



Tiếng-Anh-B1 - asad

Kỹ thuật lập trình (Trường Đại học Bách khoa - Đại học Quốc gia Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh)



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GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

1. He has been very interested in doing research onsince he was at high school .
A. biology B. biological C. biologist D. biologically
2. Are you sure that boys are morethan girls?
A. act **B. active** C. action D. activity
3. It is generally believed that “Men makehouse and women makehome.
A. Ø/ Ø B. a/an C. the/the D. an/the
4. Most doctors and nurses have to work on aonce or twice a week at the hospital.
A. solution **B. night shift** C. household chores D. special dishes
5. We enjoy time together in the evening when the family members gather in the living room after a day of working hard.
A. spending B. caring C. taking D. doing
6. It is parents’ duty and responsibility to....hands to take care of their children and give them a happy home.
A. shake B. hold **C. join** D. take.
7. He is aboy. He is often kind and helpful to every classmate.
A. frank B. lovely C. obedient **D. caring**
8. Doctors are supposed to... responsibility for human life.
A. do **B. take** C. rush D. join
9.sure that you follow the instructions carefully.
A. Believe B. Try C. Do **D. Make**
10. Sometimes Mr. Pike has to work very latenight to do some important experiments.
A. in **B. at** C. for D. on
11. Peter wasa hurry to go so he did not stop to greet me.
A. in B. on C. with D. over
12. It...is parents’ responsibility to take good care of their children.
A. commonly says that B. commonly to be said that
C. is commonly said that D. is commonly saying
13. Most children enjoy...with their parents and siblings.
A. play B. to play **C. playing** D. played
14. He studies ...his two brothers.
A. much better than B. more better than C. more good than D. very better than
15.the eldest child, he works hard to help his parents support the family.
A. Be B. Is C. To be **D. Being**
16. They....for 3 hours when the storm suddenly broke.
A. had been running B. have been running C. are running D. will be running
17. No matter what happens next Ihelp you.
A. am B. have **C. will** D. would
18. I....come to the conclusion that nowadays nobody cares about anything.
A. will B. had C. do **D. have**
19. I assumed you....paying for the repairs until the end of last year.
A. have been B. was been C. are being **D. had been**
20.get tired of answering the same questions every day?
A. Have you ever B. Had you ever **C. Do you ever** D. Are you ever



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21. She....working on that manuscript for 2 years now.
A. will be **B. has been** C. had been D. is
22. I...there once a long time ago and I...back since.
A. went/have not been B. go/am not
C. have gone/was D. was going/had not been
23. She....trying to pass her driving test but fails every time.
A. kept B. is keeping C. had kept **D. keeps**
24. I...complete silence now while I try this experiment.
A. am wanting **B. want** C. did want D. have wanted
25. The students ...by Mrs.Monty. However, this week they....by Mr.Tanzer
A. are usually taught / are being taught
B. usually teach / are teaching
C. have usually been taught / have been teaching
D. were usually teaching / are teaching
26. You are old enough to takefor what you have done.
A. responsible **B. responsibility** C. responsibly D. irresponsible
27. These quick and easycan be effective in the short term, but they have a cost.
A. solve B. solvable **C. solutions** D. solvability
28. John is....only child in his family, so his parents love him a lot.
A. a B. an **C. the** D. no article
29. According to the boss, John is the most....for the position of executive secretary.
A. surportive B. caring **C. suitable** D. comfortable
30. She got up late and *rushed* to the bus stop.
A. came into B. went leisurely **C. went quickly** D. dropped by
31. Billy, come and *give me a hand* with cooking.
A. help B. prepared C. be busy D. attempt
32. Whenever problems *come up* , we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.
A. happen B. encounter C. arrive D. clean
33. What are the....of that country? – I think it is some kinds of cheese and sauces.
A. drinks B. beverages C.grains **D. special dishes**
34. Peter tried his best and passed the driving test at the first.....
A. try **B. attempt** C. doing D. aim
35. Where is Jimmy? – He is.....work. He is busy.....his monthly report.
A. on/for B. in/about C. to/through **D. at/with**
36. With greatly increased workloads, everyone is.....pressure now.
A. under B. above C. upon D. out of
37. We are not allowedjeans at school.
A. wear **B. to wear** C. wearing D. worn
38. Sometimes I do not feel like.....to my sibling about my troubles.
A. talk B. to talk **C. talking** D. talked
39. The worker was.....his boss expected, so he was offered a raise.
A. more hard-working B. as hard-working than
C. more hard-working than D. more hard-working as
40. Johna respectful and obedient student.
A. said to be B is said C. is said being **D. is said to be**



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41. I love...films but I seldom find time to go to the cinema.
A. see B. saw C. seen **D. seeing**
42. In the last hundred years, travelling.....much easier and more comfortable.
A. becomes **B. has become** C. became D. will become
43. In the nineteenth century, it.....two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon.
A. took B. had taken C. has taken D. was taking
44. In the past, the tripvery rough and dangerous, but things.....a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years.
A. was/ have changed B. is/ change
C. had been/ will change D. has been/ changed
45. Now you.....from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.
A. are flying B. would fly C. will fly **D. can fly**
46. When Carollast night, Imy favorite show on television.
A. was calling/watched B. called/ have watched
C. called/ was watching D. had called/ watched
47. By this time next summer, you.....your studies.
A. completes B. will complete
C. are completing **D. will have completed**
48. Right now, Jim...the newspaper, and Kathy.....dinner.
A. reads/ has cooked **B. is reading/ is cooking**
C. has read/ was cooking D. read/ will be cooking
49. Last night at this time, they.....the same thing. She....and he.....the newspaper.
A. are doing/is cooking/is reading **B. were doing/was cooking/was reading**
C. was doing/ has cooked/ is reading D. had done/was cooking/read
50. When I.....home last night, I.....that Jane.....a beautiful candlelight dinner.
A. had arrived/ discovered/ prepared
B. was arriving/ had discovered/ was preparing
C. have arrived/ was discovering/ had prepared
D. arrived/ discovered/ was preparing
51. He was looking at his parentswaiting for recommendations.
A. obey B. obedience C. obedient **D. obediently**
52. The interview with parents showed that the vast majority were.....of teachers.
A. support **B. supportive** C. supporter D. supporting
53. Billy has been seriously ill, and he was taken tohospital yesterday.
A. a B. an C. the **D. no article**
54. My husband and I both go out to work so we share the
A. happiness **B. household chores** C. responsibility D. employment
55. You should not burn.....You had better dig a hole and bury it.
A. dishes B. lab **C. garbage** D. shift
56. He was very respectful at home andto his parents.
A. responsible B. caring **C. obedient** D. lovely
57. One of Vietnamese traditions is a belief in.....families and in preserving their cultures.
A. wealthy B. secure C. safe **D. close-knit**
58. He was.....when I had those problems and said what ever I did he would stand by me.
A. supportive B. exciting C. busy D. dull



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59. He was determined to give his family a secure and solid.....
A. **base** B. floor C. basement D. ground
60. It's hard work lookingthree children all day.
A. **after** B.up C. to D. through
61. When my mother is busy preparing dinner, my father often gives a handtidying the living room.
A. on B. **with** C. for D. about
62. I put your keys in the drawer.....they cannot get lost.
A. because B. let alone C. instead of D. **so that.**
63. Alex is busy.....for his exams.
A. to study B. studied C. **studying** D. studies
64. She is never willingany personal question.
A. answer B. **to answer** C. answering D. answered
65.a doctor,you have to meet some certain requirements of the medical college.
A. **To become** B. Become C. Becoming D. Became
66. Sam.....to change a light bulb when he.....and
A. **was trying/ slipped/fell** B. tried/ was sleeping/ falling
C. had been trying/ slipped/ was falling D. has tried/ slips/ falls
67. Everyday Iup at 6 o'clock,breakfast at 7 o'clock andfor work at 8 o'clock.
A. **get/ eat/ leave** B. have got/ eating / leaving
C. got/ate/left D. will get/ have eaten/ left
68. Yesterday, I.....for work late because I.....to set my alarm.
A. had left/forgot B. was leaving/was forgetting
C. **left/ had forgot** D. had been leaving/ would forget
69. By the time we.....to the train station, Susan,,,,,for us for more than two hours.
A. will get/ has been waiting B. got/was waiting
C. **got/had been waiting** D. get, will wait
70. I for this company for more than thirty years, and I intend to stay here until I..... next year.
A. am working/ will retire B. am going to work/ am retiring
C. work/ am going to retire D. **have been working/retire**
71. My mother is always the first.....up and the last....to bed.
A. getting/going B. to get/going C. getting/to go D. **to get/to go**
72. I.....you last night after dinner, but you.....there. Where.....you?
A. was calling/ are not/are B. **called/ were not/ were**
C. had called/ had not been/ were D. called/ have not been/ are
73. The Titanic.....the Atlantic when itan iceberg.
A. **was crossing/ struck** B. had crossed/ was striking
C. crossed/ had struck D. is crossing/ strikes
74.to come over for dinner tonight?
A. **Do you want** B. Are you wanting C. Have you wanted D. Will you want
75. What.....at this time tomorrow?
A. will you do B. **will you be doing**
C. will you have done D. will you have been doing
76. London is home to people of many.....cultures.
A. **diverse** B. diversity C. diversify D. diversification



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77. John cannot make ato get married to Mary or stay single until he can afford a house and a car.

A. decide **B. decision** C. decisive D. decisively

78. My mother used to be a woman of great....., but now she gets old and looks pale.

A. beauty B. beautiful C. beautifully D. beautify

79. My father phoned me to say that he would come.....home late.

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

80. At last they divorced after ten years of.....marriage.

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

81. A curriculum that ignores ethnic tensions, racial antagonism, cultural and religious differences is not relevant.

A. diversity B. contacts C. barriers D. levels

82. Some researchers have justa survey of young people's points of view on contractual marriage.

A. sent B. directed C. managed **D. conducted**

83. It is not easy to.....our beauty when we get older and older.

A. develop **B. maintain** C. gain D. collect

84. Many young people have objected to.....marriage, which is decided by the parents of the bride and groom.

A. agreed B. shared **C. contractual** D. sacrificed

85. All parents areto at least try to behave in ways that will give their own children an important protection.

A. decided **B. supposed** C. followed D. rejected

86. It is thought that traditional marriageare important basis of limiting divorce rates.

A. appearances B. records C. responses **D. values**

87. Affected by the Western cultures, Vietnamese young people's attitudes.....love and marriage have dramatically changed.

A. for B. with C. through **D. towards**

88. Sometimes she does not agree.....her husband about child's rearing but they soon find the solutions.

A. for B. on **C. with** D. of

89. The young are.....more concerned with physical attractiveness than elderly people.

A. much B. as C. many D. as much as

90. It will take *more or less* a month to prepare for the wedding.

A. approximately B. generally C. frankly D. simply 91.

91. The number of the participants in the survey250 students for Oxford University.

A. are **B. was** C. were D. have been

92. The grass was yellow because it.....all summer.

A. does not rain B. has not rained **C. had not rained** D. would not rain

93. Many people even wonder these days

A. what marriage is B. what is marriage
C. what marriage was D. what was marriage

94. The lightsout because we.....the electricity bill.

A. have gone/ did not pay B. will go/ did not paid
C. go/ would not pay **D. went/ had not paid**



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95.Tom Cruise's last movie? Yes, Iit three days ago.
A. **Have you ever seen/ saw** B. Did you ever see/ have seen
C. Had you ever seen/ would see D. Will you ever see/ saw
96. In the past, people.....to the beach more often.
A. have gone B. **used to go** C. were going D. had gone
97. Soon, people.....most of the time at home.
A. **will work** B. are working C. have worked D. work
98. I.....a terrible accident while Ion the beach.
A. see/ am walking B. **saw/ was walking**
C. was seeing/ walked D. have seen/ were walking
99. After all, she.....him since her childhood.
A. knows B. knew C. was knowing D. **had known**
100. We.....touch since we.....school three years ago.
A. lost/ have left B. have lost/ leave
C. **have lost/ left** D. were losing/ had left
101. Although they are twins, they have almost the same appearance but they are seldom in ...
A. agree B. agreeable C. **agreement** D. agreeably
102. The more.....and positive you look, the better you will feel.
A. confide B. **confident** C. confidently D. confidence
103. My parents will have celebrated 30 years ofby next week.
A. marry B. married C. marriageable D. **marriage**
104. Mr. Pike held his wife's hands and talked urgently to her in a low voice, but there didn't seem to be any *response*.
A. feeling B. emotion C. **reply** D. effect
105. Family is the place where.....children is not only tolerated but welcomed and encouraged.
A. taking B. **having** C. giving D. showing
106. Socially, the marriedis thought to be the basic unit of society.
A. **couple** B. pair C. twins D. double
107. Professor Berg was very interested in the *diversity* of cultures all over the world.
A. **variety** B. changes C. conservation D. number
108. You are not.....to say anything unless you wish to do so.
A. **obliged** B. willing C. equal D. attracted
109. A woman can never have a happy married life withouther husband.
A. demanding B. agreeing C. **trusting** D. determined
110.large number of India men agreed that it was unwise to confide in their wives.
A. **A** B. An C. The D. no article
111. Not all men are concerned with..... physical attractiveness of their girlfriends and wives.
A. A B. An C. The D. **no article**
112. My mother is the only one that I can absolutely confide
A. **in** B. for C. with D. up
113. After they have been.....love for 2 years, they decide to get married.
A. for B. with C. on D. **in**
114. In some cases, Mary is thought not to beher sister.
A. as much intelligent than B. so intelligent than
C. intelligent more than D. **as intelligent as**



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132. This is the *instance* where big, obvious non-verbal signals are appropriate.
A. **situation** B. attention C. place D. matter
133. They started asgatherings but they have become increasingly formalized in the last few years.
A. **informal** B. informally C. informalize D. informality
134. Children who are isolated and lonely seem to have poor language and
A. communicate B. **communication** C. communicative D. communicator
135. The lecturer explained the problem very clearly and is alwaysin response to questions.
A. attention B. **attentive** C. attentively D. attentiveness
136. Pay more attentionpicture and you can find out who is robber.
A. **to** B. for C. at D. on
137. She lookedme, smiling happily and confidently
A. on B. over C. forward D. **at**
138. – What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary!
-
A. Thank you very much. I am afraid. B. You are telling a lie.
C. **Thank you for your compliment.** D. I don't like your saying
139. Inmost social situations,.....informality is appreciated.
A. **Ø/Ø** B. the/an C. a/the D. the/a
140. - Whatbeautiful dress you are wearing!
- Thank you. That isnice compliment.
A. **a/a** B. the/Ø C. Ø/Ø D. the/the
141.you wanted to ask your teacher a question during his lecture, what would you do?
A. **As** B. As if C. Even of D. Suppose
142. John asked me.....in English.
A. what does this word mean B. what that word means
C. what did this word mean D. **what that word meant**
143. The mother told her sonso impolitely.
A. not behave B. **not to behave** C. not behaving D. did not behave
144. She said she collect it for me after work.
A. **would** B. did C. must D. had
145. She said Ian angel.
A. am B. **was** C. were D. have been
146. I told himthe word to Jane somehow that Ito reach her during the early hours.
A. passing/will try B. he will pass/tried
C. **to pass/ would be trying** D. he passed/ have tried
147. Laura said she had worked on the assignment since
A. yesterday B. two days ago C. **the day before** D. the next day
148. John asked meinterested in any kind of sports.
A. if I were B. if were I C. if was I D. **if I was**
149. I.....you everything I am doing, and you have to do the same.
A. **will tell** B. would tell C. tod D. was telling
150. Jonh asked methat film the night before.
A. that I saw B. had I seen C. **if I had seen** D. if had I seen



D. if did she have to do



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169. Robert wanted to know if I was leaving theFriday.
A. following B. ago C. previous D. before
170. Jenifer asked methe week before.
A. where had I gone **B. where I had gone**
C. where did I gone D. I had gone where
171. Ito the shops, but Ianything because Imy wallet.
A. go/ cannot buy/ will lose B. was going/ did not buy/ have lost
C. am going/ am not buying/ will lose **D. went/ could not buy/ had lost**
172. Iwell recently. Ito see my doctor yesterday. He said that Isome rest.
A. do not sleep/went/ would need **B. have not slept/ went/ needed**
C. did not sleep/ go/will need D. had not slept/went/ had needed
173. They.....him for weeks.
A. do not see B. did not see **C. have not seen** D. will not have seen
174. Everyday Maryon the computer, but today shea typewriter because there is no power.
A. types/ is using B. is typing/ uses
C. has typed/ will use D. types/ has used
175. She said that she hadn't visited the UK
A. before B. then C. now D. ago
176. He was so that he could not even say a word.
A. nerve B. nerves **C. nervous** D. nervously
177. I am really in the way he talks, but the way he behaves.
A. interest **B. interested** C. interesting D. interestingly
178. His attitude made me really
A. anger B. angers **C. angry** D. angrily
179. We can communicate not only throughwords but also throughbody language.
A. Ø/Ø B. the/the C. Ø/the D. the/Ø
180. He has not kept in touch with us forlong time.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
181. He got angryme when I said that he was wrong.
A. on B. upon **C. with** D. for
182. A smile is a signfriendliness and interest.
A. on B. about **C. of** D. from
183. Peter is very busy his new house.
A. over **B. with** C. for D. on
184. The meaning from touch is dependentthe context, the relationship between communicators, and the manner of touch.
A. in **B. upon** C. with D. from
185. When communicating, nonverbal messages canwith verbal messages in some ways.
A. act **B. interact** C. mix D. go
186.can be defined as communication include handshakes, holding hands, kissing, back slapping, a pat on the shoulders, and brushing an arm.
A. Touches B. Eye contact C. Facial expressions D. Wink
187. A gesture is a non-vocal bodilyintended to express meaning.
A. action B. glance C. contact **D. movement**



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188. Children can be a littleand they like to see quick results.
A. shy B. slow **C. impatient** D. polite
189. They do their work with such cheerfulness,and unselfish dedication.
A. friendliness B. laziness C. politeness D. shyness
190. An important source of dissatisfaction was aof challenge.
A. lack B. measurement C. sight D. contact
191. When Iup this morning, my roommatealready.
A. am waking/ leaves B. wake/ has left
C. woke/ had left D. was waking/ left
192. Someoneat the door. I it.
A. is knocking/ will answer B. knocked/ would answer
C. knocks/ have answered D. would knock/ was answering
193. In five minutes, they for three hours on the phone.
A. are talking B. have talked
C. will talk **D. will have been talking**
194. These workers on strike to ask for higher salary at present.
A. are going B. was going C. have gone D. had gone
195. Ihim very much. He is so brilliant.
A. like B. am liking C. have liked D. was liking
196. John said that his brother at home then.
A. is **B. was** C. were D. has been
197. Max told mea book in the evening.
A. if he often reads B. he has often read
C. that he often read D. he was reading
198. Mary told mehome at that moment, sheher parents with the farm work.
A. that if she was / had helped
B. if she were / will have helped
C. that if she had been / would have helped
D. that she had been / would have helped
199. Tim asked SarahEnglish so far.
A. she had been learning how long B. how long was she learning
C. how long she has been learning **D. how long she had been learning**
200. Tom said that he had been to England
A. ten years before B. the years ago
C. the following ten years D. the next ten years



WRITING

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Finish each of the sentences below in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence above

1. *The theatre has two cafes.*

↪ There **are two cafes in the theatre.**

2. *Alison said that the booking office telephone was always engaged*

↪ Alison said, “ How **booking office telephone is always engaged?** ”

3. *Peter said, “Why don’t you go to the booking office yourself? ”*

↪ Peter said, “ How about **going to booking office yourself?** ”

4. *Many theatres accept credit cards.*

↪ At many theatres, you **can use your credit cards to pay for your tickets.**

5. *You can’t smoke in the theatre.*

↪ Smoking is **not allowed in this theater.**

6. *He spoke so softly that we couldn’t hear him..*

↪ His voice **was so soft that we couldn't hear him**

7. *The university has never been ranked number one before.*

↪ This is the first time **the university has been rank number one.**

8. *They saw him drink and drive.*

↪ He **was seen to drink and drive.**

9. *I didn’t work hard, so I failed the exam.*

↪ I wish **I had worked hard (harder).**

10. “ How long have you been here? ”, he asked

↪ He asked **(me) how long I had been there.**

11. *Last month my sister borrowed the novel from me.*

↪ **Last month I lent my sister the / this / my novel.**



12. *She hadn't read a novel before.*

⇒ **This is the first novel (*that / which*) *she / my sister has (ever) read***

13. *The novel has 150 pages.*

⇒ **There are 250 pages in the / this novel (book)**

14. *This novel is longer than Joan Brady's other books.*

⇒ **Joan Brady's other books are (usually) shorter than this (one / novel / book).**

15. *How much does the novel cost?*

⇒ **What is the price / cost of the / this novel / book?**

16. *It's not worth trying to make her change her mind.*

⇒ **There's no point trying to make her change her mind.**

17. *He was driving very fast because he didn't know the road was icy.*

⇒ **If he had known the road was icy, he wouldn't have been driving so fast.**

18. *I haven't seen her since we left school.*

⇒ **The last time I saw her was when we left school.**

19. *I get to work in twenty minutes.*

⇒ **It takes me 20 minutes to get to work.**

20. *"Don't walk on the grass", the gardener said to us.*

⇒ **The gardener told us not to walk on the grass.**

21. *You must see the manager tomorrow morning.*

⇒ **You've / got / to see the manager tomorrow morning.**

22. *I've warned you not to go near that dog.*

⇒ **I've warned you about going near that dog.**

23. *There was never any answer when he rang.*

⇒ **Every time he rang there wasn't any answer.**

24. *No one expected his coming.*

⇒ **He wasn't expected to come.**

25. *He offered me a glass of wine.*

⇒ **"Would you like a glass of wine?", he said.**



26. *They changed their plan because the weather was bad.*

↪ **Due to bad weather, they changed their plan.**

27. *The increasing number of cars has caused serious air pollution.*

↪ **Air pollution has been caused by the creasing number of cars.**

28. *"What does it mean to you?" Rosemary asked me.*

↪ **Rosemary wanted to know what it meant to me.**

29. *That's the last time I go to that restaurant.*

↪ I certainly **won't go to that restaurant any more.**

30. *If you don't rest yourself you really will be ill.*

↪ Unless **you rest yourself you really will be ill.**

31. *This is the fastest way to get to the city center*

↪ There's **no faster way than this to get to the city center**

32. *If anyone succeeds in solving the problems, it will probably be him.*

↪ He is the most likely **person to succeed in solving the problems.**

33. *We arrived too late to see the first film.*

↪ **We didn't arrive early enough to see the first film**

34. *"Would you mind not smoking in here?"*

↪ I'd rather **you didn't smoke in here.**

35. *He wrote the letter in two hours.*

↪ It took **him 2 hours to write the letter**

36. *In spite of his age, Mr. Benson runs 8 miles before breakfast.*

↪ Though **Mr. Benson is old, he runs 8 miles before breakfast**

37. *I was very interested in our conversation*

↪ It was very interesting **to talk to you.**

38. *These bookshelves are my own work.*

↪ I made **these bookshelves myself.**

39. *I haven't been to the dentist's for two years.*

↪ It's **two years since I went to the dentist's**



40. Whenever she went to Paris, she bought a new dress.
↳ She never **went to Paris without buying a new dress.**
41. *I spent seven years at secondary school and then I went to university.*
↳ After **having spent seven years at secondary school, I went to university.**
42. *He said he was not guilty of stealing the car.*
↳ He denied **for stealing (having stolen) the car/ that he had stolen the car**
43. *Is this the only way to reach the city centre?*
↳ Isn't there **(another way/ some other way) (to/ to reach/ reaching) the city centre?**
44. *He never suspected that the money had been stolen.*
↳ At no time **did he suspect (that) the money had been stolen/ someone had stolen the money**
45. *It's my opinion that you should take more exercise.*
↳ If **I were you, I'd take more exercise.**
46. *This is the most delicious cake I have ever tasted.*
↳ I have **never tasted such a delicious cake.**
47. *Without his help, we would all have been in worse trouble*
↳ Had it **not been for his help, we would all have been in worse trouble.**
48. *No students in my class can speak English as fluently as she does.*
↳ She speaks **English the most fluently of all students in my class.**
49. *My father started to read that book two weeks ago. He's still reading it.*
↳ My father has **been reading that book for two weeks**
50. *The questions are so easy that everyone can answer them.*
↳ They're such **easy questions that everyone can answer them**
51. *I only found out about my exam results when I returned from my holiday*
↳ Not until **I got back from my holiday was I told about my exam results.**
52. *It was her determination which enabled her to get better so quickly.*
↳ If **she hadn't been determined, she wouldn't have been able to get better so quickly.**



53. His chances of qualifying as a doctor are small.

↪ It is not ***very likely that he will qualify as a doctor.***

54. It took a long time for the patient to recover completely from his illness.

↪ Only after ***a long time did the patient recover completely from his illness.***

55. Jane doesn't take any exercise, which is why she is not unfit.

↪ Jane's unfitness ***is due to the fact that she doesn't take any exercise.***

56. He thinks that all nurses are women, but he's wrong.

↪ Contrary ***to what he thinks, not all nurses are women.***

57. You'll have to get rid of all those old magazines.

↪ Those old magazines ***will have to be got rid of.***

58. Everyone looks down on her and she's fed up with it.

↪ She's fed up with ***being looked down on.***

59. I'm sorry that my story sounded so unconvincing.

↪ I wish ***my story had sounded more convincing.***

60. They have accounted for all the survivors of the accidents.

↪ All the ***survivors of the accidents have been accounted for.***

61. Nigel asked if Ann could lend him her hairdryer for a while.(borrow)

↪ Nigel asked ***to borrow Ann's hairdryer for a while.***

62. Chris is hungry because the last time he ate anything was Thursday evening.(not)

↪ Chris is hungry because he ***has not eaten anything since Thursday evening.***

63. We will not be able to solve this difficult problem. (impossible)

↪ It will be ***impossible (for us) to solve this difficult problem.***



64. Peter is angry because Joanna did not accept his invitation . (turn)

↪ If Joanna ***had not turned down his invitation, Peter wouldn't be angry.***

65. I don't think I can manage if my sister doesn't help me. (do)

↪ I think I can't ***do it without my sister's help.***

66. " Have you finished your homework yet?" Mr Brown asked his daughter. (if)

↪ Mr Brown asked his daughter ***if she had finished her homework.***

67. " Do we have to pay for our own tickets?" I asked my friend (expected)

↪ I asked my friend ***if we were expected to pay for our own tickets.***

68. The strong winds caused the tower to fall over. (knocked)

↪ It was the strong winds ***which (that) knocked the tower over.***

69. The bus driver stopped frequently to allow the tourists to see the sights. (that)

↪ The bus driver stopped frequently ***so that the tourists could/might see the sights.***

70. Jane held Tom's hand and prevented him from falling over. (had)

↪ Tom would have fallen over ***if Jane had not held his hand.***

71. I am not strong enough to climb that steep path without a walking stick. (too)

↪ That path is ***too steep for me to climb without a walking stick.***

72. That man stole a valuable picture but he was never punished. (got)

↪ That man ***got away with stealing a valuable picture.***

73. Hitch-hiking is less popular now than ten years ago. (not)

↪ Hitch-hiking is ***not so/as popular as it was ten years ago.***

74. " Why did you cancel the party, Lucy?" Martin asked. (called)

↪ Martin asked Lucy ***why she (had) called off the party.***



75. “ Do not leave your belongings unattended,” the group leader said to the tourists. (to)

⇒ The group leader told the tourists ***not to leave their belongings unattended.***

76. Mrs Green didn’t buy her son a bicycle because she didn’t have enough money.
(afford)

⇒ Mrs Green ***could not afford to buy her son a bicycle***

77. He will not buy that pony because he is no longer interested. (lost)

⇒ He ***has lost interested in buying that pony.***

78. Although it looks easy, that dance is actually quite difficult. (not)

⇒ That dance is ***not so/as easy as it looks.***

79. Mark did as I suggested and bought a new computer. (advice)

⇒ Mark ***took my advice and bought a new computer.***

80. No teacher will tolerate bad behavior in class. (put)

⇒ No teacher will ***put up with bad behavior in class.***

81. The heavy snow meant that no trains were running. (prevented)

⇒ The trains ***were prevented from running by the heavy snow.***

82. Can I borrow your camera for my holiday, please? (lend)

⇒ Can ***you lend me your camera for my holiday, please??***

83. John was horrified to find his new car had been stolen. (horror)

⇒ To ***his horror, Jim found his new car had been stolen.***

84. If only I spoke Russian. (could)

⇒ I ***wish I could speak Russian.***

85. Brazilian farmers grow much of the world’s coffee . (is)

⇒ Much of the world’s coffee ***is grown by farmers in Brazil.***



86. I lost my way because I didn't take a map (had)

↪ If I ***had taken a map, I wouldn't have lost my way.***

87. Bill Gates is thought by many people to be among the richest man in the world (that)

↪ Many people ***think that one of the world's richest man is Bill Gates.***

88. Our local supermarket employs over 200 people. (are)

↪ Over 200 people ***are employed by our local supermarket.***

89. This coffee is too weak for me. (not)

↪ This coffee ***is not strong enough for me.***

90. Have you any idea who owns this house? (house)

↪ Have you any idea ***whose house this is?***

91. It's not my fault that the car was damaged (blame)

↪ Don't ***blame me for the car being damaged.***

92. Jim is the only person I know who went to university. (other)

↪ I do ***not know anyone other than Jim who went to university.***

93. Although my parents don't have much money, they are very generous. (despite)

↪ My parents are very generous ***despite not having much money.***

93. Joe's father used to insist that he washed the car at the weekend. (make)

↪ Joe's father used to ***make him wash the car at the weekend.***

94. I wish my aunt will wrote to me. (miss)

↪ I ***miss getting/receiving letters from my aunt.***

95. Minh speaks English better than his parents do. (as)

↪ Minh's parents don't ***speak English as well as he does.***



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96. Cycling is not allowed in the park. (supposed)

↪ You ***are not supposed to cycle in the park.***

97. “ I’m sorry I didn’t let you know I was going to be late, Ann,” said John. (apologized)

↪ John ***apologized for not letting*** Ann know that he was going to be late.

98. A heavy fall of snow prevented them from getting home that night. (able)

↪ They ***were not able to go /get*** home that night because of a heavy fall of snow.

99. Linda was disappointed not to win the competition. (came)

↪ Not winning the competition ***came as a disappointment to Linda.***

100. I paid far more money for my new computer than I expected to. (so)

↪ I didn’t expect ***to pay so much*** money for my new computer.



