

## HƯỚNG DẪN ÔN TẬP KỸ NĂNG ĐỌC B1

### CẤU TRÚC BÀI THI ĐỌC

Phần	Định dạng	Yêu cầu	
Phần 1 (5 điểm) Câu hỏi 1-5	Đọc các loại hình văn bản khác nhau: bảng thông báo/biển báo/quảng cáo (dạng hình ảnh có chữ hoặc ít chữ). <b>(Trắc nghiệm)</b>	Chọn ra phương án diễn đạt/ giải thích nào phù hợp nhất với thông tin trong thông báo/biển báo/quảng cáo đã cho.	Đánh giá kỹ năng đọc hiểu ngôn ngữ đích và nắm bắt các thông tin theo yêu cầu của đề thi. Đọc lấy thông tin chi tiết và đọc hiểu ý chính.
Phần 2 (5 điểm) Câu 6-10	Đọc 5 đoạn miêu tả về người hoặc nhóm người (1-5) và 5 đoạn văn ngắn (A-E) <b>(Trắc nghiệm)</b>	Ghép phần miêu tả với đoạn văn thích hợp	
Phần 3 (5 điểm) Câu 11-20	Đọc 1 bài khóa (200-250 từ) 10 nhận định đúng/sai (T/F) so với nội dung văn bản.	Chọn câu trả lời đúng/sai (T/F) phù hợp với nội dung văn bản đã đọc.	
Phần 4 (5 điểm) Câu 21-25	Đọc một đoạn văn (250-300 từ) có 5 câu hỏi trắc nghiệm với các lựa chọn A, B, C, D. <b>(Trắc nghiệm)</b>	Chọn câu trả lời phù hợp với nội dung văn bản đã đọc.	
Phần 5 (10 điểm) Câu 26-35	Đọc đoạn văn có 10 chỗ trống, mỗi chỗ trống có 4 lựa chọn A,B, C, D. <b>(Trắc nghiệm)</b>	Chọn đáp án phù hợp để điền vào chỗ trống	Kiểm tra kiến thức về ngữ pháp, từ vựng
<b>TỔNG: 30 ĐIỂM</b>			

## **DẠNG 1: LỰA CHỌN 1 TRONG 3 ĐÁP ÁN**

### **1. GIỚI THIỆU DẠNG LỰA CHỌN ĐÁP ÁN**

#### **Gồm:**

- Gồm 5 văn bản rất ngắn
- Dạng trình bày (hình ảnh có chữ hoặc ít chữ):

**Signs** (biển báo): warnings and requests (cảnh báo và yêu cầu)

**Messages** (tin nhắn): requesting, apologising, ordering (yêu cầu, xin lỗi, đặt hàng)

**Postcards** (bưu thiếp) describing a situation, informing (miêu tả tình huống, thông báo)

**Notes** (ghi chú): offering information, asking for information (đưa thông tin, hỏi thông tin)

**Emails** (thư điện tử): apologising, persuading, suggesting, recommending (xin lỗi, thuyết phục, gợi ý, giới thiệu)

**Labels** (nhãn hiệu): warning, giving advice. (cảnh báo, tư vấn)

**Advertisements** (quảng cáo)

**Notice** (thông báo)


**Nhiệm vụ:** Chọn ra phương án diễn đạt/ giải thích nào phù hợp nhất với thông tin trong thông báo/biển báo/quảng cáo đã cho.

## 2. VÍ DỤ:

### Đề 01

1. Look at the text in each question.
2. What does it say?
3. Tick the correct letter **A**, **B** or **C** on the screen

#### Q1

	<p><b>A.</b> Anton has to check his sister knows about the arrangements for getting home</p> <p><b>B.</b> Anton should remind his sister to switch her phone back on.</p> <p><b>C.</b> Anton needs to ask his sister if she is taking part in a sports event later.</p>
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## 3. HƯỚNG DẪN

### 3.1. CÁC BƯỚC LÀM BÀI

**Bước 1:** Đọc và gạch chân từ khóa trong mỗi lựa chọn. Tập trung vào những

từ tạo nên sự khác biệt giữa các đáp án.

**Bước 2:** Đọc kỹ và hiểu nội dung biển quảng cáo, bảng báo hiệu hoặc thông báo ngắn và tìm các từ khóa chứa thông tin có trong các lựa chọn

**Bước 3:** So sánh từng phương án (với thông tin trong bài đọc) để tìm ra đáp án đúng nhất.

### 3.2. LƯU Ý

- Để chắc chắn tìm được đáp án đúng, bạn cần có lí do **loại trừ** các đáp án còn lại
- **Lựa chọn** các **từ giống hệt trong bức tranh** thường là lựa chọn **sai**. Đáp án thường chứa **các từ/ cụm từ đồng nghĩa** hoặc **gần nghĩa** nhất với từ/ cụm từ trong bức tranh.
- **Suy đoán mục đích** của biển báo, thông báo. Lựa chọn nào có từ/ cụm từ giống với biển báo thông báo nhất thường sai. Lựa chọn nào **ít từ giống nhất** thường là đáp án.
- Đối với tin nhắn, email: Nội dung tin nhắn thường chứa các đại từ nhân xưng (I, you). Khi đọc tin nhắn, cần cố gắng **giải mã các đại từ nhân xưng** này

#### 4. PHÂN TÍCH VÍ DỤ

##### Ví dụ 1: Q1 – Đề 01

**Bước 1:** *Đọc và gạch chân từ khóa trong mỗi lựa chọn:* Các đáp án có sự khác biệt rõ ràng, đề cập đến 3 vấn đề khác nhau: **check** (kiểm tra) **arrangements for getting home** (sắp xếp để về nhà), **remind** (nhắc nhở) **switch her phone back on** (bật điện thoại lên), **ask** (hỏi) **taking part in a sports event** (tham gia sự kiện thể thao)

A. Anton has to **check** his sister knows about the **arrangements for getting home**.

B. Anton should **remind** his sister to **switch her phone back on**.

C. Anton needs to **ask** his sister if she is **taking part in a sports event** later.

**Bước 2:** *Đọc kỹ để hiểu nội dung văn bản và tìm các từ khóa chứa thông tin trong các đáp án.*

**See....at the basketball match** (thấy ..... ở trận bóng rổ)

**Dad's coming to fetch her** (Bố đang đến đón chị)

**Phone's off:** (Điện thoại tắt)

Anton,

When you *see* your sister *at the basketball match* later, can you make sure that *Dad's coming to fetch her instead of me?* I've tried ringing, but her *phone's off*.

Thanks,

Mum

**Bước 3:** So sánh từng phương án (với thông tin trong bài đọc) để tìm ra đáp án đúng nhất.

- Trong đoạn thông tin, cho thấy khi Anton gặp (*see*) chị gái ở trận bóng rổ, đối chiếu với đáp C không thấy trùng thông tin, không phải là hỏi (*ask*) chị gái có tham gia sự kiện thể thao hay không => *Đáp án C bị loại*.
- Mẹ hỏi Anton có thể đảm bảo bố sẽ đến đón chị gái thay vì mẹ không? (*Dad's coming to fetch her instead of me?*). Đối chiếu với thông tin trong đáp án A: chỉ đến sự sắp xếp đón chị gái (*arrangements for getting home*), thông tin phù hợp => **Đáp án A là ĐÚNG**.
- Mẹ cố gắng gọi điện cho chị gái, nhưng điện thoại của chị bị tắt (*phone's off*), là mô tả sự việc, trái với thông tin trong đáp án B yêu cầu chị gái bật điện thoại lên (*switch her phone back on*) => *Đáp án B bị loại*.

**Từ vựng cần nhớ:**

1. **arrangements for getting home** = **Make plans to return home**: sắp xếp để về nhà
2. **switch phone back on/off** = **turn phone on/ off** : bật/ tắt điện thoại lên
3. **remind** (v): nhắc nhở
4. **Fetch** somebody/ something = take = get = collect Mang ai/ mang vật gì
5. **Take part in / attend to/ participate in** (a sports event): tham gia sự kiện thể thao

**Ví dụ 2: Q2 – Đề 01**

From the famous novel by  
**Ben Whitham:**  
a film about a bear's adventures.  
Fun for all the family!"

This film is

- A. About a family of wild animals.
- B. Not suitable for people under a certain age.
- C. Based on a popular fiction book.

***Bước 1: Đọc và gạch chân từ khóa trong mỗi lựa chọn:*** Các đáp án có sự khác biệt rõ ràng, đề cập đến 3 vấn đề khác nhau: **wild animals** (động vật hoang dã), **Not suitable** (không phù hợp) **certain age** (độ tuổi nhất định), **fiction book** (sách viễn tưởng)

- A. About a family of wild animals.
- B. Not suitable for people under a certain age.
- C. Based on a popular fiction book.

***Bước 2: Đọc kỹ để hiểu nội dung văn bản và tìm các từ khóa chứa thông tin trong các đáp án.***

From ..... novel (từ một tiểu thuyết)

A bear's adventure (chuyến phiêu lưu của chú gấu)

for all the family (cho cả gia đình)

From the famous novel  
**Ben Whitham:**  
a film about a bear's adventure.  
Fun for all the family.

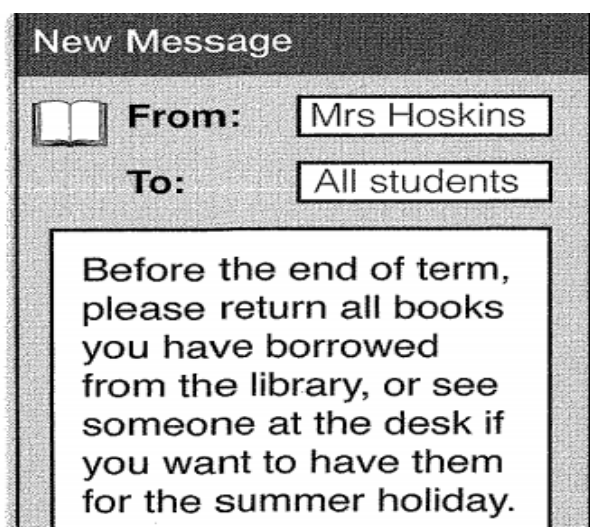
**Bước 3: So sánh từng phương án (với thông tin trong bài đọc) để tìm ra đáp án đúng nhất.**

- Đáp án A đề cập đến gia đình của động vật hoang dã (a family of wild animals) tuy nhiên trong văn bản lại chỉ đề cập đến chuyến phiêu lưu của một chú gấu (a bear's adventure), không trùng thông tin với đáp án nêu ra => **Đáp án A bị LOẠI.**
- Thông tin trong văn bản đề cập đến dành cho cả gia đình, nghĩa là độ tuổi nào cũng được, so sánh với thông tin trong đáp án B: không phù hợp với một độ tuổi nhất định, do đó thông tin không trùng khớp. => **Đáp án B bị LOẠI**
- Trong đoạn thông tin, cho thấy bộ phim dựa một cuốn tiểu thuyết (novel), đối chiếu với đáp C đề cập đến dựa trên một cuốn sách viễn tưởng (fiction book) cho thấy thông tin trùng khớp => **Đáp án C ĐÚNG.**

**Từ vựng cần nhớ:**

1. **wild animals/ untamed creatures** (động vật hoang dã)
2. **Not suitable = unsuitable = inappropriate** (không phù hợp)
3. **a certain age = a specific age** (độ tuổi nhất định)
4. **fiction book** (sách viễn tưởng) = literary work of fiction = a novel (tiểu thuyết)
5. **adventure (n)** phiêu lưu

### Ví dụ 3: Q3 – Đề 01



- A. You must **take back all the library books** you have got **before the summer holiday**.
- B. If there are library books you want, **borrow them before the end of term**.
- C. To **keep any library books** for holiday reading, **ask staff at the desk**.

#### Phân tích:

- A. Nội dung đáp án : **take back all the library books** (trả lại toàn bộ sách thư viện), **before the summer holiday** (trước khi nghỉ hè). Tuy nhiên, trong nội dung email: **return all books** (trả lại toàn bộ sách) **before the end of the term** (trước khi kỳ học kết thúc)
- B. Trong văn bản chỉ đề cập đến **before the end of the term** **return all books** (trước khi kết thúc học kì, phải **trả lại** hết sách), tuy nhiên Trong đáp án: **borrow them before the end of term** (**mượn** sách trước khi kết thúc học kì), cho thấy thông tin không trùng khớp => Đáp án B bị LOẠI.
- C. Trong văn bản see **someone** at the desk ( gặp ai đó ở quầy) = ask **staff** at the desk (nhân viên tại quầy) , have them for the summer holiday (mượn sách cho kì nghỉ hè) = keep any library books for holiday reading. Someone = staff , thông tin trùng khớp => **Đáp án C ĐÚNG**

#### Từ vựng cần nhớ:

1. **take back all the library books** = **return all books** (trả lại toàn bộ sách thư viện)
2. **staff** = workers = employees = people = staff members (n) (nhân viên)



## **DẠNG 2: GHÉP PHẦN MIÊU TẢ VỚI ĐOẠN VĂN NGẮN**

### **1. GIỚI THIỆU**

**Gồm:**

- 05 văn bản miêu tả ngắn
- 05 đoạn văn bản ngắn

**Nhiệm vụ:** Ghép phần miêu tả với đoạn văn thích hợp

### **2. VÍ DỤ**

#### **Đề 01 - Part 2 - Questions 1-5**

For each question, choose the correct answer.

The people below all want to find a beach to go to at the weekend. On the opposite page there are descriptions of five beaches. Decide which beach would be the most suitable for the people below.

- 1.** Neil and his family want a beach that's close to a car park and offers several other activities apart from spending time in the sea. They'd also like a picnic area near the beach.
- 2.** Jack and Henry can swim well, so they'd like opportunities for distance swimming with their dad. Their mum wants to go riding on the beach, and also buy snacks for everyone there.
- 3.** Salma and Katia want to go somewhere they can try watersports for the first time. Their mum wants a beach with warm water, and organized activities suitable for their small sister.
- 4.** Anna and her family would like to do some sunbathing, but also have a long walk along the coast. Anna also wants to try doing some sand sculptures.
- 5.** Sylvie's family wants a beach suitable for Sylvie's small sister to go swimming, as she's only just learned. Sylvie wants somewhere with various organised games and activities, where she can meet other people her age.

## BEACHES

**A. Silver Sands** This beach has a sea temperature slightly higher than other coastal areas, and with its gentle waves it's perfect for children. There's plenty to do, too, with play leaders offering games to entertain younger ones, and surfing and sailing available at all levels, including beginners. The snack bar is excellent, too.

**B. Minton Strand** The sea here offers safe swimming and sailing, even for beginners, but there's still plenty to do when you want a change from sunbathing. A teenagers' beach club offers sports like cycle rides, volleyball and beach chess - great for everyone getting to know each other!

**C. Holly Bay** The café here serves delicious meals and sandwiches! The water's calm in the bay, perfect for people wanting to swim across it - around 2 km! However, it's very deep, so is only suitable for strong swimmers. There are often sand artists here, and horses for hire to take you along the beach.

**D. South Beach** This beautiful beach offers safe swimming. And when you fancy a change from sunbathing or watersports, there's a funfair nearby, and beautiful gardens to walk through, with tables and chairs where you can eat your own food. Leave your car by the gardens, and you'll be on the beach almost immediately.

**E. Bar Mouth Beach** This beach often has displays of animals and birds - skillfully made from sand, which you can also learn how to do. It's also the perfect place for lying in the sun - or why not explore the beach paths on foot for an hour or two? The views are fantastic.

### 3. HƯỚNG DẪN LÀM BÀI

#### Bước 1: Đọc kĩ đề bài

**Bước 2: Đọc phần câu hỏi, ghi nhớ/ viết xuống** nháp các **từ khóa (3-5 từ)** là các đặc điểm của chương trình, truyện, câu lạc bộ....mà người đó thích (bằng cách **gạch chân** sau **like, love, enjoy, want, don't want,...**) mục đích là để tìm ra đặc điểm người đó cần.

**Bước 3: Xác định đoạn văn bản cần tìm. tìm từ khóa tương ứng** (đồng nghĩa/ gần nghĩa nhất với từ khóa trong câu hỏi.

**Bước 4: Đối chiếu** các đặc điểm đó với các đáp án A-E xem **đáp án nào có nhiều đặc điểm** mà người đó cần nhất thì đó **chính là đáp án cần chọn**.

#### LƯU Ý:

- **Đáp án** mà thường chỉ có một đặc điểm phù hợp thì thường sẽ không chọn, **đáp án nào phải có từ 2 đặc điểm trở lên** mới chọn.

### 4. PHÂN TÍCH VÍ DỤ

#### VD 01 – Đề 01

#### Bước 1: Đọc kĩ đề bài

The people below all want to **find a beach** to go to at the weekend. On the opposite page there are descriptions of FIVE beaches. Decide which beach would be **the most suitable for the people** below.

=> Đề bài yêu cầu **tìm một bãi biển** (find a beach) **phù hợp nhất cho mỗi người** (the most suitable for the people).

**Bước 2: Đọc phần câu hỏi, ghi nhớ/ viết xuống** nháp các **từ khóa (3-5 từ)** là các đặc điểm của chương trình, truyện, câu lạc bộ....mà người đó thích (bằng cách **gạch chân** sau **like, love, enjoy, want, don't want,...**) mục đích là để tìm ra đặc điểm người đó cần.

1. Neil and his family **WANT** a beach that's close to a car park and offers several other activities apart from spending time in the sea. They'd also **LIKE** a picnic area near the beach.

2. Jack and Henry can swim well, so they'd **LIKE** opportunities for distance swimming with their dad. Their mum **WANTS** to go riding on the beach, and also buy snacks for everyone there.
3. Salma and Katia **WANT** to go somewhere they can try watersports for the first time. Their mum **WANTS** a beach with warm water, and organized activities suitable for their small sister.
4. Anna and her family **WOULD LIKE** to do some sunbathing, but also have a long walk along the coast. Anna also **WANTS** to try doing some sand sculptures.
5. Sylvie's family **WANTS** a beach suitable for Sylvie's small sister to go swimming, as she's only just learned. Sylvie **WANTS** somewhere with various organised games and activities, where she can meet other people her age.

