

PART A. LISTENING. (Each recording will be played **TWICE**)

Part 1. Questions 1-10. *Complete the form below, using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.*

A FORM OF CAR INSURANCE SERVICE

Customer's name: 1. _____ Jones

Current address: Flat 1, 2. _____, Wolf Crescent

Contact number: 3. _____ (daytime)

Current car: Humax 4. _____ in 2000

Claimed: 5. _____

Problem: The window was 6. _____

Another driver's name: 7. _____

Relationship to main driver: job 8. _____

Starting insurance: 9. _____

Customer wishes to pay: 10. _____

Part 2. Questions 11-16. *Choose the correct letters, A, B, or C.*

11. The most famous view in this park is _____.

A. the largest waterfall worldwide.

B. the longest river in the world.

C. the biggest sub-tropical rainforest in the world.

12. What did the tour guide recommend for more experienced walkers?

A. the mountain trail

B. the Creek Circuit

C. the Bush Track

13. What is mentioned about the transport in the park?

A. Bicycle can be hired.

B. Trams are available for tourists.

C. It is included in the bill.

14. Which activity is provided for adults all year round?

A. abseiling

B. bungee jumping

C. paragliding

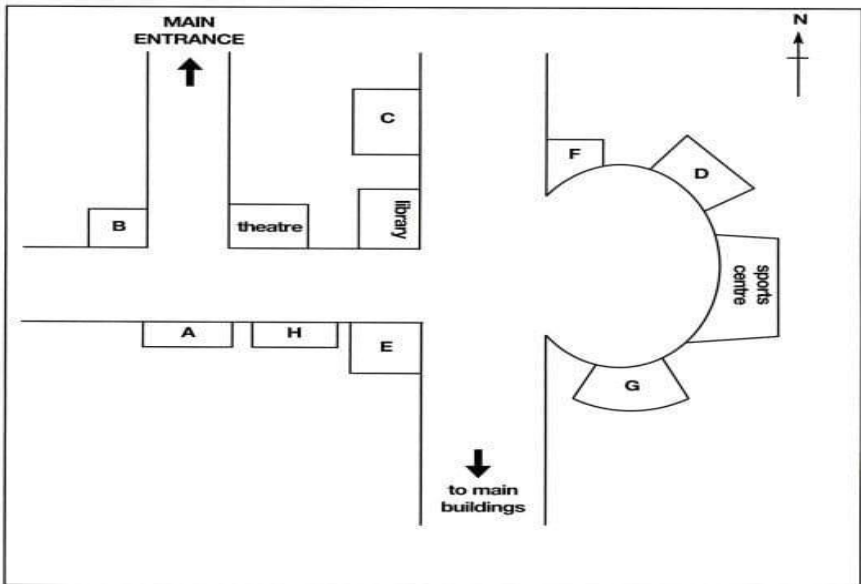
15. What should the visitors do before they go to the restaurant?

A. collect the meet ticket at the reception.

B. make bookings

C. inquire about availability

Part 3. Questions 16-20. *Label the map below. Write the correct letter A-G next to questions 16-20.*

	<p>16. Brown Hall _____</p> <p>17. Blake Residence _____</p> <p>18. Queens Building _____</p> <p>19. Parkway Flats _____</p> <p>20. Temple Rise _____</p>
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PART B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (3pts)

Section 1. Choose the correct option marked A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

