ĐỀ 01

SECTION I. LISTENING: ***Part 1: You will hear a student called Tina asking the professor for advice in choosing courses. Write the number or NO MORE THAN THREE words.***

Reasons for meeting Professor:	asking for advices in (1) _____ courses.
A specialized course:	a (2) _____ course and students can't place out by taking a (3) _____ exam
A general course:	- not (4) _____related to the major. - to help students become more (5) _____ individuals
A microbiology course:	- to be open to micro – biology students only - to be on a (6) _____ schedule ; not only for full – time students. - not suitable for a freshman; better for students who are (7) _____
Medical Science classes:	- no (8) _____ facilities available until next year.
(9)_____ Science:	- to be the fastest (10) _____ on this campus.

Part 2: You will hear an introduction of an exhibition named "Two centuries of a bike". You will hear the introduction twice. Listen and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D

1. When did bikes grow rapidly?

A. in the 1700s B. in the 1900s C. in the 1800s D. in the 1600s

2. What was the drawback of the first bike?

A. The bike was made of wood without metal. B. It had no pedals, so men had to use feet to push it.

C. It had only one wheel. D. It was quite comfortable on most roads.

3. What was the biggest improvement made by the 1860s?

A. The bike had metal frames. B. The chain and sprocket system was developed.

C. The wheels were made of rubber. D. Tyres were used to make bikes more comfortable.

4. What was the biggest problem of using bikes in the 1890s?

A. People were going a lot faster. B. Bikes didn't work smoothly and comfortably.

C. There was no way to stop except for dragging feet. D. It was dangerous to use bikes to move in cities.

5. Why did bikes become a great deal safer?

A. Because of the two equal – sized wheels. B. Because you could jump off the high seat to stop.

C. Because people wore helmets. D. Because of the appearance of brakes.

SECTION II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (5.0 points)

Part 1. Choose the best word or phrase to complete the following sentences.

1. She _____to tell them where the money was hidden.

A. objected B. rejected C. refused D. disagreed

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2. It's essential that every student _____ the exam before attending the course.

A. pass B. passes C. will pass D. passed

3. I didn't know you were asleep. Otherwise, I _____so much noise when I came in.

A. didn't make B. wouldn't make C. couldn't make D. wouldn't have made

4. _____ is the most important thing I want to know when living far from them.

A. What are my parents B. My parents are

C. How my parents are D. That my parents are

5. We are prepared to overlook the error on this occasion _____your previous good work.

A. thanks to B. in the light of C. with a view to D. with regard to

6. His face looks _____, but I can't remember his name.

A. similar B. alike C. memorial D. familiar

7. One can't help _____ compassion for the people who lost their homes in the earthquake.

A. to feel B. from feeling C. but feel D. in feeling

8. The secretary put me _____to the manager within a couple of minutes.

A. across B. up C. over D. through

9. We spent nearly three hours waiting outside the station, then out _____.

A. came the star B. be the star coming C. did the star come D. the star came

10. You should _____ a professional to check your house for earthquake damage.

A. have B. make C. take D. get

11. That's exactly what I mean, Ben. You've _____!

A. put your foot in it B. killed two birds with one stone

C. hit the nail on the head D. put two and two together

12. I just can't _____ that noise any longer!

A. put up with B. stand in for C. sit out D. stand up to

13. There's a beautiful _____of the old city from the terrace of their mountain house.

A. view B. aspect C. vision D. appearance

14. One _____ of the scheme is the very high cost.

A. advantage B. shortage C. drawback D. shortcoming

15. In an effort to increase his newspaper's _____, the editor introduced a weekly competition.

A. propaganda B. distribution C. circulation D. dispersion

16. _____ how angry he was, he would never resort to violence.

A. No matter B. No problem C. Although D. Because

17. Family relationships later _____ a much greater significance on his life.

A. took on B. kept up C. built up D. took up

18. This is _____ the most difficult job I have ever tackled.

A. by rights B. by all means C. by far D. by the way

19. _____of transportation has given someone the idea for a new type of toy.

A. Mostly forms B. Most every form C. Almost forms D. Almost every form

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20. Mary is so _____ that people tell her all their troubles.

A. dependent B. confidential C. permission D. sympathetic

Part 2. Supply the appropriate form of the words in CAPITAL to complete the sentences.

1. The _____of the Ministry of Education announced the date of the graduation exam. (SPEAK)
2. According to scientists, intensive cultivation has helped to _____ the soil. (POVERTY)
3. There should be _____staff in case someone is absent and needs to be replaced. (STAND)
4. You'll be punished for all your _____. (DO)
5. We'd better pack these glasses in either cotton wool or soft paper to avoid _____ on the journey. (BREAK)
6. It's _____ to see the friendship and enthusiasm these kids display on the sports field. (HEART)
7. His main _____ at that time was getting enough to eat. (OCCUPY)
8. The wrappers on products used to be a way of _____ the quality of the product. (AUTHENTIC)
9. The earthquake caused terrible _____. (DESTROY)
10. The cost of the _____ must be paid by the buyer. (CARRY)

Part 3. Choose the letter A, B, C or D to show the underlined part that needs correction.

