

7 VSTEP TESTS



LISTENING - READING - WRITING - SPEAKING

(WITH ANSWERS)



B1-B2-C1

TÀI LIỆU ÔN LUYỆN
CHỨNG CHỈ TIẾNG ANH

6 BẬC THEO KHUNG THAM
CHIẾU CHÂU ÂU

HÀ NỘI - 2019

LỜI MỞ ĐẦU

"Hiện nay, người người, nhà nhà cần chứng chỉ Tiếng Anh để nâng cao trình độ, nâng hạng, nâng ngạch hay để thi đầu ra các trường Đại học, đầu vào thạc sĩ, tiến sĩ ...Với các bạn học IELTS, TOEIC thì tài liệu trên thị trường rất phong phú, người học có nhiều sự lựa chọn để tham khảo. Tuy nhiên khi nhắc đến chứng chỉ loại 6 bậc của Việt Nam theo khung tham chiếu Châu Âu, dạng VSTEP thì lại vô cùng hiếm hoi. Ngay cả tại các trường tổ chức dạng thi này như Đại học Ngoại Ngữ - Đại học Quốc gia Hà Nội, Đại học Sư phạm HCM, Đại học Ngoại ngữ Đà Nẵng cũng gần như không thấy. Nguyên nhân chính là do đề thi các trường Đại học ở Việt Nam tự thiết kế, trong khi sách ngoại ngữ đa phần là sách nước ngoài.

Để đáp ứng nhu cầu của các bạn tự học ở nhà, đội ngũ tác giả là giảng viên các trường Đại Học Ngoại Ngữ, chuyên thiết kế dạng đề thi VSTEP và đã có nhiều năm kinh nghiệm luyện đề đã biên tập nên 7 bài Tests với đáp án được làm kì công, đặc biệt là phần viết phù hợp với trình độ của từng người. Hi vọng góp phần vào quá trình ôn luyện của các bạn ôn thi VSTEP B1 B2 C1"

Trích dẫn lời tựa từ nhóm tác giả tại Hà Nội, 3/2019

P/S: Qua quá trình tham khảo và giải đề trong sách, tôi thấy đây quả là tài liệu bổ ích cho cả các bạn thi B1 B2 C1 ở Huế, Đà Nẵng nên đã sử dụng một số bài tập làm mẫu cho các bạn học viên trên lớp. Thiết nghĩ đây là một tài liệu giá trị nên tôi chia sẻ rộng rãi tới các bạn học viên của mình với mong muốn giúp các bạn có một nguồn tài liệu đủ độ tin cậy cao để tham khảo trong quá trình tự học thêm ở nhà. Một số câu hỏi phần speaking tôi có thay đổi để phù hợp hơn với đề thi thường ra tại Huế, Đà Nẵng, tuy nhiên tôi sẽ gửi riêng phần thay đổi qua email cho học viên, tôi vẫn giữ nội dung tài liệu gốc từ Hà Nội vì sự tôn trọng với nhóm tác giả.

Một lần nữa xin cảm ơn nhóm thầy cô biên tập và chúc các bạn học viên có một đợt thi thành công sau khi tham khảo tài liệu bổ ích này.

Lê Thanh Tú Nhân

BeginagainEnglish@gmail.com

0906 535 797 - Fb.com/thaynhtienganh.

MỘT SỐ CÂU HỎI VỀ BÀI THI DẠNG VSTEP

1. VSTEP là gì?

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

2. Dạng thi này dành cho đối tượng nào?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hồ sơ bao gồm: Phiếu đăng ký dự thi

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

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

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

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TEST 1

A: LISTENING

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

PART 1

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

1. When is the man's appointment?

- A. Wednesday B. Thursday C. Friday D. Tuesday

2. Which is the aunt's postcard?

- A. a pretty village right by the sea
C. a pretty village behind the tall trees
B. big trees
D. a pretty village on the hills

3. What time will the plane to Milan leave?

- A. 01:00 B. 07:15 C. 08:15 D. 06:15

4. Which present has the girl bought her mother?

- A. earrings B. music CD C. pen D. notebook

5. What time will the pie be ready?

- A. four fifteen B. five o'clock C. twenty past five D. fifty past four

6. What time is the swimming lesson today?

- A. half past four B. fifteen to five C. fifteen past five D. four thirty

7. Which subject does the boy like best?

- A. information technology B. geography C. sports D. design

8. Which T-shirt does the boy decide to buy?

- A. a short-sleeved T-shirt with round neck
C. a long-sleeved T-shirt
B. a V-neck black T-shirt
D. a sleeveless white T-shirt

PART 2

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

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

9. What is Kate's health problem?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. She has coughs | B. She has headache |
| C. She has toothache | D. She has stomach ache |

10. What does Kate's problem affect her classmates?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. It makes them funny. | B. It makes them annoyed. |
| C. It makes them happy. | D. It makes them excited. |

11. What did Kate have last year?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. She had coughs | B. She had headache |
| C. She had a fall off her bike | D. She had stomach ache |

12. What does Kate have now, too?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A. She has backache | B. She has headache |
| C. She has toothache | D. She has temperature |

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

13. Why does the man want to go out?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Because he feels bored staying at home. | B. Because he feels safe staying at home. |
| C. Because he feels cold staying at home. | D. Because he feels hot staying at home. |

14. Why does the woman want to stay at home?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Because she has coughs. | B. Because she feels tired. |
| C. Because she has toothache. | D. Because she has stomach ache. |

15. Why doesn't the woman want to watch an Italian film?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Because she is short of money. | |
| B. Because she is serious about it. | |
| C. Because she's afraid she will fall asleep watching it. | |
| D. Because she has stomach ache | |

16. Why doesn't the woman want to watch a Robert de Niro?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Because she feels too busy to watch it. | |
| B. Because she feels too serious to watch it. | |
| C. Because she doesn't want to watch it the third time. | |
| D. Because she doesn't want to watch it the second time. | |

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

17. What does the girl think about a good holiday?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. It may be cheap. | B. It may be very cheap. |
| C. It may be expensive. | D. It may be very expensive. |

18. Why doesn't the boy want to walk?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. Because he feels too hot to do it. | |
| B. Because he finds it hard to do it. | |
| C. Because he doesn't like hard work. | |

D. Because she doesn't like the sounds of people walking.

19. What does the girl think about the food in Youth Hostels?

- A. It is comfortable.
- B. It is good.
- C. It is not good.
- D. It is clean and cheap.

20. What does the boy decide to do in the end?

- A. go home
- B. leave home
- C. sell his home
- D. enjoy his holiday home

PART 3

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

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

21. Why did the speaker have to help her mother with the shopping?

- A. There were no Vietnamese people living near her.
- B. There were no Vietnamese working in the stores.
- C. There wasn't always someone to go shopping with her.
- D. Her mother could speak a little English.

22. Why did her father find working in a factory difficult?

- A. He couldn't speak any English.
- B. He didn't have many friends there.
- C. He had had a much better job in Vietnam.
- D. He couldn't get used to the working style.

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

- A. They did not need extra English lessons.
- B. They look more American.
- C. They speak with American accents.
- D. They quickly adopted the way of life.

24. What has the speaker forgotten about life in Vietnam?

- A. Living close to other people
- B. The warm weather
- C. Wearing traditional clothes
- D. Traditional food

25. Why does she find it difficult to invite friends to her home?

- A. Her parents do not have much money.
- B. Her parents haven't adopted an American way of life.
- C. Her parents only know how to cook Vietnamese food.
- D. Her parents do not speak English well.

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

26. What happened in American schools before 1972?

- A. Girls didn't go to school.
- B. Every classroom was a mix of boys and girls.
- C. Boys could learn what they wanted.
- D. They didn't teach girls some subjects.

27. What is the reason that most American schools have mixed classes?

- A. Scientists said that it was the best thing.
- B. Teachers did not want to teach single-gender classes.
- C. A law gave girls an equal chance to learn.
- D. Boys and girls behave better in such classes.

28. Why might girls not get a chance to talk much in a class with boys?

- A. Because the teacher doesn't ask them questions
- B. Because boys are louder and often talk first
- C. Because boys know the correct answers
- D. Because girls are often shy.

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

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

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

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

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

31. Who is listening to the orientation talk?

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

32. What is the purpose of this talk?

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

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

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

34. In American culture, ...

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

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

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

B: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes

Number of questions: 40

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

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

PASSAGE 1 – Questions 1-10

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

The research, published in The Lancet medical journal, says two-thirds of men in China now start to smoke before 20. Around half of those men will die from the habit, it concludes.

In 2010, around one million people in China died from tobacco usage. But researchers say that if current trends continue, that will double to two million people - mostly men - dying every year by 2030, making it a "growing epidemic of premature death".

But co-author Richard Peto said there was hope - if people can be persuaded to quit. "The key to avoid this huge wave of deaths is cessation, and if you are a young man, don't start," he said.

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

Expensive brands of cigarettes, often decorated with gold detailing on the cartons, are given as gifts. And ordinary brands are affordable to all but the very poor, costing just 2.5 yuan (\$0.4; £0.25) a pack.

In a country where smoking is so ingrained in daily life, few understand the harmful effects of tobacco use. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), only 25% of Chinese adults can list the specific health hazards of smoking, from lung cancer to heart disease.

Perhaps it should come as no surprise, then, that only 10% of Chinese smokers quit by choice. Instead, most are forced to give up their cigarettes because they're too sick to continue.

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

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

Globally, tobacco kills up to half of its users, according to the World Health Organization.

1. How many Chinese men start to smoke before the age of 20?
A. one-third B. two-thirds C. half D. all of them
2. What does the word "those men" in paragraph 2 refer to?
A. Men who smoke under the age of 20 B. Men who smoke above the age of 20
C. Men who give up smoking D. Men who smoke in public
3. By 2030, how many men in China may die from smoking every year?
A. one million B. two million C. three million D. four million
4. In many areas of China, when do men usually smoke?
A. Before a meal B. After a meal
C. Before they go to sleep D. When they get up
5. According to WHO, only _____ of Chinese adults can list bad effects of smoking.
A. one-third B. one-fourth C. one-fifth D. a half
6. "Beijing" refers to
A. China B. The city of Beijing
C. The Chinese government D. People who live in Beijing
7. What is Richard Peto's attitude toward smoking in China?
A. He doesn't believe that people will give up smoking
B. He is disappointed with the Chinese government.
C. He thinks that people possibly stop smoking if they see reasons.
D. He is sure about the rise of future deaths in China.
8. Which of the following words does the word "hamper" have closest meaning to?
A. basket B. assist C. prohibit D. restrict
9. What is the writer's purpose?
A. To argue over smoking policy in China B. To support smoking in China
C. To warn and prevent smoking in China D. To report the result of a research paper
10. What does the writer imply about Chinese government?
A. They do not want to stop people from smoking.
B. They have tried to stop people from smoking in public but with little success.
C. They have tried to close tobacco companies.
D. They do not care about smoking.

PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

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

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

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

Is this possible?

Many people and governments are already working hard to cut greenhouse gases, and everyone can help.

Researchers Stephen Pacala and Robert Socolow at Princeton University have suggested one approach that they call "stabilization wedges." This means reducing GHG emissions from a variety of sources with technologies available in the next few decades, rather than relying on an enormous change in a single area. They suggest 7 wedges that could each reduce emissions, and all of them together could hold emissions at approximately current levels for the next 50 years, putting us on a potential path to stabilize around 500 ppm.

There are many possible wedges, including improvements to energy efficiency and vehicle fuel economy (so less energy has to be produced), and increases in wind and solar power, hydrogen produced from renewable sources, biofuels (produced from crops), natural gas, and nuclear power. There is also the potential to capture the carbon dioxide emitted from fossil fuels and store it underground—a process called "carbon sequestration."

In addition to reducing the gases we emit to the atmosphere, we can also increase the amount of gases we take out of the atmosphere. Plants and trees absorb CO₂ as they grow, "sequestering" carbon naturally. Increasing forestlands and making changes to the way we farm could increase the amount of carbon we're storing.

Some of these technologies have drawbacks, and different communities will make different decisions about how to power their lives, but the good news is that there are a variety of options to put us on a path toward a stable climate.

11. The word "we" in paragraph 2 refers to

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

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

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

13. According to paragraph 3, why should we stabilize GHG concentrations around 450-550 parts per million?
- A. to avoid the most serious effects of climate change
 - B. to avoid all damaging impacts of climate change
 - C. to mend the most damaging impacts of climate change
 - D. to stop climate change
14. What does “which” in paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. current concentrations
 - B. that current concentrations are about 380 ppm
 - C. 380 ppm
 - D. ppm
15. Why does the author mention Stephen Pacala and Robert Socolow?
- A. To introduce two researchers in the field
 - B. To proves that researchers are working to reduce GHG emission
 - C. To introduce one way to reduce GHG emission
 - D. To introduce Princeton University
16. What stabilization wedges are NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. create environment-friendly materials
 - B. capture and store carbon dioxide underground
 - C. increase the use of renewable energy
 - D. grow more trees
17. What does “them” refer to?
- A. researchers
 - B. humans
 - C. renewable resources
 - D. wedges
18. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. Arguments over Global Warming
 - B. Global Warming and its Causes
 - C. Global Warming Solutions
 - D. Global Warming's Effect on Earth
19. “Sequestering” has closest meaning to
- A. absorb
 - B. isolate
 - C. release
 - D. emit
20. Why does the writer mention “drawbacks” in the last paragraph?
- A. To introduce the disadvantages of solutions in the following paragraph
 - B. To emphasize the disadvantages of the solutions in the previous paragraph
 - C. To recommend readers not to use the solutions
 - D. To emphasize the advantages of the solutions in different contexts

PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. According to paragraph 2, the process of visual perception

- A. is not the same for all people
- B. begins with patterns of light
- C. is not very scientific
- D. requires other senses to function

22. What did Matisse reinterpret?

- A. A goddess from mythology
- B. A painting by another artist
- C. An ancient sculpture
- D. A man in history

23. The word "them" in the last paragraph refers to

- A. each attentive observer
- B. thoughts and emotions
- C. a lifetime of experiences
- D. great works of art

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

- A. make out
- B. pass on
- C. look over
- D. take in

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

- A. understanding the artistic process
- B. becoming familiar with the history
- C. experiencing the art by copying
- D. knowing about the life of the artist

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

PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

Antibiotics block the life cycle of bacteria that invade the human body. The first of these antibiotics, penicillin, works by blocking the molecules that construct the cell walls of particular bacteria. The bacteria, with incomplete cell walls, are not able to reproduce.

When penicillin was introduced during World War II, it was truly a "miracle drug." Until that time, anyone who was cut or wounded stood a great risk of infection. Once penicillin became available, the situation changed. Wounded soldiers, children with ear infections, and many others began to benefit from the ability to block the growth of bacteria.

While humanity may have won that particular battle against bacteria, the war is far from over. The reason is that in any bacterial population, there are bound to be a few bacteria that, for one reason or another, are not affected by a particular antibiotic. For example, they may have a slightly differently shaped enzyme that builds cell walls, so that penicillin will not fit onto that particular shape of the enzyme. These bacteria will not be affected by that particular drug.

For that small group, the antibiotic is a real godsend. It doesn't affect them, but it does wipe out all of their competition. They are thus free to multiply, and, over time, all of the bacteria will have whatever properties that made those individuals resistant.

Traditionally, medical scientists have dealt with this phenomenon by developing a large number of antibiotics, each of which intervenes in the bacterial life cycle in a slightly different way.

Consequently, if you happen to have a bacterium that is resistant to one antibiotic, probably it will succumb to the action of another. You may, in fact, have had the experience of going to a doctor with an infection, being given an antibiotic, and then finding that it didn't work. In all likelihood, all your doctor had to do then was prescribe a different antibiotic and everything was fine.

The problem is that as time has passed, more and more bacteria have become resistant to antibiotics. In fact, currently, there is one strain of bacteria- *Staphylococcus*-that is resistant to every commercially available antibiotic except one, and in 1996, a bacterium with lowered resistance to that last antibiotic appeared in Japan.

The appearance of drug-resistant bacteria is not particularly surprising; in fact, it probably should have been **anticipated**. Nevertheless, in the late 1980s, there was a general sense of **complacency** among scientists on the antibiotic question. Little profit was to be made by developing the one-hundred-and-first antibiotic. Drug companies concentrated their efforts on other areas. Therefore, a gap developed between the production of new antibiotics and the development of resistance among bacteria.

By the early 1990s, this gap was recognized and highlighted in several national news magazines. More companies returned to develop new kinds of antibiotics, and currently, a number are undergoing clinical trials. By early in the twenty-first century, some of these new drugs will start to come on the market, and the problem will be "solved," at least for the moment.

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

31. How do antibiotics treat infections?

- A. They interfere with the reproductive cycle of bacteria.
- B. They construct cell walls to resist bacteria.
- C. They inject enzymes that explode in affected cells.
- D. They increase the mitosis of healthy cells

32. The word "them" in paragraph 4 refers to

- A. whatever properties
- B. resistant bacteria
- C. their competition
- D. those individuals

33. The word "anticipated" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. predicted
- B. concealed
- C. investigated
- D. disregarded

34. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?

- A. The "miracle drug" penicillin
- B. Drug-resistant bacteria
- C. *Staphylococcus* infections
- D. Gene therapy treatments

35. According to paragraph 4, why do some bacteria benefit from antibiotics?

- A. The antibiotic eliminates competing bacteria, allowing resistant bacteria to reproduce.
- B. The resistant bacteria compete with the antibiotic, and the bacteria become stronger.
- C. The competition helps the resistant bacteria to multiply by reproducing with the resistant type.
- D. The properties of the antibiotic are acquired by the bacteria, making it resistant to the competition.

36. The word "complacency" in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. consensus of agreement B. fear of consequences
C. lack of concern D. awareness of potential
37. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage?
A. Some antibiotics affect a population of bacteria more efficiently than others.
B. There are several reasons why some bacteria do not respond to most antibiotics.
C. The effect of antibiotics on bacteria is to bind them together into one population.
D. A small number of bacteria in any sample will probably be resistant to a specific antibiotic.
38. The author mentions all of the following reasons for drug resistant bacteria to appear EXCEPT.....
A. there was not enough profit incentive for companies to continue developing new antibiotics
B. statistically, some drug-resistant bacteria will occur naturally in any large population of bacteria
C. the newer antibiotics were not as strong and effective as the original penicillin-based drugs
D. competing bacteria are destroyed by antibiotics, allowing resistant bacteria to prosper.
39. It can be inferred from the passage that
A. research to develop new antibiotics will not be necessary in the future
B. the scientific community was not surprised by the resistant strains of bacteria
C. antibiotics are not very expensive when they are made available commercially
D. it takes years for a new drug to be made available commercially for consumers
40. Which of the following statements is NOT a main idea of the passage?
A. Many strains of bacteria have become resistant to the antibiotics currently available.
B. Funding for the production of new antibiotics has been allocated to drug companies.
C. The first antibiotics were very effective in blocking the reproduction of bacteria.
D. New antibiotics are being developed to combat bacteria that resist the older antibiotics.

C: WRITING

Time allowed: 60 minutes
No. of items: 2

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

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

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

There is a big number of people who wish to live in big cities.

Write an essay to an educated reader to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of living in big cities. Include reasons and any relevant examples to support your answer.

You should write at least 250 words. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

D: SPEAKING

PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

Let's talk about: Games and Sports

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

Now, let's talk about: Keeping Fit

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

PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

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

PART 3: TOPIC

Describe a person who has strong influence on you

TEST 2

A: LISTENING

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

PART 1

There are eight questions in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. You now have 48 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. What colour is Mary's coat?

- A. yellow B. blue C. brown D. black

2. What did the woman repair?

- A. chair B. shelf C. desk D. bed

3. What are they going to buy for Pam?

- A. a book B. a plant C. some chocolates D. candies

4. What has the girl lost?

- A. mobile phone B. purse C. pen D. bag

5. Which sport will the boy do soon at the centre?

- A. waterskiing B. diving C. sailing D. swimming

6. Who lives with Josh in his house?

- A. his grandmother B. his father C. his sister D. his mother

7. What will the girl take with her on holiday?

- A. suitcase B. sports bag C. backpack D. overhead bag

8. Where do the boys decide to go?

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

PART 2

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

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

9. Where was Geoff Thompson born?

- A. In London. B. In the North of England.
C. In the South of London. D. In Britain.

10. How did he know about karate?

- A. He discovered karate by himself.
B. He's interested in karate owing to a sports center during a school visit.
C. His friend introduced it to him.

D. He knew it when moving to London.

11. When did he take part in the World Championships in Taiwan?

A. In 1972. B. In 1980. C. In 1982. D. After starting training with a British coach.

12. How many times has he got the World Champion?

A. Two times. B. Three times. C. Four times. D. Five times.

Conversation 2. You will hear a man telephoning to talk about the job in a hotel.

13. Which position does this hotel need?

A. A temporary staff. B. A stable staff.
C. A part-time receptionist. D. A full-time waiter.

14. What about the hour of work?

A. There are two shifts and two days off.
B. There are two shifts and one day off.
C. There's a day shift from 7 to 2 and a late shift from 4 till 11.
D. There is only afternoon shift.

15. What does the woman mention about the uniform?

A. It's prepared by the hotel. B. He needs to wear dark clothes.
C. He needs a white shirt and dark trousers. D. He needs wear uniform five days a week.

16. When does he start his job?

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

Conversation 3. Listen to part of a conversation at a university library.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART 3

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

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

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

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

22. According to the speaker, which statement is TRUE?

- A. It's important to look casually-dressed in public.
- B. A suit is necessary when meeting clients.
- C. Wearing shorts is OK, sometimes.
- D. Nobody can describe the way he's dressed.

23. What does the phrase "Dress-down Fridays" mean?

- A. Employees must wear fashionable clothes on Fridays.
- B. Employees can wear anything they want on Fridays.
- C. Employees are allowed to wear informally on Fridays.
- D. Employees are required to wear special clothes on Fridays.

24. According to the speaker, who may be the most informal dressers?

- A. People working in IT
- B. People working in banks.
- C. People working in customer services.
- D. People working with clients.

25. What does a customer feel about a man in uniform?

- A. reliable
- B. recognized
- C. expertised
- D. reassured

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

26. How many hours of sleep do experts suggest for kids?

- A. Ten
- B. About fifteen
- C. 1,400
- D. 70

27. According to the speaker, why is sleep important for the brain?

- A. Sleep generates dreams so brain can relax.
- B. Brain can rest in a sleep.
- C. Sleep can save energy for the brain.
- D. Sleep improves the effectiveness of the brain.

28. Why don't the students learn well when they are tired?

- A. They can't finish their homework.
- B. They can't deal with troubles in class.
- C. They get very excited.
- D. They can't pay attention very well

29. Which is NOT a reason for poor sleep?

- A. drinking soda
- B. playing computer games
- C. staying up late
- D. exercising before sleep

30. What should students try to do each night?

- A. Watch a scary movie
- B. Drink some hot tea
- C. Go to bed at a regular time
- D. relax with a TV show

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

31. Which is NOT the shape of the northern lights?

- A. a straight line
- B. a curved line
- C. a round shape
- D. an oval shape

32. What does "aurora borealis" exactly mean?

- A. northern lights
- B. northern dawn
- C. northern sky
- D. early morning lights

33. Where is the best place to see the northern lights?

- A. The northernmost point of Earth
- B. The north of Poland
- C. Anywhere in Scandinavian countries
- D. Most parts of the world

34. What is one of the stories developed by people before modern science?

- A. The lights were caused by foxes.
- B. The lights were the dance of animals.
- C. The lights appeared when people.
- D. The lights came from fires of northern gods.

35. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this talk?

- A. A description of the lights
- B. The scientific explanation for the lights
- C. The discovery of the lights
- D. Beliefs about the lights

B: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes

Number of questions: 40

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

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

PASSAGE 1 – Questions 1-10

Doctors treat patients for free at clinic in Ha Noi

Line For 20 years, Dang Thi Nhan, 67, has been waking up about 30 minutes earlier each day to bake cakes or prepare tea for two retired doctors in a clinic near her house in Ha Noi's Giap Bat Ward. That is all Nhan can offer as thanks to doctors who provide free health checks for herself, her paralysed husband and their 43-year-old disabled son. "If one day 5 they cannot take care of themselves and need some one to look after, I will do it voluntarily till the day they are gone," Nhan said.

