

Tài liệu thi tiếng Anh B có đáp án



MỤC LỤC

I. VOCABULARY	2
II. READING	14
III. GAP FILLING	23
IV. ERROR CORRECTION	29
V. TRANSFORMATION.....	33
VI. WRITTEN TOPICS.....	40
VII. LISTENING:.....	42

I. VOCABULARY

Choose the word, phrase or sentence that best completes each unfinished sentence below or that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

In this section you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. For each questions, 1–20, circle the letter A, B, C or D against the number of the question.

1. I bear no.....against him, despite what he did to me.
 A. resentment
 B. bitterness
 C. grievance
D. grudge
2. He swore that he would get his.....on the men who had hurt him.
 A. spite
B. revenge
 C. retaliation
 D. resentment
3. I'm surprised..... you. You're not normally as rude as you were tonight.
 A. by
 B. for
 C. with
D. at
4. Her divorce was a(n)experience for her and she still hasn't fully recovered.
 A. stunning
 B. staggering
C. shattering
 D. amazing
5. By a(n)stroke of luck, she survived the crash.
A. amazing
 B. shocking
 C. shattering
 D. surprised
6. People were.....the terrible pictures of the crash victims in the newspapers.
 A. shocked with
 B. startled for
C. shocked by
 D. amazed of
7. She wasthe traffic in the city, she had never seen so many cars before.
A. amazed at
 B. surprised for
 C. astonished with
 D. surprised of
8. It was a very quiet night so the sudden noise of breaking glass.....me.
 A. shattered
 B. staggered
C. startled
 D. jumped
9. The Sears Tower in Chicago is a.....443 meters high.
 A. speechless
 B. surprising
C. staggering
 D. shattering
10. We are all.....at how well she spoke English.

- A. astonished**
C. shocked
11. I.....swim in this river when I was young.
A. used to
C. use to
12. Ithere yesterday.
A. must go
C. had to go
B. must went
D. must to go
13. Peter couldn't stay on the house's back and neither.....
A. Bob could
C. Bob couldn't
B. could Bob
D. couldn't Bob
14. She told us there were sweets in the cupboard and so
A. they were
C. there were
B. were they
D. were there
15. He said.....watch TV all the evening if you wish.
A. you should
C. you ought to
D. you may
B. you have to
16. I told the man that heto see a doctor about his bad leg.
A. ought
C. should
B. might
D. must
17. Whenthe car, you'll agree with me about it.
A. you saw
C. you would see
B. you've seen
D. has been seen
18. They.....a lovely garden if they did some work in it.
A. will have
C. are having
B. would have
D. have had
19. One of our boys.....by the police last night.
A. is arrested
C. were arrested
B. was arrested
D. would be arrested
20. A prisoner.....that morning.
A. is hanged
C. is hung
B. was hanged
D. was hung
21. She was busy a variety of articles to the customers.
A. with introducing
C. for introducing
B. introducing
D. in introducing
22. The earth is not a completely solid ball of rock, but
various layers.
A. makes up with
C. is made up with
D. is made up of
B. makes up of
23. Would you be so kind lend me your new pen?
A. to
C. as
D. as to
B. enough to

24. The main difference living and non-living things is that all living things respond changes in their surroundings, grow and reproduce themselves.
- A. **between / to** B. among / to
C. between / with D. among / with
25. He ran away he should be seen.
- A. though B. **lest**
C. for D. if
26. Unlike other Asian states, Singapore has raw materials.
- A. hardly no B. hardly some
C. **hardly any** D. any hardly
27. It is no use to school if you to work hard.
- A. going / do not ready B. to go / do not ready
C. go / are not ready D. **going / are not ready**
28. It was difficult to guess what her to the news would be.
- A. feelings B. capital
C. **reaction** D. opinion
29. In order to buy his house he had to obtain a large from his bank.
- A. **loan** B. finance
C. debt D. capital
30. He couldn't his father that he was telling the truth.
- A. **convince** B. trust
C. confide D. admit
31. The main attraction of the job was that it offered the to do research.
- A. possibility B. prospect
C. proposal D. **opportunity**
32. They always keep on good with their next-door neighbors for the children's sake.
- A. friendship B. relations
C. will D. **terms**
33. Hotel rooms must be by noon, but luggage may be left with the porter.
- A. left B. evacuated
C. **vacated** D. abandoned
34. Old Mr. Brown's condition looks very serious and it is doubtful if he will
- A. pull up B. pull back
C. pull out D. **pull through**
35. Although he was under no the shopkeeper replaced the defective battery free of charge.
- A. urgency B. guarantee

- C. obligation** D. insistence
36. This book gives a brief of the history of the castle and details of the art collection in the main hall.
A. outline B. reference
 C. article D. research
37. Mark is very set in his ways, but John has a more attitude to life.
 A. changeable **B. flexible**
 C. moveable D. fluid
38. All the TV channels provide extensive of sporting events.
 A. vision **B. coverage**
 C. broadcast D. network
39. This ticket you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
 A. confers **B. entitles**
 C. grants D. credits
40. The majority of nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of medical profession women are in a
 A. rarity **B. minority**
 C. scarcity D. minimum
41. What vegetables would you like?
, please.
 A. peaches and carrots **B. peas and potatoes**
 C. tomatoes and pears D. beans and apples
42. He drew all his money the bank before he left.
 A. of B. off
C. out of D. to
43. As the car is small, it's much more on petrol.
 A. expensive B. poor
C. economical D. economic
44. you'll get a better of exchange at a bank.
A. rate B. value
 C. worth D. charge
45. I've got time for a very quick before I go.
A. snack B. barbecue
 C. feast D. picnic
46. I'm not really this kind of music. I prefer music you can dance to.
 A. in B. for
C. into D. with
47. She's with the idea that somebody is following her. I think she ought to see a psychiatrist.
 A. enthusiastic B. fascinated
C. obsessed D. fanatical

48. It was a very evening. Nothing really happened.
A. dull B. fed up
 C. disinterested D. bored
49. Many young children have a(n) with fire.
 A. interest B. obsession
C. fascination D. enthusiasm
50. He's a really person. He talks all the time but he never say anything interesting.
 A. bored **B. boring**
 C. fed up D. annoyed up
51. She's still very bitter what happened.
A. about B. with
 C. of D. for
52. He put salt in her coffee to her.
 A. revenge B. begrudge
 C. retaliate **D. spite**
53. Any employee who has a complaint or should take the matter to his or her manager.
 A. resentment B. bitterness
C. grievance D. revenge
54. He slapped me and I by kicking him.
 A. revenged myself B. avenged
C. retaliated D. resented
55. She gets if her husband goes out with other women.
 A. envious B. resentful
C. jealous D. bitter
56. Have you ever considered jobs?
 A. change B. changed
C. changing D. to change
57. That's story I have ever heard.
 A. a ridiculous B. the ridiculous
 C. the more ridiculous **D. the most ridiculous**
58. What are you doing?
 I on this report all morning.
 A. 'm working **B. 've been working**
 C. 've worked D. worked
59. One day last March, I a very strange letter.
 A. did get **B. got**
 C. used to get D. was getting
60. You forget to pay your taxes.
 A. don't have to B. have to
 C. must **D. must not**

61. The marriage guidance council is an organization which _____ people to talk with a third person about their problems.
a. allows b. demands c. requests d. requires
62. The man pretended to be very _____ in the puzzle.
a. interested b. attended c. directed d. attracted
63. I didn't say anything and I _____ on with my crossword.
a. continued **b. carried** c. progressed d. proceeded
64. The council has threatened to _____ off the water and electricity.
a. put b. go c. lay **d. cut**
65. Now she is frightened of _____ for a job.
a. attending b. intending c. replying **d. applying**
66. When his company had to close because of economic difficulties, he became _____.
a. redundant b. extra c. overdue d. surplus
67. As they _____ old age they seem to have an unexplained compulsion to return to the Sargasso Sea to breed.
a. approach b. approximate c. access d. attend
68. The eel has an acute _____ of smell.
a. point b. direction **c. sense** d. instinct
69. Referees should send off players for deliberate _____.
a. restrictions **b. fouls** c. breaks d. strikes
70. Many football clubs are in financial _____.
a. condition b. issue **c. trouble** d. question
71. It's only four forty-five. It's only a _____ to five.
a. fifteen **b. quarter** c. section d. sector
72. 006's mission was to _____ the biggest crime syndicate in the world – SMASH.
a. break b. damage c. hurt d. get over
73. It was an all-girls' school, and we all had to wear _____.
a. make-up b. perfume c. fabric **d. uniform**
74. The soldiers _____ the building, so no one could escape.
a. fixed b. cycled c. halted **d. surrounded**
74. Are you _____ for the big test tomorrow?
a. prepared b. prepare c. alert d. watchful
75. A(n) _____ worker does a family's housework.

- a. internal b. inward **c. domestic** d. inside
76. Hot and cold weather _____ people in different ways.
a. affect b. strike c. hit d. infect
77. The children started fighting because one boy took more than his _____ of the cake.
a. distribution b. assignment **c. share** d. ratio
78. The world's population is increasing _____.
a. rapidly b. fastly c. shortly d. directly
79. People who can't read and write are _____.
a. unreadable b. unexplainable c. inexplicable **d. illiterate**
80. Harman Garrard, who is a trainee sales representative, is going to Spain on _____.
a. things b. operation c. action **d. business**
81. Unfortunately, the taxi got _____ in a traffic jam.
a. stuck b. fixed c. pressed d. sealed
82. He bought a coffee and a _____ of biscuits.
a. packet b. container c. barrel d. cargo
83. Barter was a system of direct _____ of goods.
a. communication b. transportation **c. exchange** d. export
84. The people in a play are usually referred to as the _____.
a. people b. persons **c. characters** d. types
85. To _____ infection, water should be boiled or purified with tablets.
a. avoid b. cure c. treat d. stop
86. _____ is the amount you must pay to ride the bus.
a. fare b. fee c. charge d. debt
87. A(n) _____ protects people from danger.
a. security guard b. officer c. warden d. janitor
88. A _____ street has stores and businesses.
a. sales b. selling c. rending **d. commercial**
89. A _____ street has apartments and houses.
a. living **b. residential** c. residing d. renting
90. My apartment has a nice _____. When you look out of the window, you can see a beautiful park.
a. sight b. look c. scene **d. view**
91. I'm on a(n) _____. I have to eat less in order to lose weight.
a. exercise b. practice c. slimming **d. diet**

92. When the air is _____, it contains a lot of water.
 a. saturated b. steamy **c. humid** d. slippery
93. A _____ place is a place that a lot of people like to visit.
a. popular b. crowded c. public d. general
94. He thinks he's going there to _____ part in a discussion programme.
a. take b. join c. have d. play
95. The rally _____ of five daily stages, beginning on Sunday morning.
a. consists b. includes c. lasts d. involves
96. She gets her unemployment _____, but that isn't much.
 a. need b. fee c. expense **d. benefit**
97. _____ tax is a tax on the money people earn.
 a. earning **b. income** c. paying d. salary
98. A(n) _____ area has very few people.
 a. spares b. desert **c. underpopulated** d. neglected
99. A _____ person is not young or old.
a. middle-aged b. medium c. medium-aged d. middle
100. A(n) _____ person is good at sports.
 a. exercising b. slimming c. practicing **d. athletic**
101. When you _____ a holiday, you do special activities on that day.
 a. practice **b. celebrate** c. recall d. open
102. Maria is from Mexico, but she has several _____ in California.
a. relatives b. associations c. combinations d. connectives
45. Sam works in an airplane _____.
a. factory b. furnace c. manufacture d. production
103. The Russian _____ was in 1917. There was a complete change in government.
 a. action b. revolt **c. revolution** d. protest
104. What book company _____ this book?
 a. spread b. generated **c. published** d. associated
105. He was _____ of all his money.
 a. stolen **b. robbed** c. taken d. taken away
106. The house obviously hasn't been decorated for years.
 a. recently b. really c. completely **d. evidently**
107. She is looking at the imposing building.
a. grand b. frightening c. tall d. dark
108. The radio operator connected the pilot _____ air traffic control.

