

SECTION I. LISTENING

**HƯỚNG DẪN PHẦN THI NGHE HIỂU**

- Mỗi phần được nghe 2 lần, mở đầu và kết thúc mỗi phần có tín hiệu.
- Mọi hướng dẫn cho thí sinh (bằng tiếng Anh) đã có trong bài nghe.

**Part 1. You will hear part of a talk on prehistoric visual art. Choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which fits best according to what you hear.**

**Question 1.** When do the earliest paintings date back?

- A. 1,400 years ago    B. 4,000 years ago    C. 40,000 years ago    D. 14,000 years ago

**Question 2.** Most of the common themes include animals, humans and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hunting contexts    B. abstract patterns  
C. wild lions    D. beauties of nature

**Question 3.** What material is primarily chosen for the outlines?

- A. hematite    B. charcoal    C. manganese oxide    D. rock

**Question 4.** In order to increase the number of animals for food, the images of animals are believed to have \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. colour qualities    B. decorative qualities  
C. portrayal qualities    D. magic qualities

**Question 5.** Which of the following is NOT true of petroglyphs?

- A. They mainly focus on arithmetic designs.  
B. They existed from 12,000 years ago until the 20<sup>th</sup> century.  
C. The images are carved into rock surfaces.  
D. They have a cultural impact on their descendants.

**Question 6.** The designs of petroglyphs are universally similar due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. human brain's structure    B. visual disturbances  
C. form constants    D. hallucinations

**Question 7.** Where can geoglyphs be found?

- A. in Peru    B. worldwide  
C. in the Nazca Desert    D. in highland regions

**Question 8.** The figures in Nazca Lines are captivating as they can be seen \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in different shapes    B. from different positions  
C. from the air    D. in all sizes

**Part 2.** You will hear part of a radio programme in which two athletes, Julia Im and Darren Finn, are discussing their success at a recent athletics event. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

**Question 9.** Julia believes the main reason for the newfound success in tennis is due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the recently improved range of facilities
- B. the level of financial investment in the sport
- C. an increase in the number of coaching staff
- D. the impact of foreign coach

**Question 10.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the obstacles to Julia's success?

- A. Lack of professionalism
- B. Lack of self-discipline
- C. Inappropriate coaching system
- D. Insufficient infrastructure

**Question 11.** Julia and Darren agree that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there will be a huge funding increase for both their sports now
- B. there is a lack of experienced foreign coaches
- C. the coaching policy was a key ingredient in their success
- D. the sporting infrastructure needs to be improved

**Question 12.** Why does Darren think that most of his colleagues are not fortunate enough?

- A. They don't attain sponsorship for their training.
- B. They don't have a chance to work with full-time professionals.
- C. They don't train to become professionals.
- D. They don't receive full-time training.

**Question 13.** Darren suggests that his motivation to succeed was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to receive a generous grant
- B. so as not to have to work part-time
- C. to remove some of the obstacles to future success
- D. in order to get corporate sponsorship

**Question 14.** With regard to the current funding policy, Julia \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is heavily critical of it
- B. thinks funds could be invested more cleverly
- C. feels it is only a matter of time before it changes
- D. recognises the logic behind it

**Question 15.** What does Darren say about his discipline?

- A. His discipline is ignored in comparison to traditional ones.
- B. His discipline is attracting more financial investment.
- C. His discipline has received as many medals as long-distance running.
- D. Many investment board members come from his discipline.

**Question 16.** Darren suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the criteria for investment are unjust
- B. more money should be invested in traditional sports
- C. funding decisions are not impartial and fair
- D. long-distance running has been neglected

## SECTION II: LEXICO-GRAMMAR

**Part 1.** Mark the letter *A, B, C, or D* on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

**Question 17.** Why people call him a \_\_\_\_\_ is clearly manifested in his immense wealth of technical knowledge.

- A. vagrant                      B. migrant                      C. recluse                      D. savant

**Question 18.** There have been a few cases of Asian flu recently but there \_\_\_\_\_ no cause for alarm.

- A. feels to be                      B. is felt to be  
C. was felt being                      D. has been felt there is