WRITING LETTERS, EMAILS AND ESSAYS

PART I: WRITING LETTERS AND EMAILS

Topic 1:

You are studying English at a private language school attended by many international students. You are planning a surprise birthday party for a friend who has been feeling particular sad and homesick. Write at least 150 words to another classmate and invite him/her to the party. In your letter:

- explain the reason for the party
- give the date and time of the party
- suggest what the classmate could bring to the party

Topic 2:

A year ago, you lent your favourite book to a friend who you thought would enjoy it. Unfortunately, your friend has forgotten to return it. The book has sentimental value to you as it had been presented by your grandmother. Write a letter with at least 150 words to your friend. In the letter:

- ask how she or he is doing
- remind her/him about the book
- explain why you need it back

Topic 3:

An English-speaking friend wants to spend a two-week holiday in your region and has written asking for information and advice. Write a letter at least 150 words to your friend. In your letter:

- offer to find somewhere to stay
- give advice about what to do
- give information about what clothes to bring

Topic 4:

Your best friend just had a nice new house. You are currently overseas but will be returning to your hometown in a week. Write an email to your friend including:

- congratulate your friend
- tell her/him when you will be returning home
- ask when you could drop in with a special gift to see the new house



Topic 5:

You borrow an important textbook from a classmate last term. You now realize your classmate had returned home overseas and you still have the book. Write a letter with at least 150 words to him/her. In your letter:

- apologize for the mistake
- find out how important the book is to him/her
- say what will you do

Topic 6:

An English-speaking friend is coming to study in your town next year and has written asking for information and advice. Write a letter (150-200 words) to your friend. In your letter:

- offer to find a place for him/her to live
- give advice how to find a part-time job
- give information on where he/she can learn your language

Topic 7:

Your parents will be celebrating their 40th anniversary next month. You are planning a big celebration, but you are not sure how to make the occasion really memorable. Write to your best friend who is a professional event planner. In your letter:

- explain why the occasion is special
- ask for her assistance
- set up a time to meet at your friend's convenience to discuss your plans

Topic 8:

You stayed at your friend's house when you participated in a conference in Japan. You left a briefcase with some important documents in your room. Write an email to your friend including:

- thank your friend for the stay
- describe the briefcase
- ask him/her to return it to you by post



Topic 9:

You have recently been to stay with an old friend in his/her hometown for a few days. You hadn't seen each other for a long time. Write an email to the friend including:

- say how you felt about the visit
- refer to something enjoyable that you did while staying with him/her
- invite your friend to visit you someday

Topic 10:

Your best friend's mother who you respect a lot has just passed away after six months at the hospital. Write an email of condolence to him/her including:

- condole with him/her on her/his mother's death
- share with him/her some memories from his/her mother
- willingly give help to him/her to overcome the sorrow

Topic 11:

You eat at your college cafeteria every lunch time. However, you think it needs some improvements. Write a letter about 150 words to the college magazine. In your letter:

- explain what you like about the cafeteria
- say what is wrong
- suggest how it could be improved

Begin your letter as follows: *Dear Sir/Madam*

Topic 12:

You are looking for a part-time job. Write a letter to an employment agency. In your letter:

- introduce yourself
- explain what sort of job you would like
- say what experience and skills you have

Topic 13:

You have received a letter from your bank asking you to acknowledge receipt of a new bank card. However, the card was missing from the envelope. Write a letter to the bank's head office. In your letter:



- explain why you are writing
- express concern about the missing card
- ask them what they intend to do

Topic 14:

Last Thursday you flew from Vietnam to Singapore. When you arrived home, you discovered that you had left your cabin bag on the plane. Write an email to the airline. In your letter, you should explain:

- where and when you lost your bag
- what your bag looks like
- what its contents were

Begin your letter as follows: *Dear Sir/Madam*

Topic 15:

You normally go shopping in the area where you live. However, you think some of the facilities for shoppers could be improved. Write a letter about 150 words to your local newspaper. In your letter:

- say in general what you like about shopping in your area
- say what is wrong with the facilities
- suggest how they can be improved

Begin your letter as follows: *Dear Sir/Madam*

Topic 16:

You would like a temporary job working in the summer camp which runs sports and outdoor activities for children and young people next summer. Write a letter about 150 words to the organizers of the summer camp. In your letter:

- explain what sort of job you would like to do
- describe your personality
- say what experience and skills you have

Topic 17:

Last week you bought a new laptop at a good price in the city center which is far from your house. You worked on the laptop all week and finished writing a long assignment that is due shortly. However, this week, the laptop doesn't even switch on. Write to the store. In your letter:

- tell the store where you live and what happened
- explain the problem with the laptop
- state what action you would like the store to take



Topic 18:

You have been living in a rental apartment for the past year. Recently a new neighbour moved in who has loud parties several times a week. Write a letter complaining about this to the landlord. In your letter:

- explain the situation
- describe why it bothers you
- suggest a solution

Begin your letter as follows: *Dear Mr /Ms*

Topic 19:

You are going to take a short holiday in Singapore and you want to rent a holiday apartment while you are there. Write to the tourist information office. In your letter:

- explain what you need
- say when you plan to be there
- ask for information about prices

Begin your letter as follows: *Dear Mr /Ms*

Topic 20:

You are having a graduation party next Saturday night. You have invited 50 people to celebrate at an outdoor barbecue evening, which may continue till late into the night. Write a letter to your elderly neighbour. In your letter:

- explain what will be happening
- offer your apologies in advance
- invite her to join the celebration

Begin your letter as follows: *Dear Mr /Ms*



PART II: ESSAYS

Choose one of the following topics and write your essay with at least 200-250 words. You should spend no more than 30 minutes on this part.

Topic 1: Should women get plastic surgery to make themselves have a better self-image?

Topic 2: How is the Internet affecting our intelligence?

Topic 3: What is the value of a family vacation?

Topic 4: Should people be judged by their social media posting?

Topic 5: Are online dating sites just a scam, or can they form lasting relationships?

Topic 6: How is social media changing parents and child relationships?

Topic 7: Advantages and disadvantages of study abroad – a present trend.

Topic 8: Is learning a foreign language in high school important?

Topic 9: Should more high schools have apprenticeships or technical programs so people can get a job right out of school?

Topic 10: Which is better, Starbucks or your local coffee shop?

Topic 11: How important is it to "eat the rainbow?" (*eat the rainbow: eat more fruit and vegetables*)

Topic 12: Which is better, private school, public school or homeschooling?

Topic 13: If you had a change in your life, what would you want to change? Why?

Topic 14: What are the benefits of growing up in a large family?

Topic 15: Why are tattoos a popular trend? Is tattoo art? What is the most popular tattoo?

Topic 16: Do art, music, and drama help in rehabilitating prisoners?

Topic 17: Should businesses offer mental health benefits for employees and families?



Topic 18: Do T.V. shows about overweight people losing weight exploit or help?

Topic 19: Do violent images, music, and games cause people to act out violently?

Topic 20: Does living together before marriage create better marriages?

READING COMPREHENSION

Text 1: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting communally are not always obvious, but there are some likely benefits. In winter especially, it is important for birds to keep warm at night and **conserve** precious food reserves. One way to do this is to find a sheltered roost. Solitary roosters shelter in dense vegetation or enter a cavity – horned larks dig holes in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks – but the effect of sheltering is **magnified** by several birds huddling together in the roosts, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers, bluebirds, and anis do. Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. Two kinglets huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter and three together saved a third of their heat.

The second possible benefit of communal roosts is that they act as “information centers.” During the day, parties of birds will have spread out to forage over a very large area. When they return in the evening some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat. Some investigators have observed that when the birds set out again next morning, those birds that did not feed well on the previous day appear to follow those that did. The behavior of common and lesser kestrels may illustrate different feeding behaviors of similar birds with different roosting habits. The common kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a small, familiar hunting ground, whereas the very similar lesser kestrel feeds on insects over a large area. The common kestrel roosts and hunts alone, but the lesser kestrel roosts and hunts in flocks, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms.

Finally, there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake at any given moment to give the alarm. But this increased protection is partially **counteracted** by the fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially vulnerable if they are on the ground. Even those in trees can be attacked by birds of prey. The birds on the edge are at greatest risk since predators find it easier to catch small birds perching at the margins of the roost.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. How birds find and store food
 - B. How birds maintain body heat in the winter
 - C. Why birds need to establish territory
 - D. Why some species of birds nest together**
2. The word “**conserve**” in line 3 is closest in meaning to



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- A. retain
- B. watch
- C. locate
- D. share

3. The word “**magnified**” in line 6 is closest in meaning to
- A. caused
 - B. modified
 - C. intensified
 - D. combined**
4. The word “**counteracted**” in line 23 is closest in meaning to
- A. suggested
 - B. negated**
 - C. measured
 - D. shielded
5. Which of the following is a disadvantage of communal roosts that is mentioned in the passage?
- A. Diseases easily spread among the birds.
 - B. Groups are more attractive to predators than individual birds.**
 - C. Food supplies are quickly depleted.
 - D. Some birds in the group will attack the others.

Text 2: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

In the United States, presidential elections are held in years evenly divisible by four (1888, 1900, 1964, etc.). Since 1840, American presidents elected in years ending with zero have died in office, with one exception. William H. Harrison, the man who served the shortest term, died of pneumonia only several weeks after his **inauguration**.

Abraham Lincoln was one of four presidents who were **assassinated**. He was elected in 1860, and his untimely death came just five years later. James A. Garfield, a former Union army general from Ohio, was shot during his first year in office (1881) by a man to **whom** he wouldn't give a job. While in his second term of office (1901), William McKinley, another Ohioan, attended the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. During the reception, he was assassinated while shaking hands with some of the guests. John F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1963 in Dallas only three years after his election.

Three years after his election in 1920, Warren G. Harding died in office. Although it was never proved, many believe he was poisoned. Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected four times (1932, 1936, 1940 and 1944), the only man to serve so long a term. He had **contracted** polio in 1921 and eventually died of the illness in 1945.

Ronald Reagan, who was elected in 1980 and reelected four years later, suffered an assassination attempt but did not succumb to the assassin's bullets. He was the first to break the long chain of unfortunate events. Will the candidate in the election of 2020 also be as lucky?



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1. All of the following were election years EXCEPT...
 - A. 1888
 - B. 1860
 - C. 1963**
 - D. 1960
2. Which president served the shortest term in office?
 - A. Abraham Lincoln
 - B. Warren G. Harding
 - C. William H. Harrison**
 - D. William McKinley
3. Which of the following is true?
 - A. Only presidents from Ohio have died in office.
 - B. All presidents elected in years ending in zero have died in office.
 - C. Franklin D. Roosevelt completed four terms as president.
 - D. Four American presidents have been assassinated.**
4. How many presidents elected in years ending in zero since 1840 have died in office?
 - A. 5
 - B. 7
 - C. 4
 - D. 3**
5. How long did Warren G. Harding work as a president?
 - A. 4 years
 - B. 3 months
 - C. 2 years
 - D. 3 years**

Text 3: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

A small but growing group of scholar, evolutionary psychologists, are being to sketch the **contours** of the human mind as designed by natural selection. Some of them even anticipate the coming of a field called “mismatch theory”, which would study maladies resulting from contrasts between the modern environment and the “ancestral environment”. The **one** we were designed for.

There is no shortage of such maladies to study, Rates of depression have been doubling in some industrial countries roughly every 10 years. Suicide is the third most common cause of death among young adults, after car wrecks and homicides.

Evolutionary psychology is a long way from explaining all this with precision, but it is already shedding enough light to challenges some conventional wisdom. It suggests, for example, that the nostalgia for the nuclear family of the 1950s is in some way misguided – that the model family of husband at work and wife at home is hardly a “natural” and healthful living arrangement, especially for the wives. Moreover, the **bygone** lifestyles that do look fairly natural in light of evolutionary psychology appear to have been eroded largely by commercialism. Perhaps the biggest surprise from evolutionary psychology is its depiction of the “animal” in us. Freud, and various



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thinkers since, saw “civilization” as an oppressive force that thwarts basic animal instincts and urges and transmutes them into psychopathology. However, evolutionary psychology suggests that a larger threat to mental health may be the way civilization thwarts **civility**. There is a gentler, kinder side of human nature, and it seems increasingly to be a victim of repression in modern society.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. How evolutionary psychology manages modern society
 - B. The problems of illness caused by modern society**
 - C. The importance of ancestral environment
 - D. Evolutionary psychologists’ views on the nuclear family
2. According to the passage, the death of many young people in industrial countries is mainly caused by...
 - A. traffic accidents**
 - B. murder
 - C. depression
 - D. suicide
3. The word “**bygone**” in line 13 could be replaced by...
 - A. past**
 - B. forgotten
 - C. overlooked
 - D. original
4. According to the passage, Freud and other psychologists thought civilization...
 - A. encouraged people to use the basic instincts
 - B. showed that people have animal instincts
 - C. caused madness in some people**
 - D. greatly improved people’s lives
5. In the passage, evolutionary psychologists suggest that in modern society...
 - A. people’s better natures are denied**
 - B. repressed people are kind and gentle
 - C. people suffer from repression
 - D. victims are always punished

Text 4: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

It’s a sound you will probably never hear, a sickened tree sending out a distress signal. However, a team of scientists at the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Forest Service has recently heard the cries, and they think some insects also hear the trees and are drawn to them like vultures attracted to a dying animal.

Researchers hypothesized that these sound- actually vibrations produced by the surface of plants were caused by a severe lack of moisture. They fastened electronic sensors to the bark of drought stricken trees and clearly heard distress calls. According to one of the scientists, most parched trees transmit their plight in the 50- 500-kilohertz range. (The unaided human ear can detect no more than 20 kilohertz). They experimented on red oak, maple, white pine, aspen and birch and found that all make slightly different



sounds. With practice, scientists could identify the species of tree by its characteristic sound signature.

The scientists surmise that the vibrations are created when the water columns inside tubes that run the length of the trees are cracked, a result of too little water following through them. These **fractured** columns send out distinctive vibration patterns. Because some insects communicate at ultrasonic frequencies, they may **pick up** the trees' vibration and attack the weakened trees. Researchers are now running tests with potted trees that have been deprived of water to see if the sound is what attracts the insects. "Water-stressed trees also have a different smell from other trees, and they experience thermal changes, so insects could be responding to something other than sound", one scientist said.

1. The word "**fractured**" in the passage is closest in meaning to...
 - A. cracked**
 - B. crooked
 - C. straight
 - D. rectangular
2. Which of the following is believed to be a cause of the trees' distress signals?
 - A. attacks by insects
 - B. lack of water**
 - C. experiments by scientists
 - D. torn roots
3. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. the effect of insects on trees.
 - B. the vibrations produced by insects.
 - C. the sounds made by trees.**
 - D. the mission of the U.S. Forest Service.
4. In paragraph 3, the phrase "**pick up**" could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - A. attack
 - B. perceive**
 - C. lift
 - D. transmit
5. All of the following are mentioned as possible factors in drawing insects to weakened trees except...
 - A. sounds
 - B. smells
 - C. thermal changes
 - D. changes in color**

Text 5: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Are you interested in seeing the beautiful fall foliage of New England but tired of traffic jams and overbooked hotels? Then this year forget the crowds in New England and see the beautiful colors of autumn in the Catskills.

These **rugged** mountains in New York State, just 90 miles northwest of New York City, are famous for the **legendary** tales of Rip Van Winkle, and more recently for the



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summer hotels that **sprang up** in the region during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. Families trying to escape the heat of New York City found the Catskills to be the perfect place to stay for a month or so each summer. By the late 1950s there were over 500 resorts and hotels offering nighttime entertainment as well as all kinds of outdoor activities. Famous comedians like Jackie Gleason, Joan Rivers, and Sid Caesar all got their start touring the hotel clubs here. Since the introduction of air-conditioning and cheaper air travel, however, families have stopped coming to the Catskills in such large numbers, choosing instead more distant locations at different times of the year. Many of the Catskill hotels closed in the 1970s, but some remain and have expanded and changed their facilities to meet the needs of today's visitors.

Currently, there are many activities available to the traveler besides witnessing the changing colors of the leaves. There is an all-organic sheep farm where visitors can see how a traditional sheep farm operates. There are also hundreds of miles of scenic drives in the area. Route 42, for instance, is an excellent site for **spotting** bald eagles. For more information on vacations in the Catskills, call the Office of Public Information.

1. What is the author's main purpose in this passage?
A. to promote the Catskills as a vacation destination.
B. to introduce visitors to famous Catskills entertainers.
C. to describe the history of the Catskills region.
D. to compare the Catskills to New England.
2. In what season would a tourist most likely have visited the Catskills in the 1950s?
A. fall
B. winter
C. spring
D. summer
3. Which of the following most reflects the author's tone in this passage?
A. light and encouraging
B. informative and scientific
C. humorous and skeptical
D. regretful and reminiscent
4. What does the passage imply that a visitor might be lucky enough to do?
A. see fall leaves in color
B. see a kind of bird
C. work on a sheep farm
D. drive on scenic roads
5. The author implies that in the Catskills, there are few...
A. leaves
B. eagles
C. people
D. sheep

Text 6: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to **an empty house**. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day



alone. They are called “**latchkey children**“. They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, “we had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant.” Slowly, she learned that they were house keys.

She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It’s hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

1. One thing that the children in the passage share is that...
 - A. they all wear jewelry
 - B. they spend part of each day alone**
 - C. they all watch TV
 - D. they are from single-parent families
2. The main problem of latchkey children is that they...
 - A. are growing in numbers
 - B. watch too much television during the day
 - C. are also found in middle-class families
 - D. suffer a lot from being left at home alone**
3. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - A. Why kids hate going home
 - B. Children’s activities at home
 - C. Bad condition of latchkey children**
 - D. How kids spend free time
4. What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?
 - A. Talking to the Longs
 - B. Having a shower
 - C. Hiding somewhere**
 - D. Lying under a TV
5. It’s difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because...
 - A. there are too many of them in the whole country
 - B. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone**
 - C. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds
 - D. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons

Text 7: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Butterflies are among the most extensively studied insects – an estimated 90 percent of the world’s species have scientific names. As a consequence, they are perhaps the best group



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of insects for examining patterns of terrestrial biotic diversity and distribution. Butterflies also have a favorable image with the general public. Hence, they are an excellent group for communicating information on science and conservation issues such as diversity.

Perhaps the aspect of butterfly diversity that has received the most attention over the past century is the **striking** difference in species richness between tropical and temperate regions.

For example, in 1875, one biologist pointed out the diversity of butterflies in the Amazon when he mentioned that about 700 species were found within an hour's walk, whereas the total number found on the British islands did not exceed 66, and the whole of Europe supported only 321. This early comparison of tropical and temperate butterfly richness has been well confirmed.

A general theory of diversity would have to predict not only this difference between temperate and tropical zones, but also patterns within each region, and how these patterns vary among different animal and plant groups. However, for butterflies, variation of species richness within temperate and tropical regions is poorly understood. Indeed, comparisons of numbers of species among the Amazon basin, tropical Asia, and Africa are still mostly "personal communication" citations, even for vertebrates. In other words, unlike comparison temperate and tropical areas, these patterns are still in the documentation phase.

In documenting geographical variation in butterfly diversity, some arbitrary, practical decisions are made. Diversity, number of species, and species richness are used synonymously; little is known about the evenness of butterfly distribution. The New World butterflies make up the preponderance of examples because they are the most familiar species. It is hoped that by focusing on them, the errors **generated** by imperfect and incomplete taxonomy will be minimized.

1. The word "**striking**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to...
 - A. physical
 - B. confusing
 - C. noticeable**
 - D. successful
2. Butterflies are a good example for communicating information about conservation issues because they...
 - A. are simple in structure
 - B. have been given scientific names
 - C. are viewed positively by people**
 - D. are found mainly in temperate climates.
3. What is the most distinguishing feature of butterfly diversity in the past century?
 - A. Numerous patterns of terrestrial biotic diversity and distribution.**
 - B. Comparisons of behavior patterns of butterflies and certain animal groups.
 - C. The striking difference in species richness between tropical and temperate regions.
 - D. The documentation phase of the process.
4. Which aspect of butterflies does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Their physical characteristics.
 - B. Their adaptation to different habitats
 - C. Their names
 - D. Their variety**



5. The word “**generated**” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to...
- A. requested
 - B. caused**
 - C. assisted
 - D. estimated

Text 8: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Panel painting, common in thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Europe, involved a painstaking, laborious process. Wooden planks were joined, covered with gesso to prepare the surface for painting, and then polished smooth with special tools. On this perfect surface, the artist would sketch a composition with chalk, refine **it** with inks, and then begin the deliberate process of applying thin layers of egg tempera paint (egg yolk in which pigments are suspended) with small brushes. The successive layering of these meticulously applied paints produced the final translucent colors.

Backgrounds or gold were made by carefully applying sheets of gold leaf, and then embellishing or decorating the gold leaf by punching it with a metal rod on which a pattern had been embossed. Every step in the process was slow and deliberate. The quick-drying tempera demanded that the artist know exactly where each stroke be placed before the brush met the panel, and it required the use of fine brushes. It was, therefore, an ideal technique for emphasizing the hard linear edges and pure, fine areas of color that were so much a part of the overall aesthetic of the time. The notion that an artist could or would dash off an idea in a fit of spontaneous inspiration was completely alien to these deliberately produced works.

Furthermore, making these paintings was so time-consuming that it demanded assistance. All such work was done by collective enterprise in the workshops. The painter or master who is credited with having created the painting may have designed the work and overseen its production, but it is highly unlikely that the artist’s hand applied every stroke of the brush. More likely, numerous assistants, who had been trained to imitate the artist’s style, applied the paint. The carpenter’s shop probably provided the frame and perhaps supplied the panel, and yet another shop supplied the gold. Thus, not only many hands, but also many shops were involved in the final product.

In spite of problems with their condition, restoration, and preservation, many panel paintings have survived, and today many of them are housed in museum collections.

1. What aspect of panel paintings does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Different styles.
 - B. Famous examples.
 - C. Production.**
 - D. Restoration.
2. According to the passage, what was the first step in making a panel painting?
 - A. Mixing the paint.
 - B. Making ink drawings.
 - C. Preparing the panel.**
 - D. Buying the gold leaf.
3. Which of the following processes produced the translucent colors found on panel paintings?



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- A. Applying many layers of paint.**
 - B. Joining wooden planks to form large sheets.
 - C. Polishing the gesso.
 - D. Covering the background with gold leaf.
4. What characteristic of tempera paint is mentioned in the passage?
- A. It has to be applied directly to wood
 - B. It is difficult to make.
 - C. It dries quickly.**
 - D. It dissolves easily.
5. The author mentions all of the following as problems with the survival of panel paintings EXCEPT...
- A. condition
 - B. restoration
 - C. preservation
 - D. theft**

Text 9: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

It's a sound you will probably never hear, a sickened tree sending out a distress signal. However, a team of scientists at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service has recently heard the cries, and they think some insects also hear the trees and are drawn to them like vultures attracted to a dying animal.

Researchers hypothesized that these sound- actually vibrations produced by the surface of plants were caused by a severe lack of moisture. They fastened electronic sensors to the bark of drought stricken trees and clearly heard distress calls. According to one of the scientists, most parched trees transmit their plight in the 50- 500-kilohertz range. (The unaided human ear can detect no more than 20 kilohertz). They experimented on red oak, maple, white pine, aspen and birch and found that all make slightly different sounds. With practice, scientists could identify the species of tree by its characteristic sound signature.

The scientists surmise that the vibrations are created when the water columns inside tubes that run the length of the trees are cracked, a result of too little water following through them. These fractured columns send out distinctive vibration patterns. Because some insects communicate at ultrasonic frequencies, they may pick up the trees' vibration and attack the weakened trees. Researchers are now running tests with potted trees that have been deprived of water to see if the sound is what attracts the insects. "Water-stressed trees also have a different smell from other trees, and they experience thermal changes, so insects could be responding to something other than sound", one scientist said.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that, at the time the passage was written, research concerning the distress signals of trees...
- A. had been conducted many years previously
 - B. was continuing**
 - C. was no longer sponsored by the government



- D. had been unproductive up until then
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the sounds produced by the trees...
- A. serve as a form of communication among trees
 - B. fall into the 1 –20 kilohertz range
 - C. are the same no matter what type of tree produces them
 - D. cannot be heard by the unaided human ear**
3. Which of the following is believed to be a cause of the trees' distress signals?
- A. attacks by insects
 - B. lack of water**
 - C. experiments by scientists
 - D. torn roots
4. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
- A. the effect of insects on trees.
 - B. the vibrations produced by insects.
 - C. the sounds made by trees.**
 - D. the mission of the U.S. Forest Service.
5. All of the following are mentioned as possible factors in drawing insects to weakened trees except...
- A. sounds
 - B. smells
 - C. thermal changes
 - D. changes in color**

Text 10: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term “reading” undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace.

One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud was a distraction to others. Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century, there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully and over whether the reading of materials such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed, this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared



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literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialized readership on the other.

By the end of the twentieth century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term “reading” implied.

1. The development of silent reading during the last century indicated...
 - A. an increase in the number of books
 - B. a change in the nature of reading**
 - C. an increase in the average age of readers
 - D. a change in the status of literate people
2. Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of...
 - A. the development of libraries
 - B. the decreasing number of listeners
 - C. the decreasing need to read aloud
 - D. the increase in literacy**
3. It can be inferred that the emergence of the mass media and specialized reading materials was an indication of...
 - A. a change in the readers' interest**
 - B. an alteration in educationalists' attitudes
 - C. an improvement of printing techniques
 - D. a decline of standards of literacy
4. All of the following might be the factors that affected the continuation of the old shared literacy culture EXCEPT...
 - A. the printed mass media
 - B. the inappropriate reading skills**
 - C. the specialized readership
 - D. the diversity of reading materials
5. The writer of this passage is attempting to...
 - A. explain how reading habits have developed**
 - B. change people's attitudes to reading
 - C. show how reading methods have improved
 - D. encourage the growth of reading

Text 11: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

The advent of the Internet may be one of the most important technological developments in recent years. Never before have so many people had access to so many different sources of information. For all of the Internet's advantages, however, people are currently becoming aware of some of its drawbacks and are looking for creative solutions. Among the current problems, which include a general lack of reliability and numerous security concerns, the most crucial is speed.



First of all, the Internet has grown very quickly. In 1990, only a few academics had ever heard of the Internet. In 1996, over 50 million people used it. Every year, the number of people with access to the Internet doubles. The rapid growth has been a problem. The computer systems which run the Internet have not been able to keep up with the demand. Also, sometimes, a request for information must pass through many routing computers before the information can be obtained. A request for information made in Paris might have to go through computers in New York, Los Angeles and Tokyo in order to obtain the required information. Consequently, the service is often slow and unpredictable. Service also tends to be worse when the Internet is busiest – during the business day of the Western Hemisphere – which is also when companies need its service the most.

Some people are trying to harness the power of networked computers in such a way as to avoid this problem. In 1995, a group of American universities banded together to form what has come to be known as Internet II. Internet II is a smaller, more specialized system intended for academic use. Since it is more specialized, fewer users are allowed access. Consequently, the time required to receive information has decreased.

Businesses are beginning to explore a possible analogue to the Internet II. Many businesses are creating their own “Intranets”. These are systems that can only be used by the members of the same company. In theory, fewer users should translate into a faster system. Intranets are very useful for large national and international companies whose branches need to share information. Another benefit of an Intranet is an increased amount of security. Since only company employees have access to the information on the Intranet, their information is protected from competitors. While there is little doubt that the Internet will eventually be a fast and reliable service, industry and the academic community has taken their own steps toward making more practical global networks.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is not true of the Internet?
A. It has become increasingly less popular.
B. It tends to be unreliable.
C. It has created a sense of financial security.
D. It is too expensive to access.
2. According to the passage, which of the following statements was true in 1990?
A. The Internet experienced enormous growth rates.
B. Internet data proved to be impractical.
C. Few people were using the Internet.
D. The Internet was a secure means to gain information.
3. According to the author, what is one reason why the Internet is sometimes slow?
A. Scientists take up too much time on the Internet, thus slowing it down for everyone else.
B. Often a request must travel through many computers before it reaches its final destination.
C. Most people do not have computers that are fast enough to take advantage of the Internet.
D. Phone lines are often too busy with phone calls and fax transmissions to handle Internet traffic.
4. According to the passage, what benefits does Internet II have over the Internet I?



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- A. **Internet II has fewer users and therefore is faster to access.**
 - B. There is no governmental intervention regulating Internet II.
 - C. Internet II contains more information than the Internet.
 - D. Small businesses pay higher premiums to access to the Internet.
5. All of the following are advantages of business “Intranets” mentioned in the passage EXCEPT...
- A. they move data faster
 - B. they provide a higher level of security
 - C. **they are cheaper than other alternatives**
 - D. they share information with other company branches

Text 12: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Harvard University, today recognized as part of the top echelon of the world’s universities, came from very inauspicious and humble beginning.

This oldest of American universities was founded in 1636, just sixteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Included in the puritan emigrants to the Massachusetts colony during this period were more than 100 graduates of England’s prestigious Oxford and Cambridge universities, and these universities graduates in the New World were determined that their sons would have the same educational opportunities that they themselves had had, because of this support in the colony for an institution of higher learning, the General Court of Massachusetts appropriated 400 pounds for a college in October of 1636 and early the following year decided on a parcel of land for the school; this land was in an area called Newetowne, which was later renamed Cambridge after its English cousin and is the site of the present-day university.

When a young minister named John Harvard, who came from the neighboring town of Charlestowne, died from tuberculosis in 1638, he willed half of his estate of 1,700 pounds to the fledgling college. In spite of the fact that only half of the bequest was actually paid, the General Court named the college after the minister in appreciation for what he had done. The amount of the bequest may not have been large, particularly by today’s standard, but it was more than the General Court had found it necessary to appropriate in order to open the college.

Henry Dunster was appointed the first president of Harvard in 1640, and it should be noted that in addition to serving as president, he was also the entire faculty, with an entering freshmen class of four students. Although the staff did expand somewhat, for the first century of its existence the entire teaching staff consisted of the president and three or four tutors.

1. The main idea of this passage is that...
- A. Harvard is one of the world’s most prestigious universities.
 - B. **What is today a great university started out small**
 - C. John Harvard was key to the development of a great university
 - D. Harvard University developed under the auspices of the General Court of Massachusetts



2. The passage indicates that Harvard is...
 - A. One of the oldest universities in the world
 - B. the oldest university in the world
 - C. one of the oldest universities in America
 - D. the oldest university in America**
3. It can be inferred from the passage that the Puritans who traveled to the Massachusetts colony were...
 - A. Rather well educated**
 - B. rather rich
 - C. rather supportive of the English government
 - D. rather undemocratic
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about John Harvard?
 - A. What he died of
 - B. Where he came from
 - C. Where he was buried**
 - D. How much he bequeathed to Harvard
5. The passage implies that...
 - A. Henry Dunster was an ineffective president
 - B. Someone else really served as president of Harvard before Henry Dunster
 - C. Henry Dunster spent much of his time as president managing the Harvard faculty
 - D. The position of president of Harvard was not merely an administrative position in the early years

Text 13: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Rachel Carson was born in 1907 in Springsdale, Pennsylvania. She studied biology at college and zoology at Johns Hopkins University, where she received her master's degree in 1933. In 1936, she was hired by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, where she worked most of her life.

Carson's first book, **Under the Sea Wind**, was published in 1941. It received excellent reviews, but sales were poor until it was reissued in 1952. In that year she published ***The Sea Around Us***, which provided a fascinating look beneath the ocean's surface, emphasizing human history as well as geology and marine biology. Her imagery and language had a poetic quality. Carson consulted no less than 1,000 printed sources. She had voluminous correspondence and frequent discussions with experts in the field. However, she always realized the limitations of her nontechnical readers.

In 1962, Carson published **Silent Spring**, a book that sparked considerable controversy. It proved how much harm was done by the uncontrolled, reckless use of insecticides. She detailed how they poison the food supply of animals, kill birds and fish, and contaminate human food. At the time, spokesmen for the chemical industry mounted personal attacks against Carson and issued propaganda to indicate that her findings were flawed. However, her work was proved by a 1963 report of the President's Science Advisory Committee.

1. The passage mainly discusses Rachel Carson's work...
 - A. as a researcher



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- B. at college
 - C. at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - D. as a writer**
2. According to the passage, what did Carson primarily study at Johns Hopkins University?
- A. oceanography
 - B. zoology**
 - C. literature
 - D. history
3. When she published her first book, Carson was closest to the age of...
- A. 26
 - B. 29
 - C. 34**
 - D. 45
4. It can be inferred from the passage that in 1952, Carson's book Under the Sea Wind...
- A. was outdated
 - B. became more popular than her other books
 - C. was praised by critics
 - D. sold many copies**
5. According to the passage, Silent Spring is primarily...
- A. an attack on the use of chemical preservatives in food
 - B. a discussion of the hazards insects pose to the food supply
 - C. a warning about the dangers of misusing insecticides**
 - D. an illustration of the benefits of the chemical industry

Text 14: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Ever since humans inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

1. Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?
- A. Picture signs
 - B. Braille**
 - C. Body language
 - D. Signal flags
2. How many different forms of communication are mentioned here?
- A. 5



- B. 7
C. 9
D. 11
3. People need to communicate in order to...
A. create language barriers
B. keep from reading with their fingertips
C. be picturesque and exact
D. express thoughts and feelings
4. What is the best title for the passage?
A. The Important of Sign Language
B. The Many Forms of Communication
C. Ways of Expressing Feelings
D. Picturesque Symbols of Communication
5. Who would be MOST likely to use Morse code?
A. A scientist
B. An airline pilot
C. A spy
D. A telegrapher

Text 15: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Studies about how students use their time might shed light on whether they face increased academic and financial pressures compared with earlier eras.

