

VSTEP FULL TEST 02

LISTENING COMPREHENSION (40 minutes)

Directions: In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts in this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in the recording. There will be time for you to read the instructions and you will have a chance to check your work. The recording will be played ONCE only.

Time allowance: about 40 minutes, including 05 minutes to transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

PART 1-Questions 1-8

Directions: In this part, you will hear EIGHT short announcements or instructions. There is one question for each announcement or instruction. For each question, choose the right answer A, B, C or D. Then, on the answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer that you have chosen.

Now, let's listen to an example. On the recording, you will hear:

Woman: Hello. This is the travel agency returning your call. You left a message about the holiday you've booked, asking which meals are included in the cost during your stay at Sunny Hotel. Lunch and dinner are free but if you wish to have breakfast in the hotel, you will need to pay an extra amount of money, depending on what you order. Let me know if I can help you with any other information. Goodbye.

On the test book, you will read:

Which meal is NOT included in the price of the holiday?

- A. Breakfast B. Lunch C. Dinner D. All

The correct answer is A. Breakfast. Now, let's begin with the first question.

1. How did the man want to pay?

1

- A. in cash
B. by credit card
C. by cheque
D. bank transfer

2. What is the problem?

- A. Snowstorms are going to happen.
B. The airport is closed
C. The flights are postponed

☐

- D. The airport is under construction

3. What is the main purpose of the announcement?

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- A. To tell the staff about the meeting

- ☐ A. To inform the staff of the moving
 - ☐ B. To inform the staff of the moving
 - ☐ C. To inform the staff about the new computer equipment.
 - ☐ D. To deal with computer problems
- 4. What are passengers asked to do?**

- A. Leave their seats
 - B. Expect to arrive soon
 - C. Fasten their seat belts
 - D. Switch off their phones
- 5. What does the speaker recommend?**

- A. Going to a park
- B. Wearing a coat
- C. Driving carefully
- D. Carrying an umbrella

6. What are on special offer?

- A. train tickets
- ☐ B. audio books
- ☐ C. CDs
- ☐ D. video books

D. all products

7. How can listeners order flower arrangements?

☐

A. By visiting a website

B. By sending a fax

C. By filling out a form

D. By calling a telephone number

8. What type of product is being advertised?

A washing powder

B carpet cleaner

C air freshener

D hair shampoo

PART 2-Questions 9-20

In this part, you will hear THREE conversations. The conversations will not be repeated. There are four questions for each conversation. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Questions 9 to 12 Listen to part of a conversation between a student and a lab assistant.

9. Why does the student go to see the lab assistant?

☐

A. To discuss two issues related to the science lab

☐

B. To discuss why he did not do a good job on his first lab assignment

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C. To find out what he must do to complete his lab report

D. To talk about the members of his science lab group

10. What does the lab assistant suggest that the group should try?

A. Completing the lab session without talking

B. Spending more time talking during the lab session

C. Meeting before the lab session to have a discussion

D. Working individually in the science lab

11. How does the student seem to feel about his group?

A. He thinks his group does work quite deliberately.

B. He feels that the group is not able to get things done effectively.

C. He is not sure when or where the group is meeting.

D. He is afraid that his group does not have enough time to do a good job.

12. What does the lab assistant say about the lab report?

☐

A. It must be completed by the group.

☐

B. Each member may decide how to prepare the report.

☐ C. Each individual must write a part of the report.

☐ D. The report must be prepared in a very specific way.

Questions 13 to 16. Listen to the conversation between two students on campus

13. What do the speakers mainly discuss?

A. The use of photographs in painting.

B. A TV program about Norman Rockwell.

C. The Saturday Evening Post magazine.

D. Exhibits of art at the library.

14. How did Rockwell paint such interesting faces?

A. He imagined them.

B. He used magazine covers.

C. He hired models.

D. He read stories.

15. What do we know about Rockwell?

A. He was a prolific painter.

☐ B. He was an eccentric person.

☐ C. He was an avid reader.

☐

D. He was a good teacher.

16. What do the students plan to do for extra credit?

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A. Watch a video on reserve at the collegelibrary.