- a. to** b. at c. through d. by
109. An hour later the lights on Brisbane appeared _____ the horizon.
a. at **b. on** c. in d. under
110. Fortunately there was a doctor _____ board, and he was helping the hostesses.
a. in b. at c. below **d. on**
111. Every year millions of creatures feel the need to move _____ one reason or another.
a. at **b. for** c. in d. on
112. Migration, however, is not confined _____ birds, but can be seen in reptiles, insects, and mammals.
a. to b. at c. in d. by
113. His wife knocked _____ the goldfish tank while they were clearing up.
a. out b. at **c. over** d. in
114. He said he would do that _____ his own.
a. on b. over c. at d. in
115. If we invest _____ further research now, we'll be ready to face the future.
a. on **b. in** c. at d. by
116. Instead of burning fossil fuels we should be concentrating _____ more economic uses of electricity.
a. at b. in c. over **d. on**
117. The big question is where to spend the money – on conservation of present resources or on research _____ new forms of power.
a. into b. onto c. at d. over
118. The rally consists _____ five daily stages.
a. in **b. of** c. with d. for
119. The flight was cancelled due _____ bad weather.
a. to b. by c. in d. because
120. I'm fed _____ with queuing for my unemployment benefit every Thursday.
a. by b. in **c. up** d. on
121. She is scared of living _____ her own in a big city.
a. with b. by c. of **d. on**
122. Aren't you bored _____ doing the same thing day after day?
a. with b. because c. at d. of

123. Jackson had a row with the manager, and he decided to _____ from the race.
 a. leave **b. withdraw** c. participate d. start
124. The old shops were _____ and a supermarket was built in their place.
 a. broken b. collapsed c. exploded **d. demolished**
125. My roommate is so _____. He just throws his clothes on the floor.
a. untidy b. dirty c. funny d. unfriendly
126. The system of barter was used in _____ societies.
 a. modern **b. primitive** c. developing d. ancient
127. Since 1950 _____ at football matches has fallen by nearly fifty per cent.
 a. spectators b. fans c. viewers **d. attendance**
128. The Taylors are very rich. They live in a large _____.
 a. farm b. hut **c. manor** d. flat
129. I'm _____ of listening to your complaints.
 a. bored b. disappointed c. surprised **d. tired**
130. Do you think I am _____ for the job?
 a. satisfied b. applied **c. qualified** d. offered
131. Could you lend me ten pounds? I'm a bit _____ of money at the moment.
a. short b. broke c. empty d. low
132. The village was _____ because of floods.
 a. removed **b. evacuated** c. clarified d. emptied
133. I never _____ my daughter drive to work.
a. let b. want c. allow d. agree
134. Janet, _____ I often go to school with, is my neighbor's daughter.
 a. that b. who c. her **d. whom**
135. That man is said _____ a serious mistake when he was working for the Jones.
 a. made **b. to have made** c. to make d. making
136. Do you know what _____ there yesterday?
 a. she is doing b. is she doing c. was she doing **d. she was doing**
137. If I _____ enough money, I would have bought that house.
 a. had b. have **c. had had** d. would have
138. He jumped _____ his car and drove to work.
 a. on **b. into** c. onto d. off

139. The fire-brigade soon put the fire _____.
a. out b. off c. away d. aside
140. Gibbs was sentenced _____ forty years.
a. with b. to c. for d. in
141. Tracey was fed _____ with queuing for her employment benefit.
a. by b. up c. in d. for
142. Elvis Presley left school in 1953 and got a job _____ a truck driver.
a. like b. of c. as d. in
143. After the explosion, cars and trucks were stopped and _____.
a. looked after b. watched c. searched d. fined
144. When his company had to close because of economic difficulties, George became _____.
a. inconsiderate b. insufficient c. unsatisfactory d. redundant
145. The robber _____ to kill his hostage if his demands were not met.
a. agreed b. threatened c. requested d. hesitated
146. The old woman worked as a washerwoman to _____ herself.
a. support b. live c. survive d. exist
147. All living things need water to _____.
a. maintain b. die c. happen d. survive
148. My mother can't _____ seeing me at home all day.
a. advise b. stand c. want d. used to
149. If we _____ in further research now, we'll be ready to face the future.
a. invest b. protest c. rely d. conserve
150. His parents are trying to _____ him to get married.
a. make b. let c. persuade d. determine
151. I'm _____ of listening to your complaints.
a. uninterested b. bored c. tired d. disappointed
152. They are going to _____ those old houses to build new apartment buildings.
a. sell b. demolish c. dismiss d. dismount
153. You can't hardly _____ meeting her if you both work in the same office.
a. manage b. succeed c. avoid d. find
154. I don't think you are _____ for that job.
a. offered b. applied c. interested d. qualified

155. It's very _____ of you. You should care about the feelings of others.
- a. intelligent **b. inconsiderate** c. innocent d. independent
156. She has _____ the kids to ride their bikes to school because she thinks they are still too young.
- a. forbidden** b. permitted c. allowed d. let
157. He is still _____ about joining the expedition because he has a lot of work to do at home.
- a. determined
- b. thinking
- c. willing
- d. hesitating**

158. It is no use _____ this lotion. It won't work.

- a. to try **b. trying** c. to trying d. about trying

159. If I _____ him yesterday, I would have to come back tomorrow.

- a. met **b. hadn't met** c. didn't meet d. have met

160. The bomb went _____, killing several bystanders.

- a. off** b. on c. away d. out

II. READING

PASSAGE 1:

In this section you will find a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one you think fits best.

Walt Whitman, born in New York, in 1891, was one of America's unusual literary figures. As an individualist, he rambled through the countryside seeing people and places, and making them his own. His experiences in earning a living were varied; at times he was a printer, a teacher, a carpenter, a nurse and a newspaper editor. He was a big-hearted man, open and accepting. He gave freely of his time by caring for the wounded during the Civil War. Though he lived in the city, he often spent time in the country, developing his strong sense of nature, which carried through to his poems. In 1855 he collected the verses he had written, and published them in one thin volume, "Leaves of Grass", a book which he revised and rewrote all the rest of his life. The book was ridiculed by some poets and generally ignored by others, probably because his verse forms were not traditional. He had felt that it was necessary to achieve a new poetic form in order to communicate his views. His reputation didn't grow until after his death, and it reached a high point in the 1920s. Since then, Whitman's style has greatly influenced modern poets.

- The best title for this passage is

A. Leaves of Grass	B. A Country Man
C. Walt Whitman	D. Poetry: A New Form
- Whitman's big-heartedness is shown by his

A. visiting the countryside	B. being an individualist
C. rewriting "Leaves of Grass"	D. caring for the wounded
- The passage says that during Whitman's life time, other poets

A. accepted him	B. communicated with him
C. praised him	D. laughed at him
- We can assume that Whitman was ignored because he

A. wrote in a new form	B. rambled through the	countryside
-------------------------------	------------------------	-------------

C. published his poems

D. rewrote his book

5. The word “rambled” is most similar to the meaning of

A. stopped briefly

B. walked slowly

C. traveled quickly

D. marched excitedly

PASSAGE 2:

In this section you will find a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one you think fits best.

England’s highest main-line railway station hangs on to life by a thread: deserted and unmanned since it was officially closed in 1970. Dent, situated high in the hills of Yorkshire wakes up on six summer weekends each year, when a special charter train unloads walkers, sightseers and people who simply want to catch a train from the highest station to its platforms.

But even this limited existence may soon be brought to an end. Dent station is situated on the Settel to Carlisle railway line, said to be the most scenic in the country. But no amount of scenic beauty can save the line from the British Rail’s cash problems.

This year, for the sake of economy, the express train which used to pass through Dent station have been put to another route.

It is now an open secret that British Rail sees no future for this railway line. Most of its trains disappeared some time ago. Bridge, built on a grand scale a century ago, is failing down. It is not alone. Half a dozen railway routes in the North of England are facing a similar threat. The problem is a worn out system and an almost total lack of cash to repair it. Bridges and tunnels are showing their ages. The wooden supports for the tracks are rotting and engines and coaches are getting old.

On major lines between large cities, the problem is not too bad. These lines still make a profit and cash can be found to maintain them. But on the country branch line, the story is different. As track wears out, it is not replaced. Instead, speed limits are introduced, making the journey longer than necessary and discouraging customers.

If a bridge is dangerous, there is often only one thing for British Rail to do: go out and find money from another source. This is exactly what it did a few months ago when a bridge at Bridling station was threatening to fall down. Repairs were estimated at 200,000 pounds just for one bridge and British Rail was delighted, and rather surprised when two local councils offered half that amount between them.

6. Since 1970 Dent station has been used.

A. only for a part of each year

B. only in some years

C. only by local people

D. only by hill walkers

7. Of all the railway routes in Britain the one which passes through Dent.

A. is the most historic

B. passes through the most attractive countryside

C. is the most expensive number of tourists

D. carries the greatest number of tourists

8. The most urgent problem for many country railway lines is that.

A. rebuilding bridges

B. repairing engines

C. renewing coaches

D. repairing stations

9. The people most affected by the difficulties facing the British Rail would appear to be

A. businessmen

B. organized and groups

C. occasional and local travelers

D. holiday-makers

10. In order to improve the financial situation of the country railway lines, British Rail should

A. introduce speed limits

B. reduce scale of maintenance

C. increase fares

D. appeal to local councils

Passage 3

Our growing need for food, goods and energy has had many harmful effects on the environment. Gases produced by cars, power stations and factories cause acid rain, which kills trees and damages buildings. By using more environmentally – friendly forms of transport, we help reduce this form of pollution.

A layer of carbon dioxide and other gases traps heat and keeps the earth at the right temperature. This is called the greenhouse effect. By burning fossil fuels we are producing too much carbon dioxide, which is causing temperatures to rise gradually. This global warming could lead to dramatic changes in climate.

A layer of a gas called ozone protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation. Certain chemicals used in industry, such as CFCs, have caused a hole to develop in the ozone layer. The increased levels of ultraviolet radiation damage plants and sea life, and increase the risk of skin cancer.

Most of the energy we use to heat and light buildings, run machines, etc. is made by burning fossil fuels. This will eventually run out, so we need to use more alternative sources of energy, such as wind and solar power that are renewable and do not pollute the air. We should also avoid wasting energy by using less electricity and water and insulating our houses.

We are destroying our forests, which produce oxygen and provide habitats for animals and birds. Deforestation also allows rain to wash away the soil, making the land useless for growing things. We pollute water by dumping waste from factories and houses, and by accidentally spilling chemicals and oil. Chemical fertilizers damage rivers and lakes by causing a layer of tiny plants, called algae, to cover the surface of the water. Organic farming does not harm the water supply.