**Bước 3: Đọc phần văn bản, tìm từ khóa tương ứng (đồng nghĩa/ gần nghĩa nhất với từ khóa trong câu hỏi.**

**A. Silver Sands** This beach has a **sea temperature slightly higher** than other coastal areas, and with its gentle waves it's **perfect for children**. There's **plenty to do**, too, with play leaders offering games to entertain younger ones, and **surfing and sailing** available at all levels, including **beginners**. The snack bar is excellent, too.

**B. Minton Strand** The sea here offers **safe swimming and sailing**, even for **beginners**, but there's still **plenty to do** when you want a change from **sunbathing**. A teenagers' beach club offers sports like **cycle rides, volleyball** and **beach chess**- great for everyone **getting to know each other**!

**C. Holly Bay** The café here **serves delicious meals** and sandwiches! The water's calm in the bay, perfect for people wanting to **swim across** it - around **2 km**! However, it's very deep, so is only suitable for **strong swimmers**. There are often **sand artists** here, and **horses for hire** to take you along the beach.

**D. South Beach** This beautiful beach offers safe **swimming**. And when you fancy a change from **sunbathing** or **watersports**, there's a **funfair** nearby, and beautiful gardens to walk through, with tables and chairs **where** you can **eat your**

own food. Leave your car by the gardens, and you'll be on the beach almost immediately.

(E). **Bar Mouth Beach** This beach often has **displays of animals and birds - skillfully made from sand**, which you can also learn how to do. It's also the perfect place for **lying in the sun** - or why not explore the beach **paths on foot** for an hour or two? The views are fantastic.

**Bước 4: Đối chiếu các đặc điểm đó với các đáp áp A-E xem đáp áp nào có nhiều đặc điểm mà người đó cần nhất thì đó chính là đáp án cần chọn.**

Question 1	Paragraph D
<b><u>close to a car park:</u></b> gần bãi đỗ ô tô	<b>leave your car by the gardens:</b> để xe bên cạnh vườn
<b><u>offers several other activities:</u></b> cung cấp các hoạt động khác	<b>offers safe swimming, sunbathing or watersports, funfair:</b> cung cấp bơi, tắm nắng, thể thao dưới nước, hội chợ
<b><u>picnic area:</u></b> khu vực picnic	<b>where you can eat your own food:</b> nơi bạn có thể ăn đồ ăn của mình
Question 2	Paragraph C
<b><u>swim well:</u></b> bơi giỏi	<b>strong swimmers:</b> những người bơi khỏe
<b><u>distance swimming:</u></b> bơi xa	<b>swim ....2 km:</b> bơi 2km
<b><u>go riding:</u></b> cưỡi ngựa	<b>horses for hire:</b> ngựa cho thuê
<b><u>buy snacks:</u></b> mua đồ ăn nhẹ	<b>serves delicious meals:</b> phục vụ bữa ăn ngon
Question 3	Paragraph A
<b><u>watersports for the first time:</u></b> các hoạt động thể thao dưới nước lần đầu tiên	<b>surfing and sailing....beginners:</b> lướt sóng và chèo thuyền=> hoạt động thể thao dưới nước... người bắt đầu => lần đầu tiên

<b><u>warm water:</u></b> nước ấm	<b>sea temperature slightly higher:</b> nhiệt độ nước biển hơi cao một chút => nước ấm
<b><u>organized activities:</u></b> tổ chức các hoạt động	<b>plenty to do:</b> nhiều thứ để làm
<b><u>suitable</u></b> for their <b><u>small sister:</u></b> phù hợp với em gái	<b>perfect for children:</b> phù hợp nhất với trẻ em
<b>Question 4</b>	<b>Paragraph E</b>
<b><u>Sunbathing:</u></b> tắm nắng	<b>lying in the sun:</b> nằm dưới nắng
<b><u>long walk</u></b> along the coast: đi dạo lâu	<b>paths on foot</b> for an hour or two: những con đường đi bộ (1-2 tiếng)
<b><u>sand sculptures:</u></b> điêu khắc cát	<b>displays of animals and birds - skillfully made from sand:</b> triển lãm động vật và chim- kỹ năng tinh xảo từ cát
<b>Question 5</b>	<b>Paragraph B</b>
<b><u>go swimming:</u></b> đi bơi	<b>swimming:</b> bơi
<b><u>just learned:</u></b> vừa mới học	<b>Beginners:</b> người bắt đầu
<b><u>games and activities:</u></b> trò chơi và hoạt động	<b>plenty to do... sunbathing.. cycle rides, volleyball and beach chess:</b> làm nhiều... tắm nắng, đạp xe, bóng chuyền và cờ vua bãi biển
<b><u>meet other people her age:</u></b> gặp người khác cùng độ tuổi	<b>getting to know each other:</b> làm quen với nhau

## DẠNG 3: TRUE/ FALSE

### 1. GIỚI THIỆU

#### Gồm:

- 01 bài khóa) => Khảo sát các đề chuẩn Cambridge thường là 400- 500 từ
- 10 nhận định đúng/sai (T/F)

**Nhiệm vụ:** Chọn câu trả lời đúng/sai (T/F) phù hợp với nội dung văn bản đã đọc.

- **Lưu ý:** đọc bài để quyết định thông tin nào là đúng, sai, hay không có trong bài đọc.

- **True** = thông tin của câu hỏi và bài đọc khớp nhau.

- **False** = thông tin của câu hỏi và bài đọc trái ngược hoặc Khi câu hỏi có thông tin mà bài đọc không đề cập đến (dù là thông tin nhỏ nhất) hoặc thông tin đó có xuất hiện trong bài đọc nhưng không nhằm mục đích trả lời câu hỏi

### 2. VÍ DỤ

#### Đề 01 - Part 3 - Questions 1-10

Look at the sentences below about teenager's brain. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false.

If it is true, tick **T**.

If it is false, tick **F**.

1. Teenagers **sleep a lot** because they are **lazy**.
2. Teenagers have lots of accidents because their brains are growing.
3. Teenagers do dangerous things because they can't plan.
4. Teenagers have lots of emotions because they have more memories.
5. The brain's pleasure centre makes teenagers enjoy music more than other age groups.
6. Teenagers worry about their friends' opinions because their friends have new skills.
7. Teenagers' brains change when they become adults.
8. Adults need to sleep as much as teenagers
9. There are some connections between different parts of the brain in a teenager's brain
10. When you're an adult, life always becomes easier.

## Amazing facts about teenager's brain

**The problem isn't teenagers – it's their brains. We know that being a teenager is the most difficult time in your life. It's also the most stressful time for parents! But don't blame the teenagers. Blame their brains.**

Teenagers sleep a lot. They need about 9–10 hours' sleep a night, while adults need 6–8 hours. But they are not staying in bed because they are lazy. It's because the levels of the 'sleep' hormone, melatonin, increase in teenagers later at night than in children or adults, and these hormone levels decrease later in the morning for teenagers. That's why teenagers fall asleep later than adults, and wake up later.

Teenage boys have lots of little accidents. They drop things. They knock over cups of coffee. Teenagers are often really clumsy. This is because they are growing so quickly. Sometimes boys can grow 3 centimetres in 3 months. And when the body grows quickly, the brain doesn't know how to control it. It has to learn, and that takes time.

Teenagers do dangerous things. They go climbing, or they go swimming in dangerous water. This is because their brains are changing. The front part of the brain plans things. But in a teenager's brain, there are few connections between different parts of the brain. So, teenagers don't plan before they do something. They just do it. It's also because the 'pleasure centre' of the brain is very large when you're a teenager. That's why music sounds so great when you're 15. It also means you look for pleasure and enjoyment more, and that can be dangerous. But this pleasure centre can also be very positive for learning. A recent study at Leiden University in the Netherlands shows that teenagers are very sensitive to positive feedback in class. This means that the teenage years are the best time to acquire and process information.

Teenagers have lots of emotions. They shout, they cry. They walk off and slam doors. The problem is an important part of the brain called the *limbic system*. It creates memories and emotions, and it grows when you're a teenager. So teenagers are more likely to feel strong emotions. They are often angrier, or more frightened, than younger children.

Teenagers worry about people's opinions. They want to be cool. They want their friends to like them. When teenagers' brains grow, they develop new skills. They can understand other people's opinions better than younger children. They can



see themselves from the viewpoint of others, especially their friends. And so the opinions of their friends become more important.

But the teenage years soon end, and you become an adult. You start to need less sleep. Your body stops growing, and your brain learns how to control it. The ‘pleasure centre’ becomes smaller when you’re an adult too. And the front part of your brain is closely connected to the rest of it. And then you’re an adult. And life becomes easier – and maybe a little more boring!

### 3. HƯỚNG DẪN LÀM BÀI

Bước 1: **Đọc câu hỏi, gạch chân từ khóa**

Bước 2: **Tìm đoạn văn bản** có chứa từ khóa đã gạch chân (hoặc từ đồng nghĩa).

Đọc văn bản từ trên xuống dưới, không đọc ngược).

Bước 3: **Xác định True/False** cho mỗi câu hỏi.

#### LƯU Ý

1. Các câu hỏi tuân theo trình tự của bài đọc. Đọc câu hỏi thật kỹ để đảm bảo hiểu đúng ý nghĩa câu hỏi.
2. Rà soát bài đọc xem phần thông tin tương ứng với câu hỏi (sử dụng từ khóa trong câu hỏi) nằm ở đâu trong bài đọc.
3. Khi đã tìm thấy thì đọc thật kỹ để xác định nó là True hay False.
4. Thường câu hỏi sẽ sử dụng các từ đồng nghĩa chứ không sử dụng lại chính xác các từ trong bài đọc.
5. Cần thận với những từ như “only”, “all”, “never”... Ví dụ, thông tin trong câu hỏi là “some”, còn thông tin trong bài đọc là “all”, vậy câu trả lời là False.
6. Không dành quá nhiều thời gian để trả lời 1 câu hỏi: có lẽ nó là False, nếu như bạn không thể tìm thấy thông tin của nó.
7. Chắc chắn sử dụng đúng từ của đề bài **T**(True)/ **F**(False).

#### 4. PHÂN TÍCH VÍ DỤ

Câu hỏi	Đoạn văn chứa thông tin	Trả lời
1. Teenagers <b><u>sleep a lot</u></b> because they are <b><u>lazy</u></b> .	Teenagers <b><u>sleep a lot</u></b> . They need about 9–10 hours' sleep a night, while adults need 6–8 hours. But they are <b><u>not</u></b> staying in bed because they are <b><u>lazy</u></b> . It's	<b>F</b>
2. Teenagers have <b><u>lots of accidents</u></b> because their <b><u>brains are growing (não đang phát triển)</u></b> .	Teenage boys have <b><u>lots of little accidents</u></b> .... when the <b><u>body grows</u></b> (cơ thể đang phát triển) quickly, the <b><u>brain doesn't know how to control</u></b> (não không biết làm sao để kiểm soát nó) it.	<b>F</b>
3. Teenagers do <b><u>dangerous things</u></b> because they <b><u>can't plan</u></b> .	Teenagers do <b><u>dangerous things</u></b> .....teenagers <b><u>don't plan</u></b> before they do something	<b>T</b>

## **DẠNG 4: CHỌN CÂU TRẢ LỜI PHÙ HỢP**

### **1. Nội dung**

- Phần 4 gồm 1 đoạn văn bản dài với 5 câu hỏi, trả lời trắc nghiệm.
- Nội dung về thái độ, quan điểm, mục đích của người nào đó.
- Loại câu hỏi này thường sẽ theo thứ tự của bài đọc. Nếu bạn đã tìm ra một câu trả lời, câu trả lời tiếp theo sẽ nằm ở phần bài đọc ở phía dưới và có thể không quá xa đoạn trên.
- Câu hỏi dạng này kiểm tra khả năng nắm được ý chính của một phần trong bài đọc và sau đó là tìm một số thông tin cụ thể.
- Điểm khó khi làm dạng bài này đó là lượng thông tin phải đọc khá nhiều, ngoài ra đôi khi các đáp án có thể giống nhau, dễ gây nhầm lẫn.

### **2. Ví dụ**

#### **Test 1 - Part 4 - Questions 1-5**

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, tick the correct letter **A, B, C or D** on your screen.

#### **Health: 1970s and TODAY**

*People are often shocked by the unhealthy lifestyles shown in TV programmes and films from the 1970s. But are we really any healthier than we were 50 years ago?*

#### **Food and drink**

People didn't use to worry so much about the food they ate. Back then, people used to eat a lot more red - meat. However, since then we've learned that too much red meat can be bad for your health. In the UK, people used to prefer white bread, but sales of white bread have dropped by 75% and British people now prefer whole meal bread. In general, British people now eat a healthy diet, but they still love chips!

#### **Healthcare**

People in the UK didn't use to live as long as they do today. Advances in drugs and technology have helped people to live longer lives. For example, drugs such as statins, which lower cholesterol in the blood, mean that fewer people suffer from heart disease. In hospitals, there are now MRI machines that can see inside a person's body. This means doctors can have a better understanding of health

problems. One area that has become worse is allergies. These days more people are allergic to various foods than they were in the 1970s. One possible reason for this is a lack of Vitamin D because we spend less time in the sun.

### **Exercise**

It was in the 1970s that people began doing exercise regularly. In the beginning, there weren't many fitness centres, but the number grew because people decided they wanted to keep in shape and get fit. Since then, gyms and fitness centres have become more popular and more than 10 million British people go regularly to a gym. However, in general, they are less active in their normal day-to-day lives than they were in the 1970s. For example, more people own a car, so they do a lot less walking. These days people go to a gym because they need to include a fitness programme into their comfortable lifestyles.

### **Technology**

There is no doubt that developments in technology have helped improve healthcare. However, they have also had a negative effect on people's health. In the 1970s people didn't use to spend time in front of a computer, but now they do. This means they are sitting for long periods of time and they don't get enough exercise. Too much computer use can also mean people have problems with their neck, shoulders and back because they don't sit properly. The blue light from computer screens can cause lack of sleep, so people suffer from stress. But it's also worth remembering that people can go online to watch and follow fitness workouts, most smartphones have health apps and many people wear fitness trackers that allow them to check they're getting enough exercise.

#### **1. Which of the following statements is FALSE?**

- A. In the 1970s, people didn't worry so much about the food they ate.
- B. In the 1970s, people didn't live as long as they do today.
- C. In the 1970s, people spent more time at the gym.
- D. In the 1970s, people didn't spend time in front of computers.

#### **2. What is a change in eating habits in the UK?**

- A. They don't eat chips as much as in the 1970s.
- B. They don't eat wholemeal bread as much as in the 1970s.
- C. They don't eat red meat as much as in the 1970s.
- D. In general, they eat unhealthy food as much as in the 1970s.

**3. What hasn't been improved to help people to live longer?**

- A. Drugs
- B. Medical technology in hospitals.
- C. Doctors' understanding of health problems.
- D. Food allergies**

**4. Which of the following statements is FALSE?**

- A. Nowadays there are more fitness centres than in the 1970s.
- B. Nowadays people are less active because they drive instead of walking.
- C. We shouldn't sit in front of a TV for a long period of time because we can get health problems.
- D. Nowadays the developments of technology only leave negative effects on people's health.**

**5. In what ways can computer be bad for our health?**

- A. People can have problems with their neck, shoulders and back if they don't sit properly for a long period of time.**
- B. People can follow fitness workouts online.
- C. People can't do enough exercise without apps from computer.
- D. People suffer from stress because they are allergic to noise from computers.

**3. Hướng dẫn giải**

**Bước 1:** Đọc câu hỏi, xác định câu hỏi về thông tin chi tiết/ thông tin khái quát. Gạch chân từ khóa trong câu hỏi.

**Bước 2:** Đọc bài đọc và tìm các từ khóa có trong câu hỏi, xác định đoạn văn tương ứng (chứa thông tin để trả lời câu hỏi), xác định từ đồng nghĩa/ gần nghĩa trong đoạn văn bản.

**Bước 3:** Đọc các đáp án và gạch chân các từ khóa. Tập trung vào những từ tạo nên sự khác biệt giữa các đáp án.

**Bước 4.** So sánh từng phương án (với thông tin trong bài đọc) để tìm ra đáp án đúng.

**Lưu ý:** Để chắc chắn tìm được đáp án đúng, bạn cần có lí do loại trừ các đáp án còn lại.

**4. Phân tích ví dụ**

**Câu 1: Which of the following statements is FALSE?**

- A. In the 1970s, people didn't worry so much about the food they ate.

- B. In the 1970s, people didn't live as long as they do today.
- C. In the 1970s, people spent more time at the gym.
- D. In the 1970s, people didn't spend time in front of computers.

**Bước 1: Đọc câu hỏi và đáp án, xác định câu hỏi về thông tin chi tiết/ thông tin khái quát. Gạch chân từ khoá trong câu hỏi và đáp án.**

Câu hỏi là: “Which of the following statements is FALSE? ta có thể thấy từ khoá là “Which” (từ để hỏi) và “FALSE” (sai). Có thể hiểu câu này là: Cái nào/ câu nào bị sai.

- A. Các từ khoá: “1970”, “didn’t worry”, “food”. Có thể hiểu là: Vào năm 1970, người ta không lo lắng về lương thực.
- B. Các từ “1970”, “didn’t live”, “long”, “today”. Có thể hiểu là: Năm 1970, người ta không sống lâu như hiện nay.
- C. Các từ “1970”, “spent more time”, “gym”. Có thể hiểu là: vào năm 1970 người ta dành nhiều thời gian tập gym
- D. Các từ “1970”, “didn’t spend time”, “computer”. Có thể hiểu là: vào năm 1970 người ta không dành nhiều thời gian sử dụng máy tính.

**Bước 2: Đọc bài đọc và tìm các từ khóa có trong câu hỏi, xác định đoạn văn tương ứng (chứa thông tin để trả lời câu hỏi), xác định từ đồng nghĩa/ gần nghĩa (synonym) trong đoạn văn bản.**

Căn cứ vào từ khoá của bước 1, xác định đoạn văn bản có thể dễ dàng xác định đoạn văn bản chứa các từ đã gạch chân trong câu hỏi và đáp án => đó là đoạn văn 3 về Exercise.