The small clinic, situated on Kim Dong Street, has become familiar to many people in Ha Noi. It was established in 1992 by Dr Truong Thi Hoi To, 84, a former principal of Nam Dinh Medical College, Le Thi Soc, 87, a retired nurse from Saint Paul Municipal Hospital, 10 and Le Thanh Thuoc, the late deputy director of the Viet Nam National Cancer Hospital, who died last year. The clinic used to open every Monday and Thursday. However, after doctor Thuoc died and due to the deteriorating health of the two other medics, the clinic now only opens on Monday mornings at 8 am. Patients not only receive health checks, but they also receive free medicine. **A**

15 Since 2014, the clinic has treated about 8,500 patients, according to Giap Bat ward's Red Cross Association. On its first days, the clinic faced numerous difficulties due to lack of money. Mrs. To, founder of the clinic, had to spend her own pension and encourage her children and relatives to **donate** money to purchase medical equipment and medicine. The clinic also had to relocate seven times as To and her co-workers could not afford high rents. Despite these difficulties, they never thought of giving up. "Being able to help my 20 patients brings me unspeakable joy. This is also my life target. It warms my heart to see the happy faces of the patients," To said. **B**

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

To the doctors, the most precious thing they receive from their patients is confidence in their skills, which can only be achieved through ethics and medical 30 excellence. "The success of a doctor does not lies in how much money they earn, but how many people they help", Soc said. Sharing Soc's opinion, To said that "Medical practitioners should not consider their profession as a tool to get rich. They should not benefit from their patients' pain. Patients come first, not money." **D**

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

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

2. The word "they" in paragraph 1 refers to
A. two doctors B. husband and son C. health checks D. cakes
3. The word "late" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
A. last-minute B. behind C. delayed D. deceased
4. The word "its" in paragraph 3 refers to
A. Red Cross Association B. the clinic C. medicine D. pension
5. Who probably did not work in a hospital before retirement?
A. Le Thi Soc B. Le Thanh Thuoc
C. Truong Thi Hoi To D. All of them
6. In which lines does the author mention about the bad health condition of the doctors at the clinic.....
A. line 5 B. line 13 C. line 23 D. line 28
7. The word "donate" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by
A. give B. take C. keep D. get
8. What has helped Mrs. Tran Thi Toan gain confidence in her life?
A. her job as a servant
B. her gratitude to all doctors
C. her healthy and happy lifestyle
D. doctors' caring manner and free treatment at clinic
9. In which space (marked A, B, C and D in the passage) will the following sentence fit?
"They treat me as a close member of their family. There is no discrimination between the rich and the poor. Everyone is treated equally." She added.
A. A B. B C. C D. D
10. The last paragraph indicates Mrs. Soc's opinion that a doctor is successful if
A. he/ she earns a lot of money
B. he/ she is confident in his/her skills
C. he/ she helps a lot of patients
D. he/ she benefits from their patients' pain

PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

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

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

5 Very, as it turned out. According to a study by Professor Wanberg and others, job seekers over 50 were unemployed 5.8 weeks longer than those from the ages of 30 to 49. That number rose to 10.6 weeks when the comparison group was from 20 to 29. Professor Wanberg and three other researchers — Darla J. Hamann, Ruth Kanfer and Zhen Zhang — arrived at those numbers by analyzing and synthesizing hundreds of studies by economists, 10 sociologists and psychologists.

But it is important not to jump to conclusions about the cause, Professor Wanberg said. "It's not very unusual for everybody to think that the reason for the difficulty in finding jobs at 50s is discrimination," she said. That can sometimes be the case, but the reality is that the behavior required to find work does not play to many older people's strengths.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. hopeless B. interesting C. cheerful D. strange

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

- A. less than 20 B. from 20 to 29 C. from 30 to 49 D. over 50

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

- A. People do not usually think about the cause of discrimination in finding jobs at 50s.
B. People do not usually think that discrimination is the reason for the difficulty at 50s.
C. People commonly believe that finding jobs at 50s causes discrimination.
D. People commonly believe that discrimination makes finding jobs at 50s difficult.

14. The word "their" in paragraph 4 refers to

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

15. The word "critical" in paragraph 4 could be best replaced by

- A. huge B. demanding C. trivial D. important

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

- A. maintaining small but strong social networks
 - B. becoming aware of their strengths
 - C. learning new skills and keeping wide social circles
 - D. staying in the same job longer.
17. The word "these drawbacks" in paragraph 6 refers to
- A. outdated skills and job search strategies
 - B. small numbers of connection networks
 - C. lost social circles with co-workers and clients
 - D. low quality and small quantity of relationships
18. What of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
- A. Finding a job after 50 is not at all hopeless
 - B. Older people hardly learn new skills and maintain wide social networks
 - C. Older people often have many good qualities
 - D. Findings of the study does not hold true for all older people.
19. Which of the following would best describe Professor Wanberg's attitude towards finding a job after 50?
- A. hopeless
 - B. frustrated
 - C. optimistic
 - D. discouraging
20. What is the purpose of this passage?
- A. To report the difficulties of finding jobs at 50s.
 - B. To discuss the advantages and disadvantages of 50 year-old job seekers.
 - C. To warn people against skipping jobs at later ages.
 - D. To raise awareness on the importance of maintaining social connections and learning new skills at early stages.

PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

Line

MARY'S FIRST JOB

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

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

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

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

I found waiting at breakfast was more enjoyable than at dinner. The guests came wandering into the dining room from seven-thirty onwards, staring with pleasure at the view of the sea and the islands through the dining room window. I always made sure that everyone got their order quickly and I enjoyed getting on well with the people at each table.

In the evenings it was funny how differently people behaved; they talked with louder, less friendly voices, and did not always return my smile. However, that all changed when Dad created a special role for me which improved my status considerably.

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

21. The word "it" in line 2 refers to

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. The school made a report about my expectations to my father.
- B. My father has not satisfied with my results at school.

- C. The report from school is highly predictable to my father.
D. My father expects to receive the school report soon.
25. What does the writer mean by "*daunting*" in line 16?
A. disgusting B. frightening C. interesting D. strange
26. What did Mary do while she walked from the kitchen to the dining room?
A. She smiled at Gordon in a friendly way.
B. She avoided touching Gordon.
C. She checked the food Gordon gave her.
D. She started to look more friendly.
27. Why did Mary enjoy serving breakfasts more than dinners?
A. She enjoyed the view from the dining room while working.
B. She had a better relationship with the guests.
C. The guests were more punctual than at dinner.
D. She worked more efficiently at breakfast.
28. How did Mary's father improve her position in the hotel?
A. He put her in charge of the restaurant.
B. He asked her to provide entertainment for the guests.
C. He made her responsible for part of dinner.
D. He gave her a special uniform.
29. What was special about the food on Mary's Sweet Trolley?
A. Mary made it following traditional recipes.
B. Mary made the same food for picnics.
C. Mary and Gordon made it together.
D. Mary made most of it without following recipes.
30. What impression does Mary give of her job throughout the passage?
A. It brought her closer to her father. B. It was sometimes uncomfortable.
C. It was always enjoyable. D. It was quite easy to do.

PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

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

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

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

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

In North America, potash making quickly became an adjunct to the clearing of land for agriculture, for it was estimated that as much as half the cost of clearing land could be recovered by the sale of potash. Some potash was exported from Maine and New
25 Hampshire in the seventeenth century, but the market turned out to be mainly domestic, consisting mostly of shipments from the northern to the southern colonies. For despite the beginning of the trade at Jamestown and such encouragements as a series of acts to encourage the making of potash, beginning in 1707 in South Carolina, the softwoods in the South proved to be poor sources of the substance.

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

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

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

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

33. The phrase "the latter" in paragraph 1 refers to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. According to paragraph 4, all of the following were needed for making potash EXCEPT

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

38. The word "adjunct" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

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

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

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

40. According to paragraph 5, the softwoods in the South posed which of the following problems for southern settlers?

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

C: WRITING (Time allowed: 60 minutes)

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

Write an email responding to your friend. You should write at least 120 words. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

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

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

You should write at least 250 words. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

D: SPEAKING

PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

Let's talk about your hometown

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

Now, let's talk about your best friend.

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

PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

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

PART 3: TOPIC

Describe an activity you like to do in your free time

TEST 3

A. LISTENING

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

PART 1

There are eight questions in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. You now have 48 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. What have they forgotten?

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

2. What time does the train go?

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

3. How did the woman get to work?

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

4. Where are the man's shoes?

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

5. What will Paul get at the shop?

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

6. How were they told to do their homework?

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

7. What did Helen buy?

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

8. How did the woman get to work today?

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

PART 2: You will hear three different conversations. In each conversation there are four questions.

For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. You will hear the conversations only once

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

9. What hours does the speaker work on Monday?

- A. Noon to 6 PM B. 8:15 AM to 5 PM C. 7 AM to 12 PM D. 5 PM to 9 PM

- 10. On which two days does the speaker have the same schedule?**
- A. Monday and Tuesday B. Wednesday and Thursday
C. Tuesday and Thursday D. Thursday and Friday
- 11. What is the main purpose of the speaker's talk?**
- A. To discuss the importance of the job
B. To compare the work of doctors and dentists
C. To describe a typical week at work
D. To explain the details of a day at work
- 12. What does the speaker think of her work?**
- A. She enjoys sleeping late every morning. B. It is difficult to describe her schedule.
C. She enjoys helping the patients. D. It is too complicated to remember.

Conversation 2: Listen to the conversation and answer the questions

- 13. According to the conversation, which item did the woman NOT purchase with her credit card?**
- A. a digital camera B. DVD player C. a TV D. a stereo
- 14. What is one reason to explain why the woman obtained a student credit card?**
- A. She wants to buy things at a discount using the card
B. She hopes to establish a good credit rating.
C. She doesn't want to borrow from her parents.
D. She can be financially independent.
- 15. What does the woman imply about how she plans on resolving her credit card problems?**
- A. She hopes that someone will give her the money.
B. She plans on getting rid of her student credit cards.
C. She'll get a part-time job
D. She is going to return the items she purchased on the card.
- 16. What is the man going to do for the woman to help her manage her money?**
- A. help her find a better paying job to cover her expenses
B. teach her how to prepare a financial management plan
C. show her how she can apply for low-interest student credit cards
D. teach her how to shop wisely.

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

- 17. Why does the customer not buy the recommended sandwich at the beginning of the conversation?**
- A. It is too expensive. B. He is not interested in ordering a burger.
C. It is not tasty. D. He fears the food will make him sick.
- 18. How does the specialty drink get its name?**
- A. It contains a wide range of ingredients. B. It is prepared in the kitchen sink.
C. It contains chicken soup. D. It comes in a very large cup.

- 19. Why was the man surprised by the price of his meal?**
- A. He thought the drink should have been included.
 - B. He felt the meal was way overpriced.
 - C. He was charged for two sandwiches instead of one.
 - D. It was lower than he had expected.

- 20. What does the customer decide to do at the end of the conversation?**
- A. He orders something from the restaurant menu.
 - B. He plans to come back at weekend.
 - C. He decides to look for another place to eat.
 - D. He plans to come in a week when the prices are lower.

PART 3

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

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

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

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

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

A. Math and Physics B. film making C. Technology D. Art

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

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

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

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

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

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

Talk/Lecture 2: Listen and answer the questions

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

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

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

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

- 28. The cost of the trek includes**

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

29. Participants must

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

30. The trip starts on

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

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

31. Where do many of the rich people live?

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

32. How long is the road?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes

Number of questions: 40

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

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

PASSAGE 1 – Questions 1-10

Phillis Wheatley was born in Gambia (in Africa) on May 8, 1753 and died in Boston on December 5, 1784.

When she was 7 or 8, she was sold as a slave to John and Susanna Wheatley of Boston. She was named after the ship that brought her to America, The Phillis.

The Poetry Foundation describes her sale:

In August 1761, "in want of a domestic," Susanna Wheatley, ... purchased "a slender, frail female child ... for a trifle" ... The captain of the slave ship believed that the waif was terminally ill, and he wanted ... at least a small profit before she died. ... The family surmised the girl—who was "of slender frame and evidently suffering from a change of climate," nearly naked, with "no other covering than a quantity of dirty carpet about her" - to be "about seven years old ... from the circumstances of shedding her front teeth." (<http://www.poetryfoundation.org/bio/phillis-wheatley>) Phillis was very intelligent. The Wheatley family taught her to read and write, and encouraged her to write poetry. Her first poem "On Messrs. Hussey and Coffin" was published when she was only twelve. In 1770, "An Elegiac Poem, on the Death of that Celebrated Divine, and Eminent Servant of Jesus Christ, the Reverend and Learned George Whitefield" made her famous. It was published in Boston, Newport, and Philadelphia.

When she was eighteen, Phillis and Mrs. Wheatley tried to sell a collection containing twenty-eight of her poems. Colonists did not want to buy poetry written by an African. Mrs. Wheatley wrote to England to ask Selina Hastings, Countess of Huntingdon, for help. The countess was a wealthy supporter of evangelical and abolitionist (anti-slavery) causes. She had Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral published in England in 1773. This book made Phillis famous in England and the thirteen colonies. She wrote a poem for George Washington in 1775, and he praised her work. They met in 1776. Phillis supported independence for the colonies during the Revolutionary War.

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

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. didn't care about Phillis' poetry | B. helped Phillis get her writings published |
| C. believed in slavery | D. was surprised that Phillis could read and write |

2. What question is answered in last paragraph?

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

3. Phillis finally became free ...
- A. when she published her poems in England
 - B. after meeting the Countess of Huntingdon
 - C. when she became wealthy
 - D. after her master died
4. Phillis' first attempt at selling her poetry in America (the colonies) was ...
- A. illegal
 - B. imaginary
 - C. unsuccessful
 - D. successful
5. Which of the following is TRUE about Phillis Wheatley?
- A. She was the first African-American slave to visit England.
 - B. She was the first African-American and slave to publish a book in the United States.
 - C. She was the first African-American and slave to be able to read and write
 - D. She was the first African-American and slave to meet George Washington.
6. The Wheatley family estimated the age of the slave girl they named "Phillis" by ...
- A. her size
 - B. the condition of her teeth
 - C. her color
 - D. her weight
7. By the age of twelve, Phillis was ...
- A. no longer a slave
 - B. married
 - C. a published poet
 - D. still not able to read or write
8. The slaveowner who sold Phillis to the Wheatley family believed ...
- A. she would soon recover from her illness
 - B. she was very intelligent
 - C. she was worth a lot of money
 - D. she would soon die
9. Who was George Whitefield?
- A. A military general
 - B. Somebody who Phillis admired greatly
 - C. Phillis' husband
 - D. A slave owner
10. Where is Phillis Wheatley buried?
- A. No one knows
 - B. Africa
 - C. Boston
 - D. Virginia

PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

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

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

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

11. The phrase "attachment to" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
A. control of B. distance from C. curiosity about D. preference for
12. The word "protruding" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
A. parallel B. simple C. projecting D. important
13. The relationship of a mortise and a tenon is most similar to that of
A. a lock and a key B. a book and its cover
C. a cup and a saucer D. a hammer and a nail
14. For what purpose did woodworkers use an auger
A. To whittle a peg B. To make a tenon
C. To drill a hole D. To measure a panel
15. Which of the following were NOT used in the construction of colonial furniture?
A. Mortises B. Nails C. Hinges D. Screws
16. The author implies that colonial metalworkers were
A. unable to make elaborate parts B. more skilled than woodworkers
C. more conservative than other colonists D. frequently employed by joiners
17. The word "shield" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
A. decorate B. copy C. shape D. protect
18. The word "they" in line 25 refers to
A. designs B. types C. colonists D. all
19. The author implies that the colonial joiners
A. were highly paid
B. based their furniture on English models
C. used many specialized tools
D. had to adjust to using new kinds of wood in New England
20. Which of the following terms does the author explain in the passage?
A. "millennia" B. "joiners" C. "whittled" D. "blacksmiths"

PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. The word “boosted” in line 13 is closest in meaning to

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

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

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

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

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

28. The word "inhibited" in line 22 is closest in meaning to

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

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

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

30. The author organizes the discussion of forts by

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

PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

Anyone who has handled a fossilized bone knows that it is usually not exactly like its modern counterpart, the most obvious difference being that it is often much heavier. Fossils often have the quality of stone rather than of organic materials, and this has led to the use of the term "petrifaction" (to bring about rock). The implication is that bone, and other tissues, have somehow been turned into stone, and this is certainly the explanation given in some texts. But it is wrong interpretation; fossils are frequently so dense because the pores and other spaces in the bone have become filled with minerals taken up from the surrounding sediments. Some fossil bones have all the interstitial spaces filled with foreign minerals, including the marrow cavity, if there is one, while others have taken up but little from their surroundings. Probably all of the minerals deposited within the bone have been recrystallized from solution by the action of water percolating thru them. The degree of mineralization appears to be determined by the nature of the environment in which the bone was deposited and not by the antiquity of the bone. For example, the black fossil bones that are so common in many parts of Florida are heavily mineralized, but they are only about 20,000 years old, whereas many of the dinosaur bones from western Canada, which are about 75 million years old, are only partially filled in. Under optimum conditions the process of mineralization probably takes thousands rather than millions of years, perhaps considerably less.

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

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The location of fossils in North America
- B. The composition of fossils
- C. Determining the size and weight of fossils
- D. Procedures for analyzing fossils

32. The word "counterpart" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
A. species B. version C. change D. material
33. Why is fossilized bone heavier than ordinary bone?
A. Bone tissue solidifies with age. B. The marrow cavity gradually fills with water
C. The organic materials turn to stone D. Spaces within the bone fill with minerals.
34. The word "pores" in line 6 is closest in meaning to.....
A. joints B. tissues C. lines D. holes
35. What can be inferred about a fossil with a high degree of mineralization?
A. It was exposed to large amounts of mineral-laden water throughout time.
B. Mineralization was complete within one year of the animal's death.
C. Many colorful crystals can be found in such a fossil.
D. It was discovered in western Canada.
36. Which of the following factors is most important in determining the extent of mineralization in fossil bones?
A. The age of fossil
B. Environmental conditions
C. The location of the bone in the animal's body.
D. The type of animal the bone came from
37. Why does the author compare fossils found in western Canada to those found in Florida?
A. To prove that a fossil's age cannot be determined by the amount of mineralization.
B. To discuss the large quantity of fossils found in both places
C. To suggest that fossils found in both places were the same age.
D. To explain why scientists are especially interested in Canadian fossils
38. The word "it" in line 20 refers to
A. hydroxyapatite B. microscopic structure
C. crystal structure D. modern bone
39. The word "detectable" in line 22 is closest in meaning to
A. sizable B. active C. moist D. apparent
40. Which of the following does NOT survive in fossils?
A. Noncollagen proteins B. Hydroxyapatite C. Collagen D. Amino acid

C: WRITING

Time allowed: 60 minutes

No. of items: 2

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

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

TASK 2

You should spend 40 minutes on this task.

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

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

C: SPEAKING

PART I: SOCIAL INTERACTION

Let's talk about holiday.

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

Now, let's talk about TV programmes.

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

PART II: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

Situation: If you won the lottery of 1 billion VND, what would you do with the money?

There are THREE options for you to choose:

- Buy a new house.
- Start a business.
- Deposit the money in the bank.

Explain the option you have chosen.

PART III: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

Describe a popular holiday destination in your country.

TEST 4

A: LISTENING

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

PART 1

There are eight questions in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. You now have 48 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. What is John going to do tonight?

- A. swimming B. cycling C. playing football D. running

2. Which bag does the woman buy?

- A. square bag B. small and round bag C. a big bag D. an oval bag

3. How much did the woman pay for the apples?

- A. 30 pence B. 35 pence C. 40 pence D. 34 pence

4. When must the boys get on the coach?

- A. 12:50 B. 01:30 C. 02:30 D. 03:20

5. What fruit do they take?

- A. oranges B. bananas C. grapes D. apples

6. Which present has the man bought?

- A. book B. bag C. gloves D. flowers

7. Where are the photographs?

- A. on the bookshelf B. on the TV
C. on the table with the coffee cups D. in the café shop

8. What did Ben break?

- A. vase B. glass C. cup D. dinner bowls

PART 2

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

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

9. When is the picnic?

- A. on Thursday B. on Friday C. on Saturday D. on Sunday

10. Where is the picnic being held?

A. at a park B. at the beach C. at Dave's house D. by a river

11. How many packages of hot dogs do they decide to buy?

A. 6 B. 7 C. 8 D. 9

12. What does Dave suggest Scott make for the picnic dessert?

A. cherry pie B. chocolate cake. C. oatmeal cookies D. fudge brownies

Conversation 2: Listen and answer the following questions

13. What does the boy want to do at the beginning of the conversation?

- A. go play outside B. play video games C. watch TV D. play football

14. What does the boy have to do in his bedroom?

- A. put away his books B. make his bed
C. pick up his dirty clothes. D. clean the floor.

15. What is the father going to do while the boy is doing his household chores?

- A. wash the car B. paint the house.
C. work in the yard D. clean the floor

16. Where will the father and son go after the housework is done?

- A. to a movie B. out to eat C. to a ball game D. to a shopping center.

Conversation 3: Listen and answer the following questions

17. What time does the plane depart?

- A. 6:00 AM B. 7:30 AM C. 8:00 AM D. 9:00 AM

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

- A. They will take taxis B. They will ride the subway.
C. They will be going by bus. D. They can choose either bus or subway

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

- A. They're going to have lunch. B. They will have time to do some shopping.
C. They will see a festival. D. They will be having a tour of the area.

20. What are they going to do after dinner?

- A. The group is going to watch a musical. B. They will catch an exciting movie.
C. They will be attending a Broadway play. D. They will see a football match.

PART 3

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

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

21. The first old ship which Frank found was

- A. covered by rocks
- B. older than he first thought
- C. easy to find
- D. had a lot of gold

22. Why did Frank find the ships so quickly?

- A. reads history books.
- B. is a professional driver.
- C. his friends helped him.
- D. uses the latest equipment.

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

- A. It was so expensive.
- B. It was built in 1859.
- C. It sank in a storm.
- D. It was badly made.

24. What did Frank say about his wedding ring?

- A. was made from gold he found himself.
- B. it was given by someone
- C. is worth 88,000 pounds.
- D. was found by a friend.

25. How did Frank learn to dive?

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

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

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

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

27. When can the cave attract the tourists?

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

28. Salter house was built in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 32. According to the professor, what are yin and yang?**
- A. They are opposite forces.
 - B. They are what make a person healthy.
 - C. They are four different elements.
 - D. They are the land and the ocean.

- 33. What does the professor say about yin and yang?**
- A. They are always in balance.
 - B. They are always changing.
 - C. They don't need to be in balance.
 - D. They compare with each other.

- 34. According to the Chinese, five elements of Yin and Yang are studied for the work of**
- A. the body and spirit
 - B. body, mind and spirit work
 - C. balance and harmony

- 35. Why does the professor says "Yin and Yang should be considered as opposite forces like, uhh, like land and ocean, for example"?**
- A. To correct something she said earlier
 - B. To explain a term she just introduced
 - C. To explain what is wrong with a particular theory
 - D. To remind the students of something discussed earlier

B: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes
Number of questions: 40

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

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

PASSAGE 1 – Questions 1-10

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

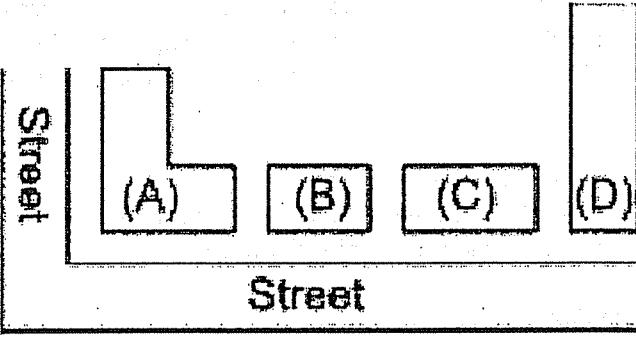
The fundamental problem with the Stuyvesant and the other early apartment buildings that quickly followed, in the 1870's and early 1880's was that they were confined to the typical New York building lot. That lot was a rectangular area 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep - a shape perfectly suited for a row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

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

1. The new housing form discussed in the passage refers to
A. single-family homes B. apartment buildings
C. row houses D. hotels

2. The word "inviting" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
A. open B. encouraging C. attractive D. asking

3. Why was the Stuyvesant a limited success?
A. The arrangement of the rooms was not convenient.
B. Most people could not afford to live there.
C. There were no shopping areas nearby.
D. It was in a crowded neighborhood.

4. The word "sumptuous" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 A. luxurious B. unique C. modern D. distant
5. It can be inferred that the majority of people who lived in New York's first apartments were
 A. highly educated B. unemployed C. wealthy D. young
6. It can be inferred that the typical New York building lot of the 1870's and 1880's looked MOST like which of the following?
- 
- A. B. C. D.
7. It can be inferred that a New York apartment building in the 1870's and 1880's had all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
 A. Its room arrangement was not logical. B. It was rectangular.
 C. It was spacious inside. D. It had limited light.
8. The word "yield" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
 A. harvest B. surrender C. amount D. provide
9. Why did the idea of living in an apartment become popular in the late 1800's?
 A. Large families needed housing with sufficient space.
 B. Apartments were preferable to tenements and cheaper than row houses.
 C. The city officials of New York wanted housing that was centrally located.
 D. The shape of early apartments could accommodate a variety of interior designs.
10. The author mentions the Dakota and the Ansonia in line 22 because
 A. they are examples of large, well designed apartment buildings
 B. their design is similar to that of row houses
 C. they were built on a single building lot
 D. they are famous hotels

PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

A snowfall consists of myriads of minute ice crystals that fall to the ground in the form of frozen precipitation. The formation of snow begins with these ice crystals in the subfreezing strata of the middle and upper atmosphere when there is an adequate supply of moisture present. At the core of every ice crystal is a minuscule nucleus, a solid particle of matter around which moisture condenses and freezes. Liquid water droplets floating in the supercooled atmosphere and free ice crystals cannot coexist within the same cloud, since the vapor pressure of ice is less than that of water. This enables the ice crystals to rob the liquid droplets of their moisture and grow continuously. The process can be very rapid, quickly creating sizable ice crystals, some of which adhere to each other to create a cluster

of ice crystals or a snowflake. Simple flakes possess a variety of beautiful forms, usually hexagonal, though the symmetrical shapes reproduced in most microscope photography of snowflakes are not usually found in actual snowfalls. Typically, snowflakes in actual snowfall consists of broken fragments and clusters of adhering ice crystals.