Burying rubbish in landfills can let harmful chemicals leak through the ground into rivers, and it uses a lot of land. Burning rubbish adds to global warming. By sorting out rubbish for recycling, we can cut down on waste.

11. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A. Man and Nature
 - B. How we should use the exciting sources of energy.
 - C. Environmental problems**
 - D. Rubbish recycling
12. Acid rain is caused by _____.
- A. gases emitted from car exhausts and factories.**
 - B. The burning of rubbish
 - C. The burying of rubbish
 - D. Ultraviolet radiation.
13. Skin cancer may be caused by _____.
- A. the global warming.
 - B. Acid rain
 - C. Air pollution
 - D. Ultraviolet radiation.**
14. We should use more alternative sources of energy, such as wind and solar power because they _____.
- A. are cheaper.
 - B. Will not run out and do not pollute the air.**
 - C. Are easier to get.
 - D. Can be recycled.
15. If we destroy forests, _____.
- A. Animals and birds will have no place to live.
 - B. Rivers and lakes will be polluted.
 - C. Wildlife and farming will be affected.**
 - D. Our wood supply will run out.

Passage 4

Agriculture is the world's most important industry. It provides us with almost all our food. It also supplies materials for two other basic human needs – clothing and shelter. In addition, agriculture provides materials in making many industrial products, such as paints and medicines. About half of the world's workers are employed in agriculture – far more than in any other industry.

Agriculture is one of the world's oldest industries. It began about 10,000 years ago in the Middle East. By that time, certain Middle East tribes had discovered how to grow plants from seeds and how to raise animals in captivity. Having mastered these skills, they could begin to practice agriculture. Before the development of agriculture, people got all their food by gathering wild plants, hunting and fishing. They had to search for food continually, which left them little time for activities. But as agriculture develop the arts, crafts, trades and

other activities of civilized life. Agriculture, therefore, not only greatly affected the food supply but also made civilization possible.

16. The text is mainly about the importance of _____.
- A. industry
 - B. agriculture**
 - C. food supply
 - D. civilization
17. According to the writer, the basic needs of human beings are _____.
- A. food and clothing
 - B. food and medicines
 - C. food, clothing and shelter**
 - D. industrial products
18. Agriculture is the practice of _____.
- A. growing plants and hunting
 - B. Hunting and keeping animals in captivity.
 - C. Gathering wild plants
 - D. Growing plants and rearing animals.**
19. Before the development of agriculture, people spent most of their time _____.
- A. looking for food**
 - B. producing food
 - C. Growing plants from seeds.
 - D. Raising animals in captivity.
20. As agriculture developed, more people _____
- A. became farmers
 - B. became jobless
 - C. could produce food
 - D. Could spend their time doing other things.**

Passage 5

Computer programmer David Jones earns £ 35,000 a year by designing new computer games, yet he cannot find a bank prepared to let him have a cheque card. Instead, he has been told to wait another two years, until he is 18.

The 16-year-old boy works for a small firm in Liverpool, where the problem of most young people of his age is finding a job. David's firm releases two new games for the expanding home computer market each month.

But David's biggest headache is what to do with his money. Despite his salary, earned by investing new programs within tight schedules, with bonus payments and profit sharing, he cannot drive a car, take out a mortgage, or obtain credit cards.

He lives with his parents in their council house in Liverpool, where his father is a bus driver. His company has to pay £ 150 a month in taxi fares to get him the five miles to work and back every day because David cannot drive.

David got his job with the Liverpool based company four months ago, a year after leaving school with six O-levels and working for a time in a computer shop. "I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programs", he said.

“I suppose £ 35,000 sounds a lot but actually that’s being pessimistic. I hope it will come to more than that this year”. He spends some of his money on records and clothes, and gives his mother £20 a week. But, most of his spare time is spent working.

“Unfortunately, computing was not part of our studies at school,” he said. “But I had been studying it in books and magazines for four years in my spare time. I knew what I wanted to do and never considered staying on at school. Most people in this business are fairly young, anyway.”

David added: “I would like to earn a million and I suppose early retirement is a possibility. You never know when the market might disappear.

21. Why is David different from other young people of his age?
 - A. **He earns an extremely high salary**
 - B. He is not unemployed
 - C. He doesn’t go out much
 - D. He lives at home with his parents
22. David’s greatest problem is
 - A. making the banks treat him as an adult
 - B. investing computer games
 - C. **spending his salary**
 - D. learning to drive
23. He was employed by the company because
 - A. he had worked in a computer shop
 - B. **he had written some computer programs**
 - C. he works very hard
 - D. he had learnt to use computers at school
24. He left school after taking O-levels because
 - A. he did not enjoy school
 - B. **he wanted to work with computers and staying at school did not help him**
 - C. he was afraid of getting too old to start computing
 - D. he wanted to earn a lot of money
25. Why does David think he might retire early?
 - A. You have to be young to write computer programs
 - B. He wants to stop working when he is a millionaire
 - C. **He thinks computer games might not always sell so well**
 - D. He thinks his firm might go bankrupt

Passage 6

Unlike the eye, the ear has no lid; therefore noise penetrates without protection .Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings .In response, heartbeat and respiration accelerate. In fact, there is a general increase in functioning brought about by the flow of adrenaline released in response to fear. Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, we are constantly responding in the same ways that we could respond to danger. Recently, researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical

and psychological health and well-being, causing damage not only the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have long known that hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem, but now we are learning that some of us with heart disease and ulcers may be victims of noise as well.

26. According to the passage, people response to loud noises in the same ways that they response to
- A. annoyance
B. danger
C. damage
D. disease
27. It can be inferred from this passage that the eye
- A. responds to fear.
B. enjoys greater protection than the ear
C. increases functions
D. is damaged by noise.
28. What is the author's main point?
- A. noise may pose a serious threat to our physical and psychological health
B. Loud noises signal danger
C. Hearing loss is America's number nonfatal health problem
D. The ear is not like the eye.
29. Noise is
- A not a serious problem today
B. America's number one problem
C. an unavoidable problem in an industrial society
D a complex problem
30. What was the topic of the paragraph that preceded this passage?
- A. the eye
B. Heart diseases
C. Ulcers
D. Fear

Passage 7

Robert Edwards was blinded in an automobile accident nine years ago. He was also partially deaf because of old age. Last week, he was strolling near his home when a thunderstorm approached. He took refuge under a tree and was struck by lightning. He was knocked to the ground and woke up some 20 minutes later lying face down in water below a tree. He went into the house and lay down in bed. A short time later, he awoke. His legs were numb and he was trembling, but, when he opened his eyes, he could see the clock across the room fading in and out in front of him. When his wife entered, he saw her for the first time in nine years. Doctors confirm that he has regained his sight and hearing apparently from the flash of lightning, but they are unable to explain the occurrence. The only possible explanation offered by one doctor was that, since Edwards lost his sight as result of trauma in a terrible accident, perhaps the only way it could be restored was by another trauma.

31. What was the first thing that he was after being struck by lightning?
- A. His wife
B. A tree
C. A clock
D. Lightning
32. Which of the following statement is NOT true?
- A. Edwards had been blind for nine years
B. Edwards was unconscious for twenty after the lightning had struck him
C. Doctors believe that Edwards was never really blind or deaf.
D. Edwards awoke with his face in a puddle of water.
33. What caused Robert Edward's blindness?
- A. He was struck by lightning

- B. He was very old
C. He was in a car accident
 D. He fell down in his yard
34. What was Edwards doing when he was struck by lightning?
A. Hiding from the storm under a tree
 B. Climbing a tree
 C. Driving a car
 D. Lying on the ground
35. What was the reason given by one doctor that Edwards regained his sight?
 A. He regained his sight from the head injury when he fell from a tree
 B. He was happy after his wife entered his room for the first time in nine years
 C. The lightning took the feeling from his legs and gave feeling in his eyes
D. Because the blow that blinded him was severe, it took another very severe blow to restore his sight

Passage 8

In his book “The Making of the President”, 1960, Theodore White made some insightful observations about the television debates between Kennedy and Nixon .He contended that the debates had to be analyzed within the context of the explosion in the field of the communications. During the previous debate, Americans had purchased television sets at a phenomenal rate. By the evening of the debate, 88 percent of all American families owned a television set, and a very large percentage turned into the debate.

The format was really less like a debate than like a press conference. Each candidate was allowed an opening statement of eight minutes, and then two and a half minutes to respond to each question proposed by a panel. There was no provision for dialogue between the candidates. As White observed, despite this format, Nixon proceeded as though he was in a personal debates with Kennedy, trying to score points from the reporters on the panel. In contrast, Kennedy spoke directly to the television viewers, concentrating on creating a dynamic and appealing image in order to influence them.

Later Kennedy claimed that the debate were the single most important factor in the election. In White’s view the debates did change the direction of the campaign. From research studies, Including Gallup Poll, it appeared that Kennedy had gained at least 2 million votes as a result of the televised programs. When you consider that Kennedy won by a little more than 100,000 votes, the debates had to have made the difference. It has been clear to candidates since then that television debates are a very powerful tool

36. What is the author’s main point?
 A. Television should be removed from politics
 B. The Gallup Poll was an accurate predictor of the 1960 election
C. Kennedy’s style in the TV debate affected the outcome of the election
 D. Eight-eight percent of all Americans owned televisions in 1960
37. How many votes did Kennedy gain as a result of the debate?
 A. 88 percent
 B. 100,000
 C. 1,960,000
D. 2 million
38. The author mentions all the following as characteristics of the debate except:
 A. A large television audience

- B. A dialogue between the candidates**
 - C. An opening statement by each candidate
 - D. Questions by a panel of reporters
39. The word “dynamic” in line 16 is closest in meaning to
- A. intelligent
 - B. energetic**
 - C. attractive
 - D. conventional
40. The word “them” in line 17 refers to
- A. candidates
 - C. viewers**
 - B. reporters
 - D. points

III. GAP FILLING

Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space.

Passage 1:

There are three separate sources of hazard in the (1)_____ of supplying energy by nuclear power.

First, the (2)_____ material must travel from its place of manufacture to the power station. Although the power stations themselves are solidly built, the containers used for the transport of the materials are (3)_____. There are normally only two methods of transport (4) _____ namely road or rail. Unfortunately, both of these (5)_____ close contact with the general public since the (6)_____ are sure to pass near or even through, heavily (7)_____ areas.

Second, there is the problem of waste. All nuclear power stations produce wastes that in most cases will (8) _____ radioactive for thousands of years. It is impossible to (9)_____ these wastes no radioactive, and so they must be (10) _____ in one of the inconvenient ways that scientists have invented. For examples, they may be buried under the ground, or dropped into abandoned mines or sunk in the sea. However, these methods do not solve the problem, since an earthquake could easily (11) _____ the containers open.

Third, there is the problem of accidental (12) _____ due to a leak or an explosion at the power station. As with the other two, this is not very likely, so it does not provide a serious objection (13) _____ the nuclear program. Nevertheless, it can happen.

