



TOEFL iBT

Những điều cần biết

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MỤC LỤC

<i>Lời nói đầu</i>	1
I. Giới thiệu kỳ thi TOEFL dạng mới (TOEFL iBT)	2
1. Tổng quan	2
2. Có gì mới trong kỳ thi TOEFL iBT	2
3. Cấu trúc của kỳ thi TOEFL iBT	2
4. Dải điểm TOEFL iBT được tính như thế nào ?	3
II. Giới thiệu chi tiết về các phần trong TOEFL iBT	3
1. Phần đọc	3
a) Hướng dẫn.....	3
b) Ví dụ bài đọc 1	4
c) Ví dụ bài đọc 2	8
d) Ví dụ bài đọc 3.....	13
e) Đáp án ví dụ 3 bài đọc.....	18
2. Phần nói.....	21
a) Điều chỉnh Microphone	21
b) Hướng dẫn	21
c) Ví dụ câu hỏi 1	22
d) Ví dụ câu hỏi 2.....	22
e) Ví dụ câu hỏi 3:.....	23
f) Ví dụ câu hỏi 4.....	25
g) Ví dụ câu hỏi 5:.....	28
h) Ví dụ câu hỏi 6:.....	31
3. Phần nghe	33
a) Thay đổi Volume	33
b) Hướng dẫn phần nghe	34
c) Ví dụ phần nghe 1.....	34
d) Ví dụ phần nghe 2	40
e) Ví dụ phần nghe 3.....	47
f) Ví dụ phần nghe 4	53
g) Ví dụ phần nghe 5.....	58
e) Ví dụ phần nghe 6.....	67
h) Đáp án các ví dụ phần nghe	73
4. Phần viết.....	75
a) Bài viết 1	75
b) Bài viết 2.....	76
c) Ví dụ bài viết 1	76

d) Ví dụ bài viết 2.....	79
III. Triển khai kỳ thi TOEFL iBT	79
1. Thời gian triển khai kỳ thi TOEFL iBT.....	79
2. Ngày thi iBT (Từ tháng 9 năm 2005 đến tháng sáu năm 2006)	80
IV. Một số câu hỏi thường gặp.....	81
1. Liệu rằng chúng ta có thể chỉ tham dự một phần xác định nào đó trong bài thi TOEFL iBT?	81
2. Kỳ thi TOEFL mới này có khó hơn các kỳ thi TOEFL hiện tại ?	81
3. Cách thức đăng ký thi TOEFL iBT?	81
4. Lệ phí cho kỳ thi này là bao nhiêu?	81
5. Phần thi nói được tính điểm như thế nào?.....	81
6. Phần thi viết được tính điểm như thế nào?.....	81
7. Các trường đại học liệu có còn chấp nhận điểm của các kỳ thi TOEFL trên giấy (PBT) hay trên máy (CBT) không ?	82
V. Kinh nghiệm của một thí sinh đã thi TOEFL iBT	82
1. Nói qua về TOEFL iBT.....	82
2. Phần đọc.....	82
3. Phần nghe.....	83
4. Phần nói.....	84
5. Phần viết.....	85
6. Ấn tượng.....	85
7. Thất vọng.....	86

Lời nói đầu

Xin chào các bạn!

*Với mong muốn cung cấp cho các bạn một cái nhìn tổng thể về kỳ thi TOEFL mới, TOEFL iBT, Dethi Group xin gửi tới các bạn cuốn tài liệu **Những điều cần biết về kỳ thi TOEFL mới, TOEFL iBT**.*

Cuốn tài liệu cung cấp cho bạn cái nhìn tổng quan nhất về kỳ thi TOEFL iBT cũng như cấu trúc và cách thức thi của mỗi phần trong TOEFL iBT. Qua cuốn sách này bạn sẽ hiểu biết hơn về kỳ thi TOEFL iBT và có kế hoạch tốt hơn cho kỳ thi TOEFL của mình.

Ngoài cuốn sách này, Dethi Group cung cấp các dịch vụ hỗ trợ thi sau:

- 1. Đăng ký online TOEFL, GMAT, GRE, SAT,....*
- 2. Chuyển điểm TOEFL, GRE, GMAT,....*
- 3. Xem điểm TOEFL, GMAT, GRE sớm.*
- 4. Hoàn thi TOEFL, GMAT, GRE*
- 5. Tư vấn học thi TOEFL, GMAT, GRE miễn phí*
- 6. Và nhiều dịch vụ khác*

Thông tin chi tiết xin vui lòng gọi theo số điện thoại 0904 190 851

Chúc các bạn thi tốt!

Hà Nội 10/2005

Dethi Group

I. Giới thiệu kỳ thi TOEFL dạng mới (TOEFL iBT)

1. Tổng quan

Kỳ thi TOEFL dạng mới (Internet-based) hay còn gọi là TOEFL iBT sẽ kiểm tra bốn kỹ năng ngôn ngữ. Các kỹ năng này rất quan trọng trong việc đảm bảo giao tiếp có hiệu quả, đó là kỹ năng nói, nghe, đọc và viết. TOEFL iBT nhấn mạnh vào việc kiểm tra các kỹ năng này và đây là kỳ thi cung cấp thông tin đầy đủ hơn về khả năng ngôn ngữ tiếng Anh của thí sinh cho các trường đại học, các viện nghiên cứu.

2. Có gì mới trong kỳ thi TOEFL iBT

- Kỳ thi TOEFL iBT có thêm phần nói, các kỳ thi TOEFL trên giấy (PBT) hay trên máy (CBT) trước đây chưa có phần này. Phần nói này gồm một số câu hỏi độc lập và một số câu hỏi được đòi hỏi kết hợp với việc nghe và đọc.
- Kỳ thi TOEFL iBT không còn phần Cấu trúc ngữ pháp (Structure). Ngữ pháp được ngầm kiểm tra trên những câu hỏi trong từng phần.
- Các bài giảng và các bài hội thoại trong phần Nghe (Listening) dài hơn, nhưng bù lại bạn được phép ghi chép (note-taking)
- Tốc độ trong phần âm thanh là tự nhiên hơn, và có thể một bài giảng sẽ là giọng British hay Australian. Và cũng sẽ có nhiều câu hỏi mới kiểm tra khả năng hiểu được thái độ, mức độ chắc chắn và mục đích của người nói.
- Phần đọc sẽ có những câu hỏi mới buộc thí sinh phải phân loại thông tin và điền vào biểu đồ hay hoàn thành một phần tổng kết nào đó.
- Phần viết đòi hỏi bạn phải đánh trên máy tính, bạn không có cơ hội để viết trên giấy nữa. Bạn phải viết 2 bài, một bài viết đòi hỏi kết hợp với việc đọc và nghe và một bài viết độc lập.

3. Cấu trúc của kỳ thi TOEFL iBT

Kỳ thi TOEFL iBT gồm 4 phần và thí sinh sẽ mất khoảng 4 giờ để hoàn thành bài thi. Cấu trúc bài thi như sau:

Phần thi	Thời gian giới hạn	Nhiệm vụ
Đọc	60-100 phút	36-70 câu hỏi
Nghe	60-90 phút	34-51 câu hỏi
Nghỉ giải lao	10 phút	-

Phần thi	Thời gian giới hạn	Nhiệm vụ
Nói	20 phút	6 câu hỏi
Viết	50 phút	2 bài

4. Dải điểm TOEFL iBT được tính như thế nào ?

Dải điểm của kỳ thi TOEFL mới iBT như sau

Phần	Dải điểm
Nghe	0-30
Đọc	0-30
Nói	0-30
Viết	0-30
Tổng điểm	0-120

Tổng điểm cuối cùng là tổng điểm của 4 kỹ năng Nghe, Nói, Đọc, Viết

II. Giới thiệu chi tiết về các phần trong TOEFL iBT

1. Phần đọc

a) Hướng dẫn

Trong phần này bạn sẽ đọc 3 bài và trả lời các câu hỏi của mỗi bài. Đa phần các câu hỏi là 1 điểm, nhưng câu hỏi cuối trong mỗi bài thường nhiều hơn 1 điểm. Bạn có 60 phút để đọc toàn bộ các bài và trả lời câu hỏi. Trong các bài đọc thường có những từ hay đoạn được đánh dấu màu xanh. Bạn có thể bấm chuột vào từ đó hay đoạn đó để xem định nghĩa hay giải thích về từ hay đoạn đó.

Để chuyển sang câu hỏi kế tiếp, bạn phải nhấn nút Next. Bạn có thể bỏ qua các câu hỏi và sau đó quay lại chừng nào còn thời gian. Để quay lại các câu hỏi trước đó, bạn kích nút Back. Bạn có thể kích nút Review bất kỳ thời điểm nào và một màn hình hiện ra cho phép bạn xem những câu hỏi bạn đã trả lời và những câu hỏi bạn chưa trả lời. Từ màn hình này bạn có thể nhảy đến bất kỳ câu hỏi nào trong phần Đọc.

Khi bạn đã sẵn sàng tiếp tục trả lời, kích biểu tượng **Dismiss Directions**

b) Ví dụ bài đọc 1

Opportunists and Competitors

➡ Growth, reproduction, and daily metabolism all require an organism to expend energy. The expenditure of energy is essentially a process of budgeting, just as finances are budgeted. If all of one's money is spent on clothes, there may be none left to buy food or go to the movies. Similarly, a plant or animal cannot squander all its energy on growing a big body if none would be left over for reproduction, for this is the surest way to extinction.

All organisms, therefore, allocate energy to growth, reproduction, maintenance, and storage. No choice is involved; this allocation comes as part of the genetic package from the parents. Maintenance for a given body design of an organism is relatively constant. Storage is important, but ultimately that energy will be used for maintenance, reproduction, or growth. Therefore the principal differences in energy allocation are likely to be between growth and reproduction.

Almost all of an organism's energy can be diverted to reproduction, with very little allocated to building the body. Organisms at this extreme are "opportunists." At the other extreme are "competitors," almost all of whose resources are invested in building a huge body, with a bare minimum allocated to reproduction.

Dandelions are good examples of opportunists. Their seedheads raised just high enough above the ground to catch the wind, the plants are no bigger than they need be, their stems are hollow, and all the rigidity comes from their water content. Thus, a minimum investment has been made in the body that becomes a platform for seed dispersal. These very short-lived plants reproduce prolifically; that is to say they provide a constant rain of seed in the neighborhood of parent plants. A new plant will spring up wherever a seed falls on a suitable soil surface, but because they do not build big bodies, they cannot compete with other plants for space, water, or sunlight. These plants are termed opportunists because they rely on their seeds' falling into settings where competing plants have been removed by natural processes, such as along an eroding riverbank, on landslips, or where a tree falls and creates a gap in the forest canopy.

Opportunists must constantly invade new areas to compensate for being displaced by more competitive species. Human landscapes of lawns, fields, or flowerbeds provide settings with bare soil and a lack of competitors that are perfect habitats for colonization by opportunists. ■ Hence, many of the strongly opportunistic plants are the common weeds of fields and gardens. ■

Because each individual is short-lived, the population of an opportunist species is likely to be adversely affected by drought, bad winters, or floods. ■ If their population is tracked through time, it will be seen to be particularly unstable—soaring and plummeting in irregular cycles. ■

→ The opposite of an opportunist is a competitor. These organisms tend to have big bodies, are long-lived, and spend relatively little effort each year on reproduction. An oak tree is a good example of a competitor. A massive oak claims its ground for 200 years or more, outcompeting all other would-be canopy trees by casting a dense shade and drawing up any free water in the soil. The leaves of an oak tree taste foul because they are rich in tannins, a chemical that renders them distasteful or indigestible to many organisms. The tannins are part of the defense mechanism that is essential to longevity. Although oaks produce thousands of acorns, the investment in a crop of acorns is small compared with the energy spent on building leaves, trunk, and roots. Once an oak tree becomes established, it is likely to survive minor cycles of drought and even fire. A population of oaks is likely to be relatively stable through time, and its survival is likely to depend more on its ability to withstand the pressures of competition or predation than on its ability to take advantage of chance events. It should be noted, however, that the pure opportunist or pure competitor is rare in nature, as most species fall between the extremes of a continuum, exhibiting a blend of some opportunistic and some competitive characteristics.

1. The word squander in the passage is closest in meaning to

- extend
- transform
- activate
- waste

2. The word none in the passage refers to

- food
- plant or animal
- energy
- big body

3. In paragraph 1, the author explains the concept of energy expenditure by

- identifying types of organisms that became extinct
- comparing the scientific concept to a familiar human experience
- arguing that most organisms conserve rather than expend energy
- describing the processes of growth, reproduction, and metabolism

Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow [➡].

4. According to the passage, the classification of organisms as “opportunists” or “competitors” is determined by

- how the genetic information of an organism is stored and maintained
- the way in which the organism invests its energy resources
- whether the climate in which the organism lives is mild or extreme
- the variety of natural resources the organism consumes in its environment

5. The word dispersal in the passage is closest in meaning to

- development
- growth
- distribution
- protection

6. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- Because their seeds grow in places where competing plants are no longer present, dandelions are classified as opportunists.
- Dandelions are called opportunists because they contribute to the natural processes of erosion and the creation of gaps in the forest canopy.
- The term opportunists applies to plants whose seeds fall in places where they can compete with the seeds of other plants.
- The term opportunists applies to plants whose falling seeds are removed by natural processes.

7. The word massive in the passage is closest in meaning to

- huge
- ancient
- common
- successful

8. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 7 as contributing to the longevity of an oak tree EXCEPT

- the capacity to create shade
- leaves containing tannin
- the ability to withstand mild droughts and fire

- the large number of acorns the tree produces

Paragraph 7 is marked with an arrow [➡].

9. According to the passage, oak trees are considered competitors because

- they grow in areas free of opportunists
- they spend more energy on their leaves, trunks and roots than on their acorns
- their population tends to increase or decrease in irregular cycles
- unlike other organisms, they do not need much water or sunlight

10. In paragraph 7, the author suggests that most species of organisms

- are primarily opportunists
- are primarily competitors
- begin as opportunists and evolve into competitors
- have some characteristics of opportunists and some of competitors

Paragraph 7 is marked with an arrow [➡].

11. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Such episodic events will cause a population of dandelions, for example, to vary widely.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

12. Directions: Complete the table by matching the phrases below

Directions: Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type of organism to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. *This question is worth 4 points.*

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

Answer Choices

Opportunists

Vary frequently the amount of energy they spend in body



maintenance

- Have mechanisms for protecting themselves from predation ●
- Succeed in locations where other organisms have been removed ●
- Have relatively short life spans ●
- Invest energy in the growth of large, strong structures ●
- Have populations that are unstable in response to climate conditions ● **Competitors**
- Can rarely find suitable soil for reproduction ●
- Produce individuals that can withstand changes in the environmental conditions ●
- Reproduce in large numbers ●

c) Ví dụ bài đọc 2

Lascaux Cave Paintings

In Southwest France in the 1940s, playing children discovered Lascaux Grotto, a series of narrow cave chambers that contain huge prehistoric paintings of animals. Many of these beasts are as large as 16 feet (almost 5 meters). Some follow each other in solemn parades, but others swirl about, sideways and upside down. The animals are bulls, wild horses, reindeer, bison, and mammoths outlined with charcoal and painted mostly in reds, yellow, and browns. Scientific analysis reveals that the colors were derived from ocher and other iron oxides ground into a fine powder. Methods of applying color varied: some colors were brushed or smeared on rock surfaces and others were blown or sprayed. It is possible that tubes made from animal bones were used for spraying because hollow bones, some stained with pigment, have been found nearby.

➔ One of the most puzzling aspects of the paintings is their location. Other rock paintings—for example, those of Bushmen in South Africa—are either located near cave entrances or completely in the open. ■ Cave paintings in France and Spain, however, are in recesses and caverns far removed from original cave entrances. ■ This means that artists were forced to work in cramped spaces and without sources of natural light. ■ It also implies that whoever made them did not want them to be easily found. ■ Since cave dwellers normally lived close to entrances, there must have been some reason why so many generations of Lascaux cave dwellers hid their art.

Scholars offer three related but different opinions about the mysterious origin and significance of these paintings. One opinion is that the paintings were a record of seasonal migrations made by herds. Because some paintings were made directly

over others, obliterating them, it is probable that a painting's value ended with the migration it pictured. Unfortunately, this explanation fails to explain the hidden locations, unless the migrations were celebrated with secret ceremonies.

➔ Another opinion is that the paintings were directly related to hunting and were an essential part of a special preparation ceremony. This opinion holds that the pictures and whatever ceremony they accompanied were an ancient method of psychologically motivating hunters. It is conceivable that before going hunting the hunters would draw or study pictures of animals and imagine a successful hunt. Considerable support exists for this opinion because several animals in the pictures are wounded by arrows and spears. This opinion also attempts to solve the overpainting by explaining that an animal's picture had no further use after the hunt.

➔ A third opinion takes psychological motivation much further into the realm of tribal ceremonies and mystery: the belief that certain animals assumed mythical significance as ancient ancestors or protectors of a given tribe or clan. Two types of images substantiate this theory: the strange, indecipherable geometric shapes that appear near some animals, and the few drawings of men. Wherever men appear they are crudely drawn and their bodies are elongated and rigid. Some men are in a prone position and some have bird or animal heads. Advocates for this opinion point to reports from people who have experienced a trance state, a highly suggestive state of low consciousness between waking and sleeping. Uniformly, these people experienced weightlessness and the sensation that their bodies were being stretched lengthwise. Advocates also point to people who believe that the forces of nature are inhabited by spirits, particularly shamans* who believe that an animal's spirit and energy is transferred to them while in a trance. One Lascaux narrative picture, which shows a man with a birdlike head and a wounded animal, would seem to lend credence to this third opinion, but there is still much that remains unexplained. For example, where is the proof that the man in the picture is a shaman? He could as easily be a hunter wearing a headmask. Many tribal hunters, including some Native Americans, camouflaged themselves by wearing animal heads and hides.

➔ Perhaps so much time has passed that there will never be satisfactory answers to the cave images, but their mystique only adds to their importance. Certainly a great art exists, and by its existence reveals that ancient human beings were not without intelligence, skill, and sensitivity.

***shamans**: holy people who act as healers and diviners

13. The word others in the passage refers to

- chambers
- paintings
- beasts
- parades

14. The word Methods in the passage is closest in meaning to

- Ways
- Shades
- Stages
- Rules

15. What are the bones found in the Lascaux caves believed to indicate?

- Wild animals sometimes lived in the cave chambers.
- Artists painted pictures on both walls and bones.
- Artists ground them into a fine powder to make paint.
- Artists developed special techniques for painting the walls.

16. Why does the author mention Bushmen in South Africa in paragraph 2?

- To suggest that ancient artists from all over the world painted animals on rocks
- To contrast the location of their rock paintings to those found at Lascaux
- To support the claim that early artists worked in cramped spaces
- To give an example of other artists who painted in hidden locations

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [➡].

17. What can be inferred from paragraph 2 about cave painters in France and Spain?

- They also painted rocks outside caves.
- They did not live close to the cave entrances.
- They developed their own sources of light to use while painting.
- Their painting practices did not last for many years.

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [➡].

18. Why does the author mention secret ceremonies?

- To present a common opinion held by many scholars
- To suggest a similarity between two opinions held by scholars

- To suggest a possible explanation for a weakness in an opinion expressed in the passage
- To give evidence that contradicts a major opinion expressed in the passage

19. The word accompanied in the passage is closest in meaning to

- represented
- developed into
- were associated with
- came after

20. According to paragraph 4, why do some scholars believe that the paintings were related to hunting?

- Because some tools used for painting were also used for hunting
- Because cave inhabitants were known to prefer animal food rather than plant food
- Because some of the animals are shown wounded by weapons
- Because many hunters were also typically painters

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow [➡].

21. According to paragraph 5, why do some scholars refer to a trance state to help understand the cave paintings?

- To explain the state of consciousness the artists were in when they painted their pictures
- To demonstrate the mythical significance of the strange geometric shapes
- To indicate that trance states were often associated with activities that took place inside caves
- To give a possible reason for the strange appearance of the men painted on the cave walls

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow [➡].

22. According to paragraph 5, if the man pictured with the birdlike head is not a shaman, he may have worn the headmask

- to look like an animal while a hunt took place
- to frighten off other hunters competing for food
- to prove that he is not a shaman
- to resist forces of nature thought to be present in animals

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow [➡].

23. According to paragraph 6, why might the puzzling questions about the paintings never be answered?

- Keeping the paintings a mystery will increase their importance.
- The artists hid their tools with great intelligence and skill.
- Too many years have gone by since the images were painted.
- Answering the questions is not very important to scholars.

Paragraph 6 is marked with an arrow [➡].

24. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

This made it easy for the artists to paint and display them for the rest of the cave dwellers.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

25. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

Scholars have wondered about the meaning of the subjects, location, and overpainting of Lascaux cave images.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

The paintings may have recorded information about animal migrations, Unlike painters of the recently discovered paintings, other Lascaux cave painters

and may only have been useful for one migration at a time.

usually painted on rocks near cave entrances or in open spaces outside the caves.

The human figures represented in the paintings appear to be less carefully shaped than those of animals.

Some scholars believe that the paintings motivated hunters by allowing them to picture a successful hunt.

It is possible that the animals in the paintings were of mythical significance to the tribe, and the paintings reflected an important spiritual practice.

Scientific analysis suggests that paintings were sprayed onto the rock walls with tubes made from animal bones.

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

d) Ví dụ bài đọc 3

Electricity from Wind

➔ Since 1980, the use of wind to produce electricity has been growing rapidly.

■ In 1994 there were nearly 20,000 wind turbines worldwide, most grouped in clusters called wind farms that collectively produced 3,000 megawatts of electricity. ■ Most were in Denmark (which got 3 percent of its electricity from wind turbines) and California (where 17,000 machines produced 1 percent of the state's electricity, enough to meet the residential needs of a city as large as San Francisco). ■ In principle, all the power needs of the United States could be provided by exploiting the wind potential of just three states—North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas. ■

Large wind farms can be built in six months to a year and then easily expanded as needed. With a moderate to fairly high net energy yield, these systems emit no heat-trapping carbon dioxide or other air pollutants and need no water for cooling; manufacturing them produces little water pollution. The land under wind turbines can be used for grazing cattle and other purposes, and leasing land for wind turbines can provide extra income for farmers and ranchers.

➔ Wind power has a significant cost advantage over nuclear power and has become competitive with coal-fired power plants in many places. With new technological advances and mass production, projected cost declines should make wind power one of the world's cheapest ways to produce electricity. In the long run, electricity from large wind farms in remote areas might be used to make hydrogen gas from water during periods when there is less than peak demand for

electricity. The hydrogen gas could then be fed into a storage system and used to generate electricity when additional or backup power is needed.

➡ Wind power is most economical in areas with steady winds. In areas where the wind dies down, backup electricity from a utility company or from an energy storage system becomes necessary. Backup power could also be provided by linking wind farms with a solar cell, with conventional or pumped-storage hydropower, or with efficient natural-gas-burning turbines. Some drawbacks to wind farms include visual pollution and noise, although these can be overcome by improving their design and locating them in isolated areas.

➡ Large wind farms might also interfere with the flight patterns of migratory birds in certain areas, and they have killed large birds of prey (especially hawks, falcons, and eagles) that prefer to hunt along the same ridge lines that are ideal for wind turbines. The killing of birds of prey by wind turbines has pitted environmentalists who champion wildlife protection against environmentalists who promote renewable wind energy. Researchers are evaluating how serious this problem is and hope to find ways to eliminate or sharply reduce this problem. Some analysts also contend that the number of birds killed by wind turbines is dwarfed by birds killed by other human-related sources and by the potential loss of entire bird species from possible global warming. Recorded deaths of birds of prey and other birds in wind farms in the United States currently amount to no more than 300 per year. By contrast, in the United States an estimated 97 million birds are killed each year when they collide with buildings made of plate glass, 57 million are killed on highways each year; at least 3.8 million die annually from pollution and poisoning; and millions of birds are electrocuted each year by transmission and distribution lines carrying power produced by nuclear and coal power plants.

The technology is in place for a major expansion of wind power worldwide. Wind power is a virtually unlimited source of energy at favorable sites, and even excluding environmentally sensitive areas, the global potential of wind power is much higher than the current world electricity use. In theory, Argentina, Canada, Chile, China, Russia, and the United Kingdom could use wind to meet all of their energy needs. Wind power experts project that by the middle of the twenty-first century wind power could supply more than 10 percent of the world's electricity and 10-25 percent of the electricity used in the United States.

26. Based on the information in paragraph 1 which of the following best explains the term wind farms?

- Farms using windmills to pump water
- Research centers exploring the uses of wind

- Types of power plant common in North Dakota
- Collections of wind turbines producing electric power

Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow [➡].

27. The word emit in the passage is closest in meaning to

- use
- require
- release
- destroy

28. Based on the information in paragraph 3 and paragraph 4, what can be inferred about the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas mentioned at the end of paragraph 1 ?

- They rely largely on coal-fired power plants.
- They contain remote areas where the winds rarely die down.
- Over 1 percent of the electricity in these states is produced by wind farms.
- Wind farms in these states are being expanded to meet the power needs of the United States.

Paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 are marked with arrows [➡].

29. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true about periods when the demand for electricity is relatively low?

- These periods are times when wind turbines are powered by hydrogen gas.
- These periods provide the opportunity to produce and store energy for future use.
- These periods create storage problems for all forms of power generation.
- These periods occur as often as periods when the demand for electricity is high.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [➡].

30. In paragraph 4, the author states that in areas where winds are not steady

- power does not reach all customers
- wind farms cannot be used
- solar power is more appropriate
- backup systems are needed

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow [➡].

31. According to paragraph 4, what can be inferred about the problems of visual pollution and noise associated with wind farms?

- Both problems affect the efficiency of wind farms.
- Possible solutions are known for both problems.
- Wind power creates more noise than visual pollution.
- People are more concerned about visual pollution than noise.

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow [➡].

32. The phrase this problem in the passage refers to

- interference with the flight patterns of migrating birds in certain areas
- building ridge lines that are ideal for wind turbines
- the killing of birds of prey by wind turbines
- meeting the demands of environmentalists who promote renewable wind energy

33. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- Hawks, falcons, and eagles prefer to hunt along ridge lines, where wind turbines can kill large numbers of migratory birds.
- Wind turbines occasionally cause migratory birds to change their flight patterns and therefore may interfere with the areas where birds of prey prefer to hunt.
- Some of the best locations for large wind farms are places that may cause problems for migrating birds and birds of prey.
- Large wind farms in certain areas kill hawks, falcons, and eagles and thus might create a more ideal path for the flight of migratory birds.

34. In paragraph 5, why does the author give details about the estimated numbers of birds killed each year?

- To argue that wind farms should not be built along ridge lines
- To point out that the deaths of migratory birds exceed the deaths of birds of prey
- To explain why some environmentalists oppose wind energy
- To suggest that wind turbines result in relatively few bird deaths

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow [➡].

35. The phrase amount to in the passage is closest in meaning to

- can identify
- change
- are reduced by
- total

36. The word project in the passage is closest in meaning to

- estimate
- respond
- argue
- plan

37. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the author's opinion about wind energy?

- Wind energy production should be limited to large wind farms.
- The advantages of wind energy outweigh the disadvantages.
- The technology to make wind energy safe and efficient will not be ready until the middle of the twenty-first century.
- Wind energy will eventually supply many countries with most of their electricity.

38. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Some companies in the power industry are aware of this wider possibility and are planning sizable wind-farm projects in states other than California.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

39. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

In the future, wind power is likely to become a major source of the world's energy supply.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

Wind farms have already produced sufficient amounts of electricity to suggest that wind power could become an important source of electric power.

Wind power has several advantages, such as low pollution and projected cost declines, compared to other energy sources.

Responding to environmentalists concerned about birds killed by wind turbines, analysts point to other human developments that are even more dangerous to birds.

The wind energy produced by just a small number of states could supply all of the power needs of the United States.

Although wind power is not economical in areas with steady winds, alternative wind sources can be used to simulate wind power.

Smaller countries, which use less electricity than large countries, are especially suited to use wind power to meet all their energy needs.