21. So thick and rich _____ of Illinois that early settlers were unable to force a plow through it.
A. as the soil B. the soil was C. was the soil D. the soil
22. _____ in the atmosphere is the temperature falling below the freezing point.
A. What produces frost B. Frost is produced
C. Frost produces D. What is frost produced
23. Women no longer have to do hard work nowadays as they used to, _____?
A. are they B. aren't they C. do they D. don't they
24. Mr Deacon next door had a very serious operation. Apparently, it's a miracle he _____.
A. blacked out B. passed away C. cottoned on D. pulled through
25. On the news there was some dramatic _____ of the earthquake that had been captured by an amateur cameraman.
A. shooting B. scenery C. clipping D. footage
26. Ralph is seeing Anna off at the airport.
Ralph: "I hope you'll have an enjoyable trip. Make sure to bundle up. It's freezing there."
Anna: " _____"
A. Thank you for talking down on me! B. Thank you, Ralph. I'll sure do it!
C. It's too cold to wait. Thank you anyway. D. It sounds like a great idea. I like snow.
27. The African killer bees could not be handled safely, nor _____.
A. their honey could be harvested B. harvested could their honey be
C. could not their honey be harvested D. could their honey be harvested
28. _____, no one was absent from the farewell party last night.
A. Heavily as it rained B. As it rained heavily C. Though it rains heavily D. In spite of heavily rain
29. I heard _____ that Jack has been dropped from the basket team.
A. in the woods B. on the olive branch C. on the grapevine D. under your feet
30. Radio and television make it possible for the news to be widely _____.
A. disseminated B. dislocated C. dismantled D. expressed
31. If listening to Mozart's music increases intelligence and encourages _____, why aren't the world's smartest and most spiritual people Mozart specialists?"
A. spirit B. spirituality C. spiritualism D. spiritual
32. Their decision on whether I get the job or not will be based mostly on my academic _____.
A. reputation B. credits C. credentials D. standing
33. You shouldn't work all the time. It _____ you good to go out and enjoy yourself sometimes.
A. brings B. helps C. gives D. does
34. I don't like Anthony, he seems to take too much _____ in criticizing everyone.
A. joy B. fascination C. pleasure D. entertainment
35. At 69 he is as firmly in the _____ seat of the company as ever.
A. front B. driving C. leading D. foremost

PART C. READING (9pts)

Section 1. Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

From the moment they leave the security of their accustomed environment, travellers are at risk. Hazards arise not just from strange diseases they encounter on their travels, but from other factors too: seemingly uninspiring home (36_____) such as safe water (37_____), sanitation and public hygiene controls, legal safety standards for motor vehicles and road maintenance, are easily taken for granted, but simply do not exist in many countries. Environmental factors such as arduous conditions, (38_____)

climate and high altitude may constitute a danger; and so may travellers' own behavior, free from the (39_____) of the daily routine, and determined to have a good time with scant (40_____) for the consequences.

When illness or injury occurs abroad, travellers are again at a disadvantage - from (41_____) to communicate with a doctor on account of language or cultural difficulties, or being unable to find a doctor owing to ignorance of the (42_____) medical system. There may be a complete absence of skilled medical care, or of medical facilities of a (43_____) acceptable to travellers from technologically sophisticated countries.

When symptoms of an illness (44_____) abroad do not appear until after return home a final hazard becomes apparent: the symptoms may be unfamiliar, may pass (45_____) and the correct diagnosis may not be considered until it is too late.

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|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. helps | B. comforts | C. cares | D. aids |
| 37. A. supplies | B. stores | C. collection | D. levels |
| 38. A. worsening | B. unusual | C. adverse | D. sudden |
| 39. A. restraints | B. assurances | C. certainties | D. regulations |
| 40. A. need | B. awareness | C. knowledge | D. regard |
| 41. A. difficulty | B. inability | C. inflexibility | D. timidity |
| 42. A. area | B. district | C. local | D. neighborhood |
| 43. A. design | B. degree | C. typy | D. standard |
| 44. A. acquired | B. gained | C. formed | D. received |
| 45. A. unknown | B. unforeseen | C. unrecognised | D. unearthed |

Section 2. Read the following passage and think of a word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word for each space.

ADVICE FOR ASPIRING JOURNALISTS

Getting a newspaper job is one of the biggest challenges you will face in (46_____) a breadwinning news-writer. You might not want to hear it, but for each opening in a newsroom, there are, on (47_____), fifty qualified applicants. On the up side, editors are always eager to hear from those who have a solid (48_____) and who demonstrate the talents and skills of journalism. Your (49_____) of landing an apprenticeship or your first full-time job (50_____) enhanced if you prepare carefully. When preparing your curriculum vitae, go (51_____) your personal background to identify experiences that will make you stand out from the (52_____) applicants. Travel, educational specialties, volunteer works, knowledge of languages or different cultures are experiences (53_____) could give you that leading edge over the competition.

Before you apply, spend time with the newspaper you're hoping to write for. You might find past issues in your college or journalism school library, or you could get a one-month subscription. Read the paper, then study it. Is it well organized? Are feature s and sections easy to locate? Does it carry (54_____) that is useful to someone new to the area? Are the stories interesting, informative and balanced? Jot down your impressions on the paper's strengths and weaknesses. Learn the basics about the paper: (55_____) major market, circulation, history and traditions.