Separately, these three types of risks are a great cause for (14) _____. Taken together, though, the (40) _____ of disaster is extremely high.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. procedure | B. manner | C. technique | D. process |
| 2. | A. destructive | B. radioactive | C. explosive | D. effective |
| 3. | A. not | B. neither | C. also | D. too |
| 4. | A. possible | B. acceptable | C. favorable | D. available |
| 5. | A. relate | B. make | C. involve | D. require |
| 6. | A. streets | B. routes | C. roads | D. ways |
| 7. | A. populated | B. popular | C. inhabited | D. living |
| 8. | A. continue | B. rest | C. begin | D. remain |
| 9. | A. cause | B. do | C. make | D. produce |
| 10. | A. preserved | B. protected | C. placed | D. stored |
| 11. | A. explore | B. crack | C. cause | D. shake |
| 12. | A. exposure | B. show | C. display | D. contact |
| 13. | A. for | B. against | C. to | D. with |
| 14. | A. consideration | B. investigation | C. examination | D. concern |
| 15. | A. probability | B. ability | C. capacity | D. opportunity |

Passage 2:

The use of computers has meant students can study language program (1)_____ their own speed when and for how long they want – and no need to (2) _____ about the teacher having a favorite or doing (3) _____ another boring lesson. What's (4) _____ in the

virtual classrooms of the future the student will (5) _____ on their headset and be transported into an imaginary school, choose their class, take the books they need off the shelf and (6) _____ conversations with other computerized students.

They might (7) _____ choose to pay a visit to the supermarket or the train station, the bank or the restaurant. At the (8) _____ of a button they would be transported to (9) _____ realistic settings where they could practice their English, maybe getting a hand (10) _____ a virtual English companion. All this, perhaps, at the computer from the corner of their home: no (11) _____ to catch the bus to college, or a plane to England.

Exciting? Certainly, and an interesting (12) _____ to traditional classroom lessons. But would it ever (13) _____ the classroom? Hopefully not. (14) _____, the need to relate to real people talking about real issues and generally learning a little more about others will always lead language learners to (15) _____ at least a little of their time with real people.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. with | B. for | C. at | D. in |
| 2. | A. concern | B. upset | C. trouble | D. worry |
| 3. | A. still | B. for | C. yet | D. already |
| 4. | A. more | B. additional | C. besides | D. moreover |
| 5. | A. place | B. put | C. set | D. get |
| 6. | A. take | B. do | C. catch | D. hold |
| 7. | A. although | B. instead | C. preferably | D. contrary |
| 8. | A. force | B. hit | C. depress | D. push |
| 9. | A. so | B. like | C. such | D. alike |
| 10. | A. with | B. to | C. from | D. for |
| 11. | A. role | B. duty | C. obligation | D. need |
| 12. | A. difference | B. opposite | C. choice | D. alternative |
| 13. | A. replace | B. restore | C. succeed | D. recover |
| 14. | A. Definitely | B. Mainly | C. Totally | D. Surely |
| 15. | A. spend | B. make | C. have | D. do |

Passage 3:

George Smith is 40 years old. He has worked in a factory (1) _____ 30 years. One day he is told that a new machine has been installed which does his job (2) _____.

He is no longer needed. So he has to leave his job – he is made (3) _____.

George has done his (4) _____ to look for a new job but he keeps getting the same answer – “No (5) _____”. There are no jobs suitable (6) _____ him within reasonable traveling distance of his home.

At his local Jobcentre he is given a piece of paper to (7) _____ to the Unemployment Benefit Office. There he is given a card which tells him the day and time each fortnight he must “sign on”. This means he signs a register stating that he is (8) _____.

His unemployment benefit is sent to him by post every week that he signs on. He (9) _____ the cheque at a post office or bank.

If his unemployment benefit is not enough to live (10) _____, George can go to the Social Security Office: he may be able to get extra help from there.

(11) _____ some weeks of unemployment, the Jobcentre tells George about a possible vacancy. The only problem is that if George gets the job, he will have to move to another part of Britain. He is writing to (12) _____ house but first he has to go for (13) _____ with his prospective employer. It costs money to travel and to move house. George sees some

pamphlets in his Jobcentre. They give him information about help with interview expenses. He also reads about grants and allowances (14) _____ if he does have to move to another part of the country.

George is (15) _____ the job at the interview, but he may not be able to take it because the cost of housing in the area is too high.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | A. in | B. for | C. by | D. on |
| 2. | A. automatically | B. mechanically | C. systematically | D. methodically |
| 3. | A. unsatisfactory | B. inconvenient | C. disqualified | D. redundant |
| 4. | A. ability | B. best | C. capacity | D. most |
| 5. | A. places | B. need | C. work | D. vacancies |
| 6. | A. for | B. to | C. with | D. by |
| 7. | A. carry | B. take | C. bring | D. hold |
| 8. | A. broke | B. poor | C. unemployed | D. homeless |
| 9. | A. cashes | B. sends | C. receives | D. exchanges |
| 10. | A. with | B. in | C. for | D. on |
| 11. | A. in | B. within | C. for | D. After |
| 12. | A. change | B. move | C. leave | D. sell |
| 13. | A. a meeting | B. an interview | C. a discussion | D. a conference |
| 14. | A. available | B. ready | C. free | D. essay |
| 15. | A. presented | B. offered | C. donated | D. granted |

Passage 4:

There are millions of people today who are able and (1) _____ to work but unemployed. In this time of high unemployment, putting job satisfaction before job security is a luxury most people can't (2) _____. For example, a friend of mine gave (3) _____ a secure secretarial job to find work that was more rewarding and exciting. That was five years ago. She is still not employed (4) _____. If she wanted to return to her old job, she would no longer be (5) _____ since the company now (6) _____ computer skills. She risked job security to look for more interesting work, and she lost. She's not only having a hard time (7) _____ ends meet, but she also has none of the ordinary job (8) _____, such as medical insurance or pension plan.

I know someone else who is working for a small company doing administrative work. A few years ago, she was very (9) _____ to change careers and look for different job. (10) _____, she decided instead to look for ways to change her job, she asked her supervisor for more (11) _____ in areas that interested her. Her supervisor agreed, and today she is very happy in her work. She chose to try to alter her job so that it becomes more (12) _____ to her instead of looking for other work.

I believe that it's (13) _____ these days for people to look for challenges and changes within their present job (14) _____ than trying to find different work and (15) _____ not having a job at all. There is a need in all of us to feel and be secure, and having and keeping a job is one very important aspect of personal security.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. | A. interested | B. eager | C. likely | D. anxious |
| 2. | A. do | B. make | C. stand | D. afford |
| 3. | A. up | B. away | C. out | D. off |
| 4. | A. completely | B. entirely | C. full-time | D. partly |
| 5. | A. acceptable | B. qualified | C. suitable | D. possible |

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 6. | A. asks | B. requests | C. demands | D. requires |
| 7. | A. causing | B. making | C. letting | D. doing |
| 8. | A. benefits | B. Interests | C. income | D. allowance |
| 9. | A. attracted | B. interested | C. tempted | D. convinced |
| 10. | A. therefore | B. however | C. consequently | D. As a result |
| 11. | A. difficulties | B. differences | C. responsibilities | D. changes |
| 12. | A. challenging | B. difficult | C. attractive | D. satisfactory |
| 13. | A. more intelligent | B. more logical | C. wiser | D. easier |
| 14. | A. rather | B. better | C. more | D. less |
| 15. | A. accept | B. risk | C. oblige | D. please |

Passage 5:

Some years ago, my daughter was studying English at a university on the south. One evening she phoned to tell me that what she really wanted to do was (1) _____ round the world, so she was looking (2) _____ the possibility of working in another country. She had seen several (3) _____ in the newspaper for student teachers of English abroad, and she was (4) _____ in one in Italy, which she was desperate to visit. She decided that this would be a good (5) _____ to achieve her ambition, so she was writing to (6) _____ for the job. The reply (7) _____ a long time to arrive, but eventually she received a letter asking if she (8) _____ go for an interview in London the following week. She was so excited that she immediately (9) _____ in touch with the school owner and agreed to attend the interview. She was determined that nothing would prevent her (10) _____ doing what she had set out to do. A (11) _____ days before the interview she had a very strange dream in which she (12) _____ birth to a beautiful baby. She was a little nervous and (13) _____ and about the dream and phoned to ask me what I thought it might (14) _____. As I knew something about dreams, I was able to assure her that it only symbolized her (15) _____ to do well in the interview.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. journey | B. travel | C. voyage | D. trip |
| 2. | A. up | B. over | C. into | D. round |
| 3. | A. notices | B. posters | C. advertisements | D. announcement |
| 4. | A. interested | B. keen | C. attracted | D. enthusiastic |
| 5. | A. path | B. route | C. manner | D. way |
| 6. | A. claim | B. inquire | C. request | D. apply |
| 7. | A. was | B. took | C. spent | D. passed |
| 8. | A. should | B. would | C. must | D. will |
| 9. | A. got | B. came | C. went | D. became |
| 10. | A. of | B. from | C. in | D. about |
| 11. | A. some | B. several | C. few | D. little |
| 12. | A. made | B. had | C. gave | D. produced |
| 13. | A. bored | B. worried | C. offended | D. annoyed |
| 14. | A. intend | B. mean | C. interpret | D. realize |
| 15. | A. desire | B. request | C. want | D. demand |

Passage 6:

When I was sixteen I (1) _____ school and went to work in a butcher's shop. The manager was a young man, only a few years older (2) _____ me, and he was very ambitious, also, he was a bit dishonest. When customers asked (3) _____ the best steak he

would sell them poor-quality beef. He used to do this to young housewives, who if the meat (4)_____ tough, blamed themselves for not cooking it properly. Sometimes, he did not give the (5)_____ change and the customers did not notice.

One day, just before Christmas, we decided to close early because we (6)_____ sold all our meat, except for one small turkey. As I was (7)_____ to lock the door, a woman rushed in and said that she really had (8)_____ have a ten-pound turkey. The manager said he (9)_____ get another one and went to the back of the shop with the turkey. I knew we did not have (10)_____ more, so I followed him to see (11)_____ he was going to do. He pulled and stretched the turkey to (12)_____ it look bigger and then went back (13)_____ said, “ Here (14)_____ are, madam. Here is a bigger one.” “Yes, “she said, “ but not (15)_____ bigger. I’ll take both of them.”

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. leave | B. had left | C. left | D. was leaving |
| 2. | A. then | B. than | C. more | D. much |
| 3. | A. for | B. in | C. with | D. on |
| 4. | A. was | B. be | C. are | D. is |
| 5. | A. incorrect | B. correct | C. wrong | D. corrected |
| 6. | A. having | B. have | C. had | D. are |
| 7. | A. go | B. on | C. gone | D. going |
| 8. | A. to | B. in | C. had | D. with |
| 9. | A. will | B. would | C. won't | D. shouldn't |
| 10. | A. some | B. several | C. much | D. any |
| 11. | A. that | B. what | C. why | D. which |
| 12. | A. have make | B. had made | C. make | D. made |
| 13. | A. then | B. and | C. much | D. but |
| 14. | A. they | B. he | C. we | D. she |
| 15. | A. much | B. more | C. many | D. several |

Passage 7:

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821, and (1)_____ to New York City when she was ten years old. One day she decided that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly (2)_____ for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After writing many letters seeking (3)_____ to medical schools, she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. So she determined was she, that she taught school and gave music lessons to earn money for her (4)_____.