**Question 19.** Far from sidestepping the issue, she should \_\_\_\_\_ and seek alternative solutions.

- A. batten down the hatches                      B. shake it to her foundations  
C. snap her head off                      D. jump out of her skin

**Question 20.** I don't believe there is the slightest \_\_\_\_\_ of truth in what you've just said.

- A. grain                      B. kernel                      C. shell                      D. seed

**Question 21.** \_\_\_\_\_ for the final interview, the candidates were asked to prepare a short presentation.

- A. Selecting                      B. Having selected  
C. Having been selected                      D. Being selected

**Question 22.** The minister made no \_\_\_\_\_ of any further negotiations.

- A. remark                      B. comment                      C. indication                      D. mention

**Question 23.** The noise from the unruly fans celebrating their team's victory didn't \_\_\_\_\_ until early in the morning.

- A. fall over                      B. shut off                      C. give away                      D. let up

**Question 24.** William has \_\_\_\_\_ a new world record, with five consecutive Olympic gold medals in weightlifting.

- A. put                      B. set                      C. took                      D. made

**Question 25.** \_\_\_\_\_ appear, they are really much larger than the Earth.

- A. As the small stars                      B. The stars as small  
C. Small as the stars                      D. Despite the small stars

**Question 26.** Julie felt unfairly \_\_\_\_\_ when she spoke out against a company proposal and the entire staff team turned against her.

- A. oppressed                      B. persecuted                      C. suppressed                      D. prosecuted

**Question 27.** The coastguard duties included patrolling paths at the top of high and sheer cliffs – not a job for the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bloody-minded                      B. weak-willed                      C. light-headed                      D. faint-hearted

**Question 28.** The President is clearly in a \_\_\_\_\_ about how to tackle the crisis.

- A. problem                      B. loss                      C. dilemma                      D. puzzle

**Question 29.** Our tenants have \_\_\_\_\_ with the rent again. How can we persuade them to pay us the money they owe?

- A. fallen behind                      B. broken down                      C. put up                      D. poured through

**Question 30.** The African killer bees could not be handled safely, nor \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. could not their honey be harvested                      B. their honey could be harvested

C. harvested could their honey be

D. could their honey be harvested

**Question 31.** It is the recommendation of many psychologists \_\_\_\_\_ to associate words and remember names.

A. that a learner must use mental images

B. that a learner uses mental images

C. mental images are used

D. that a learner use mental images

**Question 32.** I've been searching \_\_\_\_\_ for that old photo album, but I can't find it anywhere.

A. thick and thin

B. high and low

C. long and short

D. straight and narrow

**Part 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

**Question 33.** The government must be able to prevent and deter threats to our homeland as well as detect impending danger before attacks or incidents occur.

A. irrefutable

B. formidable

C. absolute

D. imminent

**Question 34.** Tom was too wet behind the ears to be in charge of such a difficult task.

A. full of sincerity

B. lacking in money

C. full of experience

D. lacking in experience

**Part 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

**Question 35.** Africa's farmland is rapidly becoming barren and incapable of sustaining the continent's already hungry population, according to a report.

A. arid

B. sterile

C. desert

D. fruitful

**Question 36.** Despite careful preparation, the candidate got cold feet when asked a challenging question and gave an unsatisfactory answer.

A. stayed confident

B. became hostile

C. became aggressive

D. got excited

**Part 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

**Question 37.** An important factor should be considered is Mr. Lopez's ability to keep the new restaurant going for several months with limited revenue.

A. with limited revenue

B. should be considered

C. ability to keep

D. for several

**Question 38.** The school officials are considering a comprehensive planning to alleviate the problem of overcrowding in the dormitories.

A. planning

B. alleviate

C. are

D. overcrowding

**Part 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.**

**Question 39.** Laura is talking to Ken about her plan for the weekend.

**Laura:** "I'm having some friends over for lunch this Saturday. Would you like to join us?"

**Ken:** "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Are you sure? It's understandable.

B. Thanks, but I mustn't.

C. Come on. It's your turn.

D. Can I take a rain check?

**Question 40.** Frisco's tennis tutor is complimenting him on his performance.

**Tony:** "I thought your tennis game was a lot better today, Frisco."

**Frisco:** "\_\_\_\_\_. I thought it was terrible."

A. No, I think so

B. You can say that again

C. You've got to be kidding

D. Thanks! Same to you

### SECTION III. READING

**Part 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

#### ROBOTIC AUTOMATION

Today, we are on the brink of widespread robotic automation. According to some predictions, millions of workers could be made (41)\_\_\_\_\_ by 2030 and up to 20% of the global labor pool might find themselves (42)\_\_\_\_\_ a job. While this (43)\_\_\_\_\_ may seem depressing, it is not necessarily so.