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

e) Đáp án ví dụ 3 bài đọc

Ví dụ bài đọc 1 - Opportunists and Competitors

1. D - waste
2. C - energy
3. B - comparing the scientific concept to a familiar human experience
4. B - the way in which the organism invests its energy resources
5. C - distribution
6. A - Because their seeds grow in places where competing plants are no longer present, dandelions are classified as opportunists.
7. A - huge
8. D - the large number of acorns the tree produces

9. B - they spend more energy on their leaves, trunks and roots than on their acorns
10. D - have some characteristics of opportunists and some of competitors
11. Insert text at square number 3 (C)
- 12.

Table Answer Key	
1	Vary frequently the amount of energy they spend in body maintenance <i>Not used</i>
2	Have mechanisms for protecting themselves from predation <i>Answer: Competitors</i>
3	Succeed in locations where other organisms have been removed <i>Answer: Opportunist</i>
4	Have relatively short life spans <i>Answer: Opportunist</i>
5	Invest energy in the growth of large, strong structures <i>Answer: Competitors</i>
6	Have populations that are unstable in response to climate conditions <i>Answer: Opportunist</i>
7	Can rarely find suitable soil for reproduction <i>Not used</i>
8	Produce individuals that can withstand changes in the environmental conditions <i>Answer: Competitors</i>
9	Reproduce in large numbers <i>Answer: Opportunist</i>

Ví dụ bài đọc 2 - Lascaux Cave Painting

13. C - beasts
14. A - Ways
15. D - Artists developed special techniques for painting the walls.
16. B - To contrast the location of their rock paintings to those found at Lascaux
17. C - They developed their own sources of light to use while painting.

- 18. C - To suggest a possible explanation for a weakness in an opinion expressed in the passage
- 19. C - were associated with
- 20. C - Because some of the animals are shown wounded by weapons
- 21. D - To give a possible reason for the strange appearance of the men painted on the cave walls
- 22. A - to look like an animal while a hunt took place
- 23. C - Too many years have gone by since the images were painted.
- 24. Insert text at square number 1 (A)
- 25.

- The paintings may have recorded information about animal migrations, and may only have been useful for one migration at a time.
- Some scholars believe that the paintings motivated hunters by allowing them to picture a successful hunt.
- It is possible that the animals in the paintings were of mythical significance to the tribe, and the paintings reflected an important spiritual practice.

Ví dụ bài đọc 3 - Electricity from Wind

- 26. D - Collections of wind turbines producing electric power
- 27. C - release
- 28. B - They contain remote areas where the winds rarely die down.
- 29. B - These periods provide the opportunity to produce and store energy for future use.
- 30. D - backup systems are needed
- 31. B - Possible solutions are known for both problems.
- 32. C - the killing of birds of prey by wind turbines
- 33. C - Some of the best locations for large wind farms are places that may cause problems for migrating birds and birds of prey.
- 34. D - To suggest that wind turbines result in relatively few bird deaths
- 35. D - total
- 36. A - estimate
- 37. B - The advantages of wind energy outweigh the disadvantages.
- 38. Insert text at square number 4 (D)
- 39.

- Wind farms have already produced sufficient amounts of electricity to suggest that wind power could

become an important source of electric power.

- Wind power has several advantages, such as low pollution and projected cost declines, compared to other energy sources.
- Responding to environmentalists concerned about birds killed by wind turbines, analysts point to other human developments that are even more dangerous to birds.

2. Phần nói

a) Điều chỉnh Microphone

Để điều chỉnh cỡ microphone của bạn, bạn phải trả lời các câu hỏi thực tập bằng cách dùng cỡ và âm giọng một cách bình thường. Cỡ microphone sẽ tự động điều chỉnh khi bạn nói. Bạn hãy bắt đầu nói ngay sau tiếng kêu bíp và hãy tiếp tục nói cho đến khi một thông báo xuất hiện.

b) Hướng dẫn

Trong phần này, bạn sẽ thể hiện khả năng nói của bạn về một số chủ đề. Bạn sẽ trả lời 6 câu hỏi bằng cách nói thông qua microphone. Hãy trả lời mỗi câu hỏi một cách hoàn chỉnh nhất có thể.

Trong câu hỏi 1 và 2, bạn sẽ nói về các chủ đề tương tự nhau. Phần trả lời sẽ được chấm điểm dựa trên khả năng nói rõ ràng và mạch lạc về các chủ đề đó.

Trong câu hỏi 3 và câu hỏi 4, đầu tiên bạn sẽ đọc một đoạn văn bản ngắn. Đoạn văn bản sau đó sẽ biến mất và bạn sẽ nghe một bài nói về cùng chủ đề đó. Bạn sẽ phải trả lời một câu hỏi về cái bạn đã đọc và đã nghe. Bạn cần phải kết hợp các thông tin thích hợp từ những gì đã đọc và đã nghe để trả lời hoàn chỉnh câu hỏi. Phần trả lời của bạn được chấm điểm dựa trên khả năng nói rõ ràng và mạch lạc và dựa trên khả năng truyền tải thông tin một cách chính xác về những gì đã đọc và đã nghe.

Trong câu hỏi 5 và câu hỏi 6, bạn sẽ nghe một phân hội thoại hay một bài giảng. Bạn sẽ được hỏi về cái bạn đã nghe. Câu trả lời của bạn được chấm điểm dựa trên khả năng nói rõ ràng, mạch lạc và khả năng truyền tải thông tin một cách chính xác những gì bạn đã nghe.

Trong phần nghe bạn có thể ghi chú các thông tin cần thiết khi bạn đọc và bạn nghe. Bạn phải nghe một cách cẩn thận phần hướng dẫn của mỗi câu hỏi bởi vì phần hướng dẫn này sẽ không được thể hiện trên màn hình.

Với mỗi một câu hỏi bạn sẽ có một khoảng thời gian ngắn để chuẩn bị trả lời. Đồng hồ trên màn hình sẽ chỉ ra bạn còn lại bao nhiêu thời gian để chuẩn bị câu trả lời. Khi thời gian chuẩn bị đã hết bạn phải bắt đầu câu trả lời. Đồng hồ sẽ hiện ra để cho bạn thấy bạn còn bao nhiêu thời gian để trả lời câu hỏi. Cuối cùng một thông báo sẽ xuất hiện trên màn hình khi thời gian trả lời kết thúc.

c) Ví dụ câu hỏi 1

Narrator

Describe a class you have taken in school and explain why the class was important to you. Include details and examples to support your explanation.

Please begin speaking after the beep.

[Tiếng bíp 2 giây]

[Xuất hiện trên màn hình]

1. Describe a class you have taken in school and explain why the class was important to you. Include details and examples to support your explanation.

Preparation time: 15 seconds

Response time: 45 seconds

d) Ví dụ câu hỏi 2

Narrator

You may begin to prepare your response after the beep.

[Tiếng bíp 2 giây]

Narrator

Some universities require first-year students to live in dormitories on campus. Others allow students to live off campus. Which policy do you think is better for first-year students and why? Include details and examples in your explanation.

Please begin speaking after the beep.

[Tiếng bíp 2 giây]

[Xuất hiện trên màn hình]

2. Some universities require first-year students to live in dormitories on campus. Others allow students to live off campus. Which policy do you think is better for first-year students and why? Include details and examples in your explanation.

Preparation time: 15 seconds

Response time: 45 seconds

e) Ví dụ câu hỏi 3:

Narrator

You may begin to prepare your response after the beep.

[Tiếng bíp 2 giây]

Narrator

City University is planning to increase tuition and fees. Read the announcement about the increase from the president of City University. You will have 45 seconds to read the announcement. Begin reading now.

Reading Time: 45 seconds

Announcement from the president

The university has decided to increase tuition and fees for all students by approximately 8 percent next semester. For the past 5 years, the tuition and fees have remained the same, but it is necessary to increase them now for several reasons. The university has many more students than we had five years ago, and we must hire additional professors to teach these students. We have also made a new commitment to research and technology, and will be renovating and upgrading our laboratory facilities to better meet our students' needs.

Narrator

Now listen to two students as they discuss the announcement.

[2 giây]



Student A

Oh great, now we have to come up with more money for next semester.

Student B

Yeah, I know, but I can see why. When I first started here, classes were so much smaller than they are now. With this many students, it's hard to get the personal attention you need...

Student A

Yeah, I guess you're right. You know, in some classes I can't even get a seat. And I couldn't take the math course I wanted to because it was already full when I signed up.

Student B

And the other thing is, well, I am kind of worried about not being able to get a job after I graduate.

Student A

Why? I mean you're doing really well in your classes, aren't you?

Student B

I'm doing ok, but the facilities here are so limited. There are some great new experiments in microbiology that we can't even do here... there isn't enough equipment in the laboratories, and the equipment they have is out of date. How am I going to compete for jobs with people who have practical research experience? I think the extra tuition will be a good investment.

[2 giây]

Narrator

The woman expresses her opinion of the announcement made by the university president. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

Please begin speaking after the beep.

[Tiếng bíp 2 giây]

f) Ví dụ câu hỏi 4

Narrator

You may begin to prepare your response after the beep.

[Tiếng bíp 2 giây]

Narrator

Now read the passage about animal domestication. You have 45 seconds to read the passage. Begin reading now.

Reading Time: 45 seconds

Animal Domestication

For thousands of years, humans have been able to domesticate, or tame, many large mammals that in the wild live together in herds. Once tamed, these mammals are used for agricultural work and transportation. Yet some herd mammals are not easily domesticated.

A good indicator of an animal's suitability for domestication is how protective the animal is of its territory. Non-territorial animals are more easily domesticated than territorial animals because they can live close together with animals from other herds. A second indicator is that animals with a hierarchical social structure, in which herd members follow a leader, are easy to domesticate, since a human can function as the "leader".

Narrator

Now listen to part of a lecture on this topic in an ecology class.

[2 giây]



Professor

So we've been discussing the suitability of animals for domestication... particularly animals that live together in herds. Now, if we take horses, for example... in the wild, horses live in herds that consist of one male and several females and their young. When a herd moves, the dominant male leads, with the dominant female and her young immediately behind him. The dominant female and her young are then followed immediately by the second most important female and her young, and so on. This is why domesticated horses can be harnessed one after the other in a row. They're "programmed" to follow the lead of another horse. On top of that, you often find different herds of horses in the wild occupying overlapping areas—they don't fight off other herds that enter the same territory.

But it's exactly the opposite with an animal like the uh, the antelope... which... well, antelopes are herd animals too. But unlike horses, a male antelope will fight fiercely to prevent another male from entering its territory during the breeding season, ok—very different from the behavior of horses. Try keeping a couple of male antelopes together in a small space and see what happens. Also, antelopes don't have a social hierarchy—they don't instinctively follow any leader. That makes it harder for humans to control their behavior.

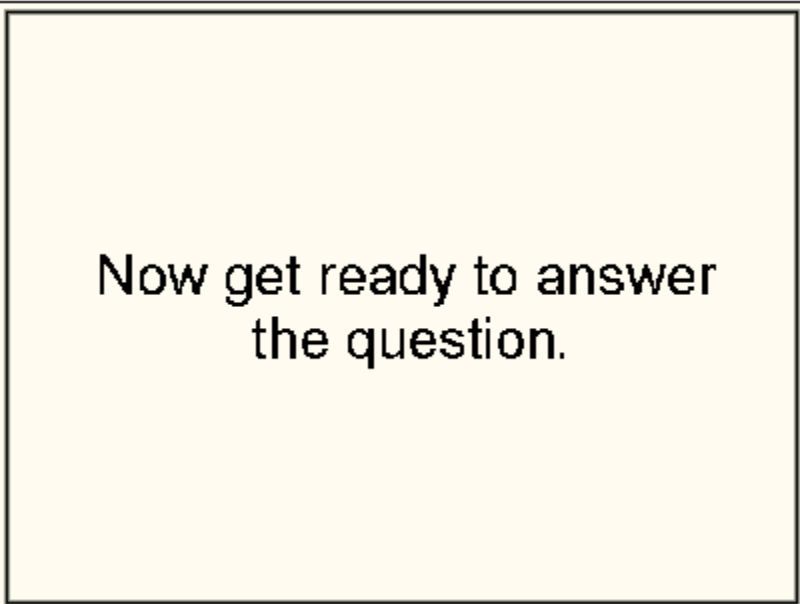
[2 giây]

Narrator

The professor describes the behavior of horses and antelope in herds. Explain how their behavior is related to their suitability for domestication.

Please begin speaking after the beep.

[Tiếng bíp 2 giây]



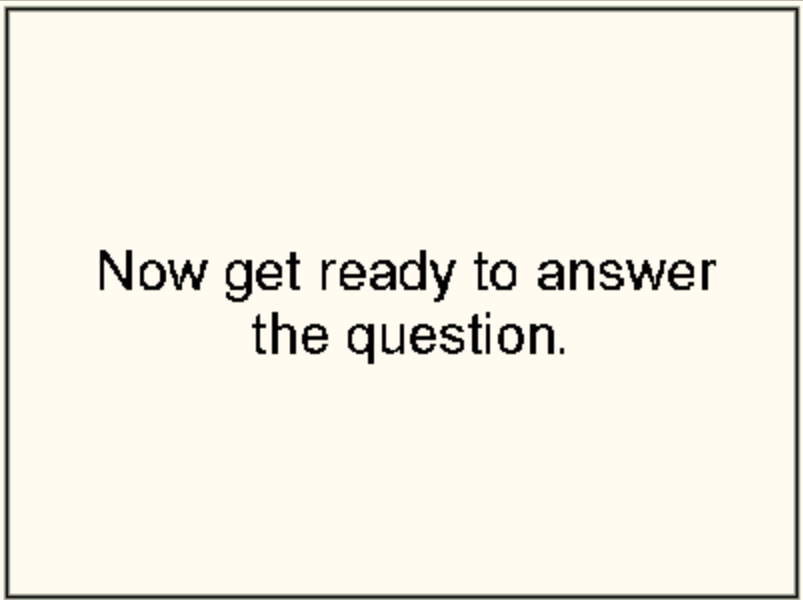
**Now get ready to answer
the question.**

[Xuất hiện trên màn hình]

4. The professor describes the behavior of horses and antelope in herds. Explain how their behavior is related to their suitability for domestication.

Preparation time: 30 seconds

Response time: 60 seconds



Now get ready to answer
the question.