In 1849, after (5)_____ from medical school, she decided to further her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon, but a serious eye infection forced her to (6)_____ the idea.

(7)_____ returning to the United States, she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857 Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another female doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for woman and children.

(8)_____ being the first female physician and (9)_____ her own hospital, she also (10)_____ the first medical school for women.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | A. emigrated | B. escaped | C. exported | D. checked in |
| 2. | A. unable | B. incapable | C. impossible | D. illegal |
| 3. | A. admission | B. acceptance | C. entry | D. entrance |
| 4. | A. charge | B. incentive | C. bonus | D. tuition |

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 5. | A. completion | B. conclusion | C. graduation | D. progression |
| 6. | A. recede | B. abandon | C. discharge | D. sack |
| 7. | A. at | B. upon | C. in | D. By |
| 8. | A. Besides | B. except | C. Apart | D. Out of |
| 9. | A. finding | B. introducing | C. setting | D. founding |
| 10. | A. accomplished | B. established | C. completed | D. furnished |

Passage 8:

The food we eat seems to have profound (1)_____ on our health. Although science has made enormous (2)_____ in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as (3)_____, especially cancer of the colon. Different cultures are more prone to (4)_____ certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. (5)_____ food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites, commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, (6)_____ cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are (7)_____ to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial (8)_____. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to (9)_____ a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the (10)_____ continue.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. | A. Effects | B. importance | C. significance | D. motion |
| 2. | A. steps | B. jumps | C. lapses | D. laps |
| 3. | A. such | B. so | C. that | D. well |
| 4. | A. set | B. contract | C. attract | D. retract |
| 5. | A. What | B. this | C. such | D. That |
| 6. | A. got | B. turned | C. caused | D. made |
| 7. | A. conveyed | B. administered | C. extended | D. cast |
| 8. | A. reasons | B. clues | C. prompts | D. points |
| 9. | A. pass | B. conquer | C. seize | D. obtain |
| 10. | A. motions | B. practices | C. questions. | D. issues |

IV. Error Correction

1. Twenty to thirty year after a mature forest is cleared away, a nearly impenetrable
A B C
 thicket of trees and shrubs develops.
D
2. The first national park in world, Yellowstone National Park, was established in 1872.
A B C D
3. Because it does not have a blood supply, the cornea takes their oxygen directly from the air.
A B C D
4. Magnificent mountains and coastal scenery is British Columbia's chief tourist attractions.
A B C D
5. Scientists at universities are often more involved in theoretical research than in
A B C
Practically Research
D
6. John Rosamond he composed numerous songs, including *Lift Every Voice and Sing*,
A B C
For which his brother, James Weldon Johnson, wrote the words.
D
7. Nylon, a synthetic done from a combination of water, air, and a by-product of coal,
A B C
 Was First introduced in 1938.
D
8. Ornithology, the study of birds, is one of the major scientific fields in which amateurs
A B
Play a role in accumulating, researching, and publish data.
C D
9. Animation is a technique for creativity the illusion of life in inanimate things.
A B C D
10. The nonviolent protest advocated by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., proving highly
A B
 effective in an age of expanding television news coverage.
C D
11. On December 7, 1787, Delaware became a first state to ratify the Constitution.
A B C D
12. Nutritionists believe what diet affects how one feels physically and emotionally.
A B C D

13. Mealii Kalama, creator of over 400 Hawaiian quilts, was granted a National Heritage

A B

Fellowship in 1985 for herself contribution to folk art.

C D

14. A jetty serves to define and deepen a channel, improve navigate, or protect a harbor.

A B C D

15. Minoru Yamasaki is an American architect which works departed from the austerity

A B

frequently associated with architecture in the United States after the Second World War.

C D

16. Chemical research provides information that is useful when the textile industry in the

A B C

creation of synthetic fabrics.

D

17. Jane Addams, social worker, author, and spokeswoman for the peace and women's suffrage

A

movements, she received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931 for her humanitarian achievements.

B C D

18. Bromyrite crystals have a diamond-like luster and are usually colorless, but they dark

A B C

to brown when exposed to light.

D

19. Stars in our universe vary in temperature, color, bright, size, and mass.

A B C D

20. Ice is less denser than the liquid from which it is formed.

A B C D

21. The 1983 Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded to Barbara McClintock for her

A

experiments with maize and her discoveries regardless the nature of DNA.

B C D

22. In 1866 to 1883, the bison population in North America was reduced from an

A B

estimated 13 million to a few hundred.

C D

23. Most of the damage property attributed to the San Francisco earthquake of 1906

A B C

resulted from the fire that followed.

D

24. James Baldwin's plays and short stories, which are to some degree autobiographical,

A B

established them as a leading figure in the United States civil rights movement.

C D

25. Thunder can be listened from a maximum distance of about ten miles except under

A B C

unusual atmospheric conditions.

D

26. The firstly naval battle of the Revolutionary War was fought off the coast of

A B C

Machias, Maine, in June 1775.

27. The public ceremonies of the Plains Indians are lesser elaborate than those of Navajo in the Southwest.
A B C D
28. In some species of fish, such the three-spined stickleback, the male, not the female, performs the task of caring for the young.
A B C D
29. When she retires in September 1989, tennis champion Christine Evert was the most famous woman athlete in the United States.
A B C D
30. The ancient Romans used vessels equipped with sails and banks of oars to transporting their armies.
A B C D
31. Dinosaurs are traditionally classified as cold-blooded reptiles, but recent evidence based on eating habits, posture, and skeletal structural suggests some may have been warm-blooded.
A B C D
32. Since the Great Depression of the 1930's, social programs such as Social Security have been built into the economy to help avert severity business declines.
A B C D
33. In the 1970's, consumer activities succeeded in promoting laws that set safety standards for automobiles, children's clothing, and a widely range of household products.
A B C D
34. Zoos in New Orleans, San Diego, Detroit, and the Bronx have become biological parks where animals roams free and people watch from across a moat.
A B C D
35. In human beings, as in other mammal, hairs around the eyes and ears in the nose, prevent dust, insects, and other matters from entering these organs.
A B C D
36. The Rocky Mountains were explored by fur traders during the early 1800's, in a decades preceding the United States Civil War.
A B C D
37. The works of the author Herman Melville are literary creations of a high order, blending fact, fiction, adventure, and subtle symbolic.
A B C D
38. Each chemical element is characterized to the number of protons that an atom of that element contains, called its atomic number.
A B C D

39. The body structure that developed in birds over millions of years is well-designed for flight, being both lightly in weight and remarkably strong.

A

B

C

D

40. From 1905 to 1920, American novelist Edith Wharton was at the height of her writing career, publishing of her three most famous novels.

A

B

C

D

41. In the early twentieth century, there was considerable interesting among sociologists in the fact that in the United States the family was losing its traditional roles.

B

C

A

D

42. Although pure diamond is colorless and transparent, when contaminated with other material it may appear in various color, ranging from pastels to opaque black.

A

B

C

D

43. Comparative anatomy is concerned to the structural differences among animal forms.

A

B

C

D

44. A seismograph records oscillation of the ground caused by seismic waves, vibrations that travel from its point of origin through the Earth or along its surface.

B

C

D

A

45. Electric lamps came into widespread use during the early 1900's and have replaced other type of fat, gas, or oil lamps for almost every purpose.

B

C

D

A

46. Located in Canada, the Columbia Icefield covers area of 120 square miles and is 3,300 feet thick in some places.

C

D

A

B

47. Composer Richard Rodgers and lyricist Oscar Hammerstein II brought to the musical *Oklahoma!* extensive musical and theatrical backgrounds as well as familiar with the traditional forms of operetta and musical comedy.

D

B

C

A

48. Because of its vast tracts of virtually uninhabited northern forest, Canada has one of the lowest population density in the world.

A

B

C

D

49. Rice, which it still forms the staple diet of much of the world's population, grows best in hot, wet lands.

A

B

C

D

50. Government money appropriated for art in the 1930's made possible hundreds of murals and statues still admiration in small towns all over the United States.

A

B

C

D

V. TRANSFORMATION

I. Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) which has a similar meaning to the original sentence.

1. She doesn't usually have many days off.
 - A. She usually has more days off.
 - B. She usually has little days off.
 - C. She usually has few days off.**
 - D. She usually has lots of days off.
2. I like neither of those pictures.
 - A. I don't like all of them.
 - B. I don't like either of those pictures.**
 - C. I don't like neither of them.
 - D. I like either of those pictures.
3. Young people tend to live in a big city.
 - A. Young people don't want to live in a big city.
 - B. Young people have a tendency to live in a big city.**
 - C. Young people are living in a big city.
 - D. Young people like big cities.
4. There is a determination to study a foreign language.
 - A. They are determined to study a foreign language.**
 - B. They are trying to study a foreign language.
 - C. They decided to study a foreign language.
 - D. They don't want to study any foreign language.
5. The scheme has many disadvantages.
 - A. The scheme has a lot of disadvantages.**
 - B. The schemes has a great deal of disadvantages.
 - C. The scheme has a good deal of disadvantages.
 - D. The scheme has much disadvantages.
6. A dishwasher uses a great deal of electricity.
 - A. A dishwasher is used a lot of electricity.
 - B. A dishwasher uses a large amount of electricity.**
 - C. A dishwasher uses a large number of electricity.
 - D. A dishwasher doesn't use much electricity.
7. The problem is difficult to solve.
 - A. It is a difficult problem to solve.
 - B. It is problem difficult solve.
 - C. It is difficult to solve the problem.**
 - D. It is difficult solve the problem.
8. We were sorry when we heard your bad news.
 - A. We were sorry heard about your bad news.
 - B. We were sorry hear your bad news.
 - C. We were sorry when heard your bad news.
 - D. We were sorry to hear your bad news.**

9. The coffee was too hot for her to drink.
A. The coffee was so hot that she could drink it.
B. The coffee was so hot for her to drink it.
C. The coffee was so hot that she couldn't drink.
D. The coffee was so hot that she couldn't drink it
10. I have little money myself.
A. I have no money myself.
B. I don't have much money myself.
C. I don't have many money myself.
D. I just have few money myself.
11. There are hardly any tourists here.
A. There are no tourists here.
B. There aren't any tourists here.
C. There are some tourists here.
D. There are very few tourists here.
12. She visited a friend of hers yesterday.
A. She visited her friends yesterday.
B. She paid a visit a friend of hers yesterday.
C. She paid visits to one of her friends yesterday.
D. She paid a visit to a friend of hers yesterday.
13. There was no explanation of her plan.
A. She didn't have many explanations about her plan.
B. Her plan was explained.
C. She didn't explain her plan.
D. She explained her plan.
14. They know little about what to expect when they start work.
A. They don't know many about what to expect when they start work.
B. They know few about what to expect when they start work.
C. They don't know much about what to expect when they start work.
D. They know a lot about what to expect when they start work.
15. The boy has a determination to study English.
A. English is determined to study by the boy.
B. The boy is determined to study English.
C. The boy is determined studying English.
D. The boy is determined study English.
16. The plane had to land on the fields.
A. The plane had to be landed on the fields.
B. The plane had to make a landing on the fields.
C. The plane had to making a land on the fields.
D. The plane had to make landing on the fields.
17. The students know little about Vietnamese literature.
A. The students have little knowledge of Vietnamese literature.
B. The students have few knowledge of Vietnamese literature.
C. The students don't know many about Vietnamese literature.
D. The students don't have many knowledge of Vietnamese literature.
18. He always gives a great deal of thought to his students.
A. He always thinks a lot of his students.
B. He always has a large number of thought to his students.