B. Write a proposal to bring an art exhibitto the library.

C. Take photographs of models like Norman Rockwell did.

D. Submit a video of a TV program andphotos of an exhibit.

Questions 17 to 20. Listen to the conversation between Karl and Laura

17. How long haven't they seen each other?

A. since they went away to study

B. for a few days

C. for a month

D. for a couple of weeks

18. How did the man find his accommodation?

A. A friend of his helped him find it.

B. The university suggested a list of apartments.

☐ |

C. He put an ads on newspapers

☐ |

D. He found an apartment by chance.

19. What did Karl find most difficult?

- ☐ A. finding accommodation
- ☐ B. being able to speak English
- ☐ C. understanding the other students' jokes
- ☐ D. making friends

20. What will the man do after graduation?

- A. He will find a job at home
- B. He will work in a foreign country
- C. He will pursue further education
- D. He hasn't decided yet.

PART 3-Questions 21-35

In this part, you will hear THREE talks or lectures. The talks or lectures will not be repeated. There are five questions for each talk or lecture. For each question, choose the right answer A, B, C or D.

Questions 21 to 25. Listen to a talk to university students

21. What is the topic of this talk?

- ☐ A. Becoming a university student.
- ☐ B. Managing time.
- ☐ C. Majoring in management.
- ☐ D. ...

D. Spending a week in a management training program.

22. What valuable tool in time management is discussed here?

☐

A. Relaxation techniques.

B. Homework assignments.

C. A personal time-management study.

D. Keeping an appointment calendar.

23. How do students monitor their personal time?

A. dividing twenty four hour day into ninety six blocks of time

B. dividing a day into twenty four hour blocks

C. dividing a week into twenty four hour blocks

D. diving a week into 7 days

24. How long should this study take?

A. Ninety-six days.

B. Twenty-four days.

C. Seven days.

☐

D. Fifteen minutes.

25. What should the students do at the end of the study?

☐

A. Make an appointment.

- ☐ B. Begin the time study.
- ☐ C. Write down how they spend their time.
- ☐ D. Attend another seminar.

Questions 26 to 30. Listen to a talk by a students' advisor on campus

26. What is the primary topic of the talk?

- A. How to get a professor's signature.
- B. The procedure for dropping courses.
- C. When to come and see the advisor.
- D. The effect of officially dropping a course.

27. When can a student officially drop a course?

- A. Any time, if the professor is willing to sign.
- B. Only on the day of the talk.
- C. During the first three weeks of the semester.
- D. Up to three weeks before the end of the semester.

28. Whose signatures are necessary to drop a course?

- ☐ A. the professor's
- ☐ B. the advisor's

C. both the professor's and the advisor's



D. the principal's

29. What happens if a student stops attending a course without officially dropping it?

A. The student fails the course.

B. The course is removed from the student's schedule.

C. The student needs to get the advisors signature.

D. The student receives a warning.

30. How many warnings are given by the speaker?

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

Questions 31 to 35. Listen to a talk given on a college campus

31. What is the main subject of this lecture?

A. Heredity.



B. Environment.



C. Birth order.



D. Motivation.

32. What should the students know before they hear this lecture?

☐

A. Birth order may influence personality.

B. Heredity and environment play a role in the development of the personality.

C. There is research on birth order at the University of Texas at Arlington.

D. Firstborn children and only children have similar personalities.

33. Which one of the people would probably be the most comfortable interacting with a member of the opposite sex?

A. A man with younger sisters.

B. A man with older sisters.

C. A woman with younger sisters.

D. A woman with older sisters.

34. What personality trait will firstborn children probably exhibit?

A. Likable.

☐

B. Ambitious.

☐

C. Sociable.

☐

D. Talkative.

35. According to the research, what might be the dominant personality trait of the youngest child?

A. Charming.

B. Shy.

C. Motivated.

D. Happy.

READING COMPREHENSION (60 minutes)

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

You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Example

Read the following passage:

FALL WEATHER

One of the first things we look for in fall is the first frost and freeze of the season, killing or sending into dormancy the beautiful vegetation you admired all summer long. For some locations along the Canadian border, and in the higher terrain of the West, the first freeze typically arrives by the middle part of September. Cities in the South may not see the first freeze until November, though a frost is very possible before then. A few cities in the Lower 48, including International Falls, Minnesota and Grand Forks, North Dakota, have recorded a freeze in every month of the year.

0. When does the first freeze often arrive in the South?

A. Early September

B. Mid September

C. November

D. Before November

You will read in the passage that “Cities in the South may not see the first freeze until November”, so the correct answer is option C. November.

