D. A smart filter is easily defeated by spammers who are able to disguise words and phrases with numbers and characters.
7. The word automated as used in the passage most nearly means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. computerized      B. automatic      C. costly      D. illegal
8. The passage mentions all of the following as hindrances to adopting verification systems EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. user reluctance      C. ineffectiveness  
B. inconvenience      D. violation of privacy
9. The author describes the fight over spam as an arms race because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. computer engineers and spammers are constantly reacting to each other's strategies  
B. some of the techniques used by spammers may cause harm to E-mail users  
C. there is no peaceful solution to the problem of spam

D. computer engineers will never be able to completely protect against spam E-mails

10. In paragraph 6. the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. most spam E-mails will eventually be blocked

B. E-mail users suffer the greatest costs from the fight over spam

C. there is no way to stop new and more sophisticated spam E-mails

D. the battle over spam E-mails will never end

11. There are four black squares (■) in the passage, indicating where the following sentence could be added.

**Although a fee to send an E-mail seems an extreme solution, the fee is more of a verification device than an actual payment.**

Where would the sentence best fit (A), (B), (C), or (D)?

**ANSWER KEY**

**1. B**

**3. D**

**5. A**

**7. A**

**9. A**

**11. D**

**2. D**

**4. C**

**6. B**

**8. C**

**10. B**

## **PART IV: WRITING**



1.

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task. You received an email from your English friend, Jane. She asked you for some information about Tet holiday. Read part of her email below.

***My family is going to celebrate the New Year's Day next week and we are all excited about it. Tell me about the Tet holiday in your country. What do people do? What kinds of special food do you eat? What do you feel on this occasion?***

Write an email responding to Jane. You should write at least 120 words. You do not need to include your name or addresses. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

2.

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task. You received an email from your English friend, Sam. Read part of his email below.

***I wondered if you could help. I'm going out to your city next week to meet some clients. I will have to take them out to dinner and chat to a bit socially. Could you let me know anything I should particular aware of such as eating customs, what to talk about, transportation, occasional events, etc. I am sorry to ask, but I am very grateful for any information you can provide.***

Write an email responding to Sam. You should write at least 120 words. You do not need to include your name or addresses. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

3.

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task. You received an email from your pen-friend, Lucy. Read part of her email below.

***You're keen on cooking, aren't you? What dish do you like to cook? Where do you buy all your ingredients from?***

Write an email responding to Lucy. You should write at least 120 words. You do not need to include your name or addresses. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

4.

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task. You received an email from your pen-friend, Mary. Read part of her email below.

***Could you give me some advice? I want to travel around your country for a month. Where should I go? What should I see? What can I do?***

Write an email responding to Mary. You should write at least 120 words. You do not need to include your name or addresses. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

5.

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task. You received an email from your pen-friend, Huong. Read part of her email below.

***In your last letter you said you had gone to the Flower festival in Dalat city. Tell me when it is celebrated every year, why it is celebrated, and what activities do the people often do in the festival.***

Write an email responding to Huong. You should write at least 120 words. You do not need to include your name or addresses. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

6.

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task. You received an email from your pen-friend, Jack. Read part of his email below.

***A new shopping centre has opened in my town, and I am going there on Saturday. Have you got any favourite shopping centre in your town? How often do you go shopping there? What do you often buy, and what is the most interesting thing about the shopping centre?***

Write an email responding to Jack. You should write at least 120 words. You do not need to include your name or addresses. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

7.

#### TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task. You received an email from your pen-friend, Jill. Read part of her email below.

***I've just bought a few new CD from a music store. They're all Rock and I really like them. What kind of music do you like best? Why? How often do you buy your music and where do you buy your music?***

Write an email responding to Jill. You should write at least 120 words. You do not need to include your name or addresses. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

8.

#### TASK 1

Read the situation.

***You booked a holiday in Canada from a travel agent. Then you had a lot of troubles during your tour:***

- There were no rooms at the hotel you had booked, so you had to stay in another.***
- You had paid extra for a view, but you had no view as promised.***
- Transport to and from the airport was supposed to be included, but you had to pay.***
- Food was poor.***

Write a letter of complaint (120 words) to the travel agent asking for the explanation and some kind of compensation. Your letter will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

9.