Chú ý sẽ ít khi tìm thấy đúng keyword mà sẽ là synonym.

**Bước 3: Đọc kĩ các đáp án và gạch chân các từ khóa.** Tập trung vào những từ tạo nên sự **khác biệt** giữa các đáp án. Các đáp án trong câu 1 có sự khác biệt rõ ràng, đề cập đến 4 vấn đề khác nhau: **food** (lương thực), **live...long** (tuổi thọ), **gym** (tập thể hình), và **computers** (máy tính).

- A. In the 1970s, people didn't worry so much about the food they ate.
- B. In the 1970s, people didn't live as long as they do today.
- C. In the 1970s, people spent more time at the gym.
- D. In the 1970s, people didn't spend time in front of computers.

**Bước 4. So sánh từng phương án (với thông tin trong bài đọc) để tìm ra đáp án đúng.** Trong đoạn 3 ta thấy một số từ: “1970s”, “go to a gym” (đi tập

gym) “gyms and fitness ....more popular” (gym và thể hình phổ biến hơn), “regularly” (đều đặn). Như vậy các từ khoá tập trung vào chủ đề gym. So sánh với đáp án C ta thấy có sự tương ứng:

+ spent more time = “gyms and fitness ....more popular” (gym và thể hình phổ biến hơn), “regularly” (đều đặn).

+ gym = gym

⇒ **Đáp án: C**

## **DẠNG 5: ĐIỀN VÀO CHỖ TRỐNG**

### **1. Nội dung**

- Bài tập điền vào chỗ trống. Bạn sẽ phải sử dụng các từ cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống của một đoạn tóm tắt một phần bài đọc.
- Có thể số lượng từ cho sẵn sẽ nhiều hơn số từ bạn dùng nên bạn cần tìm được phần của bài đọc tương ứng với đoạn tóm tắt và chắc chắn rằng tìm được từ hợp lý để điền.
- Bạn cũng phải xem xét về mặt ngữ pháp để đảm bảo từ bạn điền vào hợp lý về mặt ngữ pháp

### **2. Ví dụ**

#### **TEST 1 – Part 5– Questions 1-10**

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space

For each question, tick the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your screen.

#### **The 11-year-old artist**

Daniel Johnson is (1) ..... 11-year-old artist. Recently, one of his paintings was sold for £30,000. The painting shows a winter snow scene near his home in Scotland, (2) ..... the young artist has lived all his life. Daniel has been an artist (3) ..... he first started painting scenes of nature on a family holiday (4) ..... the age of 5. His abilities were quickly recognised by his parents and when his pictures were shown to art experts, they agreed the boy had something (5)..... .

A local artist gave Daniel lessons and he learned fast, and got a lot of (6)..... from the media. When his paintings go on (7)....., they are bought for very large (8)..... of money by people from places like the USA and South Africa. Daniel's parents have known for a long time that they need to (9) ..... sure that he has a normal (10)..... Daniel has always loved football, and has been a member of the school football team for several years.

- |                         |                   |                     |                      |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <b>A.</b> a          | <b>B.</b> an      | <b>C.</b> the       | <b>D.</b> no article |
| 2. <b>A.</b> which      | <b>B.</b> where   | <b>C.</b> that      | <b>D.</b> to whom    |
| 3. <b>A.</b> when       | <b>B.</b> during  | <b>C.</b> since     | <b>D.</b> while      |
| 4. <b>A.</b> at         | <b>B.</b> in      | <b>C.</b> to        | <b>D.</b> of         |
| 5. <b>A.</b> speciality | <b>B.</b> special | <b>C.</b> specilize | <b>D.</b> specially  |
| 6. <b>A.</b> aim        | <b>B.</b> purpose | <b>C.</b> attention | <b>D.</b> challenge  |



- |                  |             |              |             |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 7. A. sell       | B. bought   | C. sale      | D. purchase |
| 8. A. amounts    | B. lots     | C. plenty    | D. much     |
| 9. A. assert     | B. claim    | C. make      | D. be       |
| 10. A. childhood | B. childish | C. childlike | D. children |

### 3. Hướng dẫn giải

**BUỚC 1:** Đọc đoạn văn bản thật kỹ để chắc chắn rằng bạn đã hiểu đoạn văn đó.

**BUỚC 2:** Xác định xem dạng từ nào sẽ phù hợp để điền vào đó - tính từ, danh từ, hay động từ - động từ nguyên thể, hay phân từ...; hoặc xác định xem đó là loại từ chỉ khối lượng, thay đổi hay hành động?

**BUỚC 3:** Sử dụng thông tin đã được xác định để đưa ra lựa chọn từ cần điền phù hợp.

### 4. Phân tích ví dụ

**BUỚC 1:** *Đọc đoạn văn bản thật kỹ để chắc chắn rằng bạn đã hiểu đoạn văn đó.*

**BUỚC 2:** Dựa vào từ khóa của đoạn văn bản, xác định xem dạng từ nào sẽ phù hợp để điền vào đó - tính từ, danh từ, hay động từ - động từ nguyên thể, hay phân từ...; hoặc xác định xem đó là loại từ chỉ khối lượng, thay đổi hay hành động?

Daniel Johnson **is** (1) ..... **11-year-old artist**. Recently, one of his paintings was sold for £30,000.

**BUỚC 3:** *Sử dụng thông tin đã được xác định để đưa ra lựa chọn từ cần điền phù hợp.*

#### The 11-year-old artist

Daniel Johnson **is** (1) ..... **11-year-old artist**. Recently, one of his paintings was sold for £30,000.

1. A. a                      **B. an**                      C. the                      D. no article

### Đáp án B

Vì Daniel Johnson (S) + is (V) + O (là 1 danh từ/ cụm danh từ: an+ eleven year-old artist: nghệ sĩ (n))

## READING B1

### PART I

#### Đề 01 – Part 1 – Questions 1-5

4. Look at the text in each question.
5. What does it say?
6. Tick the correct letter **A**, **B** or **C** on the screen

**Q1**



- A.** Anton has to check his sister knows about the arrangements for getting home
- B.** Anton should remind his sister to switch her phone back on.
- C.** Anton needs to ask his sister if she is taking part in a sports event later

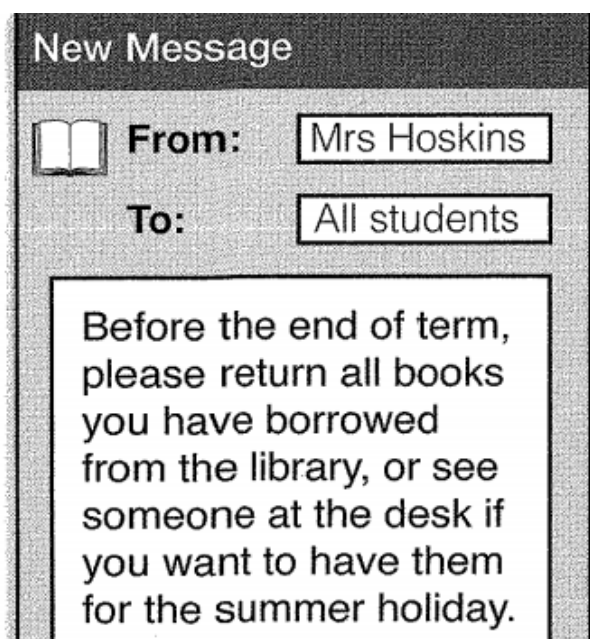
Q2

From the famous novel by  
**Ben Whitham:**  
a film about a bear's adventures.  
Fun for all the family!"

This film is

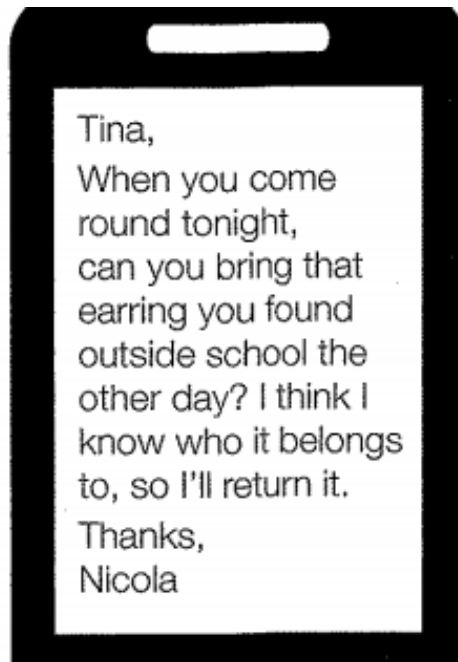
- A. About a family of wild animals.
- B. Not suitable for people under a certain age.
- C. Based on a popular fiction book.

Q3



- A. You must take back all the library books you have got before the summer holiday.
- B. If there are library books you want, borrow them before the end of term.
- C. To keep any library books for holiday reading, ask staff at the desk.

Q4



A. Nicola is telling Tina to return something she was lent recently.

**B. Nicola is hoping she can give a lost item back to its owner.**

C. Nicola is asking for help to find a lost earring belonging to her.

Q5



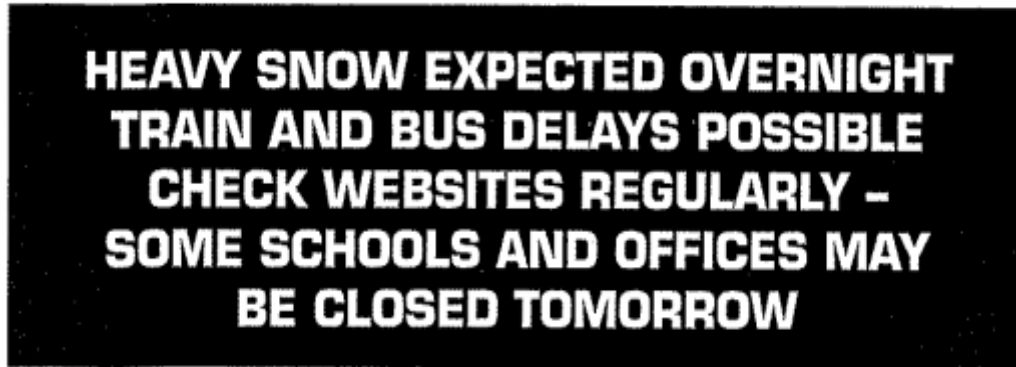
**A. Families may not find suitable bikes for everyone unless they've reserved them.**

B. You can always find a range of bikes for hire here.

C. Bikes are available for customers' use in the evening.

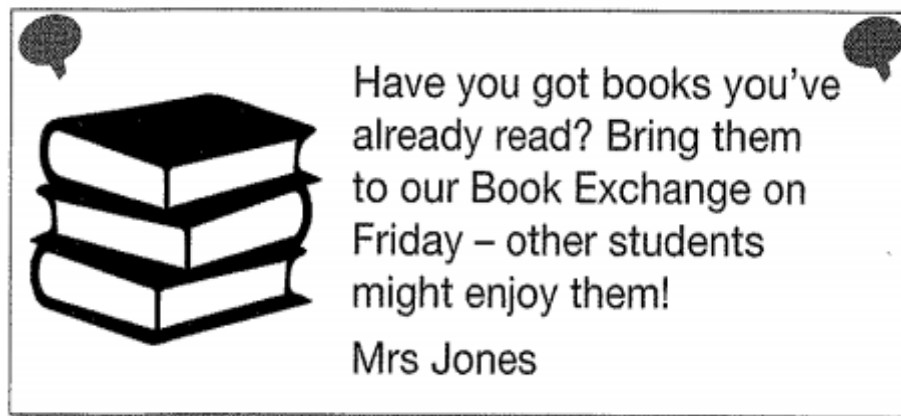
**Đề 02 – Part 1 – Questions 1-5**

**Q1**



- A. The bad weather will make a lot of public transport late tomorrow.
- B. Snow that is falling will cause a number of problems tomorrow.
- C. Students should watch for announcements in case they are unable to attend classes tomorrow.

**Q2**



**What is Mrs. Jones asking students to do?**

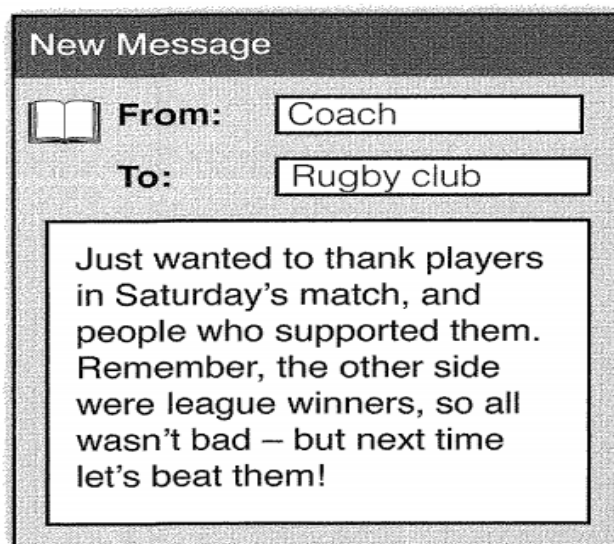
- A. Share books they no longer want with their schoolmates
- B. Find out from other students which books they've been enjoyed.
- C. Bring in a good book to talk about on Friday.

Q3



- A. Sophie wants Billy to contact Joanna and warn her about traffic problems in town.
- B. Sophie needs to let Joanna know that she's probably going to be late.**
- C. Sophie's not sure when she's supposed to meet Joanna to see a film.

Q4



- A. Congratulating the team on their most recent win.
- B. Letting the team's fans know the positive effect of their support.
- C. Encouraging the team to play even better in a future match.**

Q5

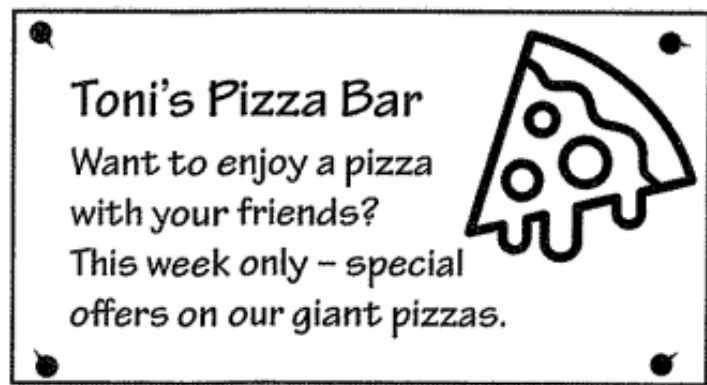


- A.** We have more food available, apart from what's written on the menu
- B.** To decide what to eat, you must go and look at the board inside.
- C.** Speak to someone at the counter when you want to order your food.



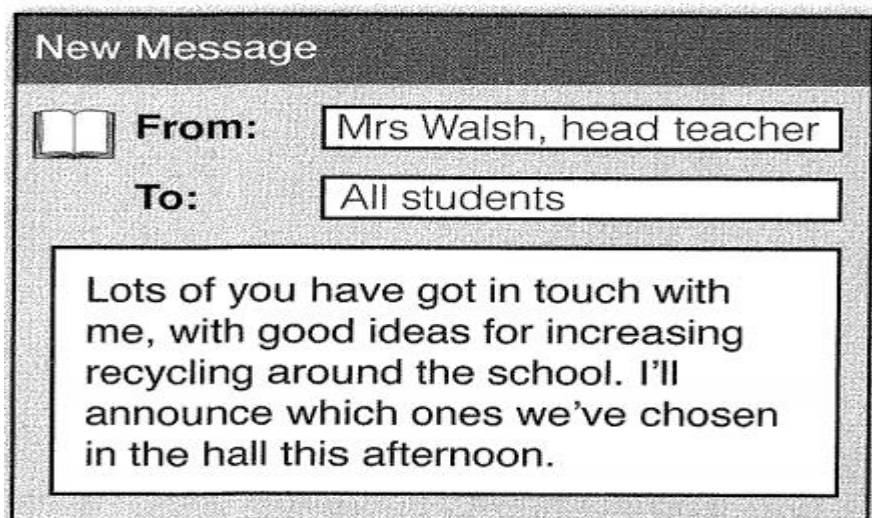
**ĐỀ 03 – Part 1 – Questions 1-5**

**Q1**



- A. Choose which size of pizza you buy and still get a special price.
- B. Pay less at the moment for pizzas big enough to share with other people.**
- C. The very big pizzas at Toni's are only available this week

**Q2**

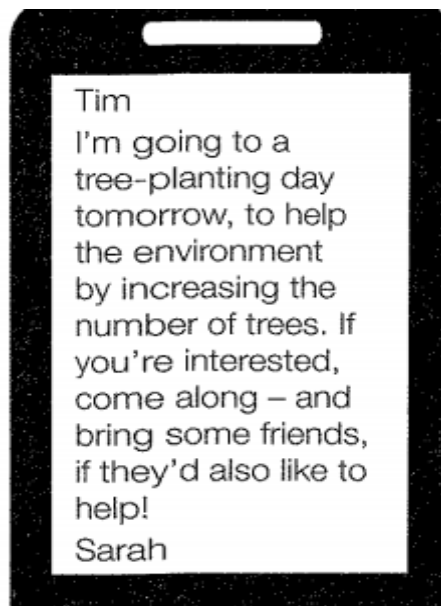


**What is Mrs Jones asking students to do?**

- A. Mrs. Walsh wants students to contact her with plans for recycling around the school.
- B. Mrs. Walsh intends to let students know which of their suggestions the school will use.**
- C. Mrs. Walsh wants students to go to the hall today to help recycle rubbish.