PASSAGE 1- Questions 1-10

Harry and Kate Wilkinson, 12

Harry and Kate have just been put into different classes at school. ‘It did seem strange at first, but we’re at the age when we need more independence from one another,’ they say. They still tend to share the same friends, though. Kate says, ‘having a boy twin means I understand boys of our age better than other girls I know, and it’s the same for Harry.’ But both Kate and Harry say **they are more in tune with one another than with their younger brothers**. Probably the only **downside** of being twins for them is

that people do measure them against each other. ‘Harry does better at school than me,’ says Kate. ‘I wish people didn’t go on about it because I don’t mind Harry being brainy; I’m happy being me. We’ve never let it come between us and it has never made us wish we weren’t twins.’

James and Richard Ashley-Smith, 21

Identical twins James and Richard had rarely been apart until recently. ‘When it came to university,’ says Janies, ‘we made up our minds to find our own identities, and that’s why we are in different cities.’ So making friends who only knew them as individuals was a revelation. ‘It was an extraordinary feeling and a positive **one** for both of us,’ says Richard. ‘However, other friends know that their relationship with one of us won’t ever match what we have together so they don’t try to compete on that level. And I’ve heard that from other people too.’ One thing they were both aware of was the effect that serious girlfriends would have. James says, ‘Richard has a girlfriend now. It’s not exactly that I feel left out, but it’s definitely different.’

Sally and Jennifer Gregory, 45

Sally and Jennifer found it tough having to share the spotlight, especially at birthdays and graduations and special days like that. ‘There have been times when we wouldn’t have traded being twins for anything. Then there were the teenage years when we would have given anything to be a singleton. But, all in all, we love being twins. The bond between many twins is much more powerful than what we have. And many look a lot more alike than we do. But all twins share something that can’t be truly understood by outsiders.’ They have valued having something that distinguishes them from others. ‘People take notice of twins and are fascinated by them, especially those who are identical, although we aren’t and we’ve always made a point of not dressing the same.’

Veda Goodison and Edna Artrey, 59

Veda and Edna came to England from Jamaica at the age of 15. They were always aware of the bond between them. 'My mother had 11 children and we've always all got along fine,' says Edna. 'But Veda is my special sister.' The women have remained close and have met up on a regular basis as well as at the many family celebrations. **'There are experiences and anxieties we've shared that have never gone beyond the two of us.'** There's never been any rivalry between us: we genuinely want what's best for one another,' they say.

1. The word '**downside**' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- A. drawback
- B. strength
- C. advantage

D. blessing

2. The word '**one**' in paragraph 2 refers to

- A. friend
- B. individual
- C. revelation



D. feeling

3. In paragraph 1, what do Harry and Kate mean when they say, **'they are more in tune with one another than with their younger brothers'**?

- ☐ A. They have a better understanding of each other than with other brothers.
 - ☐ B. They argue with each other more often than with younger brothers.
 - C. They share the same friends with their younger brothers.
 - D. They are as close to each other as their younger brothers.
4. The word '**identical**' in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by

A. different

B. alike

C. special

D. genuine

5. According to the passage, which twins say that they regretted being twins in one period of their lives?

A. Harry and Kate Wilkinson

B. James and Richard Ashley-Smith

C. Sally and Jennifer Gregory

D. Veda Goodison and Edna Artrey

6. James and Richard Ashley live in different cities now because

- ☐ A. They don't like each other

- ☐ B. Richard has a girlfriend now
 - ☐ C. They want to figure out their selves
 - ☐ D. They go to different universities
7. How old are Sally?

A. 12

B. 21

C. 45

D. 59

8. How many brothers and sisters do Veda have?

A. 8

B. 9

C. 10

D. 11

9. In the last paragraph, what best paraphrases the sentence
“There are experiences and anxieties we’ve shared that have never gone beyond the two of us”

- ☐ A. We have told each other certain things which nobody else knows.

☐

B. There are experiences and anxieties we've shared between the two of us.

☐

C. We have shared experiences and anxieties with everyone.

☐

D. We are anxious about what we've shared with each other. 10. What is the purpose of this passage?

A. To describe what it's like to be one of a pair

B. To prove that twins are often jealous of each other

C. To say that twins are physically identical

D. To discuss the advantages and disadvantages of being a pair **PASSAGE 2- Questions 11-20**

People have been **donating** blood since the early twentieth century to help accident victims and patients undergoing surgical procedures. Usually a pint of whole blood is donated, and **it** is then divided into platelets, white blood cells, and red blood cells. People can donate blood (for red blood cells) about once every two months.[A]

Transfusing the blood from the donor to the recipient is straightforward. It involves taking the blood from a donor's arm vein by means of a hypodermic syringe.[B] The blood flows through a plastic tube to a collection bag or bottle that contains sodium citrate, which prevents the blood from clotting.

