PART 3: READING (30 questions)

I. Choose the correct answers to complete the passage.

As I remember, (1) _____ in the 50s and 60s, Hanoi was not as crowded as it is today. Bicycles and cyclos were the main means of transport and the few motorbikes that were around were (2) _____ by rich people. It was rare to see cars or jeeps.

Meanwhile, the tram was the only method of public transport. An old tram station is now home (3)_____ several retail outlets that look out over the lake in Dinh Tien Hoang Street.

At that time, Hanoians always travelled by tram, not only for its (4) _____ but also the price. For just five cents you could travel one-way to its terminus in the former Ha Dong Province, (5)_____ is now part of the expanded Hanoi.

I still remember on (6) _____ from school, my friends and I would go to the lake to catch the tram to Botanical Garden. The sound, clang-clang, clang-clang could be regularly heard from early in the morning until late in the evening, come rain or (7) _____. Time, ... decades have passed, but there is still a clang (8) _____ in my mind from my childhood.

1.	a. move	b. place	c. set	d. back
2.	a. bought	b. owned	c. sold	d. proceeded
3.	a. with	b. in	c. to	d. by
4.	a. convenience	b. importance	c. comfort	d. condition
5.	a. that	b. which	c. where	d. this
6.	a. days out	b. out days	c. off days	d. days off
7.	a. light	b. rise	c. shine	d. brighten
8.	a. somewhat	b. somewhere	c. somehow	d. someway

II. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each question.

There is growing evidence that urbanization has a sharp impact on climate, causing changes that can **wreak havoc on** precipitation patterns that supply the precious resource of water. The heavy amounts of heat and pollution rising from cities both delay and stimulate the fall of precipitation, deriving some areas of rain while drenching others.

Cities are on average one to ten degrees warmer than the surrounding undeveloped areas. Cities also produce large amounts of pollutants called aerosols, gaseous suspensions of dust particles or byproducts from the burning of fossil fuels. Both heat and pollutants change the dynamics of clouds. When hoisted up in the sky, the microscopic particles act as multiple surfaces on which the moisture in the clouds can condense as tiny droplets. This can prevent or delay the formation of larger raindrops that fall more easily from the sky, or it can cause the rain to fall in another location.

In California, pollution blows eastward and causes a precipitation shortage of around one trillion gallons a year across the Sierra Nevada mountain range. By contrast, in very humid cities, such as Houston, heat and pollutants seem to invigorate summer storm activity by allowing clouds to build higher and fuller before releasing torrential rains.

1. The fact that urbanization plays a part in climate change can be _____.

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A. ignored B. proved C. omitted D. imagined

2. One of the changes in climate by urbanization is _____.

A. more pollutants B. undeveloped areas

C. a decrease in pollution D. different precipitation patterns

3. In cities, the rain patterns have been altered because of _____.

A. heat and pollutants B. microscopic particles C. moisture in clouds D. larger raindrops

4. What does the phrase "**wreak havoc on**" in paragraph 1 probably mean?

A. do something useful for C. cause damage to

B. have a positive impact on D. make use of

5. Why is Houston mentioned in the passage?

A. To give an example of an area affected by heavy rain

B. To make a contrast with California in pollution

C. Because of Houston's shortage of precipitation

D. Because Houston allows clouds to build higher and fuller

III. Read the text carefully. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F) and choose the correct answers.

The Temple of Literature was constructed in 1070 under Ly Thanh Tong's dynasty to honor Confucius at first and celebrate the doctorates and high rank scholars of Vietnam. In 1076, King Ly Nhan Tong continued the work and built Quoc Tu Giam as the first university of Vietnam.

The temple is divided into five court yards, each with its own significance and history. The first courtyard stretches from the main gate to Dai Trung gate. The second stands out with Khue Van Cac pavilion. The third courtyard is where doctors' names were engraved on stelae above tortoise backs. There are a total of 82 stelae, with names and origins of 1307 doctors, corresponding to 82 examination courses from 1442 to 1779. The fourth courtyard is dedicated for Confucius and his 72 honored students, as well as Chu Van An - a famous teacher known for his devotion to teaching. This is also where local authorities choose to honor outstanding students in Hanoi nowadays, like those with top entrance results to university or top graduation outcomes. The last and also furthest courtyard is Thai Hoc house, which used to be Quoc Tu Giam - the first university of Vietnam.

After more than 900 years of existence, the Temple of Literature is an example of well-preserved traditional Vietnamese architecture. Along the pass are 100-year-old trees that have witnessed the ups and downs of history.

1. The construction of the Temple of Literature took place in 1076.
2. Quoc Tu Giam is considered to be the first university of Vietnam.
3. The names and places of birth of doctors were carved on tortoise backs.
4. Chu Van An used to be a teacher at Quoc Tu Giam.
5. The Temple of Literature has now lost most of its traditional Vietnamese architecture.
6. What does the text mainly discuss?

a. The location of the Temple of Literature.

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b. The origin of the Temple of Literature.

c. The structure of the Temple of Literature.

d. The first university of Vietnam.

7. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

a. Confucius was the first teacher of Quoc Tu Giam.

b. the Temple of Literature is an important historic site in Vietnam.

c. Quoc Tu Giam is located far away from the Temple of Literature.

d. Vietnamese people highly appreciate the talent of scholars.

IV. Read the passage below and decide which answer A, B, C, or D fits each numbered gap.

Teenagers do not spend as much money as their parents suspect – at least not according to the findings of a (1) _____ survey. The survey (2) _____ 300 teenagers, 13- 18 years old, from all over Britain.

By the time they reach their teens, most children see their weekly (3) _____ rise dramatically to an amazing national average of 20. Two thirds think they (4) _____ enough money, but most expect to have to do something to get it.

Although they have more cash, worry about debt is (5) _____ among teenagers. Therefore, the majority of children make an effort to (6) _____ some aside for the future. Greater access (7) _____ cash among teenagers does not, however, mean that they are more irresponsible (8) _____ a result. Instead of wasting (9) _____ pocket money they have on sweets or magazines, the 13-year-olds who took part in the survey seem to (10) _____ to the situation by saving more than half of their cash.

1. A. late	B. recent	C. latest	D. fresh
2. A. included	B. contained	C. counted	D. enclosed
3. A. allowance	B. support	C. bonus	D. profit
4. A. accept	B. earn	C. make	D. get
5. A. gaining	B. heightening	C. increasing	D. building
6. A. put	B. save	C. spare	D. keep
7. A. to	B. with	C. from	D. along
8. A. like	B. as	C. for	D. in
9. A. that	B. whether	C. which	D. what
10.A. reply	B. answer	C. respond	D. return

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