[Xuất hiện trên màn hình]

3. The woman expresses her opinion of the announcement made by the university president. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

Preparation time: 30 seconds

Response time: 60 seconds

g) Ví dụ câu hỏi 5:

Narrator

You may begin to prepare your response after the beep.

[Tiếng bíp 2 giây]

Narrator

Now listen to a conversation between two students.



Student A

Hey Lisa, how's it going?

Student B

Hi Mark. Uh, I'm OK, I guess, but my schoolwork is really stressing me out.

Student A

[sympathetically]
Yeah? What's wrong?

Student B

Well, I've got a paper to write, and two exams to study for. And a bunch of math problems to finish. It's just so much that I can't concentrate on any of it. I start concentrating on studying for one of my exams, and then I'm like, how long's it gonna take to finish that problem set?

Student A

Wow, sounds like you've got a lot more work than you can handle right now. *[Not wanting to sound too pushy]* Look, have you talked to some of your professors...I mean, you know, try to explain the problem. Look, you could probably get an extension on your paper, or on the math assignment...

Student B

You think? It would give me a little more time to prepare for my exams right now.

Student A

Well, I mean another thing that you might do ... I mean have you tried making yourself a schedule? I mean that's what I do when I'm feeling overwhelmed.

Student B

What does that do for you?

Student A

Well, I mean it helps you to focus your energies. You know, you make yourself a chart that shows the next few days and the time till your stuff is due and...

Student B

Uh-huh [*meaning "I'm listening"*]

Student A

I mean think about what you need to do, and when you have to do it by. You know then start filling in your schedule—like, all right 9:00 [*nine*] to 11:30 [*eleven-thirty*] A.M., study for exam. 12:00 [*twelve*] to 3:00 [*three*], work on problem set. But I mean don't make the time periods too long. Like, don't put in eight hours of studying—you know, you'll get tired, or start worrying about your other work again. But if you keep to your schedule, you know you'll just have to worry about one thing at a time.

Student B

Yeah, that might work. [*somewhat noncommittally*]

Narrator

The students discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why.

Please begin speaking after the beep.

[*Tiếng bíp 2 giây*]

Now get ready to answer
the question.

[Xuất hiện trên màn hình]

5. The students discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why.

Preparation time: 20 seconds

Response time: 60 seconds

h) Ví dụ câu hỏi 6:

Narrator

You may begin to prepare your response after the beep.

[Tiếng bíp 2 giây]

Narrator

Now listen to part of a talk in a United States history class.



Professor

Because the United States is such a large country, it took time for a common national culture to emerge. A hundred years ago there was very little communication among the different regions of the United States. One result of this lack of communication was that people around the United States had very little in common with one another. People in different parts of the country spoke differently, dressed differently, and behaved differently. But connections among Americans began to increase thanks to two technological innovations: the automobile and the radio.

Now automobiles began to be mass produced in the 1920's, which meant they became less expensive and more widely available. Americans in small towns and rural communities now had the ability to travel easily to nearby cities. They could even take vacations to other parts of the country. This increased mobility that automobiles provided changed people's attitudes and created links that hadn't existed before. For example, people in small towns began to adopt behaviors, clothes, and speech that were popular in big cities or in other parts of the country. As more Americans were purchasing cars, radio ownership was also increasing dramatically. Americans in different regions of the country began to listen to the same popular radio programs and the same musical artists. People repeated things they heard on the radio—some phrases and speech patterns they heard in songs and on radio programs began to be used by people all over the United States. People also listened to news reports on the radio. So they heard the same news throughout the country, whereas in newspapers much of the news tended to be

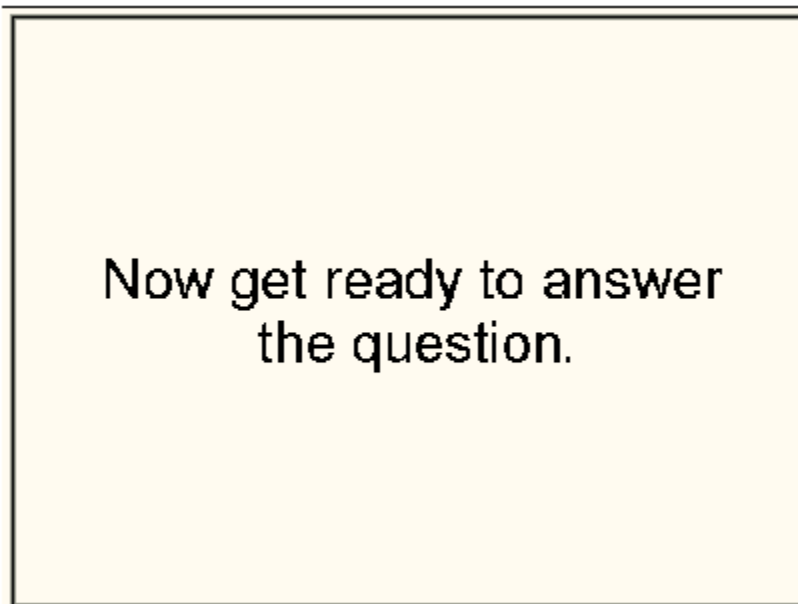
local. So radio brought Americans together by offering them shared experiences and information about events all around the country.

Narrator

Using points and examples from the talk, explain how the automobile and the radio contributed to a common culture in the United States.

Please begin speaking after the beep.

[Tiếng bíp 2 giây]



[Xuất hiện trên màn hình]

6. Using points and examples from the talk, explain how the automobile and the radio contributed to a common culture in the United States.

Preparation time: 20 seconds

Response time: 60 seconds

3. Phần nghe

a) Thay đổi Volume

Để thay đổi Volume, kích biểu tượng Volume ở phía trên màn hình. Một hộp điều khiển Volume xuất hiện. Tại đây bạn có thể điều chỉnh âm thanh to lên hoặc nhỏ

đi. Bạn cũng có thể điều chỉnh lại Volume trong quá trình làm bài. Khi bạn đã kết thúc việc điều chỉnh Volume, kích nút Dismiss Directions để tiếp tục.


b) Hướng dẫn phần nghe

Phần nghe kiểm tra khả năng hiểu các hội thoại và các bài giảng bằng tiếng Anh. Bạn chỉ được nghe mỗi đoạn hội thoại hay bài giảng đúng 1 lần. Sau mỗi bài hội thoại hay bài giảng bạn sẽ trả lời một số câu hỏi về nó.

Câu hỏi thường hỏi về nội dung chính của bài và các thông tin chi tiết. Một số câu hỏi đề cập đến mục đích của người nói hay trạng thái của anh ta. Câu trả lời phải dựa trên cái đã được nói hay được ngụ ý bởi người nói.

Bạn có thể ghi lại các thông tin khi bạn nghe. Các ghi nháp của bạn sẽ không được tính điểm.



Trong một số câu hỏi, bạn sẽ nhìn thấy biểu tượng: . Điều đó có nghĩa là bạn sẽ nghe chứ không nhìn thấy phần câu hỏi

Một vài câu hỏi có hướng dẫn đặc biệt. Chúng xuất hiện trong một hộp màu xám trên màn hình

Hầu hết các câu hỏi đều 1 điểm. Câu hỏi nhiều hơn 1 điểm có lời hướng dẫn đặc biệt và đưa ra số điểm bạn có thể đạt được.

Bạn phải trả lời mỗi câu hỏi. Sau khi bạn trả lời, kích nút **Next**. Sau đó kích nút **OK** để khẳng định lại câu trả lời và nhảy tới câu hỏi kế tiếp. Sau khi kích nút **OK**, bạn không thể quay lại câu hỏi trước

Bạn sẽ có 20 phút để trả lời các câu hỏi trong phần này. Một chiếc đồng hồ ở phía trên màn hình chỉ cho bạn thời gian còn lại. Thời gian còn lại không bao gồm thời gian bạn nghe.

Chú ý: Trong phần Nghe của bài thi thật, bạn có thể sẽ vừa nghe và đọc câu hỏi.

c) Ví dụ phần nghe 1



Narrator

Listen to part of a lecture in a business class.



Professor

OK, uh let's um, let's start. Uh, tonight we're gonna talk about one approach to structuring decision-making on a specific topic, sort of um...oh when you're in a decision-making process in a business situation, and you've got all the participants there sort of voicing opinions and negotiating, and there are lots of different

factors to consider in your decision...uh, the technique we're gonna talk about is uh, it's a way to sort of structure that decision and arrive at a better decision. It's called AHP, or Analytic, um, Analytic Hierarchy Process.

Now, the first step is to develop, a hierarchy by breaking the problem down into its components, and then prioritizing the components, as you'll see.

Now there's some AHP software out there that lets you do the math, but I'm not gonna get into that level of detail now. The important thing that I want to talk about is not the mathematics of it so much as the concept.

I, I want you to understand the logic behind Analytic Hierarchy Process and the basic approach.

OK...so uh, let's say, if I was trying to buy a house, a house is actually a pretty good example. It's not a good example for a business class, necessarily, but it'll certainly do for today.

You, you start with your main goal. An' then you break it down into smaller parts. All right...so uh, taking our example of, of buying a house...I would have to determine the goal for the house-hunting effort, uh choose the house that would be uh,...most, well, the best fit for my family. What would be your goal in trying to find a house? Well, uh let's just say, make the best choice in, in buying a new house. Now, now that's the goal.

So now that you've established a goal, you establish your criteria. And um, under criteria I would list for me what were the important factors that will influence the decision. And...they would be things like uh, like the cost. And, uh what else? Uh, location. Location, I think, would typically be one in most of our models, and maybe one more. How about floor plan?—The layout of the rooms. So, so we have cost, location, floor plan...those might be our key criteria for choosing a house.

Then you get down to the subcriteria under each of these three criteria. So, so let's say, under floor plan, the subcriteria are, you want a big kitchen, 3 bedrooms, a basement. And after you've determined all the criteria and subcriteria, um then you go back and you start making pairwise comparisons between them...uh, judgments about two of these things at a time.

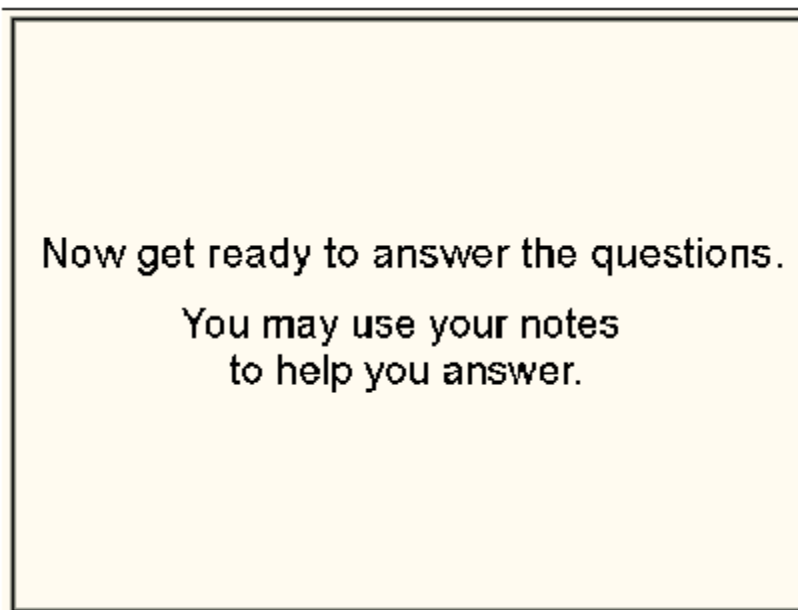
Of the houses you're considering, uh, is cost more important than location or, say, one has a big kitchen but only two bedrooms. Is that OK?

You move through the hierarchy making judgments about 1 pair of choices at a time. You see, it, it's designed to reflect the way people actually think...humans are much more,...capable of making relative rather than absolute judgments.

Basically, we've reduced a rather complex decision into a series of one-on-one comparisons.

Um, so what AHP does is it requires me to develop a schematic model of what I'm looking for. So, so, right off the bat I have to articulate and think about and identify these factors, these criteria.

And when I start comparing the criteria, these factors, um, it enables me to come up with the relative importance of each factor at a given level in the model. So, in other words, what the model does is it helps us set our priorities, and it forces us to make our priorities explicit. It, it not, not only helps make the best decision, we're also a lot clearer on why we made the decision. And understanding why we made the decision makes it easier to convince the boss or the shareholders that it's a good decision.



1. What is the talk mainly about?

- A comparison of two approaches to decision-making
- A formula for evaluating business plans
- A process for improving decision-making
- A method for gaining consensus within groups

2. In the lecture, the professor describes the steps in AHP. Indicate whether each of the following is a step in the process. Click in the correct box for each phrase.

Yes No

Establish the goal

List alternative courses of action

Select key criteria and subcriteria

Make pairwise comparisons

Revise the goal based on choices

3. Why does the professor mention the floor plan of a house?

- To give an example of a factor that would influence a decision
- To give a personal example of a time he found AHP to be useful
- To show that AHP can be applied to the design of houses
- To name some criteria that are not important in decision-making

4. According to the professor, what is one important result of using AHP?

- People can make decisions more quickly.
- People are provided with several different outcomes.
- People can take advantage of the latest technology.
- People can better understand the decisions they make.

5. What does the professor mean when he says this:



[This text will only be heard.]

Professor

Now there's some AHP software out there that lets you do the math, but I'm not gonna get into that level of detail now. The important thing that I want to talk about is not the mathematics of it so much as the concept.

- He wants the students to use the AHP software for an assignment.
- He does not think the AHP software is useful.
- He wants to give only a general explanation of AHP.
- He thinks the students can understand the mathematics without his help.

Listen again to part of the lecture.
Then answer the question.

Narrator

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.



Professor

Of the houses you're considering, uh, is cost more important than location or, say, one has a big kitchen but only two bedrooms. Is that OK?

6. Why does the professor say this:



[This text will only be heard.]

Professor

Is that OK?

- To express uncertainty about the process
- To indicate an example of a decision to be made
- To check the students' understanding of the process
- To find out what the students prefer

d) Ví dụ phần nghe 2

Narrator

Listen to part of a conversation between a student and a professor.



Student

Hi, Professor Johnson.

Professor

Hi, Anna. What can I do for you?

Student

[upspeak]

Remember, I e-mailed you about getting the handouts from the class I missed the other day, and you said I could stop by and pick them up today.