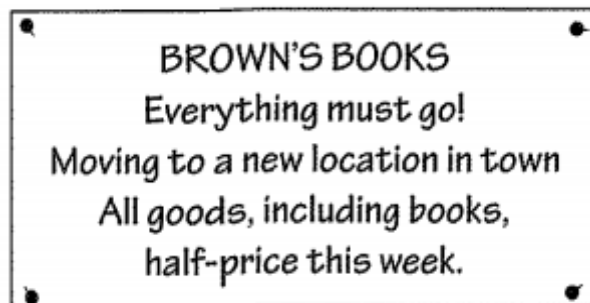


Q3



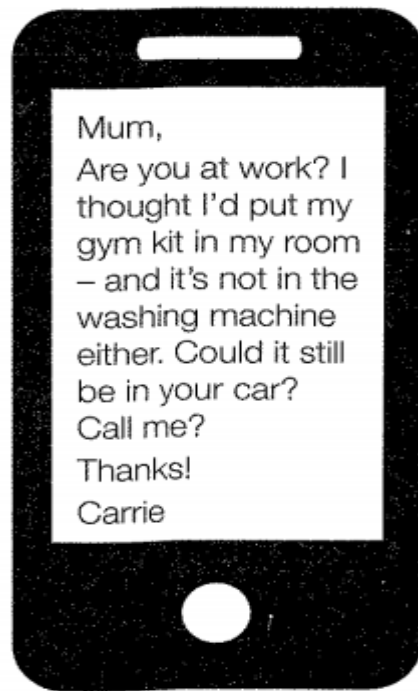
- A. Sarah is keen to get others involved in an environmental project she's joining.
- B. Sarah says a tree-planting project is still short of volunteers to complete their work.
- C. Sarah is wondering whether to take part in a project with her friend.

Q4



- A. This bookstore will no longer serve customers in the town after this week.
- B. Only books are available here this week, at a reduced price.
- C. To buy books from Brown's, find their new store in town after this week.

Q5



- A. Carrie is asking if her mum has washed her gym kit for her.
- B. Carrie has just remembered where she left her gym kit.
- C. Carrie wonders if her mum has driven to work with her gym kit.

**ĐỀ 04 – Part 1 – Questions 1-5**

**Q1**



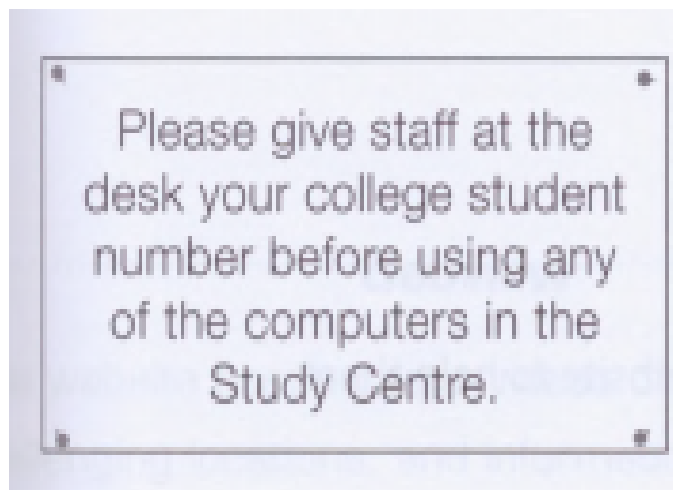
- A.** suggesting that Marta travels into town without her.
- B.** offering Marta a lift into town instead of catching the bus.
- C.** checking the time she arranged to meet Marta at the shopping Centre.

Q2



- A. The coach needs team members to tell him if they're available for a match.
- B. The coach wants to help the team improve their performance before they play again.
- C. The coach is congratulating the netball team for winning their game last week.

Q3



- A. Staff at the desk will show you how to use the computers here.
- B. These computers are reserved only for students at this college.
- C. If you're not a college student, ask staff for permission to use a computer.

**Q4**



**What does Mum want to know?**

- A.** How to find the sports shop that's repaired Tom's racket
- B.** whether the sports shop will still be open when she finishes work
- C.** if Tom is going to be available to pick up his racket

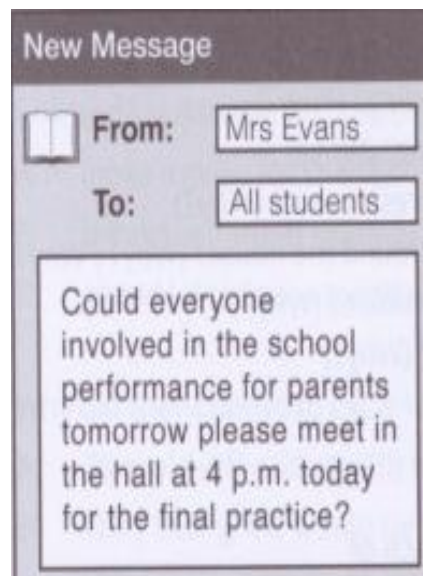
**Q5**



- A.** This store has more second-hand instruments available than new ones.
- B.** You can only buy instruments here that other people have already used.
- C.** This store doesn't charge a lot for instruments that aren't new.

## ĐỀ 05 – Part 1 – Questions 1-5

### Q1



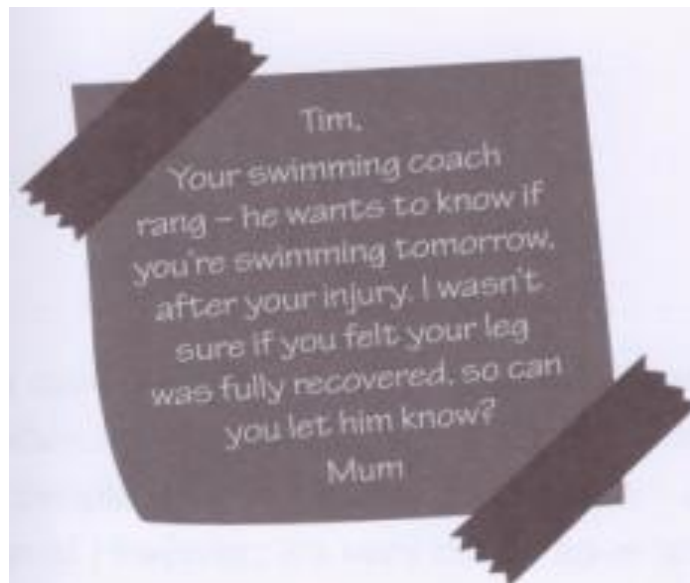
- A. Mrs. Evans wants to check who is taking part in the performance this afternoon.
- B. Mrs. Evans wants everyone to practice their performance again before the audience sees it.
- C. Mrs. Evans is letting students know that parents are coming to the practice tomorrow.

### Q2



- A. If you need bread during your visit, it's available for sale inside the shop.
- B. Feeding the birds on the lake is not allowed unless you have special permission.
- C. Visitors are encouraged not to give the birds anything apart from proper bird food.

**Q3**



**A. Tim must decide whether he's well enough to swim after his injury.**

**B. Tim's mum doesn't think Tim is fit and ready to go swimming yet**

**C. Tim needs to inform his swimming coach that he's injured his leg**

**Q4**



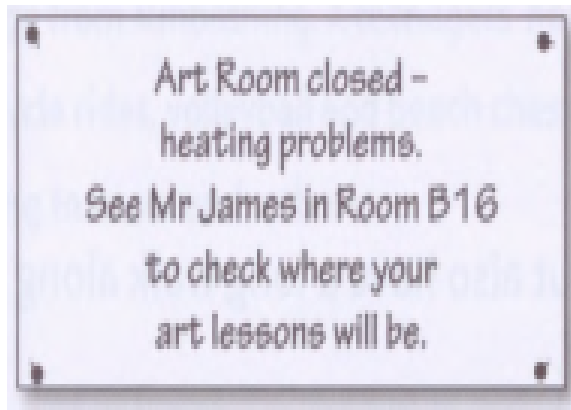
**Jade wants Lucy to**

**A. tell Jade if she knows where a missing item is**

**B. accompany Jade on a shopping trip into town**

**C. help Jade to replace something she's lost**

**Q5**



- A.** Art classes will be in Room B16 as the Art Room is too cold.
- B.** To find out which room to go to for art lessons, ask Mr. James.
- C.** Mr. James is taking all art lessons until problems in the Art Room are fixed.



## Đề 06 – Part 1 – Questions 1-5

Q1



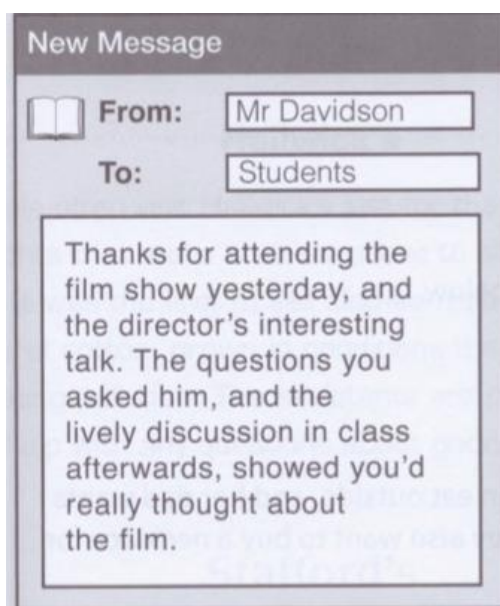
- A. Katie is upset that Erica hasn't returned the book she's borrowed.
- B. Katie disagrees with Erica about a book they've both just read.
- C. Katie wants some suggestions about what she could read next.

Q2



- A. This entrance is only for use by cyclists who need to enter the building.
- B. You will prevent people entering and leaving if your bicycle is left here.
- C. There is somewhere you can leave your bicycle opposite this building.

**Q3**



**Why is Mr Davidson contacting students?**

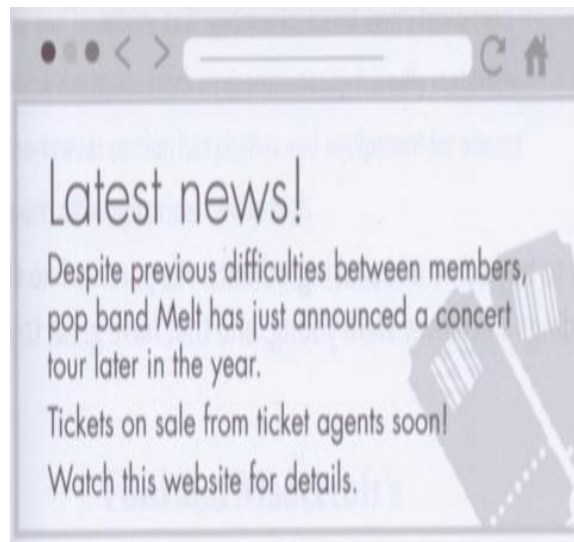
- A. to give his opinion of the film they watched together
- B. to suggest that they should spend another lesson talking about the film
- C. to congratulate them on the way they took part in a film event**

**Q4**



- A. Young people have the chance to learn some new watersports at this club.
- B. To become a member at this club, apply by Saturday at the latest. You don't need to pay for several sessions in advance at this club**
- C. To become a member at this club, apply by Saturday at the latest.

**Q5**



- A.** To attend a Melt tour concert, check the site regularly to find out more.
- B.** You'll soon be able to buy tickets for Melt's concerts on this website.
- C.** Melt has just started touring again even though they've had problems in the band.

## PART II

### Đề 01 - Part 2 - Questions 1-5

- For each question, choose the correct answer (A-E).
- The people below all want to find a beach to go to at the weekend. On the opposite page there are descriptions of five beaches.
- Decide which beach would be the most suitable for the people below.
- **For questions 1-5, tick the correct letter (A-E) on your screen**

1. Neil and his family want a beach that's close to a car park and offers several other activities apart from spending time in the sea. They'd also like a picnic area near the beach.

2. Jack and Henry can swim well, so they'd like opportunities for distance swimming with their dad. Their mum wants to go riding on the beach, and also buy snacks for everyone there.

3. Salma and Katia want to go somewhere they can try watersports for the first time. Their mum wants a beach with warm water, and organized activities suitable for their small sister.

4. Anna and her family would like to do some sunbathing, but also have a long walk along the coast. Anna also wants to try doing some sand sculptures.

5. Sylvie's family wants a beach suitable for Sylvie's small sister to go swimming, as she's only just learned. Sylvie wants somewhere with various organised games and activities, where she can meet other people her age.

<b>ANSWERS</b>	<b>1.D</b>	<b>2.C</b>	<b>3.A</b>	<b>4.E</b>	<b>5.B</b>
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## BEACHES

**A. Silver Sands** This beach has a sea temperature slightly higher than other coastal areas, and with its gentle waves it's perfect for children. There's plenty to do, too, with play leaders offering games to entertain younger ones, and surfing and sailing available at all levels, including beginners. The snack bar is excellent, too.

**B. Minton Strand** The sea here offers safe swimming and sailing, even for beginners, but there's still plenty to do when you want a change from sunbathing. A teenagers' beach club offers sports like cycle rides, volleyball and beach chess - great for everyone getting to know each other!

**C. Holly Bay** The café here serves delicious meals and sandwiches! The water's calm in the bay, perfect for people wanting to swim across it - around 2 km! However, it's very deep, so is only suitable for strong swimmers. There are often sand artists here, and horses for hire to take you along the beach.

**D. South Beach** This beautiful beach offers safe swimming. And when you fancy a change from sunbathing or watersports, there's a funfair nearby, and beautiful gardens to walk through, with tables and chairs where you can eat your own food. Leave your car by the gardens, and you'll be on the beach almost immediately.

**E. Bar Mouth Beach** This beach often has displays of animals and birds - skillfully made from sand, which you can also learn how to do. It's also the perfect place for lying in the sun - or why not explore the beach paths on foot for an hour or two? The views are fantastic.

## ĐỀ 02 – Part 2 - Questions 1-5

- For each question, choose the correct answer (A-E).
- The people below all want to visit a studio where films are made. On the next page there are descriptions of eight film studios that people can visit.
- Decide which film studios would be the most suitable for the people below.
- **For questions 1-5, tick the correct letter (A-E) on your screen**

1. Tom wants to look around the studio at his own speed, and visit the actual sets where films were made. His mum wants to see online what the studio is like before she buys tickets.

2. Ingrid is interested in seeing costumes that famous actors have worn, and she'd also like to ride on a vehicle that originally appeared in a film. Ingrid's mum wants a souvenir to remember their trip.

3. Roberto wants to visit a studio where famous films were made many years ago, and buy something that appeared in one of the films. His dad wants to book online before they go.

4. Simone likes science fiction films, and prefers looking at digital displays about how special effects are achieved to reading information. Simone's dad wants to get a digital guide.

5. Ben is interested in how scenes from famous cities are created in studios. He'd also like to visit film locations outside the studios, accompanied by a guide who can answer his questions.

<b>ANSWERS</b>	<b>1. C</b>	<b>2.E</b>	<b>3.B</b>	<b>4.D</b>	<b>5.A</b>
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## **FILM STUDIOS**

### **A. Grand Studios**

Come and visit amazingly realistic sets, from the streets of New York to the historical sites of Rome - and walk around them. The tour also includes a bus ride to places in the surrounding area which have appeared in films, with a staff member to tell you whatever you'd like to know.

### **B. West Ways**

To visit this studio, get tickets in advance through the website, to avoid long queues - it's very popular with people who love top movies from the 40s, many of which were filmed here. The studio also has a great selection of items from various movies, now on sale as souvenirs!

### **C. Waverley Studios**

These studios are huge, with plenty of space for displaying the scenery and stages where big stars acted in scenes from famous films. Check the website to see exactly what the studio offers inside. And because you're not shown around in groups, you can spend as much time there as you want!

### **D. Movie World**

Many famous movies from the last century were made in these studios, and you can still see the costumes worn in them, and the original sets used in the films. There's a useful digital guide you can buy here, so you'll find your way through these studios really quickly!

### **E. Film Park**

Film Park has an amazing collection of old cars once used in films - and they still work! So, have a trip in one and see the studios as you're driven around its huge city street scenes. There's also a collection of original clothes that stars were dressed in for their movies. Visitors get free photos of themselves as they leave.

### ĐỀ 03 – Part 2 - Questions 1-5

- For each question, choose the correct answer (A-E).
- The people below all want to watch an animated film. On the opposite page there are reviews of eight animated films.
- Decide which film would be the most suitable for the people below.
- **For questions 1-5, tick the correct letter (A-E) on your screen**

1. Kerim wants a film that uses traditional animation methods, such as simple drawings rather than computers to create pictures. He particularly enjoys films about animals, and with great songs sung by well-known singers.

2. Alice, her mum and small sister want a film they can all enjoy. Alice loves films where she feels the main characters are like her, and that have soundtracks involving only instruments, with no singing.

3. Lukas enjoys films that make him laugh, but that he can learn something from at the same time. He's a keen reader, and he'd like a film of something he's probably already read.

4. Minnie wants to see a happy film that isn't just about heroes against bad people. She'd like a film that's full of surprises, that she'll want to watch over and over again.

5. Susana wants to see a film about characters that show courage in different situations, and that have the voices of famous actors. She'd like the film to have really beautiful animation.

<b>ANSWERS</b>	<b>1.A</b>	<b>2.D</b>	<b>3.B</b>	<b>4.C</b>	<b>5.E</b>
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## **Reviews of animated films**

### **A. Terry**

The pop music in this film is great, as it features the voices of top performers. The film follows a friendly tiger in the jungle, who becomes a hero to his friends. This film first came out in the 70s, and the graphics in this beautiful film have changed very little.

### **B. Constanz**

This beautiful film, with simple graphics, is based on the well-known novel, which has become very popular in school classrooms. Although it's full of comedy situations and surprises from beginning to end, the film also has a serious message, and will leave you with something to think about after you've

### **C. Magic Makers**

This is a gentle film about a village of animals who all help each other through life - but things don't always go at all as they expected. In fact, they're usually far better! A beautiful, funny film with great songs you won't forget. You'll never get tired of watching it!

### **D. Imagining**

While you're watching this beautiful film, you'll also be entertained by the wonderful piano and violin music that accompanies it. It's a film for the whole family, including young children, to sit down and see together. And everyone will find that they have something in common with the people in the film.

### **E. Roundabout**

The pictures are so fantastic, they almost need nothing more than the piano music that accompanies them. The film focuses on some brave friends who come together to support each other in various ways, and the well-known performers saying their words bring something really special to it. The film has lots to teach teenagers.

## **ĐỀ 04 – Part 2 - Questions 1-5**

- For each question, choose the correct answer (A-E).
- The people below are all doing school geography projects and want to find a website to help them. On the opposite page there are descriptions of five geography websites.
- Decide which website would be the most suitable for the people below.
- **For questions 1-5, tick the correct letter (A-E) on your screen**

1. Sandra wants to learn more about what Planet Earth is actually made of, and how much of it is covered by water. She'd also like online advice about how to organize her work.

