BÀI KIỂM TRA ĐẦU VÀO VSTEP B1 -B2

Thời gian làm bài : 120 p

Bài thi bao gồm : 4 kĩ năng (Listening -Reading-Writing-Speaking)

Listening

Question 1: What is the purpose of the message?

A. To schedule a checkup
C. To confirm an appointment
B. To delay a meeting
D. To request some files

Question 2: What is being advertised?

A. A city tour
B. A spa package
C. A hotel
D. A hospital

Question 3: According to the announcement, what will be built near Berryville?

A. A university
B. A high school
C. A new hospital wing
D. An airport terminal

Question 4: Who is this announcement probably for?

A. Factory employees
B. Office managers
C. Safety supervisors
D. Hotel workers

Question 5: What is the purpose of the message?

A. To make a reservation at a restaurant
C. To invite a co-worker for dinner
B. To ask about a new employee
D. To offer a ride home

Question 6: What is this message about?

A. A new security policy
B. The business hours
C. An office relocation
D. A permanent closure

Question 7: What is the purpose of the message?

A. To make an appointment
C. To cancel an interview.
B. To offer a position.
D. To confirm receipt of an application

Question 8: Who is the speaker?

A. Anew employee
C. The chairman of the board
B. The founder
D. The personnel director

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PART 2: Questions 9-20.

Questions 9 to 12 refer to the following conversation.

Question 9: Why is the woman calling?

A. To make an appointment
C. To confirm an appointment
B. To speak with Dr. Johnson
D. To receive some medical advice

Question 10: What is probably true about the man?

A. He is a doctor.
C. He is the woman's friend.
B. He is very busy these days.
D. He will be late for the appointment.

Question 11: What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. Show up to his appointment a little early
B. Get more medical insurance
C. Wait 10 minutes in the waiting area
D. Always arrange his appointments a day early

Question 12: What will the man likely take to his appointment?

A. His past medical records
C. His appointment book
B. Some insurance documents
D. An application form

Questions 13 to 16 refer to the following conversation.

Question 13: Who most likely are they?

A. Journalists
B. Physicians
C. Lawyers
D. Restaurant owners

Question 14: Who has been mentioning the study to the woman?

A. Her patients
B. Her mother-in-law
C. Her doctor
D. Her friends

Question 15: When will they likely attend the conference?

A. Today
B. Friday
C. Saturday
D. Sunday

Question 16: Who is going to visit the woman?

A. Her friends
B. Her husband

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. Her mother-in-law D. Her patients

Questions 17 to 20 refer to the following conversation.

Question 17: What are they talking about?

A. A newly released product C. A customer they helped

B. The duration of the warranty D. A vehicle the man recently fixed

Question 18: According to the man, what was the customer most satisfied with?

A. The low cost of the repair work C. The competitive price of their products

B. The free service they provided D. The length of the warranty period

Question 19: What do the speakers feel makes customers happy?

A. The low price B. The great service

C. The free gifts D. The store hours

Question 20: What is true about the customer?

A. He is a loyal one.

B. He thought the warranty had expired.

C. He will definitely come back to the store.

D. He will recommend the store to his friend.

Part 3: Lectures

Questions 21 to 25 refer to the following conversation,

Question 21: Why is the woman visiting this office?

A. She wants to be a science major. C. She is interested in registering for a course.

B. She wants to learn about politics. D. She is interested in Political Science.

Question 22: Why are there few people in the honors program?

A. It is not considered a prestigious program. C. No one likes the economics requirement.

B. The requirements are difficult to meet. D. It is an unpopular program.

Question 23: What subject is NOT included, if the woman chooses Political Science?

A. Political Science 1 B. Political Science 2

C. Writing seminar D. Economics

Question 24: Which is one of the requirements, if the woman chooses International Relation program?

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A. Students have to maintain over a "B" average in all required courses.