Based on data about how students are spending time, academic or financial pressures don't seem to be greater now than a generation ago.

The data show that full-time students in all types of colleges study much less now than they did a generation ago – a full 10 hours a week less. Students are also receiving significantly higher grades. So it appears that academic pressures are, in fact, considerably lower than they used to be.

The time-use data don't suggest that students feel greater financial pressures, either. When the time savings and lower opportunity costs are factored in, college appears less expensive for most students than it was in the 1960s. And though there are now full-time students working to pay while in college, they study less even when paid work choices are held constantly.

In other words, full-time students do not appear to be studying less in order to work more. They appear to be studying less and spending the extra time on leisure activities or fun. It seems hard to imagine that students feeling increased financial pressures would respond by taking more leisure.

Based on how students are spending their time then, it doesn't look as though academic or financial pressures are greater now than a generation ago. The time-use data don't speak directly to social pressures, and it may well be that these have become more intense lately.

In one recent set of data, students reported spending more than 23 hours per week either socializing with friends or playing on the computer for fun. Social activities, in person or on computer, would seem to have become the major focus of campus life. It is hard to tell what kinds of pressures would be associated with this change.



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1. The study's conclusion that students' workload now is not greater than before is based on...
 - A. what students achieve with greater load
 - B. how students spend their time**
 - C. how students work through college
 - D. what college demands from students
2. Students get higher grades as...
 - A. students study much harder
 - B. academic workload appears more attractive
 - C. academic workload appears less demanding**
 - D. college's facilities are much better
3. According to the author, the fact that students have more time for leisure is a proof that...
 - A. financial pressure on students is not a problem**
 - B. academic work disinterests them
 - C. they are active with extra-curricular activities
 - D. they cannot find extra jobs
4. All factors considered, college now seems...
 - A. more costly
 - B. ever more expensive
 - C. much more expensive
 - D. less expensive**
5. According to the author, the fact that more full-time students are working for pay...
 - A. does not change students' campus life
 - B. indicates that students are academically pressured
 - C. is not an indication of pressures**
 - D. shows that students are financially pressured

Text 16: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Are you interested in seeing the beautiful fall foliage of New England but tired of traffic jams and overbooked hotels? Then this year forget the crowds in New England and see the beautiful colors of autumn in the Catskills.

These **rugged** mountains in New York State, just 90 miles northwest of New York City, are famous for the **legendary** tales of Rip Van Winkle, and more recently for the summer hotels that **sprang up** in the region during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. Families trying to escape the heat of New York City found the Catskills to be the perfect place to stay for a month or so each summer. By the late 1950s there were over 500 resorts and hotels offering nighttime entertainment as well as all kinds of outdoor activities. Famous comedians like Jackie Gleason, Joan Rivers, and Sid Caesar all got their start touring the hotel clubs here. Since the introduction of air-conditioning and cheaper air travel, however, families have stopped coming to the Catskills in such large numbers, choosing instead more distant locations at different times of the year. Many of the Catskill hotels closed in the 1970s, but some remain and have expanded and changed their facilities to meet the needs of today's visitors.



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Currently, there are many activities available to the traveler besides witnessing the changing colors of the leaves. There is an all-organic sheep farm where visitors can see how a traditional sheep farm operates. There are also hundreds of miles of scenic drives in the area. Route 42, for instance, is an excellent site for **spotting** bald eagles. For more information on vacations in the Catskills, call the Office of Public Information.

1. What is the author's main purpose in this passage?
A. to promote the Catskills as a vacation destination.
B. to introduce visitors to famous Catskills entertainers.
C. to describe the history of the Catskills region.
D. to compare the Catskills to New England.
2. The word "rugged" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by which of the following?
A. barren
B. rough
C. tall
D. lush
3. According to the passage, which of the following caused the decline in the number of resorts in the 1970s?
A. television
B. shorter vacations
C. affordable air travel
D. more traffic
4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "legendary" in paragraph 2?
A. foolish
B. perplexing
C. mythical
D. humorous
5. The phrase "sprang up" in paragraph 2 most probably refers to something that has...
A. operated vigorously
B. spread out
C. burst forth
D. joined together

Text 17: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Before the 1500's, the western plains of North America were dominated by farmers. One group, the Mandans, lived in the upper Missouri River country, primarily in present – day North Dakota. They had large villages of houses built close together. The tight arrangement enabled the Mandans to protect themselves more easily from the attacks of others who might seek to obtain some of the food these highly capable farmers stored from one year to the next.

The women had primary responsibility for the fields. They had to exercise considerable skill to produce the desired results, for their northern location meant fleeting growing seasons. Winter often lingered; autumn could be ushered in by severe frost. For good measure, during the spring and summer, drought, heat, hail, grasshoppers, and other frustrations might await the wary grower.



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Under such conditions, Mandan women had to grow maize capable of weathering adversity. They began as early as it appeared feasible to do so in the spring, clearing the land, using fire to clear stubble from the fields and then planting. From this point until the first green corn could be harvested, the crop required labor and vigilance.

Harvesting proceeded in two stages. In August the Mandans picked a smaller amount of the crop before it had matured fully. This green corn was boiled, dried and shelled, with some of the maize slated for immediate consumption and the rest stored in animal – skin bags. Later in the fall, the people picked the rest of the corn. They saved the best of the harvest for seeds or for trade, with the remainder eaten right away or stored for alter use in underground reserves. With appropriate banking of the extra food, the Mandans protected themselves against the disaster of crop failure and accompany hunger.

The woman planted another staple, squash, about the first of June, and harvested it near the time of the green corn harvest. After they picked it, they sliced it, dried it, and strung the slices before they stored them. Once again, they saved the seeds from the best of the year’s crop. The Mandans also grew sunflowers and tobacco; the latter was the particular task of the older men.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. The agricultural activities of a North American Society**
 - B. Various ways corn can be used.
 - C. The problems encountered by farmers specializing in growing once crop.
 - D. Weather conditions on the western plains.
2. The Mandans built their houses close together in order to...
 - A. guard their supplies of food**
 - B. share farming implements
 - C. protect themselves against the weather
 - D. allow more room for growing corn
3. Why does the author believe that the Mandans were skilled farmers?
 - A. They developed new varieties of corn.
 - B. They could grow crops despite adverse weather.**
 - C. They developed effective fertilizers.
 - D. They could grow crops in most types of soil.
4. Which of the following crops was cultivated primarily by men?
 - A. Squash
 - B. Sunflower
 - C. Corn
 - D. Tobacco**
5. Throughout the passage, the author implies that the Mandans...
 - A. planned for the future**
 - B. valued individuality
 - C. were open to strangers
 - D. were very adventurous

Text 18: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Basic to any understanding of Canada in the 20 years after the Second World War is the country’s impressive population growth. For every three Canadians in 1945, there were



over five in 1966. In September 1966 Canada's population passed the 20 million mark. Most of his surging growth came from natural increase. The depression of the 1930's and the war had held back marriages, and the catching-up process began after 1945. The baby boom continued through the decade of the 1950's, producing a population increase of nearly fifteen percent in the five years from 1951 to 1956. This rate of increase had been exceeded only once before settle. Undoubtedly, the good economic conditions of the 1950's supported a growth in the population, but the expansion also derived from a trend toward earlier marriages and an increase in the average size of families. In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per thousand, one of the highest in the world.

After the peak year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline. It continued falling until in 1966 it stood at the lowest level in 25 years. Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by changes in Canadian society. Young people were staying at school longer; more women were working; young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families; rising living standards were cutting down the size of families. It appeared that Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution.

Although the growth in Canada's population had slowed down by 1966 (the increase in the first half of the 1960's was only nine percent), another large population wave was coming over the horizon. It would be composed of the children who were born during the period of the high birth rate prior to 1957.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Educational changes in Canadian society.
 - B. Canada during the Second World War.
 - C. Population trends in postwar Canada.**
 - D. Standards of living in Canada.
2. According to the passage, when did Canada's baby boom begin?
 - A. In the decade after 1911
 - B. After 1945**
 - C. During the depression of the 1930's
 - D. In 1966
3. The author suggests that in Canada during the 1950's...
 - A. the urban population decreased rapidly
 - B. fewer people married
 - C. economic conditions were poor
 - D. the birth rate was very high**
4. When was the birth rate in Canada at its lowest postwar level?
 - A. 1966**
 - B. 1957
 - C. 1956
 - D. 1951
5. The author mentions all of the following as causes of declines in population growth after 1957 EXCEPT...
 - A. people being better educated



B. people getting married earlier

C. better standards of living

D. couples buying houses

Text 19: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Long before they can actually speak, babies pay special attention to the speech they hear around them. Within the first month of their lives, babies' responses to the sound of the human voice will be different from their responses to other sorts of auditory stimuli. They will stop crying when they hear a person talking, but not if they hear a bell or the sound of a rattle. At first, the sounds that an infant notices might be only those words that receive the heaviest emphasis and that often occur at the ends of utterances. By the time they are six or seven weeks old, babies can detect the difference between syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections. Very soon, these differences in adult stress and intonation can influence babies' emotional states and behavior. Long before they develop actual language comprehension, babies can sense when an adult is playful or angry, attempting to initiate or terminate new behavior, and so on, merely on the basis of cues such as the rate, volume, and melody of adult speech.

Adults make it as easy as they can for babies to pick up a language by exaggerating such cues. One researcher observed babies and their mothers in six diverse cultures and found that, in all six languages, the mothers used simplified syntax, short utterances and nonsense sounds, and transformed certain sounds into baby talk. Other investigators have noted that when mothers talk to babies who are only a few months old, they exaggerate the pitch, loudness, and intensity of their words. They also exaggerate their facial expressions, hold vowels longer, and emphasize certain words.

More significant for language development than their response to general intonation is observation that tiny babies can make relatively fine distinctions between speech sounds. In other words, babies enter the world with the ability to make precisely those perceptual discriminations that are necessary if they are to acquire aural language.

Babies obviously derive pleasure from sound input, too: even as young as nine months they will listen to songs or stories, although the words themselves are beyond their understanding. For babies, language is a sensory-motor delight rather than the route to prosaic meaning that it often is for adults.

1. Which of the following can be inferred about the findings described in paragraph 2?

A. Babies ignore facial expressions in comprehending aural language.

B. Mothers from different cultures speak to their babies in similar ways.

C. Babies who are exposed to more than one language can speak earlier than babies exposed to a single language.

D. The mothers observed by the researchers were consciously teaching their babies to speak.

2. According to the author, why do babies listen to songs and stories, even though they cannot understand them?

A. They can remember them easily.

B. They focus on the meaning of their parents' word.

C. They enjoy the sound.

D. They understand the rhythm.



3. The passage mentions all of the followings as the ways adults modify their speech when talking to babies EXCEPT...

A. speaking with shorter sentences

B. giving all words equal emphasis

C. using meaningless sounds

D. speaking more loudly than normal

4. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The differences between a baby's and an adult's ability to comprehend language

B. How babies perceive and respond to the human voice in their earliest stages of language development

C. The response of babies to sounds other than the human voice

D. How babies differentiate between the sound of the human voice and other sounds

5. What point does the author make to illustrate that babies are born with the ability to acquire language?

A. Babies exaggerate their own sounds and expressions.

B. Babies begin to understand words in songs.

C. Babies notice even minor differences between speech sounds.

D. Babies are more sensitive to sounds than are adults.

Text 20: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

We find that bright children are rarely **held back** by **mixed-ability teaching**. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in **streaming pupils**. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.

In our classroom, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups; this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with the personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate, to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teachers.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes the work on individual tasks and assignments, they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this effectively. An advanced pupil can do advanced works; it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.

1. The author argues that a teacher's chief concern should be the development of the pupils'...

A. learning ability and communicative skills



- B. intellectual abilities
 - C. total personality**
 - D. personal and social skills
2. According to the passage, which of the following is an advantage of mixed-ability teaching?
- A. Formal class teaching is the important way to give pupils essential skills such as those to be used in the library.
 - B. Pupils as individuals always have the opportunities to work on their own.**
 - C. A pupil can be at the bottom of a class.
 - D. Pupils can be hindered from an all-round development.
3. Which of the following statements can best summarize the main idea of the passage?
- A. The aim of education is to find out how to teach the bright and not-so-bright pupils.
 - B. Various ways of teaching should be encouraged in class.**
 - C. Children, in general, develop at different rates.
 - D. Bright children do benefit from mixed-ability teaching.
4. According to the passage, “streaming pupils”...
- A. is the act of putting pupils into class according to their academic abilities**
 - B. aims at enriching both their knowledge and experience
 - C. is quite discouraging
 - D. will help the pupils learn best
5. According to the author, mixed-ability teaching is more preferable because...
- A. children can learn to work with each other to solve personal problems
 - B. it doesn't have disadvantages as in streaming pupils
 - C. formal class teaching is appropriate
 - D. its aim at developing the children's total personality**

Text 21: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

Look at the stars in the night sky. Do some of them seem to form patterns or designs? Can you see animals, people, or objects? These patterns are called constellations.

Constellations are not real animals, people, or objects. We imagine them to help us make a map of the sky. On a dark night, you can see almost 1,500 stars. Trying to distinguish which is which can be difficult. Constellations make it easier for us to **identify** stars.

People began seeing patterns in the stars about 6,000 years ago. Three of the first constellations they imagined were a lion, a bull, and a scorpion. In ancient times, farmers used constellations to know which month it was. We can see some constellations only one season each year. Farmers knew it was time to plant when they saw a certain constellation. They knew it was time to harvest when they saw a different one.

People in different countries can look at the same constellation and imagine different things. Someone in China might think a constellation looks like a dragon. Someone in Australia might think the same pattern is a horse. Each country has its own ideas. Many



constellations get their names from the myths of ancient Greece and Rome. A constellation called Aquarius is named after a Greek boy who carried water. A constellation called Taurus is named after a god who came to earth as a bull.

Constellations are not stationary. The stars in them are gradually moving. It is difficult to know the boundaries of many constellations. In 1929, international astronomers, scientists who study stars, agreed on official boundaries for the 88 constellations that exist today. However, by the time your children grow up, these boundaries could change. We might also find new constellations. We will always use our imaginations to help understand the world around us.

1. According to the passage, about how many constellations exist today?

A. 90

B. 100

C. 1,500

D. 6,000

2. All of the following are true EXCEPT that _____.

A. Constellations have a long history

B. Scientists agree on constellation boundaries

C. Constellations are groups of stars

D. Constellations never change

3. This passage mainly discusses _____.

A. The names of constellations

B. The history of constellations

C. How to see constellations

D. Greek and Roman myths

4. Based on the information in paragraph 3, what can we infer about ancient farmers?

A. They were not very intelligent.

B. They did not have calendars.

C. They worked very hard.

D. They grew food.

5. Which of the following could best replace the word “identify” as used in paragraph 2?

A. Recognize

B. Name

C. Count

D. Number

Text 22: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had



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made worthwhile contributions to humanity. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$30,000 to \$125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

1. In how many fields are prizes bestowed?

- A. 6
- B. 5
- C. 2
- D. 10

2. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT...

- A. Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention
- B. Politics plays an important role in selecting the winners
- C. A few individuals have won two awards
- D. Awards vary in monetary value

3. How much money did Nobel leave for the prizes?

- A. \$9,000,000
- B. \$155,000
- C. \$125,000
- D. \$30,000

4. The Nobel prize was established in order to

- A. recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity
- B. spend money
- C. resolve political differences
- D. honor the inventor of dynamite

5. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Alfred Nobel created awards in six categories for contributions to humanity.
- B. Alfred Nobel left all of his money to science.
- C. Alfred Nobel became very rich when he invented dynamite
- D. Alfred Nobel made a lasting contribution to humanity

Text 23: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to an empty house. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are



called **“latchkey children”**. They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, “we had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant.” Slowly, she learned that they were house keys.

She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It’s hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

1. One thing that the children in the passage share is that...

- A. they all wear jewelry
- B. they spend part of each day alone**
- C. they all watch TV
- D. they are from single-parent families

2. The phrase “latchkey children” in the passage means children who...

- A. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere
- B. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves
- C. look after themselves while their parents are not at home**
- D. are locked inside houses with latches and keys

3. The main problem of latchkey children is that they...

- A. are growing in numbers
- B. watch too much television during the day
- C. are also found in middle-class families
- D. suffer a lot from being left alone**

4. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. Why kids hate going home
- B. Children’s activities at home
- C. Bad condition of latchkey children**
- D. How kids spend free time

5. It’s difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because...

- A. there are too many of them in the whole country
- B. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone**
- C. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds
- D. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons

Text 24: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer



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Ancient people made clay pottery because they needed it for their survival. They used the pots they made for cooking, storing food, and carrying things from place to place. Pottery was so important to early cultures that scientists now study it to learn more about ancient civilizations. The more advanced the pottery in terms of decoration, materials, glazes and manufacture, the more advanced the culture itself.

The artisan who makes pottery in North America today utilizes his or her skill and imagination to create items that are beautiful as well as functional, transforming something ordinary into something special and unique.

The potter uses one of the Earth's most basic materials, clay. Clay can be found almost everywhere. Good pottery clay must be free from all small stones and other hard materials that would make the potting process difficult. Most North American artisan-potters now purchase commercially processed clay, but some find the clay they need right in the earth, close to where they work. The most important tools potters use are their own hand; however, they also use wire loop tools, wooden modeling tools, plain wire, and sponges. Plain wire is used to cut away the finished pot from its base on the potter's wheel.

After a finished pot is dried of all its moisture in the open air, it is placed in a kiln and fired. The first firing hardens the pottery, and it is then ready to be glazed and fired again. For areas where they do not want any glaze, such as the bottom of the pot, artisans paint on melted wax that will later burn off in the kiln. They then pour on the liquid glaze and let it run over the clay surface, making any kind of decorative pattern that they want.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that clay is processed commercially in order to...

- A. make it easier to color
- B. remove hard substances**
- C. prevent the glaze from sticking
- D. make it dry more evenly

2. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Different kinds of clay.
- B. Crafts of ancient civilizations.
- C. The making of pottery.**
- D. The training of an artisan.

3. According to the passage, which of the following can be learned about an ancient civilization by examining its pottery?

- A. Its population
- B. Its developmental stage**
- C. Its geographic location
- D. Its food preferences

4. According to the passage, how do most North American potters today get the clay they need?

- A. They buy it**
- B. They barter for it
- C. They did it from the earth
- D. They make it

5. According to the author, what do potters use to remove the pot from the wheel?



- A. A sponge
- B. Melted wax
- C. A wire loop
- D. Plain wire**

Text 25: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer

The Moon has been worshipped by primitive peoples and has inspired humans to create everything from lunar calendars to love sonnets, but what do we really know about it? The most accepted theory about the origin of the Moon is that it was formed of the debris from a massive collision with the young Earth about 4.6 billion years ago. A huge body, perhaps the size of Mars, struck the Earth, throwing out an immense amount of debris that coalesced and cooled in orbit around the Earth.

The development of Earth is inextricably linked to the moon; the Moon's gravitational influence upon the Earth is the primary cause of ocean tides. In fact, the Moon has more than twice the effect upon the tides than the Sun does. The Moon makes one rotation and completes a revolution around the Earth every 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes. This synchronous rotation is caused by an uneven distribution of mass in the Moon (essentially, it is heavier on one side than the other) and has allowed the Earth's gravity to keep one side of the Moon permanently facing Earth. It is an average distance from Earth of 384,403 km.

The Moon has no atmosphere; without an atmosphere, the Moon has nothing to protect it from meteorite impacts, and thus the surface of the Moon is covered with impact craters, both large and small. The Moon also has no active tectonic or volcanic activity, so the erosive effects of atmospheric weathering, tectonic shifts, and volcanic upheavals that tend to erase and reform the Earth's surface features are not at work on the Moon. In fact, even tiny surface features such as the footprint left by an astronaut in the lunar soil are likely to last for millions of years, unless obliterated by a chance meteorite strike. The surface gravity of the Moon is about one-sixth that of the Earth's. Therefore, a man weighing 82 kilograms on Earth would only weigh 14 kilograms on the Moon.

The geographical features of the Earth most like that of the Moon are, in fact, places such as the Hawaiian volcanic craters and the huge meteor crater in Arizona. The climate of the Moon is very unlike either Hawaii or Arizona, however; in fact the temperature on the Moon ranges between 123 degrees C. to -233 degrees C.

1. A person on the Moon would weigh less than on the Earth because...

- A. the Moon has no active tectonic or volcanic activity
- B. the surface gravity of the Moon is less than that of the Earth's**
- C. of the composition of lunar soil
- D. the Moon has no atmosphere

2. According to the passage, the Moon is...

- A. protected by a dense atmosphere
- B. composed of a few active volcanoes
- C. older than the Earth

D. the primary cause of Earth's ocean tides

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?



- A. **The Moon is not able to support human life.**
B. People living in Hawaii and Arizona would feel at home on the Moon.
C. If the Moon had no gravitational influence, the Earth would not have tides.
D. Mars could have been formed in a similar way to the Moon.
4. **All of the following are true about the Moon EXCEPT...**
A. it has a wide range of temperatures
B. it is unable to protect itself from meteorite attacks
C. **it has less effect upon the tides than the Sun**
D. it is heavier on one side than the other
5. **What is the passage primarily about?**
A. the Moon's effect upon the Earth.
B. a comparison of the Moon and the Earth.
C. the origin of the Moon.
D. **what we know about the Moon and its differences to Earth.**

CLOZE TEXT

TEXT 1: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

VISIT AN AMERICAN FRIEND'S HOME

If you're invited to an American friend's home for dinner, keep in (1) **mind** these general rules for polite behavior. First of all, arrive approximately on time (but not early). Americans expect promptness. It's OK to be 10 or 15 minutes late but not 45 minutes late. Dinner might be over-cooked and ruined by then. When you're invited to someone's home for a meal, it's polite to (2) **bring** a small gift. Flowers or candy are always appropriate. If you have an attractive item made in your native country, your host and / or hostess would certainly (3) **enjoy** receiving that as a gift.

Some Americans don't know about the dietary restrictions of various ethnic and religious groups. What do you do if you're served a food that you don't like or cannot eat? Don't make a (4) **mistake** about it. If your host doesn't say anything about what you aren't eating, then you shouldn't, (5) **either**. Simply eat what you can and hope that no one notices what you left. If you are questioned, you may have to (6) **admit** that you don't eat meat (or whatever), but you can also say that you've enjoyed the other foods and have had "more than enough" to eat. Don't make the cook feel obliged to prepare something else for you. Be (7) **sure** to compliment the cook on the food that you enjoyed.

Don't leave immediately (8) **after** dinner, but don't overstay your welcome, either. When your friends seem to be getting tired and running (9) **out** of conversation, take their behavior as a cue to leave. The next day, call or (10) **send** a thank-you note to say how much you enjoyed the evening.

1. A. touch **B. mind** C. head D. safe



- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2. <u>A.</u> bring | B. send | C. seek | D. find |
| 3. A. want | B. need | C. intend | <u>D.</u> enjoy |
| 4. <u>A.</u> mistake | B. believe | C. fuss | D. up |
| 5. <u>A.</u> either | B. too | C. neither | D. so |
| 6. A. beg | <u>B.</u> admit | C. accept | D. except |
| 7. A. confident | B. shy | C. happy | <u>D.</u> sure |
| 8. <u>A.</u> after | B. before | C. during | D. while |
| 9. A. in | B. on | <u>C.</u> out | D. at |
| 10. <u>A.</u> send | B. write | C. give | D. pass |

TEXT 2: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

Modern cinema audiences expect to see plenty of thrilling scenes in action films. These scenes, which are (1) **known** as stunts, are usually (2) **performed** by stuntmen who are especially trained to do dangerous things safely. Anyone can crash a car, but if you are shooting a film, you have to be extremely precise, sometimes stopping right in front of the camera and film crew. At an early stage in the (3) **production**, an expert stuntman is called in to work out the action scenes and form a team. He is the person who can go against the wishes of the director, (4) **although** he will usually do this in the interest of safety.

Many famous actors like to do the dangerous part themselves, (5) **which** produces better shots, since stuntmen don't have to stand in for the actors. Actors like to become (6) **involved** in all the important aspects of the character they are playing, but without the recent progress in safety (7) **equipment**, insurance companies would never (8) **let** them take the risk. To do their own stunts, actors need to be good athletes, but they must also be sensible and know their (9) **limits**. If they were to be hurt, the film would (10) **come** to a sudden halt.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. remarked | <u>B.</u> known | C. referred | D. named |
| 2. <u>A.</u> performed | B. given | C. fulfilled | D. displayed |
| 3. <u>A.</u> production | B. creation | C. imagination | D. manufacture |
| 4. A. despite | B. so | <u>C.</u> although | D. otherwise |
| 5. A. that | B. who | C. what | <u>D.</u> which |
| 6. A. connected | B. arranged | <u>C.</u> involved | D. affected |
| 7. <u>A.</u> equipment | B. tool | C. instrument | D. device |
| 8. A. allow | <u>B.</u> let | C. permit | D. admit |
| 9. <u>A.</u> limits | B. ends | C. frontiers | D. borders |



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10. **A. come** B. fall C. pull D. go

TEXT 3: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

Most people think of computer as very modern inventions, products of our new technological age. But actually the idea for a computer (1) **has** worked out over two centuries by a man (2) **called** Charles Babbage.

Babbage was born (3) **in** 1791 and grew up to be a brilliant mathematician. He drew up plans for several calculating machines (4) **which** he called “engines”. But despite the fact that he (5) **started** building some of these he never finished any of them. Over the years people have argued (6) **whether** his machines would ever work. Recently, however, the Science Museum in London has finished building (7) **an** engine based one of Babbage’s designs. (8) **It** has taken six years to complete and more (9) **than** four thousand parts have been specially made. Whether it works or not, the machine will be on show at a special exhibition in the Science Museum (10) **to** remind people of Babbage’s work.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>A.</u> has | B. was | C. had | D. is |
| 2. A. known | B. recognized | C. written | <u>D.</u> called |
| 3. A. on | <u>B.</u> in | C. by | D. for |
| 4. A. whose | B. who | C. these | <u>D.</u> which |
| 5. A. wanted | B. made | <u>C.</u> started | D. missed |
| 6. A. until | <u>B.</u> whether | C. while | D. though |
| 7. A. some | B. the | <u>C.</u> an | D. that |
| 8. A. One | B. He | C. They | <u>D.</u> It |
| 9. <u>A.</u> than | B. therefore | C. when | D. then |
| 10. <u>A.</u> to | B. as | C. for | D. so |

TEXT 4: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

In 1900 there were fewer than 3,000 motor cars on the roads in France. Motorists bought their petrol at (1) **the groceries**. The Michelin brothers, (2) **who** made tyres, decided that some sort of guidance (3) **ought** to be available to those motorists when motoring away from home, so that they (4) **would know** where to go to buy petrol, to get their car repaired, to stay the night or to (5) **make** a telephone call and so on. They also realized that the motorists would like to be able to obtain (6) **some information** about the best roads to take and what the surface was like on the way, so one of the brothers compiled the first Guide.

It was (7) **rather** smaller than the present edition. It had nearly 400 pages, almost (8) **half of them** were devoted to technical matters and advice on mechanical problems and the laws relating to motoring, (9) **which** were equivalent to the modern Highway Code (10) **at** that time.

1. A. the grocers B. the grocer’s **C. the groceries** D. the grocer shop



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- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2. | A. which | B. what | C. who | D. that |
| 3. | A. should | B. must | C. had better | D. ought |
| 4. | A. would know | B. know | C. knowing | D. had known |
| 5. | A. put | B. make | C. send | D. do |
| 6. | A. some information | B. an information | C. one information | D. some informations |
| 7. | A. rather | B. quite | C. fairly | D. a few |
| 8. | A. half of them | B. half of which | C. the half of which | D. the half of them |
| 9. | A. they | B. that | C. what | D. which |
| 10. | A. in | B. at | C. on | D. while |

TEXT 5: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

THE ESCALATOR

An American, Charles D. Seeberger, invented moving stairs to transport people in the 1890s. He (1) **called** this invention an “*escalator*”, (2) **lending** the name from the Latin word 'scala', (3) **which** means “ladder”. Escalators move people up and down short (4) **distances**. Lifts do the same, but only move (5) **a** small number people. If an escalator breaks down, it can still be (6) **used** as ordinary stairs. An escalator can move (7) **between** 8,000 and 9,000 people an hour, and it (8) **does** not need a person to operate it. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, cities were (9) **developing** more crowded and the first escalators were built at railway stations and in big department (10) **stores** so that people could move about more quickly. Today, we see escalators everywhere.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. announced | B. called | C. translated | D. explained |
| 2. | A. fetching | B. lending | C. taking | D. carrying |
| 3. | A. what | B. whose | C. who | D. which |
| 4. | A. distances | B. directions | C. measurements | D. lengths |
| 5. | A. the | B. a | C. some | D. any |
| 6. | A. walked | B. made | C. used | D. changed |
| 7. | A. from | B. between | C. to | D. above |
| 8. | A. is | B. has | C. did | D. does |
| 9. | A. coming | B. becoming | C. continuing | D. developing |
| 10. | A. stores | B. shops | C. places | D. houses |

TEXT 6: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.



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At some point, we have all done something for which we have hurt someone else or have wronged someone in some way. We have done something for which we feel compelled to apologize. We are human, (1) _____ of us, and as a fallible human being, we have all made mistakes.

The problem is not in the number of mistakes we make, but rather in the (2) _____ we handle those mistakes. However, most people do not know how to apologize (3) _____ and by the same token, many do not know how to properly accept an apology given.

When you have wronged someone in some way, intentionally (4) _____ not, and you would like to repair the wrong you have done to them or at least repair the rift in the relationship that the wrong caused, (5) _____ apology is usually one of the first steps in the process of showing your good (6) _____. Before you can apologize, you must know what it is for which you should apologize. (7) _____ should you know what you are apologizing for, but the person to whom you extend your apology should know as well.

Keep these four simple how to apologize steps in (8) _____:

- Identify the behavior for which you should apologize.
- Offer your sincere (9) _____ along with an explanation of why you are apologizing.
- Offer a solution to the problem or an assurance that the behavior will change.
- Make every (10) _____ to resolve the issue or change the behavior. If you keep these four steps about how to apologize in mind, and practice them when the occasion arises for you to apologize, your apologies will mean more and diffuse problem situations before they get out of hand and cause permanent damage to your relationships.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. most | B. the most | C. almost | D. mostly |
| 2. A. trace | B. path | C. road | D. way |
| 3. A. excellently | B. properly | C. exactly | D. accurately |
| 4. A. but | B. and | C. nor | D. or |
| 5. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. Ø |
| 6. A. attention | B. attendance | C. intention | D. gestures |
| 7. A. Nor | B. Neither | C. Only | D. Not only |
| 8. A. hand | B. brain | C. mind | D. heart |
| 9. A. apology | B. apologize | C. apologizer | D. apologetic |
| 10. A. effect | B. effort | C. attempt | D. best |

TEXT 7: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

Most Americans eat three meals (1) _____ the day: breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Breakfast begins between 7:00 and 8:00am, lunch between 11:00 am and noon, and dinner between 6:00 and 8:00 pm. On Sundays "brunch" is a (2) _____ of breakfast and lunch, typically beginning at 11:00 am. Students often enjoy a "study break" or evening snack around 10:00 or 11:00 pm. Breakfast and lunch tend to be light meals, with only one (3) _____. Dinner is the main meal.