1. A smile can be observed, described, and reliably identify; it can also be elicited under experimental conditions.

2. Whitman wrote "Leaves of Grass" as a tribute to the Civil War soldiers who had laid on the battlefields and whom he saw while serving as an army nurse.

3. The Vermont Elementary Science Project, according to its founders, are designed to challenge some of the most widely held beliefs about teaching.

4. From the monitoring of earthquake waves it is evidence that the Earth's outer core is liquid, whereas the inner core is solid.

5. Too much electric current may flow into a circuit as a result either of a fault in the circuit and of an outside event such as lightning.

6. Albert Einstein was such brilliant a scientist that many of his colleagues had to study for several years in order to form opinions about his theories.

7. Many universities are calling for additional ethnic studies courses and changes in other courses give more credit minority groups.

8. Children subjected to violence, exploration, abuse, and neglect are in risk of death, poor physical and mental health, HIV/AIDS infection, and educational problems.

9. Duke Ellington's orchestra, playing his original compositions and arrangements, achieving a fine unity of style and made numerous innovations in modern jazz.

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10. Public recognition of Ben Shahn as a major American artistic began with a retrospective show of his work in 1948.

SECTION III. READING

Part 1. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each blank.

Stressful situations that (1)_____ almost everyday in life seem to be unavoidable. However, we can do little sometimes to avoid a misfortune or an unpleasant occurrence which may (2) _____ us unexpectedly as only it can. At such a moment, one may hit the (3) _____, give in to the helplessness of the situation or, ideally, put a brave face on it trying to (4) _____ the burden.

Can you (5) _____ in your mind an hour spent in a traffic jam, say, this morning? Do you light one cigarette after another? Do you sound the horn every few seconds like the other neurotics? Or do you take a different (6) _____ and make good use of the time drawing up a schedule for the days to come? To withstand the stressful moment you can also do a crossword puzzle, listen to your favorite music or even compose a menu for your Sunday dinner. In fact, whatever way you (7) _____ to the annoying situation, you can exert no impact on it as the traffic jam will only reduce in due (8) _____. Nevertheless, your reaction might considerably influence your mood for the rest of the day. The inability to confront a stressful occurrence like that with a deal of composure and sensibility adds much more strain to your life and in this way puts your well – being in (9)_____. Surprisingly, it is seemingly negligible hardships we stumble on daily that run double the risk of developing serious health disorders rather than our isolated tragedies however painful they may be. (10)_____that so many of those wretched stresses and inducing troubles affect us in a day, we should, at best, try to avoid them or possibly make radical alterations in the way we lead our daily lifestyles.

1.	A. devise	B. create	C. originate	D. emerge
2.	A. arise	B. happen	C. befall	D. occur
3.	A. post	B. roof	C. bottom	D. wall
4.	A. subsist	B. remain	C. cow	D. bear
5.	A. envision	B. observe	C. picture	D. image
6.	A. manner	B. stance	C. practice	D. mode
7.	A. strike	B. deal	C. respond	D. challege
8.	A. term	B. course	C. timing	D. period
9.	A. risk	B. weakness	C. insecurity	D. jeopardy
10.	A. Providing	B. Given	C. Hence	D. As much

Part 2: Read the following passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to each question.

Tulips are Old World, rather than New World, plants, with the origins of the species lying in Central Asia. They became an **integral** part of the gardens of the Ottoman Empire from the sixteenth century onward, and, soon after, part of European life as well. Holland, in particular, became famous for its cultivation of the flower.

A tenuous line marked the advance of the tulip to the New World, where it was unknown in the wild. The first Dutch colonies in North America had been established in New Netherlands by the Dutch West India Company in 1624, and one individual who settled in New Amsterdam (today's Manhattan section of New York City) in 1642 described the flowers that bravely colonized the settlers' gardens. They were the same flowers seen

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in Dutch still-life paintings of the time: crown imperials, roses, carnations, and of course tulips. They **flourished** in Pennsylvania too, where in 1698 William Penn received a report of John Tateham's "Great and Stately Palace," its garden full of tulips.

By 1760, Boston newspapers were advertising 50 different kinds of mixed tulip "roots." But the length of the journey between Europe and North America created many difficulties. Thomas Hancock, an English settler, wrote thanking his plant supplier for a gift of some tulip bulbs from England, but his letter the following year **grumbled** that they were all dead.

Tulips arrived in Holland, Michigan, with a later wave of early nineteenth-century Dutch immigrants who quickly colonized the plains of Michigan. Together with many other Dutch settlements, such as the one at Pella. Iowa, **they** established a regular demand for European plants. The demand was bravely met by a new kind of tulip entrepreneur, the traveling salesperson. One Dutchman, Hendrick van de Schoot, spent six months in 1849 traveling through the United States taking orders for tulip bulbs. While tulip bulbs were traveling from Europe to the United States to satisfy the nostalgic longings of homesick English and Dutch settlers, North American plants were traveling in the opposite direction. In England, the enthusiasm for American plants was one reason why tulips dropped out of fashion in the gardens of the rich and famous.

