

SECTION 1 LISTENING

This is the listening section. There are two parts in this section. You will hear each part twice. After each part, you will have a ten-second pause to do.

Part 1. Listen to 6 recording twice. Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

Part 2. Listen to the recording twice. Fill in each blank with no more than two words or numbers.

West Bay Hotel - details of job

Example Answer

- Newspaper advert for **temporary** staff
- Vacancies for **(7)**
- Two shifts
- Can choose your **(8)** (must be the same each week)
- Pay: £5.50 pec hour, including a **(9)**
- A **(10)** is provided in the hotel
- Total weekly pay: £ 231
- Dress: a white shirt and dark colored trousers (not supplied)
a **(11)** (supplied)
- Starting date: **(12)**
- Call Jane **(13)** (Service Manager)
before **(14)** tomorrow

Tel: 832009

- She'll require a (15)

SECTION II: LEXICO – GRAMMAR (7.0 POINTS)

Part 1: Questions from 16 to 35. (3.0 points - 0.15/ each)

Choose the best answer to each question.

16. Things would have been better _____ to my advice.

A. you not listened B. were you listened C. had you listened D. if you listened

17. The experts were not fully _____ that the animal was a puma.

A. convinced B. believed C. realized D. discovered

to be convinced tin chắc

18. I hope you will take this matter into _____.

A. effect B. understanding C. consideration D. notice

19. He could not resist the _____ of making a lot of money quickly.

A. introduction B. temptation C. invitation D. trial

20. What she needs to do now is see a doctor for a _____.

A. check-up B. set-up C. make-up D. build-up

21. His application was rejected immediately because of his lack of _____.

A. requirements B. thought C. quantifiers D. qualifications

22. I absolutely _____ of everything that has been said.

A. agree B. approve C. admit D. accept

23. Hard work can often bring _____ success.

A. into B. in C. about D. up

24. _____ what you think, learning a foreign language is great fun.

A. Moreover B. Contrary to C. Whereas D. Therefore

25. –“_____.” –“She's Australian.”

A. How do you know her? B. What's her nationality?
C. Where has she been? D. What do you think about her?

26. It is not very easy to study a foreign language by _____.

A. oneself B. himself C. itself D. herself

27. They'll never _____ to get here by six; the roads are quite busy today.

A. manage B. arrive C. succeed D. able

28. His wife's death was a terrible shock and it took him a long time to _____ it.

A. get round B. come through C. go over D. get over

29. It's very _____ of you to offer me your seat, but really I'm quite happy to stand

A. sympathetic B. considerate C. grateful D. appreciative

30. No matter how loudly you shout to him, he won't hear you. He is as deaf as a _____.

C. tomb A. bat B. stump D. post

31. When I finish writing this composition, I'm going to _____ and go to bed.

C. hit the big time D. call it a day A. make time B. hit the day

32. It could have been a lot worse _____ there.

A. when he was not B. whether or not he had been
C. for he had not been D. had he not been

33. After a lengthy debate, the spokesman announced the board had _____ a unanimous conclusion.

A. committed B. solved C. reached D. comproinised

34. I am very sorry, our shop is now out of _____.

A. stock

B. order

C. date

D. question

35. The three men were arrest for robbing a bank.

A. in

B. under

C. on

D. of

Part 2: Questions from 36 to 45. (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each sentence.

36. It was a long, slow film. I nearly died of

(bore)

37. The criminal has a very scar in his face.

(notice)

38. Using electricity to cook is , I'm afraid.

(economy)

39. Whatever happens, don't let this failure you.

(heart)

40. Your carelessness may do harm to people.

(calculate)

41. I couldn't sleep because the bed was so

(comfort)

42. It is summer, but it's rather autumnal today.

(theory)

43. People in the village no longer use water in that well because of its

(pure)

44. The teacher warned the children that if they again, they'd be punished.

(behave)

45. Things in this shop are cheaper than those in other shops.

(compare)

Part 3: Questions from 46 to 50. (1 points - 0.2/ each)

Each of the following sentences has an error. Find the errors and correct them.