2. Miranda wants to learn about some of the famous tourist sites in the world, and why they have become famous. She'd like to play games on the website to help her remember the information.

3. For his project, Billy needs to find out about the biggest mountains in the world, and the kind of animals living near them. He'd also like to see videos of the locations he's studying.

4. Anna wants to learn about the biggest land areas of the world, and get key facts about their geography. She'd also like advice on how to improve her map-reading skills.

5. Kristofer's country has very cold winters, so he's interested in how other people in cold countries deal with their environment. He'd like to share his experiences online with teenagers there.

<b>ĐỀ 04</b>	<b>1.C</b>	<b>2.A</b>	<b>3.D</b>	<b>4.B</b>	<b>5.E</b>
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## Geography websites

**A. Geographical** This website has lots of maps, quizzes and advice, to check your knowledge of what you've studied - and remind you of anything you've forgotten! There's a brilliant section about popular places in many different countries, which attract large numbers of visitors, with background historical details about the reasons these places are now so well known.

**B. Planet Zoom** Not sure how to understand the information included on maps? Here's a step-by-step guide to using them! The site also has games and puzzles about all the continents, including Africa, Asia and Europe, and important details about them, such as their huge size, and their mountain ranges, rivers and climate.

**C. Geo watch** What's underneath the ground we walk on? You'll find maps and diagrams here to tell you - including what you'd see inside the planet if you cut it in half! There's information, too, about parts of the world that aren't land, but actually oceans and seas, and help on researching and presenting project information.

**D. Worldwide** This website has lots of beautiful photos, maps and film clips to help you learn more about some of the highest - and coldest - peaks on the planet. You'll find plenty of amazing facts about them, together with details of the wildlife that makes its home in the surrounding areas.

**E. Go world** How do people live in places with very high or low temperatures in different seasons? Find out how people adapt to the climate they live in, how it affects their lives and what they do to stay warm or keep cool, as necessary. You can also upload your own stories about life in extreme temperatures in your country.

## ĐỀ 05 – Part 2 - Questions 1-5

- For each question, choose the correct answer (A-E).
- People below all want to find a department store to visit in their city. On the opposite page there are descriptions of five department stores. Decide which department store would be the most suitable for the people below.
- **For Questions 1-5, tick the correct letter (A-E) on your screen.**

1. Jasmine would like to find a store where they can eat outside, and her dad wants somewhere known for its good-quality suits. They also want to buy a necklace for Jasmine's mum.

2. Peter wants to buy some special sweets for his grandma's birthday, and his older sister, Nell, wants to see the latest women's fashions. They also need to buy new tennis T-shirts, without spending a lot.

3. Maria wants a store selling clothes that use materials produced without damaging the environment. Her mum would like somewhere that has great customer service and is beautiful inside.

4. John enjoys cooking, and wants to buy some unusual ingredients. His parents like stores that have been in the same buildings since they were young, and that have great toys for John's young sister.

5. Samuel and Mark want to visit a store with a good selection of chess sets. They'd like to have some delicious ice creams and buy something made in the store to eat later.

<b>ANSWERS</b>	<b>1.B</b>	<b>2.A</b>	<b>3.E</b>	<b>4.C</b>	<b>5.D</b>
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## Department stores

**A. Stafford's** this store is popular for its range of good- quality sportswear at very reasonable prices, which is hard to find elsewhere. And on the ground floor, you'll find displays of their famous handmade candies - great for celebrations! And Stafford's is always the first to offer new designs in men's and women's clothing, too!

**B. Davidson's** This traditional-looking store opened in 1860, and still offers high-class, fashionable goods at reasonable prices, with many made from natural materials. The men's clothes are particularly recommended, and there's also an area selling nothing but beautiful jewelry. And on fine days, try the rooftop restaurant - the food is fantastic.

**C. Barton's** Barton has been here since it opened in 1930, and still has its huge glass door and beautiful windows. The first floor is fantastic for children, as it's packed with things to play with - at reasonable prices. And downstairs, you'll find a huge selection of amazing fresh food rarely found elsewhere.

**D. Ford and Macdonald's** the café here serves fantastic meals, but also has amazing chocolates and frozen desserts of all kind, and the bakers produce fantastic biscuits and cakes to take away. Upstairs, you'll find a display of toys and also a huge range of board games, together with instructions to help you play. A Hall wick's

**E. Hall wick's** People often visit Hall wick's just for the displays of lights that make it so attractive to shop here. And it was the first to sell clothes made of pure, natural cotton, grown in conditions that avoid creating pollution. The assistants are polite and will help with any questions about goods.

### PART III

#### Đề 01 - Part 3 - Questions 1-10

Look at the sentences below about **teenager's brain**. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false.

If it is true, tick **T**.

If it is false, tick **F**.

1. Teenagers sleep a lot because they are lazy.
2. Teenagers have lots of accidents because their brains are growing.
3. Teenagers do dangerous things because they can't plan.
4. Teenagers have lots of emotions because they have more memories.
5. The brain's pleasure centre makes teenagers enjoy music more than other age groups.
6. Teenagers worry about their friends' opinions because their friends have new skills.
7. Teenagers' brains change when they become adults.
8. Adults need to sleep as much as teenagers
9. There are some connections between different parts of the brain in a teenager's brain
10. When you're an adult, life always becomes easier.

1F	2F	3T	4F	5T	6F	7T	8F	9T	10F
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## Amazing facts about teenager's brain

**The problem isn't teenagers – it's their brains. We know that being a teenager is the most difficult time in your life. It's also the most stressful time for parents! But don't blame the teenagers. Blame their brains.**

Teenagers **sleep a lot**. They need about 9–10 hours' sleep a night, while adults need 6–8 hours. But they **are not** staying in bed because they are **lazy**. It's because the levels of the 'sleep' hormone, melatonin, increase in teenagers later at night than in children or adults, and these hormone levels decrease later in the morning for teenagers. That's why teenagers fall asleep later than adults, and wake up later.

Teenage boys have lots of little **accidents**. They drop things. They knock over cups of coffee. Teenagers are often really clumsy. This is because they are growing so quickly. Sometimes boys can grow 3 centimetres in 3 months. And when the body grows quickly, the **brain** doesn't know how to control it. It has to learn, and that takes time.

Teenagers do **dangerous** things. They go climbing, or they go swimming in dangerous water. This is because their brains are changing. The front part of the brain plans things. But in a teenager's brain, there are few connections between different parts of the brain. So, teenagers **don't plan** before they do something. They just do it. It's also because the 'pleasure centre' of the brain is very large when you're a teenager. That's why music sounds so great when you're 15. It also means you look for pleasure and enjoyment more, and that can be dangerous. But this pleasure centre can also be very positive for learning. A recent study at Leiden University in the Netherlands shows that teenagers are very sensitive to positive feedback in class. This means that the teenage years are the best time to acquire and process information.

Teenagers have lots of emotions. They shout, they cry. They walk off and slam doors. The problem is an important part of the brain called the *limbic system*. It creates memories and emotions, and it grows when you're a teenager. So, teenagers are more likely to feel strong emotions. They are often angrier, or more frightened, than younger children.

Teenagers worry about people's opinions. They want to be cool. They want their friends to like them. When teenagers' brains grow, they develop new skills. They can understand other people's opinions better than younger children. They can see themselves from the viewpoint of others, especially their friends. And so, the opinions of their friends become more important.

But the teenage years soon end, and you become an adult. You start to need less sleep. Your body stops growing, and your brain learns how to control it. The ‘pleasure centre’ becomes smaller when you’re an adult too. And the front part of your brain is closely connected to the rest of it. And then you’re an adult. And life becomes easier – and maybe a little more boring!



## **Dè 02 - Part 3 - Questions 1-10**

Look at the sentences below about **computer games**. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false.

If it is true, tick **T**.

If it is false, tick **F**.

1. Most children are into playing computer games.
2. Parents often worry that if their children play computer games they will interact with their friends.
3. Many people see playing games as a greater problem with girls than with boys.
4. Children sometimes play computer games to pass the time when they are bored
5. Some parents don't like boys' computer games because they're often violent.
6. Most people play table tennis to have a good time together.
7. Children of different ages rarely play computer games together.
8. Most children prefer to play computer games alone
9. Younger children usually find complicated computer games interesting and fun.
10. Computer games are like other kinds of media because they give children opportunities for being together.

<b>1T</b>	<b>2F</b>	<b>3F</b>	<b>4T</b>	<b>5T</b>	<b>6T</b>	<b>7F</b>	<b>8F</b>	<b>9T</b>	<b>10T</b>
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## **Computer games as tools for play and social interaction**

Most children enjoy playing computer games. However, parents often worry that if their children play computer games they will interact less with friends. Many people see this as a greater problem with boys than with girls. This is because boys often seem to enjoy games with non-stop high-speed action on the screen. The games in this category, which have been on the market for over 35 years, seem simple and repetitive, and many adults notice the violent elements in many of them. However, computer games are, after all, still games, and should be compared with other games. For example, look at table tennis. It is fast moving and repetitive, but very few people play it simply to win or to beat others. People play because it is a fun way to spend time together. In other words, it is all about play. If you watch a group of children playing a computer game, you will see that their interaction and behaviour are not all that different from those you will see around other games. The group closely follows the game and comments on its development and the performance of the player(s).

Children sometimes play computer games on their own – in the same way as they watch TV and read books on their own – as children often use media to pass the time when they are bored, just like adults. But there are very few children who would rather play computer games, watch TV or read books than spend time together with their friends and playmates. For children today, it is not a question of ‘either ..., or ...’. Using media does not necessarily mean choosing to ignore friends – quite the opposite, in fact.

When children play computer games it is typical for them to do so in a group, and unless the surrounding environment prevents it, this group will consist of children of different ages – as is often the case in computer clubs. One reason these games are popular is that interest in them brings together different age groups. In this context, young children have the opportunity to have conversations with older children.

It is interesting that the age aspect is not only based on cognitive differences between the children. Young children can play very complicated computer games that were originally designed for much older children and so should be above their level. However, as the children consider it important to be part of the group, they develop the skills and knowledge necessary.

Similarly, games intended for their own age group are often considered ‘childish’ and therefore of little or no interest. The phenomenon of ‘the group around the computer’ also occurs with other media. Children often get together after school

to watch online videos. They go to the cinema together, or they use TV series as the basis for games or as subject matter for conversations and social interaction. These activities do not prevent contact with other children; they are integrated into children's games and social interaction. As we have seen, the media often become the 'tools' for games and are important for generating play situations.

### **Dè 03 - Part 3 - Questions 1-10**

Look at the sentences below about **Charlie Chaplin's early life**. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false.

If it is true, tick **T**.

If it is false, tick **F**.

1. Chaplin might have been born some years earlier than is currently believed.
2. His parents got divorced soon after his birth.
3. Chaplin first performed on the stage after he arrived in the United States.
4. His first serious job was delivering newspapers.
5. His first partner the actor, Stan Laurel shared a room with him in a boarding house
6. He was discovered while working for a British organisation in the United States.
7. Charlie first took to the stage at the aged of five
8. His father died an alcoholic when Charlie was 12 years old
9. Chaplin's mother died before her son was successful.
10. Charlie went to the United States with the Karno troupe on October 20<sup>th</sup> 1912.

<b>1T</b>	<b>2T</b>	<b>3F</b>	<b>4F</b>	<b>5T</b>	<b>6T</b>	<b>7T</b>	<b>8T</b>	<b>9F</b>	<b>10F</b>
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### **Charlie Chaplin's early life**

He was believed to have been born on April 16, 1889. There is some doubt whether April 16 is actually his birthday, and it is possible he was not born in 1889. There is also uncertainty about his birthplace: London or Fontainebleau, France. There is no doubt, however, as to his parentage: he was born to Charles Chaplin, Sr. and Hannah Harriette Hill (aka Lily Harley on stage), both Music Hall entertainers. His parents separated soon after his birth, leaving him in the care of his increasingly unstable mother.

In 1896, Chaplin's mother was unable to find work; Charlie and his older half-brother Sydney Chaplin had to be left in the workhouse at Lambeth, moving after several weeks to Hanwell School for Orphans and Destitute Children. His father died an alcoholic when Charlie was 12, and his mother suffered a mental breakdown, and was eventually admitted temporarily to the Cane Hill Asylum at Coulsdon (near Croydon). She died in 1928 in the United States, two years after coming to the States to live with Chaplin, by then a commercial success.

Charlie first took to the stage when, aged five, he performed in Music Hall in 1894, standing in for his mother. As a child, he was confined to a bed for weeks due to a serious illness, and, at night, his mother would sit at the window and act out what was going on outside. In 1900, aged 11, his brother helped get him the role of a comic cat in the pantomime Cinderella at the London Hippodrome.

In 1903 he appeared in 'Jim, A Romance of Cockayne', followed by his first regular job, as the newspaper boy Billy in Sherlock Holmes, a part he played into 1906. This was followed by Casey's 'Court Circus' variety show, and, the following year, he became a clown in Fred Karno's 'Fun Factory' slapstick comedy company.

According to immigration records, he arrived in the United States with the Karno troupe on October 2, 1912. In the Karno Company was Arthur Stanley Jefferson, who would later become known as Stan Laurel. Chaplin and Laurel shared a room in a boarding house. Stan Laurel returned to England but Chaplin remained in the United States. Chaplin's act was seen by film producer Mack Sennett, who hired him for his studio, the Keystone Film Company.

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### **Dè 04 - Part 3 - Questions 1-10**

Look at the sentences below about **Galina Amato and Bruno Silva**. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false.

If it is true, tick **T**.

If it is false, tick **F**.

1. The mother of Galina is Italian.
2. Amato has never before instructed youngsters in art at a school.
3. Galina is interested in learning about how to instruct kids.
4. A lot of experienced educators are eager to meet Galina and learn from her.
5. Galina performs in a band only for fun.
6. This year, Bruno began studying education.
7. Bruno is the family's eldest kid.
8. Finding new things is Bruno's greatest passion.
9. The majority of his students are under the age of ten.
10. Bruno assists in teaching English to secondary students after school.

<b>1F</b>	<b>2F</b>	<b>3T</b>	<b>4F</b>	<b>5T</b>	<b>6F</b>	<b>7T</b>	<b>8T</b>	<b>9T</b>	<b>10F</b>
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### **Galina Amato**

#### **• Tell us about yourself...**

Hi, everyone. I'm Galina, but my friends call me Gallia. I'm Italian, but my mum's from Russia. I'm studying both art and education. I hope to be an art teacher one day. I've done volunteer work teaching children art, but I've never taught at a school before. I really love it here in the US, but I miss spending time with my family. However, I've made some really good friends.

#### **• How do you feel about this course?**

I'm very excited about this course – I can't wait to learn more about how to teach! I enjoy spending time with children, although I haven't done much real teaching. I want to meet more experienced teachers, so I can learn from them. And I have to start somewhere. If I don't try, I'll never learn how to be a good teacher!

- **What do you do when you're not studying?**

I do a lot of painting in my flat. I also play guitar in a band with some friends here at the university. Sometimes we get paid to play shows, but usually we do it just for fun.

### **Bruno Silva**

- **Tell us about yourself...**

Hello, I'm Bruno, and I'm from São Paulo, in Brazil. I'm studying education. This is my last year, and I've learnt so much. I live here in São Paulo with my parents and my little sister. My father is a chef at a local restaurant, and my mum works at a hotel. My sister is still at school. She's only 14.

- **How do you feel about this course?**

I've got a lot of teaching experience, but I'm always interested in learning new ways to do things. As my father says, we never stop learning! I've been teaching primary-school students for five years in Brazil. Most of my students are between seven and ten years old. If I get a degree, I might get a job at a private school. Private school teachers earn a better salary, so I'm taking this course.

- **What do you do when you're not studying?**

I teach English to children in my town after school, and sometimes I help secondary-school students with their homework at a homework help centre at the weekend. I also look after my little sister a lot, because my parents work long hours.

### **Dè 05 - Part 3 - Questions 1-10**

Look at the sentences below about **the following emails**. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false.

If it is true, tick **T**.

If it is false, tick **F**.

1. The online course Mr. Lockwood was taking had an issue.
2. The Office of Student Affairs was unable to fully restore Mr. Lockwood's work.
3. Mr. Lockwood will receive a tuition offer of 50% off if he decides to continue his education.
4. Jenny is unable to make it to this afternoon's sales meeting.
5. Due to Jenny's damaged leg, Jenny's sister must take care of her.
6. Tarik concerned about the sales reports Jenny has been working on.
7. Frida, Nick, and Carolina all had ski-related injuries over the weekend.
8. For the rest of the week, Jenny can stay at home with Carolina.
9. As soon as Carolina can walk again, she'll be back.
10. Carolina is actually fine and everyone shouldn't be concerned about her.

<b>1T</b>	<b>2F</b>	<b>3T</b>	<b>4T</b>	<b>5F</b>	<b>6F</b>	<b>7F</b>	<b>8T</b>	<b>9T</b>	<b>10F</b>
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**Dear Mr. Lockwood,**

Thank you for your email about the problem you had with your online course.

We are writing to apologise about the program losing your homework.

Recently, we've had a few problems, but we're working to fix them. I've found your work, and it's attached to this email. I've also spoken to your teacher, and she said I could pass on her email so you can send your work to her. Her email address is [elaine.scott@bestteacher.edu](mailto:elaine.scott@bestteacher.edu).

We really hope you will continue to study with us, so we're offering you 50% off your next course. Please write to me if you have any questions or need anything else.

Yours sincerely,

Jenny Coles

Student Affairs Office

**Dear Tarik,**

I'm writing to let you know that I need to leave early today, and can't go to the meeting with the sales team this afternoon. I'm very sorry about this. Unfortunately, my sister fell and broke her leg when she was skiing at the weekend. They took her to the hospital and she's OK, but I need to look after her until she can walk again. I'm going to work from home for the rest of the week so she can stay with me. Our boss said it was OK, and I've already handed in the sales report we were working on, so you don't need to worry about that. Please let me know what happens at the team meeting, and if there is anything the team needs me to do.