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

11. Which of the following questions does the author answer in the first paragraph?
A. Why are snowflakes hexagonal? B. What is the optimum temperature for snow?
C. In which months does most snow fall? D. How are snowflakes formed?

12. The word "minute" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
A. tiny B. quick C. clear D. sharp

13. What is at the center of an ice crystal?
A. A small snowflake B. A nucleus C. A drop of water D. A hexagon

14. The word "adhere" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
A. belong B. relate C. stick D. speed

15. What is the main topic of the second paragraph?
A. How ice crystals form
B. How moisture affects temperature
C. What happens when ice crystals melt
D. Where the moisture to supply the nuclei comes from

16. The word "it" in line 13 refers to
A. snowfall B. snowflake C. cluster D. moisture

17. What is necessary for a snowfall to persist?
A. A decrease in the number of snowflakes
B. Lowered vapor pressure in ice crystals
C. A continuous infusion of moisture
D. A change in the direction of the airstream

18. How do lake-effect snowstorms form?
A. Water temperature drop below freezing.
B. Moisture rises from a lake into the airstream.
C. Large quantities of wet air come off a nearby mountain.
D. Millions of ice crystals form on the surface of a large lake.

19. The word "initiate" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
A. enhance B. alter C. increase D. begin

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

- A. Ground temperatures below the freezing point
- B. Too much moisture in the air
- C. Too much wind off the mountains
- D. Atmospheric temperatures above the freezing point.

PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. What does the author mean by stating that "The dulotic species of lifts... are die supreme social parasites" (line 4)?

- A. The Polyergus are more highly developed than die Formica.
- B. The Formica have developed specialized roles.
- C. The Polyergus are heavily dependent on the Formica.
- D. The Formica do not reproduce rapidly enough to care for themselves

26. Which of the following is a task that an ant of the genus Polyergus might do?

- A. Look for food.
- B. Raid another nest
- C. Care for the young.
- D. Clean its own nest.

27. The word "excavate" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

- A. find
- B. clean
- C. repair
- D. dig

28. The word "recruit" in line 18 is closest in meaning

- A. create
- B. enlist
- C. endure
- D. capture

29. What happens when a mixed colony of Polyergus and Formica ants becomes too large?

- A. The Polyergus workers enlarge the existing nest.
- B. The captured Formica workers return to their original nest.
- C. The Polyergus and the Formica build separate nests.
- D. The Polyergus and the Formica move to a new nest.

30. According to the information in the passage, all of the following terms refer to ants belonging to the genus Formica EXCEPT the

- A. dulotic species of ants
- B. captured brood
- C. developing pupae
- D. worker population

PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

The Winterthur Museum is a collection and a house. There are many museums devoted to the decorative arts and many house museums, but rarely in the United States is a great collection displayed in a great country house. Passing through successive generations of a single family, Winterthur has been a private estate for more than a century. Even after the extensive renovations made to it between 1929 and 1931, the house remained a family residence. This fact is of importance to the atmosphere and effect of the museum. *The impression of a lived-in house is apparent to the visitor;* the rooms look as if they were vacated only a short while ago whether by the original owners of the furniture or the most recent residents of the house can be a matter of personal interpretation. Winterthur remains, then, a house in which a collection of furniture and architectural elements has been assembled. Like an English country house, it is an organic structure; the house, as well as the collection and manner of displaying it to the visitor, has changed over the years. The changes have coincided with developing concepts of the American arts, increased knowledge on the part of collectors and students, and a progression toward the achievement of a historical effect in period-room displays. The rooms at Winterthur have followed this current, yet still retained the character of a private house.

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

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The reason that Winterthur was redesigned
 - B. Elements that make Winterthur an unusual museum
 - C. How Winterthur compares to English country houses
 - D. Historical furniture contained in Winterthur
32. The phrase "devoted to" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- A. surrounded by
 - B. specializing in
 - C. successful with
 - D. sentimental about
33. What happened at Winterthur between 1929 and 1931?
- A. The owners moved out.
 - B. The house was repaired.
 - C. The old furniture was replaced.
 - D. The estate became a museum.
34. What does the author mean by stating "The impression of a lived-in house is apparent to the visitor" (line 6)?
- A. Winterthur is very old.
 - B. Few people visit Winterthur.
 - C. Winterthur does not look like a typical museum.
 - D. The furniture at Winterthur looks comfortable.
35. The word "assembled" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
- A. summoned
 - B. appreciated
 - C. brought together
 - D. fundamentally changed
36. The word "it" in line 10 refers to
- A. Winterthur
 - B. collection
 - C. English country house
 - D. visitor
37. The word "developing" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
- A. traditional
 - B. exhibiting
 - C. informative
 - D. evolving
38. According to the passage, objects in a period room are related by all of the following EXCEPT
- A. date
 - B. style
 - C. place of manufacture
 - D. past ownership
39. What is die relationship between the two paragraphs in the passage?
- A. The second paragraph explains a term that was mentioned in the first paragraph.
 - B. Each paragraph describes a different approach to the display of objects in a museum.
 - C. The second paragraph explains a philosophy of art appreciation that contrasts with the philosophy explained in me first paragraph.
 - D. Each paragraph describes a different historical period.
40. Where in the passage does the author explain why displays at Winterthur have changed?
- A. lines 1-3
 - B. lines 4-6
 - C. lines 5-7
 - D. lines 9-12

C: WRITING

Time allowed: 60 minutes

No. of items: 2

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You have recently started work in a new company.

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

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

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

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task

Write about the following topic:

In order to solve traffic problems, government should tax private car owners heavily and use the money to improve public transportation. What are the advantages and disadvantages of such a solution?

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

D: SPEAKING

PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

Let's talk about birthday

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

Now, let's talk about public transportation

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

PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

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

There are THREE options for you to choose:

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

Explain the option you have chosen.

PART 3: TOPIC

Describe one of your friends

You should say

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

TEST 5

A: LISTTENING

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

PART 1

There are eight questions in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. You now have 48 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. What time is it?

- A. 02.10 B. 02.20 C. 02.30 D. 03.20

2. What's Michelle going to read?

- A. book B. letter C. newspaper D. magazine

3. How much did the tickets cost?

- A. \$19 B. \$90 C. \$99 D. \$9

4. What is the man going to buy?

- A. sunglasses B. something to read C. pills D. food

5. Which dress is Kate talking about?

- A. a dress with no button B. a dress with many buttons
C. a dress with collar D. a dress with no collar

6. When will Jane meet them?

- A. 08:00 B. 08:30 C. 08:45 D. 03:15

7. Which morning activity is for beginners?

- A. windsurfing B. swimming C. sailing D. running

8. Which painting does the woman decide to buy?

- A. a painting with boats B. a painting with flowers
C. a painting with horses D. a painting with white clouds

PART 2

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

Conversation 1. You will hear a conversation between Matthew and his mother

9. Why doesn't his mother lend him her car?

- A. Because her car doesn't work well today B. Because he can't drive
C. Because she needs the car D. Because he can walk

10. What will Matthew do after class?
A. move his books B. move his flat C. help his friend D. repair his car
11. When is his mother's meeting?
A. Thursday 19th B. Friday 9th C. Wednesday 9th D. Not discussed
12. What is true about the conversation?
A. Matthew forgot to ask his mother about her car
B. His mother refused to lend him her car.
C. His mother agrees to take him to school by car
D. This problem is due to his mother's mistake

Conversation 2. Listen to an interview about indoor skydiving

13. Where does he play this sport?
A. in a wind tunnel B. from an aeroplane outdoor C. in a park D. from a high hill
14. What is the name of the sport center?
A. Vertical Tunnel center B. Extreme sports center
C. Runaway D. Adventure sports center
15. What is it like to be in the wind tunnel?
A. you stand on bars B. you stay afloat
C. your hair is dried D. you fly up high.
16. How dangerous is this sport?
A. Glass might break and hurt you B. You suffer from small injuries
C. You might fly off the tunnel D. You can't stop flying up

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

17. What are the main topic of the conversation?
A. to know how students used the center
B. to know what to do with the center
C. to talk about the effectiveness of the library
D. to learn how to use the library effectively
18. What are the main problem of the center?
A. too many resources B. slow computers
C. lack of valuable resource D. lack of computers
19. The director complains that students are using computer for
A. looking for personal resources B. relocating documents
C. reading their emails D. learning computer skills
20. What are they likely to do with the center?
A. move it to the library B. purchase more equipment
C. ask teacher to come to the center D. ask students to stop using emails

PART 3

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

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

21. What is the main purpose of the talk?

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

22. The dolls that the man interested in

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

23. At the beginning of the twentieth century, dolls were

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. How long will they be in the park?

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

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

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

29. What is Stephen Mill's profession?

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

30. What is not included in the program?

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

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

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

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

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

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

33. Since opening the park has had

- A. 50. 000 visitors.
- B. 1000. 000 visitors.
- C. 5000 visitors.
- D. 1,500,000 visitors.

34. What did their children love?

- A. Trains.
- B. Theme park.
- C. Farm work.
- D. Weather.

35. The park today is

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

C: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes

Number of questions: 40

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

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

PASSAGE 1 – Questions 1-10

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

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

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

"The ASEAN single window, which is a customs project, is still very much a work in progress. But beginning next year they will start limited trials with five of the 10 ASEAN countries. And there have been past mutual recognition agreements for credentials of skilled professionals. But there's still a lot of work to be done in terms of actually implementing those agreements." Some critics say the AEC will mainly help businesses, not the majority of people in Southeast Asia. Earlier this year, the ASEAN Civil Society Conference and ASEAN Peoples' Forum expressed concern about regional economic integration. In a statement, the group said such a move would mean unequal and unsustainable economic growth. This, it said, would result "in worsening poverty and inequalities of wealth." Jerald Joseph is co-chair of the ASEAN People's Forum. He says people crossing borders to find employment need more protections. He said: "Cross – border migrant workers don't have the same level of protection or interest in the whole negotiation. So that's a little bit of a pity, a wasted chance, if it's not reflected in the coming document." The 27th ASEAN Summit includes the organization's partners. Nations including China, India, Japan and the United States are to attend.

1. ASEAN is the main political and economic organization in.....
A. East Asia B. Southeast Asia C. West Asia D. North Asia

2. What does the word "It" in paragraph 2 refer to?
A. ASEAN B. Organizer C. AEC D. Business Council

3. According to Anthony Nelson, what is the important issue at the meetings?
A. Security B. Climate change C. Business D. Economy

4. According to the passage, what aspect tends to happen around the ASEAN economic ministers?
A. Security B. Climate change C. Business D. Economy
5. According to the passage, how many countries in the ASEAN will start limited trials?
A. 3 B. 5 C. 7 D. 10
6. The word "credentials" in line 19 can be replaced by
A. letters B. salutations C. invitations D. certificates
7. The word "implementing" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
A. carrying out B. producing C. concentrating D. focusing
8. The word "integration" in line 23 can be replaced by
A. utilization B. contribution C. combination D. separation
9. According to the passage, what would delay the increase of the economy?
A. the recession B. the poverty C. the move D. the employment
10. According to the passage, who require more assurance?
A. travellers B. immigrants C. residents D. tourists

PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

In 1969, a key milestone in space travel was reached when Neil Armstrong set foot on the moon. In 2001, another landmark event took place when the first civilian traveled into space as a paying tourist. As a teenager, Dennis Tito dreamed of visiting outer space. As a young man, he aspired to become an astronaut and earned a bachelor's and a master's degree in aerospace engineering. However, Tito did not have all the qualities necessary to become a professional astronaut; so instead, he went to work as a space engineer in one of NASA's laboratories for five years. Later, Tito set up his own financial investment company and, eventually, he became a multi – millionaire. Later in life, the ex – rocket engineer, still passionate about space travel, began looking into ways to make a trip into space.

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

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

Although Tito made history and paved the way for the future of space tourism, factors such as cost, and the amount of training required, stand in the way of space vacations becoming an option for most people in the near future. In spite of this, Japanese and North American market data shows that there is definite public interest in space travel. In a 1993 survey of 3,030 Japanese, 80 percent of those under the age of forty said they would like to visit space at least once. Seventy percent of this group would pay up to three month's salary for the trip. In 1995, 1,020 households in North America were surveyed and of those, 60 percent were interested were under forty years of age. Just over 45 percent said they

would pay three month's salary, around 18 percent said they would pay six month's salary, and nearly 11 percent would pay a year's salary. Two – thirds of those who want to visit space would like to do so several times. Since the nature of this type of travel makes it hazardous to humans, it would have to be restricted to those who are physically fit and able to take responsibility for the risks involved.

11. According to the passage, what was the main event in 1969?
 - A. Scientists planned to travel to space.
 - B. People started to concern space travel.
 - C. The dream of space travel became true.
 - D. Neil Armstrong was ready for heading to the moon.
12. When did Dennis Tito dream of becoming an astronaut?
 - A. When he was at kindergarten.
 - B. When he was at primary school.
 - C. When he was at his teen.
 - D. When he was at university.
13. Dennis Tito made the first trip as a space tourist _____
 - A. in the late '60s.
 - B. in the early '90s.
 - C. this century.
 - D. in the late '50s.
14. Which of the following is NOT true about Dennis Tito?
 - A. He has an advanced degree in aerospace engineering.
 - B. He is now an astronaut for NASA.
 - C. He eventually became a very wealthy man.
 - D. He used to dream of travelling to outer space.
15. Tito's first trip into space was with _____ to _____.
 - A. the Russian/ the International Space Station.
 - B. the Americans/SOYUZ
 - C. members of the former Soviet Union/ the Mir space station
 - D. the Japanese agency
16. Which of the following describes NASA's feelings about Tito's trip into space?
 - A. extremely proud
 - B. somewhat eager
 - C. very concerned
 - D. disappointed
17. According to Japanese survey, which of the following is true?
 - A. Eighty percent of all those interviewed would be interested in travelling to space.
 - B. Some people would pay a quarter of their annual salary to visit space.
 - C. Only people under the age of forty are interested in space travel.
 - D. Seventy percent of Japanese would pay three quarters of their annual salary to visit space.
18. According to a North American survey on space travel, which is true?
 - A. Seventy – five percent of those surveyed would be interested in travelling to space.
 - B. Most people would pay a year's salary to visit space as a tourist.
 - C. Most of the people interested in space travel were under the age of forty.
 - D. Nearly sixty percent of those surveyed were interested in a vacation in space travel.
19. According to the passage, who did not believe that Tito was trained well enough for the trip to space?
 - A. Russian Training Center.
 - B. Japanese Training Center.
 - C. European Training Center.
 - D. NASA

20. Which of the following would probably prevent you from becoming a space tourist in the near future?

- A. health B. wealth C. youth D. age

PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

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

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

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

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

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

27. What is true about the sleeping cars?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

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

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

Land-filling is the oldest method of managing waste. In its simplest form, land-filling is when people bury garbage in a hole. Over time the practice of land-filling has advanced. Garbage is compacted before it is thrown into the hole. In this way more garbage can fit in each landfill. Large liners are placed in the bottom of landfills so that toxic garbage juice doesn't get into the ground water. Sadly, these liners don't always

work. Landfills may pollute the local water supply. Not to mention that all of that garbage stinks. Nobody wants to live next to a landfill. This makes it hard to find new locations for landfills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

33. Which was **NOT** cited in the third paragraph as an issue with land-filling?

- A. Landfills are smelly.
- B. Usable materials are wasted in landfills.
- C. Landfills may pollute the water supply.
- D. It is difficult to find locations for landfills.

34. Which best expresses the main idea of the fourth paragraph?

- A. Landfills take up a lot of space.
- B. Composting is good for the soil but it can be.
- C. The process of composting is very complicated and scientific.
- D. There is a lot of plastic garbage in landfills.

35. Which best defines the meaning of **incineration** as it is used in the text?

- A. To bury waste materials in a large hole
- B. To allow waste products to decompose and become fertilizer
- C. To burn waste materials and harvest the energy
- D. To turn waste materials into products like book covers

36. Which conclusion could be supported with text from the passage?

- A. Each method of waste management has its drawbacks.
- B. Recycling is without a doubt the best way to handle waste.
- C. Incineration is the best way to process waste.
- D. All large cities should create massive compost piles.

37. Which best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this?
- A. To convince readers to recycle and compost
 - B. To persuade readers that recycling is a waste of resources
 - C. To compare and contrast recycling and land-filling
 - D. To inform readers of methods of waste management
38. Which is NOT included in this text?
- A. A description of how trash is collected
 - B. A description of the uses of compost
 - C. A description of the two methods of incinerating trash
 - D. A description of how landfills have advanced over time
39. Which best explains why composting is not feasible on a large scale?
- A. People wouldn't want to touch all of that gross rotting food.
 - B. It would smell too bad in densely populated cities.
 - C. It would attract rodents that would spread disease.
 - D. Plastic would get into the compost and turn it into a pollutant.
40. Which title best expresses the main idea of this text?
- A. *The Magic of Recycling: Bringing Back What Was Once Lost*
 - B. *Methods of Waste Management: Pros and Cons*
 - C. *Recycling Land-filling or Composting: Which is Best For You?*
 - D. *Do Your Part: How to Save the Earth by Recycling and Composting*

C: WRITING

Time allowed: 60 minutes

Number of tasks: 2

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

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

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task

Write about the following topic:

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

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

D: SPEAKING

PART I: SOCIAL INTERACTION

Let's talk about music.

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

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

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

PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

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

PART 3: TOPIC

Describe your favourite TV program

You should say

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

TEST 6

A: LISTENING

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

PART 1

There are eight questions in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. You now have 48 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. How will Mary travel to Scotland?

- A. bus B. car C. train D. plane

2. Where are the shoes?

- A. under the window B. under the table C. on the chair D. by the door

3. When will the football match start next week?

- A. 11.45 a.m B. 12.15 p.m C. 02.00 p.m D. 04.25 p.m

4. What is Sarah's mother doing?

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

5. What luggage is the man taking on holiday?

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

6. Where will the woman go first after work?

- A. the restaurant B. the market C. the cinema D. tennis court

7. What can festival visitors see everyday?

- A. plays B. paintings C. films D. concerts

8. What souvenir will the boy's mother bring?

- A. a T-shirt B. baseball cap C. a taxi D. sports car

PART 2

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

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

9. When was the center first opened?

- A. three years ago B. three weeks ago
C. two months ago D. two weeks ago

10. How can you get to the center?

- A. by car and taxi B. by train and taxi
C. by car, taxi and train D. by car, train and coach

11. What time do the shops close on Saturday?

- A. 9:00 am B. 10:00 am C. 8:00 pm D. 9:00 pm

12. What should people do before shopping in the center?

- A. collect money from the bank B. Watch a movie
C. Rest by the lake D. Buy a map

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

13. Why did Serengeti lions die?

- A. attacked by domestic dogs B. infected with a disease from domestic dogs
C. killed by other wild animals D. sent to villages

14. What events are NOT organized in the park?

- A. product introduction B. charity events C. family camping D. barbecue

15. You can try this when coming to the park

- A. introducing programs on the radio B. deliver discounted tickets
C. organize competition D. host an event

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART 3

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

Talk/Lecture 1. You'll hear someone talking to a group of students about a visit to an Arts Centre

21. There are still tickets for

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

22. The coach will leave at 3.30 because

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

23. You have to pay to see

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

24. You can buy clothes

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

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

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

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

26. Rod's shop sells bags and

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

27. A 35- litre bag is good for

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

28. The bag that allows you to separate your belongings

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

29. It's important that shoulder straps are

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

30. Another essential part of the bags includes

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

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

31. PS Camping has been organising holidays for

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

32. The company has most camping sites in

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

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

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

34. Some areas of the sites have a “no- noise” rule after

- A. 9.30 pm
- B. 10.00 pm
- C. 10.30 pm
- D. 11.30 pm

35. Customers who recommend PS Camping to friends will receive

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

B: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes
Number of questions: 40

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

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

PASSAGE 1 – Questions 1-10

TV REVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. At this time of year
 - A. the TV channels change all their programmes.
 - B. the writer disappoints the TV channels with her reviews.
 - C. the writer hopes for something that never happens.

- D. the writer's favourite programmes often disappear.
2. How does the writer describe the current programmes on SuperTV?
A. exciting B. informative C. strange D. disappointing
3. What does 'They' in line 7 refer to?
A. SuperTV B. the TV channels C. the presenters of *VJ-TV* D. TV viewers
4. The writer says that *Staff Room* will probably
A. be successful. B. shock students.
C. be worse than *Train Driver*. D. be on instead of *Life in Aylesford Street*.
5. Characters of the show *Staff Room* are
A. students B. teachers C. travelers D. Channel 9's audience
6. The word "hilarious" in line 15 can be best replaced by
A. amusing B. informative C. strange D. up-to-date
7. The writer thinks that *Joke-a-Cola* is now 3
A. more difficult to understand. B. more popular with viewers.
C. funnier than before. D. more like a sitcom.
8. Because of the various choice of entertainment
A. people watch more television. B. people move to areas with more facilities.
C. programme makers have to tell lies. D. programmes have to be more exciting.
9. The writer thinks that television
A. will never be as popular as the theatre is.
B. should show more programmes about hobbies.
C. could lose its popularity in the future.
D. ought to provide more than just entertainment.
10. Which of the following channels would the author most probably recommend viewers to watch?
A. SuperTV B. Channel 9 C. BTV1 D. All of them

PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

The reluctant hero

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

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

After an award nomination for his last film, Aaron is having the biggest year of his life, but it hasn't gone to his head. 'It's nice if your work is praised, but it's all very new to me, this,' he says. 'I really like working in this profession and exploring its possibilities. Who knows what the future holds? We

could dream about what might happen next, but there's not much point. I'm just enjoying my job and want to do well in it in the future, but that's kind of it, really. No big hassles.'

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

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

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

11. According to the text, what does Aaron think about his job?
A. It helps him become famous. B. It can't make his life change.
C. It's a boring job. D. It brings him many opportunities.

12. The word "fascinating" in line 4 can be best replaced by
A. modern B. ordinary C. frightening D. interesting

13. In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that he thinks Aaron
A. has a sensible attitude towards fame.
B. seems confident that he can deal with fame.
C. seems unaware that he's about to become famous.
D. has unrealistic ideas about what it's like to be famous.

14. According to the text, when will Aaron's latest film probably be released?
A. at the end of this year B. next year
C. in the next 2 years D. in the next 5 years

15. The phrase 'hasn't gone to his head' (line 9) suggests that Aaron
A. doesn't think much about his achievements.
B. is used to receiving so much praise.
C. is doubtful whether he will win an award.
D. would like to receive great attention.

16. What does Aaron say about his last film?
A. There are clear heroes in it.
B. The plot is not as simple as it may appear.
C. He knows why people liked his character best.
D. There were often disagreements between the actors.

17. What makes the writer think that Aaron is a bit of a worrier?
A. He avoids watching his own films.

- B. He doesn't like giving interviews.
C. He feels responsible for the character he plays.
D. He thinks carefully before answering a question.
18. How did Aaron feel when playing a real-life person in his last film?
A. curious B. fantastic C. confused D. highly responsible
19. What does Aaron say about playing a real-life person on screen?
A. He was disappointed that he never met that person.
B. He was sure that person wouldn't want to see the film.
C. He was concerned that the person might feel angry.
D. He was pleased that the person approved of the fact he was playing it.
20. According to the final paragraph, what do Aaron and the directors of his films have in common?
A. the fame B. the professionalism
C. the appearance D. the unwillingness to lose naivety

PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

ADVERTISING – ART OR POLLUTION?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22. *Yankelovich* is

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

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

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

24. Why do advertisers see Tokyo as important?

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

25. What does the writer mean by 'sets it apart' in line 16?

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

26. In the fourth paragraph, Roberta Calvino suggests that

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

27. What does Roberta tell us about urban advertising in the fifth paragraph?

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

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

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

29. What did the mayor of São Paulo do in 2007?
- A. He ordered the removal of more than ten thousand adverts.
 - B. He encourages the establishment of advertising companies in the area.
 - C. He wrote an article about urban advertising.
 - D. He was strongly impressed by the development of advertising firms in the area.
30. What response did the mayor get when he removed advertising from São Paulo?
- A. The majority of private individuals and commercial people supported him.
 - B. Advertisers were willing to display fewer advertisements in the city.
 - C. Local artists were unsure how attractive the office blocks would look.
 - D. Most of the people who lived in the city welcomed his decision.

PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

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

The first occupants of Australia could not have walked there because at no point in human times has Australia not been an island. They could not have arisen independently because Australia has no apelike creatures from which humans could have descended. The first arrivals could only have come by sea, presumably from Timor or the Indonesian archipelago, and here is where the problems arise. [B]

In order to put Homo sapiens in Australia you must accept that at a point in time so remote that it precedes the known rise of behaviourally modern humans, there lived in southern Asia a people so advanced that they were fishing inshore waters from boats of some sort. Never mind that the archaeological record shows no one else on earth doing this for another 30,000 years.

Next we have to explain what led them to cross at least sixty miles of open sea to reach a land they could hardly have known was there. The scenario that is usually described is of a simple fishing craft - probably little more than a floating platform - accidentally washed out to sea probably in one of the sudden storms that are characteristic of this area. This craft then drifted helplessly for some days before washing up on a beach in northern Australia. So far, so good. [C]

The question that naturally arises - but is seldom asked - is how you get a new population out of this. If it's a lone fisherman who is carried off to Australia, then clearly he must find his way back to his homeland to report his discovery and persuade enough people to come with him to start a colony. This suggests, of course, the possession of considerable sailing skills.

By any measure this is a staggeringly momentous achievement. And how much notice is paid to it? Well, ask yourself when was the last time you read anything about it. When was the last time in any context concerning human movements and the rise of civilizations that you saw even a passing mention of the role of Aborigines? They are the planet's invisible people. A big part of the problem is that for most of us it is nearly impossible to grasp what an extraordinary span of time we are considering here. Assume for the sake of argument that the Aborigines arrived 60,000 years ago (that is the figure used by Roger Lewin of Harvard in Principles of Evolution, a standard text). On that scale, the total period of European occupation of Australia represents about 0.3 per cent of the total. [D]

31. According to the text, Aborigines arrived in Australia
- A. 400 years ago
 - B. 8,000 years ago
 - C. 23,000 years ago
 - D. more than 45,000 years ago
32. What did the discovery of the skeleton show?
- A. Aborigines used to live in very remote parts of Australia.
 - B. The area called Mungo, now dry, was once a lake.
 - C. Aborigines have been in Australia far longer than previously thought.
 - D. The Aborigine population was larger than originally thought.
33. Which of the following statements is NOT true, according to the text?
- A. Australia has always been an island since people existed.
 - B. Australian apes became extinct before human times.
 - C. Aborigines probably originated in Timor or Indonesia.
 - D. Aborigines must have arrived in Australia by sea.
34. Why is it so surprising that Homo sapiens got to Australia?
- A. It required skills that people generally developed very much later.
 - B. People in that area were less advanced than other peoples at this time.
 - C. Only much smaller boats have been found elsewhere from this period.
 - D. Aborigines are not particularly known for their sailing skills.
35. What usually provides the explanation for the Aborigines' arrival in Australia?
- A. their curiosity
 - B. bad weather
 - C. a desire for better fishing
 - D. hunger for land
36. This author is puzzled by how...
- A. the boat managed to travel across such dangerous seas
 - B. the aborigines got enough food and water to survive the crossing
 - C. enough people got there to found a settlement
 - D. the Aborigines chose not to return to their homeland
37. Which word could replace '*staggeringly*' in line 33 without changing the meaning?
- A. extraordinarily
 - B. shockingly
 - C. wonderfully
 - D. desperately
38. What does the writer seem most surprised by at the end of this extract?
- A. the way that Aborigines managed to establish themselves in Australia
 - B. how badly European settlers treated Australian Aborigines
 - C. how long Australian Aborigines have lived on the continent
 - D. the fact that so little attention is paid to this aspect of human history
39. In which space (marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the passage) will the following sentence fit?
- In other words, for the first 99.7 per cent of its inhabited history, the Aborigines had Australia to themselves. They have been there an unimaginably long time.*
- A. (A)
 - B. (B)
 - C. (C)
 - D. (D)
40. What is the main point the writer is making in the last paragraph?

- A. The Europeans had no right to take over Aborigine land in Australia.
- B. No one can be exactly certain as to when the Aborigines first arrived in Australia.
- C. The Aborigines have inhabited Australia for much longer than the Europeans have Europe.
- D. The Aborigines were the only people in Australia for most of the time since it was settled.

C: WRITING

Time allowed: 60 minutes

Number of tasks: 2

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Write a letter to your manager asking for a training course, which you would like to attend. In your letter explain

- What the course is
- Why it is required for your job
- How you will manage work while the course

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

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task

Write about the following topic:

Nowadays many people have access to computers on a wide basis and a large number of children play computer games. What are the positive and negative impacts of playing computer games and what can be done to minimize the bad effects?

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

D: PEAKING

PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

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

PART 2: SOLUTION

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

PART 3: TOPIC

Describe a means of public transport

You should say

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

TEST 7

A: LISTENING

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

PART 1

There are eight questions in this part. For each question there are four options and a short recording. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. You now have 48 seconds to look through the questions and the options in each question.

1. Which box of chocolates do they buy?

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

2. When's Wendy's birthday?

- A. 16th May B. 18th May C. 21st May D. 26th May

3. How much petrol does the woman want?

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

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

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

5. Where's the TV guide?

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

6. What does the man decide to take Tracy?

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

7. Which sport has the man just started?

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

8. What was damaged in the storm?

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

PART 2

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

Conversation 1. You will listen to a conversation between a boy John and a girl Louise

9. What are they both doing here?

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

10. What does John think of Mrs Thompson?

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

11. What does John imply about his performance?

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

12. What does Louise think of a musical show?

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

Conversation 2. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions

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

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

14. What was the first success of Olivia?

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. What is true about Kira?

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

18. What does she think about her course now?

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

19. Why does she say her assignment is difficult?

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

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

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

PART 3

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

21. You do not have to provide...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. British universities.....

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

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

26. In 1993 Dan Pearman went to Ecuador

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

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

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

28. Dan says the charity relies on

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

32. As treatment for back pain the Clinic mainly recommends

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

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

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

34. Bed rest is advised

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

35. Being overweight

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

B: READING

Time permitted: 60 minutes
Number of questions: 40

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

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

PASSAGE 1 – Questions 1-10

Take me out to the Ballpark

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The writer says that baseball

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

PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. are more popular than in ancient times.	B. are much better than in ancient times.
C. treat the Olympics like a business.	D. can become wealthy through sport.

12. What does the word "This" in line 8 refer to?

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

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

PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

COAST TO COAST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. His preparation in Britain was

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

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

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

25. At times, David felt as though he

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

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

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

27. David fell off his skateboard because

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

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

PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

On Tour with the London Symphony Orchestra

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C: WRITING

Time allowed: 60 minutes
Number of tasks: 2

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

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

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

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

Write an essay to an educated reader to discuss the effects of tourism. Include reasons and any relevant examples to support your answer.

You should write at least 250 words. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

D: SPEAKING

PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

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

PART 2: SOLUTION

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

PART 3: TOPIC

Describe the activity you do when you have free time

You should say

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

TAPESCRIPS

TEST 1

PART 1:

1. When is the man's appointment?

A: Good morning. I'd like someone to cut my hair, please. Can I make an appointment?

B: Certainly. Wednesday or Thursday morning or Friday afternoon?

A: On Friday I'm going to go to France. What about Thursday afternoon? I'm afraid I have a meeting all day Wednesday.

B: Well. It's a little bit difficult but that's the only afternoon you can come. So we'll see you then.

2. Which is the aunt's postcard?

A: Look, Sandra. I've got this really nice postcard for my aunt.

B: Oh what a pretty village. And it's right by a river. Isn't it in the mountain?

A: Yes. But you can't see them in the picture.

B: Perhaps, they're behind those tall trees.

3. What time will the plane to Milan leave?

A: Excuse me. What time is the next plane to Milan?

B: It should leave at 7:15 but an hour late today.

A: Oh. That's a problem. If it doesn't leave until 8:15, I'll be one hour late for my meeting.

B: I'm sorry, Sir. There's nothing I can do.

4. Which present has the girl bought her mother?

Hi. It's me, Jane. I've got Mom's birthday present. I think she'll like it. ...yes, that's right, a gold colored one. She's always writing letters so she'll find it useful. I thought about a CD but I'm never really sure what music she likes and dad bought her a new pair of earrings for her birthday anyway. I'm sure she'll like what I've got her.

5. What time will the pie be ready?

A: What time is it Mom? Do you think the apple pie will be ready yet?

B: It's 4:35

A: And the pie went into the oven at 4:15

B: That's right. You could check it at 5:00. And turn the heat down a bit but don't take out until 20 past. That's 45 minutes to go.

A: OK. I'm hungry already.

6. What time is the swimming lesson today?

A: Hi Chidy. Do you want to play tennis after school? Say about 4:30

B: That's would be fun but I've got a swimming lesson. It's usually at 5:15 but it's half an hour earlier this evening, at 4:45. It takes me ages to cycle to the swimming pool so I really don't think I have time today. Let's try it tomorrow

A: OK

7. Which subject does the boy like best?

I really like the new IT teacher. Our project for this term is to design a new website. I've always wanted to know how to do that. The sports teacher is much more serious. But that's still my favorite subject. Last year, I usually like geography but the teacher we have now gives us so much homework.

8. Which T-shirt does the boy decide to buy?

A: I'd like a buy a black T-shirt with short sleeves, please, large size.

B: I'm afraid the black one has long sleeves. But we've got short sleeves in a lighter color. Do you want a round neck or a V-neck?

A: It must be round neck. Let me think ...OK, I'll take one of the short sleeve ones. The color's not so important, really.

PART 2:

Conversation1:

Kate: I don't remember much of that lecture. The doctor gave me this medicine for my cough, but I don't like it; it seems to make me awfully sleepy and I can't follow my lectures.

George: Well, if you don't take it, none of us will be able to follow our lectures; all we'll hear is you coughing!

Kate: Oh dear, do you think I'll annoy everybody?

George: Yes. You could study at home for a couple of days; you know, have some time off until it gets better.

Kate: Oh, I couldn't do that! I'd miss too much and I get really uncomfortable when I have a lot of catching up to do. Last year I missed a whole week when I fell off my bike and had that enormous bandage on my hand. It took me ages to do all the work when I came back.

George: Oh, you worry too much. You can work at home. Just get Mr. Gray to tell you which parts of the course-book we'll be covering and read it yourself at home. All he does is go through the book anyway; you might as well do it yourself.

Kate: Oh, that's a bit unfair! I think Mr. Gray's really nice. He's always willing to stay behind after class if you don't understand something.

George: Being 'really nice' and never in a hurry doesn't make him a good lecturer. Anyway, I think you should look after your health first and ours! If we sit in that small, hot room with you for the next three days, we'll all have your cough by the end of it.

Kate: Mm, perhaps you're right. I don't care about myself, but I wouldn't like other people to blame me for their illnesses. I have got a bit of a temperature now, too; so maybe I'll go and see Mr. Gray after lunch and tell him I won't be at this afternoon's lecture.

George: Or the next two ... come on, you've got to get better.

Kate: I suppose you're right.

George: Then we can all go out as we planned at the weekend.

Kate: OK then, I don't want to miss that... and I do feel ill...

Conversation 2:

Man: What shall we do tonight? Shall we go out somewhere?

Woman: No, I'm tired. I've had a really hard day.

Man: That's a bit boring! Come on, let's go to a cinema or see that new play at the theatre.

Woman: Not tonight. Why don't we rent a video and stay in?

Man: Well, I'd rather go out... but if you're tired ... OK. So what shall we have? How about that new Italian film?

Woman: No, far too serious for me. I'd fall asleep! Why can't we get something funny, a film with Rik Moranis or someone like that.

Man: A comedy? No thanks. I'm not wasting my money.

Woman: Well, I'll pay, if you're going to be difficult about it.

Man: I'm not being difficult; I just don't want to see a comedy.

Woman: Fine. What else do you suggest then?

Man: How about a Robert de Niro?

Woman: We've seen them all.

Man: Maybe, but they're great films. Let's watch one again.

Woman: Now you're suggesting something that's a real waste of money! And I hate seeing films twice, you know that.

Man: OK, OK. What, then?

Woman: Oh, forget it. We're obviously not going to agree anyway!

Man: No, I tell you what, you go down to the video shop and choose a film. Whatever it is, I'll watch it.

Woman: Really? And you won't be difficult or make me feel guilty?

Man: No. Go on, off you go. I'll make something to eat while you're out.

Woman: Great. See you in a few minutes then.

Man: Bye.

Conversation 3:

Girl: Hi, Ben! Only one more week at college, and then the summer holidays begin. Great, isn't it!

Boy: I don't know. It might get a bit boring. I don't think I've got enough money to go anywhere nice for a holiday this year.

Girl: It would be nice to have lots of money to spend, but a good holiday doesn't have to be expensive!

Boy: Oh yes it does! The best holiday I ever had was a few years ago when I went to Greece. I want to fly off somewhere hot, and lie on the beach and go swimming.

Girl: Yes. Well, I can't afford to do that, either.

Boy: So, what are you doing this summer?

Girl: I'm going on a walking holiday in Scotland with some friends. We went last year. We really enjoyed it. We walked all day and spent the nights in Youth Hostels. Why don't you come with us?

We're going for two weeks. It won't cost much, and you'll come home feeling really relaxed and fit.

Boy: I'm not sure. Walking all day sounds like hard work to me. And surely you're not hoping for lots of sunshine in Scotland?

Girl: It did rain a bit last year, but most of the time it was sunny. Anyway, it's not good walking in the heat. You have to stop all the time to rest and have drinks.

Boy: Well, I like the sun, and I like to stay in comfortable hotels, not Youth Hostels!

Girl: But they are comfortable. They're basic, and the food's often not very good, but they're very clean and cheap. In fact, I prefer them to hotels because the people are always so friendly.

Boy: Maybe. Look Lisa, thanks a lot for asking me, but I think I'll just stay home and get bored!

PART 3:

Talk/Lecture 1

I was a small child when I left Vietnam and moved with my family to live in America. For me and my little brother, it didn't take long before we felt American, but for my parents and two older sisters, it was a different story. The biggest problem for my mother was the language. We were living in New York and although there were quite a lot of Vietnamese families near us they didn't work in the stores. This meant my mother had to take me with her when she went shopping and I was usually at school.

For my father the most important thing when we arrived was to find a job. Luckily he had friends who knew us in Vietnam and they helped him get a job in a factory. It was hard for him to do that sort of work. In Saigon he had been a doctor.

My two older sisters went to high school. They worked hard and did well and the school gave them extra English lessons. Even now, though, they speak with Vietnamese accents. My brother and I are lucky. We may look Vietnamese but we speak with American accents!

My family found the way of life very different. In Vietnam my mother used to spend a lot of time visiting her sisters and brothers and looking after her mother and father. She feels quite lonely now. She says that in America you live inside your house but in Vietnam you take your house outside onto the street and share your life with everybody. I don't remember that but I do find the winters are quite hard to put up with in New York. It's very cold and snows a lot.

My mother still wears traditional Vietnamese clothes at home and always cooks us rice and noodles. I must admit I prefer burgers and chips! Although my friends like to visit us I often feel a bit embarrassed by my parents' way of life. They do not understand Americans and I think I am more American than Vietnamese now. I suppose it is sad for them to have such a strange daughter.

Talk/Lecture 2:

In American schools, almost every classroom is a mix of boys and girls. However, it was not always this way. In the past, schools did not teach girls subjects like science and math. In 1972, a law called Title IX was made in America. It gave girls an equal chance at education. Since then, boys and girls have been taught together.

Recently, though, some schools are reconsidering separating classes. This is different than in the past, however. Girls still learn the same subjects as boys. They just study without boys in the classroom. Why? Well, scientists know that boys and girls learn differently.

They also behave differently in the classroom. Boys are louder and more confident. They like to talk and show what they know. In general, girls are quieter. They prefer to listen and think carefully before they give their answers. When boys and girls are together, the boys can be too dominant. Also, boys and girls can bother each other. Instead of thinking about the lesson, they think about each other. In a separated classroom, they behave better and can focus on studying.

Another reason for separated classes is that boys and girls often like different things. For instance, boys prefer stories with action and adventure. In an all-boys English class, the teacher can choose books that will be interesting to boys. This way, they will be more excited about the stories.

Not all the classes are separated - just the main subjects like English, math, science, and social studies. Still, some teachers think that separate education is not good. They worry that boys and girls will not learn how to work well together. Right now, less than six hundred schools are trying separate classrooms. Time will show if it is a good idea or something that should be left in the past.

Talk/Lecture 3:

Hil! I'd like to welcome all of you to the international student orientation at Norwalk College. I hope that your travels from your home country have been easy and that you all are settling in well. I believe I've met everyone, but just in case, I'm the director for international student affairs - the person you can come to if you are having problems with your classes, your housing, visas... You are always welcome to stop by my office.

We'll have several short workshops today and will be talking about some common issues that international students face. The first one that I want to deal with is about communication, and in particular, non-verbal communication.

Now all of you have been studying English for some time. You have a good vocabulary, and you probably know all about verb tenses and modals, and can ask directions, and order from a menu. But communication is not only verbal. That is, talking is not the only language we use to communicate. Another way we communicate is through non-verbal communication, or body language.

The term body language means the movements we use and the facial expressions we have (like smiling or frowning), the way we sit or stand, the way we touch or look at someone, the distance we stand from another person. Some psychologists say that more than 60% of our communication is actually done through body language. We do it without thinking, or without ever having been specifically taught what the gestures or expressions mean. The problem is that body language is a little bit different in each culture and this can often cause some problems with communication.

Here's an example. In many places it may be a little rude or disrespectful to look at another person directly in their eyes as you talk with them, so many international students will avoid this eye contact. But in America, we expect it. We think of eye contact as a sign of honesty and straightforwardness. American parents actually encourage their children to look people in the eye when speaking. Just imagine a conversation where an international student was trying to be respectful by not looking into the eyes of her American classmate. The American might wonder why her classmate wouldn't look directly at her, and the international classmate would be wondering why she was being stared at. The end result is an awkward and frustrating interaction.

Here's another one. Americans shake hands firmly when they greet each other because to Americans, a firm handshake signifies strength and power. But a soft or limp handshake is considered a sign of weakness. In some cultures, handshakes are less common, or a gentle, soft handshake is acceptable. So students need to know that when shaking hands, it's important to be firm.

In America, a "thumbs up" sign - a thumb...

TEST 2

PART 1:

1. What colour is Mary's coat?

A: Hi, Mary. What have you bought?
B: This coat. Do you like it?
A: Yes. Yellow looks good on you.
B: Do you think I can use my blue bag with it?
A: Your brown one will look better.

2. What did the woman repair?

A: Hi. What have you done today?
B: You know that broken shelf above my desk. Well, I repaired it and then I went shopping.
A: What did you buy?
B: A new chair.

3. What are they going to buy for Pam?

A: Last year we gave Pam a book for her birthday. Shall we buy another one this year?
B: I think we should give her a plant or some chocolates
A: But she doesn't like sweet things.
B: Let's get her something to put in her garden. But not a book again.

4. What has the girl lost?

A: Can I help you? You look worried. Is everything alright?
B: Well, I was in the playground about 10 minutes ago with my friends. And I got a call on my mobile phone. I have to get a pen out of my bag to write something down. And I think my purse fell out. I can't find it now. Do you know anyone has handed it in.
A: You know. You're not supposed to bring phone to school. Anyway, let me go and check. What color is it?

5. Which sport will the boy do soon at the centre?

A: Have you been to the new water sports centre yet?
B: Oh yes. It's brilliant. There are two indoor pools. One for underwater diving and one for swimming lessons. And you can also have sailing lessons on the lake.
A: That's what I'm doing there next weekend, actually. I was hoping to take water skiing lesson but the leaflet says they're not starting those until next year.

6. Who lives with Josh in his house?

A: Does your house seem empty now as your sister left home.
B: Not really. My grandmother moved into her room and she doesn't go out much. It's really nice having her there because my dad never comes home until later and if mother's out for the evening, grandmother cooks supper for me.

7. What will the girl take with her on holiday?

A: Have you packed for your holiday?
B: No. I need to go shopping before I can do that. Last holiday, my suitcase handles got broken. So I need something new to put my stuff in but suitcases are so heavy to carry.
A: I always take a backpack. You can carry more that way.
B: Yes, I thought to buy one of those. But good quality ones are expensive. I'll get one of those big sports bags. You know you can pull along. They don't cost much

8. Where do the boys decide to go?

A: So we've got three hours. Shall we go skateboard in the park? What do you think?

B: Well. There's little space there which isn't meant to be good. Oh there's a new computer game shop which has just opened.

A: Oh, well. I haven't got enough money to buy a new game anyway.

B: Let's go and watch a film.

A: Ok. We can go skateboard in anytime

PART 2:

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

Journalist: Good evening, Geoff.

Geoff: Hi.

Journalist: Perhaps you could tell me a bit about your background. Where are you from exactly?

Geoff: Well, I was actually born in 1958, up in the north of England. My parents came to live in Britain after the war.

Journalist: It sounds great.

Geoff: We moved south to London after that. We were completely broke and I did all sorts of odd jobs to try and make money.

Journalist: Goodness, how dramatic! But?...

Geoff: But I was lucky – I discovered karate.

Journalist: Ah! How, exactly?

Geoff: There was a school trip – nothing special really – but we went to this sports center and I just thought "That's for me!".

Journalist: Just like that?

Geoff: Yup. Anyway, I started training. I found myself a Japanese coach and things just happened. I found it came naturally to me and I worked my way up till I found myself in Taiwan for the World Championships. That was in 1982.

Journalist: And you won?

Geoff: Yeah, suddenly I was World Heavyweight Champion. It was great.

Journalist: And you were world champion at that weight five times in all?

Geoff: Yeah, that's right.

Journalist: And then you retired?

Geoff: Well, I didn't have much choice.

Journalist: And now you've got others projects on the go all around the country and even abroad?

Geoff: Mm...yeah...we're going from strength to strength.

Conversation 2. You will hear a man telephoning to talk about the job in a hotel.

Woman: Hello, West Bay Hotel. Can I help you?

Man: Oh, good morning. I'm ringing about your advertisement in the Evening Gazette.

Woman: Is that the one for temporary staff?

Man: That's right. Could you tell me what kind of staff you are looking for?

Woman: We're looking for waiters at the moment.

Man: Right. Erm, what are the hours of work?

Woman: There are two different shifts – there's a day shift from 7 to 2 and a late shift from 4 till 11.

Man: What about time off?

Woman: You get one day off.

Man: Do you know what the rates of pay are?

Woman: Yes, I've got them here. You get £5.50 an hour, and that includes a break.

Man: Oh good. Yes, so let's see. I'd get er, two hundred and twenty one, no, two hundred and thirty one pounds a week?

Woman: You'd also get tips – our guests tend to be quite generous.

Man: Erm, is there a uniform? What about clothes?

Woman: Yes, I forgot to mention that. You need to wear a white shirt, just a plain one, and dark trousers.

Man: Erm, one last thing – I don't know what the starting date is.

Woman: Just a minute. I think it's some time around the end of June. Yes, the 28th in time for the summer.

Man: That's great. I'm available from the 10th. Well, thanks very much for your help.

Woman: You're welcome. Bye.

Man: Bye.

Conversation 3. Listen to part of a conversation at a university library

Man: Hi. May I speak to the...uh, the archives librarian?

Woman: I'm the archives librarian. What can I help you with?

Man: Well, actually, I'm not a student here.

Woman: Are you the...sorry. I don't remember your name, but the librarian over there asked me about giving someone access to the Jacobson collection. Is that you?

Man: Yes, that's right. See, my paper is on the development of the coal – mining industry.

Woman: Did your librarian explain what our system is here?

Man: A little. She told me to make sure I brought my college ID so I could get in the door.

Woman: Yes, well, I'll need to take a copy of it too. Even our own students who look at items from our archive collections have to leave a copy of their ID with us. You'll also have to sign into the archives room whenever you enter and sign out whenever you leave. There's a desk. You know, for security.

Man: I'll be careful.

Woman: Thank you. The other thing is, the things in the Jacobson collection are over 100 years old, so I'll have to ask you to wear special gloves while handling the books. Also, I'm afraid you won't be able to photography anything.

Man: I figured that. Can I...I don't know, take a picture, or something?

Woman: Well, I can't let you take a picture. But we have scans images of all the pages in the collection.

Man: Well, I guess given how rare these things are...Okay so you want a copy of my ID, and then can you tell me how to get to the archives room so I can get started?

PART 3:

Talk1/Lecture 1:

- Welcome everybody to this presentation about creating a corporate image for your company. I wonder if, when you came in today, you thought, 'Hey, this guy hasn't got a suit on. This could be an interesting day!' You see, I believe that the way you dress is very important. I decided to come here rather casually dressed not because I wanted to make a fashion statement but because I wanted to let you know that this is not going to be a formal presentation. On the other hand, I want you to work hard and get something out of the day. I'm not wearing shorts and a T-shirt, for instance. So how would you describe the way I'm dressed?