- C. He always has a good deal of interest about his studies.
D. He always has many thought about his studies.
19. She has a great interest in music.
A. Music interests great.
B. Music is interested in her.
C. Music interests her greatly.
D. Music is interesting in her.
20. I didn't intend to stay here.
A. I had no intention to staying here.
B. I didn't have intention to stay here.
C. I had no intention of staying here.
D. I didn't intend staying here.
21. He decided to leave home.
A. He made a decision leaving home.
B. He decided leaving home.
C. He had a decision leave home.
D. He made a decision to leave home.
22. He talked with the headmaster about his son.
A. His son was talked with the headmaster.
B. The headmaster was talked with his son.
C. He took a talk with the headmaster about his son.
D. He had a talk with the headmaster about his son.
23. You should see a doctor about that cut on your arm.
A. You had better see a doctor about that cut on your arm.
B. You rather see a doctor about that cut on your arm.
C. You would sooner see a doctor about that cut on your arm.
D. A doctor must see the cut on your arm.
24. She bought this book two weeks ago.
A. She has had this book for two weeks.
B. She has had had this book since two weeks.
C. She had this book for two weeks.
D. She has this book for two weeks.
25. I started going to school in 1988.
A. I am a student since 1988.
B. I have been a student since 1988.
C. I am going to school.
D. I was a student since 1988.

II. Complete the unfinished sentence in such a way that it means the same or nearly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Mackenzie wrote four best-sellers before he was twenty.
By the age of twenty _____
- A. By the age of twenty Mackenzie writes four best-sellers.
B. By the age of twenty Mackenzie wrote four best-sellers.
C. By the age of twenty, Mackenzie had written four best-sellers
D. By the age of twenty Mackenzie has written four best-sellers.

2. "Have you met Ms Powell, Jimmy?" said the teacher.

The teacher asked _____

- A. The teacher asked if he met Ms Powell.
- B. The teacher asked Jimmy if he had met Ms Powell.**
- C. The teacher asked Jimmy has Jimmy met Ms Powell.
- D. The teacher asked Jimmy if he has met Ms Powell.

3. He finished his homework in two hours.

It took _____

- A. It took him two hours to finish his homework.**
- B. It took two hours he did his homework.
- C. It took he two hours to finish the homework.
- D. It took him two hours finish the homework.

4. People say this castle was built in the 19th century.

This castle _____

- A. This castle is said to have been in the 19th century.**
- B. This castle was built in 19th century, people say.
- C. This castle was said to be built in the 19th century.
- D. This castle is said to build in the 19th century.

5. This police officer stopped him because he had run a red traffic light.

If he _____

- A. If he had run a red traffic light, the police officer wouldn't stop him.
- B. If he hadn't run a red traffic light, the police officer wouldn't stop him.
- C. If he hadn't run a red traffic light, the police officer wouldn't have stopped him.**
- D. If he hadn't ran a red traffic light, the police officer wouldn't have stop him.

6. I've met too many people in the last few days, so I can't possibly remember all of their names.

I've met so _____

- A. I've met so many people that I can't remember all their names.
- B. I've met so many people in the last few days that I could remember all their names.
- C. I've met so many people that I can remember all of the names.
- D. I've met so many people in the last few days that I can't possibly remember all of their names**

7. Thanks to the improvement in export sales, the company has had a successful year.

Without _____

- A. Without the export sales, the company hasn't had a successful year.
- B. Without the improvement in the export sales, the company wouldn't have had a successful year**
- C. Without the improvements, the company wouldn't have a successful year.
- D. Without the improvements in the export sales, the company wouldn't have a successful year.

8. She's not only a teacher, she's also a singer.

Not only _____

A. **Not only is she a teacher, (but) she's also a singer.**

B. Not only she is a teacher, but she's a singer.

C. Not only is she a teacher, she is a singer.

D. Not only she is a teacher, she is but also a singer.

9. Sally was very sad, but she smiled and pretended to be having a good time.

Although _____

A. Although Sally was very sad, but she smiled and pretended to be having a good time.

B. **Although Sally was very sad, she smiled and pretended to be having a good time.**

C. Although Sally was very sad, she also smiled to have a good time.

D. Although Sally was very sad, she pretended to have a good time.

10. I'm sorry I wasn't there with you yesterday.

If only _____

A. If only I was there with you yesterday.

B. If only I were there with you yesterday.

C. If only I have been there with you yesterday.

D. **If only I had been there with you yesterday.**

11. The doctor said to Kate, "You should stop smoking".

The doctor advised Kate _____

A. The doctor advised Kate not smoke.

B. The doctor advised Kate no smoking.

C. **The doctor advised Kate to stop smoking**

D. The doctor advised Kate should stop smoking.

12. Going fishing is fun.

It's fun _____

A. It's fun going fishing.

B. **It's fun to go fishing.**

C. It's fun to going fishing.

D. It's fun to fish here.

13. If you hadn't helped me, I couldn't have found my relatives.

Thanks _____

A. Thanks you for helping me.

B. Thanks you of helping me to find my relatives.

C. **Thank to your help, I could find/ have found my relatives**

D. Thanks to you help, I would find my relatives.

14. I couldn't go to sleep because I drank so much tea.

I drank such _____

A. **I drank such a lot of tea that I couldn't go to sleep.**

B. I drank such tea that I could sleep well.

C. I drank such many tea that I couldn't sleep well.

D. I drank such a tea that I couldn't sleep well.

15. They believe that the novel was written by a very young writer.

The novel _____

A. The novel is written by a young writer.

B. The novel is believed to have been written by a very young writer

C. The novel was believed written by a young writer.

D. The novel was believed to be written by a young writer.

16. The people who were at the meeting will say nothing to the press.

Nobody _____

A. Nobody say anything to the press.

B. Nobody will say anything.

C. Nobody at the meeting say that to the press.

D. Nobody (who were) at the meeting will say anything to the press.

17. She's sorry she didn't come earlier.

She wishes _____

A. She wishes to come early.

B. She wishes she had come earlier.

C. She wishes she comes earlier.

D. She wishes she came earlier.

18. She was tired, but she stayed up to watch the late night film on TV.

Although _____

A. Although she was tired, she stayed up to watch the late night film on TV.

B. Although she is tired, she stayed up late to watch the film.

C. Although she was tired, but she stayed up to watch the late night film on TV.

D. Although she was tired, she stays up late to watch the film on TV.

19. On arrival at the shop, the goods are inspected carefully.

When the goods _____

A. When the goods arrival, they are inspected carefully.

B. When the goods arrives, they are inspected carefully.

C. When the goods arrived at the shop, they are inspected carefully.

D. When the goods arriving at the shop, they would be inspected.

20. They made me wait for a long time.

I _____

A. I have to wait for a long time.

B. I was made to wait for a long time.

C. I have been waiting for a long time.

D. I had been made to wait so long here.

21. He sings well and plays the guitar well.

Not only _____

A. Not only sings he well, but plays the guitar well.

B. Not only do he sing well, but he plays the guitar well.

C. Not only does he sing well, but he also plays the guitar well

D. Not only did he sing well, but he also played the guitar well.

22. In spite of his serious sickness, he did well in the exam.

Although _____

A. Although he was seriously sick, he did well in the exam.

B. Although he was serious sick, he did well in the exam.

C. Although he has serious sickness, he did well in the exam.

D. Although he has been sick, he did well in the exam.

23. They came to the concert late, so they didn't have good seats

If they _____

A. If they come to the concert late, they will have good seats.

B. If they came to the concert late, they would have good seats.

C. If they hadn't come to the concert late, they would have had good seats.

D. If they had come to the concert late, they would have good seats.

24. Do your homework first, and I'll let you play the computer games.

I won't allow _____

A. I won't allow you do your homework first.

B. I won't allow you play the computer games.

C. I won't allow you play computer games if I do your homework first.

D. I won't allow you to play the computer games unless you have done your homework first

25. It was a long time ago when I saw a movie.

It has _____

A. It has a long time when I saw a movie.

B. It has been a long time since I saw a movie.

C. It has been long before I saw a movie.

D. It has been long enough to see a movie.

VI. WRITTEN TOPICS

Theo mình nghĩ thì phần này chúng ta nên tự nghĩ ra khi ta có chủ đề rồi như thế thì điểm số sẽ cao hơn, với lại câu văn là của mình thì hay hơn chứ đúng không? Nếu có nhu cầu lấy văn bản có mẫu sẵn thì liên lạc với mình để mình ghi thêm vô, thanks! All the best!!!

Write a composition of 120– 150 words in length on one of the following topics:

1. “It is hard to imagine people can live without friend.”
2. “What I do to help the poor children”
3. “What I do to help keep my neighborhood clean”
4. “Why many young people do not like Vietnamese films”
5. “The good and bad of using the computer”
6. “Do young people today make good use of their leisure time?”
7. “What I do to maintain good friendship”
8. “How to be successful in your English learning?”
9. “Three immediate measures to solve the traffic problem in your city.”
10. You are planning to go on holiday to another country next year. Write a letter to a friend inviting him or her to go on holiday with you, and give some information about the plans.
11. Friends or family: which do you think have played more important part in your life?
12. Overpopulation causes a lot of problems to social and economic development. Discuss and prove the problem.
13. Discuss the difference between the young people in the 70s and those at present.
14. You don't like a certain film very much, unlike a certain friend you are talking to about it. Write how you would explain your opinion.
15. It is sometimes said that many problems would disappear if the world speak one language. Do you agree?
16. You have an accident, and are in hospital for a few days. Write a letter to your friend explaining what has happened.

17. You are going to travel to Bangkok the first time. Write a letter asking for information you think you need: hotel, room rate, taxi, etc.

18. What should the young people do to get himself / herself ready for the future?

19. Tell some of the advantages of living in a city.

20. What novel or short story did you read recently? What do you think about it?

VII. LISTENING:

PART 1

Listen and choose the correct answer:

I.

1. What are the wonders of the ancient world?
a. buildings.
b. gardens.
c. watches.
d. pieces of works.
2. How many wonders are there in the modern world?
a. two.
b. four.
c. three.
d. five.
3. What are advantages of air travel?
a. cheapness, freedom and extra time.
b. convenience, freedom and extra time.
c. luxury, freedom and extra time.
d. safety, freedom and extra time.
4. Cell phones are good for us because they are:
a. fashionable.
b. convenient.
c. cheap.
d. economical.
5. What are problems we have to face when using email?
a. we always work on the computer and people expect things instantaneously.
b. the number of email is overwhelming.
c. a and b.
d. a lot of bulk mails.

II.

1. Why does she love her job so much?
a. Because she loves taking care of children and making them laugh.
b. Because she loves playing with children and making them laugh.
c. Because she loves working with children and making them laugh.
d. Because she loves looking at children and making them happy.
2. What does she wear to work?
a. a coat, a T-shirt and tights.
b. a coat, a shirt and tights.
c. a coat, a pullover and tights.
d. a coat, a blouse and tights.