#### TASK 1

Read the situation.

*Imagine that you live in a beautiful historic town that is famous all over the world for its classic architecture and traditional setting. You have just heard that plans are being made to build a huge shopping centre just a few miles away. You and many of the other people in the town believe this will have a serious negative impact on both the quality of life in the town and the local tourist industry.*

Write a formal letter (120 words) to your local newspaper presenting your worries and asking for a public meeting to take place so that it can be discussed further. Your letter will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

**10.**

## TASK 2

You should spend about **40 minutes** on this task.

Read the following extract from a website in 1 minute.

*With students spending up to 20% of their in-class time texting, emailing, and checking social media, it's no wonder the debate about cell phones in the classroom is alive and well.*

*Extracted from:* <https://www.oxfordlearning.com/should-cell-phones-be-allowed-classrooms/>

Now, write an essay (at least 250 word) to explain if you agree or disagree with the following statement:

**“Students should not be allowed to use cell phones in the classroom.”**

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

**11.**

## TASK 2

You should spend about **40 minutes** on this task.

Read the following extract from a website in 1 minute.

*A gap year is a year spent taking time off between life stages. An increasingly popular option, it provides time for traveling, volunteering, learning a new language, or experiencing any number of other activities for personal growth. Typically, students take a gap year after graduating from high school and before attending college.*

*Extracted from:* <https://www.princetonreview.com/study-abroad/college-abroad/gap-year>

Now, write an essay (at least 250 words) to explain if you agree or disagree with the following statement:

**“It is said that students shouldn’t enter university or college right after graduation. They should have a year off to explore the world before starting their higher education”.**

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

**12.**

## **TASK 2**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Read the following extract from a website in 1 minute.

*According to David Newby, British Heart Foundation professor at the University of Edinburgh, when it comes to air pollution, "being in the country is better for you". That is because living away from busy roads reduces the risk of damage to the lungs and heart from fine particles and gases emitted by traffic.*

*Extracted from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-38520092>*

Now, write an essay (at least 250 words) to explain which would be the best place for you to live: **a village** or **a city**? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

**13.**

## **TASK 2**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Read the following extract from websites about Ho Chi Minh city and Hue city in 1 minute.

*The chaotic crowds and motorbike-flooded streets make many tourists head straight for other parts of Vietnam. But that would be a mistake, Barker said. “If you have the time to hang around, you’ll discover a city that is brimming with personality, attitude and food.”*

*Extracted from: <http://www.bbc.com/travel/story/20170317-living-in-h-ch-minh-city>*

*Being a small city, the lifestyle of **people in Hue** is like no other. It is a mixture of countryside and city life. People tend to wake up early even when they are in the city to tend their farms and livestock which is just few kilometers away from the city.*

*Extracted from: <http://hueprivatecars.com/life-in-hue-city/>*

Your foreign friend is considering visiting one of the following places in Vietnam: **HaNoi** and **Ho Chi Minh City**. Now, write an essay (at least 250 words) to recommend to him/her which city he/she should go. Give reasons for your recommendation and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

14.

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Read the following extract from a websites about why students learn a computer course in 1 minute.

***It'll save you money***

***On a basic level, you'll know how to do things for yourself. If your computer breaks and you've learned how to check for bugs and know how to solve problems, you won't have to hire a professional.***

Extracted from: <https://www.studentbrands.co.za/news/student-news/every-student-take-computer-course/>

Now, write an essay (at least 250 word) to explain if you agree or disagree with the following statement.

**“Students should learn a computer course.”**

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

15.

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Read the following extract from a websites in 1 minute.

***Smoking is one of the worst things you can do for your health. Regular smokers shave half an hour off their life with every two cigarettes.***

Read more: <https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg22630233-800-guilty-pleasures-just-how-bad-is-social-smoking/#ixzz5zxGCJ5jP>

Now, write an essay (at least 250 word) to explain if you agree or disagree with the following statement.

**“Smoking should be ban in the public places”**

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