When the blood is given to a patient, a plastic tube and hypodermic needle are connected to the recipient's arm.[C] The blood flows down from the container by gravity. This is a slow process and may last as long as 2 hours to complete the infusion of blood into the recipient. The patient is protected from being

infected during the transfusion.[D] Only sterile containers, tubing, and needles are used, and this helps ensure that transfused or stored blood is not exposed to disease-causing bacteria.

Negative reactions to transfusions are not unusual. The recipient may suffer an allergic reaction or be sensitive to donor leukocytes. Some may suffer from an **undetected** red-cell incompatibility. Unexplained reactions are also fairly common. Although they are rare, other causes of such negative reactions include contaminated blood, air bubbles in the blood, overloading of the circulatory system through administration of excess blood, or sensitivity to donor plasma or platelets.

Today, hospitals and blood banks **go to great lengths to screen** all blood donors and their blood. All donated blood is routinely and rigorously tested for diseases, such as HIV (which causes AIDS), hepatitis B, and syphilis. When the recipient is a newborn or an infant, the blood is usually irradiated to eliminate harmful elements. Donated blood is washed, and the white blood cells and platelets are removed.

Storing the blood sometimes requires a freezing process. To freeze the red blood cells, a glycerol solution is added. To unfreeze, the glycerol is removed. The ability to store blood for long periods has been a boon to human health.

11. The word “**donating**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

A. Adorning

☐

B. Giving

☐

C. Taking

☐

D. Distributing

12. In paragraph 1, the word “it” refers to



A. accident victims



B. surgical procedures

C. a pint of whole blood

D. surgery patients

13. According to the passage, how often can people donate blood for red blood cells?

A. Every four months

B. Every three months

C. Every two months

D. Every month

14. In which space (marked A, B, C and D in the passage) will the following sentence fit?

Inserting the needle into the recipient's arm causes little pain.

A. [A]

B. [B]



C. [C]



D. [D]

15. How long is the infusion of blood likely to last?

- ☐ A. An hour
- ☐ B. 2 hours
- ☐ C. 3 hours

D. More than 3 hours

16. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a potential negative reaction to transfusions?

- A. allergies
- B. red-cell incompatibility
- C. air bubbles in the blood
- D. sensitivity to donor leukocytes

17. What is '**undetected**' in paragraph 4 closest in meaning to?

- A. Not wanted
- B. Not captured
- C. Not found
- D. Not illustrated

18. What can the phrase '**go to great lengths to screen**' in paragraph 5 be best replaced by?

- ☐ A. Routinely



B. Rigorously



C. Irradiated



D. Removed

19. What can be inferred about blood transfused to infants and newborns?

A. It is as rigorously tested as blood for adults.

B. It is treated with radiant energy.

C. It is not treated differently from adults.

D. It is not dangerous for children.

20. What does the author imply in the passage?

A. Transfusing blood is a dangerous process.

B. Storing blood benefits mankind.

C. Clotting cannot be prevented.

D. Freezing blood destroys platelets.

PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

Hydrogen is the most common element in the universe and was perhaps the first to form. It is among the ten most common elements on Earth as well and one of the most useful for industrial purposes.

Under normal conditions of temperature, hydrogen is a gas. Designated as H, hydrogen is the first element in the periodic table because it contains only one proton. Hydrogen can combine

with a large number of other elements, forming more compounds than any of the others. Pure hydrogen seldom occurs naturally, but it exists in most organic compounds, that is, compounds that contain carbon, which account for a very large number of compounds. Moreover, hydrogen is found in inorganic compounds. For example, when hydrogen burns in the presence of oxygen, it forms water.

The lightest and simplest of the elements, hydrogen has several properties that make it valuable for many industries. It releases more 15 heat per unit of weight than any other fuel. In rocket engines, tons of hydrogen and oxygen are burned, and hydrogen is used with oxygen for welding torches that produce temperatures as high as 4,000 degrees F and can be used in cutting steel. Fuel cells to generate electricity operate on hydrogen and oxygen.

Hydrogen also serves to prevent metals from tarnishing during heat treatments by removing the oxygen from **them**. Although it would be difficult to remove the oxygen by itself, hydrogen **readily** combines with oxygen to form water, which can be heated to steam and easily removed. Furthermore, hydrogen is one of the coolest refrigerants. It does not become a liquid until it reaches temperatures of -425 degrees F. Pure hydrogen gas is used in large electric generators to cool the coils.