Jobs requiring distinctly human traits such as compassion, creativity, and social intelligence are less likely to be automated, as (44)\_\_\_\_\_ specialized manual jobs like care of the elderly. But automation will apply to more routine jobs in factories and offices – the introduction of computers into offices saw the demand for (45)\_\_\_\_\_ staff hit rock bottom. (46)\_\_\_\_\_, it generated a whole range of new positions, such as IT specialists.

Similarly, because of advanced algorithms, online shopping has increased, putting some small stores (47)\_\_\_\_\_ business, yet generating roles for website designers and copywriters. Online stores also collect information on their clients' shopping habits, generating demand for data analysts with (48)\_\_\_\_\_ in cyber security, as all this information must be kept strictly confidential. Clearly, new technology can release us from repetitive work to do the jobs which involve creativity and problem-solving.

**Question 41.** A. redundant

B. freelance

C. voluntary

D. permanent

**Question 42.** A. searching

B. searching out

C. to search for

D. in search of

**Question 43.** A. outlook

B. challenge

C. perspective

D. record

**Question 44.** A. will

B. have

C. are

D. do

**Question 45.** A. secretary

B. secretive

C. secretariat

D. secretarial

**Question 46.** A. Therefore

B. Otherwise

C. However

D. Furthermore

**Question 47.** A. into some

B. out of

C. off from

D. under the

**Question 48.** A. investigation

B. expertise

C. collaboration

D. education

**Part 2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

#### HOT SPRINGS

Hot springs are found on every continent and on the ocean floors of the earth. [A] They are produced by the powerful emergence of heated groundwater from a *fissure* in the Earth's crust. Water from the hot springs of the Yellowstone National Park, a volcanic zone, is likely heated when *it* comes into contact with molten rocks. [B] On the ocean floor, the phenomenon is called a hydrothermal vent. The water that issues is warmed by the heat from the interior of the earth: this is known as geothermal heat. [C] Scientists believe that the temperature of rocks within the earth increases as they go deeper. The increase is about 3 to 5°F and results from the natural radioactive

decay of elements such as potassium, uranium and thorium. [D]

In some areas where hot springs exist, it is not certain what the exact source of heat is. These areas are non-volcanic zones, and any molten material that existed in the ancient past would have cooled, so it is not likely to be source of heat. Scientists theorize that the water is heated by convective circulation: groundwater, which moves downwards to a depth of a kilometer or more, is warmed by the hotter rock and then moves back upwards. They base the origin of the groundwater on two alternatives: water rising from hot magma in the depths of the earth, or rainwater percolating deep into the crust and becoming heated. The second alternative is more probable. Scientific tests have shown that the water of hot springs contains the elements of hydrogen and oxygen in similar forms, known as isotopes. By determining the abundance of isotopes in the hot spring water and comparing these with data collected from different kinds of water around the world, scientists have conjectured that the water is rainwater that rained on the earth some 4,000 years ago.

Several definitions of hot springs exist and none of which are universally accepted. Some scientists accept hot springs to be any geothermally-heated spring, others say that any spring with a water temperature higher than its surroundings should be considered a hot spring, and still others insist that the temperature of water must be higher than 98°F. The hottest hot springs are over 120°F. The temperature of some hot springs is high enough to have various applications of geothermal energy developed. The water may become so hot that it erupts above the surface of the earth in *a geyser*. Some people who have jumped into a hot spring without knowing the temperature have been killed.

**Question 49.** What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Hydrothermal vents are a type of hot springs found under the ocean.
- B. Hot springs are located in virtually every place around the world.
- C. Hot springs are defined according to the temperature of the water.
- D. Scientific interest in hot springs has centered on their heat and water sources.

**Question 50.** The word *fissure* in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. volcano
- B. element
- C. vent
- D. crack

**Question 51.** The word *it* in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. water
- B. ocean
- C. a volcanic zone
- D. the Yellow National Park

**Question 52.** Look at the [A], [B], [C] and [D] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

**Another cause of the increase in heat is the compression of the planet's interior by gravitational forces.**

Where would be the sentence best fit?

- A. [A]
- B. [C]
- C. [B]
- D. [D]

**Question 53.** What can be inferred about the origin of groundwater?

- A. It likely comes from deep inside the earth.
- B. It may come from a source that scientists are unaware of.
- C. It is not one hundred percent certain where it comes from.
- D. It can be determined what the origin is.

**Question 54.** All of the following have been given as definitions of hot springs EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. It is a spring that must be at least 98°F.

- B. It is a spring whose temperature is higher than that of area around
- C. It is a spring that is heated geothermally
- D. It is a spring which erupts above ground level

**Question 55.** Why does the author mention *a geyser*?

- A. To compare two types of springs
- B. To give an example of a hot spring
- C. To provide another definition of hot springs
- D. To illustrate how hot a hot spring can be

**Question 56.** According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true of hot springs?

- A. They may contain poisonous substances.
- B. They can be harnessed for use as power.
- C. Swimming is banned in some hot springs.
- D. They are normally over 120°F

**Part 3.** Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

### CHILD LABOR

Child labor has been an accepted practice throughout much of human history. In traditional agrarian economies, large families were considered an asset because they provided more hands to help with the farm work. This form of child labor was relatively *benign*, because children worked within their own families, who had a vested interest in their children's welfare for both practical and emotional reasons.

During the advent of the Industrial Revolution, the widespread acceptance of child labor meant that children made up a large percentage of those who moved from the farm to the factory. In 1833, nearly two thirds of the factory workers in Leeds, a major industrial center in England, were under the age of 15. Nor was England the only nation where children formed a majority of the factory workforce. As the Industrial Revolution spread throughout Europe and the United States, so did this new form of child labor. Child labor in Industrial Revolution factories, however, quickly proved to be far less benign than child labor on the homestead. With no legal safeguards, children working in the factories of this time were little more than the chattel of indifferent factory owners. It was typical for a child to work more than ten hours a day under miserable conditions for 30-40% of the wages paid for an adult. Furthermore, children were subjected to harsh punishments when they failed to keep pace with older workers. Children were routinely whipped, dunked in cold water, or subjected to other inhumane punishments when they failed to meet their work quotas. Children who ran away to escape such treatment were occasionally chained to their work stations.

The results of such conditions were horrific. In Leeds, the mortality rate for children was nearly 10%. Even considering the inferior medical technology of the time, this was an unprecedented number. Children who survived the factories often did not fare much better. Little thought was given to their safety, and many children had their limbs mangled in the dangerous machinery of the factory. The strain of doing heavy lifting and working long hours warped their soft, still growing bones, so that as they grew up, these factory children were often left as deformed parodies of men and women.

Conditions for child laborers reached their lowest point in the early 1830s. At that point, society began to take notice of their plight. The first child labor law was introduced in 1833. It was a weak law that did little except limit the hours children could work. However, other laws followed,

and the conditions for child laborers slowly improved. By the turn of the century, child labor laws had established relatively humane conditions throughout the industrialized West.

Issues of child labor, however, did not disappear. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, much of the Third World underwent an industrial revolution of its own, a revolution which is still ongoing today. It is estimated that there are currently 246 million children under the age of 15 engaged in child labor worldwide. Of that number, nearly three fourths are engaged in work that is classified as potentially hazardous. The largest proportion of these children is found in Asia, where nearly 19% of all children (126 million) are engaged in some form of child labor. Africa also has significant problems with child labor, and nearly one in every three African children (48 million) works.

Resolving modern child labor problems, however, is a complex issue. Many of the nations where child labor presents the greatest problems are among the poorest in the world, and the income from child labor is desperately needed to support the family. Furthermore, these nations have little or no social safety net of orphans, so the choice for children who have lost their parents is either to work or to starve. Therefore, passing laws that simply ban child labor is often unenforceable and ineffective. For example, when the US banned car exports from Nepal in the 1990s due to that nation's lack of child labor laws, nearly 7,000 Nepalese children were forced into prostitution to make up for the income lost due to the reduction of factory jobs. Therefore, when dealing with modern child labor issues, thought must be given to the broader social problems that often necessitate that labor.

**Question 57.** The word *benign* in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. acceptable                      B. common                      C. necessary                      D. gentle

**Question 58.** According to the passage, why were children treated so much worse in factories than in earlier forms of child labor?

- A. The factory owners saw no reason to protect the children as their families had.  
B. Children often made mistakes that damaged valuable machinery.  
C. Children were slow workers and couldn't keep pace with the adults.  
D. The factories wished to protect their profit margins by cutting corners on safety.

**Question 59.** According to paragraph 2, why did children make up such a large percentage of the factory workforce during the Industrial Revolution?

- A. Centuries of agrarian life had accustomed people to child labor.  
B. Factory owners were able to pay children less than adults.  
C. The adults were still required to work on the farms.  
D. The limited space on the factory floor made the use of children more efficient.

**Question 60.** In paragraph 2, the author mentions all of the following as hardships for child laborers during the Industrial Revolution **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. long work hours                      B. random firings  
C. severe punishments                      D. poor work conditions

**Question 61.** In paragraph 2, why does the author discuss the wages paid to children?

- A. To explain why many families needed their children to work  
B. To emphasize their unfair treatment in the factories  
C. To suggest they were expected to do less work than adults  
D. To explain the economic benefits of child labor

**Question 62.** Based on the information in paragraph 3, it can be inferred that child mortality rates \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. are largely independent of factory conditions for laborers
- B. were highest among those children whose bones had been deformed in the factories
- C. caused a significant decline in overall population during the Industrial Revolution
- D. were higher during the Industrial Revolution than in earlier times

**Question 63.** According to paragraph 5, why is child labor currently an issue in many Third World countries?

- A. They are currently converting into industrial economies.
- B. They have more relaxed attitudes towards child labor.
- C. Large segments of their populations are under the age of 15.
- D. They have many hazardous, industrial jobs.

**Question 64.** According to paragraph 6, why is legislation often an ineffective means of controlling child labor in Third World countries?

- A. First World nations cannot enforce their legislation in Third World nations.
- B. Legislation takes away the social safety net in these nations.
- C. Legislation does not reduce the economic need that brings about child labor.
- D. Legislation does not address issues like child prostitution.

#### SECTION IV. WRITING

**Part 1.** *Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.*

**Question 65.** Melissa did not put any effort into practicing sports. She cannot keep fit and healthy now.

- A. Melissa did not put any effort into practicing sports, but she can keep fit and healthy now.
- B. Although Melissa did not put any effort into practicing sports, she couldn't keep fit and healthy.
- C. If Melissa had put her effort into practicing sports, she could keep fit and healthy now.
- D. Even Melissa put great effort into practicing sports, she cannot keep fit and healthy now.

**Question 66.** Yuri Gagarin made a successful space flight in 1961. Human's uncertainties about universe were enlightened only then.

- A. Hardly had Yuri Gagarin made a successful space flight in 1961 when human's uncertainties about universe were enlightened.
- B. Without human's uncertainties about universe, Yuri Gagarin wouldn't have made a successful space flight in 1961.
- C. Only after Yuri Gagarin had made a successful space flight in 1961 were human's uncertainties about universe enlightened.
- D. Not until human's uncertainties about universe were enlightened did Yuri Gagarin make a successful space flight in 1961.

**Question 67.** People use pesticides and fertilizers. They want to increase crop production.

- A. People want to increase crop production because they use pesticides and fertilizers.
- B. Unless people want to increase crop production, they use pesticides and fertilizers.
- C. People use pesticides and fertilizers with the aim of increasing crop production.
- D. People use pesticides and fertilizers, so they want to increase crop production.

**Question 68.** Henry submitted the report on the issues related to social crime. He was the last person who did it.

- A. Everyone had submitted the report on the issues related to social crime before Henry did.
- B. The last people who submitted the report on the issues related to social crime was Henry.
- C. The last thing Henry submitted was his report on the issues related to social crime.
- D. Everyone had heard about the report on the issues related to social crime before Henry did.

**Question 69.** Fossil fuels are overused by many factories. They might be used up in the near future.

- A. Used up in the near future, fossil fuels are overused by many factories.
- B. Overused by many factories, fossil fuels might be used up in the near future.
- C. Despite being overused by many factories, fossil fuels might be used up in the near future.
- D. Due to being used up in the near future, fossil fuels are overused by many factories.

**Question 70.** In 1986, the rate of unemployment in Thailand was about 15%. In 1990, it was about 18%.

- A. In 1986, the rate of unemployment in Thailand was about 15% after falling slightly by 3% in the period of four years.
- B. The rate of unemployment in Thailand increased by 3% in 1990, followed by a slight decrease to 15% in 1986.
- C. The rate of unemployment in Thailand rose to 18% in 1990 before falling to 15% in the period of four years from 1986.
- D. In 1986, the rate of unemployment in Thailand was about 15%, followed by a slight increase of 3% in 1990.

**Question 71.** Sex education is very important. Many schools have begun teaching it to their students.

- A. It is only when their students grasp the importance of sex education that many schools begin teaching it.
- B. Important as sex education is, many schools have begun teaching it to their students.
- C. Not until their students are aware of the importance of sex education will many schools begin teaching it.
- D. Sex education is of such importance that many schools have begun teaching it to their students.

**Question 72.** The government made every effort to control inflation. Economic growth could hardly be achieved.

- A. Had it not been for the government's every effort, economic growth couldn't be achieved.
- B. As the government made every effort to control inflation, economic growth could hardly be achieved.
- C. Economic growth could hardly be achieved no matter what effort the government made to take control of inflation.
- D. Making every effort to control inflation, the government grow economy successfully.

**Part 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**Question 73.** "It must be Mike who leaked the document," said our manager.

- A. Our manager showed his uncertainty about Mike's having leaked the document.
- B. Our manager didn't appreciate Mike's having leaked the document.
- C. Our manager charged Mike for having leaked the document.
- D. Our manager suspected Mike of having leaked the document.

**Question 74.** We couldn't have been able to go to the final match without the coach's flexible strategies.

- A. Had it not been for the coach's flexible strategies, we couldn't have been able to go to the final match.
- B. We could have been able to go to the final match with the coach's flexible strategies.
- C. If we hadn't been able to go to the final match, we would have had the coach's flexible strategies.
- D. If we were able to go to the final match, the coach would have flexible strategies.

**Question 75.** With the exception of the art teacher, every member of school staff attended the ceremony.

- A. All the staff members including the art teacher attended the ceremony.
- B. The art teacher was the only member of the school staff not to attend the ceremony.
- C. The art teacher was very exceptional at the ceremony.
- D. The ceremony welcomes all the school staff as well as art teachers.

**Question 76.** Soil eruption is result of forests being cut down carelessly.

- A. Soil eruption results in forests being cut down carelessly.
- B. Soil eruption contributes to forests being cut down carelessly.
- C. That forests are being cut down carelessly results from soil eruption.
- D. That forests are being cut down carelessly results in soil eruption.

**Question 77.** Many young girls become victims of domestic violence.

- A. Teenage girls are the group at risk of domestic violence.
- B. The victims of domestic violence are mostly young girls.
- C. A large number of teenage girls fall victim to domestic violence.
- D. The violence that many young girls suffer is domestic only.

**Question 78.** Why don't you get someone to update the new computer program for me?

- A. Shall I have the new computer program updated for you?
- B. Why don't you ask someone to update the new computer program for me?
- C. I suggest that you update the new computer program for me.
- D. Why don't you have the new computer program updated by yourself?

**Question 79.** I'm sure he worked his socks off to get to the conference in time.

- A. He must work his socks off to get to the conference in time.
- B. He should have worked his socks off to get to the conference in time.
- C. He needn't work his socks off to get to the conference in time.
- D. He must have worked his socks off to get to the conference in time.

**Question 80.** Wouldn't it be better to let them know about the alterations to the plan?

- A. Don't you think they should be informed about the changes in the plan?
- B. We'd better ask them to change the plan, hadn't we?
- C. Why haven't they been informed about the new development?
- D. Shouldn't they have been consulted before the scheme was changed?

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