(4) _____ breakfast Americans will eat cereal with milk which are often mixed (5) _____ in a bowl, a glass of orange juice, and toasted bread or muffin with jam, butter, or margarine. Another common breakfast meal is scrambled eggs or (6) _____ omelet with potatoes and breakfast meat (bacon or sausage). People who are on (7) _____ eat just a cup of yogurt. Lunch and dinner are more (8) _____. When eating at a formal dinner, you may be overwhelmed by the number of utensils. How do you (9) _____ the difference between a salad fork, a butter fork, and a dessert fork? Most Americans do not know the answer (10) _____. But knowing which fork or spoon to use first is simple: use the outermost utensils first and the utensils closest to the plate last.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. in | B. for | C. on | D. during |
| 2. A. addition | B. connection | C. combination | D. attachment |
| 3. A. course | B. food | C. menu | D. goods |
| 4. A. For | B. In | C. At | D. With |
| 5. A. each other | B. together | C. one another | D. others |
| 6. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. no article |
| 7. A. holiday | B. engagement | C. diet | D. duty |
| 8. A. vary | B. variety | C. varied | D. variously |
| 9. A. say | B. talk | C. speak | D. tell |
| 10. A. too | B. either | C. so | D. neither |

TEXT 8: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

Romance is the opportunity to show your loved one (1) _____ special he/she is to you. It means (2) _____ the time for them, and sharing time together, even (3) _____ you are very busy. It does not mean thinking only about yourself, or having only your needs (4) _____. It means putting your spouse first. Here are some ideas to spice up your romance:

- Do small acts of kindness, such as give him/her flowers, or a little gift, or (5) _____ a poem, etc.
- (6) _____ "Thank you" and "I Love You" often.
- Be considerate (7) _____ his/her feelings and sorrows.
- Take long walks together - anywhere.
- Share jokes at mealtime. (8) _____ is a great way to share one's love.
- Visit a museum, visit community festivals, tour a new site, or attend a party together.
- Hug and kiss often.

If your spouse does not do things for you, then show him/her by gently (9) _____ out what you like. If you like flowers for your birthday and you have not gotten flowers, then let him/her know, (10) _____, when he/she asks you what you would like. Do not think they can read your mind.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. A. how | B. what | C. which | D. that |
|------------------|---------|----------|---------|



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- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 2. A. take | B. took | C. taken | D. taking |
| 3. A. as | B. if | C. when | D. but |
| 4. A. looked | B. noticed | C. met | D. seen |
| 5. A. write | B. discover | C. invent | D. search |
| 6. A. talk | B. tell | C. say | D. ask |
| 7. A. on | B. with | C. up | D. of |
| 8. A. Laugh | B. Laughter | C. Laughable | D. Laughably |
| 9. A. pointing | B. making | C. carrying | D. giving |
| 10. A. fortunately | B. wholly | C. generally | D. particularly |

TEXT 9: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

In the western customs (1) _____ hands is the customary form of greeting, but in China a nod of the head or (2) _____ bow is sufficient. Hugging and kissing when greeting are uncommon. Business cards are often (3) _____ and yours should be printed in your own language and in Chinese. Also, it is more respectful to present your card or a gift or -any other article using (4) _____ hands. The Chinese are (5) _____ applauders. You may be greeted with group clapping, even by small children. When a person is applauded in this practice it is the custom for that person to return the applause or a "thank you." When walking in public places, direct eye (6) _____ and staring is uncommon in the larger cities, especially in those areas accustomed to foreign visitors. (7) _____, in smaller communities, visitors may be the subject of much curiosity and therefore you may notice some stares. (8) _____ speaking, the Chinese are not a touch-oriented society, especially true for visitors. So, avoid (9) _____ or any prolonged form of body contact. Public displays of affection are very rare. On the other hand, you may note people of the same sex walking hand-in-hand, which is simply a gesture of friendship. Do not worry about a bit of pushing and shoving in stores or when groups board public buses or trains. In this case, (10) _____ are neither offered or expected. The Chinese will stand much closer than Westerners.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. taking | B. shaking | C. grasping | D. hugging |
| 2. A. small | B. bit | C. slight | D. light |
| 3. A. exchanged | B. changed | C. transferred | D. converted |
| 4. A. pair | B. couple | C. double | D. both |
| 5. A. enthusiast | B. enthusiastic | C. enthusiasm | D. enthusiastically |
| 6. A. contact | B. look | C. stare | D. watch |
| 7. A. Moreover | B. Furthermore | C. However | D. Whatever |
| 8. A. Generally | B. Successfully | C. Fortunately | D. Expectedly |
| 9. A. touch | B. to touch | C. touched | D. touching |
| 10. A. Contacts | B. Apologies | C. Gestures | D. Saying goodbye |

TEXT 10: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

The University of Oxford, informally called "Oxford University", or simply "Oxford", (1) _____ in the city of Oxford, in England, is (2) _____ oldest university in the English-



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speaking world. It is also considered as one of the world's leading (3) _____ institutions. The university traces, its roots back to at least the end of the 11th century, (4) _____ the exact date of foundation remains unclear. Academically, Oxford is consistently ranked in the world's top ten universities. The University is also open (5) _____ overseas students, primarily from American universities, who may (6) _____ in study abroad programs during the summer months for more than a century, it has served as the home of the Rhodes Scholarship, (7) _____ brings highly accomplished students from a number of countries to study at Oxford as (8) _____. The University of Oxford is also a place where many talented leaders from all over the world used to study. Twenty-five British Prime Ministers attended Oxford, including Margaret Thatcher and Tony Blair. At (9) _____ 25 other international leaders have been educated at Oxford, and this number includes King Harald V of Norway and King Abdullah II of Jordan. Bill Clinton is the first American President to attend Oxford. Forty-seven Nobel (10) _____ winners have studied or taught at Oxford.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. put | B. placed | C. located | D. stood |
| 2. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. Ø |
| 3. A. learning | B. academic | C. graduating | D. scholar |
| 4. A. although | B. because | C. since | D. if |
| 5. A. to | B. for | C. from | D. up |
| 6. A. write | B. name | C. enroll | D. require |
| 7. A. that | B. where | C. whose | D. which |
| 8. A. postgraduates | B. postgraduated | C. postgraduation | D. postgraduating |
| 9. A. last | B. least | C. late | D. lately |
| 10. A. present | B. gift | C. medal | D. prize |

TEXT 11: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

What do you do well? What do you enjoy doing? Your answers to these two questions will help you identify your (1) _____. An employer will consider you seriously for a (2) _____ when you can show them that you know who you are, what you can offer and which you have studied. Sometimes it is difficult to know what your weaknesses are. Clearly not everyone is equally good (3) _____ everything. You may need to improve yourself and so (4) _____ courses in that field could turn a weakness into strength.

You will need to (5) _____ some time on your self-assessment. Your honesty and the desire for self-improvement will lead to (6) _____ in getting the right job. Explore the following seven areas to start to get to know yourself: your aptitude, your skills, your personality, the level of responsibility you feel comfortable with, your interests and your needs.

Ask (7) _____ if you have any special talents and if you need to consider your physical health when choosing a job. Be as honest and realistic as you can, and ask for other people's (8) _____ if necessary. Make a list of these things. It is usually a good idea to talk about your aptitudes with teachers, family and friends;

If you are considering a career that (9) _____ a special talent, such as art, acrobatics, mathematics or music, discuss your aptitudes with (10) _____ expert in that area and discover how they fit the needs of the occupation.



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|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. strong | B. strength | C. strengthen | D. strengthened |
| 2. A. position | B. location | C. spot | D. room |
| 3. A. upon | B. in | C. at | D. for |
| 4. A. meeting | B. taking | C. choosing | D. interviewing |
| 5. A. use | B. make | C. lose | D. spend |
| 6. A. success | B. successful | C. successfully | D. succeed |
| 7. A. you | B. your | C. yours | D. yourself |
| 8. A. interests | B. fields | C. opinions | D. attendances |
| 9. A. requires | B. asks | C. tells | D. urges |
| 10. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. no article |

TEXT 12: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

The interview is one of the most important (1) _____ in the job search process. When an employer invites you to an interview, he/she is indicating an (2) _____ in yourself. The interview gives both of you the opportunity to (3) _____ enough information to determine if you are a good "fit" for each other. Think of an interview as a highly focused professional conversation. You should (4) _____ the limited amount of time you have learning about the employer's needs and discuss the ways you can meet these needs. In many cases, you will interview at least, twice before being employed for a (5) _____. Once in a brief screening interview and at least once again in a (6) _____ serious meeting when you may also talk to many of your potential coworkers.

A job interview is a strategic conversation with a purpose. Your goal is to show the employer that you have the (7) _____, background, and ability to do the job and that you can successfully fit into the organization. The interview is also your (8) _____ to gather information about the job, the organization, and future career opportunities to figure out if the position and work environment are (9) _____ for you. Most employers do not hire people based on certificates or diplomas alone. Personality, (10) _____, enthusiasm, a positive outlook, and excellent interpersonal and communication skills count heavily in the selection process.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. parts | B. roles | C. fields | D. facts |
| 2. A. interest | B. interesting | C. interested | D. interestingly |
| 3. A. fill | B. change | C. exchange | D. translate |
| 4. A. make | B. spend | C. post | D. apply |
| 5. A. condition | B. location | C. satisfaction | D. position |
| 6. A. most | B. mostly | C. more | D. more than |
| 7. A. skills | B. aspects | C. appearances | D. weaknesses |
| 8. A. fates | B. feasts | C. lucks | D. opportunities |
| 9. A. fit | B. right | C. accurate | D. exact |
| 10. A. confide | B. confidence | C. confident | D. confidently |

TEXT 13: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.



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After your letter of application and resume, the interview is your best opportunity to (1) _____ the employer - regardless of your background and experience. To do this, use every possible strategy to develop (2) _____ interviewing skills. The best way is to prepare a selective presentation of your background, thoughtful answers to potential interview questions, well-researched questions about the organization, and an effective strategy to introduce yourself. You should also consider your career goals and what the available job offers (3) _____ you can discuss both of these topics with employers. Interviewing is a skill that improves and (4) _____ easier with practice.

It is to your advantage to carefully research the job and the organization. There are many (5) _____ to do this. You can ask for printed materials from the employer, such as annual reports and job descriptions. This is an entirely (6) _____ request, so do not hesitate to make it. Use your library and career center resources. Ask colleagues, friends, and faculty about the organization, and about any personal contacts at the organization they might have. Look at the organization's home page. Knowing about the job will help you prepare a (7) _____ of your qualifications so that you can show, point by point, why you are the best (8) _____.

Prepare a clear answer to each of the questions in the interview questions section. Practice answering questions with a friend, or (9) _____ front of a mirror. Ask your friend to give you constructive criticism on your speaking style, mannerisms, and gestures. As you practice, avoid colloquialisms, such as "like" and "you know". It is (10) _____ to prepare yourself for talking with complete strangers.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. impress | B. press | C. pressure | D. regard |
| 2. A. effect | B. effective | C. effectiveness | D. effectively |
| 3. A. that | B. so as to | C. so that | D. because |
| 4. A. comes | B. lets | C. makes | D. becomes |
| 5. A. ways | B. practices | C. drills | D. forms |
| 6. A. exact | B. accurate | C. proper | D. correct |
| 7. A. part | B. list | C. line | D. sum |
| 8. A. employer | B. interviewer | C. manager | D. candidate |
| 9. A. in | B. on | C. for | D. at |
| 10. A. thrilling | B. exciting | C. important | D. unnecessary |

TEXT 14: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

Over the next 20 to 50 years, it will become harder to tell the (1) _____ between the human and the machine. All, body (2) _____ will be replaceable. Computers will function like the human (3) _____ with the ability to recognize feelings and respond in a feeling way. They will then produce fake people. We will then be able to create a machine duplicate of ourselves (4) _____ we will appear to be alive long after we are dead. Maybe a few decades later, a way will be found to transfer our spirit, including our (5) _____ and thoughts, to the new body. Then we can choose to live for as (6) _____ as



we want. It might be expensive. When it becomes possible to do a spirit transfer, they will figure out (7) _____ to do them automatically. So we will be able to reside within whichever duplicate we want, whenever we want.

Miniature robots will be built to travel through your blood (8) _____ and repair damage. Also, larger robots will be used when you are sick. When you have an upset stomach, you will (9) _____ a very small cherry tasting robot which will travel through your stomach taking video of the mess. It will be set up like a video game, so you can control the exploring and the selection of images. Then you can replay the video to help a doctor (10) _____ your illness, or to prove to your employer that you really, were sick.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. variety | B. change | C. difference | D. appearance |
| 2. A. region | B. place | C. role | D. parts |
| 3. A. brain | B. limb | C. skull | D. liver |
| 4. A. such | B. as | C. so | D. but |
| 5. A. experience | B. memories | C. actions | D. health |
| 6. A. long | B. far | C. much | D. soon |
| 7. A. what | B. when | C. why | D. how |
| 8. A. line | B. creek | C. stream | D. river |
| 9. A. swallow | B. chew | C. vomit | D. drink |
| 10. A. notice | B. diagnose | C. watch | D. observe |

TEXT 15: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

When a child learns to read and write, he must access the schema developed in his (1) _____. As he reads, the child creates pictures in his mind and uses (2) _____ and points of reference to put the story (3) _____. Television images do not go through a complex symbolic transformation. The mind does not have to decode and manipulate during the television experience. Watching television and playing video games do not (4) _____ a child's skills in word recognition, decoding, vocabulary, spelling or high-level thinking. The connection between television's effects (5) _____ children's reading abilities and the (6) _____ in their writing skills is clear: there is no question in the minds of educators that a student who cannot read with the true comprehension will never learn to write well. Writing, after (7) _____, is book talk, and you only learn book talk by reading. It has been shown that reading stimulates brain activity. While reading, we imagine settings, characters and we become part of the world of the story. (8) _____, it has been shown that watching television prevents brain activity. Children who watch too much television are less socially developed and have problems maintaining (9) _____. Reading, (10) _____ of watching television, enriches our lives, develops the imagination, and intellect, and is less brain deadening. Reading is good for us, it makes one a better person.



- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. brain | B. heart | C. forehead | D. hand |
| 2. A. imagine | B. imaginative | C. imaginary | D. imagination |
| 3. A. one another | B. other | C. together | D. each other |
| 4. A. digest | B. chew | C. advance | D. develop |
| 5. A. with | B. on | C. for | D. at |
| 6. A. decline | B. stop | C. harm | D. discouragement |
| 7. A. that | B. it | C. all | D. whole |
| 8. A. Conversely | B. Successfully | C. Totally | D. Unhappily |
| 9. A. education | B. explanation | C. concentration | D. exploration |
| 10. A. because | B. instead | C. consisting | D. in spite |

TEXT 16: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

The Loch Ness Monster

In the beautiful highlands of Scotland, there is a lake called the Loch Ness. In these peaceful (1)____, a sea monster known as the "Loch Ness Monster" is said to be living in the lake. This creature, (2)____ known as "Nessie", has been reported to be seen by many people around the lake. According to these people, Nessie looked like a creature from the dinosaur (3)____. It had a huge body, a small reptilian head and a long neck. Does the Loch Ness Monster really exist? No one can tell for (4)____. (5)____ since the sighting of the monster, many people have been keeping (6)____ at the lake, hoping to (7)____ a glimpse of Nessie. In 1934, a doctor, Colonel Robert Wilson, even managed to photograph the creature. The picture (8)____ a creature with a long neck sticking out of the water. Where (9)____ the Loch Ness Monster have come from? One explanation given is that the monster is a pre-historic creature which lived in the days of the dinosaurs. While other dinosaurs have died (10)____ and become extinct, this creature has somehow managed to adapt to its surroundings and live on!

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. surroundings | B. views | C. scenes | D. locations |
| 2. A. sentimentally | B. dearly | C. lovely | D. affectionately |
| 3. A. era | B. time | C. age | D. period |
| 4. A. surety | B. sure | C. certainly | D. surely |
| 5. A. Ever | B. But | C. So | D. Yet |
| 6. A. notice | B. observation | C. guard | D. watch |
| 7. A. grab | B. seize | C. catch | D. snatch |
| 8. A. exhibited | B. revealed | C. displayed | D. pointed out |
| 9. A. could | B. should | C. must | D. would |
| 10. A. down | B. off | C. away | D. out |

TEXT 17: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth in 1812. When he was eleven, his father (1)____ into debt. Because he could not pay (2)____ his debt, he and his family were sent to a debtors' prison to work. Charles Dickens himself had to work in a factory, washing bottles' and (3)____ labels onto bottles. People looked down on his family and him. Dickens was unhappy and



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ashamed (4)_____ this period of his life. His loss of dignity was later reflected in his book, "David Copperfield", in which the main (5)_____ also worked in a factory washing bottles. The family returned to a more (6)_____ life after Dickens' father received financial aid. Dickens was sent to school. School discipline in these days was very (7)_____. Severe punishments were meted out, freely for (8)_____ misdemeanours. Once again, Dickens suffered. Throughout their (9)_____ Dickens and his family members remained close-knit and supportive of one another. Dickens knew that without them, he would probably have been a thief and a beggar like Oliver in his book "Oliver Twist". Among Dickens' greatest (10)_____ were "Great Expectations", "Oliver Twist", "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "David Copperfield".

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. fell | B. came | C. ran | D. turned |
| 2. A. for | B. off | C. away | D. up |
| 3. A. gluing | B. clinging | C. sticking | D. pressing |
| 4. A. for | B. about | C. with | D. of |
| 5. A. character | B. hero | C. person | D. actor |
| 6. A. ordinary | B. normal | C. common | D. average |
| 7. A. stern | B. severe | C. harsh | D. tough |
| 8. A. less | B. minor | C. trivial | D. slight |
| 9. A. trials | B. experiences | C. tests | D. proof |
| 10. A. careers | B. works | C. successes | D. hits |

TEXT 18: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was the (1)_____ writer in the English language. He was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon. (2)_____ the age of eighteen he married Anne Hathaway, (3)_____ was eight years (4)_____ than himself. A few years later he moved to London, (5)_____ he worked as an actor and a playwright. Shakespeare (6)_____ thirty seven plays and 154 sonnets (a kind of poem). His most famous plays are the four great tragedies - Othello, Macbeth, Hamlet, and King Lear. Shakespeare died in Stratford (7)_____ 23 April 1616, but his plays are still very popular today. They have been translated into different languages, and many of them have been (8)_____ into films, both in English and other languages. Shakespeare's plays are about the great issues of life - love, hatred, jealousy, power, ambition, (9)_____ and so on. So, his plays are just relevant today as they were in the sixteenth (10)_____.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. great | B. greater | C. greatest | D. greatly |
| 2. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. by |
| 3. A. whom | B. who | C. whose | D. which |
| 4. A. old | B. elder | C. eldest | D. older |



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|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 5. A. which | B. where | C. when | D. place |
| 6. A. write | B. writes | C. written | D. wrote |
| 7. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. by |
| 8. A. did | B. done | C. made | D. make |
| 9. A. death | B. died | C. die | D. to died |
| 10. A. days | B. months | C. years | D. century |

TEXT 19: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

John Lennon

John Lennon, (1)_____ member of the Beatles, (2)_____ murdered just before 11 p.m. (3)_____ the 8th of December 1980, outside his home in New York City. He had just got out of a car, and was walking to the entrance (4)_____ a voice called "Mr. Lennon". Lennon turned and (5)_____ five times. The killer threw his gun down, and stood there smiling. Lennon was (6)_____ to hospital in a police patrol car, but it was (7)_____ late. The killer was 25-year-old Mark Chapman from Hawaii. Earlier the same evening he had asked Lennon for his autograph. (8)_____ fact, he had been hanging around outside the apartment building for several days. Chapman was a (9)_____ of the Beatles and Lennon, and had tried to imitated him in many ways. It is (10)_____ that he even believed he was John Lennon.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. a | B. <u>one</u> | C. the | D. an |
| 2. A. <u>was</u> | B. were | C. are | D. is |
| 3. A. <u>on</u> | B. in | C. at | D. into |
| 4. A. while | B. after | C. before | D. <u>when</u> |
| 5. A. shoot | B. were shot | C. is shot | D. <u>was</u> shot |
| 6. A. ran | B. run | C. <u>rushed</u> | D. rush |
| 7. A. much | B. more | C. and | D. <u>too</u> |
| 8. A. <u>In</u> | B. At | C. For | D. About |
| 9. A. man | B. woman | C. <u>fan</u> | D. boy |
| 10. A. <u>said</u> | B. talked | C. spoke | D. told |

TEXT 20: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

Bacteria

Bacteria are the smallest known living things with a cellular structure. These one-celled micro-organisms exist (1)_____ organic matter is found: in soil, in water (2)_____ in the air. Since most of them have no chlorophyll, they cannot use light energy to synthesize (3)_____



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food, as green plants do. They must get their food in other (4)____. In this, bacteria resemble animals. However, since they are enclosed in a cell wall, they can only (5)____ dissolved food like plants do.

(6)____ most bacteria do not contain chlorophyll, some of them can (7)____ their own organic food from simple inorganic materials. They do not, however, use light energy for this (8)____. Others get ready-made food from dead plants and animals. Still others are parasites. Parasites are able to enter other living organisms and take (9)____ from them. In doing so, they often (10)____ diseases or the death of their hosts.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. wherever | B. whoever | C. whatever | D. whomever |
| 2. A. but | B. so | C. and | D. than |
| 3. A. them | B. their | C. they | D. themselves |
| 4. A. ways | B. streets | C. side | D. room |
| 5. A. reduce | B. exist | C. decrease | D. absorb |
| 6. A. Therefore | B. So | C. However | D. Although |
| 7. A. siege | B. make | C. do | D. store |
| 8. A. proper | B. purpose | C. way | D. result |
| 9. A. things | B. blood | C. health | D. food |
| 10. A. get | B. play | C. cause | D. without |

SIGNS

1.



- A. Always keep this door open.
B. Do not park in front of this entrance.
C. Permission is needed to park here.
D. Only use this entrance in an emergency.

2.


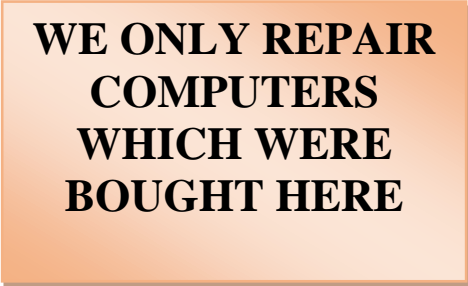





- A. Drinks cannot be ordered at the bar.
B. Use this machine when the bar is closed.
C. There is a drinks machine in the bar.
D. This machine is not working at the moment.



3. **Please show the librarian all books when you leave the library**
- A. The librarian needs to see your books before you go.**
B. Make sure you take all your books with you.
C. Return your books before you leave the library.
D. The librarian will show you where to put your books.
4. **Keep this door locked when room not in use**
- A. This room cannot be used at present.
B. This door must always be kept locked.
C. Lock the room when it is not being used.
D. Keep the key to this door in the room.
5. **Supersaver Tickets cannot be used on Fridays**
- A. Supersaver tickets can be used every day except Fridays.**
B. You need a special ticket to travel on a Friday.
C. Supersaver tickets cannot be bought before the weekend.
D. You can save money by travelling on a Friday.
6. **DO NOT LEAVE YOUR BAGS IN THE CORRIDOR**
- A. Do not forget to put your luggage outside your room.
B. Keep the corridor clear of luggage.
C. Bags left in the corridor will be removed.
D. Bags will be collected from the corridor.
7. **PLEASE USE THE UPSTAIRS WAITING ROOM IF YOU HAVE AN APPOINTMENT WITH THE NURSE**
- A. Wait upstairs to see the nurse.
B. Go upstairs to make an appointment with the nurse.
C. The nurse will tell you when it is your turn.
D. The nurse can only see patients with appointments.
8. **PICK YOUR OWN FRUIT AND PAY INSIDE SHOP**
- A. Do not touch the fruit before paying for it.
B. Damaged fruit must be paid for.
C. Self-service fruit is cheaper.
D. Choose your fruit and then pay for it.



9. 
- A. Please be quiet while people are taking their examination.**
B. Do not talk to the examiner.
C. Do not speak during the examination.
D. The examiner will tell you when you can talk.
10. 
- A. Bring your computer here for repairs.**
B. We will not mend computers bought from other shops.
C. We charge to repair computers not bought here.
D. Computers bought here never need repairing.
11. 
- A. The entrance to the bank is through the library**
B. The travel agency has moved its entrance
C. The library is now a travel agency
D. The travel agency is no longer open
12. 
- A. This list shows who has been choose to go on the trip**
B. This list should be signed by people wanting to go on the trip
C. Check the list for information if you are going on the trip
D. If you find your name on this list, you can go on the trip.
13. 
- A. The new ticket office is now open**
B. There will be two ticket offices after 17 September
C. This ticket office will be close for one day
D. This ticket office will close on 16 September



14. **WE REGRET
WE CANNOT
ACCEPT PAYMENT
BY CREDIT CARD
FOR SALE
UNDER £ 10**
- A. If you spend less than £10, you cannot pay by credit card.**
B. We prefer cash for large sales.
C. We make a charge if you pay by credit card.
D. If you spend more than £ 10, you must pay by credit card.
15. **SORRY
NO DOGS
UNLESS
CARRIED**
- A. Dogs must wait outside.
B. Dogs must walk with their owners.
C. Dogs must be kept on a chain
D. Dogs must be held.
16. **ALL PRICES
REDUCED
THIS WEEK**
- A. Everything is cheaper this week.**
B. No extra charges next week.
C. Usual prices this week.
D. Cheaper prices next week.
17. **WE CAN
DELIVER YOUR
GROCERIES**
- A. You can send your groceries from here.
B. You can store your groceries here.
C. You can get your free groceries here.
D. You can have your groceries sent to you.
18. **TWO JACKETS
CLEANED FOR THE
PRICE OF ONE**
- A. Cleaning now costs twice as much.
B. Cleaning costs are now cheaper.
C. Cleaning costs are going up.
D. Cleaning costs will stay the same.
19. **PARKING SPACE
FOR
STATION USERS
ONLY**
- A. You must pay to park here.
B. If you use the train you can park here.
C. This space is for railway officials.
D. No one is allowed to park here.
20. **PASSENGERS
MUST BE IN
POSSESSION OF A
TICKET BEFORE
TRAVELLING**
- A. You can buy your ticket during the journey.
B. You pay when you get off.

C. You have to book a seat before travelling.

D. You have to buy a ticket before your journey

21.



A. Passengers are allowed to change their seats.

B. Passengers are allowed to eat snacks on the bus.

C. Passengers can make noise on the bus.

D. Passengers have to follow the bus rules.

22.



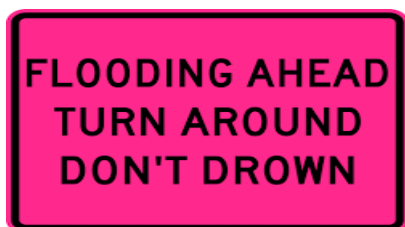
A. Knock the door if you want to enter when it does not open.

B. Open the door when you want to enter.

C. You are not allowed to enter when the door does not open.

D. You are not allowed to enter if the door open.

23.



A. It's unsafe to go ahead because the area is flooding.

B. You will be drown if you turn around.

C. You should go ahead if you want to avoid flooding area.

D. If you can swim, you can go ahead.

24.



A. This is dogs' play area

B. Children can play with dogs in this area

C. Dogs are not allowed to enter this area.

D. People can take their dogs with them in this area.

25.



A. People must wear long sleeve shirt and trousers in this area.

B. People must wear casual clothes in this area except long sleeve shirt and trousers.

C. People have to wear formal clothes in this area except long sleeve shirt and trousers.

D. Long sleeve shirt and trousers should be worn in this area.

26.



A. Pay attention to the kids when you are playing.

B. You have to slow down your speed and be careful when you are driving in this area.

C. You are not allowed to drive in this area.

D. Driving is prohibited in this area.



A. This area is for smoking only.

B. This area is for eating only.

C. This area is for drinking only.

D. You are not allowed to smoke, eat and drink in this area.



A. Only adults are permitted to drink alcohol on this site.

B. People under 18 are not allowed to drink alcohol on this site.

C. No one can drink alcohol on this site.

D. You are permitted to buy alcohol on this site.

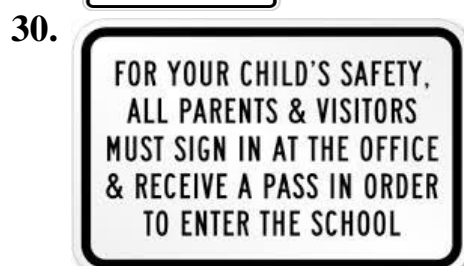


A. People will give you a free drive when they see this sign.

B. Drivers won't stop when you want to hitchhike here.

C. You are allowed to hitchhike when you see this sign.

D. Hitch hiking is accepted here.



A. Parents and visitors are free to enter the school.

B. Visitors have to sign in at the office to enter the school.

C. Parents don't have to sign in at the office to enter the school.

D. All parents and visitors have to sign in to receive a pass at the office in order to enter the school.



A. Students can use their cell phones outside the school campus.

B. Students are allowed to use cell phones in the school campus.

C. Students have to submit their cell phones at the school gate before they enter the school campus.

D. Parents should keep their children's cell phones before their children enter the school.



A. There is no parking left in this area.

B. This parking zone is used only for buses.

C. Bus drivers are not allowed to stop here.

D. This parking zone is used only for loading goods.

33.



- A. It won't hurt if you are falling down.
- B. This area of working is safe.
- C. You will be in the danger of falling if you don't work at a safe distance and don't use safety belt.**
- D. You don't need to use safety belt when you work in this site.

34.



- A. Drivers can park in this area after 6 PM on Saturday and Sunday.
- B. Parking time in this area is from 7 AM to 6 PM Monday to Friday.
- C. Drivers are allowed to park their cars in this area before 7 AM and after 6 PM.
- D. Parking is not allowed in this area from 7AM to 6 PM Monday through Friday.**

35.



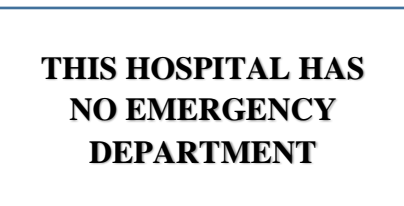
- A. Avoid smoking and naked lights because this area is highly flammable.**
- B. This is non-smoker area.
- C. Naked lights aren't allowed to use in this area.
- D. Smokers should use naked lights to light their cigarettes in this area.

36.



- A. We cannot deliver papers at the weekend.
- B. We plan to stop delivering papers five days from now.
- C. You must tell us five days early if you don't want papers.**
- D. Please tell us if you don't want papers at the weekend.

37.



- A. Accident patients are not admitted here.**
- B. The emergency department is closed.
- C. This hospital only accepts accident patients.
- D. Contact this hospital in an emergency.

38.



- A. Family tickets save time
- B. Family tickets save money.**
- C. Family tickets may be more expensive.
- D. Family tickets have gone down in price.

39.



- A. Many people don't want a motorway.



B. Building the motorway starts today.

C. People are going to talk about building a motorway.

D. Everyone travelling on the motorway should meet here.

40.

**THE MANAGEMENT
DOES NOT ACCEPT
RESPONSIBILITY FOR
PROPERTY LEFT IN
THE DINING ROOM**

A. You cannot bring your luggage into the dining room.

B. You must look after your things yourself.

C. You should give your things to the manager.

D. You should lock things in your suitcase.

LISTENING

TEXT 1:

Listen and fill in the missing words in the blanks below.

Being a kid can be lots of fun. You play a lot – you have a lot of games that Mom and Dad don't know how to play. I love playing (1) **soccer** I get a lot of time to play soccer as a kid. Adults don't have as much time to play – my dad works so he doesn't get to play soccer very much. One bad thing about a kid is school ... I don't really like going to school. I can't stand doing (2) **chores** either ... especially cleaning my room. Oh, and, my brother has a new (3) **trumpet** that's really annoying because he isn't very good at playing it!