Section 3. Read the following passage and choose the best option marked A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In colonial America, people generally covered their beds with decorative quilts resembling those of the lands from which the quilters had come. Wealthy and socially **prominent** settlers made quilts of the English style, cut from large lengths of cloth of the same color and texture rather than stitched together

from smaller pieces. They made these until the advent of the Revolutionary War in 1775, when everything English came to be frowned upon.

Among the whole-cloth quilts made by these wealthy settlers during the early period are those now called **linsey-woolseys**. This term was usually **applied to** a fabric of wool and linen used in heavy clothing and quilted petticoats worn in the wintertime. Despite the name, linsey-woolsey bedcovers did not often contain linen. Rather, they were made of a top layer of woolen or glazed worsted wool fabric, consisting of smooth, compact yarn from long wool fibers, dyed dark blue, green, or brown, with a bottom layer of a **coarser** woolen material, either natural or a shade of yellow. The filling was a soft layer of wool which had been cleaned and separated and the three layers were held together with decorative stitching done with homespun linen thread. Later, cotton thread was used for this purpose. The design of the stitching was often a simple one composed of interlocking circles or crossed diagonal lines giving a diamond pattern.

This type of heavy, warm, quilted bedcover was so large that it hung to the floor.

The corners were cut out at the foot of the cover so that the quilt fit snugly around the tall four-poster beds of the 1700's, which differed from those of today in that they were shorter and wider; they were short because people slept in a semi-sitting position with many bolsters and pillows, and wide, because each bed often slept three or more. The linsey-woolsey covering was found in the colder regions of the country because of the warmth it **afforded**. There was no central heating and most bedrooms did not have fireplaces.

56. What does this passage mainly discuss ?

- A. The processing of wool
- B. Linsey-woolsey bedcovers
- C. Sleeping habits of colonial Americans
- D. Quilts made in England

57. The author mentions the Revolutionary War as a time period when_____.

- A. quilts were supplied to the army.
- B. more immigrants arrived from England.
- C. quilts imported from England became harder to find.
- D. people's attitude toward England changed.

58. The word "**prominent**" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. distinguished
- B. isolated
- C. concerned
- D. generous

59. The phrase "**applied to**" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. sewn onto
- B. compared to
- C. used for
- D. written down on

60. The term "**linsey-woolsey**" originally meant fabric used primarily in_____.

- A. quilts
- B. sheets
- C. clothing
- D. pillows

61. The word "**coarser**" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. older
- B. rougher
- C. less heavy
- D. more attractive

62. The word "**afforded**" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. provided
- B. spent
- C. avoided
- D. absorbed

63. The quilts described in the second and third paragraphs were made primarily of_____.

- A. wool
- B. linen
- C. cotton
- D. a mixture of fabrics

64. Which of the following was most likely to be found in a bedroom in the colder areas of the American colonies ?

- A. A vent from a central heating system
- B. A fireplace
- C. A wood stove
- D. A linsey-woolsey

65. It can be inferred from the third paragraph that the sleeping habits of most Americans have changed since the 1700's in all of the following ways EXCEPT_____.

- A. the position in which people sleep.
- B. the numbers of bolsters or pillows people sleep on.
- C. the length of time people sleep
- D. the number of people who sleep in one bed

PART D. WRITING (3pts)

Section 1. Rewrite the sentence beginning with the word(s) given so that it has the closest meaning to the original one. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

66. You ran the risk of being burgled when you left the door unlocked.

→ Your house _____.

67. France hasn't won a gold medal in this sport for ages.

→ It's long _____.

68. The soloist gave a wonderful performance, otherwise I wouldn't have enjoyed the concert.

→ But that _____.

69. People are persuaded by adverts to spend more than they can afford.

→ Adverts tempt _____.

70. The snowfall was so heavy that all the trains had to be cancelled.

→ So _____.

Section 2: Use the word given in brackets and make any necessary additions to write a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word.

71. The mayor revealed everything about the old scandal after he left office. (**DID**)

→ Only after leaving office _____.

72. "It's your fault the cat died, George", said Lucy. (**BLAMED**)

→ Lucy _____.

73. She was concentrating so hard on her work that she didn't notice when I came in. (**WRAPPED**)

→ She was so _____.

74. In my opinion, it was an absolute miracle that they survived the accident. (**SHORT**)

→ The fact that _____.

75. There's no need to feel superior to everyone else. (**NOSE**)

→ You shouldn't _____.

THE END

(Thí sinh không sử dụng tài liệu, Giám thị coi thi không giải thích gì thêm!)

Họ và tên: SBD: Phòng Thi: