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Part 1
Listening

Listen and match the target with its characteristic. There is one characteristic which you do not need to use.

Targets	Characteristics
1. Students who want to do law _____	A. will not need any experience to start a course
2. Mature students _____	B. will benefit from open-learning courses
3. Students who are motivated by self-development _____	C. could get relevant work experience while they study
4. Students who have young children _____	D. can be accepted onto a course without qualifications
5. Students who choose a career in journalism _____	E. should enquire about the other students on their course
	F. must have certain qualifications

Part 2
Pronunciation

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation?

1. A. opinion B. optimistic C. operate D. optional
2. A. assistance B. pessimistic C. assure D. fossil

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. broaden B. provide C. pursue D. succeed
4. A. college B. degree C. language D. subject

Part 3
Vocabulary and grammar

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Any pupil caught _____ was made to stand at the front of the class.
 A. misbehave B. misbehaved C. misbehaviour D. misbehaving

2. They _____ sacrifices so that their only child could have a good education.
A. made **B. did** **C. provided** **D. lent**
3. A university is an institution of higher education and research, which grants _____ degrees at all levels in a variety of subjects.
A. secondary **B. optional** **C. academic** **D. vocational**
4. It's the first time you _____ an online course, isn't it?
A. had ever taken **B. have ever been taken**
C. ever took **D. have ever taken**
5. The teacher _____ the speaking task on the board, so now the students are discussing it.
A. has already been writing **B. has already written**
C. already wrote **D. had already written**
6. He was suspected _____ having received presents from the local companies and ignored their violations of the environmental law.
A. about **B. on** **C. of** **D. for**
7. Even when arrested, he denied _____ cut down that tree.
A. has **B. having** **C. have** **D. have had**
8. Although some of the structures are now _____, most of the significant existing monuments have been partially restored.
A. in danger **B. at risk** **C. in ruins** **D. at war**
9. The Thang Long Imperial Citadel was built in the 11th century by the Ly Dynasty, _____ the independence of Dai Viet.
A. marking **B. offering** **C. commemorating** **D. bringing**
10. Hue Imperial Citadel is the home of Vietnam's last royal dynasty _____ our country from 1802 to 1945.
A. ruled **B. being ruled** **C. to rule** **D. which had ruled**

Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

We are probably all guilty at some point in our lives of not caring for the environment as much as we should. Perhaps we drop litter without thinking, or cause (1) _____ by using our cars when it's not necessary. However, the real environmental criminals are those big businesses which ignore the law. For many years now, (2) _____ have attempted to protect the environment by making businesses responsible for making sure that the chemical they use don't add to the destruction of the environment. The problem for businesses is that the (3) _____ of the environment costs money, and businesses will always try to (4) _____ their costs if they can. Some of them do this by simply putting chemical into rivers when they have finished with them, leading to the creation of major problems. Although government inspectors may try to catch them doing it, it can be very difficult to get proof that a particular business is responsible for an environmental problem. It really depends (5) _____ not only the government but also businesses and individuals as well. All people need to contribute to protecting the environment.

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|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. damage | B. pollution | C. accidents | D. trouble |
| 2. A. politicians | B. politics | C. parties | D. residents |
| 3. A. production | B. protection | C. destruction | D. deforestation |
| 4. A. stabilise | B. raise | C. lower | D. save |
| 5. A. over | B. at | C. on | D. in |

Read the passage below and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each question.

Do you think education is better now than it was in your grandparents' time? Many older people in the UK believe the opposite. "Schools were better in our day," they complain. "There isn't enough discipline these days. Kids don't work as hard as we did, either. The syllabus isn't as challenging, so clever students aren't being stretched enough. They need to study things in greater depth. Exams are much, much easier now as well."

Were schools better years ago? Some British teenagers travelled back in time to a 1950s boarding school. They got a big surprise! The first shock came when the teenagers met their new teachers. Dressed in traditional black gowns, they

look so frosty and uncaring! They were really authoritarian, too, so anyone caught breaking the rules - talking in classes, mucking about in the playground or playing truant - was in big trouble! Punishments included writing 'lines' or staying after class to do detention. The naughtiest kids were expelled.

Things were just as bad after class. At meal times the students had to endure a diet of plain, no-nonsense, healthy food. Homework was **obligatory** and it took ages! Copying essays off the *Internet* wasn't an option, as personal computers didn't exist in the 1950s!

At the end of 'term' everyone sat 1950s-style exams. The old exams were much longer than their twenty-first century equivalents and involved learning huge amounts of facts by heart. History papers were all dates and battles. Maths papers were trickier, too; calculators weren't around in the 1950s, so the students had to memorise multiplication tables and master long division. Our candidates found this really difficult.

The exam results surprised a lot of people. Students predicted to do well in their real-life, twenty-first century exams often got low grades in the 1950s exams. Does this prove modern exams are too easy? Do twenty-first century kids rely too much on modern technology, like calculators and computers?

The TV series of *That'll teach 'em!* focused on a 1960s vocational school. UK school-kids study a range of academic subjects these days. But in the 1960s, children judged to be less 'able' went to vocational schools. These helped them learn job skills. Boys studied subjects like metalwork, woodwork or gardening. In some classes, they even learned how to milk goats! The girls' timetables included secretarial skills. They also learned to cook, clean and sew - probably not much fun for most girls.

6. What criticism is sometimes made about modern education in the first paragraph?

- A. Teachers are not strict enough.
- B. The syllabus is out of date.
- C. There's too much stress on exams.
- D. The teaching methods are not good enough.

7. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the food the students ate at school?

- A. It wasn't cooked properly.
- B. It wasn't delicious.
- C. It wasn't nutritious.
- D. There wasn't much of it.

8. The word "**obligatory**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to.....
A. compulsory **B.** difficult **C.** long **D.** complicated
9. What was surprising about the students' results after taking the 1950s-style exams?
A. All the students found the exams difficult.
B. Students didn't do as well as expected.
C. Students who were predicted to fail did rather well.
D. Students did better than twenty-first century exams.
10. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Vocational schools provided poorer children with equipment.
B. Vocational schools took children who were good at studying.
C. Vocational schools prepared students for employment.
D. Vocational schools were a complete waste of time.

Part 5
Writing

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the original sentence.

1. He said that he would take responsibility for his company's damage to the area. But then he denied that.

→ He denied _____.

2. He donated a lot of money to environmental protection campaigns. He was admired for that.

→ He was admired _____.

3. Lisa has never studied abroad before.

→ It's _____.

4. The last time my friend wrote a letter to me was in February.

→ I last _____.

5. Trang An is a prominent place in southeast Asia and the world which contains abundant archaeologists evidences preserved almost well.

→ Trang An is _____.