Some good things about being a kid are: summer (4) **vacation**, playing sports, and getting lots of presents on my birthday – adults don't get as many presents. I like playing with my friends every weekend, too. Bad things about being a kid are: some of the chores I have to do – I



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don't mind doing some of them, but there are some I can't (5) **stand**, like doing dishes. Sometimes I can't watch TV when my Dad wants to watch a program that I can't watch ... I don't like that, and, I don't like doing homework. But, I am happy I don't have to pay (6) **taxes**! That's one bad thing about being an adult.

I don't like having to go to bed so early ... at (7) **7:30** I always have to finish all the food on my plate, even if I don't like it ... yuck. One thing I really don't like ... I don't like older people telling me what to do. That's probably the (8) **worst** thing about being a kid. There are a lot of good things though ... I don't have to work and my parents give me money for (9) **allowance**. When I am an adult, I'll have to pay for everything. And, I get to see my friends all the time at school ... we have (10) **recess** so we can play. You don't have (10) **recess** when you're an adult!

TEXT 2:

Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F)

1. Tatiana can remember 75 of 100 names and faces after 15 minutes. F
2. She has exactly six brothers and sisters. F
3. She feels that remembering everyday things and memorizing things are different processes. T
4. She makes up a story to link random numbers and words, for visualization. F
5. She didn't have to do much except for taking lecture notes in college. T
6. Her parents only encouraged her to read and learn languages to help her memory. F
7. She finds memorization interesting. T
8. She recently defeated 60 challengers to keep her memory champion title. F
9. Her parents allowed her to watch TV when she was little. F
10. Tatiana keeps a daily To Do list for remembering things on a daily basis. T

Listen again and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Now here's an interesting story about the (1) _____ of how memory works... or doesn't work.

Give Tatiana Cooley 100 faces and names to memorize and she can remember 70 of them 15 minutes later. Give her 4,000 numbers or (2) _____ words and she'll repeat them better than most people. It's the same with a 54-line poem. So, why does Tatiana Cooley need sticky notes?

She says she's incredibly (3) _____! She recently defeated 16 challengers to keep her memory champion title, but when asked how many brothers and sisters she has, she replied, "Six...er...seven...er six."

She keeps a daily To Do list and says she "lives by reminder notes." According to Tatiana, the ability (4) _____ thing is different from remembering things on a daily basis. She says her memorizing is "not on the same level as remembering to call people."

Tatiana (5) _____ that she is not unique. She believes that anybody can train their mind to memorize. She uses two techniques: visualization and association. For visualization, she looks at material and mentally photographs it. For association, she makes up a story to (6) _____ random numbers and words.

Tatiana noticed that her ability to memorize was better than average when she was studying in college. She found that taking (7) _____ notes was enough to prepare for tests. She didn't have to do anything else.

Tatiana gives credit for her (8) _____ to her mother and father. They only allowed her to watch news and educational programs on TV when she was growing up. They played games to help her memory and encouraged her to read and learn languages. She reads in Portuguese,



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Spanish, and French. She thinks (9) _____ is fun. She says, "I've always loved to learn. I've been like a sponge my whole life."

So, there you go, folks, it's reassuring to know that even a memory champion needs a little help (10) _____ everyday things sometimes. And, our next story is...

1. A. history	B. theory	C. mystery	D. phenomenon
2. A. 500	B. 900	C. 100	D. 50
3. A. open-minded	B. absent-minded	C. strong-minded	D. wrong-minded
4. to recognize	B. to realize	C. to clarify	D. to memorize
5. A. consists	B. exists	C. insists	D. emits
6. A. link	B. think	C. bring	D. click
7. A. letter	B. lecture	C. better	D. whatever
8. family	B. facilities	C. abilities	D. variety
9. A. memorization	B. visualization	C. association	D. modernization
10. A. memorizing	B. realizing	C. recognizing	D. remembering

TEXT 3:

Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words

Mauricio:

Something that's important to me...hmm... let's see. I think it would have to be my motorcycle and (1) **backpack** I use my motorcycle to go to work and almost everywhere else. I carry everything I need in my (1) **backpack** so that's really important, too. I don't think I could manage without (2) **either** one of them.

Elaine:

I have a ring that was my grandmother's. It's a beautiful gold ring that has a (3) **diamond** on it. My grandfather gave it to my grandmother, then she gave it to my mother, and my mother gave it to me a few years ago. It's really special... I hardly ever wear it though because I don't want to (4) **lose** it.

Ruth:

Lars and I have a (5) **basket** that has all our family memories in it. Photographs, letters, pictures, and art that our children made. It really is our family history. Our children don't really (6) **appreciate** how important it is right now, but I think they will when they're older.

Bruce:

That's easy. My stereo and CD collection are my most important things. It's a good stereo and I have to save a long time to be able to buy it. I have at (7) **least** 100 CDs in my collection. I collect music that is interesting or (8) **unusual**. My friends always know what to give me for my birthday... a new CD always makes me happy.

Mia:



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A watch that was my mother's. It isn't expensive and it's a little (9) **old-fashioned** it's gold and it has a (10) **leather** band...but I really like it. People always notice it when I wear it. They always ask where I got it.

TEXT 4:

Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Russell knows Audrey for more than two years. | F |
| 2. He is in an office soccer team. | T |
| 3. He doesn't see Gary very often but they still keep in touch with. | T |
| 4. His old friends are mainly from work. | F |
| 5. Both Audrey and Gary are his old friends. | F |
| 6. To Audrey, Russell is the only her friend at work that she can get along with. | T |
| 7. Audrey has known Lisa since she was 16 years old. | F |
| 8. Audrey is a musician but most of her friends are not. | F |
| 9. Audrey is just interested in friends in her life. | F |
| 10. Audrey has a lot of different friends. | T |

Listen again and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Russell:

Well, most of my friends are from work. I didn't live here before I got this job, so I met most of the friends I have now through work. Audrey is the first person I met here...so I have known her for two years. We (1) **socialize** a lot outside work, but I also have a lot of friends in other (2) **department**. I play basketball with some guys from (3) **accounting**, and then we have an office soccer team, too. We get together almost every weekend to play. I have one old friend, Gary, who I kind of keep in touch with, but he lives in a different city, and we don't see each other that often. I haven't seen him since his wedding, so that's about two years. He's one of my oldest and best friends, but it's hard to stay in (4) **tough** sometimes. So, my friends these days are mainly from work and that's fine. It's more (5) **practical** since we spend so much time together anyway.

Audrey:

My social life is (6) **definitely** separate from work. Russell is really the only friend I have from my job. He and I get along really well, so we see each other outside work, but (7) **otherwise** I don't socialize with people from work unless I have to. I've lived in this city all my life, so I've had most of my friends for a long time. I've known my best friend, Lisa, since I was six years old- we lived in the same (8) **apartment** building as children- so that's about 20 years now. I'm also a musician...I play the guitar in a band and a lot of my friends are musicians. I've been in the same band for three years now and the other band members are my really good friends. I think it's good to know different kinds of people and I don't want my (9) **whole** life to be about work, so I (10) **guess** that's why I try to have a lot of different friends.

TEXT 5:

Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words

Once (1) **upon** a time there was a king who had three daughters. He wanted to choose one of them to be the queen. He called the daughters to him and said, "My dear children, I love all three of you (2) **dearly** and for a long time I have not known which one of you to name as queen.



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Now I have decided. The one who brings me a birthday present which is most necessary to human life shall be queen. Go and make your plans.”

The king’s birthday (3) **arrived**. The two oldest daughters brought him presents that were very necessary, but were also very, very expensive. However, the youngest daughter only brought him a small (4) **pile** of salt. When the king saw her present, he became very angry. He told the daughter to leave the castle and never come back.

The daughter left her father’s castle. She had nowhere to go. She (5) **wandered** in the forest and was very hungry and cold. As she walked along one day, a prince saw her and fell in love with her at once. She agreed to marry him and a great party was planned at the prince’s castle. The king was invited, but he did not know that the (6) **bride** was his daughter.

Well, the girl told the cook to make all the (7) **dishes** for the party with no salt. At the wedding, everyone started eating and they found that the food had no taste. One (8) **guest** said, “There is no salt in the meat.” Then everyone started saying, “There is no salt in the meat.”

Then, the king said very sadly, “(9) **Truly**, I now know how necessary salt is. But, because I didn’t know that before, I sent my own daughter away and I will never see her again.”

When the daughter heard this, she went to the king and made herself (10) **known**. They all lived happily ever after.

TEXT 6:

Listen to the people talking about their best and worst travel experiences. Check the appropriate column and write where each experience happened.

	Good	Bad	Where did it happen?
1. Sanjay P, Winnipeg, Canada		✓	At home (before the trip)
2. Liz K., Massachusetts, U.S.			
3. Marcello B., Rome, Italy			
4. Carmela B., New York, U.S.			

Listen again and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

1. I was going to Japan on a business trip. I (1) **mailed** my passport to the passport office to get a visa. Unfortunately, my passport – with the new visa – was stolen from a mail (2) **struck** on its return. I had to cancel my trip at the last minute, get a new passport, and start the (3) **process** all over. I ended up going on the trip a month later. So my worst travel experience was before my trip even started!

2. My friend and I were on vacation in Ireland. We were driving around, taking pictures, and sightseeing, and we saw a poem posted on the wall of a restaurant. We’d never heard of the (4) **poet**, but we loved the poem. That night, we stopped in a little village and we started talking to a man in a crowded pub. We told him about the poem in the restaurant. He knew the poem, but more (5) **surprisingly**, he said, “The (4) **poet** who wrote it is right over there. Do you want to meet him?” It was wonderful!

3. I was hitchhiking with a friend in California. We stood in the same spot for (6) **ages** because no one was driving past. It was getting late and we were absolutely freezing. Finally, this man stopped, but not to give us a ride- he invited us to his house up the road so that we could get warm. So, we went to his house and his wife gave us a (7) **delicious** hot meal. That was years ago, but it’s my best travel memory.

4. My friend and I were traveling in the Czech (8) **Republic**. We bought train tickets to go back to Prague. It was only supposed to be a 45-minute ride. During the ride we heard announcements



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but couldn't understand them. After about an hour, we started wondering why it was taking so long...so we asked the train (9) **conductor**. He started to laugh...he said we should have gotten off and changed trains somewhere. By that point, we were very close to the (10) **border** of Germany! We got off in a small town and had to wait for a train back to Prague. The whole trip took 6 hours – almost the same amount of time it took to fly from New York to Prague.

TEXT 7:

1. Who is the interviewer talking to?	
A. Amundsen	B. Shackleton
C. Lewis	D. Annelise
2. What is the topic today?	
A. adventure and exploration	B. vacation and relaxation
C. excitement and entertainment	D. mountains and oceans
3. What hasn't Annelise Morgan done?	
A. she has climbed mountains	B. she has sailed across the pacific Ocean
C. she has walked across deserts	D. she has flown to the moon
4. When did she start her exploration?	
A. when she was a child	B. when she was six
C. when she was sick	D. when she was a sixteen
5. Who was she interested in?	
A. only men explorers	B. only women explorers
C. all the famous explorers	D. those who love explorers
6. Why did women explorers use to wear men's clothing?	
A. to hide other explorers	B. to protect themselves
C. to disguise themselves	D. to look stranger than others
7. What didn't old explorers have?	
A. the difficulty	B. high-tech equipment
C. the hardship	D. heavy clothes
8. What doesn't she mention about modern explorers?	
A. fabric and clothes	B. light-weight equipment
C. satellite phones	D. slow transportation
9. What keeps explorers warm and dry?	
A. fabric and clothes	B. fire
C. blankets	D. animal skin
10. What makes the exploration more impressive?	
A. high-tech	B. difficulties and hardship
C. light-weight	D. satellite phones

TEXT 8:

Listen to the first person and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The experience happened to the speaker 20 years ago. | F |
| 2. The speaker didn't have a good impression on the boss first. | T |
| 3. The speaker dropped the files on the floor in his office and pumped into the desk. | T |
| 4. The boss shouted at the speaker but then burst out laughing. | F |
| 5. The boss had become the speaker's good friend since then. | T |

Listen to the second speaker and fill in the blanks with the missing words.



Person 2:

It was years ago... my sister and I took a drive out in the country...we were way out in the country, miles from anything when we got a flat (1) **tire**. We pulled over and got out of the car. We were young and (2) **neither** one of us had any idea how to fix a flat...as we were standing there, (3) **wondering** what to do, a gang of eight or ten men on motorcycles (4) **roared** over the hill and stopped right in front of us...we were (5) **scared** to death – we were thinking of all the TV shows and (6) **movies** where men on motorcycles were bad (7) **guys**! The leader of the group got off his bike and came over, followed by three big, (8) **rough looking** men ... he didn't smile or anything, he just looked at us and said "Give me your keys"...we were (9) **terrified**, but my sister handed over the keys...then, we watched as the four men changed our tire for us. When they finished, the leader gave us back the keys and said, "Now go home," and they got on their motorcycles and roared off...ever since then, I have tried not to (10) **judge** people by how they look.

TEXT 9:

I = Interviewer, RC = Dr. Raul Carvi

I: Hello. Our guest today is Dr. Raul Carvi, a scientist who studies (1) _____. Tell us, Dr Carvi, is this a new area of research?

RC: Well, historically, a lot of the focus was on (2) _____ to teach animals – mostly chimpanzees – language. There were some famous studies in the 1970s...

I: Can you tell us about one?

RC: Sure. One of the most famous studies was with a chimp named Washoe. (3) _____ had difficulty making sounds, so researchers taught Washoe sign language.

I: By (4) _____ you mean the language that deaf people use...using their hands to speak?

RC: Yes, that's right. In the end, Washoe learned more than 130 words in sign language.

I: 130 words! That's (5) _____.

RC: Yes, it surprised a lot of people. More recently there's been work with other animals and language...even birds... There is an African (6) _____ named Alex who has learned to name 40 different objects.

I: 40 objects? That seems like a lot for a bird. Is all the research focused on (7) _____?

RC: It started that way, but I think nowadays researchers are looking at different ways animals might demonstrate intelligence...

I: For example?

RC: Well, people who work with animals a lot, such as zookeepers and veterinarians, always have stories about clever animals...animals that seem to apply some kind of thinking skills (8) _____ from captivity or get more food or something...these kinds of things demonstrate a different kind of intelligence.

I: And there are always so many personal stories from (9) _____ too...stories about dogs or cats saving their owner's lives...rescuing someone from a fire or something. When I was a child, my grandmother had a cat that found its way home from 20 miles away. These (10) _____ of things must also suggest intelligence.

RC: Yes, that's right. And researchers are now looking at these kinds of personal stories, too.

I: Well, there seems to be a lot of research for scientists studying animal intelligence...

RC: Yes. It's all very exciting.

1. A. animal intelligence	B. animal independence	C. animal extinction	D. animal civilization
2. A. finding	B. arriving	C. trying	D. deciding
3. A. the chimp	B. the team	C. the cat	D. the fish
4. A. find language	B. nice language	C. five languages	D. sign language
5. A. exciting	B. amazing	C. confiding	D. challenging



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6. A. gray carrot	B. great pilot	C. great carrot	D. gray parrot
7. A. language learning	B. message sending	C. luggage carrying	D. garbage burning
8. A. to expect	B. to kidnap	C. to escape	D. to reflect
9. A. cat owners	B. pet owners	C. rat owners	D. bird owners
10. A. nine	B. five	C. kinds	D. prizes

TEXT 10:

1. Who are Alicia and Ryan?	
A. They are callers	B. They are audience
C. They are consultants	D. They are viewers
2. Who is the first caller?	
A. Cassie	B. Larry
C. Ryan	D. Mitch
3. What is the first question about?	
A. personal e-mail at work	B. personal computer at home
C. personal computer at work	D. personal problem with the boss
4. The first problem is that _____.	
A. one friend doesn't have enough work to do	B. bosses don't allow sending e-mail at work
C. No friends send e-mail at work	D. one friend keeps sending e-mail at work
5. Where does Cassie work?	
A. in a big office	B. in a big shop
C. in a big store	D. in a big hotel
6. What makes Cassie uncomfortable?	
A. the atmosphere at work	B. the gossip at work
C. the relationship at work	D. her job
7. What does Alicia advise Cassie to do to solve the problem?	
A. to keep quiet	B. to stay out of it
C. to leave the office	D. to try to do something about the problem
8. Why is Mitch frustrated?	
A. because of his own son	B. because of his owner's son
C. because of his friend's son	D. because of his job
9. What does Alicia advise Mitch to do?	
A. to do what he wants	B. to leave his job
C. to look for another job	D. to face it
10. What does Ryan think about Alicia's idea?	
A. He agrees with her	B. He asks Mitch to leave his job
C. He thinks the boss is right	D. He doesn't agree with her

TEXT 11:

Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The speaker is the daughter of Deborah and Joseph. | T |
| 2. Deborah was studying art history. | F |
| 3. Deborah went to the restaurant to meet someone. | F |
| 4. Joseph sat at her table because the restaurant was crowded. | T |
| 5. Joseph and Deborah liked each other immediately. | T |
| 6. Deborah gave Joseph a piece of paper. | F |



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Listen again and fill in the blanks the missing words.

In 1947, my mother, Deborah, was a twenty-one year old student at New York University, studying English (1) **Literature**. My father, Joseph was an (2) **art** teacher. On Saturdays, he often painted all day and then went out for a meal. One Saturday, he chose a (3) **neighborhood** restaurant called the Milky Way.

The Milky Way happened to be my mother's (4) **favorite** restaurant, and that Saturday, she went there for dinner, carrying a used copy of Charles Dickens's *Great Expectations*. The restaurant was crowded, and she was given the last table. Reading her book, she quickly lost (5) **touch** with what was going on around her. When the waitress came over and asked her if she would mind sharing her table with someone, she agreed (6) **without** even looking up from her book.

"A (7) **tragic** life for poor, dear Pip," my father said when he saw the tattered cover of *Great Expectations*. My mother looked up at him, and to this day she says she saw something (8) **familiar** in his eyes.

Whatever it was that my parents saw, heard, or felt that night, they both understood that something (9) **unusual** had happened. They talked for hours. Later, my mother wrote her telephone number on the inside of *Great Expectations* and gave the book to my father. He said goodbye, and they went off in (10) **opposite** directions. That night, neither of them was able to sleep.

TEXT 12:

Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Good morning, and welcome to our show. Have you ever wanted to be a (1) **cowboy**, out riding the (2) **range**? Or a seaman, on the high seas in search of (3) **adventure**? Well, you may want to think again. In a (4) **recently** public report by New View magazine, the exciting (5) **occupations** of cowboy and seaman were ranked least (6) **desirable** – that is, in the bottom ten out of 250 occupations. Why is this? Well, they may be (7) **exciting**, but they're also hard work, low-paying, (8) **physically** dangerous, and stressful. Other (9) **unpopular** jobs are: dancer, taxi driver, fisherman, construction worker, and (10) **roofer**. But wait a minute. Aren't there still people who like these jobs? We wanted to find out, so we talked to some people who know.

TEXT 13:

1) What was the weather like in the United State this past year?			
A. It was a typical year for weather	B. It was a terrible year for weather	C. It was a wonderful year for weather	D. It was a beautiful year for weather
2) Temperatures around the Great Lakes in January are_____.			
A. high	B. low	C. hot	D. cold
3) Why were airports closed?			
A. Because of rain	B. Because of storm	C. Because of snow	D. Because of smoke
4) What was the weather like in March?			



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A. cold	B. cool	C. wet	D. hot
5) What happened through the summer?			
A. flood	B. drought	C. snow	D. storm
6) What happened in Mississippi Valley?			
A. storms	B. thunders	C. thunderstorms	D. dust-storms
7) What happened in several states?			
A. tornados	B. droughts	C. wildfires	D. earthquakes
8) When was the Gulf Coast pounded by hurricanes and tropical storms?			
A. in November	B. in September	C. in October	D. in December
9) How fast did the wind move?			
A. 45 miles per hour	B. 35 miles per hour	C. 135 miles per hour	D. 145 miles per hour
10) How many people were evacuated from their house?			
A. 5,000,000	B. 5,000	C. 50,000	D. 9,000

TEXT 14:

1. Who was Wilma Rudolph in the 50s?	
A. a great runner	B. a great hunter
C. a great founder	D. a great drummer
2. What happened to her when she was very young?	
A. she had polio and couldn't work	B. she had polio and couldn't talk
C. she had polio and couldn't walk	D. she had a cold and couldn't walk
3. What is untrue about Wilma Rudolph?	
A. She could walk again	B. She worked very hard
C. She won three gold medals in the Olympics	D. She would never be able to walk again
4. How was Nancy Drew?	
A. She was only dependent	B. She was really clever and independent
C. She was so determined	D. She was mysterious
5. Why did the speaker use to dream about being Nancy Drew?	
A. Because of the car	B. Because of her mystery
C. Because of her books	D. Because she was a detective
6. Who does the speaker admire?	
A. Those who risk their lives to sell people	B. Those who risk their lives to save people
C. Those who fix their time to save people	D. Those who read about lives to tell people
7. Who rescues people on the coast?	
A. volunteer doctors	B. volunteer scuba-divers
C. volunteer coastguards	D. volunteer policemen
8. Who or what does the speaker talk about?	
A. his cat	B. his pet
C. his mom	D. his dad
9. How old is the man?	
A. fifty	B. sixty-three
C. sixty	D. thirty-three
10. How many kids did he bring up?	
A. four	B. five
C. six	D. three

TEXT 15:

G = Guide, T.1 = Tourist 1, T.2 = Tourist 2

G: Right behind me is the Brooklyn Bridge. This is often called New York City's most beautiful bridge. It was completed (1) _____ and it took fifteen years and cost 15 million dollars to build. When it was built, it was the world's longest suspension bridge. These two towers were just about the (2) _____ structures in the city at that time.



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T1: Who designed the bridge?

G: The bridge was designed by John Roebling, but he died after (3) _____ early in the project. It was his son Washington Roebling who actually managed and completed the project. It was a huge project and quite dangerous.

T2: Why? Did people fall from the bridge?

G: Actually, the main danger was decompression sickness.

T2: Decompression sickness? What's that?

G: Decompression sickness is (4) _____ when you come back up too quickly from being deep underwater. The two towers had to be (5) _____ into the mud at the bottom of the river, so workers had to work down there. They were lowered into the water in large wooden boxes. Coming back up, they got air bubbles in their (6) _____. Several of the workers died or became ill from that.

T2: Wow!

G: Washington Roebling himself (7) _____ in the middle of the project and he couldn't continue. He had to stay in bed, so he directed the rest of the project from his bedroom window, using (8) _____. He dictated his orders to his wife, and she told the workers what to do. Some people say she was really the one who built the bridge in the end.

T1: That's an incredible story. Was this the first bridge across the river?

G: It was the first bridge to go across the (9) _____, so it was very important, and a lot of people used it. It cost a penny per person - one cent - to walk across the bridge, and ten cents to drive a one-horse wagon across. (10) _____ for a horse or a cow. So don't go bringing any horses or cows across the bridge now. It might get expensive!

1. A. in 1983	B. in 1893	C. in 1883	D. in 1993
2. A. smallest	B. tallest	C. shortest	D. longest
3. A. a sickness	B. an earthquake	C. an accident	D. a collapse
4. A. happens	B. that happens	C. why happens	D. what happens
5. A. sink	B. sunk	C. sinking	D. sinked
6. A. bloodstream	B. heart	C. brain	D. body
7. A. got fixed	B. got struck	C. got sacked	D. got sick
8. A. a telescope	B. a telephone	C. a television	D. a telegram
9. A. Fast River	B. East River	C. First River	D. Bridge River
10. A. five tens	B. ten cents	C. five cents	D. five pence

TEXT 16:

Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

1: My first car was a (1) **1960s** Rambler. This was in the 1980s, so the car was twenty years old then. It was a big, blue and black thing. You changed gears by (2) **pushing** a button! There were buttons on the dashboard that you pushed when you wanted to go into low gear. It was so heavy it got terrible gas (3) **mileage** – about eight miles to the gallon. It didn't have much power so it was pretty slow. It felt like driving a boat. But I thought my car was wonderful. Now when I look at pictures of myself in it I realize I looked so tiny behind the (4) **steering** wheel. You could hardly see me!

2: When I was a teenager I went to France and the family that I stayed with had a little Citroen. That was such a great car. I'm not really a car person but I loved that one. It was different from anything that I'd ever seen in the States. It was very (5) **economical**. It got good mileage. But



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mainly I like it because it was so European. It just had so much style. Citroens were very (6) **fashionable** at the time. All the young people in France drove them.

3: My friend Sharon had a 1970s (7) **pickup** truck for years. It was such a beauty. It was about 25 years old, bright red, and in fantastic condition. She got it from the original owner and took really good care of it. It ran really well and it was very (8) **reliable**. It never broke down. She didn't drive it every day and she didn't drive it (9) **at all** in the winter, but we had a lot of fun going for rides in it. Everybody stopped and looked. Sometimes people (10) **would** ask if it was for sale but she always said no. In fact, I think she still has it.

TEXT 17:

Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

This weekend, Mattress Matters in downtown Princeton is having our Grand opening sale. This weekend only, we're selling single, double, queen, and king size (1) **mattresses**. You'll find all the top brand names at fantastic (2) **discount**. Check out the huge grand opening sale at Mattress Matters in downtown Princeton, at 408 Pine Avenue. Hurry! The sale is this weekend only! Mattress Matters. For a good night sleep.

We know you have a lot to do. That's why the pharmacy at Superprice is open six days a week from 9:00 A. m. until 6:00 p.m. Stop by the store, or call in your (3) **prescription** any time, and drop by to pick it up. While you're in the store, check out the Superprice savings on fresh produce – peaches at 79 cents a pound, delicious (4) **ripe** tomatoes at 89 cents a pound, and potatoes at just two dollars a bag. (5) **Stock** up on pasta: this week at Superprice all pasta is on sale at 50 percent off. And before you leave, stop by our (6) **florist's** to pick up a beautiful bunch of flowers for Mother's Day. We know you're busy. Superprice helps you save time. We have it all in one (7) **location**!

M = Man, A = Announcer, W = Woman

M: Happy birthday darling. I got this for you.

W: Oh! What is it?

M: It's a garage door opener. I thought you'd like it.

W: Yes...oh yes. Thank you!

A: Do you have trouble buying gifts for the people you love? Are you looking for just right thing for that special person? We can help. Log on to what to give.khw and choose from an incredible selection of gifts at prices you can afford. We have special offers every month and free delivery for (8) **purchases** over 50 dollars. So what are you waiting for? Log on to what to give.khw, and find something she really likes.

M: Happy birthday darling. I got this for you.

W: A gold (9) **bracelet**! Oh, this is beautiful! Oh, what a beautiful present! Oh, thank you!

A: Whattogive.khw. The online shopping (10) **service** for you!

TEXT 18:

Listen and decide if the following sentences are True (T) or False (F)

1. The story happened to the speaker in Italy 20 years ago. F
2. The weather was terrible with a lot of rain then. T



- | | |
|--|---|
| 3. The restaurant belonged to the hotel. | T |
| 4. The waitress kept the key to the hotel bathroom. | T |
| 5. The speaker went to the unlocked bathroom alone. | T |
| 6. The creaking noise came from the bathroom window. | F |
| 7. The speaker felt terrified because of a big ugly hand reaching him. | F |
| 8. The speaker had dinner in a hotel restaurant alone. | F |
| 9. The bathroom is down the stair and the first door on the right. | F |
| 10. The bathroom was completely black. | T |

Listen again and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

This happened about twenty years ago, in Germany, when I was visiting a town in the south with some friends. It was kind of a (1) **depressing** town, with a lot of old, gloomy buildings. I remember it was raining, too. It was (2) **miserable** weather. We were having dinner in a hotel restaurant. It was big and dark, and it felt old, though it really wasn't. Anyway I needed to use the bathroom so I asked the waitress where it was. She gave me an (3) **enormous** key and said, "It's through there. Go out into the (4) **hallway**, down the stairs, and it's the first door on the left."

So I went off with this huge key, all the way to the back of the restaurant, and found myself in a gray (5) **stone** hallway. The first door on the left was large and heavy. It didn't look like a bathroom door, but I thought, well this must be it... So I pulled the door open – I didn't (6) **actually** need the key – and it opened with this creaking noise. I found myself looking into complete (7) **darkness**. It was completely black.

So, I thought I'd made a mistake and I turned around to go. And suddenly, out of the (8) **corner** of my eye, I saw this big ugly hand reaching out at me from the darkness. It (9) **scared** me to death. I was terrified. I just ran, all the way back (10) **through** the restaurant to my friends at the table.

TEXT 19:

When I had just left high school, I was (1) _____ overseas for a year. But I wasn't sure that that was what I wanted. I was worried about going so far away, leaving my friends... you know. So I was (2) _____ to a friend of my father's about this, and he said, "Travel while you're young." It's a cliché, I know, but talking to him, I suddenly realized that I was going to be old one day and that I didn't want to (3) _____ then that I'd had a chance and not taken it. So I put off going to college, went overseas, and it (4) _____ to be a fantastic experience. If he hadn't said that to me, I might never have gone.

My mother always said, "If something's bothering you, go for a walk by yourself." She used to do this all the time. We just (5) _____ it as normal. Now I realize that she was doing that to get a chance to be by herself, and to think about things. And now I do (6) _____. Whenever I have a problem that I can't work out, I go out for a walk, and it always helps me feel better!

My (7) _____ had a mirror by the front door, and she always looked at herself in the mirror before she went out. It became a bit of a joke in the family, because the mirror was too high for her, and she had to stand on (8) _____ to look in it. But she said, "Whatever you do, always check a mirror before you go out. You never know when you might have food stuck between your teeth!"

I was really shy, and I was nervous about going to a party where I didn't know anyone. And the friend that I was going with said, "Look, just (9) _____. People aren't really interested in you. What they really want is to talk about themselves. Just keep on asking questions. Try to find



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out about them." I did, and it (10) _____. And ever since then I've always done that whenever I meet new people, and it keeps the conversation going.

1. A. offered a job	B. ordered a job	C. looking for job	D. applying for job
2. A. telling	B. taking	C. talking	D. speaking
3. A. realize	B. recognize	C. memorize	D. criticize
4. A. came out	B. turned down	C. changed about	D. turned out
5. A. adapted	B. expected	C. accepted	D. collected
6. A. what I did	B. what she did	C. what he did	D. what they did
7. A. great mother	B. crazy mother	C. lazy mother	D. grandmother
8. A. tiptoe	B. big toes	C. window	D. big shoes
9. A. pay attention	B. ask questions	C. get attraction	D. make acquaintance
10. A. worried	B. walked	C. talked	D. worked

Text 20: Best friends (CD 1 – 6)

1. Shona

I have three or four good friends, but I think my best friend is Kristy. We first met when we were 12. She was a new student at my school, and the teacher asked me to show her (1) **around**. We soon became friends. We looked pretty funny together. She's very tall, and I'm pretty short! Because we grow up together, we know everything about each other. So Kristy knows me better than anyone else. I can always talk to her about my problems. She always listens and then gives me good (2) **advice**! I hope I do the same for her. We are both married now, and um, we live near each other, but in different towns. We talk on the phone all the time, (3) **especially** now, because we are both having a baby this summer!

2. Dominic

My best friend is named Sammy, um, and he often comes to play at my house after school. A long time ago, uh, when I was four, we went to Busy Bee (4) **Preschool** together. Me and Sammy are both six now. I like him 'cause he's funny and he plays soccer. I like going to play at his house, too. He has a big (5) **yard**, and a nice dog named King.

3. Michael

I have two very good friends from (6) **college** named Dave and Adam. We stayed in the same house near school. I don't know why we became friends. We're all very different. Dave was very (7) **quiet** and always worked hard, and Adam was, well, pretty crazy! He never remembered his house keys. He climbed in through the window at least once a week. He loved cooking Indian food and having parties. We had parties all the time in our house.