Best wishes,

Jenny

**Hi Frida and Nick,**

A quick message to say that Carolina fell while she was skiing at the weekend. Her leg is broken, but she'll be OK. The doctor says it's not that bad. I'm working from home for the rest of the week so she can stay with me. I'm really sorry to tell you this in an email, but I couldn't find your phone number. Carolina wants me to pass on the message that she really is fine, and not to worry about her.

All the best,

Jenny



## ĐỀ 06 - Part 3 - Questions 1-10

Look at the sentences below about **studying in the UK**. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false.

If it is true, tick **T**.

If it is false, tick **F**.

1. Chinese students made up the largest number of international students in the UK.
2. In the UK, there are three popular courses: psychology, business and engineering.
3. A recent study predicted that by 2024, there will be 80,000 fewer overseas students.
4. The three students' majors are literature, medicine, and psychology.
5. Li Qing made the decision to pursue his long-held desire of studying in Britain.
6. The city of Edinburg is welcoming.
7. Mushtaq has traveled to the UK frequently and his family is based in Pakistan.
8. Mushtaq has already finished three lengthy essays.
9. Andreas is an English-only speaker.
10. German food is comparable to English food.

1T	2F	3F	4F	5T	6T	7F	8F	9T	10T
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### Studying in the UK

Over 485,000 foreign students from nearly 200 countries study at universities in the UK, with the largest number, over 120,000, coming from China. Only the USA takes more foreign students.

The most popular courses for foreign students are business studies and engineering. Around 130,000 of those students do a degree in business and more than 50,000 study engineering in the UK.

A recent report by the British Council (a UK government organisation interested in British education and culture) suggests that by 2024 an additional 83,000

international students will come to the UK to study. What makes the UK such an attractive place to study?

**Li Jing, 19, Hong Kong**

I decided to study in Britain because I love reading English novels and I've always dreamed about coming here. I applied to five universities in Britain and got a place at Edinburgh to study medicine. I'm really happy with the course and I've met lots of students from all over the world. Edinburgh is a friendly city and I've already told my friend who would like to study abroad next year how good it is.

**Mushtaq, 20, Pakistan**

I studied at a British school in Pakistan and I've been to the UK many times. I have family in Manchester so it seemed to be a good choice for me. I'm doing a degree in law. I have to write a lot of essays. At the end of the year I need to hand in three long essays and also pass my exams. I hope I manage to do everything. Failing the exams means repeating the year. I don't want to do that!

**Andreas, 23, Germany**

I wanted to study abroad and because English is the only foreign language I speak I decided to come here. I'm happy I came to England. It's close to Germany, and the culture and the food are similar. The countryside is beautiful and English people are quite friendly. I'm revising for my final exams in psychology at the moment. If I pass, I'll probably stay here and look for a job.

### **Dè 07 - Part 3 - Questions 1-10**

Look at the sentences below about **Travel Blog**. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false.

If it is true, tick **T**.

If it is false, tick **F**.

1. The reason Tim went to the cattle ranch was to find work
2. Tim was bored on the long journey to the ranch
3. The Raskin Cattle Ranch has been owned by the same family for over 100 years.
4. The workers on the ranch wear special clothes to entertain visitors,
5. Everyone on the trip ate the same food for lunch
6. Tim was rather disappointed with the food he was given
7. Tim did more than he had expected to do on the ranch.
8. Tim enjoyed the tour of the ranch because he was an experienced horse rider.
9. Tim found his day on the ranch to be very educational.
10. Tim is certain that he will return to Raskin Cattle Ranch one day.

<b>1F</b>	<b>2F</b>	<b>3T</b>	<b>4F</b>	<b>5T</b>	<b>6F</b>	<b>7T</b>	<b>8F</b>	<b>9T</b>	<b>1F</b>
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### **My California Travel Blog- A day at Raskin cattle Ranch**

*By Tim Blanchflower*

I spent most of last summer holiday in California on the beach- and who wouldn't? However, one day I got the chance to try something a bit different – to go on a day trip to a working cattle ranch just north of Los Angeles. That is what I am going to blog about today.

Although the ranch was only about 50 kilometres from where I was staying with my uncle, it took ages to get there because the traffic out of the city was so bad. Fortunately, our guide and coach driver, Maria, kept us entertained with her stories and jokes.

The Raskin Ranch is located in a beautiful little valley, and has been home for six generations of the Raskin family. It has been a family business since 1895, providing an income from both cattle and guest house. These guys know what they are doing! I fell in love with the place as soon as I arrived. The people working there walk around in jeans and cowboy hats- not as part of a tourist show, but because that is the most practical way to dress for the work they do. These are real cowboys, though it should be said that they prefer to call themselves cattle ranchers.

The first thing we did when we got there was eating lunch. You won't be surprised to hear that there was one thing on the menu: steak, cooked on a barbecue. I am glad I am not vegetarian, because I have never eaten a steak as good as that one. In fact, every steak I have eaten since then has been a bit disappointing in comparison.

You'd think an afternoon and evening at a cattle ranch wouldn't give you a lot of time to experience the place, but it was incredible how much we crammed into a short visit. First thing after lunch was a riding tour of the ranch. Don't worry it, like me, you haven't had much to do with horses in your life. These animals are well-trained and calm- perfect for beginners and experienced riders alike.

Later, I learnt how to tie and throw a lasso (a rope for catching cattle) and how to build a campfire. They don't teach you that sort of thing in school! I can't say I was very good at either of those things, to be honest- but it was fun giving them a try!

By the end of the day, everyone was exhausted but happy. I don't know if I will ever get the chance to go California again, but if I do, I am definitely going to pay a visit to the Raskin ranch. It was better than any beach.

### **Dè 08 - Part 3 - Questions 1-10**

Look at the sentences below about **the careful traveler**. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false.

If it is true, tick **T**.

If it is false, tick **F**

1. Steve says hotels in the city centre are suitable places to start learning about a city
2. Steve asked his Cuban friends if he could perform at a local concert.
3. Steve thinks that being careful with money actually means you learn more while you are travelling.
4. Steve's parents were shown great respect because of their age by other travelers they met.
5. In the Czech Republic, they avoided the typical sightseeing areas popular with tourists.
6. Steve advises travelers to get a good guidebook to learn about the places they visit
7. On his first big trip, Steve was able to use his money to travel much further than expected
8. Steve thinks it is obvious how to find ways to save money while travelling
9. Steve likes to buy meals for kind local people who have helped him
10. For Steve, using his time well is even more important than saving money.

<b>1F</b>	<b>2F</b>	<b>3T</b>	<b>4F</b>	<b>5T</b>	<b>6F</b>	<b>7T</b>	<b>8T</b>	<b>9F</b>	<b>10T</b>
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#### **The careful traveler**

Steve potter travels all over the world, as cheaply as possible. To explain why he does this, he talks about the time he travelled to Havana, Cuba and played a musical instrument called the “bagpipes” Tourists visiting Havana often head for one of its elegant hotels to enjoy this fascinating city. The problem, according to Steve, is it can be hard to see the real culture of the city from a hotel. When Steve visited Havana, he stayed with a Cuban family, and although he couldn't order room service, or enjoy views over the city from his bedroom window, he felt part of the community by having coffee with them in the morning and practicing his Spanish. The family introduced him to neighbors, and within days had taken him to poetry reading, to watch Cuban baseball games, and even see a bagpipe

performance. Afterwards he talked with the performers who showed him how to play the bagpipes, discovering a side of Havana most people don't see. For him, this shows how cheap travel can offer a closer look at life, and has unexpected benefits.

Travelling cheaply is interesting for any kind of trip. When Steve visited the Czech Republic with his parents, they all checked into a youth hostel. His parents are in their 60s, but the backpackers there treated them just like everybody else, and offered some interesting suggestions for places to see. They spent three days exploring the city by public transport and as well as visiting the usual city highlights, they saw jazz performed by children in a public square, and admired the architecture of post offices and pizzerias. A guidebook is an essential source of information for many tourists, though according to Steve you can miss some treats if you just follow that too closely instead of getting recommendations from people you meet.

Steve's style of travelling developed after leaving college, when he set off on his first major journey. His savings were meant to be enough for a three-month trip, but he decided to try and cross three continents, and managed to make his money last for another three years.

How to spend so little is no secret according to Steve. He just avoids rushing around new cities trying to do everything. He travels on foot, sleeps out under the stars and sometimes even dines for free when invited by generous people. The money saved goes back in to more travelling and it is worth it for all his amazing experiences. However, Steve says that the attraction of travel is learning to be imaginative with his plans, and making the most of any situation rather than just trying to live as cheaply as possible.

### **Dè 09 - Part 3 - Questions 1-10**

Look at the sentences below about **Ocean Research**. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false.

If it is True, tick **T**.

If it is False, tick **F**

1. Tessa found out about the ocean wildlife project from her biology teacher at school.
2. Tessa's trip cost considerably more than a holiday in a diving resort
3. Tessa had to collect information that would help researchers studying climate change.
4. The place where Tessa stayed was specially built for people working on the project
5. Some group members were unhappy about certain activities that they were asked to do
6. Group members were tested on their knowledge before they could collect information for the scientists
7. Tessa's group were pleased to spend some of their time teaching local schoolchildren
8. Tessa's group visited other parts of the island by car and bus
9. Tessa took advantage of the many opportunities to relax on the beach at weekends.
10. Tessa found it difficult to deal with the limited range of food available at the camp.

<b>1F</b>	<b>2F</b>	<b>3T</b>	<b>4F</b>	<b>5T</b>	<b>6T</b>	<b>7F</b>	<b>8T</b>	<b>9F</b>	<b>10F</b>
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### **Ocean Research**

Tessa Watt's biology teacher was delighted when Tessa told him she was joining a special project. She had seen on biology website. The project offered young people the chance to take part in sea-life research in a specially protected area around an island in the Indian Ocean for a month during the summer.

The place was known for its beauty, but the work was challenging. However, part of it involved going diving daily, so though Tessa's parents had to pay a lot for her flight there, it still wasn't as much as a week's holiday in any diving resort. To join a diving certificate was essential, and though Tessa already had one, she hadn't done any diving for a while, so had to spend time in the water before her adventure.

The project she joined was solving a real problem. The level of ocean coral – a hard pink or white structure made up of millions of tiny sea creatures – had reduced by up to 90%, following unusual weather in previous years, possibly caused by global warming. The project's divers had to discover how many different coral types were present in the sea and how healthy they looked. This information was sent to international scientists to help them learn about the effects of rising temperatures on these creatures.

Tessa's home for a month was an old camp now used by project's professional staff, and people who like Tessa, were working there as students rather than employees. Tessa and other group members quickly learnt the camp routine, which in addition to tasks like putting information onto the computer and checking the boats, included housework. Several people tried to avoid this, complaining that they were just there to help with research, but the organizers soon explained what was expected. There was also studying to do, with everyone needing to prove they could identify different coral before being allowed out to sea without a staff – member.

It wasn't all work though: Tessa's group explored parts of the jungle with experts and made visits to a nearby school where they were taught more about the island by the children themselves. Trips further out were limited to weekends, and although Tessa and her friend occasionally hired cars to enjoy the Island's beaches, they generally caught crowded local buses into the island's capital, as there was little time to do more.

A lot of work was needed to keep the camp running and everyone supplied with meals. They had very simple ingredients, and preparation wasn't helped by having a basic kitchen. For Tessa, however, the whole experience was incredible. She learnt that she could do more than she thought possible, and made many new friends.



### **Dè 10 - Part 3 - Questions 1-10**

Look at the sentences below about **A young English sailor**. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false.

If it is True, tick **T**.

If it is False, tick **F**

1. Sally is the youngest person in her family to sail around Britain alone
2. Sally's father was interested in boat before sally was born
3. Sally started school later than most children
4. Sally paid for her own boat with financial help from her parents
5. Before beginning her trip, Sally made money by appearing in advertisements for a sports company
6. Sally's father 's friend had some personal experience of Sally's sport
7. Sally's father emailed work she had completed to her school for checking
8. A part from the problem with the fuel pump, everything on Sally's boat worked well
9. Sally's arrival in Aberden was delayed because of the weather conditions
10. Sally was annoyed that her cousin wanted to do the same thing as her.

<b>1F</b>	<b>2T</b>	<b>3F</b>	<b>4F</b>	<b>5F</b>	<b>6T</b>	<b>7F</b>	<b>8T</b>	<b>9T</b>	<b>10F</b>
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#### **A young English sailor**

Sally keeping wasn't the first person in her family to sail around Britain on her own but, for a while, she was the youngest. Last March, 17- year- old- Sally, who lives in Penzance in the south of England, set off in her 10 metre sailing boat, and arrived home again three months later. Once year after that, her 15- year-old cousin Mark did the same thing!

As you can imagine, Sally comes from a family of keen sailors. Her father has built and repaired boats all his life, and her mother was a sailing champion. In fact, Sally's first home was a sailing boat!

Although she grew up in Penzance, and attends secondary school there, her family have gone on long sailing trips all over the world. At one point, just before Sally was old enough to go to school, they took a six- month cruise of the Pacific islands. When she became a teenager, Sally started to save money to buy her own boat. She ended up with an old 11- metre yacht, which her father helped repair.

Sally also managed to get financial assistance when she found a sports company willing to give her money in return for advertising their product on the side of the boat.

Sally set off from Penzance on 29 March 2015, and headed east. Her father had arranged for her to stay with an old friend of his in Aberdeen- roughly half way through her journey. His friend had been a keen sailor in his younger days, but no longer took part due to an accident. Sally was glad to sleep in a house for a couple of nights!

When she set off, Sally still had some schoolwork to finish, so she carried on studying while she was away. She took a laptop and her schoolbooks with her. In the evening, she 'd send her work to her father by email, and she's check it to make sure she was doing okay.

The trip was not without problem. A faulty pump prevented the fuel from flowing to the engine. What is more, there were several occasions when she had to deal with two – metre waves. Also, a complete lack of wind meant that she couldn't land in Aberdeen to see her father's friend as soon as she would have liked to.

On June 30, after three months at sea, Sally arrived back in Penzance harbor. At the party put on for her, Sally's cousin Mark- who was only 14 at the time- was so excited by her stories that he decided to copy her. From that day on, Sally did everything she could to encourage him to do that.

## PART I V

### Test 1 - Part 4 - Questions 1-5

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, tick the correct letter **A, B, C or D** on your screen.

#### Health: 1970s and TODAY

*People are often shocked by the unhealthy lifestyles shown in TV programmes and films from the 1970s. But are we really any healthier than we were 50 years ago?*

##### Food and drink

People didn't use to worry so much about the food they ate. Back then, people used to eat a lot more red - meat. However, since then we've learned that too much red meat can be bad for your health. In the UK, people used to prefer white bread, but sales of white bread have dropped by 75% and British people now prefer whole meal bread. In general, British people now eat a healthy diet, but they still love chips!

##### Healthcare

People in the UK didn't use to live as long as they do today. Advances in drugs and technology have helped people to live longer lives. For example, drugs such as statins, which lower cholesterol in the blood, mean that fewer people suffer from heart disease. In hospitals, there are now MRI machines that can see inside a person's body. This means doctors can have a better understanding of health problems. One area that has become worse is allergies. These days more people are allergic to various foods than they were in the 1970s. One possible reason for this is a lack of Vitamin D because we spend less time in the sun.

##### Exercise

It was in the 1970s that people began doing exercise regularly. In the beginning, there weren't many fitness centres, but the number grew because people decided they wanted to keep in shape and get fit. Since then, gyms and fitness centres have become more popular and more than 10 million British people go regularly to a gym. However, in general, they are less active in their normal day-to-day lives than they were in the 1970s. For example, more people own a car, so they do a lot less walking. These days people go to a gym because they need to include a fitness programme into their comfortable lifestyles.

## Technology

There is no doubt that developments in technology have helped improve healthcare. However, they have also had a negative effect on people's health. In the 1970s people didn't use to spend time in front of a computer, but now they do. This means they are sitting for long periods of time and they don't get enough exercise. Too much computer use can also mean people have problems with their neck, shoulders and back because they don't sit properly. The blue light from computer screens can cause lack of sleep, so people suffer from stress. But it's also worth remembering that people can go online to watch and follow fitness workouts, most smartphones have health apps and many people wear fitness trackers that allow them to check they're getting enough exercise.

### 1. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. In the 1970s, people didn't worry so much about the food they ate.
- B. In the 1970s, people didn't live as long as they do today.
- C. In the 1970s, people spent more time at the gym.
- D. In the 1970s, people didn't spend time in front of computers.

### 2. What is a change in eating habits in the UK?

- A. They don't eat chips as much as in the 1970s.
- B. They don't eat wholemeal bread as much as in the 1970s.
- C. They don't eat red meat as much as in the 1970s.
- D. In general, they eat unhealthy food as much as in the 1970s.

### 3. What hasn't been improved to help people to live longer?

- A. Drugs
- B. Medical technology in hospitals.
- C. Doctors' understanding of health problems.
- D. Food allergies

### 4. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. Nowadays there are more fitness centres than in the 1970s.
- B. Nowadays people are less active because they drive instead of walking.
- C. We shouldn't sit in front of a TV for a long period of time because we can get health problems.
- D. Nowadays the developments of technology only leave negative effects on people's health.

**5. In what ways can computer be bad for our health?**

- A.** People can have problems with their neck, shoulders and back if they don't sit properly for a long period of time.
- B.** People can follow fitness workouts online.
- C.** People can't do enough exercise without apps from computer.
- D.** People suffer from stress because they are allergic to noise from computers.

## Test 2 - Part 4 - Questions 1-5

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, tick the correct letter **A, B, C or D** on your screen.

### Living to change

About two years ago, I was unhappy with my life. I didn't love my job, but it was OK. I was healthy even though I didn't exercise. I earned a good salary, but I used to spend the money as soon as I got paid. I ate in restaurants every day and bought new clothes all the time. I worried a lot about money, so I decided to make a change.