Future uses of hydrogen include fuel for cars, boats, planes, and other forms of transportation that currently require petroleum products. These fuels would be lighter, a distinct advantage in the aerospace industry, and they would also be cleaner, thereby reducing pollution in the atmosphere.

Hydrogen is also useful in the food industry for a process known as hydrogenation. Products such as margarine and cooking oils are changed from liquids to semisolids by **combining** hydrogen

with their molecules. Soap manufacturers also use hydrogen for this purpose.

In addition, in the chemical industry, hydrogen is used to produce ammonia, gasoline, methyl alcohol, and many other important products.

21. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- A. To explain the industrial uses of hydrogen
- B. To describe the origin of hydrogen in the universe
- C. To discuss the process of hydrogenation
- D. To give examples of how hydrogen and oxygen combine

22. How can hydrogen be used to cut steel?

- A. By cooling the steel to a very low temperature
- B. By cooling the hydrogen with oxygen to a very low temperature
- C. By heating the steel to a very high temperature
- D. By heating the hydrogen with oxygen to a very high temperature

23. The word "**them**" in paragraph 4 refers to



A. fuel cells



B. metals



C. treatments



D. products

24. The word “**readily**” in paragraph 4 could best be replaced by



A. completely

B. slowly

C. usually

D. easily

25. The word “**combining**” in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to

A. trying

B. changing

C. finding

D. adding

26. What element does the hydrogen combine to create organic compounds?

A. oxygen

B. carbon

C. gas



D. water

27. What does the author mean by the statement in paragraph 4: “**Although it would be difficult to remove the oxygen by**

itself hydrogen readily combines with oxygen to form water, which can be heated to steam and easily removed”?

☐

- A. It is easy to form steam by heating water.
- B. Water can be made by combining hydrogen and oxygen.
- C. Hydrogen cannot be separated from oxygen because it is too difficult.
- D. Oxygen is removed by combining it with hydrogen and heating it.

28. How does hydrogen generally occur?

- A. It is freely available in nature.
- B. It is contained in many compounds.
- C. It is often found in pure form.
- D. It is released during hydrogenation.

29. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as uses for hydrogen

- A. to remove tarnish from metals
- B. to produce fuels such as gasoline and methyl alcohol
- ☐ C. to operate fuel cells that generate electricity
- ☐ D. to change solid foods to liquids

30. It can be inferred from the passage that hydrogen

- ☐ A. is too dangerous to be used for industrial purposes
- ☐ B. has many purposes in a variety of industries
- ☐ C. has limited industrial uses because of its dangerous properties
- ☐ D. is used in many industries for basically the same purpose

PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

The domestication of wild species led directly to denser human populations by yielding more food than the hunter-gatherer lifestyle could provide. In societies that possessed domestic animals, livestock helped to feed more people by providing meat, milk, and fertilizer, and by pulling plows. Large domestic animals became the societies' main source of animal protein, replacing wild game, and they also **furnished** wool, leather, and land transport. Humans have domesticated only a few species of large animals, with "large" defined as those weighing over 100 pounds (45 kilograms). Fourteen such species were domesticated before the twentieth century, all of them terrestrial mammals and herbivores. The five most important of these are sheep, goats, pigs, horses, and cattle or oxen.

Small animals such as ducks, geese, rabbits, dogs, cats, mink, bees, and silkworms have also been domesticated. Many of these small animals provided food, clothing, or warmth. However, none of them pulled plows or wagons, none carried riders, and none except dogs pulled sleds. Furthermore, no small domestic animals have been as important for food as have large domestic animals.

Early herding societies quickly domesticated all large mammal species that were suitable for domestication. There is archaeological evidence that these species were domesticated

between 10,000 and 4,500 years ago, within the first few thousand years of the origins of farming-herding societies after the last Ice Age. The continent of Eurasia has been the primary site of large mammal domestication. Having the most species of wild mammals to begin with, and losing the fewest to extinction in the last 40,000 years, Eurasia has generated the most candidates for domestication.

Domestication involves transforming wild animals into something more useful to humans. Truly domesticated animals differ in many ways from their wild ancestors. These differences result from two processes: human selection of individual animals that are more useful to humans than other individuals of the same species, and evolutionary responses of animals to the forces of natural selection operating in human environments rather than in wild environments.