Now, of course, life is very different. Dave is a writer and lives in France. He sends me long, funny e-mails every month. Adam is an international (8) **lawyer**. He's working in Hong Kong these days. But we still meet once a year with our families. We usually meet at Dave's house in France for a week or so.

4. Brianna

My best friend is my (9) **neighbor**, Caleb. He's 16. Our moms are good friends, and I call Caleb's mom Aunt Janine. We grew up together. When we were kids, we always liked the same games. Now we're into the same music. On weekends, we usually go on the internet, or sometimes we go downtown to the music stores to listen to our favorite (10) **artists**. Caleb's cool. He's like a brother to me.

Text 21: Anne-Marie Boucher Vs. Lien Xiaohong (CD 1 – 15)



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Anne-Marie Boucher has a small family hotel with her husband, Pascal, near Quebec City, Canada. It's situated on the coast outside the town and near two (1) **national** parks. She says, "Our hotel has wonderful views of the St. Lawrence River and the Isle of Orleans."

She has visitors from all over the world. She says, "We speak French and English, and I'm studying Italian, which is very (2) **useful**! Our guests keep us busy both summer and winter, so we always have lots to do." They don't have much free time. "But I like it that way," she says. "And I love (3) **meeting** new guests." In the winter it's very cold, (4) **minus** ten degrees Celsius. Their guests go skiing or snowmobiling in Mont Sainte-Anne Park.

It's January now, and she is enjoying her favorite sport, dog-sledding. She has twelve dogs, and she's racing them across the snow. She says, "I'm working the dogs very hard right now. Next year I want to race in a dogsled (5) **competition**. It's really exciting."

Lien Xiaohong is 22. She lives and works in a toy factory in Guangdong province, China. She lives in a room with 14 other women in the factory (6) **dormitory**, 700 miles from her family. The factory where she works employs 15,000 workers, nearly all of them women in their (7) **twenties**.

She works from 8am to 7pm. She has just an hour for lunch. She says, "I work five and a (8) **half** day a the week, but I usually do overtime in the summer. It's very tiring. When I'm not working or studying, I sleep."

Her monthly salary is about \$65, (9) **enough** to send a little back home to her family, and to pay for computer classes and English classes in town. She says, "I don't have any money left to buy things for me."

It's the evening now, and she is having a computer lesson in a private school. "There are two skills that are (10) **essential** these days," she says. "English and computers. One day I want to be my own boss."

Text 22: The thief, his mother, and \$2 billion (CD 1 – 33)

Stephane Breitweiser, 33, from Alsace, in France, is the greatest (1) **art** thief in Europe. For over six years, while he was working as a truck driver, he stole 239 paintings from museums in France, (2) **Austria**, and (3) **Denmark**. He went into the museums just as they were closing and hid the paintings under his coat. Nobody looked at him because he was wearing a security (4) **guard's** uniform.

Back in his apartment, where he was living with his mother, he filled his bedroom with (5) **priceless** works of art. His mother, Mireille, 53, thought all the paintings were (6) **copies**. One day (7) **while** they were having dinner, the police arrived, and they took Stephane to the police station. Mireille was so angry with her son that she went to his room, took some paintings from the (8) **walls**, and cut them into small (9) **pieces**. Others she took and threw into the canal. (10) **Altogether**, she destroyed art worth two billion dollars. Both mother and son spent many years in prison.

Text 23: I bought it on eBay! (CD 1 – 47)

Linda

The first time I used eBay I bought a stove! It's for the kitchen in my new house. I was amazed, because it was so easy. And it was cheap, too! I bought an (1) **Italian** stove for only \$200, and I went to get it yesterday. It looks (2) **fantastic** in my new kitchen. I think eBay's a brilliant idea. I'm going to buy a (3) **fridge** next!

Megan



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Oooh! Don't talk to me about eBay! It's a real problem for me – I like it too much. (4) **Packages** arrive every day, usually with shoes. I just love buying shoes on eBay. Yesterday a beautiful pair of green (5) **sandals** arrived. They only cost \$5. Can you believe it? My husband says he gets worried every time he sees the (6) **mailman** – but you can't have too many shoes, can you?

Charlie

I can't believe it! I'm so (7) **stupid**! I bought a car on eBay, and it was a big mistake. I've bought (8) **plenty** of other things on eBay, and it usually works very well. And I heard that a car sells every two (9) **minutes** on eBay, and the sellers are usually very good. So I paid \$2,000 for an old Volvo, and I went to get it last week. But on the way home the car broke down. A (10) **mechanic** told me it was worth less half the price I paid. Now I don't know what to do. But I'm not going to use eBay again for a while.

Text 24: (CD 2 – 2)

Ella

Well, I'd like to be a vet. I have three pets – two rabbits and a (1) **kitten** named Princess. I love taking care of them, so I think I'll be a good vet. I asked my mom if I could have a (2) **puppy**, but she said no. when I'm a vet, I want to have two dogs and a horse, too.

Joe

I can already play the piano, but now I'm learning to play the electric guitar. I love it! I'd love to be in a rock band. I want to play (3) **lead** guitar and write all the songs. I'm thinking of asking my friends if they want to start a band.

Juliet

It's an important year for me at school this year. I'm taking nine classes. I'm going to study hard and get really good (4) **grades** on all my tests, so I can go to college. But I'm still going to have fun. I'm seeing my friends tonight!

Hannah

I'd like to go (5) **back** to work next year. I worked in a bank before I had children, but I don't want to do that anymore. I hope to go back to college and study to be a (6) **primary** school teacher. I've worked part-time at Ella and Joe's school for a few years now, and I really enjoy it.

David

I've been in the same job for 20 years. I'm an (7) **accountant** for a big company, and I visit all the company offices regularly. I am thinking of changing jobs, because I'm tired of traveling all the time. Actually, I'd like to start my own business.

Edie

Last year I joined a travel club for people my age. It's (8) **marvelous**! I really enjoy meeting new people and seeing new places. I'm looking (9) **forward** to going on a world cruise with my friend, Margaret. I met her on the last cruise. We're going to the (10) **Caribbean**. I can't wait!

Text 25: (CD 2 – 21)

Ben

The best thing for me is my dog, Jasper. He's a black Labrador and he's great. I got him when he was a puppy, and I was nine. So we've grown up together. My uncle gave him to me for my ninth birthday, so he didn't cost anything. What's he like? Well, he's very (1) **loving**. He's



also a bit crazy, and great fun to play with. He's much more (2) **energetic** than I am. I'm always tired after taking him for a walk.

Mary

Ooh, there are lots of things I like that don't cost anything, I'm sure. Let's see...sunsets. That's one thing I love. My house is on a hill, and in the evening when I look out of my kitchen window, there's sometimes a beautiful sunset. It makes washing the (3) **dishes** much easier! I also love getting phone calls and cards from my family. I suppose they cost something, but not to me! But (4) **actually**, the best thing of all is my first grandchild. He's the most beautiful baby boy I've ever seen!

Michael

I work in the city, so the best thing for me is being in the (5) **countryside**. I don't care what the weather is like. Even if it's rainy and windy, it's great to be outside. It's much quieter than the city, so there's time to think. Actually, the countryside costs money, because I have to drive there first! Ok, so the next best thing is going for a walk in the park near my place after work. It's a nice park with lots of trees and a small lake. It's the most (6) **relaxing** way to end the day.

Laura

Um, well, I think the best thing for me is playing with my (7) **little** sister, Abby. She's almost 4, so I'm much older than her. I also have a brother, Dominic. He's 6. But he doesn't like the games I like, so he isn't as much fun to play with. Abby's always waiting for me when I come home from school. She thinks I'm the best person in the (8) **whole** world. We usually play hospital or school. I'm the doctor or teacher, of course, because I'm the biggest.

Kelly

(9) **Definitely** the best thing for me is being with my boyfriend, Dan. We don't have to go out or spend money. I love just going for a walk and chatting with him. He makes me laugh all the time. He's the funniest person I know. And the nicest friend. We've been together for nearly a year, and our (10) **relationship** just gets better and better. I think I'm really lucky.

Text 26: Leaving home – Ian Mitchell (CD 2 – 46)

My daughter Evie is living in New York now. She went there (1) **four** months ago, and I'm really worried about her. She says she's having a great time, but she's still only (2) **18**, and I just think New York's such a (3) **dangerous** place for a young woman. She shouldn't live so far away from home. Her mother went with her to help her look for somewhere to live. But I didn't go. I don't like New York. I don't like big cities.

Why did she have to go there, anyway? I don't understand. She says she wants to be a dancer, and she's taking some kind of class, a ballet class or (4) **something**. But ballet isn't a real job, and you don't make much money being a dancer, do you? She's a smart girl. I think she should go to (5) **college**.

She's living in an (6) **apartment** there in New York by herself – she's on her own, and I don't like that at all! (7) **Apparently** she has a boyfriend. We've never met him – Michael, I think his name is. He doesn't have a job. But Evie works hard, though. She works on the weekends as a (8) **waitress** in a restaurant. I just hope it's a nice place.

She calls home sometimes, but not a lot, and we call her, but usually her cell phone's turned off or she doesn't answer. When I do (9) **manage** to talk to her, she just tells us that we should get a (10) **cell-phone** so she can text us. She says we shouldn't worry. How can we not worry? We're her parents, we miss her, and of course we worry. Sometimes I can't sleep at night. She really should come home more often.



Text 27: Leaving home – Evie Mitchell (CD 2 – 47)

I want to be a (1) **professional** dancer, so I came to New York four months ago to study at the National Ballet School. If you want a good dance (2) **career**, you have to go to a good school and you have to start young. I'm almost 19 – almost too old! I know my parents are worried about me living in New York, but it isn't dangerous. You just have to be careful, that's all. It was hard in the (3) **beginning**. I didn't know anybody, and New York's such a big place, but I love it now. There's lots to do and see.

I'm living in a small apartment near the ballet school with Francine, another dance student. We're good friends now. And I also have a (4) **boyfriend**! His name's Marco and he's studying at the same school. He still lives with his parents, (5) **pretty** close to my apartment. His parents are really nice, and I spend a lot of time with them. I want to take Marco home to meet my parents, but the tickets are expensive. And I don't have much money. New York's really expensive, so Francine and I have to work every (6) **weekend**. We teach children's dance classes at a school (7) **nearby**. It's a lot of fun, actually!

I call my parents three times a week! My dad always (8) **sounds** so worried! He shouldn't be. I try to tell him not to worry, but he doesn't (9) **listen**. I love my mom and dad very much, but I can't live at home for the (10) **rest** of my life. They really should come to New York and visit me. And I think they should get a cell phone. Then I could send them text messages, and maybe they wouldn't worry so much.

Text 28: (CD 3 – 21)

Nisa Isaacs

I live with my parents in a (1) **shantytown** outside the city. My parents collect old newspaper and (2) **junk** to sell. They don't make much money, so we're (3) **poor**. But I'm going to change all that. I love school. I'm studying very hard, because I'm taking my high school exams next year. Then I'm going to get a job in an office in town. But that isn't my main (4) **ambition**. I really want to go to college. So I'm going to work for a while to save some money. I'm hoping to be an (5) **architect**, then I can build my parents a proper house.

Victor Lopez

I'm studying for my high school (6) **diploma**, but I'm not sure what I want to study (7) **afterwards**. I love doing art at school, so I might go to art school. That would be fun. I might become a designer. But I also enjoy Spanish language and (8) **literature**, so I might study that in school. I'll have to get good test (9) **scores** to do that. I'd also like to try living in (10) **another** country. I have family in the U.S., so I might live there for a while. Perhaps I could study art and design in New York. That would be great!

Text 29: At a crossroads in life (CD 3 – 24)

Andy

I just got some bad news about my job. I'm going to be laid (1) **off** in three months. It's such a shock! I've worked for the same computer company for twelve years. I need to think what to do next. Actually, I've always dreamed of (2) **moving** to Australia. So I might try that! I have



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a friend in Melbourne, and I'm sure he would help me to find a job there. But if I went to Australia, my parents would be so sad. And they wouldn't be able to visit me very much. It's so expensive. So I would have to find a really good job, so that I could come home a lot, or pay for them to visit me. That might not be easy.

Another thing I might do is start my own business, using my (3) **severance** pay. What if I started a computer (4) **repair** company? People are always having problems with their computers. If I did that, I'd have to work really hard in the beginning. It wouldn't be easy, but I would enjoy it, I think.

Lucy

I'm so surprised! My boyfriend just asked me to marry him! It was (5) **terrible**, because I couldn't give him an answer right away. You see. I really love my boyfriend, and I think I want to marry him sometime, but not yet.

He wants us to get married next June. That's only nine months away. I think it might be better to wait. If we got married in June, we'd have to save all our money for the wedding and a house. But I don't want to do that. I want us to enjoy (6) **ourselves** while we're young. I want to go away and travel. I'd like to learn how to ride a horse and how to (7) **scuba dive**. Oh, there's a lot of things I want to do. If we waited a little while, we could do all those things.

If I got married now, I might feel trapped. That would be terrible. But what if I told him I didn't want to marry him yet? Would he understand? He might not, and I don't want to lose him. I do want to marry him. I just want to put the wedding off for a while. That's all.

Maureen

Well, my husband died three months ago, and I have to decide what to do next. He was sick for a long time, so it wasn't a shock. But we were married for 41 years, and I can't (8) **imagine** life without him. I don't think I want to live in this house anymore. Anyway, it's so big for just one person. So I might sell it and move to an apartment. I'd feel safer if I lived in an apartment, because there would be other people around. I think it might be hard living on my own.

Or my daughter says I can live with her and her family. So I might do that, but I'm not sure. I love my daughter and my grandchildren very much. But if I lived with them, I wouldn't feel (9) **independent** anymore. And I'm still young – I'm only 68! I'm healthy with (10) **plenty** of friends. There's lots I can still do with my life, I'm sure. I just need to keep busy.

Text 30: (CD 3 – 25)

Andy

Well, I am now the (1) **proud** owner of a new business called Computer (2) **Solutions**. It has been difficult, but everything's going well for now. In fact, my first customer was a woman named Annabel, and she's now my girlfriend! And (3) **guess** where she's from – that's right! – Australia! We're going there this winter to visit her family.

Lucy

I'm not married, but yes, I'm still with Steve. He was really (4) **upset** with me at first, when I told him I didn't want to get married yet. But we talked (5) **and** talked about it, and he finally agreed that we should wait. We're saving a little money every month for our (6) **future** wedding. But we are also saving to go on vacation!

Maureen

I still miss Tony every day, but life's getting a bit easier. I sold the house, and I've moved into a little apartment in a (7) **retirement** home. It's not too far from my daughter's house, so I



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see her and my (8) **grandchildren** a lot. It's very nice here, and I've made some new friends. I have a (9) **special** friend here named Jeff. He's on his own, too, so we do lots of things (10) **together**.

Text 31:

1. What is the main topic of the conversation?

A. problems with living in an apartment

B. a search for a new apartment

C. the cost of rent near universities

2. Why doesn't Ann like her current apartment?

A. It's too expensive.

B. The neighborhood is noisy.

C. It's located some distance from school.

3. How much money does Ann want to pay for rent?

A. no more than \$200

B. around \$200

C. a little more than \$200

4. What kind of place is she looking for?

A. somewhere that is within a short driving distance of campus

B. an apartment with furniture already in it

C. a place where she can live alone

5. How is Roger going to help her?

A. He is planning on calling a friend who owns an apartment building.

B. He will check the newspapers to see if he can find an apartment for rent.

C. He is going to visit an apartment building near his place.

Roger: Hello.

Ann: Hello Roger? This is Ann.

Roger: Oh hi, Ann. How have you been? And how's your new apartment working out?

Ann: Well, that's what I'm calling about. You see, I've decided to look for a new place.

Roger: Oh, what's the problem with your place now? I thought you liked the apartment.

Ann: Oh, I do, but it's a little far from campus, and the commute is just killing me. Do you think you could help? I thought you might know more about the housing situation near the school.

Roger: Okay, what's your budget like? I mean how much do you want to spend on rent?

Ann: Uh, somewhere under \$200 a month, including utilities, if I could. Oh, and I'd prefer to rent a furnished apartment.

Roger: Hmm. And anything else?

Ann: Yeah, I need a parking space.

Roger: Well, I know there's an apartment complex around the corner that seems to have a few vacancies. I'll drop by there on my way to class today.

Ann: Hey, thanks a lot.

Roger: No problem.

- **work out (phrasal verb):** going well
- My new job schedule has really worked out for me.



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- **commute** (*verb*; also a noun): to travel between home and work or school
 - VERB: I have to commute two hours each day to get to work.
 - NOUN: How long is your commute to work every day?
- **utilities** (*noun*): public services including water, gas, and electricity
 - How much do you pay for utilities each month?
- **furnished** (*adjective*): containing furniture, for example, a sofa, tables, and washing machine
 - I decided to rent a furnished apartment so I wouldn't have to buy so many things.
- **vacancies** (*noun*): rooms not being used or rented
 - Do you have any vacancies starting next month?

Text 32:

1. What is the name of the caller?

A. Nick

B. Nate

C. Neil

2. According to the girl, her father:

A. is not home.

B. is on another line.

C. can't come to the telephone.

3. What is the man's telephone number?

A. 598-7482

B. 587-4728

C. 589-7248

4. The man tells the girl:

A. that he will call again sometime after 7:00 PM.

B. to ask her father to call him later.

C. that he will drop by around 8:30 PM.

5. What does the girl refuse to tell the caller?

A. her age

B. her name

C. her address

Little Girl: Hello.

Caller: He, he..., hello? Uh, yeah. Is . . . uh . . . your dad home?

Little Girl: Just a minute please.

Older Sister: Hello.

Caller: Uh . . . yeah . . . uh hello? Yeah, um . . . is . . . uh . . . Nick home please?

Older Sister: Oh, he can't come to the phone right now.

Caller: Okay, well, um, yeah, I need to talk to your dad. Um, yeah, could you . . . um . . . take a message?

Older Sister: Yeah.

Caller: Yeah. This is . . . my name's Nick Johnson. And if . . .

Older Sister: The phone number?

Caller: Yeah if you could tell him. Yeah, the phone number is 589 [*Uh-huh*] 7248.

Older Sister: 589-7248?

Caller: Yeah, right and if you could tell him to call me tonight between 7:00 and 8:30?

Older Sister: Okay.



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Caller: Alright, and uh. Now, I think . . . are you his daughter?

Older Sister: Yeah.

Caller: Yeah, now what's your name?

Older Sister: I . . . I'm not supposed to tell that.

Caller: Ah, that's really smart. Alright, well just tell him I called.

Older Sister: (O)kay.

Caller: Okay, bye.

Older Sister: Bye.

Text 33:

1. What time does the man get up?

A. at 5:00 a.m.

B. at 6:00 a.m.

C. at 7:00 a.m.

2. What time does he get to work?

A. at 7:00 a.m.

B. at 8:00 a.m.

C. at 9:00 a.m.

3. What does he do with his family around 6:30 p.m.?

A. They read books together.

B. They play games.

C. They eat dinner.

4. What do the man and his wife do after the kids go to bed?

A. They watch TV.

B. They clean the house.

C. They listen to music.

5. What is one thing the man does NOT say about his wife?

A. She has to take their children to school.

B. She helps the kids with their homework.

C. She goes shopping for food.

Woman: So, what's your usual day like? You always seem so busy.

Man: Well, I usually get up around 5:00 a.m. and work on the computer until 6:00 a.m.

Woman: Why do you get up so early?

Man: Well, I have to leave home at twenty to seven (6:40 a.m.) so I can catch a bus at 7:00 o'clock . It takes me about twenty minutes to walk to the bus stop from my house.

Woman: And what time do you get to work?

Man: Uh, my bus takes about an hour to get there, but it stops right in front of my office.

Woman: That's nice. And what time do you get off work?

Man: Uh, around 5:00 o'clock. Then, we eat dinner around 6:30, and my wife and I read and play with the kids until 8:00 or so.

Woman: So, when do you work on your website? You said one time that you create it at home?

Man: Well, my wife and I often watch TV or talk until 10:00 o'clock. She then often reads while I work on my site, and I sometimes stay up until the early hours of the morning, but I try to finish everything by one or two.

Woman: And then you get up at 5:00 a.m.?



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Man: Well, yeah, but it's important to live a balanced life. I enjoy what I do, but you have to set aside time for the family and yourself.

Woman: I agree.

Man: But I think my wife has the toughest job. She spends her whole day taking care of our family . . . taking the kids to school, working in the garden, buying groceries, taking the kids to piano lessons . . . [Wow!] It's a full-time job, but she enjoys what she does.

Woman: Well, it sounds like you're a busy, but lucky man.

Man: I think so too.

- **catch** (*verb*): to get on
- I have to catch a bus in front of the bus station.
- **get off work** (*verb*): finish work
- She seldom gets off work before 6:00 p.m.
- **dinner** (*noun*): sometimes supper
- We seldom eat dinner after 8:00 p.m.
- **stay up** (*verb*): not go to bed
- I almost never stay up past midnight.
- **set aside** (*verb*): reserve, allow, or give a certain amount to
- You have to set aside enough time to study for your classes.
- **toughest** (*adjective*): most difficult, hardest
- The toughest part about being a parent is setting aside time for both work, family, and self.
- **take care of** (*verb*): watch, look after
- You should take care of yourself so you don't get sick.
- **groceries** (*noun*): food and other items at a supermarket
- Mom is going to pick up some groceries from the store for dinner.

Text 34:

1. What kind of movie is the girl going to see on her date?

A. horror

B. romance

C. science fiction

2. At what theater is the movie playing?

A. Central Palace

B. Campus Plaza

C. Common Plex

3. How is the girl getting to the movie?

A. She is getting a ride with her brother.

B. Her date is coming to pick her up.

C. She is going by bus and will meet her date there.

4. What time does the movie begin?

A. 7:30 p.m.

B. 8:00 p.m.

C. 8:30 p.m.

5. What time does she have to be home?

A. 10:00 p.m.

B. 10:30 p.m.

C. 11:00 p.m.



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Girl: He's here. Bye Dad.

Dad: Wait, wait, wait . . . Where are you going?

Girl: Dad. I've already told mom. I'm going out tonight.

Dad: Who with? You mean you're going on a date?

Girl: Yeah. Mom met Dirk yesterday. [*Dirk!?*] He's sooo cool. We're going on a double-date with Cindy and Evan.

Dad: Dirk.

Girl: I have to go.

Dad: Wait, wait. I want to meet this guy.

Girl: He's waiting for me.

Dad: Well, so what are you going to do tonight? Going to the library?

Girl: Dad! We're going out to eat, and then we're going to catch a movie.

Dad: What movie and what is it rated?

Girl: It's a science fiction thriller called . . . well, I don't know what it is called, but it's rated PG.

Dad: And where's the movie showing?

Girl: Down at the Campus Plaza Movie Theater.

Dad: Hey, I was thinking about seeing a movie down there tonight, too.

Girl: Ah, Dad.

Dad: Hey, Let me meet that guy.

[*Father looks out the living room window . . .*

Hey, that guy has a moustache!

Girl: Dad. That's not Dirk. That's his older brother. He's taking us there! Can I go now?

Dad: Well . . .

Girl: Mom said I could, and mom knows his parents.

Dad: Well . . .

Girl: Dad.

Dad: Okay, but be home by 8:00.

Girl: Eight!? The movie doesn't start until 7:30. Come on, Dad.

Dad: Okay. Be back by 11:00.

Girl: Love you, Dad.

Dad: Love you, too.

Girl: Bye.

Dad: Bye.

- **cool** (*adjective*): someone who is good-looking or attractive
- She thinks the guy is really cool, but she doesn't know him like I do.
- **PG** (*noun*): parental guidance
- The movie is rated PG, so I think we should watch it before we take the kids to see it.
- **come on** (*phrasal verb*): used to express that something said is unreasonable
- Come on, Mom. You can't expect me clean up my room before I go out tonight, can you?

Text 35:

1. What does the man plan to wear during the summer months?

A. a cool hat

B. casual shoes



C. light pants

2. What is one thing the man is NOT going to pack for the winter season?

A. a coat

B. some sweaters

C. a jacket

3. What is the weather like in the spring?

A. It's windy.

B. It's rainy.

C. It's cool.

4. What is an example of an occasion where the man might need formal clothes?

A. a party

B. a business meeting

C. a wedding

5. What did the man wear to his high school graduation?

A. jeans and tennis shoes

B. a casual shirt and tie

C. a suit and dress shoes

Ashley: Hey, Jake. Are you ready for your trip?

Jake: Well, not really. I still have to buy some clothes.

Ashley: Well, what's the weather like where you're going?

Jake: Well, uh, it's really hot in the summer, so I'm going to buy some shorts, sandals, and a few t-shirts.

Ashley: What about the rest of the year?

Jake: People say that the fall can still be warm until November, so I'm going to buy some jeans and a few casual shirts.

Ashley: Will you need any warm clothes for the winter?

Jake: Well, the weather doesn't get too cold, but it often snows in the mountains, so I'm going to buy a couple of warm sweaters, a jacket, and a hat. I don't have room in my suitcase to pack a coat, so I'm going to wait until I get there and buy it when I really need it.

Ashley: Are you going to take anything else?

Jake: They say it rains cats and dogs in the spring, but again, I'll probably just wait and pick up a raincoat or an umbrella later on. But, I'm going to take a good pair of shoes because I plan on walking to and from school everyday.

Ashley: Do you need any clothing for formal occasions?

Jake: Well, you never know when you might need something on the spur of the moment for a wedding or maybe someone's graduation, or a nice date, so I'll probably take some nice slacks, a dress shirt, and a couple (of) crazy ties or two.

Ashley: Um, that makes sense.

Jake: And I'll just rent a suit or tuxedo if I need anything more formal. Hey, maybe I'll get married.

Ashley: You? Married? Hah!

Jake: Wait. What are you trying to say?

Ashley: I just can't imagine you decked out in a tuxedo for any formal occasion. [*What?!*] I mean, for high school graduation, you wore an old pair of jeans and tennis shoes.

Jake: Hey, there was a reason for that, so let me explain. [*Yeah, ha, ha.*] No, really. You see, it goes like this . . .



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- **rain cats and dogs** (*idiom*): rain very hard
- Last night, I was walking home from work when it began raining cats and dogs. Unfortunately, I didn't have my umbrella with me.
- **pick up** (*phrasal verb*): buy something
- Could you pick up some white socks from the store on your way home from work?
- **formal occasion** (*noun*): an important event where people wear special clothing and behave politely
- I sometimes rent a tuxedo for formal occasions. I don't want to buy one that I will only wear once every few years.
- **on the spur of the moment** (*idiom*): without planning or preparation
- She always makes decisions on the spur of the moment, so you never know what she's planning.
- **slacks** (*noun*): good-quality pants
- You don't have to wear a suit to the event, but you might want to wear a pair of nice slacks and a conservative tie.
- **make sense** (*idiom*): have a clear meaning or a sensible explanation
- It makes sense to ask teachers to wear a nice shirt and tie to work.
- **be decked out** (*idiom*): dressed in formal clothes for special occasions
- Everyone was shocked when my brother came to the barbecue decked out in a white tuxedo. Then, we realized he came to propose to his girlfriend.

Text 36:

1. What's the matter with Steve?
A. He has a cold.
B. He has the flu.
C. He has a stomachache.
2. How long has Steve been sick?
A. since Friday
B. since Saturday
C. since Sunday
3. How often should Steve take the medicine the doctor prescribes?
A. three times a day with meals
B. four times a day before meals
C. three times a day after meals
4. What does Carla suggest he do?
A. take herbal medicine
B. see another doctor
C. eat chicken soup
5. What does Steve decide to do?
A. talk to another friend
B. listen to Carla's suggestion
C. see the same doctor again

Carla: So, how are things going, Steve?

Steve: Well, to be honest Carla, I was feeling great on Saturday, but I started to feel sick Sunday afternoon. I thought I'd get better, but I feel worse than before. And I'm really worried because I'm scheduled to give a presentation at work on Friday, so I have to be better by then.



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Carla: Well, what seems to be the problem?

Steve: Well, I thought I had the flu, but the doctor said it was just a bad cold. He gave me some cold medicine to take care of my stuffy nose and fever. I'm supposed to take the medicine three times a day after eating, but it doesn't seem to help. He also told me to stay off my feet for a day or so, but I'm so busy these days.

Carla: Listen, forget about that medicine! I have just the thing to get rid of bad colds. You see, my mom is really into herbal medicine.

Steve: Oh, no thanks.

Carla: Ah, come on! Give it a try. You just take some of my mom's herbal tea and drink it four times a day. Believe me. You'll be up and dancing around in no time.

Steve: Dancing around in no time, right? Well, I guess. Nothing else seems to be doing the job.

Carla: Great. I'll come by your place at 7:30. See you then.

- **the flu** (*noun*): informal for influenza, like a very bad cold with chills and fever
 - Ashley came down with the flu, and she couldn't go to school for a week.
- **stuffy** (*adjective*): closed or blocked
 - I have a really stuffy nose and can't breathe very well.
- **be supposed to** (*verb*): expected to do something
 - She was supposed to stay in bed and rest, but she went to work instead.
- **seem** (*verb*): appear
 - My dad didn't seem very sick this morning, but he got worse during the rest of the day.
- **stay off your feet** (*idiom*): put into action
 - If you want to get better, you have to stay off your feet for a few days.
- **get rid of** (*phrasal verb*): do away with, eliminate
 - Try my garlic soup. It'll help get rid of your bad stuffy nose.
- **come on**: said to encourage someone to do something
 - Come on! Call and make an appointment to see the doctor. You're not going to get better on your own.

Text 37:

1. How much does the father owe his son in allowance?

A. three dollars

B. thirteen dollars

C. thirty dollars

2. Why hasn't the father given his son allowance?

A. because he didn't remember to do it

B. because he doesn't have any money now

C. because his son already has money

3. When does the father usually give his son money?

A. on Friday

B. on Saturday

C. on Sunday

4. Where does the man get money to pay his son?

A. in his bedroom

B. at the bank

C. from the bookstand

5. Choose one thing the boy does NOT mention about how he will spend his money.

A. He will buy some toys.



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- B. He will save some of it.
- C. He will give part to the needy.

Joshua: Dad. Allowance day. Can I have my allowance?

Father: Oh. I forgot about that.

Joshua: You ALWAYS forget.

Father: I guess I do. How much do I owe you?

Joshua: Just \$13.

Father: Thirteen dollars!? Why do I owe you that much? Just seems like I paid you the other day.

Joshua: No. You forget every Saturday, and it has been piling up.

Father: Well, I'm not sure if I have that much.

Joshua: Go to the bank. You have lots of money.

Father: Lots of money, uh? Uh, well, I think the bank is closed.

Joshua: Then, what about your secret money jar under your bed?

Father: Oh, I guess I could do that. So, what are you going to do with the money?

Joshua: I'm going to put some in savings, give some to the poor people, and use the rest to buy books.

Father: Well, that's sounds great, Joshua.

Text 38:

1. What is the name of the course?

A. Intercultural Commerce

B. Interaction in Communication

C. International Cooperation

2. What time does the class meet?

A. 3:05 PM to 4:15 PM

B. 3:15 PM to 4:50 PM

C. 3:50 PM to 4:50 PM

3. On average, how often will the class meet in the research lab during the last part of the course?

A. twice a month

B. three times a month

C. four times a month

4. If today is Tuesday, when should the textbook be available in the bookstore?

A. today after class

B. on Wednesday

C. on Thursday

5. Which item was NOT mentioned as part of determining a student's final grade in the class?

A. quizzes

B. a research project

C. attendance

Text 39:

1. What news event is being reported?



A. a bomb threat at a hospital

B. a flood at a school

C. a fire at an apartment building

2. When did this event occur?

A. in the morning

B. in the early afternoon

C. in the evening

3. Who was rescued?

A. a baby

B. a boy

C. an elderly woman

4. The dog helped rescue this person by _____.

A. attracting people's attention by barking

B. pulling the person to safety

C. comforting the person until help came

5. What is the current medical condition of the survivor?

A. in critical, but stable condition

B. in serious condition

C. in good condition

This is Bob Smith from Channel 13 News.

I'm at the scene of a miraculous rescue that occurred earlier today involving a fire, a 3-month-old baby, and the baby's dog, Lucky. Uh, the fire broke out at the three-story building behind me. Uh, unfortunately, we're not able to get any closer because the possibility of an explosion. Uh, however, witnesses say that they noticed fire coming from the building earlier this morning. It was believed that everyone had been evacuated to safety; however, one of the residents, Susan O'Connor, when she had returned and noticed the fire, she panicked, realizing that her 3-month-old baby was still inside. However, witnesses report seeing the dog, uh, the family dog, pulling the baby to safety by, uh, the baby's clothes. Fortunately, everyone is reported fine. The baby was taken to the hospital, uh, as well as the dog, but we're happy to say that at this time, it looks like everyone, uh, will be fine. This is Channel 13 News.

- **miraculous** (*adjective*): extraordinary, surprising, or unusual
- It was miraculous that everyone escaped from the accident unharmed.
- **occur** (*verb*): take place or happen
- Many miraculous events occur around the world every year.
- **break out** (*verb*): start suddenly
- War broke out last week in several places in that area of the world.
- **witness** (*noun*): a person who sees something happen
- Five witnesses saw the accident on the highway.
- **evacuate** (*verb*): move from a dangerous place to safety
- People need to evacuate the city when a dangerous hurricane approaches the coastline.
- **panic** (*verb*): have a great feeling of fear or anxiety
- Please don't panic. Everything will be okay if you stay calm.

Text 40:

1. This presentation was most likely part of which type of recording?

A. a TV weather program on seasonal changes



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B. an informal discussion between friends

C. an academic speech at school

2. Based on what you heard, how would you characterize the winter season?

A. January receives about 30 inches in snow.

B. Winter temperatures hover below freezing for the 3-month period.

C. Outdoor activities tend to be popular during this season.

3. Which statement is NOT true about the spring?

A. Spring usually begins at the end of March.

B. Plentiful wind currents make some outdoors activities possible.

C. Nighttime temperatures dip below 50 degrees.

4. What is the summer season like in this area?

A. mild and breezy

B. hot and dry

C. have a fall picnic

5. What is one activity people like to do in the fall?

A. go and see the fall colors

B. clean their houses

C. warm and humid

Hello everyone. Have you ever wondered what the weather is like in other places around the world? Today, I'd like to talk to you about the changing seasons in my city which was the assigned topic for this class.

First of all, the winter season usually begins in December and ends in early March. The coldest month is January, and temperatures can drop below freezing for most of this month. The city usually averages about 30 inches of snow during this entire, 3-month period. Occasionally, we have snow storms that can drop a foot of snow in a very short period of time. Winter activities during this season include sledding, skiing, and snowshoeing.

Spring usually arrives in late March, and the temperatures hover around 50 degrees during the day. It is a beautiful season because the flowers start to bloom. It is also sometimes windy, and this is great for flying kites. People in my city often like to go on picnics, stroll through the parks, and play outdoor games.

Next, summer starts in June, as temperatures slowly rise to around 80 degrees. The summer in my city is very dry with little rain throughout the season, and temperatures can soar above 100 degrees in August. Fortunately, the weather is very dry with low humidity, so it is pleasant even on hot days. Popular activities during this season hiking, fishing, camping, water skiing, and outdoor sports including football and soccer.

And finally, summer changes to fall in late September when the weather cools off, and the trees begin to change colors. A lot of people enjoy driving into the mountains and viewing the fall colors. It is also a time when people clean up their yards and gardens in preparation for the winter season.

So, as you can see, my city has a lot to offer no matter when you visit this area.

- **occasionally** (*adverb*): from time to time, now and then, once in a while
- We occasionally go on picnics during the spring and summer seasons.
- **sledding** (*noun*): the activity or sport of ridding on a sled, usually in snow
- I took the kids sledding yesterday down a real fun hill, and we had a great time.



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- **hover** (*verb*): remain somewhat steady
- You should be prepared from cold weather this weekend because temperatures will hover around freezing.
- **stroll** (*verb*): take a leisurely walk
- During the early spring, you often see couples strolling through the park.
- **soar** (*verb*): rise quickly
- The weather forecast predicts that temperatures will soar in to the 100s by the middle of the week.
- **humidity** (*noun*): wetness in the air
- Because I live in a dry climate, I'm not used to the humidity when I travel.

Text 41:

1. What does Susan have to do on Saturday morning?

A. walk the dog

B. clean the house

C. go to the doctor

2. Where does Susan have to go at 12:30?

A. to school

B. to the dentist

C. to the science museum

3. What time is Susan meeting with Julie?

A. at 12:00 p.m.

B. at 1:00 p.m.

C. at 2:00 p.m.

4. What will Susan do after she cooks dinner?

A. clean the dishes

B. play soccer with her brother

C. call a friend

5. Why can't they watch a video at Susan's house?

A. They can't decide on a video.

B. Susan's mother is going to use it.

C. The TV isn't working.

Ted: So, Susan, do you have anything planned for this Saturday?

Susan: Uh, I'm kind of busy. Why do you ask?

Ted: Oh, I was wondering if you'd like to get together and do something, like catch a movie or take a walk down by the lake.

Susan: I'd love to, but I'm really going to be busy all day on Saturday.

Ted: What do you have going on that day?

Susan: First, my mom asked me to help clean the house in the morning, and then I have a dentist appointment at 12:30. I can't miss that 'cause I've canceled twice before.

Ted: Well, what about after that?

Susan: Well, I'm going to be running around all day. After the dentist appointment, I need to meet Julie at 2:00 to help her with her science project that's due on Monday morning at school.

Ted: Okay, but are you free after that?



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Susan: Hardly. Then I have to pick up my brother from soccer practice at 4:30, and my mom asked me to cook dinner for the family at 5:30. I feel like a slave sometimes. Then, I have to clean the dishes and finish reading my history assignment. Who knows how long THAT'll take.

Ted: Wow, sounds like you're going to have a full day. Hey listen, why don't I come over later in the evening, and we can make some popcorn and watch a movie.

Susan: Oh, that'd be great, but our TV is broken.

Ted: Huh. Well, let's just play a game or something.

Susan: Sounds good, but give me a call before you come. My mom might try to come up with something else for me to do.

Text 42:

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

A. go play outside

B. watch TV

C. play video games

2. What is one thing the boy is NOT assigned to do around the house?

A. clean the garage

B. vacuum the floors

C. wash the walls

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

Son: Dad. Can I go outside to play?

Dad: Well, did you get your 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?



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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.

- **scrub** (*verb*): clean thoroughly by rubbing hard
- You'll need to scrub really hard to remove that stain from the table.
- **dust** (*verb*): to remove small pieces of dirt
- Please dust all the furniture in the front room.
- **baseboards** (*noun*): a piece of wood or molding attached along the bottom of a wall where it touches the floor; also called "skirting board" in Britain and Australia
- We need to remove the baseboards to put down new tile on the floor.
- **sweep** (*verb*): to clean a floor by using a broom or brush to collect dirt
- Be sure to sweep the floor before you mop it.
- **rake** (*verb*): to gather with a garden tool with a row of plastic or metal teeth at the head
- I spent all yesterday raking the leaves in my backyard.

Text 43:

1. The man makes a reservation finally for which day?

A. March 20th

B. March 21st

C. March 22nd

2. What kind of room does the man prefer?

A. a non-smoking room

B. a smoking room

C. either one is okay

3. Why doesn't he want to reserve the suite?

A. It doesn't have a nice view.

B. It doesn't come with a sauna bath.

C. It's too expensive.

4. Including tax, how much is the man's room?

A. 80 dollars

B. 88 dollars

C. 96 dollars

5. How do you spell the man's name?

A. Maxner

B. Maexner

C. Mexner

Hotel Clerk: Hello. Sunnyside Inn. May I help you?

Man: Yes, I'd like to reserve a room for two on the 21st of March.

Hotel Clerk: Okay. Let me check our computer here for a moment. The 21st of May, right?

Man: No. March, not May.

Hotel Clerk: Oh, sorry. Let me see here. Hmmm.

Man: Are you all booked that night?



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Hotel Clerk: Well, we have one suite available, complete with a kitchenette and a sauna bath. And the view of the city is great, too.

Man: How much is that?

Hotel Clerk: It's only \$200 dollars, plus a 10% room tax.

Man: Oh, that's a little too expensive for me. Do you have a cheaper room available either on the 20th or the 22nd?

Hotel Clerk: Well, would you like a smoking or a non-smoking room?

Man: Non-smoking, please.

Hotel Clerk: Okay, we do have a few rooms available on the 20th; we're full on the 22nd, unless you want a smoking room.

Man: Well, how much is the non-smoking room on the 20th?

Hotel Clerk: \$80 dollars, plus the 10% room tax.

Man: Okay, that'll be fine.

Hotel Clerk: All right. Could I have your name, please?

Man: Yes. Bob Maexner.

Hotel Clerk: How do you spell your last name, Mr. Maexner?

Man: M-A-E-X-N-E-R.

Hotel Clerk: Okay, Mr. Maexner, we look forward to seeing you on March 20th.

Man: Okay. Goodbye.

- **suite** (*noun*): a group of connected rooms at a hotel
- I decided to reserve a suite for our honeymoon.
- **kitchenette** (*noun*): a very small kitchen
- My first apartment was very small and only had a kitchenette.

Text 44:

1. What is the woman's name?

A. Julie

B. Jenny

C. Jane

2. Where is the woman from originally?

A. Argentina

B. the United States

C. Chile

3. About how old was the man when he returned to the United States?

A. 7 years old

B. 10 years old

C. 17 years old

4. What is the man studying?

A. physics

B. biology

C. psychology

5. What is the woman's job?

A. a sales representative

B. a computer programmer

C. a receptionist

Tom: Hi. I don't think we've met. My name's Tom.



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Jenny: Hi, Tom. Nice to meet you. My name is Juanita, but everybody calls me Jenny.

Tom: Nice to meet you, Jenny. So, where are you from?

Jenny: Well, originally I'm from Argentina, but we moved to the United States when I was about five years old. My parents now live in Chile. That's where they first met. How about you, Tom?

Tom: I was born in Fresno, California, and we lived there until I was seven. Then, since my father worked for the military, we moved all over the place.

Jenny: Oh yeah? Where are some of the places you've lived?

Tom: Mostly, we were overseas. We spent ten years in Korea, Germany, and Okinawa, Japan, and then, we were transferred back to the States three years ago.

Jenny: Wow. It sounds like you've had an interesting life. So, what do you do now?

Tom: I'm a university student.

Jenny: Oh really? What are you studying?

Tom: I'm majoring in psychology. How about you? What do you do?

Jenny: Well, I'm working as a sales representative for computer company called CompTech downtown.

Tom: No kidding! My brother works there too.

Text 45:

1. Where did Doug and Diane first meet?

A. at school

B. at a restaurant

C. at a party

2. How did he know where she lived?

A. He asked a friend for directions.

B. He followed her home.

C. He looked her up in the phone book.

3. Where does Doug invite her to go with him on Thursday?

A. to a restaurant

B. to a theater

C. to a dance

4. What is Diane's response to his invitation on Thursday?

A. She can't go out because she has to study.

B. She is sorry, but she has another date.

C. She has to work that day, so she can't go.

5. How does Diane feel about Doug's idea for Friday?

A. She thinks it would be a great idea if she had the time.

B. She feels that it would be uninteresting outing

C. She has done the activity before, so she'd rather not go.

Doug: Uh, hi there Diane. Nah, okay. Uh . . . Hi, what's up, Di? Okay, here we go. . .

[doorbell ringing]

Diane: Uh, hi. It's David, right?

Doug: No, Doug. Remember? We met at Gary's party last Friday night.



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Diane: Oh, yeah. Now I remember. You were standing all alone . . . uh, oh, I . . . I mean . . . I mean, you . . . you know. We started talking about school and stuff. [*Yeah, yeah.*]. Uh, how did you know I lived here?

Doug: Well, I just live around the corner, and I asked Gary if he knew how I could contact you, and . . .

Diane: And?

Doug: Well, I was just wondering if you'd like to go out this Thursday night. [*Oh.*]. Well, there's this real great movie playing downtown at the theater, [*Uh . . .*] and I thought . . . Well . . . well, we can't use my car 'cause I was in an accident with this wild man driving this BMW, so I've already checked the bus schedule, and . . .

Diane: Uh-hem [*Well*], Well, David [*No Doug! Remember?*] Oh yeah. Doug. I'm sorry, but I have to work that evening.

Doug: Oh really? Well, I thought you said before that you quit your job.

Diane: Well, I did, but I found a new one.

Doug: Uh, well, how about this Friday night? We could have dinner and then see that movie.

Diane: A movie? How boring!

Doug: Well, well, uh, well. A movie? Yeah, for . . . forget a movie.

Diane: Anyway, I'm afraid I have to cook dinner for my family, and . . .

Doug: Hey, I love to cook. We could whip something up together! I mean, it would be great!

Diane: I don't think that's a good idea. It's just a family occasion and . . .

Doug: Well, hey, are you free this Saturday night? I have two tickets to the football game, and I thought . . .

Diane: Sure. I'd love to go. [*Okay!*] I've wanted to see a game all year. [*Yeah!*] My roommate will be so surprised when she finds out I have a ticket for her, and . . .

Doug: Well, but . . .

Diane: Oh [*car screeching . . .*] . . . and here's my brother! He's a defensive lineman on the team.

Doug: Well, he doesn't look too happy.

Diane: Ah, he's a teddy bear, but hasn't been the same since someone ran into his BMW.

Doug: Oh. Let me guess. Red, right?

Diane: Right. [*Oh*] And, it's just that he's a little protective of me since I am his baby sister.

Doug: Hey, well, it's been really nice talking to you, but I have to run. Hey. Here are the tickets. Have a great time and, by the way, can I go out your back door?

- **whip something up** (*verb*): prepare quickly
- Let's whip something up for tonight's party. A few games and some snacks should be fine.
- **lineman** (*noun*): a player in the front line of a team
One of the lineman from their team is very big, but quick, on the field.

Text 46:

1. What is the man's name?

A. His name is Mike.

B. He goes by Nick.



C. His friends call him Nate.

2. Where is the man from?

A. He's from Brownston.

B. His hometown is Brownsburg.

C. He's originally from Brownsville.

3. How old is the man?

A. He's in his early twenties

B. He's in his mid twenties.

C. He's in his late twenties.

4. Where did the man meet Sarah?

A. He met her on a bus.

B. They were introduced at a party.

C. He saw her in a language class.

5. Sarah's older sister is worried that Nick _____.

A. is a terrible language teacher

B. is going to be a negative influence on her

C. charges too much money for lessons

: Hi. Uh, are you Sarah?

The Big Sister: No, I'm not. I'm her older sister.

Nick: Well, I'm here to talk to her . . .

The Big Sister: I know why you here.

Nick: Good. Uh, Is Sarah here?

The Big Sister: Um, I first have a couple of questions, and you [had] better answer them. First of all, what is your name?

Nick: Uh, my name? I'm Nick . . .

The Big Sister: I thought so. Where are you from?

Nick: Um. I'm from Brownsville. Why are you asking me . . .

The Big Sister: Okay. How old are you?

Nick: What!?

The Big Sister: How old are you?

Nick: Does that matter?

The Big Sister: Of course, it matters. I wouldn't be asking otherwise.

Nick: Really?

The Big Sister: Really. Yeah. Sarah's only 19.

Nick: Okay, I'm 22. Now, is Sarah here?

The Big Sister: Where did you first meet Sarah and why do you like her so much?

Nick: Like her? What do you mean? I've only met her once in . . .

The Big Sister: Don't lie to me, Nick.

Nick: Are you sure you have the right guy? Listen. Are you sure? [*I'm sure, I'm sure.*] Listen. I'm leaving. I don't need the money **THAT** much.

The Big Sister: Money? Wait! What do you mean?

Nick: Listen. I'm a teaching assistant at the university, and I met Sarah in the Spanish class last week. She asked me if I could teach her, you know, help her with her class.

The Big Sister: So, you're not Nick Roberts, that guy that drives that crazy motorcycle? [*No!*] The one with the large tattoo of a large snake across his back?

Nick: No! What? You've got the wrong guy. I'm leaving. This whole thing is crazy.



Text 47:

1. Gregorio is well known for his ability to work with _____.

A. famous athletes

B. animals

C. world dancers

2. What is one thing that is NOT true about him?

A. He's tall.

B. He's wearing green slacks.

C. He has on a blue jacket.

3. What does Georgina do for a living?

A. She's a popular sports figure.

B. She's famous for her cooking skills.

C. She makes a living selling tennis shoes.

4. Georgina is a _____ woman wearing a yellow dress.

A. large

B. heavy

C. small

5. What is the other invited guest, Brad Pitt, doing in the conversation?

A. He's sitting in the room.

B. He's standing by a table.

C. He's eating some refreshments.

Heather: Hey. John. This looks a great party. [Yeah!/] Thanks for inviting me.

John: No problem. Glad you could make it. Hey. Have you met any of the famous guests so far?

Heather: Uh, no. Who exactly?

John: Well, there is Gregorio Zuttlemisterburger . . . [Who?]. Ah. They call him the "Grip" for short.

Heather: Who in the world is he?

John: You've never heard of him? [No.] He's the world famous snake trainer . . . He's never met a snake he couldn't train to dance and hiss at the same time.

Heather: Seriously? Where is he?

John: Uh, he's the tall guy over there in the purple jacket and green pants. He probably has a snake or two with him tonight.

Heather: Huh?

John: And then there is Georgina, the Great.

Heather: Georgina . . . and great for what?

John: Are you serious? You've never heard of her? She is the world's greatest arm wrestler. I mean, World champion. She's the petite woman next to the fireplace with the bright yellow dress and the tennis shoes.

Heather: I thought you said famous people . . . like, like people we all know.

John: And, and there is Brad Pitt . . .

Heather: Now, there's someone I recognize . . .

John: . . . the captain of the national Yo-Yo team [What?]. Yeah. He's the short, stocky man sitting at the table wearing the black and red checkered shirt. I'm sure he'd do a few tricks for you if you asked.

Heather: Uh, no thank you. I think I've had enough entertainment for one evening.



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John: Okay.

- **petite** (*adjective*): thin, slender (used for women)
- My sister is very petite, so a extra small shirt would suit her best.
- **stocky** (*adjective*): solidly built and often strong, but not tall
- The stocky man over by the table is the host of the party.

Text 48:

1. What is the woman's name?

A. Her name is Ruth Ann.

B. It's Ronda.

C. **The woman's name is Rachel.**

2. The woman spent most of her life in _____.

A. California

B. Utah

C. New York

3. What does the woman do for a living?

A. She is a computer programmer

B. She works at a school.

C. She has a job at a bank.

4. How often does the woman go to the gym?

A. She goes there three times a week.

B. She works out four times a week.

C. She exercises five times a week.

5. Which statement is NOT true about the conversation?

A. The man is from a city called Salt Lake.

B. The woman gives the man her phone number.

C. The woman knows a lot about history.

Justin: Uh, hi. Do you need some help with those weights? I can move them for you.

Rachel: Uh, no. I can do it myself. I just have to put them back over there.

Justin: No, let me help you. Uh, Oh, Hmpf.

Rachel: Oh, it's okay.

Justin: Oh, my back!

Rachel: It's okay, it's okay. Are you okay?

Justin: I just need to lie down here. Uh. Do you come here often?

Rachel: Yeah. I usually come five times a week.

Justin: Oh, oh man. By the way, my name's Justin.

Rachel: I'm Rachel.

Justin: Uh, so, where are you from?

Rachel: I'm originally from California . . . Are you sure you're okay?

Justin: (*Said in agony*) Yeah, um, I'm okay. Where are you from?

Rachel: Um, I spent most of my life in a small town in Utah called Spanish Fork actually.

Justin: Oh, um, I just need to lie here.

Rachel: Um, so, where are you from, Justin? I'm going to call the manager.

Justin: No, no, no, no, no! I just need to rest. Oh yeah, I'm from, from, uh, from Spanish Fork.

Rachel: Wait. Are you sure? You're just not thinking right.



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Justin: No, no, no. Not Spanish . . . Ah, No, I'm from Salt Lake City. So, what do you do for a living anyway? Are you a body builder or something?

Rachel: No, no. I'm a teacher.

Justin: Oh, so what do you teach?

Rachel: I teach math and science, and it doesn't take a science teacher to tell me that you need a doctor.

Justin: No, I'm okay, I'm okay. I'll stand here in a minute. Uh, could I have your phone number? You know, just in case.

Rachel: I don't think so. I think 911 is the number you need at this point.

Justin: (*Crying in pain*) Ohhhh!

Text 49:

1. Why can't Elaine Strong answer the phone?

A. She's in a meeting.

B. She's out of the office.

C. She's talking with another customer.

2. What does the caller want the secretary to send?

A. information on after-sales service

B. a picture of the newest computers

C. a list of software products

3. What time should the secretary send the material?

A. 2:30 PM

B. 3:30 PM

C. 5:00 PM

4. What is the caller's name?

A. Cordell

B. Kordel

C. Kordell

5. What is the caller's telephone number?

A. 560-1287.

B. 560-1828

C. 560-2187

Secretary: Hello, Ultimate Computers. May I help you?

Caller: Yes, this is Jack Kordell from Hunter's Office Supplies. May I speak to Elaine Strong, please?

Secretary: I'm sorry, but she's not in right now.

Caller: Okay, do you know when she'll be back?

Secretary: Uh, yes, she should be here later on this afternoon maybe about 4:30. May I take a message?

Caller: Yes. Ms. Strong sent me a brochure detailing your newest line of laptop computers with a description of other software products, but there wasn't any information about after-sales service.

Secretary: Oh, I'm sorry. Would you like me to fax that to you?

Caller: Yes, but our fax is being repaired at the moment, and it won't be working until around 2:30. Hum . . . could you try sending that information around 3:30? That should give me time to look over the material before I call Ms. Strong, say, around 5:00.



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Secretary: Sure. Could I have your name, telephone number, and fax number, please?

Caller: Yes. Jack Kordell and the phone number is 560-1287. And the fax number is 560-1288.

Secretary: Okay. Jack Kordell. Is your name spelled C-o-r-d-e-l?

Caller: No. It's Kordell with a "K" and two "l's." K-o-r-d-e-l-l.

Secretary: All right, Mr. Kordell. And your phone number is 560-1287, and the fax number is 560-1288. Is that correct?

Caller: Yes it is.

Secretary: All right. I'll be sure to send you the fax this afternoon.

Caller: Okay, bye.

Text 50:

1. What does the man want to do after he graduates?

A. He wants to become a teacher.

B. He hopes to go on to graduate school.

C. He'd like to work at a hotel.

2. What is the woman majoring in?

A. history

B. French

C. computer science

3. How does the woman pay for college?

A. She has a part-time job.

B. She received a scholarship.

C. Her parents are paying for it.

4. Where does the man work part-time?

A. at a bakery

B. in a library

C. at a restaurant

5. What thing did the man NOT say about his job? A. His co-workers are friendly.

B. He works long hours.

C. The pay is okay.

Maria: Oh, hi Dave. Long time, no see!

Dave: Hi Maria. I was in the neighborhood, so I thought I'd drop by.

Maria: Come on in. [Thanks.] Take a seat. Would you like anything to drink? I have Sprite or orange juice.

Dave: Sprite would be fine. Uh, so, how have you been?

Maria: Oh, not bad. And you?

Dave: Oh, I'm doing okay, but school has been really hectic these days, and I haven't had time to relax.

Maria: By the way, what's your major anyway?

Dave: Hotel management.

Maria: Well, what do you want to do once you graduate?

Dave: Uh... I haven't decided for sure, but I think I'd like to work for a hotel or travel agency in this area. How about you?

Maria: Well, when I first started college, I wanted to major in French, but I realized I might have a hard time finding a job using the language, so I changed majors to computer science.

[Oh]. With the right skills, landing a job in the computer industry shouldn't be as difficult.



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Dave: So, do you have a part-time job to support yourself through school?

Maria: Well, fortunately for me, I received a four-year academic scholarship [Wow] that pays for all of my tuition and books.

Dave: Wow. That's great.

Maria: Yeah. How about you? Are you working your way through school?

Dave: Yeah. I work three times a week at a restaurant near campus.

Maria: Oh. What do you do there?

Dave: I'm a cook.

Maria: How do you like your job?

Dave: It's okay. The other workers are friendly, and the pay isn't bad.

- **hectic** (*adjective*): very busy
 - Life is always very hectic when you're trying to work and go to school at the same time.
- **major** (*noun or verb*): course of study
 - I'm thinking about majoring in computer science next year. (verb)
 - What is your major? (noun)
- **land (a job)** (*verb*): to secure, win, or get a job
 - It is becoming increasingly difficult to land a job in the field of language teaching.

work (your way) through (school) (*verb*): think through, in this case, work while going to school

- Since my parents had no money, I had no choice but to work myself through school
- Sometimes we just have to work through many new experiences before we understand the language and culture.

Text 51: Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (B1 Vstep Part 3, Practice 1)

- The topic of the lecture is animal habits.
A. True **B. False**
- The professor explains the places for animal's hibernation by listing the different places.
A. True B. False
- The main idea of the talk is some animals sleep through the winter.
A. True B. False
- Some animals hibernate in the ground.
A. True **B. False**
- When animals are hibernating, they have fast heartbeats and they almost stop breathing.
A. True **B. False**

Transcript:

OK...let's talk about animals we don't see in the winter. Many animals hibernate during the cold months of the year. Basically, they go to sleep. Some animals hibernate in holes in the ground. Others sleep in caves, under bushes or at



Text 52: Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (Part 3, practice 2)

- Track and Field events happened long before they became a sport. The San people in Africa are one example. They still hold what's called a "Persistence" hunt. The men find the tracks of an antelope herd. They find the antelope and follow them for several days and nights. During this time, they study the animals and choose one. Then, the hunt begins. Only the fastest runner will go after the chosen animal. He and the animal may run for as long as eight hours. If the hunter "persists," the deer will finally get tired and fall. Then, he'll slaughter it.

1. The professor mainly discusses about history of Antarctica.
A. True **B. False**
2. 88 percent of the world's ice is contained in Antarctica.
A. True **B. False**
3. The professor emphasize that Antarctica is cold by comparing Antarctica to Australia.
A. True **B. False**
4. Another name for the South Pole is Antarctica.
A. True **B. False**
5. Antarctica used to be connected to Australia.



A. True

B. False

Transcript:

Another name for the South Pole is Antarctica. This is a continent, but no people live there. There's a good reason for this. It's the coldest, windiest place on Earth. The lowest temperature ever measured was in Antarctica, minus 88 degrees Celsius! Ninety-eight percent of the ground is permanently frozen, and the continent contains 87 percent of the world's ice. Antarctica's only human occupants are scientists. They go there to learn how Antarctica used to be millions of years ago, when it was located at the equator. Antarctica used to be connected to Australia, before all the continents on the planet shifted.

Text 54: Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (Part 3, Practice 4)

1. The professor mentions the play by Ibsen to present a new type play.

A. True

B. False

2. Three types of plays mentioned in the talk are thriller, comedy, tragedy.

A. True

B. False

3. Saint Joan is an example of a tragicomedy.

A. True

B. False

4. Comedies have humorous characters and happy endings.

A. True

B. False

5. "Ghosts" is the play of George Bernard Shaw.

A. True

B. False

Transcript:

If a play makes you laugh, it's a comedy. Comedies have humorous characters and happy endings. A good example of a comedy is Shakespeare's classic *Much Ado About Nothing*. Another popular style is called tragedy. Tragedies usually tell how a hero ruins his life, falling from good fortune to bad fortune because of a "tragic flaw" in character. One example is the play *Ghosts*, by Henrik Ibsen. Um, modern years have produced a third style, called tragicomedy. In tragicomedies, the play seems as though it will end in tragedy but instead has a humorous or unclear ending. An example is *Saint Joan*, by George Bernard Shaw.

Text 55: Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (Part 3, Practice 5)

1. The talk is mainly about rays from the sun.

A. True

B. False

2. According to the speaker, the sky is blue because blue rays scatter the least.

A. True

B. False



3. The color of light ray scatters the least is blue.
A. True **B. False**
4. Yellow rays are scattered most, they seem to be all over the sky.
A. True **B. False**
5. It's a beautiful blue sky yesterday.
A. True **B. False**

Transcript:

It's a beautiful blue sky today. Ever wonder why it's blue? It's because the sun's rays scatter, or spread out, as they enter the Earth's atmosphere. Blue rays are scattered most; they seem to be all over the sky. Yellow rays are scattered less. This is why the sun looks yellow most of the time. But, after sunrise and just before sunset, the sun looks red. Why? Because then the rays must travel a longer path into the atmosphere. More of the blue and yellow rays are scattered. The red rays are scattered the least. So, they come through in the largest numbers.

Text 56: Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (Part 3, Practice 6)

1. The professor mainly discuss about the importance of getting vitamin D from sunshine as an aspect of health.
A. True **B. False**
2. The speaker's main point is to get enough vitamin D, we need sunshine.
A. True **B. False**
3. The professor emphasizes her point about getting enough vitamin D by showing what happens when we're in the sun.
A. True **B. False**
4. Without Vitamin D, we may develop strong bones and teeth.
A. True **B. False**
5. Too much sunshine can cause skin cancer.
A. True **B. False**

Transcript:

We all know that we can get Vitamin D from sunshine. Long winters make it hard to get enough. People who don't get outside often don't get enough either. Without Vitamin D, we may develop weak bones and teeth. We can get certain kinds of cancer more easily, too. Few foods other than fish naturally have much Vitamin D, so it's important to get some sunshine every day. But be careful. Too much can cause skin cancer. Notice what most animals that live outside all the time do. They are most active during the hours before sunrise and after sunset.



Text 57: Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (Part 3, Practice 7)

1. The speaker presents major types with examples in the lecture.
A. True **B. False**
2. The speaker's main point is that the Pueblos are good weavers.
A. True **B. False**
3. The Pueblos start weaving with a loom because the loom made weaving faster and easier.
A. True **B. False**
4. In South America, the best weavers are a group of people.
A. True **B. False**
5. In the second century AD, they began growing cotton.
A. True **B. False**

Transcript:

In North America, the best weavers are a group of people called the Pueblo that's P-U-E-B-L-O. The Pueblo have been weaving clothes, baskets, and blankets since at least 1000 BC. At first, they used their fingers to weave together vegetable fibers and animal hair. In the first century AD, they began growing cotton. About this time, they also started using a loom, a kind of, um, machine that helped them weave the cotton into cloth more quickly and easily. By the year 1600, the Pueblos had sheep, so they began weaving wool, using the same methods they had used for weaving cotton.

Text 58: Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (Part 3, Practice 8)

1. The speaker's main point is acupuncture comes from China.
A. True **B. False**
2. Acupuncture helps people because the needles hurt.
A. True **B. False**
3. The professor mentions ears to give a general example.
A. True **B. False**
4. Acupuncture is a way of treating normal people.
A. True **B. False**
5. There are 787 of spots small metal needles on the human body.
A. True **B. False**

Transcript:



Acupuncture is a way of treating sick people. The Chinese developed it over 2,500 years ago, and it is still used today. In acupuncture, small metal needles are inserted into spots on the human body. There are 787 of these spots. Each one is connected to a special body part or system. If, um, your ear hurts, for example, the doctor will put needles into all the spots connected with your ear. The needles don't hurt because they don't go in very far. Sometimes the doctor runs an electric current through the needles. We don't understand exactly why this helps people.