B. Students have to study economics and a second history credit.

C. Students need to be realistic in their expectation.

D. A, B, and C are all correct.

Question 25. What is NOT a reason for the Political Science Department's elaborate registration process?

A. To make students think carefully about what courses they will take

B. To have a similar system with other majors

C. To make students have a planned program

D. To ensure students have realistic expectations

Reading

Question 1-10

All mammals feed their young. Beluga whale mothers, for example, nurse their calves for some twenty months, until they are about to give birth again and their young are able to find their own food. The behavior of feeding of the young is built into the reproductive system. It is a nonelective part of parental care and the defining feature of a mammal, the most important thing that mammals-- whether marsupials, platypuses, spiny anteaters, or placental mammals -- have in common.

But not all animal parents, even those that **tend** their offspring to the point of hatching or birth, feed their young. Most egg-guarding fish do not, for the simple reason that their young are so much smaller than the parents and eat food that is also much smaller than the food eaten by adults. In reptiles, the crocodile mother protects her young after they have hatched and takes them down to the water, where they will find food, but she does not actually feed them. Few insects feed their young after hatching, but some make other arrangement, **provisioning** their cells and nests with caterpillars and spiders that they have paralyzed with their venom and stored in a state of suspended animation so that their larvae might have a supply of fresh food when they hatch.

Line (5) (10) (15)

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For animals other than mammals, then, feeding is not intrinsic to parental care. Animals add it to their reproductive strategies to give them an **edge** in their lifelong quest for descendants. The most vulnerable moment in any animal's life is when it first finds itself completely on its own, when it must forage and fend for itself. Feeding postpones that
(20) moment until a young animal has grown to such a size that **it** is better able to cope. Young that are fed by their parents become nutritionally independent at a much greater fraction of their full adult size. And in the mean-time those young are shielded against the vagaries of fluctuating of difficult-to-find supplies. Once a species does take the step of feeding its young, the young become totally dependent on the extra effort. If both parents are
(25) removed, the young generally do not survive.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The care that various animals give to their offspring.

(B) The difficulties young animals face in obtaining food.

(C) The methods that mammals use to nurse their young.

(D) The importance among young mammals of becoming independent.

2. The author lists various animals in line 5 to

(A) contrast the feeding habits of different types of mammals

(B) describe the process by which mammals came to be defined

(C) emphasize the point that every type of mammal feeds its own young

(D) explain why a particular feature of mammals is nonelective

3. The word "tend" in line 7 is closest in meaning to

(A) sit on (B) move (C) notice (D) care for

4. What can be inferred from the passage about the practice of animal parents feeding their young?

(A) It is unknown among fish. (B) It is unrelated to the size of the young.

(C) It is dangerous for the parents. (D) It is most common among mammals.

5. The word "provisioning" in line 13 is closest in meaning to

(A) supplying (B) preparing (C) building (D) expanding

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6. According to the passage, how do some insects make sure their young have food?

(A) By storing food near their young.

(B) By locating their nests or cells near spiders and caterpillars.

(C) By searching for food some distance from their nest.

(D) By gathering food from a nearby water source.

7. The word "edge" in line 17 is closest in meaning to

(A) opportunity (B) advantage (C) purpose (D) rest

8. The word "it" in line 20 refers to

(A) feeding (B) moment (C) young animal (D) size

9. According to the passage, animal young are most defenseless when

(A) their parents are away searching for food

(B) their parents have many young to feed

(C) they are only a few days old

(D) they first become independent

10. The word "shielded" in line 22 is closest in meaning to

(A) raised (B) protected (C) hatched (D) valued

Question 11-21

Printmaking is the generic term for a number of processes, of which woodcut and engraving are two **prime** examples. Prints are made by pressing a sheet of paper (or other material) against an image-bearing surface to which ink has been applied. When the paper is removed, the image adheres to it, but in reverse.

Line

(5) The woodcut had been used in China from the fifth century A.D. for applying patterns to textiles. The process was not introduced into Europe until the fourteenth century, first for textile decoration and then for printing on paper. Woodcuts are created by a relief process; first, the artist takes a block of wood, which has been sawed parallel to the grain, covers it with a white ground, and then draws the image in ink. The background is carved away,

(10) leaving the design area slightly raised. The woodblock is inked, and the ink adheres to the raised image. It is then transferred to damp paper either by hand or with a printing press.

Engraving, which grew out of the goldsmith's art, originated in Germany and northern Italy

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in the middle of the fifteenth century. It is an intaglio process (from Italian *intagliare*, "to carve"). The image is **incised** into a highly polished metal plate, usually copper, with a
(15) cutting instrument, or burin. The artist inks the plate and wipes it clean so that some ink remains in the incised grooves. An impression is made on damp paper in a printing press, with sufficient pressure being applied so that the paper picks up the ink.

Both woodcut and engraving have **distinctive** characteristics. Engraving lends itself to subtle modeling and shading through the use of fine lines. Hatching and cross-hatching
(20) determine the degree of light and shade in a print. Woodcuts tend to be more linear, with sharper contrasts between light and dark. Printmaking is well suited to the production of multiple images. A set of multiples is called an edition. Both methods can **yield** several hundred good-quality prints before the original block or plate begins to show signs of wear. Mass production of prints in the sixteenth century made images available, at a lower cost,
(25) to a much broader public than before.

11. What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The origins of textile decoration
(B) The characteristics of good-quality prints
(C) Two types of printmaking
(D) Types of paper used in printmaking

12. The word "prime" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

(A) principal (B) complex (C) general (D) recent

13. The author's purposes in paragraph 2 is to describe

(A) the woodcuts found in China in the fifth century
(B) the use of woodcuts in the textile industry
(C) the process involved in creating a woodcut
(D) the introduction of woodcuts to Europe

14. The word "incised" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

(A) burned (B) cut (C) framed (D) baked

15. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage

(A) "patterns" (line 5)
(B) "grain" (line 8)
(C) "burin" (line 15)
(D) "grooves" (line 16)

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16. The word "distinctive" in line 18 is closest in meaning to

(A) unique (B) accurate (C) irregular (D) similar

17. According to the passage, all of the following are true about engraving EXCEPT that it

(A) developed from the art of the goldsmiths

(B) requires that the paper be cut with a burin

(C) originated in the fifteenth century

(D) involves carving into a metal plate

18. The word "yield" in line 22 is closest in meaning to

(A) imitate (B) produce (C) revise (D) contrast

19. According to the passage, what do woodcut and engraving have in common?

(A) Their designs are slightly raised.

(B) They achieve contrast through hatching and cross-hatching.

(C) They were first used in Europe.

(D) They allow multiple copies to be produced from one original.

20. According to the author, what made it possible for members of the general public to own prints in the sixteenth century?

(A) Prints could be made at low cost.

(B) The quality of paper and ink had improved.

(C) Many people became involved in the printmaking industry.

(D) Decreased demand for prints kept prices affordable.

Writing (40m)

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

"Important research has already been done for decades on the negative effects of gaming, including addiction, depression and aggression. However, many people believe that playing video games may boost children's learning, problem-solving skills and social skills."

Write an essay to an educated reader to discuss both views and give your opinion. Include reasons and any relevant examples to support your answer. You should write at least 250 words.

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Speaking (12m)

Part 1: *Let's talk about*: Social networks

1.*Do you like social networks?*

2. *What kind of social networks are you using now? If yes, which social network are you using? Why?*

3. *What is your advice for social network users?*

***Now, let's talk about*: Fashion matters**

1. *How important is fashion to you?*

2. *What sort of clothes do you prefer to wear?*

3. *Do you ever have to wear things you don't really like? If so, when, and why?*

Part 2: Situation: **You were a lottery winner. You won one billion VND**. There are THREE options for you to choose:

- *Put all in a bank to receive monthly interest*
- *Bought some valuable things such as a car, a house or a piece of land*

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