To begin with, I stopped buying new clothes. It wasn't that difficult – I had so many clothes already! I found a lot of things in my wardrobe that I used to love but I had forgotten about. After that, I got a roommate. I didn't use to like living with other people, but my roommate Tim was very nice. Then, I started cooking at home instead of eating in restaurants. At first, I was a terrible cook, and the food was awful. I started watching cooking videos online, and soon my cooking was delicious! The food was healthier than the food I used to eat in restaurants, so I lost weight. But then my clothes didn't fit, so I had to buy new ones. I found a website where I could buy used clothes, and sell my old clothes. My roommate helped me pick a few things that I needed, like nice shirts for work, and some new jeans. He also helped me to not buy things I didn't need – like the four pairs of trainers I wanted! And I actually made some money from selling my clothes. After a while, I didn't need my roommate's help with shopping, and I liked my food more than restaurant food.

In the end, I spent some of the money I'd saved on a cookery course, so I could study to be a chef. These days, instead of spending my time and money eating in restaurants, I spend it making money by cooking in restaurants!

#### 1. What big change did Kieran want to make in his life?

- A. He wanted to lose weight.
- B. He wanted to be better with his cash.**
- C. He wanted a new career.
- D. He wanted to eat a healthier diet.

**2. Which sentences about Kieran are true before he made the big change?**

- A. He was overweight.
- B. He ate at home a lot.
- C. He was bad at cooking**
- D. He didn't like living alone.

**3. Which sentence about Kieran is TRUE before he made the big change?**

- A. He was overweight.
- B. He ate at home a lot.
- C. He was bad at cooking**
- D. He didn't like living alone.

**4. Which of the following DIDN'T Kieran use to save money on clothes?**

- A. He only bought clothes in the sales.**
- B. He bought clothes that used to be someone else's.
- C. People bought some of his old clothes.
- D. He wore things he already owned.

**5. Choose the correct order about Kieran's decisions.**

- A. eating at home, not getting new things to wear, spending money on education, buying second-hand clothing, finding someone to live with
- B. not getting new things to wear, finding someone to live with, eating at home, buying second-hand clothing, spending money on education**
- C. buying second-hand clothing, finding someone to live with, eating at home, not getting new things to wear, spending money on education
- D. spending money on education, eating at home, not getting new things to wear, buying second-hand clothing, finding someone to live with

### **Test 3 - Part 4 - Questions 1-5**

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, tick the correct letter **A, B, C or D** on your screen.

#### **The book reviews**

##### **Reviewer 1: Margarita**

The novel is pretty interesting. It's a love story and an adventure story. It starts in Mexico City, although it takes place all over the world. The lead character, Martha, is funny and clever. I really like her character. However, Marco was a bit boring. I feel like I've seen his character a lot in books – the quiet man who hides his feelings. The adventure parts were exciting, but other parts were hard to follow. The love story was a bit dull. It also just didn't feel realistic. The book didn't need the love story; it would be fine with just the adventure. I didn't enjoy it as much as I expected.

##### **Reviewer 2: Tamika**

What a great book! It was written by my favourite author. I really enjoyed the book, although it's not my favourite of hers. The part when they were on the island being chased was really surprising! And I love Martha, although she's similar to other female characters by this author – intelligent and a little strange. However, Marco was amazing! He's so strong and the way the author describes him is very different, almost like poetry. And the love story was really sweet. I recommend it!

##### **Reviewer 3: Oliver**

I thought the novel was OK. I really like love stories, but this one wasn't very exciting. I just didn't like Marco – he was a bit boring and annoying. Who wants to get together with someone who doesn't talk about their feelings? I thought that Martha forgave Marco too easily, although she was a great character. The book would be better without Marco. However, I'd read a book about Martha having adventures on her own!

##### **Reviewer 4: Mae**

I couldn't put the book down! It was really well written – the descriptions were so good, and there was a lot of action. I felt like I was hiding in that empty train with them. However, the romance part was a little dull and pretty complicated. Although Marco's character was a bit unrealistic, I did enjoy reading the parts with him in it. He doesn't say much. However, when he does, he says wonderful things. I really enjoyed it.



1. Which of the followings is from both Margarita's and Tamika's reviews?
  - A. I liked the love story.
  - B. Marco's character was nothing special.
  - C. The adventure parts were good.
  - D. Martha's character doesn't seem very original.
2. Which of the followings is true about the book's content?
  - A. The novel is about two people getting together.
  - B. Marco is very talkative.
  - C. The characters stay in Mexico City.
  - D. Martha and Marco have ordinary lives.
3. Which of the following is false about the reviewers' ideas and options?
  - A. Margarita liked the love story more than the adventure story.
  - B. Margarita thinks the story would be better without the love story.
  - C. Tamika really likes the author's other books.
  - D. Tamika thinks other people should read the book.
4. Which of the followings is from both Oliver's and Mae's reviews?
  - A. Marco isn't a very interesting character.
  - B. The book doesn't need Marco in it.
  - C. The love story was a bit disappointing.
  - D. The love story was a little confusing.
5. Which of the followings is true?
  - A. Oliver doesn't enjoy love stories.
  - B. Oliver thought Marco was too kind to Martha.
  - C. Mae thinks she'll meet someone like Marco in real life.
  - D. Mae likes what Marco says.

## Test 4 - Part 4 - Questions 1-5

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, tick the correct letter **A, B, C or D** on your screen.

### **Galina Amato**

#### **• *Tell us about yourself...***

Hi, everyone. I'm Galina, but my friends call me Gallia. I'm Italian, but my mum is from Russia. I'm studying both art and education. I hope to be an art teacher one day. I've done volunteer work teaching children art, but I've never taught at a school before. I really love it here in the US, but I miss spending time with my family. However, I've made some really good friends.

#### **• *How do you feel about this course?***

I'm very excited about this course – I can't wait to learn more about how to teach! I enjoy spending time with children, although I haven't done much real teaching. I want to meet more experienced teachers, so I can learn from them. And I have to start somewhere. If I don't try, I'll never learn how to be a good teacher!

#### **• *What do you do when you're not studying?***

I do a lot of painting in my flat. I also play guitar in a band with some friends here at the university. Sometimes we get paid to play shows, but usually we do it just for fun.

### **Bruno Silva**

#### **• *Tell us about yourself...***

Hello, I'm Bruno, and I'm from São Paulo, in Brazil. I'm studying education. This is my last year, and I've learnt so much. I live here in São Paulo with my parents and my little sister. My father is a chef at a local restaurant, and my mum works at a hotel. My sister is still at school. She's only 14.

#### **• *How do you feel about this course?***

I've got a lot of teaching experience, but I'm always interested in learning new ways to do things. As my father says, we never stop learning! I've been teaching primary-school students for five years in Brazil. Most of my students are between seven and ten years old. If I get a degree, I might get a job at a private school. Private school teachers earn a better salary, so I'm taking this course.

• *What do you do when you're not studying?*

I teach English to children in my town after school, and sometimes I help secondary-school students with their homework at a homework help centre at the weekend. I also look after my little sister a lot, because my parents work long hours.

**1. What kind of course are Galina and Bruno taking?**

- A. an art course
- B. a music course
- C. an education course**
- D. a cookery course

**2. Which is false about Galina?**

- A. Galina is from Italy.
- B. She's studying art and education.
- C. She wants to teach art.**
- D. She doesn't live with her family.

**3. Which is false about Bruno?**

- A. Bruno is close to his family.
- B. Bruno has just started university.**
- C. Bruno's family works hard.
- D. Bruno wants to try new things as a teacher.

**4. Which is true about Bruno?**

- A. Bruno teaches adults
- B. He is going to university so he can open a private school.
- C. At the weekend he helps children in his town with homework.
- D. Bruno spends a lot of time babysitting his sister to help his family.**

**5. Which of the following is a true statement?**

- A. Bruno lives in a different country where they were born?
- B. Bruno has more teaching experience than Galina.**
- C. Galina works more than Bruno.
- D. Bruno spends more time with their friends than Galina.

### Test 5 - Part 4 - Questions 1-5

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, tick the correct letter **A, B, C or D** on your screen.

#### **We get great pleasure from reading**

The more advanced a man is, the greater delight he will find in reading. The ordinary man may think that subjects like philosophy or science are very difficult and that if philosophers and scientists read these subjects, it is not for pleasure.

But this is not true. The mathematician finds the same pleasure in his mathematics as the school boy in an adventure story. For both, it is a play of the imagination, a mental recreation and exercise. The pleasure derived from this activity is common to all kinds of reading. But different types of books give us different types of pleasure. First in order of popularity is novel-reading. Novels contain pictures of imaginary people in imaginary situations, and give us an opportunity of escaping into a new world very much like our world and yet different from **it**. Here we seem to live a new life, and the experience of this new life gives us a thrill of pleasure. Next in order of popularity are travel books, biographies and memoirs. These tell us tales of places we have not seen and of great men in whom we are interested.

Some of these books are as wonderful as novels, and they have an added value that they are true. Such books give us knowledge, and we also find **immense** pleasure in knowing details of lands we have not seen and of great men we have only heard of. Reading is one of the greatest enjoyments of life. To book-lovers, nothing is more fascinating than a favorite book. And, the ordinary educated man who is interested and absorbed in his daily occupation wants to occasionally escape from his drudgery into the wonderland of books for recreation and refreshment.

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

- A. Different types of books
- B. Different kinds of reading
- C. Reading as an exercise for the brain
- D. Reading as a pleasurable activity

**2. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT true?**

- A. Ordinary people may think that philosophy and science are difficult.
- B. Reading about mathematics is mentally entertaining for a mathematician.
- C. Philosophers and scientists do not read for pleasure.
- D. A more advanced person takes greater pleasure in reading.

**3: The word “it” in paragraph 2 refers to**

- A. a new life
- B. our world
- C. an opportunity
- D. a thrill of pleasure

**4: The word “immense” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to**

- A. great
- B. limited
- C. personal
- D. controlled

**5. According to the passage, travel books, biographies and memoirs**

- A. are wonderful novels
- B. tell stories of well-known places
- C. are less popular than novels
- D. are more valuable than novels

## Test 6 - Part 4 - Questions 1-5

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, tick the correct letter **A, B, C or D** on your screen.

### Successful students

Successful students often do the followings while studying. First, they have an overview before reading. Next, they look for important information and pay greater attention to it (which often needs jumping forward or backward to process information). They also relate important points to one another. Also, they activate and use their **prior** knowledge. When they realize that their understanding is not good, they do not wait to change strategies. Last, they can monitor understanding and take an action to correct or “fix up” mistakes in comprehension.

Conversely, students with low academic achievement often demonstrate ineffective study skills. They tend to assume a passive role, in learning and rely on others (e.g., teachers, parents) to monitor their studying, for example, low-achieving students often do not monitor their understanding of content; they may not be aware of the purpose of studying; and they show little evidence of looking back, or employing “fix-up” strategies to fix understanding problems. Students who struggle with learning new information seem to be unaware that they must exert effort beyond simply reading the content to understand and remember it.

Children with learning disabilities do not plan and judge the quality of their studying. Their studying may be disorganized. Students with learning problems face challenges with personal organization as well. They often have difficulty keeping track of materials and assignments, following directions, and completing work on time. Unlike good students who employ a variety of study skills in a flexible yet purposeful manner, low-achieving students use a restricted range of study skills. **They** cannot explain why good study strategies are important for learning; and they tend to use the same, often ineffective study approach for all learning tasks, ignoring task content, structure or difficulty.

*(Source: Adapted from Study Skills: Managing Your Learning — NUI Galway)*

**1. What is the topic of the passage?**

- A. Successful and low-academic achieving students
- B. Successful learners and their learning strategies
- C. Study skills for high school students
- D. Effective and ineffective ways of learning

**2. The word “prior” in the first paragraph is closest meaning to.....**

- A. important
- B. earlier
- C. forward
- D. good

**3. According to the passage, what can be learnt about passive students?**

- A. They depend on other people to organize their learning
- B. They are slow in their studying
- C. They monitor their understanding
- D. They know the purpose of studying

**4. In compared with low-achieving students, successful students use.....**

- A. aimless study techniques
- B. various study skills
- C. restricted strategies
- D. inflexible study ways

**5. The underlined pronoun “They” in the last sentence refers to .....**

- A. study strategies
- B. study skills
- C. low-achieving students
- D. good studiers

### Test 7 - Part 4 - Questions 1-5

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, tick the correct letter **A, B, C or D** on your screen.

Just two months after the flight of Apollo 10, the Apollo 11 astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon (as well as to draw) inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.

The Moon soil that came back on Apollo 11 contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.

In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: Basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since Basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface of the Moon. **It** consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly **emitted** by the Sun.



**1. The author's purpose in this passage is to**

- A. demonstrate the difference between basalt and breccia
- B. explain some of the things learned from space flights**
- C. describe some rock and soil samples
- D. propose a new theory about the creation of the Moon

**2. What does the word "It" refers to?**

- A. the impact
- B. the surface
- C. breccia**
- D. the Moon

**3. According to the passage, what does Moon soil consist of?**

- A. Large chunks of volcanic lava
- B. Streams of gases.
- C. Tiny pieces of stones and glass.**
- D. Hydrogen and helium.

**4. The word 'emitted' in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to**

- A. vaporized
- B. sent out**
- C. separated
- D. set off

**5. Which of the following was NOT brought back to the Earth by the astronauts?**

- A. soil
- B. breccia
- C. plant life**
- D. basalt

## Test 8 - Part 4 - Questions 1-5

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, tick the correct letter **A, B, C or D** on your screen.

### Marianne Moore

Marianne Moore (1887-1972) once said that her writing could be called poetry only because there was no other name for it. Indeed, her poems appear to be extremely compressed essays that happen to be printed in jagged lines on the page. Her subjects were varied: animals, laborers, artists, and the craft of poetry. From her general reading came quotations that she found striking or insightful. She included these in her poems, scrupulously enclosed in quotation marks, and sometimes identified in footnotes. Of this practice, she wrote, "Why many quotation marks?" I am asked ... When a thing has been so well that it could not be said better, why paraphrase it? Hence, my writing is, if not a cabinet of fossils, a kind of collection of flies in amber." Close observation and concentration on detail and the methods of her poetry.

Marianne Moore grew up in Kirkwood, Missouri, near St. Lois. After graduation from Bryn Mawr College in 1909, she taught commercial subjects at the Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Later she became a librarian in New York City. During the 1920's she was editor of *The Dial*, an important literary magazine of the period. She lived quietly all her life, mostly in Brooklyn, New York. She spent a lot of time at the Bronx Zoo, fascinated by animals. Her admiration of the Brooklyn Dodgers-before the team moved to Los Angeles-was widely known.

Her first book of poems was published in London in 1921 by a group of friends associated with the Imagist movement. From that time on her poetry has been read with interest by **succeeding** generations of poets and readers. In 1952 she was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for her *Collected Poems*. She wrote that she did not write poetry for money or fame. To earn a living is needful, but **it** can be done in routine ways. One writes because one has a burning desire to objectify what it is indispensable to one's happiness to express.

**1. What is the passage mainly about?**

A. Essayists and poets of the 1920's.

B. The use of quotations in poetry.

**C. Marianne Moore's life and work.**

D. The influence of the Imagists on Marianne Moore

**2. According to the passage, Moore wrote about all of the following EXCEPT**

A. artists

B. workers

C. animals

**D. fossils**

**3. Where did Moore spend most of her adult life?**

A. In Carlisle

B. In Kirkwood

C. In Los Angeles

**D. In Brooklyn**

**4. The word "it" in the third paragraph refers to**

A. writing poetry

**B. earning a living**

C. becoming famous

D. attracting readers

**5. The word 'succeeding' in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to**

A. successful

**B. future**

C. accomplishing

D. previous

## Test 9 - Part 4 - Questions 1-5

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, tick the correct letter **A, B, C or D** on your screen.

In March 2005, Benjamin Mee received a letter from his sister. Inside was an advertisement for a house that was for sale. It was a house with a zoo full of animals in its garden.

Earlier that year, Benjamin's father had died and his mother was living alone in a large house in London, which she was trying to sell for £1.2 million, the same price as the zoo. Benjamin, who was living in France with his wife and two children, thought that it would be wonderful for his family to sell his mother's house and buy the zoo so that they could all live together and take care of each other. He knew that his father, a sensible man, would not have agreed. But Benjamin was thinking of the future.

Surprisingly, his family agreed. Benjamin's mother was very generous and happy to buy the zoo after selling her house. The year before she had spent a day at a zoo helping the zoo keepers and had really enjoyed looking after the animals. Benjamin's wife was more *anxious*. She was very ill and didn't want to change her life, but Benjamin said that it would help her and the children think about something else.

Unfortunately, buying the zoo was quite difficult, but Benjamin was patient and confident, and after a year of trying, in October 2006, they did it. But four days after the family moved into the zoo, there was a disaster. A jaguar, a large black cat, had escaped, after a zoo keeper had forgotten to close a door. The family also needed £500,000 for repairs before they could open it. Then while they were doing the repairs, Benjamin's wife died.

On 7 July 2007, the zoo opened and the first visitors came to see the animals. There were tigers, bears, monkeys, parrots, snakes and spiders, and lots of others. People loved the zoo, and loved what Benjamin, his children, who were always sociable and friendly with visitors, and his family had done.

In 2008, he wrote a book called *We Bought a Zoo*, which became very popular. A Hollywood producer read the story and decided to make a film about it, and in 2012, the film was released and the money Benjamin earned from it helped to pay the bills and keep the zoo open.

If you'd like to visit the zoo that Benjamin's family bought, it's called the Dartmoor Zoological Gardens, in south-west England.

- 1. Why did Benjamin want to buy the zoo?**
  - A. He had always wanted to work with animals.
  - B. He wanted to bring his family closer at a difficult time.**
  - C. His mother was a zoo keeper.
  - D. Benjamin's father had died and his mother was living alone in a large house in London.
- 2. What does the word “anxious” in paragraph 3, line 4, mean?**
  - A. Enjoyable
  - B. Patient
  - C. Worried**
  - D. Generous
- 3. “.....in October 2006, they did it” – “it” refers to:**
  - A. The zoo.
  - B. buying the zoo**
  - C. A disaster
  - D. The year 2006
- 4. How did the Hollywood film help Benjamin and the zoo?**
  - A. Lots of people visited the zoo after they saw the film.
  - B. Benjamin wrote a book about it in 2008.
  - C. The Hollywood film producer helped him to keep the zoo.
  - D. The money he got from the film helped to run the zoo.**
- 5. What is the most suitable title for the article?**
  - A. We bought a zoo.**
  - B. Benjamin Mee's life and the zoo.
  - C. The Mee and the zoo.
  - D. How we bought a zoo.

## Test 10 - Part 4 - Questions 1-5

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, tick the correct letter **A, B, C or D** on your screen.

In the past, fathers earned money and mothers looked after the children. Fathers taught their sons how to play football and encouraged their children to work hard and get a good job. Mothers cooked and cleaned the home. Fathers did not dress or feed the children.

Today's fathers, however, are far happier to try and be good parents and want to be closer to their children. They like playing with the kids and preparing meals for them. They are still not totally sure about babies.

When I talked to new fathers, I found many did not think it was easy to look after very young babies. *They* are not always sure what to do and need more help from friends and family. Getting involved early is essential for men to do the many tasks of fatherhood in a good way. This is why paternity leave is important so that men are with the baby from the beginning.

Being a father changes men. Australian men in my research believed there was a defined traditional type of man. Men felt that they must be strong and never show that they can't do something. Men in one study said their children had made them better men and helped them understand themselves better.

A father can bring many benefits to children, talking to them about the outside world of work, money, sport and adventure. Research has found that when their father takes an interest in them, kids' school results are better and they are less likely to have problems.

1. **Fathers these days are...**
  - A. More distant
  - B. More hand-ons**
  - C. Younger
  - D. Happier
2. **One of the keys to good parenting is....**
  - A. Being supportive
  - B. Getting involved early**
  - C. Reading the research
  - D. Do many tasks of parenting.
3. **Fathers can have a good influence on their children by...**
  - A. Being distant.
  - B. Demanding good school results.
  - C. Talking about the outside world.**
  - D. Help the children keep away from problems at school.
4. **“They are not always sure what to do...”. “ They” refers to:**
  - A. New fathers**
  - B. Young babies
  - C. Friends and family
  - D. Many tasks
5. **The article is about:**
  - A. Paternity in the past
  - B. Why men want to look after the children.
  - C. The children’s benefits of being distant from their fathers.
  - D. The changes in paternity these days.**

## PART V

### TEST 1 – Part 5– Questions 1-10

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space

For each question, tick the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your screen.

#### The 11-year-old artist

Daniel Johnson is (1) ..... 11-year-old artist. Recently, one of his paintings was sold for £30,000. The painting shows a winter snow scene near his home in Scotland, (2) ..... the young artist has lived all his life. Daniel has been an artist (3) ..... he first started painting scenes of nature on a family holiday (4) ..... the age of 5. His abilities were quickly recognised by his parents and when his pictures were shown to art experts, they agreed the boy had something (5)..... .

A local artist gave Daniel lessons and he learned fast, and got a lot of (6)..... from the media. When his paintings go on (7)....., they are bought for very large (8)..... of money by people from places like the USA and South Africa. Daniel's parents have known for a long time that they need to (9) ..... sure that he has a normal (10)..... Daniel has always loved football, and has been a member of the school football team for several years.

- |                  |             |              |               |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. a          | B. an       | C. the       | D. no article |
| 2. A. which      | B. where    | C. that      | D. to whom    |
| 3. A. when       | B. during   | C. since     | D. while      |
| 4. A. at         | B. in       | C. to        | D. of         |
| 5. A. speciality | B. special  | C. specilize | D. specially  |
| 6. A. aim        | B. purpose  | C. attention | D. challenge  |
| 7. A. sell       | B. bought   | C. sale      | D. purchase   |
| 8. A. amounts    | B. lots     | C. plenty    | D. much       |
| 9. A. assert     | B. claim    | C. make      | D. be         |
| 10. A. childhood | B. childish | C. childlike | D. children   |





## TEST 2 – Part 5 – Questions 1-10

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space

For each question, tick the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your screen.

### Michelle Obama

Michelle La Vaughn Robinson was born (1) ..... 1964 in Chicago, USA. She has a brother, Craig, who is older than her and the family (2) ..... in a one-bedroom apartment in Chicago. They were a happy family but they didn't (3) ..... have a lot of money. (4) ....., the Robinson children learned two things from their parents: the first was that you must do the best you can in school and the (5) ..... was that it's more important to work hard than to (6) ..... a lot of money.

So, Michelle used to work hard every day and got a (7) ..... at Princeton University. She trained as a lawyer and used to work in a Chicago company, (8) ..... she met her future husband, Barack Obama. They (9) ..... married in 1992. However, after he became US President, she worked less often on her own career in order to support her husband.

Michelle used to be unknown but she has become one of the most (10) ..... women in the world.

- |                      |                  |                 |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. <b>A. in</b>      | B. on            | C. since        | D. at            |
| 2. A. existed        | B. had           | <b>C. lived</b> | D. slept         |
| 3. A. wanted to      | B. managed to    | C. exactly      | <b>D. use to</b> |
| <b>4. A. However</b> | B. Moreover      | C. Furthermore  | D. So that       |
| 5. A. besides        | <b>B. second</b> | C. next to      | D. then          |
| 6. A. keep           | B. try           | C. afford       | <b>D. earn</b>   |
| 7. A. placement      | B. placing       | <b>C. place</b> | D. position      |
| 8. A. which          | <b>B. where</b>  | C. that         | D. when          |
| <b>9. A got</b>      | B. engaged       | C. is           | D. decided       |
| 10. A. fame          | <b>B. famous</b> | C. infamous     | D. famously      |

### TEST 3 – Part 5 – Questions 1-10

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space

For each question, tick the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your screen.

**Hi Lee,**

Hope you're well. I'm (1) ..... I haven't written for a few weeks, but I'm very busy (2) .....for my exams at the moment. If I pass them all, I'll (3) ..... a place at university! I'd like to do a degree in art. I (4) ..... painting and drawing, and can't (5) ..... doing anything else! My mother often asks me, 'What kind of job will you get if you do a degree in art?' She seems to think I should study something more (6) ....., but I'm sure I'll manage to find a job after university.

My brother's studying business management and he's working hard at the moment too. If he's lucky, he'll get an (7) ..... job abroad. Of course, I'll be (8) .....for him, but I'll miss spending time with him.

How are your family? I'm sure that even (9) ..... you can't come to Edinburgh this year, you'll be (10) ..... to visit one day. That'll be so great!

Write soon,

Barbara

- |                   |                |                |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. glad        | B. happy       | C. sorry       | D. sad           |
| 2. A. repairing   | B. remembering | C. revising    | D. memorying     |
| 3. A. put         | B. get         | C. have        | D. enter         |
| 4. A. fancy       | B. dislike     | C. fascinated  | D. interested    |
| 5. A. imagination | B. imagine     | C. imaginative | D. imaginatively |
| 6. A. useful      | B. useless     | C. usefully    | D. disused       |
| 7. A. exciting    | B. excited     | C. wonderful   | D. interested    |
| 8. A. pleasure    | B. pleased     | C. pleasing    | D. unpleasure    |
| 9. A. when        | B. though      | C. if          | D. that          |
| 10. A. could      | B. ability     | C. impossible  | D. able          |

## TEST 4 – Part 5 – Questions 1-10

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space

For each question, tick the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your screen.

About a year ago, I was walking near a river and I (1) ..... and fell in. I couldn't swim and I was really frightened. I (2) ..... lucky because a friend was there and she helped me. So I decided that I needed to learn to swim.

To (3) ..... with, I hated getting (4) ..... the water, at the swimming pool. My teacher told me to take a shower before getting in, so I was already wet. It was a good idea. After that, I found it (5) ..... to get into the water I started with very easy (6) ....., like putting my head underwater. I felt a (7) ..... stupid. But my teacher made it fun and we laughed a lot. At first, I found it easy to put my head underwater. Learning (8)..... to breathe out underwater was difficult, and it took a long time. After a while, it got easier and I made good (9) ..... In the end, I learned how to swim. I'm not a great swimmer, but I'm not afraid of the water like I used to be. And I'm a lot more (10) ..... near the river now!

- |                 |                     |                  |                    |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. hit       | <b>B. slipped</b>   | C. slippery      | D. broke           |
| 2. A. had       | B. met              | <b>C. felt</b>   | D. imagined        |
| 3. A. start     | B. let              | <b>C. begin</b>  | D. end             |
| 4. A. down      | C. under            | B. in            | <b>D. into</b>     |
| 5. A. difficult | B. difficulty       | C. easily        | <b>D. easier</b>   |
| 6. A. lessons   | <b>B. exercises</b> | C. timetables    | D. schedules       |
| 7. A. little    | B. small            | C. tiny          | <b>D. bit</b>      |
| 8. A. why       | <b>B. how</b>       | C. when          | D. what            |
| 9. A. advanced  | B. simple           | C. basic         | <b>D. progress</b> |
| 10. A. careless | <b>B. careful</b>   | C. pay attention | D. thoughtful      |

## TEST 5 – Part 5 – Questions 1-10

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space

For each question, tick the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your screen.

Studio Ghibli is one of the most (1) ..... animation studios in the world. Between 1985 and 2014, it (2)..... over 20 animated (or cartoon) films. Most of the films were (3)..... by Hayao Miyazaki and Isao Takahata. Ghibli is famous (4) ..... using traditional animation methods. Most (5)..... animation is done using computers. However, at Ghibli, every frame (or picture) is drawn (6)..... hand. There are thousands of frames in a (7) .....! First, a script (or story) is (8)..... and it is used to create a storyboard. Then, artists draw the scenes. Speaking parts are recorded as (9)..... as music. Finally, all the pieces are put (10) ..... by the director. It's a long process!

- |                   |                |                 |               |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. well-known  | B. intelligent | C. careful      | D. ambitious  |
| 2. A. production  | B. produce     | C. productivity | D. productive |
| 3. A. made        | B. shown       | C. directed     | D. created    |
| 4. A. for         | B. of          | C. into         | D. about      |
| 5. A. fashionable | B. old         | C. new          | D. modern     |
| 6. A. from        | B. with        | C. by           | D. in         |
| 7. A. document    | B. film        | C. scenery      | D. sound      |
| 8. A. writer      | B. writing     | C. written      | D. wrote      |
| 9. A. possible    | B. good        | C. fast         | D. well       |
| 10. A. the same   | B. column      | C. together     | D. aside      |

## TEST 6 – Part 5 – Questions 1-10

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space

For each question, tick the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your screen.

**Hi Phil,**

Can you recommend a good restaurant (1) .....my Mum's birthday next month? I know we'd regret it if we chose the (2) .....restaurant as last year. It was terrible!

There (3) ..... so many problems. First, there were not enough waiters (4) ..... we had to wait a long time for our food. Then, when it came, the food was too cold to (5) ..... There was too much salt in it as well. I think if they used less, the food (6) .....e much nicer. There wasn't any water on the table, so we ordered some drinks, but the waiter forgot our (7) ..... and we had to ask him three times.

(8)....., I never want to go back there again. Where would you go, if you were me? You would make my Mum very happy if we could find a (9) ..... Italian restaurant.

Can you email me soon, so I can (10) ..... a table?

Thanks!

Betty

- |                |              |              |                |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. to       | B. with      | C. for       | D. at          |
| 2. A. like     | B. similar   | C. identical | D. same        |
| 3. A. were     | B. are       | C. is        | D. was         |
| 4. A. but      | B. so        | C. although  | D. because     |
| 5. A. bite     | B. eat       | C. chew      | D. swallow     |
| 6. A. would    | B. will      | C. might     | D. can         |
| 7. A. to drink | B. drinking  | C. drinks    | D. drank       |
| 8. A. honest   | B. dishonest | C. honestly  | D. dishonestly |
| 9. excellent   | B. good      | C. prettier  | D. well        |

10. A. call                      B. bring                      C. put                      **D. book**

### TEST 7 – Part 5 – Questions 1-10

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space

For each question, tick the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your screen.

#### The fish that came back from the dead

Do you know what coelacanths are? They are fish (1) ..... lived in the sea a long, long time ago. In fact, scientists (2) ..... to think that they disappeared over 65 million years ago. But one day (3) ..... 1938, Marjorie Courtenay-Latimer, a young woman who (4) ..... in a museum in a small town in South Africa, received **an** (5) ..... phone call. It was from a fisherman who was called Captain Hendrik Goosen. Marjorie immediately got a taxi and went straight down to the sea. There, in Captain Goosen's boat, she saw a very strange fish. Marjorie put the fish in the taxi, and took it (6) ..... to the museum.

She contacted a friend, James Smith, a science teacher (7) ..... a nearby university, and he immediately told her that it was a coelacanth. It soon became the most (8) ..... fish in the world! Scientists gave it the (9) ..... *Latimeria chalumnae*, and the place where Marjorie first saw the fish is now known (10) ..... Latimer's Landing.

- |                    |                  |                      |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <b>A. which</b> | B. who           | C. where             | D. whose        |
| 2. A. have         | B. need          | C. manage            | <b>D. used</b>  |
| 3. <b>A. in</b>    | B. since         | C. during            | D. for          |
| 4. A. made         | B. working       | <b>C. worked</b>     | D. did          |
| 5. A. expecting    | B. expectation   | <b>C. unexpected</b> | D. unexpectedly |
| 6. A. after        | <b>B. back</b>   | C. for               | D. into         |
| 7. A. in           | B. on            | C. beside            | <b>D. at</b>    |
| 8. A. fame         | <b>B. famous</b> | C. rare              | D. beautiful    |

9. A. named                      B. namely                      **C. name**                      D. naming  
 10. A. like                      B. same                      **C. as**                      D. similar

## TEST 8 – Part 5 – Questions 1-10

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space

For each question, tick the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your screen.

### The whale that saved a woman's life

Some years ago, a Chinese zoo organized a special diving (1)..... They told the people who wanted to enter the competition to dive into a pool where there were some whales. The water (2) ..... 7 metres deep and very cold and they had to stay there for as long as possible without breathing. 26-year-old Yang Yun was a (3) ..... diver, but she hadn't ever dived in such cold, deep (4) ..... before. When Yun had been in the pool for a (5) ..... minutes, she found that she couldn't move her legs. Later, Yun said that she had felt very anxious and afraid (6) ..... that moment. But then a whale called Mila, which had lived at the zoo for some time and was sociable with humans, swam towards Yun. Mila had seen that Yun was in trouble, and wanted to (7) ..... her.

When the people around the pool saw Mila pushing Yun out of the water, they (8) ..... that the whale had saved the woman. Yun later told journalists that she had known that there was 'an incredible force' pushing her (9) ....., but that she hadn't realised it was a whale. And she said that she was never going to forget Mila – the whale that saved her (10) .....

1. **A. competition**    B. competitor                      C. compete                      D. competitive  
 2. A. is                      **B. was**                      C. will                      D. are  
 3. A. confidence    B. confidential                      **C. confident**                      D. self-confident  
 4. A. land                      B. sand                      C. coral                      **D. water**  
 5. A little                      B. many                      C. amount                      **D. few**  
 6. A. in                      **B. at**                      C. on                      D. to  
 7. A. find                      B. support                      **C. help**                      D. believe



8. A. understood    B. misunderstood    C. understanding    D. outstanding  
 9. A. highly    B. up    C. down    D. disappointed  
 10. A. living    B. vital    C. life    D. alive

### TEST 9 – Part 5 – Questions 1-10

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space

For each question, tick the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your screen.

#### Star Trek

Star Trek started (1) ..... a TV series in 1966 and lasted for three years. The series is set (2) ..... the 23rd century. It tells the **story** of Captain James T. Kirk and his crew on the starship USS Enterprise as they explore space and travel to (3)..... planets. Together, they face (4)..... and have many strange adventures. The starship Enterprise had a lot of futuristic inventions that seemed amazing in (5) ..... 1960s. For example, there (6) ..... a machine called a 'replicator; which could (7) ..... food and small objects very quickly, and another (8) ..... a 'communicator, which let the crew talk to each other (9)..... when they were away from the starship. Since the 1960s, many different Star Trek TV series and films have been (10).....

1. A. like    B. as    C. the same    D. identically  
 2. A. in    B. on    C. at    D. to  
 3. A. difference    B. differentially    C. different    D. differ  
 4. A. dangerous    B. dangerously    C. endanger    D. danger  
 5. A. the    B. in    C. since    D. at  
 6. A. will be    B. are    C. was    D. had  
 7. A. do    B. make    C. cook    D. repair  
 8. A. called    B. named    C. had    D. gave  
 9. A. direction    B. director    C. directly    D. indirect  
 10. A. done    B. made    C. shown    D. acted



## TEST 10 – Part 5 – Questions 1-10

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space

For each question, tick the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your screen.

### New Species of Lizard Discovered on Menu

In 2010, Ngo Van Tri, of the Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, was (1) .....a small village restaurant. While he was eating, he saw a box of lizards on a (2) .....bench. He thought they looked unusual, so he (3)..... some pictures to a (4) ..... in America, L. Lee Grismer. When Grismer saw the pictures, he was sure the lizards were special. He wanted to be the scientist to make the (5) ....., so he got on a plane to Vietnam. Then he rode on a motorbike for eight hours to get from the airport to the restaurant. (6)....., unfortunately, while he was travelling, the restaurant owner cooked the lizards and (7) .....them to his customers. When Grismer (8)....., they were all gone. Luckily, a nearby restaurant also had the (9) ..... kind of lizard on their menu. The (10) ..... of lizard was new to scientists – but not to the Vietnamese villagers!

- |                 |              |              |              |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. in        | B. on        | C. at        | D. to        |
| 2. A. cooker    | B. cook      | C. cookery   | D. cooking   |
| 3. A. hang      | B. drew      | C. bought    | D. sent      |
| 4. A. biologist | B. biology   | C. historian | D. sculpture |
| 5. A. discover  | B. discovery | C. inventor  | D. invention |
| 6. However      | B. But       | C. Moreover  | D. So        |
| 7. A. gave      | B. ate       | C. served    | D. brought   |
| 8. A. arrived   | B. came      | C. saw       | D. returned  |
| 9. A. identical | B. like      | C. same      | D. look like |
| 10. A. species  | B. kinds     | C. many      | D. amount    |