Professor

Oh, that's right. *[friendly, but seeking an explanation]*

You know, that's the fourth class you've missed this semester, and that's not doing your grade any good.

I assume you had a good reason for being out...

Student

[apologetically]

I know, I really hated to miss another class, but I had the flu, and I could hardly get out of bed. That'll be the last class I miss, though. I promise.

Professor

[accepting her promise]

Okay...

[sincerely]

So how are you feeling now—are you all recovered?

Student

Well, I'm still not quite a hundred per cent, but I'm feeling much better than I did a few days ago.

Professor

Well, that's good.

Okay, uh...

[regaining train of thought]

oh yes, the handouts. There were three of them, and I'll get those for you in just a minute. They're pretty self-explanatory, but if you have any questions, just send me an e-mail.

But...

Student

[interrupting]
Okay, thank you.

Professor

Sure. Uh, but we also watched a video, and we'll be having an essay question about it on the next exam, so,
[searching for a solution]
uh... *[thinking]*
Hmmm...Do you have a VCR at home?

Student

Actually, I don't, but I do have access to one.

Professor

Okay... Well I can lend it you, but the only thing is, you'd have to watch it tonight and get it back to me early tomorrow, because I'm going to be showing it in the other section of that class tomorrow afternoon.

Student

That'd be great.

Professor

But you really have to get it back to me tomorrow before my class.

Student

No problem. I can drop it off first thing in the morning if you'd like.

Professor

Okay...
[changing his mind]
You know what? How about if we do it this way. I'll keep it for now and show it in my class tomorrow, and uh then you can drop by here and pick it up on Friday morning and keep it for the whole weekend, and just bring it with you when you come to class next week. How does that sound? Uh then you'll have a couple of

days to watch it, and you won't have to worry about getting it back here tomorrow.

Student

[checking her schedule in her mind]

Let's see, Friday morning...

[turning happy when she realizes she can do it]

Yeah, that'll work.

Professor

Excellent. I'll be here from about ten to eleven thirty.

Student

[leaving]

Great. I'll see you then.

Professor

Uh, just a second. Let me get you those handouts.

Student

Oh, yeah. Thank you.

Now get ready to answer the questions.

You may use your notes
to help you answer.

Narrator

Now get ready to answer the questions. You may use your notes to help you answer.

7. Why does the woman go to see her professor?

- To get materials for a class she missed
- To discuss an assignment she is working on
- To ask a question about a video her class recently watched
- To inform the professor of changes in her schedule

8. Why does the professor change his mind about when he will lend the woman the video?

- He remembers that he does not have the video in his office.
- He realizes that the woman does not have a VCR.
- He is worried that he will not have the video back in time for his class.
- He realizes that he will not need the video until the following week.

9. Why will the woman stop by the professor's office on Friday morning?

- To return the video to the professor
- To get the video from the professor
- To hand in an assignment to the professor
- To discuss the handouts with the professor

**Listen again to part of the conversation.
Then answer the question.**

Narrator

Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.



Professor

You know, that's the fourth class you've missed this semester, and that's not doing your grade any good.

I assume you had a good reason for being out...



10. Why does the professor say this:

[This text will only be heard.]

Professor

I assume you had a good reason for being out...

- To indicate that he is not concerned about the woman's absence
- To assure the woman that her absence will not affect her grade
- To indicate that he has finished discussing the woman's absence
- To encourage the woman to explain why she was absent

Listen again to part of the conversation.
Then answer the question.

Narrator

Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.



Professor

Okay, uh...

[regaining train of thought]

oh yes, the handouts. There were three of them, and I'll get those for you in just a

minute. They're pretty self-explanatory, but if you have any questions, just send me an e-mail.

11. What can be inferred about the professor?

- He is not planning to talk about the handouts now.
- He expects the woman to respond to questions in the handouts.
- He is concerned that the handouts may be difficult to understand.
- He is not sure if he has the handouts the woman needs.

e) Ví dụ phần nghe 3



Narrator

Listen to part of a talk in a history class.



Professor

Okay, uh, so last time we were talking about the expansion of the railroad in the nineteenth century—why it was so important in the development of the southwestern United States. Uh, we talked about a couple of things: the railroad brought about land speculation, and development of lands for timber and farming and—well, and this is what I want to talk about today—the railroads brought tourists. They traveled by train, viewing the landscape, and uh, came to get a taste of what the “Wild West” was like. In the past 100 years, a whole tourism industry has grown up around this idea. And uh, just like...ranching, or gold mining, it helped to integrate the Southwest into the economy of the rest of the country...uh, tourism helped integrate the “culture” or life in the Southwest into...well, well kind of into the minds of the rest of the country. And large-scale tourism couldn’t have happened without the expansion of the railroad.

So, the railroad brought tourists, and tourists brought some changes that I think are really interesting. Uh, the thing about tourism that you should know first, and this has been determined by sociologists...sociologists say that tourists look for the familiar. Most tourists don’t go someplace looking for new things. They go looking for things they already know something about. Tourists will have some sense of the culture of a place—maybe based on a stereotype or a generalization—but but that’s what they expect to see. And places that—deal with tourism, create things knowing this—they create what tourists are looking for. Take the Grand Canyon Railway...any of you been on it? Well, this is a train that takes tourists to the Grand Canyon, and while you’re on the train, you see fake shootouts and gunfights. Now, the railroad running to the Grand Canyon was never actually

robbed. But tourists have this idea that this was what things were like in the “Wild West,” you know, gunfights and train robberies, and the tourist railway wants to make them happy. There’s a great term for this...it’s called staged authenticity.

In other words, people go to the Grand Canyon to see this fantastic natural landscape but they also want to get a sense of what it was like there during the real “Wild West.” Well, the railway knows this, so they try to re-create some of that cultural history. And, oh, and we also see this at the Grand Canyon with the creation of Hopi House. Have any of you visited Hopi House?

Student A

I went there last year.

Professor

Could you tell the class what it was like?

Student A

Yeah...it’s kind of a, a big gift shop...where they sell traditional crafts—jewelry, pottery... stuff like that. And supposedly it’s really made by Hopi people, the people who live there.

Professor

Anything else? What about the architecture?

Student A

Oh, right. It’s an unusual building...it’s supposed to look like a real Hopi building, I think.

Professor

Good, I noticed the same things. Now I’m not saying Hopi House is a fraud—the stuff they sell really is made by Hopi artists—but it’s still an example of staged authenticity. Something I bet you didn’t know...the Hopis never actually lived in, or even near, the Grand Canyon. There was another Native American people who lived in the Canyon, known as the Havasupi [*hah-va-SOOP-ee*]. But the tourist company that ran the place—it was called the Harvey Company—decided to hire the Hopi instead of the Havasupi. Can anyone guess why?

Student B

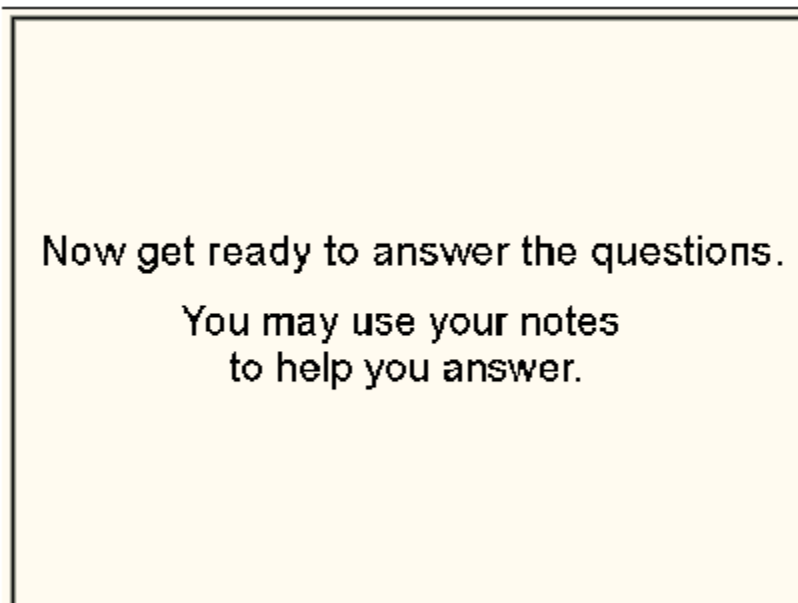
Were the Hopi better artists? I mean, did they make better things?

Professor

Not really. The way I understand it, the people at the Harvey Company were very good at making money, and they figured that the Hopi people and the Hopi crafts would sell better to the tourists. So they built Hopi House, and hired the Hopi people to work there and uh, one of those people, uh, a famous Hopi potter, was hired by the Harvey Company and she worked to rebuild, or or kind of restructure, the Hopi pottery. It's not sure whether this was her own doing or whether she was instructed to do this but... archaeologists working at ancient sites in the Southwest uncovered pottery and she started copying the same style.

And, well there's some debate about that/...whether it was her idea or whether she was told to do it.

Either way, before you know it Hopi pottery was changing. It's, it's another case of the contradictions of staged authenticity—certainly the Hopi pottery you buy there is real. I mean, it does represent the pottery of the Southwest. But the Hopi people are not the traditional inhabitants of the Canyon, and their art gets affected by the tourist market—the the Harvey Company basically changed history to make money.



Narrator

Now get ready to answer the questions. You may use your notes to help you answer.

12. What is the talk mainly about?

- The differences between the traditions of the Hopi and Havasupi people
- The relationship between tourism and Southwestern cultural history
- The impact of Native American crafts on Grand Canyon tourism
- How tourism in the Southwest has changed in the past 100 years

13. Why does the professor mention the expansion of the railroad in the nineteenth century?

- To emphasize the importance of the railroad to the development of farming in the Southwest
- To explain the increased mobility of Native American peoples
- To provide background for a discussion of Southwestern tourism
- To give an example of the dangers tourists faced in the Southwest

14. What does the professor say about the Grand Canyon Railway?

- It is the only way to travel to the Grand Canyon.
- It provides entertainment for passengers.
- Its passengers often consider it to be too slow.
- It is owned and operated by the Hopi people.

15. According to the professor, what does Hopi House demonstrate?

- Two Native American groups share control of the Grand Canyon tourist industry.
- The history portrayed by the tourist industry is not always accurate.
- Native American art and culture have not been influenced by tourism.
- The Grand Canyon Railway has benefited many Native American groups.

16. What does the professor say about the pottery now sold at Hopi House?

- It is made in another country and imported to the United States.
- It is less expensive than pottery sold elsewhere in the area.
- It is produced by the traditional inhabitants of the Grand Canyon.
- Its style has been influenced by ancient pottery found in the Southwest.

Listen again to part of the lecture.
Then answer the question.

Narrator

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.



Professor

archaeologists working at ancient sites in the Southwest uncovered pottery and she started copying the same style.

And, well there's some debate about that... whether it was her idea or whether she was told to do it.



17. Why does the professor say this:

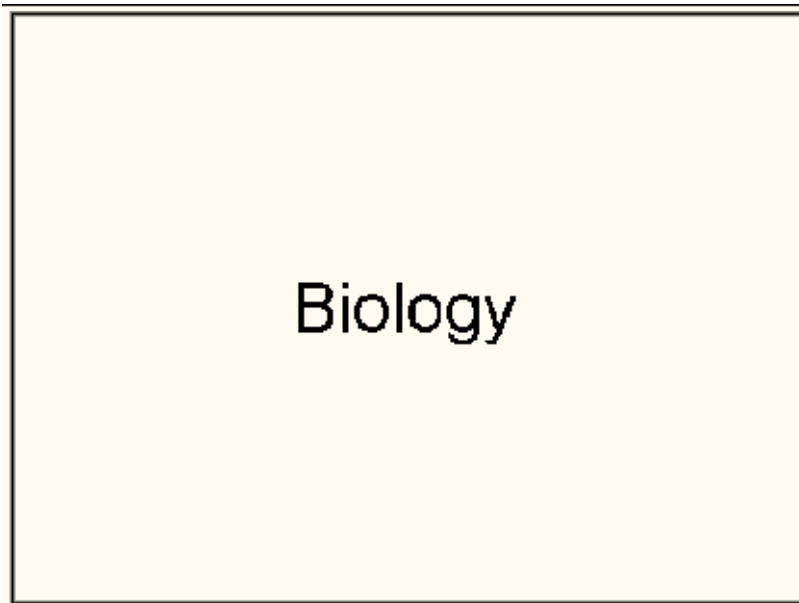
[This text will only be heard.]

Professor

“And, well there’s some debate about that”

- To express uncertainty about the facts
- To criticize the company’s decision
- To explain that the story is not true
- To encourage students to express their opinions

f) Ví dụ phần nghe 4



Narrator

Listen to part of a lecture in a biology class.



Professor

So today we're gonna talk about song development in birds and how—you may be surprised to know—the songs of most songbird species are learned—not completely instinctual—which is what we used to think...so I'd like to start things off today by, um, centering our discussion on the chaffinch.

The chaffinch is a type of European songbird, and we're gonna use the chaffinch's song development as illustrative of songbirds' song development in general, because many other songbirds follow this same pattern, this pattern of learning songs.

Okay, so soon after hatching, baby chaffinches start producing these, um, begging sounds, begging calls, actually, which basically are a message to the parents saying, "Feed me; feed me." That's all for about the first five weeks, until they grow feathers and start getting ready to fly, you know, become fledglings, and then those calls—those begging sounds—are replaced by, uh, well...you know how babies—human babies—you know how they make that...baby...babbling sound? Like little, soft, vocalized...murmurings? Well, that's pretty much similar to the noises that fledgling chaffinches make at this next stage of development...which is called subsong...

"Subsong" makes sense, right, because "sub" means "below," and so the subsong is...uh, below, or...happens before their mature song, right? It's an immature, or underdeveloped song, a baby song. Make sense?

Okay, now, they're not begging for food anymore with the subsong. So what do you figure they're making these soft murmurings for? Well, it's at this stage—what we call early subsong—that, and this is important, the chaffinch's subsong begins to provide auditory feedback from which the chaffinch learns, and so...self-learning is taking place, because the fledgling hears itself calling out, hears the sounds it's making, you know, hears, hears its subsong, and so, it's kinda' comparing it to the parent's song and so self-learning is taking place, um, through this process...get it?...