3. Who is she working with now?
 - a. a little girl.**
 - b. a little boy.
 - c. an old man.
 - d. an old woman.
4. How does she feel at the end of the day?
 - a. happy.
 - b. exhausted.**
 - c. bored.
 - d. quite tired.
5. What does she do in the evenings?
 - a. listens to music.
 - b. watches TV.
 - c. goes out with friends.**
 - d. goes to the theatre.

III.

1. What's Kurt's favorite sport?
 - a. tennis.
 - b. soccer.
 - c. golf.**
 - d. basket ball.
2. How often does he play?
 - a. once a week.**
 - b. twice a month.
 - c. three times a month.
 - d. every month.
3. Who does he play with?
 - a. his father.
 - b. a group of friends.**
 - c. his colleagues.
 - d. his girlfriend.
4. Where does he usually play?
 - a. on a public golf course.**
 - b. on a private course.
 - c. on his company's course.
 - d. on his own course.
5. What equipment does he need?
 - a. golf clubs, golf shoes, golf balls.
 - b. golf gloves and golf tees.
 - c. golf balls.
 - d. a, b & c.**

IV.

1. What time was she driving to the airport?
 - a. at 4 A.M.
 - b. at 6 A.M.
 - c. at 8 A.M.**
 - d. at 7 A.M.

2. Where was she flying to?
 - a. Paris.
 - b. Chicago.**
 - c. London.
 - d. Moscow.
3. Where was she visiting?
 - a. Dot Com Enterprises.**
 - b. Dell Com Enterprises.
 - c. Dill Com Enterprises.
 - d. Dall Com Enterprises.
4. What was she doing on the plane?
 - a. arranging a meeting.
 - b. making a new plan.
 - c. writing a report.**
 - d. calling her customers.
5. What was she doing at 8.30 P.M?
 - a. Feeding the baby.
 - b. Putting the baby to bed.**
 - c. Telling the baby a story.
 - d. Walking around the garden with the baby.

V.

1. Where was Wanda swimming?
 - a. on the beach.**
 - b. in the swimming pool.
 - c. in the river.
 - d. in a stream.
2. When Wanda was swimming near the hotel, what happened to her?
 - a. a huge wave knocked her money into the water.
 - b. a huge wave knocked her glasses into the water.**
 - c. a huge wave knocked her key into the water.
 - d. a huge wave knocked her watch into the water.
3. What problem did she meet when she was sunbathing?
 - a. She lost her money again.
 - b. She lost another key.
 - c. She found her pair of glasses again.**
 - d. She lost another watch.
4. How was her vacation?
 - a. Bad.
 - b. Good.
 - c. Boring.
 - d. O.K.**

VI.

1. *A Tree Grow in Brooklyn* is written by:
 - a. E.L. Doctorow.
 - b. Frank Mc Court.
 - c. Betty Smith.**
 - d. Henry James.

2. What is it about?
 - a. Francie Nolan.**
 - b. Peter Lamb.
 - c. Elizabeth Beckham.
 - d. Jacque Adams.
3. Which piece of work talks about American at the turn of the century?
 - a. *Angela's Ashes.*
 - b. *The Old Man and the Sea.*
 - c. *Ragtime.***
 - d. *The Little Princess.*
4. Which of the following works is written by Hemingway?
 - a. *Ragtime.*
 - b. *The old Man and the Sea.***
 - c. *Angela's Ashes.*
 - d. *The little Princess.*

VII.

1. What does George spend time doing?
 - a. looking at map.**
 - b. buying clothes.
 - c. packing.
 - d. buying postcards.
2. Why should they take traveler's checks?
 - a. Because it'll be more convenient.
 - b. Because it'll be lighter.
 - c. Because it'll be safer.**
 - d. Because it'll be more comfortable.
3. Where should they go?
 - a. Malaysia.
 - b. Thailand.**
 - c. Indonesia.
 - d. Myanmar.
4. When should they depart?
 - a. July or August.
 - b. September or October.
 - c. February or March.**
 - d. March or April.
5. Why should they choose that month?
 - a. Because it's drier.**
 - b. Because it's cooler.
 - c. Because it's hotter.
 - d. Because it's quite cold.

VIII.

1. When do Japanese people usually invite guests home for dinner?
 - a. Saturday and Sunday.**
 - b. Thursday.
 - c. Friday.
 - d. Wednesday.

2. Before guests come, what should the host/hostess do?
 - a. decorate the house.
 - b. clean the front garden and the entry way.**
 - c. arrange furniture.
 - d. paint the gate.
3. What should the guest bring?
 - a. a bunch of flower.
 - b. one kind of fish.
 - c. a gift.**
 - d. a bottle of wine.
4. What should the guest be like when he/she goes to the party?
 - a. modest.**
 - b. humble.
 - c. honest.
 - d. happy.
5. What should the host/hostess treat when he/she receives a foreign guest?
 - a. spaghetti, Chinese food or steaks.
 - b. sushi, tempura or sukiyaki.**
 - c. hamburger, noodle or sushi.
 - d. steak or sushi.

IX.

1. How does Cindy go on vacation?
 - a. By plane.**
 - b. By bus.
 - c. By train.
 - d. By ferry.
2. What time is the taxi coming?
 - a. about 15 minutes.
 - b. about 30 minutes.**
 - c. about 45 minutes.
 - d. about 1 hour.
3. What's the hotel's name they are staying?
 - a. The Grand Hotel.**
 - b. The Sheraton Hotel.
 - c. The Caravelle Hotel.
 - d. The Park Hyatt Hotel.
4. What does Cindy take along?
 - a. a pair of glasses.
 - b. a swimsuit.**
 - c. a camera.
 - d. a laptop.
5. How many books are packed?
 - a. 5.
 - b. 10.
 - c. 15.**
 - d. 20.

X.

1. Why does Liz want to meet Han this weekend?
a. Because they want to talk about their project.
b. Because they want to exchange homework.
c. Because they want to prepare food festival.
d. Because they want to prepare drink festival.
2. What does Liz do this afternoon?
a. goes to the gym.
b. goes to the swimming pool.
c. goes to a dance class.
d. goes to school.
3. Where's Han going this evening?
a. to the concerts.
b. to the movies.
c. to the theatres.
d. to the stadium.
4. What time will they meet tomorrow?
a. at 5:00.
b. at 5:30.
c. at 6:00.
d. at 6:30.
5. Which place will they see each other?
a. at the bookshop.
b. at the square.
c. at the internet café.
d. at the school library.

XI.

1. Where does the new student come from?
a. China.
b. Seoul.
c. Thailand.
d. Vietnam.
2. What is she fond of?
a. dancing.
b. shopping.
c. chatting.
d. reading.
3. What does she look like?
a. Beautiful.
b. Pretty.
c. Good-looking.
d. Ugly.
4. According to Sandy, what will she want to do tonight?
a. go to the discotheque.
b. go to the supermarket and bookshop.
c. go out and make some friends.
d. have dinner with her boyfriend.

XII:

1. How long has Justin been in New York?
a. 3 years.
 b. 1 years.
 c. 5 years.
 d. 7 years.
2. What does Justin love in New York?
a. architecture.
 b. people.
 c. life.
 d. living standard.
3. Where does Justin make friends in New York?
 a. at school.
 b. at discotheque.
c. at work.
 d. at golf course.
4. Who is one of the rudest people Cinda has ever met in New York?
a. taxi driver.
 b. barber.
 c. shop assistant.
 d. policeman.
5. When do the stores close in New York?
a. 9:00 or 10:00 P.M.
 b. 10:00 or 11:00 P.M.
 c. 11:00 or 12:00 P.M.
 d. 11:30 or 12:30 P.M.

XIII/ In this part, you will hear ten short conversations between two people. The question will be followed by four answers. Choose the best answer to each question.

1. Where is the conversation taking place?
a/ At an airport.
 b/ In a luggage store.
 c/ In a hotel lobby.
 d/ In a park.
2. What is the woman's problem?
 a/ A headache.
b/ A backache.
 c/ A toothache.
 d/ A stomachache.
3. When were the contracts faxed?
a/ This morning.
 b/ Yesterday morning.
 c/ Next week.
 d/ Just before her flight.
4. Who did the woman speak to?
 a/ Mr. Cunningham.
 b/ Mr. Hoolihan.
c/ Mr. Callahan.
 d/ Mr. Flannigan.

5. What is the man calling about?
 a/ A personal problem.
 b/ His electric bill.
c/ A job.
 d/ His old job.
6. When does the first class begin?
 a/ On the 1st.
 b/ On the 13th.
 c/ On the 28th.
d/ On the 30th.
7. What are the man and woman talking about?
 a/ A business report.
b/ A contract.
 c/ An application form.
 d/ A bank loan.
8. How did the woman hear about the snowstorm?
a/ On television.
 b/ In the newspaper.
 c/ From a friend.
 d/ By e-mail.
9. What are the speakers going to celebrate?
 a/ A birthday.
 b/ A graduation.
 c/ A promotion.
d/ A retirement.
10. What are the men's wives upset about?
 a/ Their husbands go out of town too often.
b/ Their husbands are working a lot of overtime.
 c/ Their husbands have too much inventory.
 d/ Their husbands don't care about them.

XIII: Key: 1a, 2b, 3a, 4c, 5c, 6d, 7b, 8a, 9d, 10b

PART 2

Directions: *You will hear some conversations between two people. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speakers say in each conversation. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.*

Questions 1 through 3 refer to the following conversation.

1. What is the man looking for?
 A. Sports socks.
 B. School socks.
C. Hiking socks.
 D. Shoes.
2. What is the woman's job?
A. Sales clerk.

- B. Model.
C. Hiker.
D. Sports reporter.
3. What does the woman say to the man about directions?
A. Lady's wear is on the 7th floor.
B. Ask someone in the lady's department.
C. Ask someone on the 7th floor.
D. The sports department is not on the 7th floor.

Questions 4 through 6 refer to the following conversation.

4. What was the man supposed to do?
A. Rent a video.
B. Go with his wife to a movie.
C. Help his kids with a project.
D. Take his kids to a movie.
5. What is the woman's reaction?
A. She is annoyed.
B. She is sad.
C. She doesn't mind.
D. She is very angry.
6. Where is the woman going later?
A. She will watch a movie and then go to a computer class.
B. She will bring her kids to a computer class.
C. She will bring her children to the movies, then she will go to a computer class.
D. She will bring her kids to computer class and then go to the movies.

Questions 7 through 9 refer to the following conversation.

7. Who is closing the cheese factory?
A. The manager.
B. The director.
C. The owner.
D. The mayor.
8. Why are they closing?
A. They are losing money.
B. They have too many workers.
C. They need to repair some machines.
D. They need to clean some of the machinery.
9. How long will the factory close down for?
A. One month.
B. Two weeks.
C. One week.
D. It doesn't say.

Questions 10 through 12 refer to the following conversation.

10. What was on the chair?

- A. A white skirt.
 - B. Yellow bell-bottoms.
 - C. White pants.**
 - D. Blue shorts.
11. Where did they get stained?
- A. At a bar last night.
 - B. At a movie two days ago.
 - C. At a concert last night.**
 - D. At a play last week.
12. What does the woman tell the man to do?
- A. Go into the kitchen.
 - B. Do all the laundry.
 - C. Clean his clothes himself.**
 - D. Make dinner.

Questions 13 through 15 refer to the following conversation.