- Smart but casual.

Exactly. But I also believe there are particular occasions when you need to wear a suit such as meeting a client - especially if you expect the client to be wearing one. Which brings me to a recent trend which we've picked up from the Americans: 'Dress down Friday'. How many of you are dressing more informally on a Friday? Quite a lot of you. How many of you go as far as wearing jeans? Not so many. Probably many of that small group work in the IT sector? I thought so.

So you see it's not just the day of the week or what clients may expect of you, it's the business you're in. If, for example, you work in a bank you're probably going to be in a dark suit every day of the week. And then there are those of us who are expected to wear a uniform. What you are doing here is projecting a very specific image of your company or service. Usually it's to do with reliability, expertise and efficiency. Customers and the general public feel reassured about someone in a

recognisable uniform. Dress down Friday is a long way off for this group of employees. Now let's have a look at other ways in which a company projects its image . . .

Talk 2/Lecture 2;

Do you get enough sleep at night? Do you ever feel tired during school? You may not be the only one. According to the National Sleep Foundation, kids aren't getting enough sleep. And it's affecting how they do in school.

Experts say that kids need about ten hours of sleep each night. Your body needs sleep so it can rest for the next day. Animals need sleep to stay healthy. Cats and dogs sleep for about fifteen hours each day!

Sleep is also important for your brain. Just like your body, your brain needs a little vacation every night. Without enough sleep, students can't learn as well. They cannot pay attention, follow directions, or solve problems as well. Also, tired kids act in ways that they usually don't. They can easily get angry with their friends or get in trouble in class.

Scientists at the National Sleep Foundation talked to 1,400 kids. They asked them about their sleeping habits. They found that about seventy percent of kids were not getting enough sleep. The scientists think that soda and television are part of the reason. Drinks like cola, coffee, and tea have caffeine in them. Caffeine makes people stay awake. Kids who had drinks with caffeine got less sleep than other kids. Television is also a problem. When kids watch too much TV, they have to stay up later to finish their homework. Scientists also found that many kids had a TV in their room. These kids often stayed up late to watch a show.

So what can you do to make sure that you get enough sleep? Try not to drink anything with caffeine, especially at night. Sleep experts suggest that you try to go to bed at the same time every night. Don't do anything exciting before you go to bed. For instance, don't watch a scary movie or exercise. Try to do something relaxing, like reading a book or listening to quiet music.

Talk3/Lecture 3:

If you have ever seen the northern lights, you know that they are one of most beautiful sights. People often see a faint glow appear on the horizon in the night sky. Then they may see wonderful colors such as green, red, blue, or purple stretch the sky. The shape of the northern lights can be straight lines, or it may be curved like the letter S, or round, just like a wheel. The colored lights and shapes move across the night sky, like ocean waves. No matter what the color or shape is, the northern lights are truly an amazing sight.

Many people know them by their common name "the northern lights." But do you know the meaning of the real name? The scientific name for the northern lights from Latin. It is *aurora borealis*. In English, the Latin word *aurora* translates to "dawn," which means "early morning." The Latin word *borealis* means "northern." So *aurora borealis* can be translated as "northern dawn," which describes the look of the northern sky in the very early morning.

If you have never seen *aurora borealis*, you are not alone. This natural phenomenon is not common in most parts of the world. In fact, many people travel or go on tours to places where they can see the northern lights. Where are these places? The best place to see *aurora borealis* is near the North Pole - the northernmost point of Earth - especially in areas such as northern Greenland, Scandinavia, and Alaska.

Many years ago, before modern science, people developed stories, myths, and legends to explain natural phenomena such as *aurora borealis*. Finnish people called them "fox fires," and believed the lights were caused when foxes made fires to keep warm. The Inuit people of northern Canada and Greenland believed that the *aurora* was the dance of animal spirits such as deer, seals, and whales.

The way the northern lights work is similar to a neon sign. Gas travels along magnetic lines. The lights occur when electric particles - electrons - collide with gas atoms, causing the atoms to give off light. The result is the amazing sweeps and waves of color that you can see. It's a wonderful sight if you happen to be in the right place at the right time.

TEST 3

ART 1

1. What have they forgotten?

Speaker 1: I've got the passports here.

Speaker 2: And the tickets are in my bag.

Speaker 1: What about the camera?

Speaker 2: Oh no. I have left it at home. And I really want to take some holiday photos.

2. What time does the train go?

Speaker 1: Hurry up! we'll be late

Speaker 2: what time does the train go?

Speaker 1: At six fifteen. We've got to leave in ten minutes.

Speaker 1: I'm nearly ready

3. How did the woman get to work?

Speaker 1: The traffic is terrible today.

Speaker 2: Yes it took me forty minutes by bus

Speaker 1: Well I drove and it took me an hour

Speaker 2: An hour? it's probably quicker by bicycle.

4. Where are the man's shoes?

Speaker 1: Have you seen my old shoes? I thought they were under the chair by the television

Speaker 2: Not any more. They're by the door with the other rubbish, inside the flat.

Speaker 1: Well the living room looks very nice but you're not throwing my old shoes away all the same.

5. What will Paul get at the shop?

Right. Now.. what do we need for the sauce so Paul can get for me ... let me see.. onions, tomatoes, one red pepper, mushrooms and two carrots. So what I've got. Onions? I've got those. Tomatoes ,yes ,red pepper, no, I need one of those. I've got mushrooms, oh dear, no carrots. Paul. Could you go to the shop for me, please?

6. How were they told to do their homework?

Speaker 1: Wow your homework looks great

Speaker 2: Thanks. I typed it on my dad's computer.

Speaker 1: But did Mrs Smith tell us we have to write in our books?

Speaker 2: Oh, No. You're right. What am I going to do now?

7. What did Helen buy?

Speaker 1: Look. Roger I've been shopping. They've got some great things in Star Right

Speaker 2: That's brilliant, lovely colors and it'll keep you warm in the winter

Speaker 1: Yes, but are the sleeves too short for me?

Speaker 2: No. they look fine.

8. How did the woman get to work today?

Oh I'm so sorry I'm late. I missed the bus and I was trying to decide whether to walk or go back and get my bike when I saw my neighbor. Luckily he offered me a lift because he works near here.

PART 2

Conversation 1:

My daily schedule as a dental hygienist is a little complicated. That's because it's different every day. Monday, I don't go into work until late in the afternoon. So I have time to spend, most of the day, doing washing of clothes, shopping, and my banking. I leave for work around four o'clock in the afternoon, I work from five to nine p.m. Tuesday, I wake up at six thirty a.m. and leave for work, at seven thirty. My first patient is scheduled for eight fifteen. Each patient, is allotted forty-five minutes. Lunch break is twelve-thirty to one-thirty. I finish up at five p.m. and get home, at around six p.m. Wednesday starts an hour earlier. I wake up at five-thirty a.m., leave for work at six-thirty, and see my first patient at seven a.m., I also finish early on Wednesday, at twelve-noon. Thursday is the same schedule as Tuesday... getting up at six-thirty a.m., leaving for work at seven-thirty, and seeing my first patient at eight-fifteen. I get home about six p.m. in the evening. Friday is another early start. I wake up at five-thirty a.m., leave the house at six thirty and finish up my last patient at three o'clock in the afternoon. I like to get finished early on Friday. That is a typical work week for me.

Conversation 2:

Man: Hi, Sis. I just came over to drop off the DVDs you wanted, and . . . Hey, wow!? Where did you get all of this stuff?

Woman: I bought it. So, what do you think of my new entertainment center? And the widescreen TV..

Man: Bought it?

Woman: . . . and my new DVD player. Here, let me show you my stereo. You can really rock the house with this one.

Man: But where did you get the dough to buy all this? You didn't borrow money from mom and dad again, did you?

Woman: Of course not. I got it with this!

Man: This? Let me see that . . . Have you been using Dad's credit card again?

Woman: No, silly. It's mine. It's student credit card.

Man: A student credit card? How in the world did you get one of these?

Woman: I got an application in the mail.

Man: Well, why did you get one in the first place?

Woman: Listen. Times are changing, and having a credit card helps you build a credit rating, control spending, and even buy things that you can't pay with cash . . . like the plane ticket I got recently.

Man: What plane ticket?

Woman: Oh yeah, my roommate and I are going to Hawaii over the school break, and course, I needed some new clothes for that so . . .

Man: I don't want to hear it. How does having a student credit card control spending? It sounds you've spent yourself in a hole. Anyway, student credit cards just lead to impulse spending . . . as I can see here. And the interest rates of student credit cards are usually sky-high, and if you miss a payment, the rates, well, just jump!

Woman: Ah. The credit card has a credit limit . . .

Man: . . . of \$20,000?

Woman: No, no quite that high. Anyway, . . .

Man: I've heard enough.

Woman: Did I tell you we now get digital cable with over 100 channels? Oh, and here's your birthday present. A new MP3 player . . .

Man: Yeah. Oh, don't tell me. Charged on the credit card. Listen. Hey, I don't think having a student credit card is a bad idea, but this is ridiculous. And how in the world are you going to pay off your credit card bill?

Woman: Um, with my birthday money? It's coming up in a week.

Man: Hey, let's sit down and talk about how you're going to pay things back, and maybe we can come up with a budget that will help you get out of this mess. That's the least I can do.

Conversation 3:

Server: Hi. Welcome to Joe's Hamburger Restaurant. [Hi] Home of the one-pound superdeluxe hot and spicy cheeseburger. Will this be for here or to go?

Customer: Uh, to go.

Server: Okay. What would you like today? Would you like to try the one-pound super hot and spicy cheeseburger?

Customer: Uh. I don't think so. I'd probably have heartburn for a week after downing that monster.

Server: Well. It's our house special this week, and it comes with fries, and a large specialty drink called "Everything-but-the-kitchen-sink."

Customer: A what? "Everything-but-the-kitchen-sink"? What in the world is that?

Server: Well, it's a little mix of everything in a large cup: Pepsi, Sprite, Fanta Orange, and lemonade with crushed ice and a scoop of ice cream.

Customer: Ah, that sounds disgusting.

Server: Hey, it'll grow on you.

Customer: Nay, I think I'll just order a hamburger with some mustard and lettuce and a glass of water.

Server: Boring. Hey. Would you care for anything else like a side order of amazing cheesy onion rings?

Customer: No thank you. Onion rings usually don't agree with me.

Server: Hmm. Okay. Your total comes to ten ninety (\$10.90).

Customer: Ten ninety? For just a hamburger?! You've got to be kidding

Server: Well, the one-pound super deluxe hamburger is nine dollars.

Customer: Hey, I didn't order a one-pound burger. I just wanted a simple burger. That's all.

Server: Well, sir. Joe's Hamburger Restaurant only serves one-pound burgers. [Man!] The one-pound super hot and spicy, the one-pound barbecue burger, the one-pound bacon cheese burger, the one-pound ...

Customer: No, no. Those are all huge.

Server: Well, sir. If you really want something smaller [Yeah], you should order from the kids' menu: The half-pound super hot and spicy burger, the half-pound barbecue burger, the half-pound bacon cheese burger, the half-pound ...

Customer: No. Those are still giant burgers.

Server: Well, in these parts, we are hearty eaters.

Customer: Okay, but you said my total was ten ninety, but the burger only comes to ten bucks. What about the other ninety cents?

Server: Well, sir. We only serve natural spring water from yonder hills, and ...

Customer: Okay, okay. I'll take the giant burger and a bottle of your spring water. The sandwich should feed me for a week.

PART 3

Talk/Lecture 1

Hello everyone, My name's Sandy Duffy and I'm here to tell you about my career as a video game writer. I work with game developers and designers to think of good stories, and I write all the dialogue in the game. When I was in secondary school, I never imagined that I would do this job. I played guitar that's what I planned to do as my job. But I had an accident when I was playing basketball and hurt my hand, so I had to think of another career. My mother wanted me to be a journalist, but I didn't think it was for me.

I didn't know what to study at university. I was good at lots of science subjects, including physics and math, but I also loved entertaining people and I was good at Art. In the end, I went to film school where I studied lighting, special effects, how to use camera...all that! It was there that I started to think about working in the video game industry.

Now, a question that everyone always asks me is "How did you get your first job?" Well, I had a friend whose job was organizing conferences, at one of the conferences, she met a man who owned a company that made video games. I wrote to him and sent my CV. He obviously liked what he read because he gave me an interview and offered me a job as a junior.

People also ask me what I like best about being a video game writer. Well, the money is good and it's quite exciting, just last night, for example, I was at a big dinner where they were giving prizes for new games. But what I love is the fact that I get on well with everyone in the business. That's what makes my job so much fun.

Obviously, no job is perfect though, and there are things I don't like. I've just started a new job and I have to spend a lot of time on the road or at the airport, which I find very hard. I'd really like to be able to spend more time at home.

Talk/Lecture 2

Do you want to take part in a trip of a lifetime? Then join Go4Health India. This amazing five – day trek will take you through one of the world's most beautiful mountain ranges, the Indian Himalayas. You will also be helping raise vital funds for our charity which aims to promote health care all over the world.

The trip starts in the city of Delhi where you will have the chance to see one of the charity's health care projects in action. The following day we set off on our incredible journey into the mountains.

During the trek you will pass colourful towns and villages and enjoy the most magnificent mountain views. You will experience all this before you even reach the peak of our trek to see the stunning Dhauladhar mountain range. Once at the top you can climb even higher if you want to and experience walking on a glacier to each Lahes cave. You will soon know what it feels like to be on top of the world. And on the way down you will be able to admire the wonderful views across the valley.

To join Go4Health India all you need to do is pay an entry fee of 250 pounds. You also need to promise to raise a minimum of 2500 pounds before the start of the trip. Fundraising is part of the challenge, but don't worry our fundraising team is on hand to help you. Once you have signed up you will receive an information pack. This includes details of the trek as well as the work of the charity. It also contains useful tips and advice on fundraising. And you will also get a charity cap to wear with pride. You will also receive a full training guide which will help you reach a reasonable level of fitness. Our top training tips will definitely improve your physical ability so that you can get the most out of the trek!

The cost of the trip includes your flights, accommodation, food, tour guides and medical support. However, please note that airport and tax is not included. You will have to meet this additional cost yourself.

Dates for this year's Go4Health India are 3rd to 13th November. Visit our website www.Go4Health.uk and sign up today!

Talk/Lecture 3

Last year in India, people bought around 1.5 million new cars. This will probably go up to three million a year in the next few years. That's how the India economy is changing. Many Indians in the big cities are richer than ever and they want to spend money on new products. However, most of the money is still in the big cities. There is still a lot of poverty in the villages and countryside.

Now the government hopes a new road in India can help to change India's economy. The golden Quadrilateral road or GQ connects the country's four biggest cities. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Hopefully, the road will carry business from the giant cities to the smaller and poorer villages and the other half of the India's population.

The GQ is nearly 6.000 kilomètre long and the most hi – tech high way in the world. At the administration headquarters in Delhi, you can watch thousands of vehicles moving around the country on a computer screen. If there is a problem anywhere with the road, electronic sensors tell the headquarters and engineers instantly drive there.

When you drive on the high way, there is every kind of transport. There are animals pulling cars, motorcycles, lines of old trucks and fast moving modern cars. Sometimes the road goes right through middle of a city. So there are often traffic jams and pedestrians trying to cross the six lanes. Industry is also growing along the new highway.

When a large company opens a factory, lots of other smaller factories and offices also open. Trucks then drive and deliver all over India along the new high way. For India, all this is a symbol of the country's future.

TEST 4

Part 1

1. What is John going to do tonight?

Speaker 1: Hello Mrs Brown. Is John there?

Speaker 2: No. He's out on his bicycle at the moment

Speaker 1: Uh Can he go swimming tonight?

Speaker 2: Sorry, Paul. He's got a football match tonight

2. Which bag does the woman buy?

Speaker 1: I want to buy a present for Diana?

Speaker 2: What about a bag?

Speaker 1: Yes. This one's nice. It's small and round

Speaker 2: I think she prefers a square bag

Speaker 1: No. this is better. I'll get the round one.

3. How much did the woman pay for the apples?

Speaker 1: Can I help you?

Speaker 2: Yes. I'd like a pound of apples please.

Speaker 1: Do you want the ones at 30 pence, 35 pence or 40 pence?

Speaker 2: The one at 30 pence, please.

4. When must the boys get on the coach?

The football match starts at 2:30. But we should get there at half past one. The coach will pick you up at ten to one. As it takes about 40 minutes to drive there. So we'll meet in a school car park. Don't be late boys, will you?

5. What fruit do they take?

Speaker 1: Mom, Have we got any fruit to take on the picnic. There were some oranges and bananas.

Speaker 2: Here are the bananas. Let's take those. Oh. The oranges were gone. What about taking some grapes or apples as well?

Speaker 1: Ok. Let's take the grapes. That would be enough.

6. Which present has the man bought?

Speaker 1: Is the book in the bag for Mom then? I didn't think she's particularly interested in flowers.

Speaker 2: I thought she liked it, to give her some good ideas for the garden. Although she never reads it. It's got some lovely photos.

Speaker 1: I thought you were going to get those gloves I show you in that shop last Saturday. They match the scarf I bought her

7. Where are the photographs?

Speaker 1: Have you seen my new passport photographs? I put them on the bookshelf. Oh here they are with your coffee cups. I hope they aren't dirty.

Speaker 2: Oh sorry. I was showing them to Pat. He said they make you look like that newsreader on the television

8. What did Ben break?

Speaker 1: Ben. What's this broken cup doing here?

Speaker 2: Sorry mom. I had an accident when I was washing up. You know those big dinner plates.

Speaker 1: You have broken them as well.

Speaker 2: Oh just a couple. They slipped out of my hands into the sink and the cup got broken as well

PART 2

Conversation 1

Scott: Dave. I'm going to the supermarket to pick up food and drink for Saturday's picnic later. Any suggestions?

Dave: Well, everyone has been talking about having a barbecue down by the river, so why don't you pick up some hamburger and hot dogs?

Scott: Okay, but how much hamburger meat are we going to need? And hot dogs too?

Dave: Uh, I don't know. How about three pounds of hamburger and a couple packages of hot dogs?

Scott: Oh, that's not going to be enough. Do you remember the last picnic we went on? Your roommate, Jim, ate about ten hamburgers by himself!

Dave: You're right. Let's see. I'd better write this down. Uh, let's see about nine pounds of hamburger meat and, uh . . . , seven packages of hot dogs.

Scott: And you better pick up some chicken for those who don't like hamburger or hot dogs.

Dave: Okay. How about five or six bags of potato chips?

Scott: Humm. Better make that eight or so.

Dave: Alright. Oh, and we're gonna [going to] need some hamburger and hot dog buns. How about five packages a piece? I think that sounds about right.

Scott: Yeah, you better pick up some mustard, catchup, and mayonnaise too.

Dave: Okay. What else? Uh, we're gonna [going to] need some soft drinks. How about ten of those big 2-liter bottles?

Scott: Sounds fine, but be sure to buy a variety of drinks.

Dave: Okay. And what about dessert?

Scott: Well, maybe we could ask Kathy to make a few cherry pies like she did last time.

Dave: Well, I wouldn't mind that, but you know, she's been very busy working two jobs, so I'd hate to ask her, [Oh, hum . . .] and uh . . . Hey, why don't you whip up some of your oatmeal cookies? [Well . . .] Hey, you could even ask, uh . . . , what's her name . . . yeah that new girl, Susan, the one that moved in across the street! [Well . . .] I bet she'd be willing to help you! [I don't know . . .] She's a real knockout!

Scott: Nah, I don't think I could ask her . . . [Ahh!] I don't know her phone number, plus . . .

[Door bell rings . . .]

Dave: Hey, you don't need to. She's at the door!

Scott: What do you mean?

Dave: Well, I thought you two would hit it off, so I called her up saying I was you, and I invited her over to watch a movie.

Scott: You did what???

Dave: Wait, wait, wait . . . [uhhhh . . .]

Conversation 2

Son: Dad. Can I go outside to play?

Dad: Well, did you get you Saturday's work done?

Son: Ah, Dad. Do I have to?

Dad: Well, you know the rules. No playing until the work is done.

Son: So, what is my work?

Dad: Well, first you have to clean the bathroom including the toilet. And don't forget to scrub the bathtub.

Son: No, I want to do the family room.

Dad: Well, okay, but you have to vacuum the family room and the hall, and be sure to dust everything. Oh, and don't forget to wipe the walls and clean the baseboards. [Okay.] And after that. [Oh, no.] Next, sweep and mop the kitchen floor and be sure to polish the table in the living room.

Son: Okay. Okay.

Dad: And make your bed and pick up all your toys and put them away. And . . .

Son: More?

Dad: Yeah. And then, how about going out for lunch and getting a big milk shake, but you probably don't want to do that.

Son: No, No. I want to.

Dad: Okay. While you're doing your work, I'll be out in the yard raking leaves and pulling weeds.

Conversation 3

Okay, everyone. I want to review the first two days of our travel itinerary for the trip. Okay, yeah, please take out the paper that I handed out earlier. Okay. Uh. First of all, we have been very fortunate to have been able to purchase discount tickets to cover most of the transportation costs and scheduling (scheduled) activities. And I want to also thank the, uh, group of parents who, uh, worked very hard in order to, uh, raise funding, uh, through different businesses in the community. I really appreciate that.

Uh, let's see. Okay, everyone should meet at the airport at 6:00 a.m. This will give you time to check in and get through security. Our plane departs at 9:00.

Uh, our plane arrives in New York at 3:00 p.m., and we will take a bus from the airport to the hotel. We've been able to get great rates on this hotel because we're staying on a weekday instead of the weekend.

In the morning, for any of you who like to get exercise, we will be meeting in the lobby around 6:00 a.m. to go jogging around Central Park for about 45 minutes, and we'll get back to the hotel about the time when the restaurant opens, so you'll enough time to grab a quick breakfast before we leave the hotel at 8:00. We'll be taking a ferry ride to Ellis Island and then to Liberty Island to visit the Statue of Liberty. I mean, this is something that you really can't miss, and later, we will go to Times Square where you can have lunch on your own for about an hour from about 1 to 2.

Later in the afternoon, you have the choice of visiting the Empire State Building or the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Either one of these is . . . are great, and we have some great, uh, group discounts. Uh, we will meet back at the hotel at 6:00 p.m., and we'll have dinner at a very nice Italian restaurant downtown, and then we'll catch an exciting broadway musical around 8:30 p.m.

Uh, any questions?

PART 3

Talk 1

Well, there's nothing quite like finding your first old ship – it was 300 years old. Well, there's nothing quite like finding your first Ok just lying at the bottom of the sea, so it wasn't difficult to find. Most are covered in sand and rocks – but this one wasn't.

I'm actually a teacher, not a full time diver – I dive in my free time but I often get to them before the professional divers, because I have good up-to-date equipment. Another thing that helps is talking to fish-men who tell me about their local area. I've even written a book about some of their experiences.

At the moment, I'm looking for the gold from a ship called The Sea Bird. It was an enormous well-built ship and it was coming from Australia on a winter night in 1859. Everything was going fine until the ship reached the English coast, when it crashed into some rocks in a very strong wind and sank to the bottom of the sea. It was carrying gold from Australia, and most it is still at the bottom of the sea.

My wedding ring is actually made from gold which I found on an eighteenth – century sailing ship. A friend of mine, another diver, has already found 88,000 pounds worth of gold from different ship. He's now decided to give up his job and become a full – time diver.

My house is full of things like coins, bottles and old guns. My wife is always complaining about the number of objects around the house – she says I should open an antiques shop – but I love all these old things. Anyway, in the end, I gave some things from my collection to museums, because I didn't want to sell them. But my wife still wasn't very pleased, I'm afraid.

As diving is a dangerous hobby, It's not a good idea to try to teach yourself. I'd advise anyone interested to do what I did. There are some excellent diving clubs like the one I joined, which run courses for beginners. It is best to do one of these before you go on a diving holiday...

Talk 2

Are you interested in history? Well, I'd like to tell you about some of the historical places open to visitors in this part of the country.

Let's start with the oldest first, Black Rock Caves have been here for over two million years. And, for half a million year, they were home to people and various animals, particularly tigers. You can explore these ancient homes and imagine what life was like for the people who lived there. The caves are open daily from April to October. A special attraction on evenings in August is a walk by candle light. Don't take this tour if you are afraid of the dark.

Next I recommend a visit to Salter house. This was built by Sir Joshua Salter and dates back to seventeen sixty – five. The Salter family are still living there today. The house became famous in nineteen eighty two when the television series Aunt Dorothy was filmed there. The furniture and paintings are well worth seeing, but the attraction nobody wants to miss is the kitchen. This is where Aunt Dorothy cooked her enormous meals and gave advice to anyone who passed through this part of the house.

And don't forget to visit the Old Port. You will need several hours to see everything there, especially if you take a trip along the riverside in an old tram as far as the fishing village. The guides there all wear traditional costume and you too get the chance to try on clothes from hundred years ago. You can buy gifts in the old village stores and eat delicious snacks in the Tea Shop. If you visit the village factory, you can see how sweets were made a hundred years ago, and taste them, too.