46. Dr. Harder, that is the professor for this class, will be absent this week because of illness.

47. The more frequently you exercise, the greatest physical endurance you will have.

48. Because the student spent too many time surfing the Internet, he didn't study well.

49. Many people object to use physical punishment in dealing with discipline problems at school.

50. It's imperative that your grandfather decides the problem as soon as possible.

Part 4: Questions from 51 to 55. (1 point - 0.2/ each)

Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

51. The banks were unanimous welcoming the news.

52. Shirley takes her mother. She's got the same blue eyes.

53. I'll see you at the airport when you travel to London.

54. I'm self-employed now. I'm going to set my own office.

55. I thought the conference was going to be boring but it turned to be quite useful.

SECTION III: READING (6.0 POINTS)

Part 1. Questions 56 to 65 (2 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question.

When man first learned how to (56) a fire, he began to use fuel for the first time. The first fuel he used was (57) wood. As time (58) , man eventually discovered that substances such as coal and oil would burn. Coal was not used very widely as a source of energy (59) the last century. With the coming of the industrial revolution, it was (60) realized that production would double if coal was used instead of wood. Nowadays, many (61) huge factories and electricity (62) stations would be unable to function if there was no coal.

In the last twenty or thirty years, however, the use of coal (63) declined. As a result, there have been changes in the coal industry. It is believed that more people would use coal if oil and gas were not so readily (64) There is more than enough coal in the world for man's (65) for the next two hundred years if our use of coal does not increase.

Unfortunately, however, about half of the world's coal may never be used. Mining much of it would be very expensive even if it was possible to use new equipment.

56. A. generate	B. devise	C. produce	D. make
57. A. perhaps	B. maybe	C. possibly	D. probably
58. A. went	B. spent	C. passed	D. flew
59. A. until	B. for	C. during	D. in
60. A. in time	B. early	C. timely	D. soon
61. A. of	B. of the	C. among	D. among the
62. A. offering	B. making	C. creating	D. generating
63. A. have	B. was	C. is	D. has
64. A. present	B. available	C. in use	D. plenty
65. A. needs	B. necessities	C. requirements	D. requests

Part 2. Questions 66 – 75 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question

Jazz is an improvisational form of music that originated in the southern United States after the Civil War. Although its origins and history are somewhat vague, we know that it began as the musical expression of black people who had formerly been slaves, combining hymns, spirituals, and traditional work songs into something quite new. The style was a **blend** of the rhythms brought to America by the Africans who were imported as slave labor and the popular music of the era that featured the ragtime piano. The term jazz itself is of obscure and possible nonmusical origin, but it was first used to describe this particular kind of musical expression in about 1915. A jazz band commonly includes four to twelve musicians with a relatively large proportion of the group in the rhythm section. Customarily, there are a drummer, a bass player, and a pianist. Often there is also a banjo player or guitarist. In traditional jazz, the clarinet, trumpet, and trombone carry the melody. In more modern jazz, the saxophone, violin, and flute may also be included in the melody section. Some jazz bands employ a blues singer. Most jazz is **premised** on the principle that an almost infinite number of variations can accommodate themselves to a progression of chords that can be repeated indefinitely to feature an improvisation by solo instruments or vocalists. For example, while the trumpet plays the melody, the clarinet might embellish and invent compatible melodies around the original theme. Such improvisation is a test of the jazz musician's skill and is referred to as tone color. Jazz first became popular outside the United States in the 1920s when jazz bands began to record, distribute, and even export their recordings to Europe. Since jazz is improvisational, it does not exist in the form of printed scores, and recorded performances were and still are the best way of preserving the music. A very basic library of recorded jazz would include work by such classic artists as Jelly Roll Morton, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, and Billie Holiday. Theirs is probably America's most unique and most important contribution to the musical world, although there are a few contemporary artists who are keeping the tradition alive.

66. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

A. A definition of jazz	B. Jazz musicians
C. Improvisation in jazz	D. Jazz bands

67. The new music of jazz was first heard _____.

A. in Europe	B. in Africa	C. in South America	D. in North America
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68. The word “**blend**” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. mixture	B. rejection	C. imitation	D. variety
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69. The word "jazz" is considered to have come into regular use in around _____.
A. the first half of the 19th century B. the second half of the 19th century
C. the first half of the 20th century D. the second half of the 20th century

70. The word "premised" is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. fixed B. based C. created D. performed

71. The jazz music originally came from _____.
A. folk and holy songs B. folk, holy and labor songs
C. a variety of African sources D. nonmusical activities

72. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. it is free for jazz musicians to play as they wish around a theme
B. jazz musicians play prewritten music
C. jazz musicians have to improvise their music in group
D. it is necessary to test the improvisation skills before performance

73. Which of the following year was jazz popular outside the United States?
A. 1900 B. 1915 C. 1925 D. 1940

74. The best way to preserve jazz is _____.
A. written scores B. improvising it
C. recordings D. written scores and recorded performance

75. All of the following are characteristics of jazz EXCEPT _____.?
A. a large number of percussion instruments B. a printed score for the music
C. a melody played by the trumpet D. a ragtime piano

Part 3: Questions 76 – 85. (2.0 points- 0.2/ each).

Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap.

The birthday cake is traditionally highly decorated, and typically covered (76) lit candles when presented; the number of candles often equals the (77) of the person. The person (78) birthday it is makes a silent wish and then (79) out the candles; if done in one breath, the wish is supposed to come (80) , but only if the person keeps the wish to himself (or herself). It is also common for the "birthday boy" or "birthday girl" to cut the initial (81) of the cake as a newlywed couple might with a wedding cake. Birthday cakes have been a tradition dating back as (82) as the Middle Ages when the English would conceal symbolic items (83) as gold coins, rings and thimbles inside their cakes. Each item was associated with a prediction. For example, a person (84) a gold coin in a birthday cake would supposedly (85) wealthy.

SECTION IV. WRITING (4 POINTS)

Part 1: Questions 86 – 95. (2 point- 0.2/ each)

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

86. I walked to school in 20 minutes.
↗ It took.....

87. Their attitude caused us great disappointment.
↗ We were.....

88. I really think you ought to acquire a few manners.
↗ It's high time.....

89. However friendly he seems, he's not to be trusted.

» Friendly

90. He spent all his money. He even borrowed some from me.

» Not only

91. We shouldn't be impolite to our parents in any circumstance.

» In

92. We hope to hear another lecture by Professor Brown in the near future.

» We look

93. It was only when I locked the room that I realized I hadn't turned off the cooker.

» Not until

94. Richard only took over the family business because his father decided to retire early.

» But for

95. Gary is proud of the fact that he is never late.

» Gary prides

Part 2: Questions 96 – 105. (2 point - 0.2/ each)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

96. Speeding in the city is against the law. (**forbidden**)

» Speeding

97. Marry didn't feel like going to the party. (**mood**)

» Marry to the party.

98. He speaks German extremely well. (**command**)

» He has German.

99. He failed to deliver the parcel on time. (**succeed**)

» He didn't the parcel on time.

100. No one else in the class is as good at chess as Tim is. (**second**)

» Tim is in the class.

101. How long have you been playing badminton? (**take**)

» When badminton?

102. He is so intelligent a student that his classmates admire him. (**look**)

» Such is his intelligence that him.

103. Because of her boyfriend's lack of punctuality, she left him. (**unpunctual**)

» The fact that her boyfriend him.

104. I don't care whether you come or not. (**difference**)

» It whether you come or not.

105. She tried really hard, but couldn't persuade us to go with her. (**how**)

» No she couldn't persuadeus to go with her.