

1. The hotel is used for exhibitions, _____ and social events.
A. conferences B. conventions C. all are correct
2. Which transcription is correct for the word "**colleague**"?
A. /'kɑ:lɪ:g/ B. /'kɑ:lɪdʒ/ C. /'kɜ:lɪdʒ/
3. What is the Vietnamese meaning of "HUMAN RESOURCES"?
A. nguồn nhân lực B. quyền con người C. nguồn tài nguyên
4. She seems to wear something _____ every day.
A. same B. different C. beauty
5. Do you complete your _____ form?
A. applicant B. applies C. application

6. I'm ____ the Sales department.

A. for

B. in

C. on

7. Which word means “an act of giving something to somebody or doing something for somebody and receiving something in return”?

A. change

B. give

C. exchange

8. Choose the correct question:

A. What product does your company produce?

B. What produces does your company produce?

C. What produce does your company products?

9. British Airways offer a _____ service for business class passengers than ever before.

A. more enjoy

B. more enjoyable

C. most enjoyable

10. A taxi _____ to the airport for her evening flight.

A. takes her back

B. takes back her

C. her takes back



You will hear a conversation between a tutor and a student about a project on how much people talk in public in different countries. Listen and fill in the blanks.

Tony: I'm trying to find out if people from northern countries have the (1) _____ attitudes to talking to strangers in public as people from southern countries.

Tutor: OK. Sowhat have you found out?

Tony: Uhm ...Well, I found that in some countries it's more (2) _____ to talk in public than others. For example, people in the UK and Holland don't usually talk to people they don't know, but the Italians and the Spanish seem to be much more (3) _____. They chat to people on buses, in shops, in (4) _____.

Tutor: So, do you think that people from the south of Europe are (5) _____ than northern Europeans?

Tom: Well, it does look that way, even in the same country. I meanahhh...for example, in comparison with Italians from the north of Italy, the Italians in the south chat much more to each other in public.

Tutor: Mmmm...it does sound interesting. Well, that's fine. I think you've found a good topic.

**Read and write T for True
and F for False**

It's hard to talk about Internet shopping without saying 'Amazon'. The company isn't just one of the first online stores. It's also a good example of the advantages of shopping online: finding and buying books on a website is faster and easier than walking around a shop. And because warehouses are less expensive than shops, the company can offer lower prices even when delivery charges are included. Customers save money and time. It doesn't get much better than that.

Clearly, a lot of products are not as easy as books to sell online. People like to try on and feel the quantity of clothes when they choose them, for example. They also like to look carefully at more expensive products. This means going to a shop. And, of course, people like shopping. But for online stores, these problems are not as big as they seem. Today, people often look at products in shops, then place an order at an online store - at a discount.

If 'traditional' shop help Internet stores, the Internet also helps traditional shoppers. The web is a good place to find technical information about a product, get a price and compare offers. But a lot of people prefer not to buy more expensive goods online - they do their research on the Internet, then go to a shop.

- a. Goods from shops often cost more than goods from online stores. T / F
- b. At online stores, customers can try on and feel the quality of clothes. T / F
- c. People often place orders at online stores after looking at products in shops. T / F
- d. Compared with online stores, a lot of shops offer bigger discounts. T / F
- e. A lot of people use the Internet to compare products and quotes. T / F

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