So, you see there's plenty of...

Talk 3

This lecture is going to introduce you to traditional Chinese philosophy. First, you will learn about, uh, the yin and yang philosophy. Secondly, we will look at the five elements of this philosophy. It is important that you remember these five elements as we will be discussing them throughout the lecture. The five elements of yin and yang are: water, wood, fire, earth, and umm, metal. Ok, so those are the five elements, Umm, let's begin with the definition of yin and yang. Yin and yang should be considered as opposite forces like, uhh, like land and ocean, for example. These are opposite, Now, these opposites do not compete with each other. They are complementary. When you think of yin and yang, think complementary opposites.

So, moving from complementary opposites, let's return to the five elements we mentioned earlier. If you recall, we said they were water, wood, fire, earth and metal. The Chinese divided yin and yang into five elements to gain an understanding of how the body, mind and spirit work. According to the Chinese, every person's physical and mental health relies on a balance of the five elements.

Individuals may have more of one element than another. Of course, ideally, all elements are in balance or harmony. What does this mean? Uh, it means that a person's body contains equal amounts of each element.

TEST 5

PART 1:

1. What time is it?

Speaker 1: Have you got the right time? I think my watch is wrong.

Speaker 2: Ah it's half past two.

Speaker 1: My watch is 20 past

Speaker 2: well, it's 10 minute slow then

2. What's Michelle going to read?

Speaker 1: Can I read your newspaper, Michelle?

Speaker 2: Didn't you bring a book with you?

Speaker 1: Yes, but it's not very interesting

Speaker 2: Oh. Here you are. I'll read a letter from John.

3. How much did the tickets cost?

Speaker 1: Oh hi. Did you have a good time at the theatre last night?

Speaker 2: Well. The play was excellent but the tickets cost 90 dollars each.

Speaker 1: That's not too bad if the play was good.

Speaker 2: No. Perhaps you're right.

4. What is the man going to buy?

Speaker 1: Is everything ready for the holiday?

Speaker 2: I'm just going shopping. I must get those pills I take when I feel travel sick. Do we need anything else from the chemist? We forgot the toothpaste last time.

Speaker 1: I've got that. I haven't got any sunglasses but I can borrow yours, can't I. And I get something to read at the airport.

Speaker 2: Right

5. Which dress is Kate talking about?

Speaker 1: Oh mom. This dress is still dirty.

Speaker 2: It can't be, Kate. I have washed it.

Speaker 1: But it is. The mark on the collar has gone but it's still a small one here. Look. It's in front, just below the button. It's where I spilled some coke last week.

6. When will Jane meet them?

Hi. It's Pete here. John left you a message to say he can't meet you at 8 o'clock as plan because her bus doesn't get into late 15. And it will take 30 minutes to get from the center of town. I told to the tables actually book at 8:45 so that would be fine. And we'll see her then.

7. Which morning activity is for beginners?

At 10am tomorrow morning, there will be swimming lessons at both intermediate and beginner levels. Then there will be volleyball practice at 11:30 for all those of you who are already in one of the teams. Also in the morning, for those of you who already know how to sail, there's a chance to do some practice on your own. There will be lessons in both sailing and windsurfing for beginners after lunch.

8. Which painting does the woman decide to buy?

They're all nice but you see a lot flowers everywhere these days, don't you? So that wouldn't be my choice. The thing with animals actually although I did quite like the one with horses so it looks like it has to be the one with the boat. It will be a change from that bowl of food I have had on the wall all these years anyway.

PART 2

Conversation 1:

Matthew: ... Bye, Mum, see you later.

Mother: How are you getting to college? It's already five to nine. You've missed the bus. Are you going to walk?

Matthew: No, I'm borrowing your car, remember?

Mother: Oh, Matthew. (Q1) I need it today. If you want to borrow the car you need to ask me several days before. Sorry, you're going to have to walk. It just isn't convenient today.

Matthew: But I did ask you. We talked about it last week. Don't you remember? (Q2) I've promised to help Alan move all his books and things after my lecture today. He's moving to a new flat and his car's broken down. I've got to help him move his things. He can't stay in the old flat after today. I promised him.

Mother: All right, all right. Of course, you must keep your promise. I remember now, you did tell me. (Q3) But I thought you said next Wednesday. You said the 9th and that's next week when I'm in Birmingham for a meeting so I shan't need the car.

Matthew: I didn't ask for it next Wednesday! I've got an exam next Wednesday! I can't help Alan when I'm doing an exam, can't I?

Mother: No, I suppose not. Well, I expect you're right. (Q4) I didn't write it down so it's my fault. Next time we must both write it down. And make sure we write down the same date.

Matthew: OK, so can I have it today? I need to go or I'll miss my lecture.

Mother: Well, what am I supposed to do? I need to be at work in half an hour.

Matthew: I'll give you a lift there on my way to college. How about that?

Mother: I suppose I haven't got much choice. Come on, then.

Conversation 2

Presenter: OK, now we come to our regular spot on extreme sports, and this week our fearless reporter Tom Walker has been trying out something called indoor skydiving. And he's with me now. Tom, what's this all about?

Reporter: Well, it's the same as skydiving- jumping from an aeroplane and freefalling through the air without opening your parachute for some time – except that you do it (Q5) in an indoor wind tunnel. And there's no plane, and no parachute, and, so I was told, no danger! So it gives you a taste of doing an extreme sport, but it isn't quite so extreme.

Presenter: Right, now where did you do it?

Reporter: I did it in a vertical wind tunnel (Q6) at an adventure sports center called Runaway.

Presenter: What exactly is a vertical wind tunnel?

Reporter: Well, it's a tunnel that gets filled with air. The air is provided by four enormous industrial fans of a kind that usually provide air for underground systems. These fans produce a column of air that rushes through the tunnel from below at more than 160 kilometers per hour. When you're in the tunnel, (Q7) you float on this air. The machine has been described as being like an enormous hairdryer. It allows you to fly as if you had fallen from a plane, but you are only two meters off the ground.

Presenter: And it's completely safe is it?

Reporter: Yes. There are bars across the top of the tunnel to stop you flying off up and out of the tunnel. The tunnel is four meters wide and has glass walls. The only small problem you might have is

that you keep bashing into these walls. (Q8) But you're not really going to hurt yourself a lot by doing this – the only injuries you are likely to get are sore elbows and knees. In fact, it's so safe that the center is open to anyone over the age of four. In America, where the idea was invented by the military in 1994, pensioners in their eighties regularly have a go.

Conversation 3

PAM: Hi Jun. As you know, I've asked you here today to discuss the future of our Self-Access Center. (Q9) We have to decide what we want to do about this very important resource for our English language students. So, can you tell me what the students think about this?

JUN: Well, from the students' point of view, we would like to keep it. The majority of students say that they enjoy using it because it provides a variation on the classroom routine and they see it as a pretty major component of their course, but we would like to see some improvements to the equipment, particularly the computers; (Q10) there aren't enough for one each at the moment and we always have to share.

PAM: Well, yes, the teachers agree that it is a very valuable recourse but one thing we have noticed is that a lot of student are using it to check their personal emails. We don't want to stop you students using it, but we think the (Q11) computers should be used as a learning resource, not for emails. Some of us also think that we could benefit a lot more by relocating the Self-Access Center to the main University library building. How do you think the students would feel about that, Jun?

JUN: Well, the library is big enough to incorporate the Self-Access Center, but it wouldn't be like a class activity anymore. Our main worry would be not being able to go to a teacher for advice. I'm sure there would be plenty of things to do but we really need teachers to help us choose the best activities.

PAM: Well, there would still be a teacher present and he or she would guide the activities of the students, we wouldn't just leave them to get on with it.

JUN: Yes, but I think the students would be much happier keeping the existing set-up; they really like going to the Self-Access Center with their teacher and staying together as a group to do activities. (Q12) If we could just improve the resources and facilities, I think it would be fine.

PART 3

Talk/Lecture 1:

Dolls have always fascinated me, and that's why, five years ago, I was delighted to be offered the job of running a doll museum.

Dolls have existed for thousands of years, and the earliest dolls we know about we found in graves in ancient Egypt. I only wish we could get one or two for our museum. But we haven't unfortunately got anything as old as that in the museum. All the same, we have got examples from Europe from the twelfth century, but my favorite early dolls are actually from the seventeenth century. They interest me not just because they are early, or fairly early, but also because of the clothes they are wearing. They have their original clothes, and from them we know what the owners wore, since dolls in those days were always dressed like their owners. They were made of the only material readily available for things like this at the time: solid wood and they were painted in great detail. In fact, on the best examples, like the ones in the museum, the detail includes the seventeenth- century make- up.

Dolls like these were very expensive then, and only the very rich could afford them. These days, they're popular with collectors and if you want one today, you have to pay anything up to ten thousand pounds for a doll in perfect condition from this time! By the way, what makes them so valuable is that, as far as a collector is concerned, a doll is only worth collecting if it is in perfect condition, and that means having the original clothes.

Doll collecting has become very fashionable since the museum opened, with people interested in dolls from every period, including later dolls. There's great interest in nineteenth- century examples, when

dolls were no longer made of wood, but began to have soft bodies and real hair. They were very delicate and few have survived, meaning such a doll would be worth about two thousand pounds, perhaps a bit more. Later, in the nineteenth century, you could often take off the doll's hair. If you can, you can often see the maker's name underneath, and of course the right one increases a doll's value.

There was a really big change in dolls at the beginning of the twentieth century. In the museum we have one of the earliest examples, from about 1909, of a doll that's a model of a baby. Previously all dolls, the earliest ones, were little adults.

Talk/Lecture 2

Hello. I'm Stephen Mills. I will travel with you to the Tiger Tour in India, but I'm not your guide. I work as an artist and I'm going to take some photographs of tigers so that I can use them when I paint some pictures later. An expert guide will join the group when we arrive in India, but I'm leading the group until then.

We leave London on the 6th of November, arriving in India the following day. It's a good time of year to visit the wildlife park where the tigers live. The rainy season finishes in October. And later in the year, the park gets more crowded and the tigers become shy.

We'll spend ten days in the wildlife park. There are twenty other types of animals and three hundred types of bird to see as well as tigers. There are eighteen of us altogether and everything is organized for your comfort by the tour company. For example, although we're in the jungle, we won't have to sleep in tents! The hotels where we'll stay are all very comfortable.

To be sure of seeing tigers, we'll stay in two different parts of the wildlife park. We'll spend three days in the north, where we'll travel around in an open truck, and the rest of the time in the south, where we'll travel around on elephants. That should be fun!

On the way back to London, we have dinner and one night's bed and breakfast in the Indian capital, Delhi. There you can either go sightseeing or go shopping, whichever you prefer. But please note that lunch is not provided on our day of departure, as the plane leaves at two in the afternoon.

Now, if there are any questions

Talk/Lecture 3:

Announcer:

For the second in our series about locally- run businesses, we meet Simon Winridge, co- founder of the hugely- successfully Winridge Forest Railway Park, Welcome, Simon. Now, perhaps you can begin by telling us a little bit about how it all started.

Man:

Well, during the 1970s, my wife, Liz and I had just acquired 80 acres of sheep- farming land, and we decided to settle down and have children. Pretty soon we had a daughter, Sarah, and a son, Duncan. The place was wonderful for the kids: they particularly loved trains and gradually built up an enormous network of miniature railway track. I began to develop larger- scale models of locomotives but we didn't think anything more of it until I went on a trip to a theme park near Birmingham and decided we could do a much better job! So we set up a small one ourselves based on the miniature railway and we opened to the public for just a month that year, 1984- in July- our driest month- because our children said they didn't want our guests to have a miserable, wet visit. I dealt with Park business and Liz carried on with the farm work.

It soon became clear that we were onto a winner. We began to extend the railway track and lay it among more interesting landscape by planting trees, which in turn attracted more wildlife, and by making cuttings through the rock.

Nowadays, we're open all year round and we're pleased to say that Winridge is one of the most popular visitor attractions in the area- with 50.000 visitors a year- a million and a half people have been through our doors since we opened.

TEST 6

PART 1:

1. How will Mary travel to Scotland?

Speaker 1: Are you taking the train to Scotland tomorrow, Mary?
Speaker 2: No. I'm driving there. It's cheaper.
Speaker 1: Why don't you go by coach?
Speaker 2: Oh no. It takes 7 hours.

2. Where are the shoes?

Speaker 1: Mom. Have you seen my brown shoes?
Speaker 2: Yes. They're under the table.
Speaker 1: No. They're not. I left them on the chair this morning. But they're not there now.
Speaker 2: There they are, under the window.

3. When will the football match start next week?

Speaker 1: Does the football match start at 12:15 every week?
Speaker 2: No. It was early this week. It usually begins at 2 o'clock.
Speaker 1: So it will be the usual time next week.
Speaker 2: Yes.

4. What is Sarah's mother doing?

Speaker 1: When can we go out, Mom?
Speaker 2: In about half an hour, Sarah when I finish doing the washing up

5. What luggage is the man taking on holiday?

Speaker 1: I thought you only took two suitcases on holiday with you.
Speaker 2: Well. I was. But I decided to take my overnight bag as well. I couldn't get everything into two suitcases and there's no way I could carry a third.

6. Where will the woman go first after work?

Speaker 1: Are you and Sarah going straight to the restaurant from work tonight?
Speaker 2: Actually I'm leaving work early because I need to do some shopping in the market and I'm going to meet Sarah after that outside the cinema. She doesn't know where the restaurant is, you see. You're playing tennis after work, aren't you?
Speaker 1: Yes. So see you at the restaurant.

7. What can festival visitors see every day?

The art centre in London is holding a festival of Irish culture from 4th to 12th of April. An exhibition of paintings is open daily and on some weekday evenings. The theatre has special events including plays and films. At the weekend, concert of Irish music will take place in the town hall

8. What souvenir will the boy's mother bring?

Speaker 1: What color of T-shirt shall I bring you from New York, Fred?
Speaker 2: I prefer black but actually a baseball cap would be a good idea.
Speaker 1: What about another model car for your collection. I can get you a New York taxi.
Speaker 2: Great. I really like the sports car you bought me last time.

PART 2:

Conversation 1:

Presenter: In today's programme, David Green has come along to tell us all about Waterside Shopping Center near Northport. Good morning, David.

David: Good morning. Well, I visited Waterside last week and I think it has something for everyone and I would recommend it for a day out. It's taken three years to build and (Q1) finally opened three weeks ago, two months later than planned. Firstly, getting there; there are (Q2) organized coach trips from most towns in the area but they leave early and come home very late, so I drove. There are 12,000 free parking spaces, so parking is no problem. You can also get there by train, but the station is 15 minutes from Waterside by bus, and the buses are really crowded so you sometimes have a long wait.

Presenter: And what about opening times?

David: Well, one thing to remember is that the shops don't open till 10.00 in the morning except on Saturday when they open at 9.00. So don't get there too early on a weekday. (Q3) They close at 8 o'clock every day except Friday when they're open until 9 pm.

Presenter: Can you tell us some more about the facilities at the shopping center?

David: Yes, it's arranged on three levels. You'll find all your favourites here. In fact if you want to buy a pair of shoes there are 15 different shops to choose from on level one and two. When you run out of money there are seven different banks, but collect your money before you get to the third level as there aren't any banks up there. On that level, however, there are several restaurants as well as cinema with seven screens. And don't get lost like I did, go to the information desk on the first level and get a map.

Presenter: What else can you do at Waterside?

David: Before you go back to your car or the bus – and (Q4) in fact it might be better to do this before you go shopping and have too much to carry – go and see the lake. Take a walk or have a go at fishing, sailing or wind surfing if you have time. Or you can rest your tired feet and watch the birds and ducks, but you are asked not to feed them.

Conversation 2:

Interviewer: OK, now I understand that the Park is involved in one or two projects at the moment.

Wildlife park representative: That's right. Since 1994, we've been working with various partners to raise money and help co-ordinate something called Project Life Lion. This project involves sending teams to villages which border the Serengeti National Park in East Africa to vaccinate domestic dogs against canine distemper virus (CDV) and rabies. In 1994 over one third of the Serengeti lions died (Q5) as a result of CDV, which had passed from domestic dogs to the wild animal population. In addition to that, we are currently taking part in the Atlantic Rainforest Project and supporting the Community Conservation Project.

Interviewer: So you're obviously concerned about environmental issues.

Wildlife park representative: Yes, the Park continuously monitors its environmental impact. To do that, we have our own independently-written Environmental Management System, which is now being used as a model by other organizations across the UK so that they can establish their own.

Interviewer: Now, apart from the day-to-day business of visitors to the Park, you also put on events, don't you?

Wildlife park representative: Yes, the Park is a venue for all manner of corporate events, such as (Q6) product launches, team-building, special events, barbecues - the list is endless. And we play host to many charity and fund-raising events each year. For them, (Q8) we are happy to help with discounted tickets and competition prizes.

Interviewer: Now, tell me about the Center for Television and Radio Training. I gather you're connected with that.

Wildlife park representative: Yes, it's our sister's company. (Q7) If you've always dreamed of being a radio presenter, we offer you the opportunity to take the first steps.

Conversation 3:

Man: Hello?

Woman: Hi. It's Laura Carlton here. We've just arrived at the holiday flat, but I can't get the hot water and heating to work.

Man: Oh right! That's easy. Don't worry. In the upstairs cupboard, you'll find the water heater. (Q9) You'll see three main controls on the left at the bottom of the heater. The first one – the round one on the far left – is the most important one for the heating and hot water. It's the main control switch. Make sure it's in the 'on' position. The switch itself doesn't light up, but the little square below will be black if (Q10) the switch is 'off'. That's probably what's happened – it's got switched off by mistake. The middle one of these three controls – you'll see it's slightly larger than the first one – controls the radiators. If you feel cold while you're there and need the radiators on, this needs to be turned to maximum. The last of the three controls – the one on the right – is usually on about a number four setting which for the water in the taps is usually quite hot enough.

Below the heating controls in the middle is a small round plastic button. If there isn't enough water in the pipes, (Q11) sometimes the heater goes out. If this happens you'll need to press this button to reset the heater. Hold it in for about five seconds and the heater should come on again. Then there's a little square indicator under the third knob that's a kind of alarm light. It'll flash if you need to reset the heater.

Woman: (Q12) It sounds complicated

Man: I'm sure you won't have any problem with it. There should be some more instructions on the side of the heater. Call me back if you can't make it work.

Woman: Okay

PART 3:

Talk 1:

Right, everyone- about the trip to the Jubilee Arts Centre next Wednesday. As you know, we have tickets for the Centre's two theatres and the concert hall. Those of you with concert tickets will hear piano music by Chopin and Schumann. Those with tickets for the main theatre will see Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, while people going to the smaller theatre will see *The Wild Duck* by Ibsen. Although all the theatre and concert tickets have gone, if anyone else would like to join us on the trip I can get tickets for the Arts Centre cinema to see the Australian comedy film, *Spider and Rose*.

The shows begin at half past seven, but we'll leave early so you can spend time looking around the Arts Centre. The coach will leave here at 3:30 and arrive at the Arts Centre at about a quarter to five. Let me tell you what you can do there.

The Centre has a lot of art- lovers. In the Art Gallery there's an exhibition of the history of Russian ballet. It has dresses and shoes worn by famous dancers and photos of past performances. With your student card, you can get in very cheaply. There are also some interesting free exhibitions. On the ground floor you can see prize- winning paintings from children's competition, and gold jewellery made by Scottish artists. On the first floor there's an exhibition of South American photographs, and there's no charge for that either.

I know some of you hope to do some shopping. The Centre has a bookshop on the first floor and there's a souvenir shop by the ticket office. If you're more interested in clothes and shoes there's a large shopping centre five minutes' walk from the Arts Centre.

You'll probably want to eat before the show. The Balcony Restaurant has a menu with a wide range of meals and waiter service, but it is rather expensive. Or there's the Fountain Restaurant whose special three-course dinner is good value for money. There's also Charlie's coffee bar which serves coffee, sandwiches and cakes. You can get fruit juices and ice cream from the cinema kiosk.

After the shows the coach will pick us up at the Bridge Street exit. Everyone should be there by twenty past ten. The two plays will finish at around 10.10 or 10.15. I'm afraid concert-goers will have to wait, as the concert finishes earlier, at ten to ten.

Talk 2:

Announcer:

And now for a few tips of you who are going to go walking this summer. Let's look first of all at the type of bag that you should take with you. Rod Smith works in a shop that sells camping equipment and he feels he has a bag for every type of walking holiday. Rod, does it really make a difference what type of bag you use?

Rod: Yes, Jill, it certainly does. Bags come in every shape, colour and size now so it makes sense to pick one that is right for your needs. A backpack, for example, could quite rapidly ruin an otherwise good walking holiday if it doesn't fit your back. In fact the fit is critical but the choice is so large now that it's difficult to know how to make the right one. So- here are a few things to look for.

First of all size. A bag that holds thirty-five litres and has three outside pockets should be plenty big enough for a day-trip. For a four to five-day walking tour I would recommend a bag that holds seventy litres for a man and fifty to sixty litres for a woman. That's along with a tent and a sleeping bag. An upright bag- that's one that closes at the top- is better if you intend to climb a lot of hills.

What about the contents? Well, in order to really avoid the inconvenience of broken containers or crushed clothes, I suggest you go for a bag with a solid bottom. The best ones- but these are probably the most expensive- have a leather base that is particularly resistant to wear and tear. A bag that has two compartments inside will allow you to find things more easily and separate out items such as creams that could leak in hot weather. Extra pockets on the outside of the bag are also useful if you want to carry any tools for climbing that are sharp or get dirty when you use them.

When you have to think about carrying your bag. If it's a backpack, a wide cushioned belt will ease the strain on your back and hips and leave you with more energy for your walking activities. Shoulder straps also help lighten the load and these should be easy to adjust. There are many different types of strap on the market that can be adjusted in various different ways. Try several and compare them. It's also a good idea to make sure there's a horizontal bar that goes across your shoulders and stops the straps from falling off.

Well, if you choose your bag carefully and think about some of the things I've mentioned, you shouldn't waste your money. Finally, make sure there are plenty of air holes in the padded part of your bag that touches your body. These are essential to allow sweat to escape and to make your walking or climbing holiday a comfortable one.

Talk 3:

Thank you all for coming to my talk this evening. It's nice to see so many people in the audience. For those of you who don't know very much about PS Camping let me start by giving some background information about the company.

The company started twenty-five years ago. It actually opened as a retail chain selling camping equipment, and then twenty years ago, it bought a small number of campsites in the UK, and began offering camping holidays. The company grew rapidly and has been providing holidays in continental Europe for the last fifteen years.

If you book a camping holiday with us, you'll have a choice of over hundred sites. In Italy we now have some 64 sites that we either own, or have exclusive use of. France is where we have a number of sites in Northern Spain, particularly in the mountainous region of Picos de Europa. We've upgraded all these Spanish sites, and improved them considerably from their original three-star rating.

We believe holidays after superb facilities for the whole family. Parents who want their children to be fully occupied for all or part of the day can take advantage of our children's activities. These are organized by our well-qualified and enthusiastic staff. Each day kicks off with a sports match, perhaps football, or volleyball, followed by an hour of drama for everyone. This may include singing or dancing, mime or other activities. In the afternoon, there's a different art activity for each day of the week including a poster competition or modal making. What's more, our sites are truly child-friendly, and, with this in mind, we operate a no-noise rule in the evenings. Children's evening activities usually finished at 9:30, or occasionally 10, and from 10:30 holiday-makers are expected to be quiet in the areas where there are tents.

We want nothing to go wrong on a PS Camping holiday, but if it does, we also want all customers to be insured. If you haven't organized an annual insurance policy of your own you'll need to take out the low-cost cover we offer and we require that you arrange this when you make your holiday reservation.

There are many advantages to choosing PS Camping, and to recommending it to others. As a regular customer, you'll be kept informed of special offers, and your friends can benefit from ten percent off their holidays, or book a luxury tent for the price of a standard one. In return, we'll send you a thank-you present, which you can choose from a list of high-quality items.

TEST 7

PART 1:

1. Which box of chocolates do they buy?

Speaker 1: Which box of chocolate should we get Mom for her birthday?

Speaker 2: Those round boxes with the flowers are nice.

Speaker 1: yes. But that square box is cheaper.

Speaker 2: But it's mom's birthday. Let's get the big round one. We've got enough money.

Speaker 1: Ok

2. When is Wendy's birthday?

Speaker 1: Wendy, You're 21 on Saturday, aren't you?

Speaker 2: No. My birthday is on May 18th

Speaker 1: Well, Saturday isn't 18th?

Speaker 2: No, it's not. It's the 16th

3. How much petrol does the woman want?

Speaker 1: Could you put 30 litres of petrol in my car please?

Speaker 2: Did you say 13 litres?

Speaker 1: No, 30 litres. Filling up please.

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

Speaker 1: I'd like to make an appointment to have my hair cut, please. This Friday or Saturday in the morning if you manage it.

Speaker 2: Let me see. We can do Friday. At 10 or 11:30 then on Saturday, there's 9:30 or 12 o'clock

Speaker 1: I'll take the earlier one on Saturday, please.