Text 59: Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (CD1-Track 33-Headway2)

1. Stephane Breitweiser is the greatest technology thief in Europe.
A. True **B. False**
2. Stephane Breitweiser stole 239 paintings from museums in France, Australia, and Denmark.
A. True **B. False**
3. Stephane Breitweiser went into the museums just as they were closing and hid the paintings under his raincoat.
A. True **B. False**
4. The police arrived at his apartment while he and his mother had dinner.
A. True **B. False**
5. Mireille cut some paintings from the wall in Stephane's bedroom into small pieces.
A. True **B. False**



Stephane Breitweiser, 33, from Alsaca, in France, is the greatest art thief in Europe. For over six years, while he was working as a truck driver, he stole 239 paintings from museums in France, Australia, and Denmark. He went into the museums just as they were closing and hid the paintings under his coat. Nobody looked at him because he was wearing a security guard's uniform.

Back in his apartment, where he was living with his mother, he filled his bedroom with priceless works of art. His mother, Mireille, 53, thought all the paintings were copies. One day while they were having dinner, the police arrived, and they took Stephane to the police station. Mireille was so angry with her son that she went to his room, took some paintings from the walls, and cut them into small pieces. Others she took and threw into the canal. Altogether she destroyed art worth two billion dollars! Both mother and son spent many years in prison.

1. James speaks English pretty well.
A. True **B. False**
2. Before James goes to college, he is going to travel around North America.
A. True **B. False**
3. He has an old friend from school in Brazil and a pen-pal in Chile.
A. True **B. False**
4. He doesn't want to go and see the rainforest.
A. True **B. False**
5. When he is traveling around, he will call home twice a week.
A. True **B. False**

Well, I speak Spanish pretty well, so before I go to college, I'm going to travel around South America. I have an old friend from school in Brazil and a pen-pal in Chile, so I have some people to visit. I also want to go and see the rainforest! I'm working in a local restaurant right now, but as soon as I have enough money, I'll book a flight to Rio de Janeiro. I'll spend about a month in Brazil, then go on to Chile, I think. I'm really looking forward to it. It'll be fantastic! When I'm traveling around, I'll call home twice a week. If I don't keep in touch, I know my parents will worry!

1. Jessie is going to work in a young people's home as soon as she finishes school.



- Human beings are programmed to be afraid of things that can hurt them. Show a baby a picture of a snake or a big, poisonous spider and the baby will show fear. It's in our DNA. We are all afraid of some things and that's good. But a phobia causes absolute terror, with physical symptoms such as a racing heart, sickness, and panic attacks. Phobias are usually the result of a bad experience, for example, a car crash can cause a fear of driving, but it's often just of ordinary things like balloons



or a particular food. Some people are more likely to get phobias than others. It's in their genes. My job is to train people and help the patient relax. Then, we might show just a picture or cartoon of their phobia. After that, we sometimes show a movie, and finally, we ask them to touch the object. In this way, we ask them to be treated in just three or four sessions.

Text 63: Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (CD3 Track 10 HW3)

1. Charles Babbage was born in 1719.
A. True **B. False**
2. Charles Babbage had the idea for the first programmable computer.
A. True **B. False**
3. Charles designed a machine called the Difference Engine, but the British government did not provided funds.
A. True **B. False**
4. The machine was never completed because Babbage ran out of money.
A. True **B. False**
5. In 1991, a team of engineers from the Science Museum in London built one of Babbage's machines using his original designs, and it worked perfectly.
A. True **B. False**

Transcript:

Charles Babbage (1791-1871) was a scientist and an engineer. He had the idea for the first programmable computer. He wanted to build a machine that could do calculations without making the mistakes that human "computers" made. He designed a machine called the Difference Engine, and the British government provided funds. The machine was never completed because Babbage ran out of money. In 1991, a team of engineers from the Science Museum in London built one of Babbage's machines using his original designs, and it worked perfectly.

Text 64: Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (CD1 Track 31 HW4)

1. Ten workers have been rescued from an accident 400 feet beneath the streets of New York.
A. True **B. False**
2. The workers had spent the past 26 hours trapped underground.



A. True

B. False

3. The workers had been digging a tunnel for a new subway line when the roof of their tunnel collapsed.

A. True

B. False

4. Sixteen men managed to escape immediately, but two were fatally injured.

A. True

B. False

5. Last night the nine men were recovering in the hospital.

A. True

B. False

Transcript:

And now the latest headlines. Ten workers have been rescued from an accident 400 feet beneath the streets of New York. They had spent the past 36 hours trapped underground. They had been digging a tunnel for a new subway line when the roof of their tunnel collapsed. Sixty men managed to escape immediately, but two were fatally injured. Last night the ten men were recovering in the hospital. An investigation into the cause of the accident is due to start tomorrow.

Text 65: Listen and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (CD1 Track 32 HW4)

1. Three children who had been missing for two days have been found safe and sound.

A. True

B. False

2. The three-ten-year-olds, a boy and two girl, disappeared after school on Wednesday.

A. True

B. False

3. Police had released photographs of the two and had been searching nearby houses.

A. True

B. False

4. Neighbor spotted three children and alerted the police.

A. True

B. False

5. The children had slept outside in a garden and realised the concern they had caused.

A. True

B. False

Transcript:

Three children who had been missing for two days have been found safe and sound. The three-ten-year-olds, two boys and a girl, disappeared after school on Wednesday. Police had released photographs of the three and had been searching



nearby houses. They were eventually spotted by a neighbor, who alerted the police. The children said they had slept outside in a garden shed on a date and hadn't realized the concern they had caused.

Listening 66 (CD3 Track 12 HW2)

1. Paper has been used for hundreds of things long time ago.
A. True **B. False**
2. Before paper, people wrote on animal skins, bones, and stones.
A. True **B. False**
3. **Papyrus was similar to paper.**
A. True **B. False**
4. **Chinese government official was invented the first real paper in 2700 BC.**
A. True **B. False**
5. The first European paper mill was built in Spain in 1150.
A. True **B. False**

Transcript:

Today, paper is used for hundreds of everyday things-books and newspapers, of course, but also money, stamps, cups, bags, and even some clothes. Long ago, before paper, people wrote on animal skins, bones, and stones. Then in 2700 BC, the Egyptians started to make papyrus, which was similar to paper. But the first real paper was invented in 105 AD by a Chinese government official, Ts'ai Lun. It was made from a mixture of plants and cloth. The Chinese kept their invention secret for centuries.

Finally, in the 10th century, paper was brought to Europe by the Arabs. The first European paper mill was built in Spain in 1150. Since the 18th century, most paper has been made out of wood, because it is much stronger than cloth.

Nowadays, each person uses about 300kg of paper every year. That's a lot of paper!

Listening 67: Listen to Maria Guzman and choose the correct answer (CD1 Track 2 HW2)

1. Maria Guzman comes from Mexico City.
A. True **B. False**
2. Maria Guzman studies chemistry at the National Autonomous University of Mexico.
A. True **B. False**
3. The course lasts six months.
A. True **B. False**



- Transcript:***

Listening 68: Listen to Jim Allen and choose the correct answer (CD1 Track 3 HW2)

- Transcript:***

Hello. My name's Jim Allen and I come from Canada, near Toronto. I live in a suburb just outside the city. I live alone now, because my wife died three years ago. But I'm near my daughter and her family, so that's OK. Until last year, I worked in a paper factory, but now I'm retired. I never liked my job much but now I'm really enjoying life! I'm a student again. I'm studying with an online university. It helps retired people like me who want to study again, and it's really wonderful. You see, I left school when I was 15 and started work in the factory, because we needed the money. Now I'm studying Spanish. I love it. My son lives in Argentina – his wife's from there. Next year I'm going to visit them for six months, so I want my Spanish to be good!



1. Mark and his best friend were in their tents reading honor books with their flashlights and just talking.

- A. True **B. False**
2. Mark and his friend heard a sound of a bear.
- A. True **B. False**
3. Mark and his friend had all their food in the tent.
- A. True** B. False
4. They were extremely frightened.
- A. True **B. False**
5. They made noises in the tent.
- A. True** B. False

This really happened to me. I was about 10 years old and was camping with my best friend. It was late at night, and we were in our tents reading comic books with our flashlights and just talking. Suddenly, we heard this strange noise outside our tent. It sounded like an animal, maybe a bear or something. It was big – I know that for sure. It was growling – it was making sounds like “Grrr.” It was moving all around our tent and pushing against the sides. We had all our food in the tent, so we thought it was hungry. We didn’t know what to do – we were pretty frightened, to be honest. My friend wanted to feed it. He wanted to open the tent door and throw our food out. I didn’t want to open the door. I just wanted to make a lot of noise and try to frighten the animal away. Well, we started making noises – shouting, playing our radio loudly, banging on things – whatever we could do to scare it and make it go away. It seems to work, because we didn’t hear anything for a while. Then, suddenly, we heard a voice say, “I’m as hungry as a bear”. It was my older brother.

1. The hometown of Thomas Edison is Milan, Ohio.

- A. True** **B. False**
2. Milan, Ohio is known for melons.
- A. True** **B. False**
3. The Milan Melon Festival takes place for four days every September.
- A. True** **B. False**
4. The festival was started in 1959.
- A. True** **B. False**



5. There are 1500 people who live in Milan.

A. True

B. False

Transcript:

My hometown is Milan, Ohio. It's well known because it's the birthplace of Thomas Edison, who invented the lightbulb. But it's also known for something else – melons. Yes, we grow a lot of melons in Milan, and for three days every September, we have the Milan Melon Festival. We started the festival in 1958, and, in my opinion, it's one of the best festivals in the United States. There are only 1,500 people who live in Milan, but the festival brings about 100,000 people to our town every year! There are lots of events at the festival, so it's really fun for a whole family. There are races, a large parade, and eating contests. Those are fun to watch. Oh, and if you want to buy melons at the festival, you can.

TOPICS FOR SPEAKING

INTRODUCTION

Examiner	Candidate
Good morning/ afternoon. How are you? I'm..... and this is.... We are just going to listen to your topic. What's your name? Where do you come from?/ Where are you from? Where do you live? Where do you work? What are your hobbies? What's your favorite color/ actor/ movie/ food...?	Good morning/ afternoon. I'm fine, thank you. And you? My name's..... It is spelt that..... I come from..../ I'm from...../ I was born in I live in district I am a I work for in I like

Candidates are supposed to cast lots to choose one topic for their speaking test.

Topic 1:

As computers translate quickly and accurately, learning foreign languages is as waste of time. To what extend do you agree or disagree.

Topic 2:

Scientists predict that all people will choose to talk the same global language in the future. Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

Topic 3:

Some people think that a person can never understand the culture of a country unless they speak the language. Do you agree with this opinion?



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Topic 4:

Some people think that you can never become fluent in a language unless you have spent time living or working in that country. To what extent do you agree?

Topic 5:

Many countries aim to improve their living standard by economic development, but some important social values are lost as a result. Do you think the advantages of economic development outweigh the disadvantages?

Topic 6:

In many countries women no longer feel the need to get married. Some people believe that this is because women are able to earn their own income and therefore do not require the financial security that marriage can bring. To what extent do you agree?

Topic 7:

Most societies have its homeless people. Some people think that the best way to help them is to give them money. To what extent do you agree?

Topic 8:

More developing countries are given aid from international organizations to help them in their development plans. Some people argue that financial aid is important but others suggest that practical aid and advice are more important? Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Topic 9:

In many countries, people are moving away from rural areas and towards urban areas. Why do you think that is? What problems can this cause?

Topic 10:

With the development of modern society is the loss of traditional ways of life. Is it important to keep our traditional ways of life? How can this be achieved?

Topic 11:

All societies have their own music and art. In what ways is music and art important for society and for the individual?

Topic 12:

The population of most cities is growing as people move to cities to find work and new opportunities. What problems does overpopulation in cities cause? How can these problems be solved?

Topic 13:

In many cities there is a lack of space to develop and as a result, in order to modernize, old buildings are demolished and replaced with new buildings. What are the disadvantages of knocking down old buildings? Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Topic 14:

Some people think that a life is good for people while others believe that constant change can be too demanding on people. Discuss both sides and give your opinion.

Topic 15:

In some countries, a few people earn extremely high salaries. Some people think that this is good for a country, while others believe that the government should control salaries and limit the amount people can earn. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Topic 16:

Due to the development and rapid expansion of supermarket in some countries, many small, local businesses are unable to compete. Some people think that the closure of local business will bring about the death of local communities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?



Topic 17:

Companies should provide sports and social facilities for local communities. To what extent do you agree?

Topic 18:

Large businesses have big budgets for marketing and promotion and as a result, people gravitate towards buying their products. What problems do this cause? What could be done to encourage people to buy local products?

Topic 19:

An increasing number of people are buying what they need online. What are the advantages and disadvantages for both individuals and companies to shopping online?

Topic 20:

Marketing and promotion is the key to a successful business. To what extent do you agree?

Topic 21:

The performance of staff can have a significant impact on the success of a company. What can companies do to increase staff productivity?

Topic 22:

Some companies have uniforms for their staff which must be worn at all times. What are the advantages for a company of having a uniform? Are there any benefits of having a uniform for the staff?

Topic 23:

Some people think that the best way to run a business is within the family. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a family run business?

Topic 24:

Some people think that when recruiting, companies should aim to take on people who are innovative and able to work independently while others considered they should recruit people who are able to work in a team and follow instructions. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Topic 25:

Some people think that the only way to have success in business is to have a unique product. What factors, do you think, influence the success of a company?

Topic 26:

Small businesses should avoid recruiting young women who do not have their own family in order to avoid paying maternity leave later on. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Topic 27:

Sales companies should recruit people who are hungry for money as they will make the most dedicated workers. Do you think money is the driving force behind hard work? What factors should be taken into consideration when recruiting staff for sales positions?

Topic 28:

The reason that most individuals are in debit is due to the overuse as well as irresponsible use of credit cards. Banks should not issue credit cards unless they are completely sure of an individual's ability to pay back their debits. To what extent do you agree with this?

Topic 29:

Some people believe that the higher a product is priced, the more likely it is that people will want to buy it. To what extent does price influence potential buyers? What other factors influence people to buy a product?

Topic 30:



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Some people think that the only way to judge someone's success in business is by the amount of money they make. Is money a true indicator of the success of a business? In what other ways could success in a business be measured?

Topic 31:

It is common practice for some students to take a gap year between high school and university in order to do charitable work abroad in underdeveloped countries. What are the advantages and disadvantages for young people of doing volunteer high?

Topic 32:

Rich countries are getting richer while poor countries are getting poorer. What is the cause of this? What could be done to solve this problem?

Topic 33:

Some people think that it is better for a country's economy for people to spend money while others believe that it would be better for people to save money. Discuss both sides and give your opinion.

Topic 34:

Some people think certain prisoners should be made to do unpaid community work instead of being put behind bars. To what extent do you agree?

Topic 35:

The crime rate nowadays is decreasing compared to the past due to advance technology which can prevent and solve crime. Do you agree or disagree?

Topic 36:

Many criminals commit further crimes as soon as they released from prison. What do you think are the cause of this? What possible solutions can you suggest?

Topic 37:

It is often thought that the increase in juvenile crime can be attributed to violence in the media. Do you agree that this is the main cause of juvenile crime? What solutions can you offer to deal with the situation?

Topic 38:

In some societies, the number of crimes committed by teenagers is growing. Some people think that the regardless of age, teenagers who commit major crimes should receive adult punishment. To what extent do you agree?

Topic 39:

Some countries are struggling with an increase in the rate of crime. Many people think that having more police on the streets is the only way to reduce crime. To what extent do you agree?

Topic 40:

Some people think that women should not be allowed to work in the police force. Do you agree or disagree?

Topic 41:

Many crimes are often related to the consumption of alcohol. Some people think that the best way to reduce the crime rate is to ban alcohol. Do you think this is an effective measure against crime? What other solutions can you suggest?

Topic 42:

Many people believe that having a fixed punishment for all crimes is more efficient. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a fixed punishment?

Topic 43:



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Some people think that the government should be responsible for crime prevention, while others believe that it is the responsibility of the individual to protect themselves. Discuss both sides and give your opinion.

Topic 44:

The death penalty is the best way to control and reduce serious crime. To what extent do you agree?

Topic 45:

While it is sometimes thought that prison is the best place for criminals, others believe that there are better ways to deal with them. What is your opinion?

Topic 46:

Crime rate, in most countries, is often higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Why do you think that is? What can be done to reduce the crime rate?

Topic 47:

Some people think that poverty is the reason behind most crimes. Do you agree or disagree?

Topic 48:

Internet crime is increasing rapidly as more and more people are using the internet to make financial transactions. What can be done to tackle this problem?

Topic 49:

As a result of tourism and the increasing number of people travelling, there is an growing demand for more flights. What problems does this have on the environment? What measures could be taken to solve the problems?

Topic 50:

Some people believe that to protect local culture, tourism should be banned in some areas whereas others think that change is inevitable and banning tourism will have no benefits. Discuss both sides and give your opinion.

-The End-



SAMPLE TEST

PART I: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (10ms)

In this section you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. For each question, indicate on your answer sheet the letter A, B, C or D against the number of the question.

1. Her parents were very _____ because she was out so late that night.
A. responsible B. sorry **C. worried** D. overcome
2. After a lot of difficulty, he _____ to open the door.
A. managed B. succeeded C. obtained D. realised
3. I have been looking for this book for months, and _____ I have found it.
A. at last B. in time C. at the end D. at present
4. My employer's _____ of my work does not matter to me at all.
A. meaning B. belief **C. opinion** D. expression
5. The purpose of the examination was to _____ the students' knowledge of the subject.
A. try B. inspect C. prove **D. test**
6. I'll have to _____ to you, otherwise he will hear.
A. shout B. say C. whistle **D. whisper**
7. As soon as the firebell rang everyone walked quickly downstairs and out of the building, _____ gathered in the car park.
A. while **B. then** C. before D. to
8. There's _____ to be frightened of the dog; he's quite harmless.
A. a fear B. no fear **C. no need** D. any reason
9. After closing the envelope, the secretary _____ the stamps on firmly.
A. licked B. sucked **C. stuck** D. struck
10. The teacher _____ them the answer to the question.
A. explained **B. told** C. said D. discussed

PART II: READING & WRITING (50ms)

READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

I. Look at the five pictures of signs below. Someone asks you what each sign means. For each sign, indicate on your answer sheet the letter A, B, C or D against the number of the sign to choose the best explanation. (5ms)

11. **TO STOP
DAILY PAPER
DELIVERIES
FIVE DAYS WARNING
MUST BE GIVEN**
- A. We cannot deliver papers at the weekend.
B. We plan to stop delivering papers five days from now.
C. You must tell us five days early if you don't want papers.
D. Please tell us if you don't want papers at the weekend.
12. **PLEASE INFORM
THE DENTIST
IF YOU ARE
TAKING MEDICINE**
- A. Your dentist may give you medicine.
B. You have to bring your medicine with you.
C. Ask your dentist if you need some medicine.
D. Your dentist needs to know about your medicine
13. **QUEUE HERE
FOR
SIGHTSEEING
BUS**
- A. The sightseeing bus has left.
B. The sightseeing bus stops here.
C. The sightseeing bus is full
D. The sightseeing bus is late.
14. **HOME VISITS:
YOUR DOCTOR'S TIME
IS VALUABLE.
PLEASE DO NOT CALL
HIM/HER OUT UNLESS
REALLY NECESSARY.**
- A. You will have to pay if the doctor visits your home.
B. The doctor will visit you in hospital if necessary.
C. You can call the doctor out if you are seriously ill.
D. The doctor can only visit you during the day.
15. **Visas will only be
issued to holders
of return air
tickets**
- A. Get a visa before booking your flight.
B. Book a return flight before you ask for a visa.
C. You can't fly without a visa.
D. Apply for a visa before you book your return flight.



II. In this section you will find a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best, indicate on your answer sheet the letter A, B, C, or D against the number of the question. (5ms)

There was one thing that I found rather strange on my first day as housekeeper at Monk's House. The floors in the house were very thin. The bathroom was directly above the kitchen, and when Mrs Woolf was having her bath before breakfast, I could hear her talking to herself. On and on she went, talk, talk, talk, asking questions and giving herself the answers. I thought there must be two or three people up there with her. When Mr Woolf saw that I looked surprised, he told me that Mrs Woolf always said the sentences out loud that she had written during the night. She needed to know if they sounded right and the bath was a good place for trying them out.

I was not allowed to make coffee at Monk's House – Mr and Mrs Woolf were very particular about coffee and always made it themselves – so Mr Woolf came into the kitchen at eight o'clock every morning to make it. When we carried the breakfast trays to Mrs Woolf's room I noticed that she had always been working during the night. There were pencils and paper beside her bed so that when she woke up she could work, and sometimes it seemed as though she had had very little sleep.

Mrs. Woolf's bedroom was outside the house in the garden; I used to think how inconvenient it must be to have to go out in the rain to go to bed. Her bedroom had been added on to the back of the house; the door faced the garden and a window at the side opened out on to a field. Because the writing-room was small, he had had a larger one built for her at the end of the garden against the church wall.

I can always remember her coming to the house each day from the writing-room; when I rang the bell for lunch at once o'clock she used to walk down through the garden smoking one of her favorite cigarettes in a long holder. She was tall and thin and very graceful. She had large, deep-set eyes and a wide curving mouth – I think perhaps it was this that made her face seem particularly beautiful. She wore long skirts – usually blue or brown – in the fashion of the day, and silk jackets of the same color.

Her cigarettes were made from a special tobacco called My Mixture. Mr Woolf bought it for her in London, and, in the evenings, they used to sit by the fire and make these cigarettes themselves.

Mrs Woolf wore clothes that suited her well. I pressed them for her and did any sewing that was necessary – she was not able to sew, although sometimes she liked to try. There was one thing in the kitchen that Mrs Woolf was very good at doing; she could make beautiful bread.

16. What was particularly unusual about Monk's House?

A. The bathroom was next door to the kitchen.

B. Mrs Woolf's bedroom door opened on to the garden.

C. The kitchen window looked out over fields.

D. The breakfast room was upstairs.

17. What did the writer observe about Mrs Woolf's writing habits?



A. She did a great deal of writing at night.

B. She worked in the garden whenever she could.

C. She preferred to write in the house.

D. She sometimes wrote in the bath.

18. Mrs Woolf wore clothes which were

A. in matching colours.

B. designed for her individually.

C. suitable for country life.

D. rather dull and unattractive.

19. Mr Woolf's attitude towards his wife seemed to be that

A. he found her strange ways difficult to accept.

B. he led a very separate life.

C. he did what he could for her.

D. he watched over her all the time.

20. As far as housework was concerned, Mrs Woolf

A. was too busy to do any.

B. disliked doing any.

C. was very bad at it.

D. liked one or two particular tasks.

III. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. You must choose the one which you think fits best, indicate on your answer sheet the letter A, B, C, or D against the number of the blank. (10ms)

First Class or Business Class passengers will be allowed up to thirty kilogrammes of baggage. (21) **All** other passengers will be allowed up to twenty kilogrammes.

In addition, (22) **each** passenger will be allowed to carry (23) **one** piece of hand baggage which is most more than 115 cms in total dimension. (24) **Other** articles which will be carried free of charge are: a lady's handbag, a blanket, books for reading during the flight, baby food, a baby's carrying basket, an umbrella, and a camera. Passengers who travel First Class will also be allowed to take with them (25) **another** bag for clothes.

(26) **All** hand baggage must be placed under the seat or in the overhead locker.

Name labels should be put on every (27) **piece of baggage**, and all (28) **other** labels should be removed. Bags should be locked, and (29) **all** important papers, medicines, cash and jewellery should be taken in hand baggage.

Every (30) **passenger** must go through a security check before boarding the plane and all knives and weapons (weather real or toys) will be removed.

21. A. Each

B. Every

C. All

D. One

22. A. single

B. all

C. other

D. each

23. **A. one**

B. every

C. each

D. other

24. **A. Other**

B. All

C. Another

D. Few

25. A. other

B. each other

C. another

D. the other

26. A. Some

B. A

C. One

D. All

27. A. baggage **B. piece of baggage**

C. baggages D. pieces of paggage

28. A. the

B. other

C. of the

D. every other

29. **A. all**

B. each of

C. all of

D. other of

30. A. of the passenger **B. passenger** C. passengers D. of the passengers

WRITING



I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5ms)

31. Janet is the best tennis-player in the club.

↳ **No one** in the club is better at tennis/ a better tennis player than Janet.

32. He learned to drive when he was eighteen.

↳ **He has** been driving/ been able to drive since he was eighteen.

33. The furniture was so expensive that I didn't buy it.

↳ **The furniture was too** expensive for me to buy./ expensive, so I didn't buy it.

34. The trains couldn't run because of the snow.

↳ **The snow** prevented/ stopped the trains from running./ made the trains stop running./ made it impossible for the trains to run./ disrupted the train schedules.

35. The robbers made the bank manager hand over the money.

↳ **The bank manager** was made/ forced to hand over the money (by the robbers).

II. Make all the changes and additions necessary to build a complete sentence. Write each sentence in the space provided. (5ms)

36. My/ present/ employer/ expect/ me/ stay/ him/ end/ month.

↳ My present employer is expecting/ expects me to stay with him until/ till the end of this month.

37. We/ think/ about/ buy/ house/ the office.

↳ We are thinking about buying a house near the office.

38. My/ wife/ be anxious/ find/ good school/ children/ attend.

↳ My wife is anxious to find a good school for our children to attend.

39. She/ worry/ not be able/ they/ continue/ study/ same subjects.

↳ She is worried they will not be able to continue to study the same subjects.

40. Let's/ hope/ problems/ not take/ long/ solve.

↳ Let's hope our problems will not take long to solve.

III. Composition (20ms)



Write a composition on one of the following topics (100-150 words). You should spend no more than 30 minutes on this part.

Topic 1: Write an email to a friend, telling him or her about a recent famous event happening in your city.

Topic 2: What are the advantages and disadvantages of living without a television?

PART III: LISTENING (20ms)

I. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the missing words. You must indicate on your answer sheet the letter A, B, C, or D against the number of each blank to choose the correct word or phrase to fill in. (10ms)

Now here's an interesting story about the (1) _____ of how memory works... or doesn't work.

Give Tatiana Cooley 100 faces and names to memorize and she can remember 70 of them 15 minutes later. Give her 4,000 numbers or (2) _____ words and she'll repeat them better than most people. It's the same with a 54-line poem. So, why does Tatiana Cooley need sticky notes?

She says she's incredibly (3) _____! She recently defeated 16 challengers to keep her memory champion title, but when asked how many brothers and sisters she has, she replied, "Six...er...seven...er six."

She keeps a daily To Do list and says she "lives by reminder notes." According to Tatiana, the ability (4) _____ thing is different from remembering things on a daily basis. She says her memorizing is "not on the same level as remembering to call people."

Tatiana (5) _____ that she is not unique. She believes that anybody can train their mind to memorize. She uses two techniques: visualization and association. For visualization, she looks at material and mentally photographs it. For association, she makes up a story to (6) _____ random numbers and words.

Tatiana noticed that her ability to memorize was better than average when she was studying in college. She found that taking (7) _____ notes was enough to prepare for tests. She didn't have to do anything else.

Tatiana gives credit for her (8) _____ to her mother and father. They only allowed her to watch news and educational programs on TV when she was growing up. They played games to help her memory and encouraged her to read and learn languages. She reads in Portuguese, Spanish, and French. She thinks (9) _____ is fun. She says, "I've always loved to learn. I've been like a sponge my whole life."



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So, there you go, folks, it's reassuring to know that even a memory champion needs a little help (10) _____ everyday things sometimes. And, our next story is...

1. a. history	b. theory	c. mystery	d. phenomenon
2. a. 500	b. 900	c. 100	d. 50
3. a. open-minded	b. absent-minded	c. strong-minded	d. wrong-minded
4. to recognize	b. to realize	c. to clarify	d. to memorize
5. a. consists	b. exists	c. insists	d. emits
6. a. link	b. think	c. bring	d. click
7. a. letter	b. lecture	c. better	d. whatever
8. family	b. facilities	c. abilities	d. variety
9. a. memorization	b. visualization	c. association	d. modernization
10. a. memorizing	b. realizing	c. recognizing	d. remembering

II. Listen carefully and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). You must write on your answer sheet the letter T or F against the number of each statement to indicate the statement is True or False. (10ms)

- F ____ 11. Russell knows Audrey for more than two years.
T ____ 12. He is in an office soccer team.
T ____ 13. He doesn't see Gary very often but they still keep in touch with.
F ____ 14. His old friends are mainly from work.
F ____ 15. Both Audrey and Gary are his old friends.
T ____ 16. To Audrey, Russell is the only friend at work that she can get along with.
F ____ 17. Audrey has known Lisa since she was 16 years old.
F ____ 18. Audrey is a musician but most of her friends are not.
F ____ 19. Audrey is just interested in friends in her life.
T ____ 20. Audrey has a lot of different friends.

PART IV: SPEAKING (20ms)

Candidates are supposed to cast lots to choose one of six topics for their speaking test.

Topic 1: Private cars should be banned from the centers of large cities and towns, and travel by public transport should be widely promoted. What do you think? Give reasons.

Topic 2: What are the qualities of a perfect teacher? State your opinions.

Topic 3: It is sometimes said that many problems would disappear if the world spoke one language. Do you agree?



Topic 4: It is generally thought that the only thing people are interested in these days is earning more and more money. Is there any truth in this way of thinking? What else do you think people should be interested in making their life worth living?

Topic 5: How do movies or television influence people's behavior? Use reasons and specific examples to support your answer.

Topic 6: Is it important to be able to work with a group of people on a team or to work independently? Use specific ideas and examples to support your answer.

SAMPLE TEST ANSWER SHEET

Mark a cross (X) to choose your best answer, you must follow these instructions.

Select B	A	B	C	D
Reject B, Select D	A	B	C	D
Reject D, Reselect B	A	●	C	B

☞ No reference documents during testing.

☞ No explanations about the content of the test.

PART I: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (10ms)

In this section you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. For each question, indicate on your answer sheet the letter A, B, C or D against the number of the question. (10ms)

1	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D

2	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D

3	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D

4	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D

5	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D

PART II: READING & WRITING (50ms)

READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)



I. Look at the five pictures of signs below. Someone asks you what each sign means. For each sign, indicate on your answer sheet the letter A, B, C or D against the number of the sign to choose the best explanation. (5ms)

- 11

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 12

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 13

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 14

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 15

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

II. In this section you will find a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best, indicate on your answer sheet the letter A, B, C, or D against the number of the question. (5ms)

- 16

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 17

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 18

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 19

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 20

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

III. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. You must choose the one which you think fits best, indicate on your answer sheet the letter A, B, C, or D against the number of the blank. (10ms)

- 21

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 22

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 23

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 24

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 25

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

26

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 27

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 28

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 29

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

 30

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

WRITING (30ms)

I. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (5ms)

31.
32.
33.
34.
35.

II. Make all the changes and additions necessary to build a complete sentence. Write each sentence in the space provided. (5ms)

36.
37.
38.



39.

40.

III. Composition (20ms)

Write a composition on one of the following topics (100-150 words). You should spend no more than 30 minutes on this part.

Topic 1: Write an email to a friend, telling him or her about a recent famous event happening in your city.

Topic 2: What are the advantages and disadvantages of living without a television?

Topic :

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PART III: LISTENING (20ms)

I. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the missing words. You must indicate on your answer sheet the letter A, B, C, or D against the number of each blank to choose the correct word or phrase to fill in. (10ms)

1	A	B	C	D	2	A	B	C	D	3	A	B	C	D	4	A	B	C	D	5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D	7	A	B	C	D	8	A	B	C	D	9	A	B	C	D	10	A	B	C	D

II. Listen carefully and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F). You must write on your answer sheet the letter T or F against the number of each statement to indicate the statement is True or False. (10ms)

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

PART IV: SPEAKING (20ms)

Candidates are supposed to cast lots to choose one of six topics for their speaking test.



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INSTRUCTIONS:

For candidates: Each candidate has three to five minutes to present his/her topic. No supporting documents during testing.

For examiners: Ask three to five questions to each candidate, evaluate the result of testing as the following:

Content: 6ms	Grammar: 4ms	Pronunciation: 4ms	Answer: 6ms	Total: 20ms
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