Alright. Now, as the chaffinch gets a little older, it enters into what could be called late subsong where parts of its subsong start sounding more and more like its parent's song,

and we have the next step in song development taking place in late subsong, that is, the introduction of plastic song within the subsong—plastic song referring to—I don't have to write that on the board, do I?

—referring to the parts of the subsong that sound like the parent's song.

Plastic song. Does that sound a little strange to you? Well, keep in mind that “plastic” has, um, formative implications, you know, it can mean, like, growth, or development into something

...like what the chaffinch's song is doing...it's developing into its parent's song...it's, uh, not quite fully realized yet—it doesn't sound precisely like its parent's song—remember this is still the subsong stage we're talking about—but it's on its way, the fledgling is still learning, imitating parts of its parent's song, just not quite the whole thing yet.

So. The fledgling gets older and now it's winter, and during the winter, the young chaffinch doesn't practice its singing. But in the spring, the chaffinch starts back up again, singing and practicing, and this time there is more of an emergence of plastic song, ah...a stronger presence of it within the subsong, and so thereby, the parent's song is growing increasingly more recognizable and distinct, follow? Then, after about a month, the young chaffinch's song crystallizes into what's called full song—the, um, exact song the adults sing. So full song's, uh, a full-blown imitation of the adult song. Alright?

Now what's interesting is that chaffinches are able to complete this process, even from only a short exposure to their parents' song. Exposure during the first few weeks of life is really all they need, and after that they can remember it, even though they need quite a bit of practice to produce it accurately themselves. So the theory is that there is a sensitive period in the chaffinch's early life, its early development, a special sensitive period during which it learns what its song should sound like. So chaffinches, um, along with many other birds, learn songs early in life, and when they become adults, they don't change their songs—it's a copy of the parents' song, like we said, okay?

Now get ready to answer the questions.
You may use your notes
to help you answer.

Narrator

Now get ready to answer the questions. You may use your notes to help you answer.

18. What aspect of a chaffinch's song does the professor mainly discuss?

- How it is used to beg for food
- How it has changed over several generations
- How its development differs from that of other songbirds
- How it develops from an early age

19. What does the professor say about plastic song?

- It imitates only parts of the parent's song.
- It is identical to subsong.
- It is instinctual and does not need to be learned.
- It represents the final stage in a chaffinch's song development.

20. What is the evidence for chaffinches' having a sensitive period for song learning?

- They begin to practice their song in the spring.
- They do not develop full song until their second year.
- They need little exposure to adult song in order to learn it.
- They do not make many sounds for the first five weeks of their lives.

Listen again to part of the lecture.
Then answer the question.

Narrator

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.



Professor

—and we have the next step in song development taking place in late subsong,
that is, the introduction of plastic song within the subsong—
plastic song
referring to—I don't have to write that on the board, do I?



21. What does the professor imply when she says this:

[This text will only be heard.]

Professor

I don't have to write that on the board, do I?

- The words in the term are probably familiar to the students.
- The term is not important to the lecture.
- The students should have studied the term already.
- The students should have written the term down already.



22. Why does the professor say this:

[This text will only be heard.]

Professor

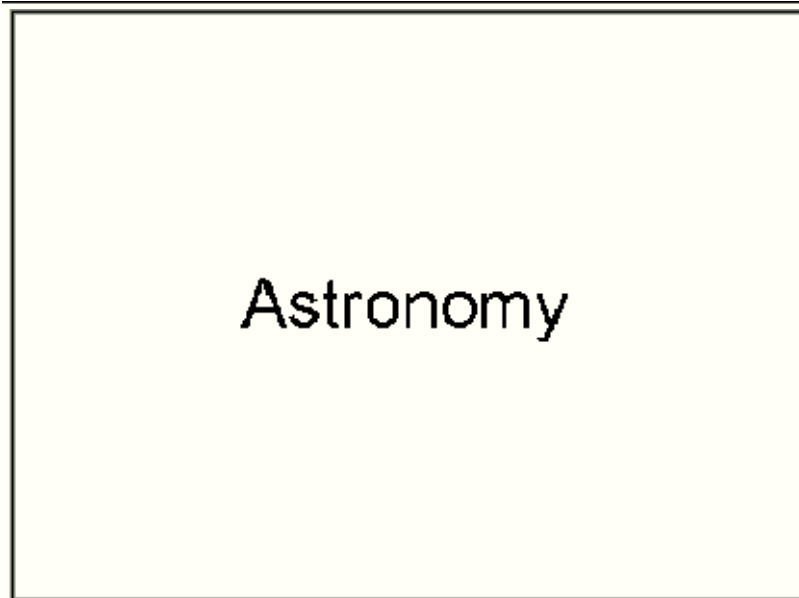
Plastic song. Does that sound a little strange to you? Well, keep in mind that “plastic” has, um, formative implications, you know, it can mean, like, growth, or development into something

- To correct something she said earlier
- To explain a term she just introduced
- To explain what is wrong with a particular theory
- To remind the students of something discussed earlier

23. How does the professor introduce her description of the sounds a chaffinch makes during subsong?

- She contrasts the subsong of a chaffinch with the subsongs of other songbird species.
- She compares the sounds a chaffinch makes to those a human baby makes.
- She describes the sound of an adult chaffinch's full song.
- She reminds the class how scientists define begging calls

g) Ví dụ phần nghe 5



Narrator

Listen to part of a discussion in an astronomy class. The professor is discussing Pluto.



Professor

Well, today I thought we'd talk about some of the reasons why Pluto's status as a planet has been debated. You see, until recently what makes a planet a planet was one of the simpler concepts in astronomy. It's always been deemed so, uh...so

obvious, so... basic that it was never officially defined... So anyway,...uh improvements in telescopes and related technology have led to a whole host of discoveries in our solar system...with one result being that now even the generally accepted idea of what a planet is is being challenged...or at least qualified. And this directly affects the status of Pluto.

Student A

So what makes Pluto so different that it could be, um...reclassified?

Professor

Well, actually, there are several important differences between Pluto and the other planets. First, when you look at the other planets, especially the planets in the outer solar system, where Pluto orbits, you see that Pluto stands out, it's the oddball...and I'll give you one guess why.



Student B

It's gotta be the size...Jupiter, Saturn and uh, Uranus and Neptune,...they're the gas giants, and, well, Pluto isn't.

Professor

Exactly,...uh compared to the gas giants, Pluto's very different,...it's neither gaseous nor a giant. See, uh Pluto is less than half the size of the next smallest planet, Mercury. It's even smaller than our moon...and smaller than other moons

in our solar system. So Pluto is very small for a planet,...maybe it's not large enough to be considered a planet.



Student A

But Pluto orbits the Sun and...I mean...well, that's one of the things planets do.

Professor

You're right...Most people agree that a planet orbits a sun, and Pluto certainly does that...every 248 years, but with a highly eccentric orbit. Take a look at this:

What I mean when I say 'eccentric' is...it's not like the other planets' orbits, instead it's different in uh, two major ways. One, it's elliptical, but the others are nearly circular. So for part of its orbit, Pluto is closer to the Sun than Neptune and for the rest it's farther away. And two, Pluto orbits on a different plane. That is, all the planets orbit the Sun on the same plane, except Pluto...which orbits at a seventeen degree angle to the other orbits. Do you see where it looks like it crosses the other orbits?

Student A

[interrupting]

But I don't see why being small and having an unusual orbit would change Pluto's status. I mean it still has most of the features that the other planets have, doesn't it? It's got an atmosphere, granted it's thin, but it's there. It even has a moon!

Professor

That's true. In fact, if it wasn't for the discovery of the Kuiper belt rhymes with "piper", there probably wouldn't be a question about Pluto's status....

[questioning sounds by the students]

Student B

It's...I'm sorry, the what belt?

Professor

Uh, it's the Kuiper belt.

It's like a swarm of icy-rocky objects out beyond Neptune. It turns out that Kuiper belt objects, which are also called KBOs, have a lot in common with Pluto.

For one, KBOs and Pluto are made of the same stuff, namely rock and ice. And for most of its orbit, Pluto is in the Kuiper belt.

Remember when I said that Pluto has an eccentric orbit? Well, many KBOs do, too,...for the same reason,...their orbits are influenced by Neptune's gravity.

Now, without going into too much detail,...let me just say that Neptune's gravity sort of pulls Pluto and the KBOs around...this results in orbits that are elliptical and almost exactly one and one half times longer than Neptune's.

In light of these similarities, some suggest that Pluto's merely the largest KBO found to date. Now, I'm saying this because several other large Kuiper belt objects have been found, some half as large as Pluto. Some scientists believe that they might find other KBOs as large as Pluto...

Student B

So you're saying that Pluto's more like a KBO than a planet?

Student A

Yeah...I mean, considering everything you just said, um, if Pluto were discovered today, would it even...well,...would it even be called a planet?

Professor

Well, let's see. You tell me.

Student A

Hmmm, well...I'd still call it a planet. Like I said before...it may be small, but it's got an atmosphere and a moon, it orbits the Sun and...

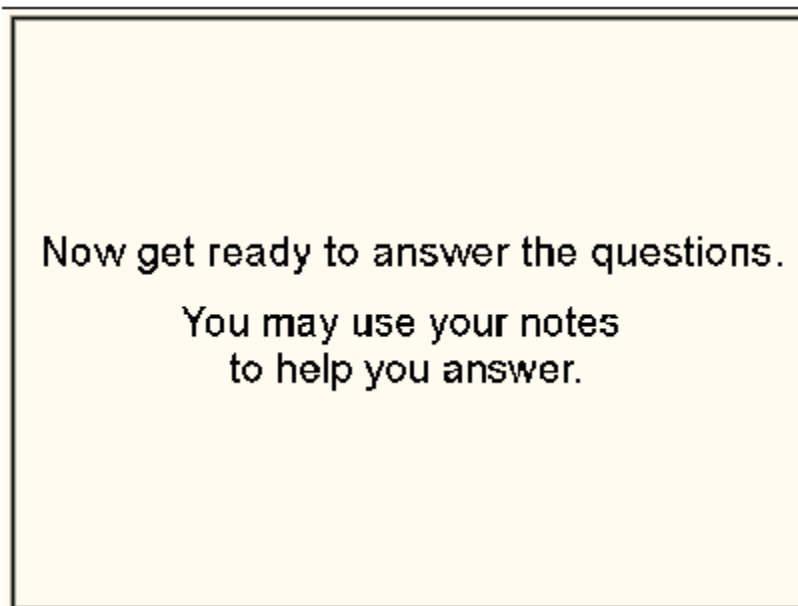
Student B

[interrupting]

Come on...it, it's obviously a KBO. I mean, it's in the Kuiper belt, it's made of the same materials, it orbits the same way and it's way smaller than any other planet. I think it's clear

Professor

Well, nobody knew about the Kuiper belt when Pluto was discovered, so they called it a planet. But now? I think its status will continue to be questioned until there's an official definition for planet.



24. What is the discussion mainly about?

- Why most planets are larger than Pluto
- The reasons some objects may soon be considered planets
- How Pluto challenges the conventional idea of a planet
- The discovery of Kuiper belt objects

25. How does the professor emphasize his point about Pluto's size?

- By stating the dimensions of nearby planets
- By explaining the relationship between Pluto's size and its orbit
- By identifying the reasons why Pluto was originally misclassified
- By comparing Pluto to other planets and objects in the solar system

26. What are two key features of Pluto's orbit mentioned in the discussion?

Click on 2 answers.

- Pluto's orbit is influenced by Neptune's gravity.
- Pluto's orbit is nearly circular.
- Pluto's orbit is at an angle to the other planets' orbits.
- Pluto's orbit passes nearer to the Sun than most of the other planets.

27. According to the discussion, what are some reasons for NOT classifying Pluto as a planet?

Click on 3 answers.

- It has an atmosphere.
- It is located in the Kuiper belt.
- It is composed of rock and ice.
- It is located too far from the Sun.
- It is much smaller than the other planets.

Listen again to part of the lecture.
Then answer the question.


Narrator

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.



Professor

...When you look at the other planets, especially the planets in the outer solar system, where Pluto orbits, you see that Pluto stands out, it's the oddball...and I'll give you one guess why.

28. What does the professor mean when he says this: 

[This text will only be heard.]

Professor

“I'll give you one guess why.”

- He thinks the question is difficult to answer.
- He thinks the reason is obvious.
- He does not expect a reply.
- He does not want many people to reply.

Listen again to part of the lecture.
Then answer the question.

Narrator

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.



Student A

Hmmm, well...I'd still call it a planet. Like I said before...it may be small, but it's got an atmosphere and a moon, it orbits the Sun and...

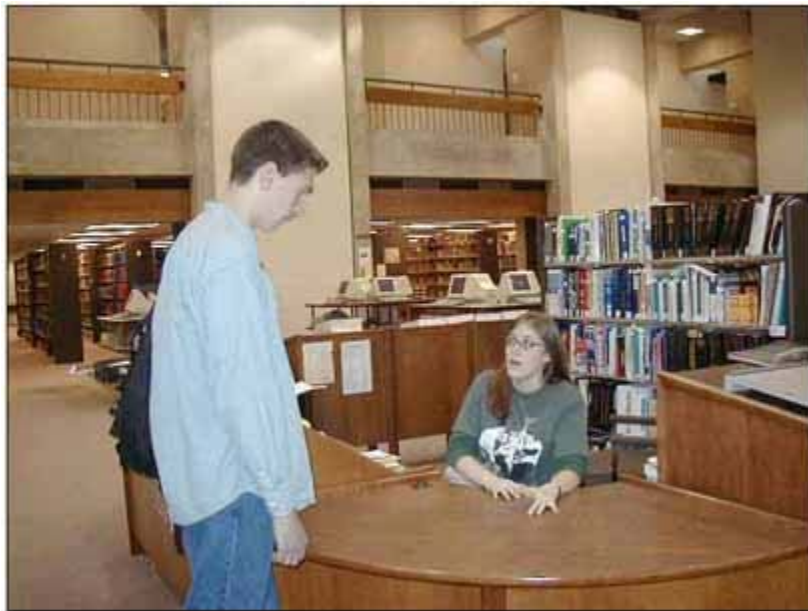
Student B

Come on...it, it's obviously a KBO. I mean, it's in the Kuiper belt, it's made of the same materials, it orbits the same way and it's way smaller than any other planet. I think it's clear.