5. Where is the TV guide?

Speaker 1: Have you seen the TV guide?

Speaker 2: Isn't it on the top of the television? I had it while I was watching a film last night.

Speaker 1: I expect to have left by the chair then. Here it is, under the cushion when nobody can find it. You should put it back in its place by the telephone then we all know where it is

6. What does the man decide to take Tracy?

Speaker 1: I'm going to see Tracy in hospital. But I can't think of what to take her. People always take flowers.

Speaker 2: So she has lots already for sure. I always think it's nice to have something to read myself but as Tracy got her Walkman with her. What about something to listen to?

Speaker 1: What a good idea. It's better than taking sweets certainly because I know she's on special diet while she's in hospital.

7. Which sport has the man just started?

Speaker 1: Hi. How was your holiday?

Speaker 2: Great. Really good windsurfing and sailing. You know how much I enjoy them and horse riding. I really want to go again. Now I've tried it. And the swimming pool was wonderful, too, much warmer than the one I usually swim in. Holidays are just too short.

8. What was damaged in the storm?

Speaker 1: Was the roof of your house alright after the storm, Anna? I saw a workman there with a ladder today.

Speaker 2: I had the roof repaired recently so that wasn't a problem. The workman was putting some new glass in an upstairs window. I think a branch from a tree broke it when it fell off in the wind. I was quite lucky it didn't damage my car which was parked right under the tree.

PART 2:

Conversation 1:

Louise: John

John: Oh Louise. Hi.

Louise: I've just arrived for my singing lesson with Mrs Thompson. What are you doing here?

John: (Q1) I've come for a singing lesson too.

Louise: Well, if it's a secret I won't tell anyone

John: It's OK, Louise. I'm going to be in a musical show, so everyone will know soon.

Louise: Really! But can you actually sing then?

John: Well, I was taught to sing at school you know, but now I'm in the show I thought I'd better have a few more lessons.

Louise: Good idea. What do you think of Mrs Thompson? She's really strict, isn't she?

John: She is, but I think if you want to sing properly, then (Q2) she's the best teacher. You don't have to like her to see that she's really brilliant.

Louise: Oh, I suppose so, it's just that she makes me feel so nervous. How did you get chosen for the show?

John: Well, I went to see a few musical shows before Christmas. I don't know why, because I'd never really liked them before, and I thought I'd like to do that so I tried for a part in the show at The Regent Theatre and got it.

Louise: Well done ... so have you actually done a show yet?

John: Yes, (Q3) we've done a practice show just for family and friends.

Louise: So, how did you feel?

John: Well, when we'd finished I wanted to cry because I was so delighted that I'd actually got through it without making any big mistakes.

Louise: But did people like it?

John: Yes they did, and it was great to have an audience.

Louise: I would love to be able to sing and have everybody listen and clap

John: It's quite hard to do a musical show, actually. You have to dance as well as sing. It's hard work to get it right.

Louise: Oh, (Q4) I wouldn't be keen on that. I'm only a singer really. When does the show open?

John: On the 9th of October. Would you like a couple of free tickets?

Louise: Oh yes! Thanks!

Conversation 2:

Interviewer: I'm talking to Jackie Gould, who's a very proud mother. Both of her daughters – Olivia, aged 12, and Alicia, seven – are currently appearing on the stage of the world-famous London Palladium theatre, in the musical The Sound of Music. Olivia and Alicia survived six auditions to be (Q5) picked from 1,000 hopefuls for the group of seven children playing the Von Trapp family in the show. So how did it all come about?

Jackie: Well, until last year, the idea of them appearing at the London Palladium would have been unthinkable for our family. Things started to happen when Olivia auditioned for a production of the show Annie at the local theatre. She auditioned for the chorus and, (Q6) by chance, got the leading role instead.

Interviewer: That's a very big role, the leading one in Annie, isn't it?

Jackie: Yes, for Annie, Olivia had to learn more than 200 lines. She was on stage for most the two-hour show. It was a big script, and (Q7) I decided that we'd do ten pages a night. After memorizing it, I gave her a random line. She would have to tell me what the next line was. She picked it all up even better than her homework.

Interviewer: And she did well in the part, presumably?

Jackie: She was great in the part. (Q8) Everyone was astonished by her performance, including us. She had always been very shy, and she suddenly came out of her shell. We found that she could really sing. A member of the stage management team for the show was taking over a local agency and asked her to sign up. So then she had an agent to represent her and try to get roles for her.

Interviewer: OK, so what happened next?

Jackie: Well, Olivia was turned down for a part in the musical Mary Poppins. She reached the last ten for the role of Jane Banks. She didn't get the part and was distraught. But she quickly picked herself up and then we took both children to the Palladium auditions for The Sound of Music.

Conversation 3:

Paul: Hello, Kira, how are you?

Kira: Fine thanks, Paul, how are you?

Paul: Well, thanks. It's good to see you. It must be twelve months since you did our course?

Kira: That's right. It's nice to come back and say hello.

Paul: What course did you enroll in?

Kira: Actually, (Q9) I went straight into third year Pharmacy. They credited me with two years, which probably (Q10) made it more difficult for me.

Paul: On the other hand, you were lucky to be granted credits. Is that why you chose the course?

Kira: Yes. And, as I'd already finished a course in it in my country. I thought it would be easier if I studied something I already knew.

Paul: I didn't realise you went into third year. I thought you started in first year. No wonder it was so hard! And what do you think is one of the big differences between studying at a university here and studying in your country?

Kira: Well, I've found it very difficult to write assignments, because I wasn't familiar with that aspect of the system here. (Q11) The main problem is that the lecturers expect you to be critical. That made me feel really terrible. I thought 'How can I possibly do it? How can I comment on someone else's research when they probably spent five years doing it?' I think a lot of people who come from overseas countries have similar problems. But after a while it became easier for me. People expect you to have problems with the process of reading and writing but, in fact, it is more a question of altering your viewpoint towards academic study.

Paul: how was the content of the lectures? Was it easy for you?

Kira: I didn't really have many problems understanding lectures. The content was very similar to what I'd studied before.

Paul: And what about the lecturers themselves? Are they essentially the same as lecturers in your country?:

Kira: (Q12) Well actually, no. Here, they're much easier to approach. After every lecture you can go and ask them something you didn't understand. Or you can make an appointment and talk to them about anything in the course.

PART 3

Talk 1:

If you want to take an undergraduate course of study, you require a letter of recommendation from your principle and copies of your school records and exam results. You must of course demonstrate ability to communicate effectively in English. Different majors require different abilities in English. Undergraduate courses in science often require you to do a foundation year before you start the course so that you achieve the requisite knowledge before you begin the courses. Degrees generally

last three years, though the first year doesn't count towards your final marks. Application is always via UCAS, an organization that handles all undergraduate students. Postgraduate application is via direct application to universities. They will require a minimum pass in your degree, certainly above average and as with undergraduate courses require a minimum level in your English ability. Most Master courses take one year, but some take two, so be sure to take this into account when choosing. There are two systems of ranking: for universities overall achievement and for each of their separate departments. Other kinds of information are available, like graduate employment statistics. Generally British universities are generally respected globally and there is an international ranking system that lists all the top universities in the world for you to check where your university places.

Talk 2:

My name is Dan Pearman and I'd like to talk about the work of Pedal Power, a small charity based mainly in the UK. I'll be giving our contact details at the end, if anyone would like to find out more about how to support us.

But first, how the charity began. I got the idea of exporting bicycles to developing countries while I was in Ecuador. I went there in 1993 just after graduating from university. After 3 years of studying, I wanted adventure. I loved travelling, so I decided to join a voluntary organization and was sent to Ecuador to carry out land surveys. The project came to an end after 5 years and when I returned to the UK in 1998, I started planning Pedal Power.

Where I lived in Ecuador was a very rural area. My neighbor had the only bicycle in the village, whereas everyone else walked everywhere. My neighbour's business was unusually successful, and for years I couldn't understand why. Then I realized having a bike means he could get where he wanted to go without much trouble. Other local carpenters could only accept jobs in a three-kilometre radius, so no matter how skilled they were, they could never do as many jobs as my neighbour.

At Pedal Power, we collect second-hand bikes in the UK and send them to some of the poorest regions in the world. When we distribute bikes overseas we don't give them away for free. We'd like to, but long term that doesn't really help the local economy. The demand for bikes is enormous which makes them very expensive locally. So we sell them for 5 % of the normal price. But in order to continue operating we need to have a constant supply of bikes which we send out every six months.

One example of a town that's received bicycles from Pedal Power is Rivas. It was the first place I sent a full container of bicycles to. Most people there now own a bicycle. The local economy has developed so much, you couldn't recognize it as the same place. In fact, there are more bikes than on the streets of Amsterdam, if you've ever been there.

But Pedal Power still needs your help. You may have read about some of our recent problems in the British media. In August 2000 we simple ran out of money. We had containers of bikes ready to send, but no money to pay the bills. It was a terrible situation. We managed to ensure the bikes went out on time, but the other problems carried on for several months.

Talk 3:

ANNOUNCER: Today's Health Counsel is presented by Paula Clayburg, who is the chief Counsellor at Liverpool's famous pain clinic. The Wilton Clinic Paula....

PAULA CLAYBURG: Do you know what Prince Charles, Steve Ballesteros and Elizabeth Taylor have in common? They all suffer from chronic back pain. In fact, bad backs are one of the most common health problems today, affecting people in all walks of life. The most recent available figures show that about a quarter of a million people are incapacitated with back pain every day.

And many sufferers don't know the cause of the solution to their problem. The majority of our patients at the clinic tend to be women. They are especially vulnerable because of pregnancy but also because of osteoporosis, which I personally believe to be the major cause of problems for women. I

have many women patients who say they have completely given up exercise because the pain makes them so miserable. But of course that starts up a vicious circle. Bed rest, giving up exercise and pain killers are traditional responses to back pain but, although there are many excellent drugs on the market, at our clinic we are beginning to realise the unique benefits of relaxation therapy. Other specialists in the field make a strong case for certain types of exercise, but in our experience they are easily mishandled and can lead to more harm than good.

Now, let's look at some of the reasons why back pain is developing into such a unique menace. In general, the body is pretty good at self-repaired. A strain or a blow to a limb, though painful at the time, generally resolves itself. But the body's response to back injury can be very counter-productive. When pain strikes, we attempt to keep the back as immobile as possible, which makes the muscles tense up. Research shows that they often go into spasm, which causes further twisting of the spine. A vicious circle is underway. The second mistake we often make when stricken with extreme back pain is to go to bed and stay there. Although at the clinic we recognise that a short rest in bed can be helpful...up to two days ... any longer makes our back muscles become weaker and unable to hold up our spine. The pain therefore becomes worse.

Another problem is being overweight. Anyone a stone or more over-weight who already has back pain is not doing himself any favor though it won't actually set it off in the first place, the weight will increase the strain and make things worse. The British diet could be partially to blame for the increase in back pain

KEY

TEST 1

LISTENING

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

READING

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

WRITING

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write an email responding to your friend. You should write at least 120 words. You are not allowed to include your name.

C1

Dear John,

Hope you and Nancy both are doing well, extremely sorry John. I can't come and see you in Glasgow City centre next week.

You know what, suddenly, my company announced that it has acquired an Indian international company to expand their software services business all over Asia, and now I've been asked to fly to India to lead the onsite transition team to provide the transition to an offshore team in India. This will be a great opportunity to learn and showcase my leadership skills to the company management, perhaps, which could also help for my next promotion that is under their review for a while now.

John, I'll fly back from India a week before Christmas and over the same weekend I'm visiting my Aunt's house in Edinburgh as she is hosting a Christmas party for our entire family and friends. I'd be really glad if you and Nancy could join us there and we all can hang out there with

Paul and Sharin as they will also be joining there. Don't worry about your accommodation, I've already spoken to my Aunt, and she promised me that she'll take care of it.

Hope to see you soon there, until then, take care of yourself.

Regards,
Charlie

B2

Dear John,

I am writing this email to tell you that I can't meet you in Hanoi next Sunday as plan as I have an urgent meeting with the manager on that day to solve some problems in my company. Because a lot of work must be done so I think we can't finish our work before 5pm. I am so sorry for that. It's a long time I haven't seen you. I really want to see you and your family. We have a lot of things to talk about.

Next month I am having a holiday in Nha Trang with my company. I will stay there for five days, from 1st to 5th, July. It would be great if I can see you there in Nha Trang then. Can I see you on the fourth of July? Is it OK if I can see you in the evening and have dinner with you on Nha Trang beach?

Please let me know as soon as possible.

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Love

B1

Dear John,

How are you? I wish everything is going well with you.

I am writing this email to tell you that I can't meet you on Friday next week. On that day, I have an important exam in the morning and in the afternoon I have a meeting with my teacher at school. I have a lot of work to do there.

Can I see you on Sunday morning next week? I really want to see you and talk with you. My parents are excited to see you, too. I can pick you up at the station. Then we go home and have lunch with my family. In the evening we can hang out round Hoan Kiem Lake. It's so interesting.

Please let me know your decision as soon as possible

Love

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

There is a big number of people who wish to live in big cities.

Write an essay to an educated reader to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of living in big cities. Include reasons and any relevant examples to support your answer.

You should write at least 250 words. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

.....

C1

It is the fact that, there is an increasing number of people who rush to big cities to live and work while others decide to move to the countryside nowadays. In this essay, I am going to discuss the good things and bad things we have in big cities.

On the one hand, living in such a big city has a lot of advantages. There is a big offer how to spend free time. There are a lot of theatres, concerts and other ways of entertainment. There is always a lot to do and visit! There are a lot of possibilities of shopping. In various shopping centres and galleries, you can buy whatever you want. In addition, there are a lot of working places in a city. Many big international companies have their locations in the cities, so it is much easier to find a job in a big city.

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages of living in a big city. Cities are very crowded with people and plenty of vehicles such as buses, cars, motorbikes and so on. Traffic jams are common seen at peak hours, which not only wastes time but annoys people. In addition, pollution in cities is another big problem. The air is filled with smoke and dirt from various kinds of vehicles while there are almost no trees. What we can see here are tall buildings. What's more? The noise is nonstop from early morning till midnight. Crime and unemployment rates are also considered much higher than those in the countryside.

To sum up, there are both benefits and drawbacks of living in big cities. The decision whether to live in big cities or in the countryside depends on our priorities. Personally, I believe that living here is more beneficial for me as I have a good job in a foreign company and my children can study in the best school in the country.

B2

It is the fact that more and more people are becoming interested in living in big cities. However, there are both advantages and disadvantages of living there.

On the one hand, living in a big city has some certain benefits. Firstly, people can get good jobs easily as there are a lot of big companies, factories, as well as services there. It is the reason why a lot of people rush to big cities to work. Secondly, there are many kinds of entertainment for people to enjoy and relax in free time. They can go to the cinemas, theatres, shopping centres, where they can buy everything. Life will be boring if we do not have those things. Finally, education and health care in cities are much better than in the countryside. Children have chance to learn at good schools.

On the other hand, however, there are some disadvantages of living in a big city. Firstly, it is crowded. There is not enough space for people to live in. People have to live in small houses or rent a small flats. Secondly, it is dirty and noisy. Smoke and dirt from cars, motorbikes and factories is everywhere while there are almost no trees. This can badly affect people's health.

To sum up, living in big cities has both good and bad things. If you need a place which is clean, quiet and spacious, then you should live in the countryside. But if you wish to find good jobs and better services, big cities are good choice.

B1

It is the fact that more and more people are becoming interested in living in big cities. However, there are both advantages and disadvantages of living there.

On the one hand, living in big cities, we can find good jobs and make more money. There are many big companies and factories for us to choose. We can go to good schools to learn and go to the cinema or the theatre to watch films or relax. We can also go to big shopping centres to buy things. There is everything here in big cities.

However, it is dirty, noisy in big cities. We do not have enough houses to live. We have to live in small houses or we have to rent a small flat. It is not comfortable. There are a lot of people and cars, motorbikes, buses so it is very noisy, from morning to midnight.

To sum up, there are both advantages and disadvantages of living in big cities.

SPEAKING

PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

Let's talk about: Games and Sports

1. Which indoor games do you play regularly?
I often play table tennis, do yoga, and dance
2. Which indoor games are common in your hometown?
People in my hometown often do Yoga and Gym
3. Do you take part in any outdoor sports regularly? (Which?)
Yes. I play badminton with my husband in the park near my house every day

Now, let's talk about: Keeping Fit

4. How often do you do any exercise?
Every morning, it's really good for our health
5. Do you prefer to exercise alone or in a class? Why?
I like to exercise in a class. It would be fun if we do exercise with friends
6. What do you think is the best type of exercise? Why?
It must be yoga as it not only improve our health but also prevent diseases

PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

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

- Learning English in a foreign centre is much better as we can learn with native speakers. They speak English perfectly. They have good method of teaching and they know how to inspire students to learn English.

PART 3: TOPIC

Describe a person who has strong influence on you

It must be my mother. She is 60 years old. She is a farmer but she is so important to me. She taught me how to speak, how to walk, how to behave and how to enjoy life. Whenever I need help, she is willing to help me. She is my everything.

TEST 2

LISTENING

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

READING

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

WRITING

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Your friend, Jane has written you a letter. Part of it says

"What's your favorite day of the week? I'd love to hear all about it"

Write an email responding to your friend. You should write at least 120 words. You are not allowed to include your name.

C1, B2

Dear Jane,

Thanks for your letter and it was great to hear from you. You asked me to tell you about my favourite day of the week. Well, it's definitely Friday.

One reason I like Friday is because I have my favourite subjects at school: Physical Education or PE and Chemistry. Chemistry's great because we do experiments in the science lab and our teacher, Mr King, is so funny. In PE, we usually play basketball, which is my favourite sport. We also have French on Friday, which is actually my least favourite subject, but after that we have ICT which is much more interesting. At the moment I am creating a webpage for our basketball team. After school I hang out with my friends, and then in the evening I play football at the sports centre. On Friday nights we sometimes go to someone's house for a party or watch a DVD. We can relax a bit on Friday evenings because there's no school on Saturday.

Tell me about your favourite day in your next letter. Hope to hear from you soon.

Love

B1

Dear Jane,

It's amazing to get your letter. How are things? I hope they are all fine.

I am going to tell you my favorite day of the week. I like Sunday most because I don't have to go to school and I can do a lot of things I like. In the morning, I get up at about 6 o'clock and then I go to the park near my house to have some exercise there. I usually play badminton with my friends. It's relaxing and good for my health. Then I go home and have a bath. I have breakfast with bread and a cup of coffee, sometimes I go out and have Pho, a traditional Vietnamese dish. After breakfast I often go shopping with my best friend, Phuong. We buy things and eat at a shopping center. In the afternoon, I go swimming. This is my favourite sport. I really like being in water. In the evening, I go to the cinema with my family. Sometimes we go to a restaurant and eat there. In the evening, I do my homework and go to bed. That is my favourite day of the week.

Tell me about your favorite day in your next letter. I look forward to hearing from you.

Love

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

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

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

You should write at least 250 words. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

C1

There is no denying the fact that online shopping has become more popular than in-store shopping. However, this trend has both positive and negative aspects.

On the one hand, the huge popularity of online shopping can be attributed to the fact that it makes shopping easier. It saves both time and money. Buyers no longer have to drive all the way to shops to buy things. Also, online stores tend to offer attractive prices. This allows shoppers to be able to buy items at deeply discounted prices. In addition, online shopping makes it easy to buy things from any part of the world. Even if an item is not available in your country, you can buy it from online stores.

On the other hand, however, the ease of online shopping has made many people compulsive shoppers. Most of us spend lots of time on the internet every day. The fact that online shopping encourages us to buy things that we do not need or use cannot be denied. This can lead to debts. Also, there are security concerns. When you buy things online, you run a small risk of getting your financial information exploited by hackers.

To conclude, online shopping has several advantages and disadvantages. However, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Of course, the shopper has to exercise some common sense and keep their device free of malware if they want to enjoy the benefits of online shopping.

B2

We cannot deny that more and more people are becoming interested in online shopping. However, there are both good and bad things of online shopping.

On the one hand, online shopping helps us save a lot of time and money. We do not have to spend much time to go to stores and look for the things we want. We can stay at home, turn on the computer and go online. There are thousands of things available for us to choose. And it may take only a few minutes to find the things we want before we order and wait for the things to arrive. Also we do not have to spend any money on travelling to the shops. Online shoppers can often get good deals, it means they can buy things at lower price in comparison with buying things from in-store shops.

On the other hand, however, online shopping can worry us. We may buy things we do not really need or the things we get may be different from things we order. Sometimes we may get wrong color, wrong size and the quality is not as good as they advertised. In addition, we may lose money when we buy things online. The information related to our account may be stolen and someone can easily get our money from the account.

To sum up, online shopping can have both good and bad effects on the development of the society. Personally, I believe that we can avoid troubles if we are wiser and more careful.

B1

We cannot deny that more and more people are becoming interested in online shopping. However, there are both good and bad things of online shopping.

On the one hand, online shopping helps us save a lot of time and money. We do not have to go to shops to buy things. We can stay at home and buy a lot of things. We just have to turn on the computer, look for things online and then we order and wait, someone can bring the things to your house. Also, this can help us save money because we do not spend money on travelling to shops.

On the other hand, however, online shopping has disadvantages. Firstly, We may buy bad things. They are not as good as we think. And we may lose money because we have to give someone our information of the account. And if we buy too many things online, we can spend too much money.

To sum up, online shopping has both good and bad things

SPEAKING**PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION**

Let's talk about your hometown

1. When is the best time to come to your hometown? Why?

It is in spring as you can see flowers everywhere and the weather is pleasant

2. What do you like best about your hometown?

I like the people best because they are friendly, kind and hardworking.

3. Do you think your hometown is the best place to grow up? Why/ Why not?

Certainly. It is peaceful and full of love from my family and friends

Now, let's talk about your best friend.

4. What does your best friend look like?

She is small with long hair and brown eyes

5. How did you meet your best friend?

When I was 10, I moved to HCM City to live. She was my neighbor

6. In your opinion, what is the best quality of a good friend?

He or she must be honest, sociable and reliable

PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

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

ABC restaurant is the best choice. It is located downtown. It is spacious, clean and beautiful.

Furthermore, the food is tasty and diverse. The service is good and the price is reasonable.

PART 3: TOPIC

Describe an activity you like to do in your free time

In my free time, I often play sports. I play football with my friends at the weekend. We play at the stadium near my house. It not only improves my health but also helps me relax

TEST 3

LISTENING

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

READING

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

WRITING

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Write a letter to one of your friend to tell her about the holiday you are having. In your letter you should say

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

You should write at least 120 words. You do not need to include your name or address.

C1

Dear Claire,

Thank you a lot for your last letter. It was a nice surprise to hear from you. I'm sorry I haven't written to you earlier but I had to organize some things concerning my trip.

As you probably remember I've always wanted to visit some unusual places. And now, at last, off I went! But you'd never guess where I've chosen to spend my holiday. It's Antarctica! You would never think of it, would you? I'm so excited about the whole event!

The people I travel with are incredible. It's their fourteenth expedition there. They know every path in the snow by heart and they are very helpful. They share their knowledge and experience with me. Would you believe that here everything is different? You even need to set your tent in a special way. It's all very challenging. Tomorrow we plan to move further North so I may not be able to stay in touch for a while.

Anyway, I'd like to meet you when I get back. Hope you are enjoying your holiday. Do write back soon.

Love,

B2

Dear Claire,

It's amazing to get your letter. How are things? I hope everything will be fine.

I am going to tell you the holiday I am having next week. I am going to Halong Bay. It is a popular holiday destination in Vietnam. It is very beautiful and famous. It is one of the seven wonders of the world. Here we can go sightseeing, swim in the sea, and enjoy seafood. Every year, millions of people come here to enjoy their holiday. The weather in Halong Bay is quite pleasant and the food here is so tasty and cheap. People often buy a lot of seafood before they come home. The people in Halong Bay are friendly, kind, and hardworking. I am going with my family: my parents, my husband and my children. We have prepared everything for the holiday. I hope to have a nice trip.

Halong Bay is worth visiting. I hope that you can come and see it.

I am looking forward to hearing from you. Write to me soon.

Love

B1

Dear Claire,

It's amazing to get your letter. How are things? I hope everything will be fine.

I am going to tell you about the holiday I am having next week. I am going to Halong Bay. It is a popular place in Vietnam. A lot of people come here on holiday. It is very beautiful and famous. Here we can swim in the sea, eat seafood, play sports on the sand, and visit many beautiful places. The weather in Halong bay is very nice. It is not hot or cold. The food is good and cheap. People often buy a lot of seafood before they go home. The people are friendly and kind. They often help people. I am going to Halong Bay with my family: my parents, my wife and my sons. They like Halong very much.

I hope to have a nice holiday. Tell me about your holiday in your next letter.

I am looking forward to hearing from you. Write to me soon.

Love

TASK 2

You should spend 40 minutes on this task.

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

Write an essay to an educated reader to show your opinion. Include reasons and any relevant examples to support your answer. You should write at least 250 words.

C1

We cannot deny that traveling is becoming a more and more important part of our life. It is a way of enjoying life. Some people like to travel alone while others find it more interesting to have a partner. Personally, I believe that traveling with a companion is superior choice.

First of all, having a companion during a trip can be useful for anyone in emergency situations. No one knows what is going to happen during a trip and if something bad happens, an individual will demand for help. One of my friends had an accident last year while he was traveling alone. He said that if he had someone nearby, he could reach the hospital sooner.

Another point which is equally significant is that sharing the information with a friend during the trip, can broaden our knowledge. You can learn some information from your partner. For example, last month I went to a trip with my friend, John to the Isfahan City. I knew about the roads to this city, but I didn't know anything about monuments there. John told me many things about places and monuments in this city, such as Menarjonban and Siosepol.

Last but not least, traveling with a partner can save money for you. It is obvious that traveling to a new place will consume a big amount of money. Sharing the costs in some circumstances can benefit both the traveler and his or her companion. It is obvious that sharing a hotel room can help people save half of the money

To sum up, travelling with a partner is not only economical but also useful in emergency situation. Therefore, it is wiser to find someone who can travel with you.

B2

We cannot deny that traveling is becoming a more and more important part of our life. Some people like to travel alone while others find it more interesting to have a partner. Personally, I believe that traveling with a companion is much better.

Firstly, travelling with someone can help people save a lot of money. It is the fact that travel agencies often offer good deals for groups of people. People can share hotel rooms, food, travelling expense, or tickets. This can help people save money for other necessary things. This is the reason why very few people travel alone.

Secondly, travelling with a companion is fun. During the trip, people experience a lot of new things, meet many new people and they have desire to share these things with someone. People can go sightseeing, and enjoy the beauty of the nature together, it would be much more interesting

Finally, people can avoid a lot of problems when they have someone nearby. Let's imagine when you fall from the rock, if no one know, and you cannot walk to the hospital by yourself, how can you save your life? Or when you are tired or ill during the holiday, and you may need help from your partner.

To sum up, travelling with a companion is not only economical, fun but also useful.

B1

It is the fact that more and more people are becoming interested in travelling. Some people want to travel alone while others want to travel with a partner. Personally, I often travel with my family or friends.

Firstly, people can save a lot of money. If people go in groups, they often get lower price for the trip. People can share the room, the food, and the tickets.

Secondly, people feel happier when they are with family or friends. They can do a lot of things together. They can talk about many new things, new places, and new people.

Finally, people can help each other when they go with other people. If you are ill or tired, your friend can help you bring things or buy medicine for you. Or if you fall from the rock, your friend can take you to the hospital.

To sum up, travelling with a companion is much better.

C: SPEAKING

PART I: SOCIAL INTERACTION

Let's talk about holiday.

1. **What did you do on your last holiday?**

I went to Halong Bay

2. **Who do you prefer spending your holiday with? Relatives or friends?**

With my friends. I have more fun

3. **Do you prefer going on holiday abroad?**

No. It's too expensive

Now, let's talk about TV programmes.

4. **How many hours a day do you watch television?**

For about two hours

5. **Which programmes do you like?**

I like films most

6. **Do you prefer watching television alone or with other people? Why?**

With other people because I can share with them anything about what I am watching

PART II: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

Situation: If you won the lottery of 1 billion VND, what would you do with the money?

There are THREE options for you to choose:

- **Buy a new house.**
- **Start a business.**
- **Deposit the money in the bank.**

Explain the option you have chosen.

I would start a business as I have always wanted to have my own shop. I really like fashion so I will open a clothes shop. I think I would get a lot of experience of being a saleswoman and I would be able to get a lot of money

PART III: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

Describe a popular holiday destination in your country.

I am going to talk about Halong Bay. It is a popular holiday destination in Vietnam. It is very beautiful and famous. It is one of the seven wonders of the world. Here we can go sightseeing, climb mountains and eat seafood. Every year, millions of people come here to enjoy their holiday.

TEST 4

LISTENING

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

READING

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

WRITING

TASK 1

You have recently started work in a new company.

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

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

C1

Dear Tom

I'm just writing to let you know I quit my old job and found something new.

I was really fed up with being a brain surgeon because it wasn't really much of a challenge anymore. You know me; if I'm not learning new tricks, I get bored too easily and have to find something new.

I'm now teaching English as a foreign language in Vietnam and it suits me down to the ground. I teach two adult classes and a kindergarten class, which is not only challenging but also rewarding too. Can you believe it?

I also have some other amazing news- I'm getting married. She was one of my first ever students and I guess it was love at first sight for both of us. Make sure you keep the first weekend in July free, so you can come and celebrate with us.

Keep in touch
Chris

B2

Dear Tom,

How are you? It's a long time I haven't seen you. I have been very busy lately.

I am writing this letter to tell you about my new job. You know I worked as a teacher of English for 5 years. I really love children but the job was boring. Every day I did the same things, met the same people. What's more? The salary was so low while the living cost in big cities is so high. It is not enough for my accommodation, food, and other necessary things. Then I decided to quit this job. I applied for a job in a travel agency in Hanoi and luckily they offered me an interesting job, a tour guide. I started my new job last week. On the first days, I had to take a training course about travelling. It was very necessary and useful. Then I could start my work. Every day, I organize the tours and travel with tourists, help them understand about new places. I feel very happy because I have chance to travel round the country.

I am having a holiday in England by the end of this year. And it would be great if I can see you there.

I look forward to hearing from you. Write to me soon.

Love

B1

Dear Tom,

How are you? I wish you are fine.

I changed my job. I don't want to be a teacher any more. It is boring and I can't earn much money. I don't have enough money for the room, the food, clothes and other things. I love children and I wanted to help them but I had to change my job. Now I am a tour guide. I work for a big company in Hanoi. I started my new job last week. It is interesting because I can meet many new people and I can go to many new places in Vietnam. I can get a lot of money. I think I can buy a car after a year. My parents are very happy because I can do the job that I like. The company is near my house so it is very convenient and I can save a lot of time and money. Every day, I help tourists understand more about the places.

If I have enough money, I will go to England to meet you next year. We can go to visit Big Ben. Can you see me then?

I look forward to hearing from you. Write to me soon

Love

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task

Write about the following topic:

In order to solve traffic problems, government should tax private car owners heavily and use the money to improve public transportation.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of such a solution?

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

.....

C1

Traffic congestion in many cities around the world is a big problem. One possible solution to this problem is to impose heavy taxes on car drivers and use this money to make public transport better. This essay will discuss the benefits and drawbacks of such a measure.

One of the first benefits of such a measure is that the heavy taxes would discourage car owners from using their cars because it would become very expensive to drive. This would mean that they would begin to make use of public transport instead, thus reducing traffic problems and pollution as well. Another benefit would be that much more use would be made of public transport if it was improved. It is often the case that public transport in cities is very poor. For example, we often see old buses and trains that people would rather not use. High taxes would generate enough money to make the necessary changes.

Nevertheless, there are drawbacks to such a solution. First and foremost, this would be a heavy burden on the car drivers. At present, taxes are already high for a lot of people, and so further taxes would only mean less money at the end of the month for most people who may have no choice but to drive every day. In addition, this type of tax would likely be set at a fixed amount. This would mean that it would hit those with less money harder, whilst the rich could likely afford it. It is therefore not a fair tax.

To conclude, this solution is worth considering to improve the current situation, but there are advantages and disadvantages of introducing such a policy.

SPEAKING

PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

Let's talk about birthday

1. When is your birthday?

It is June the first

2. What do you usually do on your birthday?

I have a small party with friends from my class

3. What is your favourite family celebration? Why?

Now, let's talk about public transportation

4. What is the best way to travel in your town/city?

It must be motorbikes because it is crowded in my city. There are a lot of traffic jams and the streets are narrow

5. What is your favourite means of transportation?

It is the motorbike because it is fast and convenient. I can't suffer from being carsick

6. Do you think people should use public transportation more? Why? Why not?

Yes. It helps reduce traffic jams

PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

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

There are THREE options for you to choose:

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

Explain the option you have chosen.

-
- I would buy a laptop for my study as it is very necessary. I need it for my study and for my work. I don't need a fashionable smart phone.

PART 3: TOPIC

Describe one of your friends

You should say

- 5. Who the person is
- 6. What does she look like?
- 7. What do you often do together?

I am going to tell you about my best friend. She is Mai, 30 years old. She is married and has two children. She is a teacher for a high school in Hanoi. She is small but pretty and intelligent. In free time, we often go shopping and read books. She is a kind of person who is willing to help other people. I really like her

TEST 5

LISTENING

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

READING

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

WRITING

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

You should write at least 120 words. You are not allowed to include your name.

C1

Dear Pat,

I hope you are well. Are you looking forward to the summer holiday? Thank you for your previous letter, it's always great to hear the news from back home.

I'm writing to you because I want to invite you to come to my city during the holiday season. We could visit the art and history museums or spend days at the park or wander around the shopping center if the weather is bad. My friends would love to spend more time with you too, we could hang out with them in that cafe you like or go on a day trip to the beach. What do you think?

I think it would be amazing to spend a couple of weeks with you here in the city! We would have so much fun! I know how much you love the city and it wouldn't be expensive as you can stay with me in the apartment.

Let me know what you think. If you decide to come, we can start planning what we will do while you're here.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you and hopefully I'll see you soon!
Kind regards,

B2

Dear Pat,

It's amazing to get your email. How are you? I hope you are fine.

It's wonderful that you are going to have a holiday. I am writing this email to invite you to come to Hanoi, my city, and stay with my family on your holiday. Hanoi is very nice this time. The weather is so pleasant and the food is wonderful. I am sure you will like it. There are a lot of things to see and do here, too. We can visit Van Mieu, the first school in Vietnam and HCM museum, where you can get to know more about the life of the greatest leader of Vietnam. In the evening, we can hang out round Hoan Kiem lake and enjoy the beauty of the lake. If you want to go shopping, there are some big shopping malls near my house. There are everything that you can buy. You can stay here as long as you want.

Please let me know your decision as soon as possible.

I am looking forward to hearing from you. Write to me soon.

Love

B1

Dear Pat,

It's amazing to get your email. How are you? I hope you are fine.

You said that you are going to have a holiday so I want to invite you to my city. Hanoi is small but very beautiful. The weather is nice. The food is good and the people are friendly and kind. Here we can visit Van Mieu, HCM museum. We can walk around Hoan Kiem Lake, it is very big, clean and beautiful. A lot of people come here to in the morning to do exercise. We can also go to the cinema to see very interesting films. We can go shopping in the shopping centre. You can buy a lot of things and relax there. My parents are very happy to see you. They say you can stay with my family during your holiday.

Please let me know if you can come in your next email. I look forward to hearing from you. Write to me soon.

Love

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task

Write about the following topic:

Smoking not only harms the smoker, but also those who are nearby. Therefore, smoking should be banned in public places.

To what extent, do you agree or disagree?

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

.....

C1

Medical studies have shown that smoking not only leads to health problems for the smoker, but also for people close by. As a result of this, many believe that smoking should not be allowed in public places. Although there are arguments on both sides, I strongly agree that a ban is the most appropriate course of action.

Opponents of such a ban argue against it for several reasons. Firstly, they say that passive smokers make the choice to breathe in other people's smoke by going to places where it is allowed. If they would prefer not to smoke passively, then they do not need to visit places where smoking is permitted. In addition, they believe a ban would possibly drive many bars and pubs out of business as smokers would not go there anymore. They also argue it is a matter of freedom of choice. Smoking is not against the law, so individuals should have the freedom to smoke where they wish.

However, there are more convincing arguments in favour of a ban. First and foremost, it has been proven that tobacco consists of carcinogenic compounds which cause serious harm to a person's health, not only the smoker. Anyone around them can develop cancers of the lungs, mouth and throat, and other sites in the body. It is simply not fair to impose this upon another person. It is also the case that people's health is more important than businesses. In any case, pubs and restaurants could adapt to a ban by, for example, allowing smoking areas.

In conclusion, it is clear that it should be made illegal to smoke in public places. This would improve the health of thousands of people, and that is most definitely a positive development.

B2

We cannot deny that smoking seriously affects people's health. Some people say that it should be banned in public places. Personally, I agree with this idea.

Firstly, smoking not only badly affects smokers but also the surrounding people. It is the main cause of many dangerous diseases, especially cancer. Every year, many people die of these diseases. In each cigarette, there are thousands of toxic chemicals that harm our body. If we want to improve our health, then give up smoking.

Secondly, smoking wastes a lot of money and time. Every day, smokers have to spend a lot of money buying cigarette and treating diseases related to smoking.

Finally, smoking pollutes the air. And smokers smoke in the open air, they may breathe out smoke that can contaminate the air. And non-smokers may breathe in this air.

To sum up, smoking not only harms our health, wastes money, but also pollutes the air. It is high time we should ban smoking in public places.

B1

We cannot deny that smoking is not good for our health. Some people say that smoking should be banned in public places. I strongly agree with this idea.

Firstly, smoking is the main cause of many diseases. Every year, thousands of people die because they smoke. People can get lung cancer or other diseases. Smoking can affect both smokers and non-smokers.

Secondly, people spend too much money on smoking because cigarette is expensive.

Finally, smoking can make the air dirty. Smokers give out dirty and smelly smoke into the air.

To sum up, we should ban smoking in public places.

SPEAKING

PART I: SOCIAL INTERACTION

Let's talk about music.

1. Do you like music? If yes, what kind of music do you like best? Why? If no, why not?

Yes, of course. I like pop music. It is popular and interesting

2. What is the most popular kind of music in your country?

It is pop music

3. How is music good or not good for people?

It is very good for people. It helps us relax

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

4. Did you learn English at secondary school?

No. I didn't learn until high school

5. What do you think about how English is taught at school now?

It is not very effective as there are too many students in each class

6. In what ways has children's English much improved nowadays?

Children can speak English better than before

PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

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

- I would buy a car as it is very convenient. I can go with my whole family and I can go for a long distance in any kind of weather

PART 3: TOPIC

Describe your favourite TV program

You should say

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

My favorite TV program is "Who is the millionaire?". It is a game show, shown on VTV3. There are about 15 questions about every field in our life. The player can get 150 million Vietnam Dong if they can answer all these questions. This program is relaxing and useful as we can learn a lot of things from this program.

TEST 6

LISTENING

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

READING

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

WRITING

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Write a letter to your manager asking for a training course, which you would like to attend. In your letter explain

- What the course is,
- Why it is required for your job,
- How you will manage work while the course

You should write at least 120 words. You are not allowed to include your name.

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C1

Dear Mr. John,

I am the receptionist, James Smith, who is working under your supervision. I am writing this letter regarding my requirement of a training course to learn the 'French' language for the improvement in job performance. I am going to tell you about my necessity for the knowledge of this non-native language.

From the last two months, the number of customers from the 'Quebec', which is the provenience of Canada, and 'France', are gradually increasing day by day in our restaurant. Also, they do not have good skills in the English language and my level of this foreign language is not appropriate for better communication with them. So, I need to brush up my expertise in this overseas way of communication. Thus, this is the reason the tuition is required for me in this subject.

Finally, I would like to join the classes at the weekend because it will not put any kind of impact on my work and the duties will be performed with the same efficiency as now. Therefore, I would be greatly appreciated if you could arrange this education at end of the week. Moreover, there are many tutors available in the market for this curriculum.

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,
James Smith.

B2

Dear Mr. John,

I am Susan Smith, from Sales Department. I am writing this letter to ask you for a training course and I hope that you can help me.

I want to take part in an English communicative course. It is really necessary for my job. You know, the number of customers from English speaking countries is increasing these days and no one in our department can speak English well enough to be able to work with them. We have to hire a person to help us translate into Vietnamese, which wastes quite a lot of money. Moreover, if we can speak English well, we can develop our business more. We can expand our business into England and America. I am going to learn on Saturday and Sunday, which does not affect our work. However, the fee is quite high while I do not have enough money. Is it possible that you can pay the fee for me? I would be very grateful.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Thank you.

B1

Dear Mr. John,

I am Susan Smith. I am writing this email to tell you that I want to take a course. I want to learn English for about two months. I need it for my job because I have to speak English with a lot of people every day. I can do the work better if my English is good. No one in our company can speak English well, which is not good at all. We can develop our business more in some English speaking countries like America or England. We can earn more money.

I am going to learn at the end of the week, on Saturday and Sunday for about two months. I am going to start the course next month. I can manage my work well because the learning does not affect my work. However, I need money to pay for the course. So can you please pay the fee for me? I hope that you can help me.

Please let me know your decision soon.

Thank you.

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task

Write about the following topic:

Nowadays many people have access to computers on a wide basis and a large number of children play computer games. What are the positive and negative impacts of playing computer games and what can be done to minimize the bad effects?

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

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C1

Access to computers has increased significantly over recent decades, and the number of children playing games on computers has increased too. This essay will consider the positive and negative impacts of this and discuss ways to avoid the potential negative effects.

With regards to the positive effects, playing computer games can develop children's cognitive skills. Many popular games require abstract and high level thinking skills in order to win, skills that may not be taught at school. For example, children need to follow instructions, solve complex problems and use logic in many of the games that are currently popular. Such experience will be beneficial to a child's progression into an adult.

However, concerns have been raised about the prolific use of computer games by children, much of this related to the violence they contain. The problem is that in many of the games children are rewarded for being more violent, and this violence is repeated again and again. For instance, many games involve children helping their character to kill, kick, stab and shoot. This may lead to increased aggressive feelings, thoughts, and behaviours.

In order to minimize these negative impacts, parents need to take certain steps. Firstly, some video games are rated according their content, so parents must check this and ensure their children are not allowed to have access to games that are unsuitable. Parents can also set limits on the length of time games are played. Finally, parents should also take an active interest in the games their children are playing so they can find out how they feel about what they are observing.

To sum up, there are benefits of computer games, but there are disadvantages too. However, if parents take adequate precautions, the severity of these negative impacts can be avoided.

B2

We cannot deny that computers have helped us so much, they play an important part in our life. However, the number of children play computer games is increasing. There are both positive and negative impacts of playing computer games.

On the one hand, computer games can help children relax after long working hours. Moreover, children can learn a lot of computer skills that can be useful for their future work. Playing games also help children learn how to solve problems through many kinds of games. These games require not only intelligence but also various skills such as finger and eye movements, an overview analysis and so on.

On the other hand, however, playing computer games too much can extremely harm children's health, especially their eyes and back as they have to sit at the table for long time and highly concentrate on the screen. Some children even skip their meals just because they do not want to stop the games or they just have something quickly. As a result, many children become overweight and their eyes are shortsighted. Some even have problems with their stomach.

To minimize the negative influences of computer games, parents should take a close look at what games their children are playing. They can allow children what game to play, when or how long they can play the game.

To sum up, computer games have both good and bad things but we can minimize the negative impacts if we wish.

B1

It is the fact that more and more children play computer games. There are both good and bad things of playing games.

On the one hand, when playing computer games, children can learn a lot of things. They learn computer skills and English. Their hands and eyes become quicker.

On the other hand, however, playing games too much is not good for children's health. Because they have to sit and look at the screen for long hours, their eyes and back will hurt. Some children do not even eat anything when they play games because they do not want to stop.

To minimize the bad effects, parents should advise their children what games they can play and how long they should play.

To sum up, playing computer games has both good and bad effects. However, we can limit the bad effects if we want.

SPEAKING

PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

1. **Where are you from?**

I am from Hai Phong City

2. **How far is it from your hometown?**

It is about 70 kilometres from here

3. **What do you like about your hometown?**

I like the food and the people. We have seafood which is tasty and cheap

The people are friendly and helpful. They are willing to help you when you need

4. **What do you do?**

I am a doctor

5. **Do you earn much money from your job?**

No. But it is enough for my family to live here in Hanoi

6. **Do you choose a job because of high salary or other things?**

I choose the job that I like

PART 2: SOLUTION

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

- If I have \$500, I would buy an Iphone because it is reliable, fashionable and easy to use. It has the best security. It is the fact that today a big number of people in the world use Iphone

PART 3: TOPIC

Describe a means of public transport

You should say

5. What means of public transport it is
6. Where is it popular?
7. What do you like and dislike about it?

Buses are very popular in big cities. People use buses to go to work or school. They are cheap, safe and convenient. However, they are dirty, noisy and smelly. Sometimes, it takes a lot of time to wait for the bus

TEST 7

LISTENING

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

READING

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

WRITING

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

You should write at least 120 words. You are not allowed to include your name.

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C1, B2

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to complain about a meal we had in your restaurant yesterday. We had booked a table for six but when we arrived there were no free tables and we had to wait for more than 45 minutes to sit down.

From the menu of 12 dishes, only four were available and their quality was poor. The fish, in particular, tasted awful and the waiter was rude when we told him about this.

We have eaten in your restaurant several times in the past but this is the first time we have received such bad treatment. I am not asking for a refund but I would like you to improve the quality of your dishes and service.

Yours faithfully,

B1

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am John Smith, from Chicago. I am writing this email to complain about the food and the service in your restaurant.

Yesterday, I went to your restaurant to eat dinner with my friends. We had fish, chicken, salad, and some vegetables. We had to wait for the food for about 45 minutes. We were hungry and tired. When the food was on the table, it was terrible. The fish was salty and the vegetables were dirty. What's more? The table and chairs were dirty. No one cleaned them before we sat down. In addition, the waiter was not polite when we complained. When we finished the meal, we looked at the bill. Oh, the food was too expensive. We were not happy at all.

I would like to ask for the refund. I hope you can improve your restaurant more.

I look forward to hearing from you. You can contact me at 0978687908 or via Johnsmith@gmail.com.

Thank you

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

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

Write an essay to an educated reader to discuss the effects of tourism. Include reasons and any relevant examples to support your answer.

You should write at least 250 words. Your response will be evaluated in terms of Task fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar.

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C1

It is true that tours to remote and exotic places on the earth have gained in popularity in recent years. While this has several benefits for the local community, I believe that overall the negative consequences are more significant.

Admittedly, the growth of the tourism industry has brought enormous benefits to local people. More tourists means greater demand for food, accommodation and services, all of which create job opportunities and help to alleviate unemployment in the area. The development of tourism also has ripple effects on local infrastructure, with more roads and bridges being built to meet the need of tourists. This can be seen in the case of Ha Long, a coastal city and also a tourist destination in Vietnam.

The biggest disadvantage of the trend is, however, its adverse effects on the pristine environment and creatures living there. Forests may be cut down to make way for resorts and hotels; marine life might be threatened due to water pollution, and birds have to find other places to inhabit. In some places, waste from the hotel industry is becoming an environmental problem that concerns many people, not just environmentalists.

In conclusion, although the growth of tourism to remote areas and exotic countries is beneficial to some extent, it is more likely to have harmful impacts on local people and the environment.

B2

We cannot deny that tourism plays an important part in our life. It has brought countries a lot of benefits. However, beside these benefits, tourism has some negative effects on local communities.

On the one hand, tourism is beneficial for the local communities. It creates good jobs for local people and helps them improve their life. They can do business and earn more money. In other words, the development of tourism can boost the economy. Tourism also helps local communities improve traffic system to meet the demand of the tourists. More roads are widened and resurfaced.

On the other hand, however, tourism destroys the environment. A big number of trees are cut down to build some resorts. More visitors mean more rubbish. People throw rubbish everywhere, which pollutes the air and water. This can seriously affect people's health. In addition, the number of people who are related to social evils such as robbery, drug addiction, prostitution and so on, in these areas is much higher than other places. This can threaten local people's life.

To sum up, the development can bring both good and bad effects to local communities. Personally, I believe that its benefits can outweigh the drawbacks.

B1

We cannot deny that tourism plays an important part in our life. However, it can have both good and bad effects on local communities.

On the one hand, the development is good for local people. People can get good jobs and so they can make more money and improve their life. They can also improve the traffic. People build and widen more roads.

On the other hand, however, tourism is not good for the environment. When more people come to the place, they throw a lot of things everywhere and make the air and water become dirty and smelly. This can badly affect people's health.

To sum up, tourism is good and bad for the local communities. I myself think that tourism is more beneficial.

SPEAKING

PART 1: SOCIAL INTERACTION

1. **What season do you like best? Why?**

I autumn most because the weather is so pleasant

2. **Do you play sports?**

Yes, of course. I often play football

3. **How often do you play sports?**

I play sports every day, after work

4. **Why do you like sports?**

It is not only relaxing but also good for my health

PART 2: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

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

I am going to talk about Tet. It is the biggest festival in Vietnam. It is on the first days of the year. It is very important. All Vietnamese people come home and have Tet with their family. People often make Chung cake, clean and decorate the house. Children are the happiest because they have new clothes, eat good food and get a lot of lucky money.

PART 3: TOPIC

Describe the most famous building

You should say

1. What building it is?
2. Where is it?
3. What is special about it?

I am talking about the White House. It is located in Washington DC, the USA. It is painted white and it is the place where American presidents and their families live. It is equipped with the best facilities. It was designed and built in 1792. The construction took 8 years to complete