To be domesticated, a wild species must possess several characteristics. **A candidate for domestication must be primarily a herbivore because it takes less plant biomass to feed a plant eater than it does to feed a carnivore that consumes plant eaters.** No carnivorous mammal has ever been domesticated for food simply because it would be too costly. A candidate must not only weigh an average of over 100 pounds but also grow quickly. That eliminates **gorillas and elephants**, even though they are herbivores. Moreover, candidates for domestication must be able to breed successfully in captivity.

Since almost any sufficiently large mammal species is capable of killing a human, certain qualities **disqualify** a wild animal for domestication. The animal cannot have a disposition that is nasty, dangerous, or unpredictable - characteristics that eliminate bears, African buffaloes, and some species of wild horses. The animal cannot be so nervous that it **panics** around humans. Large herbivorous mammal species react to danger from predators or

humans in different ways. Some species are nervous, fast, and programmed for instant flight when they perceive danger. Others are less nervous, seek protection in herds, and do not run until necessary. Most species of deer and antelope are of the former type, while sheep and goats are of the latter.

Almost all domesticated large mammals are species whose wild ancestors share three social characteristics: living in a herd, maintaining a dominance hierarchy in the herd, and having herds that occupy overlapping home ranges instead of mutually exclusive territories. Humans have taken advantage of these characteristics in keeping domestic animals together with others of their species and in close proximity to other species of domestic animals.

31. The word **furnished** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

A. demanded

B. invented

C. provided

D. changed

32. According to the passage, what benefit of large domestic animals is NOT also provided by small animals?

A. A source of food



B. A source of clothing



C. The ability to pull a plow



D. The ability to be ridden

33. Which of the following can be inferred about large mammal species?



A. Relatively few species have the necessary characteristics for domestication.

B. More species of large mammals are domesticated as pets than for food.

C. Only a few large terrestrial mammal species are primarily herbivores.

D. All large mammals can be classified into one of five important groups.

34. According to the passage, when did early humans domesticate all suitable large mammal species?

A. After humans had populated every continent

B. Before the Ice Age caused many animals to become extinct

C. At the same time they domesticated small animals

D. Within a few thousand years after farming and herding began

35. According to the passage, what is one reason that domesticated animals differ from their wild ancestors?

A. Wild animals find food easily, but domesticated animals must work for food.



B. Domesticated animals live near humans, so they forget their wild ancestors.

☐ C. Animals' evolutionary responses in captivity differ from those in the wild.

☐ D. More animals survive in human environments than in wild environments.

36. In paragraph 5, what does the author mean by saying '**A candidate for domestication must be primarily a herbivore because it takes less plant biomass to feed a plant eater than it does to feed a carnivore that consumes plant eaters**'?

A. Plant food is less expensive than meat, which explains why plant-eating animals are perfect candidates for domestication.

B. Herbivorous animals are likely to be domesticated because they eat less plant matter than what carnivores consume indirectly.

C. Domesticated animals are primarily plant eaters, but most wild animals are carnivores that feed on other animals.

D. It is more difficult and costly to domesticate carnivores than to domesticate herbivores because carnivores are more dangerous.

37. Why does the author mention **gorillas and elephants** in paragraph 5?

A. To suggest that some overlooked animals could be domesticated

☐ B. To illustrate the wide variety among large herbivores

☐ C. To identify animals intelligent enough to avoid domestication

☐

D. To give examples of animals that grow too slowly for domestication

38. The word **disqualify** in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to



A. identify

B. display

C. reject

D. punish

39. The word **panics** in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to

A. feels terror

B. refuses to eat

C. attacks others

D. becomes ill

40. Which characteristics is NOT favorable to domestication?

A. weighing over 100 pounds

B. unpredictable behavior

C. ability to breed in captivity



D. living in a herd with a hierarchy

Đáp án

Phần Nghe Hiểu (35 câu):

1.A	2.C	3.B	4.C	5.D
6.B	7.D	8.B	9.A	10.C
11.B	12.D	13.B	14.C	15.A
16.D	17.A	18.B	19.C	20.D
21.B	22.C	23.A	24.C	25.A
26.B	27.C	28.C	29.A	30.B
31.C	32.B	33.B	34.B	35.A

Phần Đọc Hiểu (40 câu):

1.A	2.D	3.A	4.B	5.C
6.C	7.C	8.C	9.A	10.A
11.B	12.C	13.C	14.C	15.B
16.C	17.C	18.B	19.B	20.B
21.A	22.D	23.B	24.D	25.B
26.B	27.D	28.B	29.D	30.B
31.C	32.C	33.A	34.D	35.C
36.B	37.D	38.C	39.A	40.B