29. What can be inferred about the students?

- They both disagree with the professor's conclusion.
- The woman has not yet reached a conclusion about Pluto.
- The man easily convinced the woman to change her mind.
- They have come to different conclusions about Pluto.

e) Ví dụ phần nghe 6



Narrator

Listen to part of a conversation in a library.

Librarian

Hi. Can I help you?

Student

Yeah, I'm looking for a reference book.

Librarian

OK. Do you know the title?

Student

Well, that's the thing. I'm not exactly sure what I'm looking for. I need uh, information on European demographics.

Librarian

OK, do you just need population statistics, like, total population, male-female...real basics for demographics?

Student

Yeah. Population, literacy rate, uh, let's see...life expectancy by gender, like if women tend to live longer than men...things like that.

Librarian

OK, well, I-I'm pretty sure you can get most—if not all—of those statistics from an atlas. I can tell you where to find one in the reference section.

Student

Yeah, but I'm kind of looking for it by city, not by country and the atlas I saw...

Librarian

[understanding the problem]

Uh huh...I see...

Student

Well, do you know if there are any other reference books I can use for this? To find the statistics by city?

Librarian

[stumped, but trying to think of something]

City, you say.

Any particular part of Europe? Eastern, western...southern?

Student

No. Pretty much all across Europe.

Librarian

[Unsure she will be able to help]

All of Europe. Hmmmm.

Y-you know, maybe you could tell me what this is for, I mean, maybe if-if I know, I can help you better.

Student

Yeah, OK. Geography with Professor Miller and it's sort of an analysis of, uh, urban areas, a comparison of population trends and uh economic indicators, social indicators, I guess...

Librarian

[running out of ideas]

OK, well, there's something called the Demographic Yearbook, but it's—but I don't think it's gonna do it by city.

Student

Yeah, I think that's just by country.

Librarian

You've already looked at it? I think, I-I think you're right, but I'm just gonna check it first, 'cause it would be easy if it were there.

[looking through the book]

Yeah. Population. By country...OK let's see. Did you, I mean, did your professor give you any ideas on where to look? I mean, because, if you need the demographic information by city...

Student

No, she-she didn't. She just gave us the assignment and I figured I could find what I needed here without too much of a problem.

Librarian

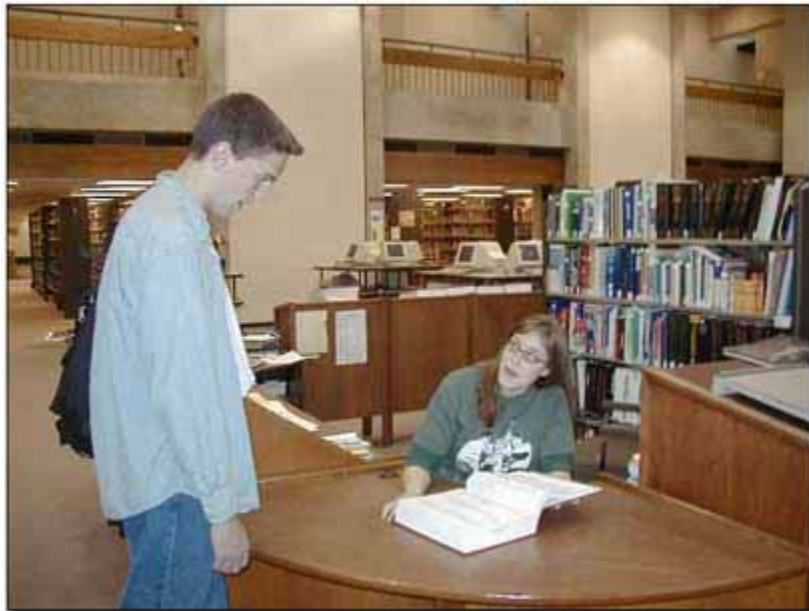
Yeah, it should be easier than this. I mean, I know there's one for North American cities, but I don't think that'll be a big help.

Student

Nah.

Librarian

Tell you what. Let's go over to the reference section. Let's take a look around that area and see if anything looks promising.



Now get ready to answer the questions.
You may use your notes
to help you answer.

Narrator

Now get ready to answer the questions. You may use your notes to help you answer.

30. What does the man need from the library?

- A research study written by his professor
- Demographic information about people living in Europe
- Information on research methods in demographics
- A specific geography reference book

31. What does the man imply about the atlas he looked at?

- It does not list population statistics by city.
- It does not list population statistics by country.
- It contains information about Europe that is out of date.
- It lacks information on southern Europe.

32. What is an example the man gives of the kind of information he needs about European cities?

- Their climate
- Their geographic size
- How long people live
- What languages people speak

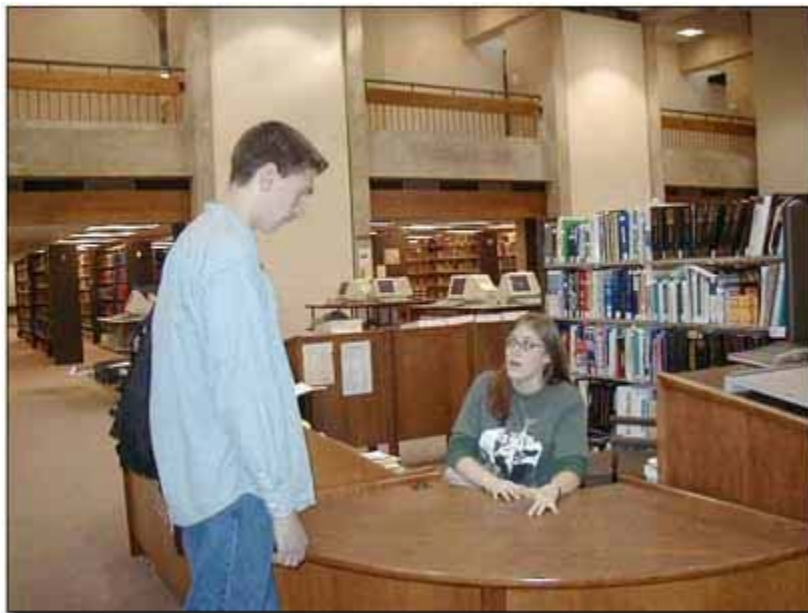
33. Where will the man and woman look for the information the man needs?

- In a different library
- In Professor Miller's office
- In the geography department
- In the reference section of the library

Listen again to part of the conversation.
Then answer the question.

Narrator

Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.



Librarian

Any particular part of Europe? Eastern, western...southern?

Student

No. Pretty much all across Europe.

Librarian

[Unsure she will be able to help]
All of Europe. Hmmm.

34. What does the woman mean when she says this:



[This text will only be heard.]

Narrator

What does the woman mean when she says this:

Librarian

[Unsure she will be able to help]
All of Europe. Hmmm.

- She knows which book the man needs.
- She is too busy to find the information for the man.
- She is not sure she has heard the man correctly.
- She is not sure she can find the information the man needs.

h) Đáp án các ví dụ phần nghe

Ví dụ phần nghe 1 - Business

1. C - A process for improving decision-making
- 2.

	Yes	No
Establish the goals	X	
List alternative courses of action		X

Select key criteria and subcriteria	X	
Make pairwise comparisons	X	
Revise the goals based on choices		X

3. A - To give an example of a factor that would influence a decision
4. D - People can better understand the decisions they make.
5. C - He wants to give only a general explanation of AHP.
6. B - To indicate an example of a decision to be made.

Ví dụ phần nghe 2 - Missed Classes

1. A - To get materials for a class she missed
2. C - He is worried that he will not have the video back in time for his class.
3. B - To get the video from the professor
4. D - To encourage the woman to explain why she was absent.
5. A - He is not planning to talk about the handouts now.

Ví dụ phần nghe 3 - History

1. B - The relationship between tourism and Southwestern cultural history
2. C - To provide background for a discussion of Southwestern tourism
3. B - It provides entertainment for passengers.
4. B - The history portrayed by the tourist industry is not always accurate.
5. D - Its style has been influenced by ancient pottery found in the Southwest.
6. A - To express uncertainty about the facts

Ví dụ phần nghe 4 - Biology

1. D - How it develops from an early age
2. A - It imitates only parts of the parent's song.
3. C - They need little exposure to adult song in order to learn it.
4. A - The words in the term are probably familiar to the students.
5. B - To explain a term she just introduced
6. B - She compares the sounds a chaffinch makes to those a human baby makes.

Ví dụ phần nghe 5 - Astronomy

1. C - How Pluto challenges the conventional idea of a planet
2. D - By comparing Pluto to other planets and objects in the solar system
- 3.

X	1. Pluto's orbit is influenced by Neptune's gravity.
	2. Pluto's orbit is nearly circular.
X	3. Pluto's orbit is at an angle to the other planets' orbits.
	4. Pluto's orbit passes nearer to the Sun than most of the other planets

4.

1. It has atmosphere.
 - X 2. It is located in the Kuiper belt.
 - X 3. It is composed of rock and ice.
 4. It is located too far from the Sun.
 - X 5. It is much smaller than the other planets.
5. B - He thinks the reason is obvious.
6. D - They have come to different conclusions about Pluto.

Ví dụ phần nghe 6 - Demographic Information

1. B - Demographic information about people living in Europe
2. A - It does not list population statistics by city.
3. C - How long people live
4. D - In the reference section of the library
5. D - She is not sure she can find the information the man needs.

4. Phần viết

Phần này sẽ kiểm tra khả năng viết của bạn trong môi trường học thuật. Có 2 bài viết. Trong bài viết đầu bạn sẽ đọc một đoạn và nghe một bài giảng và sau đó trả lời dựa trên cái bạn đã đọc và nghe. Đối với bài viết thứ 2, bạn sẽ trả lời một câu hỏi dựa trên kiến thức và kinh nghiệm của bạn

a) Bài viết 1

Đối với bài viết này, bạn sẽ có 3 phút để đọc một đoạn nói về một chủ đề học thuật. Bạn có thể ghi nháp đoạn này nếu bạn thích. Sau đoạn hội thoại này bạn sẽ nghe một bài giảng cùng chủ đề bạn đã đọc. Trong khi nghe bạn cũng có thể ghi nháp.

Tiếp theo, bạn sẽ có 20 phút để viết về mối quan hệ giữa bài giảng bạn đã nghe và đoạn văn bạn đã đọc. Cố gắng trả lời câu hỏi một cách đầy đủ nhất có thể bằng cách sử dụng các thông tin trong bài đọc và bài giảng bạn đã nghe. Câu hỏi không

đề nghị bạn diễn tả ý kiến cá nhân của bạn. Bạn có thể xem lại phần đọc trong thời gian bạn viết. Bạn cũng có thể sử dụng các phần ghi nháp để hỗ trợ trả lời câu hỏi.

Phần trả lời tốt có độ dài khoảng 150 đến 225 từ. Bài luận của bạn được đánh giá dựa trên chất lượng bài viết và khả năng hoàn thành và chính xác về mặt nội dung. Nếu bạn kết thúc bài luận trước thời gian cho phép, bạn có thể kích nút **Next** để chuyển sang phần viết thứ 2

b) Bài viết 2

Đối với bài viết này, bạn sẽ viết một bài luận đáp ứng với câu hỏi về giải thích, đưa ra ý kiến của bạn về một vấn đề nào đó. Bạn sẽ có 30 phút để phác thảo, viết và xem lại bài viết của mình.

Một bài luận hiệu quả bao gồm khoảng 300 từ. Bài luận của bạn sẽ được đánh giá trên chất lượng của bài viết của bạn. Nó bao gồm việc phát triển ý, tổ chức bài luận, khả năng và độ chính xác về ngôn ngữ bạn dùng diễn tả.

Nếu bạn kết thúc bài luận trước thời gian cho phép, bạn có thể kích nút **Next** để kết thúc phần này. Khi bạn đã sẵn sàng tiếp tục, kích chọn biểu tượng **Dismiss Directions**

c) Ví dụ bài viết 1

Altruism is a type of behavior in which an animal sacrifices its own interest for that of another animal or group of animals. Altruism is the opposite of selfishness; individuals performing altruistic acts gain nothing for themselves.

Examples of altruism abound, both among humans and among other mammals. Unselfish acts among humans range from the sharing of food with strangers to the donation of body organs to family members, and even to strangers. Such acts are altruistic in that they benefit another, yet provide little reward to the one performing the act.

In fact, many species of animals appear willing to sacrifice food, or even their life, to assist other members of their group. The meerkat, which is a mammal that dwells in burrows in grassland areas of Africa, is often cited as an example. In groups of meerkats, an individual acts as a sentinel, standing guard and looking out for predators while the others hunt for food or eat food they have obtained. If the sentinel meerkat sees a predator such as a hawk approaching the group, it gives an alarm cry alerting the other meerkats to run and seek shelter. By standing guard, the sentinel meerkat gains nothing—it goes without food while the others eat, and it places itself in grave danger. After it issues an alarm it has to flee alone,

which might make it more at risk to a predator, since animals in groups are often able to work together to fend off a predator. So the altruistic sentinel behavior helps ensure the survival of other members of the meerkat's group.

Narrator

Now listen to part of a lecture on the topic you just read about.



Professor

You know, often in science, new findings force us to re-examine earlier beliefs and assumptions. And a recent study of meerkats is having exactly this effect. The study examined the meerkat's behavior quite closely, much more closely than had ever been done before. And some interesting things were found...like about eating habits...it showed that typically meerkats eat before they stand guard — so the ones standing guard had a full stomach! And the study also found that since the sentinel is the first to see a predator coming, it's the most likely to escape...because it often stands guard near a burrow, so it can run immediately into the burrow after giving the alarm. The other meerkats, the ones scattered about looking for food, are actually in greater danger.

And in fact, other studies have suggested that when an animal creates an alarm, the alarm call might cause the other group members either to gather together or else to move about very quickly, behaviors that might actually draw the predator's attention away from the caller, increasing that animal's own chances of survival.

And what about people—what about some human acts that might be considered altruistic? Let's take an extreme case, uh, suppose a person donates a kidney to a relative, or even to a complete stranger. A selfless act, right? But ...doesn't the donor receive appreciation and approval from the stranger and from society? Doesn't the donor gain an increased sense of self worth? Couldn't such non-material rewards be considered very valuable to some people?