13. How long have they been waiting for Jim?
- A. 20 minutes.
 - B. 30 minutes.**
 - C. An hour.
 - D. 15 minutes.
14. How long has the man known Jim?
- A. for 2 years.
 - B. for 4 years.
 - C. for 3 years.**
 - D. for 5 years.
15. How often is Jim late?
- A. a lot.
 - B. sometimes.
 - C. often.
 - D. never.**

Questions 16 through 18 refer to the following conversation.

16. What does the man ask the woman to lock?
- A. The front door.**
 - B. The back door.
 - C. The car door.
 - D. The car trunk.
17. What is true about the man?
- A. He is wearing black shoes.
 - B. He is wearing the shoes his wife bought.
 - C. His shoes are very formal
 - D. His shoes are very comfortable.**
18. Why does the man like his new shoes?
- A. They were much more formal.
 - B. They are more comfortable.**

- C. They were cheaper.
- D. They look much nicer.

Questions 19 through 21 refer to the following conversation.

- 19. What is being held on Saturday?
 - A. The monthly company picnic.
 - B. The yearly picnic.**
 - C. The monthly company meeting.
 - D. The monthly competition.
- 20. What was the problem last year?
 - A. Nobody came.
 - B. It was too cold.
 - C. It rained a lot.**
 - D. It was snowing.
- 21. What did the man say to the woman?
 - A. He will check the weather.
 - B. The weather should be fine.**
 - C. The woman doesn't need a raincoat.
 - D. It will probably rain.

Questions 22 through 24 refer to the following conversation.

- 22. What is the woman worried about?
 - A. The problem will be expensive.**
 - B. She won't be able to use her car today.
 - C. The car can't be repaired.
 - D. She won't be able to pick up the kids.
- 23. Which parts need work?
 - A. The tires and the door.
 - B. The muffler and the door.
 - C. The engine and the door.
 - D. The muffler and the tires.**
- 24. Why does the woman need the car quickly?
 - A. She needs to pick up the kids.
 - B. She has a lot of work to do next week.
 - C. She needs it for work.**
 - D. Her husband needs it for work next week.

PART 3

Directions: You will hear some short talks given by a single speaker. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each talk. Select the best response to each question. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

Questions 25 through 27 refer to the following talk.

25. How long have the speaker's parents lived in California?

- A. for 13 years.**
- B. since their daughter's graduation.
- C. about 5 years.
- D. 30 years ago.

26. Where does the speaker's mother want to live?

- A. Florida.**
- B. California.
- C. New York.
- D. Somewhere cold.

27. Where does the speaker want to live after graduation?

- A. Florida.
- B. A new location.
- C. San Francisco.**
- D. With her grandmother.

Questions 28 through 30 refer to the following talk.

28. Where is this announcement taking place?

- A. At a department store.**
- B. At a restaurant.
- C. In an airport.
- D. At a party.

29. What items are NOT on sale?

- A. Dresses.**
- B. Shirts.
- C. Overalls.
- D. Women's boots.

30. How many of each item can one customer buy?

- A. 20 percent.
- B. One.**
- C. As many as they like.
- D. Two.

Questions 31 through 33 refer to the following talk.

31. What time do the buses usually start running?

- A. 3:30.
- B. 2:00.
- C. 3:00.**
- D. 2:30.

32. Why is the school closing early?

- A. The bus drivers will go home early.
- B. The students will play in the gym.
- C. The students are going on the trip.
- D. The weather is extremely cold.**

33. What day is this announcement taking place?

- A. Thursday.
- B. Monday.**
- C. Tuesday.
- D. Friday.

Questions 34 through 36 refer to the following talk.

- 34. What is the benefit of dried grapes on the digestive tract?
 - A. They make it easy to chew.
 - B. They dry it up.
 - C. They cleanse it.**
 - D. They produce good fruit.
- 35. How can a person take Raisin – X?
 - A. Only drink it.
 - B. Only eat it.
 - C. Smoke it.
 - D. Drink or eat it.**
- 36. How long have people been using dried grapes?
 - A. Decades.
 - B. For two months.
 - C. For 10 years.
 - D. Hundreds of years.**

Questions 37 through 39 refer to the following talk.

- 37. What is the Blue Sky Agency?
 - A. An insurance agency.
 - B. An airport.
 - C. A travel agency.**
 - D. A restaurant.
- 38. What should a caller do to find out when the agency closes?
 - A. Press 1.
 - B. Press 2.
 - C. Press 3.**
 - D. Hold the line.
- 39. Why does the caller have to listen to this message?
 - A. The caller dialed the wrong number.
 - B. The office is closed.
 - C. All the agents are busy right now.**
 - D. No one works there.

Questions 40 through 42 refer to the following talk.

- 40. What is Mr. Simonson's book about?
 - A. Selling skateboards.
 - B. Travelling in Florida.
 - C. Quitting a bad habit.**
 - D. Strategies for building health.

41. What kind of people most recently heard Mr. Simonson speak?
- A. Authors.
 - B. People from all walks of life.
 - C. Baseball players.**
 - D. Skateboarders.
42. How long did Mr. Simonson chew tobacco?
- A. 5 years.
 - B. one month.
 - C. 15 years.**
 - D. He never chewed tobacco.

Questions 43 through 45 refer to the following talk.

43. How long will the indoor basketball courts be closed?
- A. 7 days.
 - B. 5 days.
 - C. 3 days.**
 - D. 1 day.
44. Where can members play basketball on Tuesday?
- A. Oak Park High School gym.
 - B. The volleyball courts outside.**
 - C. The volleyball courts.
 - D. The indoor basketball courts.
45. How can members find out about the volleyball tournament?
- A. Call Oak Park High School.
 - B. Call the Oak Park Sports Club.**
 - C. Visit the sports club office.
 - D. +Learn how to play volleyball.

Questions 46 through 48 refer to the following talk.

46. Where did Mike take the equipment from?
- A. The office.
 - B. The lab.**
 - C. The parts room.
 - D. Dr. Luther's home.
47. Where should Mike bring the equipment?
- A. The parts room.
 - B. Dr. Luther's home.
 - C. The office.**
 - D. The lab.
48. Before what time should Mike call Dr. Luther?
- A. Before Dr. Luther goes to bed.
 - B. It doesn't matter.**
 - C. Before midnight.
 - D. In the morning.

Questions 49 through 51 refer to the following talk.

49. What should the passengers do when they get off the bus?
- A. Inform the bus driver.
 - B. Leave their valuables.
 - C. Go to the ticket gate.**
 - D. Go to the loading area.
50. Where can valuables be kept?
- A. At the ticket gate.
 - B. On the bus.
 - C. With the tour guide.
 - D. In the cargo area.**
51. When should the passengers be back at the bus?
- A. 15 minutes before departure.**
 - B. 6 o'clock.
 - C. Immediately.
 - D. In a few minutes.

ANSWER KEYS

(Listening Test- American Headway 3)

PART 1

I. Tapescript 1.1

1b, 2a, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6b

II. Tapescript 1.5

1a, 2b, 3b, 4c, 5a

III. Tapescript 1.9

1a, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5c

IV. Tapescript 2.6

1c, 2b, 3a, 4b, 5c

V. Tapescript 2.7

1c, 2a, 3b, 4a, 5d

VI. Tapescript 3.3

1c, 2b, 3a, 4b

VII. Tapescript 3.5

1a, 2b, 3c, 4b

VIII. Tapescript 3.6

1 c, 2 a, 3c, 4 b

IX. Tapescript 4.1

1a, 2b, 3c, 4b, 5b

X. Tapescript 4.4

1a, 2c, 3b, 4c, 5a

XI. Tapescript 4.7

1, 2b, 3c, 4a, 5b

Tapescript:

1.

Man: Aren't we supposed to meet Ms. Nakamura at the gate?

Woman: No, at baggage claim.

Man: Oh! Well, we'd better go over there right now.

2.

Man: Uh-oh. Are you OK? Is your back bothering you again?

Woman: Yes, it hurts a lot. This is the second time this month.

Man: You should make an appointment to see your doctor.

3.

Woman A: And please don't forget to fax those contracts to Singapore.

Woman B: It's already done. I faxed them this morning.

Woman A: Great. Okay, I'm on my way to the airport now. See you next week.

4.

Woman: I spoke to Mr. Callahan a few minutes ago. He said the negotiations are going very well.

Man: That's good news. Did he say when he'd be back in town?

Woman: Yes, he'll be back in the office on Thursday.

5.

Woman: Reliance Electric. Pam speaking. May I help you?

Man: Yes. My name's James Atherton. I'm calling about the job as a mechanic. Is that position still available?

Woman: Yes, we're still accepting applications. One moment, please, while I connect you to personnel.

1.

Man A: I'd like to register for the advanced word processing class, please.

Man B: Fine, the first class begins on the thirtieth of this month. There's another on the thirteenth of next month. Which one would you like?

Man A: Mmm ... Let me check my calendar for the moment.

2.

Man: I'm not sure I like this clause about when the work must be completed. I don't recall discussing these specific dates.

Woman: Oh? Let me have a look at it ... I think this is what we agree to.

Man: Really? Maybe we should talk to them before signing.

3.

Woman: Isn't Mr. Katz supposed to be in today?

Man: Yes, but he won't be here until tomorrow. His flight got delayed because of snow.

Woman: Oh, yes, I heard about that awful storm on the news.

4.

Man: Let's have Mr. Kelly's retirement party in the conference room.

Woman: I don't think it'll hold everyone even if we move out that huge table and all the chairs.

Man: Mmm ... You may be right. OK, I'll call a few restaurants.

5.

Man A: My wife's getting upset with me. She says she hardly sees me any more.

Man B: Yeah, my wife feels the same way. But we have to stay late to check all the inventory before the holiday season begins.

Man A: I know, I know. I just hope we get it all done soon.

PART 2

Taylor, A. & Malarcher, C., 2006, *Starter TOEIC*, **Chapter 3 – Practice Test**, Nhà Xuất Bản Trẻ.

Tapescript PART III – Practice Test, sentences 41 – 64, pages 249 – 251.

PART 3

Taylor, A. & Malarcher, C., 2006, *Starter TOEIC*, **Chapter 3 – Practice Test**, Nhà Xuất Bản Trẻ.

Tapescript PART IV – Practice Test, sentences 71 – 97, pages 252 – 254.

VIII. SPEAKING

Sinh viên tham dự phỏng vấn trực tiếp với hai phần như sau

PHẦN THỨ NHẤT: Sinh viên bắt thăm 1 trong 10 chủ đề sau, chuẩn bị khoảng 5 phút sau đó sẽ trình bày:

NGUYEN NGOC VIEN_01267894932

Trang 58

- 1/ Personal Identification
- 2/ House and home
- 3/ Life at home
- 4/ Education & future career
- 5/ Free time and Entertainment
- 6/ Travel
- 7/ Shopping
- 8/ Food and drink
- 9/ Foreign Language
- 10/ Weather

Các chủ đề tham khảo:

- 11/ Relations with other people
- 12/ Health and Wealth fare
- 13/ Services
- 14/ Places

PHẦN THỨ HAI: Sinh viên nghe giáo viên đặt câu hỏi và trả lời

Trong phần thi nói thí sinh phải thể hiện khả năng giao tiếp bằng Tiếng Anh của mình. Các tiêu chí chấm điểm: Greeting, pronunciation, intonation, accuracy, fluency and ideas.

All the best!