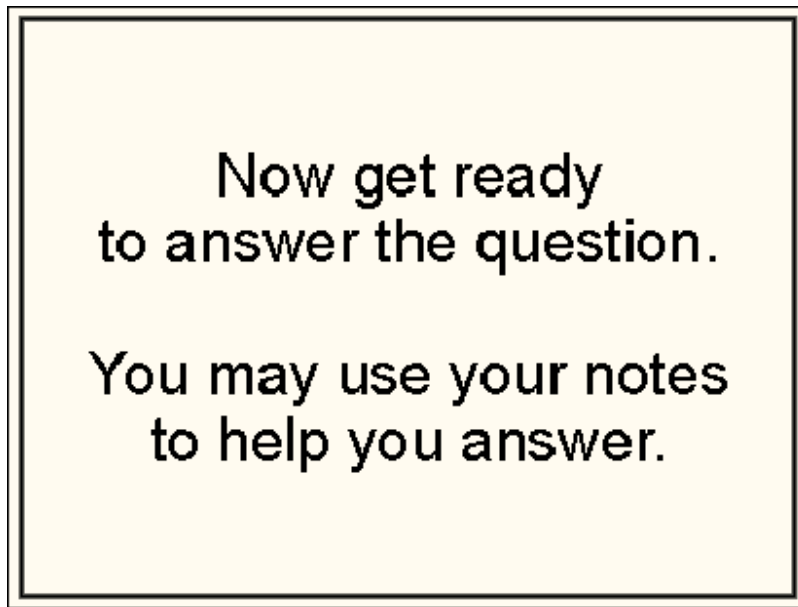
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In fact, many species of animals appear willing to sacrifice food, or even their life, to assist other members of their group. The meerkat, which is a mammal that dwells in burrows in grassland areas of Africa, is often cited as an example. In groups of meerkats, an individual acts as a sentinel, standing guard and looking out for predators while the others hunt for food or eat food they have obtained. If the sentinel meerkat sees a predator such as a hawk approaching the group, it gives an alarm cry alerting the other meerkats to run and seek shelter. By standing guard, the sentinel meerkat gains nothing—it goes without food while the others eat, and it places itself in grave danger. After it issues an alarm it has to flee alone, which might make it more at risk to a predator, since animals in groups are often able to work together to fend off a predator. So the altruistic sentinel behavior helps ensure the survival of other members of the meerkat's group.

Câu hỏi:

Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on points made in the reading.



Narrator

Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on points made in the reading.

d) Ví dụ bài viết 2

Câu hỏi:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Good teachers are more important to a child's development than good parents.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer

III. Triển khai kỳ thi TOEFL iBT

1. Thời gian triển khai kỳ thi TOEFL iBT

TOEFL iBT được thực hiện theo từng giai đoạn:

Vị trí	Ngày thi đầu tiên
United States (ngoại trừ U.S. Territories)	24 tháng 9 năm 2005
Canada, France, Germany, Italy	22 tháng 10 năm 2005
Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands	4 tháng 11 năm 2005

American Samoa
Toàn thế giới

5 tháng 11 năm 2005
Vào năm 2006

Tại Canada, France, Germany, và Italy, kỳ thi TOEFL trên giấy (PBT) cuối cùng sẽ được tổ chức vào ngày 15 tháng 10 năm 2005, và kỳ thi TOEFL trên máy (CBP) cuối cùng sẽ được tổ chức vào ngày 8 tháng 10 năm 2005.

Theo thông báo của ETS, bắt đầu từ **tháng 4 năm 2006**, kỳ thi TOEFL dạng mới, iBT, sẽ được bắt đầu giới thiệu tại các nước ASIAN, **trong đó có Việt Nam**

2. Ngày thi iBT (Từ tháng 9 năm 2005 đến tháng sáu năm 2006)

Những ngày sau đây được áp dụng cho tất cả các địa điểm thi TOEFL iBT.

- Saturday, September 24, 2005
- Saturday, October 22, 2005
- Friday, November 4, 2005
- Saturday, November 5, 2005
- Friday, November 18, 2005
- Saturday, November 19, 2005
- Friday, December 2, 2005
- Saturday, December 3, 2005
- Friday, December 16, 2005
- Saturday, December 17, 2005
- Friday, January 6, 2006
- Saturday, January 14, 2006
- Saturday, January 21, 2006
- Friday, February 3, 2006
- Saturday, February 11, 2006
- Friday, March 3, 2006
- Saturday, March 18, 2006
- Saturday, March 25, 2006
- Saturday, April 8, 2006
- Friday, April 14, 2006
- Saturday, April 22, 2006
- Friday, April 28, 2006
- Friday, May 5, 2006
- Saturday, May 13, 2006
- Saturday, May 20, 2006
- Friday, May 26, 2006
- Friday, June 2, 2006
- Saturday, June 10, 2006
- Saturday, June 17, 2006

- Saturday, June 24, 2006

IV. Một số câu hỏi thường gặp

1. Liệu rằng chúng ta có thể chỉ tham dự một phần xác định nào đó trong bài thi TOEFL iBT?

Câu trả lời là không, bạn phải làm toàn bộ bài test.

2. Kỳ thi TOEFL mới này có khó hơn các kỳ thi TOEFL hiện tại ?

- Phần Đọc và Nghe trong kỳ thi TOEFL iBT không khác nhiều so với phần đọc và nghe trong các kiểu thi cũ (CBT va PBT)
- Phần Nói và Viết trong kiểu thi TOEFL iBT được coi như là một thách thức bởi vì chúng khá mới đối với các thí sinh. Tuy nhiên, việc thành công trong việc giao tiếp nói và viết trong các trường đại học đòi hỏi sinh viên phải kết hợp các kỹ năng này.
- Các câu hỏi trong phần thi TOEFL iBT đòi hỏi việc kết hợp nhiều kỹ năng sẽ giúp cho người học tự tin hơn trong việc giao tiếp trong môi trường học thuật.

3. Cách thức đăng ký thi TOEFL iBT?

Bạn có thể đăng ký thi TOEFL iBT qua các hình thức sau:

- Đăng ký trực tuyến, có thể thông qua **Dethi Group 0904 190 851**
- Đăng ký qua điện thoại
- Đăng ký qua fax.

4. Lệ phí cho kỳ thi này là bao nhiêu?

Lệ phí cho kỳ thi này là 140 USD.

5. Phần thi nói được tính điểm như thế nào?

- Mỗi phần nói có điểm từ 0 đến 4, và trung bình của những điểm này được chuyển đổi thành một điểm từ 0 đến 30
- ETS chấm điểm mỗi phần nói dựa trên phần trả lời của thí sinh. Họ đánh giá khả năng của thí sinh thông qua việc phát triển ý, truyền tải và cách sử dụng ngôn ngữ.

6. Phần thi viết được tính điểm như thế nào?

- Hai bài viết được đánh giá theo thang điểm từ 0 đến 5 và điểm trung bình của hai bài viết này được chuyển đổi sang dải điểm từ 0 đến 30
- Người chấm điểm đánh giá bài viết của thí sinh dựa trên toàn bộ bài viết (sự phát triển ý, tổ chức, sử dụng chính xác và thích hợp về ngữ pháp và từ vựng) và sự hoàn thành và chính xác về nội dung.

7. Các trường đại học liệu có còn chấp nhận điểm của các kỳ thi TOEFL trên giấy (PBT) hay trên máy (CBT) không ?

Các yêu cầu của các trường là khác nhau. Bạn nên kiểm tra yêu cầu điểm TOEFL của trường mình định nộp. Sẽ có những trường sẽ chỉ chấp nhận TOEFL iBT, nhưng cũng còn những trường vẫn chấp nhận điểm TOEFL dạng cũ (PBT hay CBT).

V. Kinh nghiệm của một thí sinh đã thi TOEFL iBT

This experience was initiated by someone from ETS asking me to "try pilot the new TOEFL". I was simply asked to try the new TOEFL and rewarded a voucher to do the test and \$70 in addition.

---Yes I took the new TOEFL iBT today which will start at September this year?
... here is some insight about the new TOEFL ---

1. Nói qua về TOEFL iBT

There are some changes in the design and in the structure of the test. It looks more interesting and sophisticated than the previous one. Buttons are three dimensional and located conveniently at the top.

First you do to the reading, listening, speaking, and finally writing. Please note that there is no grammar section on the new TOEFL.

To provide articulate analysis on all these sections.. please let me start

2. Phần đọc

There is much change at the reading part, and pretty much similar to the previous version. However, it may seem more workable as they divide the reading into 2 separate sections. Each section contains 2 readings with given time. Although basically it's the same, at least you are not bombarded with 4 at once.

Here are some new kind of questions which rarely appear on the old version
-Find a best sentence which describes the selected sentence on the passage (correct

sentence should contain accurate information based on the passage)

-Making prediction / Projection. Its kinda silly and lil bit hard though this part.. all answers seems similar to me since no answer is included on the passage; basically its a test of luck?

-Summary. There will be one sentence to introduce you for something, then you should choose few alternative that best suit the introduction. This question weighted more than usual question

-Please be aware. Many old questions type still come out. Such as inference, the main topic? why? what? what the words specifically mean? add a sentence to the passage? .. yea so basically its pretty much the same ^^ ..

3. Phần nghe

In my opinion the listening is much more painful than the previous one. THERE are 3 sections of the listening. Each section gives you 10 minute to answer 2 LECTURE and 1 CONVERSATION. So in total **6 BIG LECTURES** and **3 CONVERSATIONS**

Conversaion

-Again, it somehow still look the same. There are 2 friends discussing , or even between admission staff and student. Most conversation took place at academic setting. This part basically easy as you easily can grasph the conversation. Model question still similar to the previous one

LECTURE

Hahahaha.. one interesting thing I notice in the lecture is, the professor not as rigid as the previous one. The old TOEFL seems like the prof is a talking robot which talk english like ..er...er....er. but this time, IT GETS MORE REAL!. the professor could say "hahaha..." "uhm..." "ooh..o" .. whatever anything you can think of. Lectures are long and painful to hear. Today I heard Biology , Astronomy, History, Arts , etc 😞

--NEW MODEL OF QUESTION

**You may need be asked why the professor say something like the professor might suddenly stop the conversation *Uh, I might give guess why it happen!" the possible answer is (professor dun wan to answer the student, professor think the answer is obvious... professor think that the answer will be difficult .. etc)... You need to understand this realm kind of situation

****YOU MAY TAKE NOTES** during the listening part. I don't found this as

helpful, rather I think its a real distraction for me. Once I started to write something I realized that they are asking you something you dun need to write. its not a knowledge question like test or whatever..

**You may be asked to fill up a table. Questions like this are carrying greater weight. You should distinguish and cross-check certain characteristics (they give u table anyway -- and you cross which one belongs to who) .. or simply they give u some characteristics and you cross yes or no for each one of them

**Summary. Yes...yes! again summary is there. You should summarize why certain argument is untrue.. or its true (summarize the given fact)

thats all... bout listening

4. Phần nói

There are 3 sections of speaking part. so lemme give the detail

1.Talk about your general opinion about something. Which is quiet obvious. Lke mine was "Do you recommend first year univ student to live in dorm or stay in their own house" Give specific details and articulate arguments.

--You have time 15 second just to prepare and 30 seconds I believe to speak. You may take notes as you are preparing. IMO, this time is just too short since you also need to calculate how long will you speak? I was anxious.. and lil bit under time.. i dunno what to say really :P ..LOL

2.SUMMARY a topic. You need to be aware, you are not requested to provide an opinion. You will be exposed to reading (the just give 45 second to read) .. and listen somebody talk about that as well (different) .. then you are asked "HOW WOULD YOU SUMMARY HER/HIS position on that topic"

--Today I got about the prce increase in University. Iread the announcement from the principal and listening two student talking about it. Iwas aksed to summary one of the speaker opinion

--**BEWARE** I dunno.. but today I got crazy topic. that is about animal domestication. there are horses and andelope.. or whatever. the resource provide many specific details which I dun understand.. then the question suddenly "relate two behavior of horses and andelope to animal domestication" .. gee.. this one was crazy !!!

--YOU have 30 seconds to prepare and 60 seconds to speak..

--also be aware that in the speaking part you might also need to reduce "uhm uhm" and to not repeat points. your points should be clear.. and recognizeable..

5. Phần viết

There are additional part in the writing section. The first one is new while the second one is really the same as before

TWE PART I

1. You will read something, then again exposed to a university lecture. But it seems that what you read and what you hear contradicting each other. How would you describe that it may cause doubt to what you read? (Model question may vary).

--Today I received topic about teamwork. on the passage seems that teamwork is very rewarding, etc but in fact when you listen to the professor talking, there are many disadvantage in teamwork. you need to write why such doubt cause concern to teamwork (comparison?) **YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO STATE OPINION.** the response is pretty short.. it is suggested between 135 to 225 words

TWE PART II

Basically the same. issue over something in your general life. Over 300 words is recommended

--I got topic -- is trust should be the main consideration in building relationship?.. strange?

6. Ấn tượng

-The system as mentioned, is more sophisticated. From the layout design, font, color selection, and tutorial is shorter though (not like before where they teach u how to click)

-You can't take your headphone off. On every section you barely can survive without it. Even writing and speaking you may need it. Very interactive and engaging.

-They get rid of the grammar section which is good for me.. or bad for some

people

-They managed to divide long section into pieces. Like reading, you will have 2 sections and listening 2 sections thus allow better time management.

-After all, TOEFL is very much improving. Known as "easy game" for some people, now TOEFL take great steps to make their test far more comprehensive.

7. Thất vọng

-Somehow, I feel the computer takes a lot of time in loading. Changing one question to another may take up to 5 seconds which is quite a distraction (Perhaps they involve more graphics)

-Test takes generally longer time. Since it is obvious that you have longer listening section and in addition have speaking part. It takes 2 hour minimum to complete the reading and the listening only

-I don't mean to discourage but, the test is generally harder on many perspectives. There are many type of questions which is really full of ambiguity and demand a really excellent interpretations. Longer TOEFL preparation is perhaps imminent.

-I complained about the longer time test; which put greater pressure. Believe me.. after bombarded by 6 lectures, I really feel bored and really tired. 2 writing?... OMG!

-The speaking part- Obviously you want or no- you will listen to other speaking. Well.. somehow those ear plug doesn't work well. and you unintentionally hear them and it draws you concentration... well its quite a distraction ^^

--So far this all comments I could give..