1. Which of the following questions does the passage mainly answer?

A. What is the difference between an Old World and a New World plant?

B. Why are tulips grown in many different parts of the world?

C. How did tulips become popular in North America?

D. Where were the first Dutch colonies in North America located?

2. The word "**integral**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. interesting B. fundamental C. ornamental D. overlooked

3. The passage mentions that tulips were first found in which of the following regions?

A. Central Asia B. Western Europe C. India D. North America

4. The word "**flourished**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. were discovered B. were marketed C. combined D. thrived

5. The author mentions tulip growing in New Netherlands, Pennsylvania, and Michigan to illustrate how

A. imported tulips were considered more valuable than locally grown tulips

B. tulips were commonly passed as gifts from one family to another

C. tulips grew progressively more popular in North America

D. attitudes toward tulips varied from one location to another

6. The word "**grumbled**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. denied B. warned C. complained D. explained

7. The passage mentions that one reason English and Dutch settlers planted tulips in their gardens was that tulips

A. were easy to grow B. had become readily available

C. made them appear fashionable D. reminded them of home

8. The word "**they**" in the passage refers to _____.

A. tulips B. plains C. immigrants D. plants

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9. According to the passage, which of the following changes occurred in English gardens during the European settlement of North America?

A. They grew in size in order to provide enough plants to export to the New World.

B. They contained a wider variety of tulips than ever before.

C. They contained many new types of North American plants.

D. They decreased in size on the estates of wealthy people.

10. Which of the following as a problem associated with the importation of tulips into North America?

A. They were no longer fashionable by the time they arrived.

B. They often failed to survive the journey.

C. Orders often took six months or longer to fill.

D. Settlers knew little about how to cultivate them.

Part 3. Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

List of Headings

1. The politics of tourism	2. The cost of tourism
3. Justifying the study of tourism	4. Tourism contrasted with travel
5. The essence of modern tourism	6. The artificiality of modern tourism
7. The role of modern tour guides	8. Creating an alternative to the everyday experience

Example: Paragraph A - 3 **TOURISM**

(A) - Tourism, holidaymaking and travel are these days more significant social phenomena than most commentators have considered. On the face of it, there could not be a more trivial subject for a book. And indeed since social scientists have had considerable difficulty explaining weightier topics, such as work or politics, it might be thought that they would have great difficulties in accounting for more trivial phenomena such as holidaymaking. However, there are interesting parallels with the study of deviance. This involves the investigation of bizarre and idiosyncratic social practices which happen to be defined as deviant in some societies but not necessarily in others. The assumption is that the investigation of deviance can reveal interesting and significant aspects of normal societies. It could be said that a similar analysis can be applied to tourism.

(B) - Tourism is a leisure activity which presupposes its opposite, namely regulated and organised work. It is one manifestation of how work and leisure are organised as separate and regulated spheres of social practice in modern societies. Indeed acting as a tourist is one of the defining characteristics of being 'modern' and the popular concept of tourism is that it is organised within particular places and occurs for regularised periods of time. Tourist relationships arise from a movement of people to, and their stay in, various destinations. This necessarily involves some movement, that is the journey, and a period of stay in a new place or places. 'The journey and the stay' are by definition outside the normal places of residence and work and are of a short term and temporary nature and there is a clear intention to return 'home' within a relatively short period of time.

(C) - A substantial proportion of the population of modern societies engages in such tourist practices new socialised forms of provision have developed in order to cope with the mass character of the gazes of tourists as opposed to the individual character of travel. Places are chosen to be visited and be gazed upon because there is an anticipation especially through daydreaming and fantasy of intense pleasures, either on a different scale or

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involving different senses from those customarily encountered. Such anticipation is constructed and sustained through a variety of non-tourist practices such as films, TV literature, magazines records and videos which construct and reinforce this.daydreaming.

(D) - Tourists tend to visit features of landscape and townscape which separate them off from everyday experience. Such aspects are viewed because they are taken to be in some sense out of the ordinary. The viewing of these tourist sights often involves different forms of social patterning with a much greater sensitivity to visual elements of landscape or townscape than is normally found in everyday life. People linger over these sights in a way that they would not normally do in their home environment and the vision is objectified or captured through photographs postcards films and so on which enable the memory to be endlessly reproduced and recaptured.

(E) - One of the earliest dissertations on the subject of tourism is Boorstins analysis of the pseudo event (1964) where he argues that contemporary. Americans cannot experience reality directly but thrive on pseudo events. Isolated from the host environment and the local people the mass tourist travels in guided groups and finds pleasure in inauthentic contrived attractions gullibly enjoying the pseudo events and disregarding the real world outside. Over time the images generated of different tourist sights come to constitute a closed self-perpetuating system of illusions which provide the tourist with the basis for selecting and evaluating potential places to visit. Such visits are made says Boorstin, within the environmental bubble of the familiar American style hotel which insulates the tourist from.the strangeness of the host environment.

(F) - To service the burgeoning tourist industry, an array of professionals has developed who attempt to reproduce ever-new objects for the tourist to look at. These objects or places are located in a complex and changing hierarchy. This depends upon the interplay between, on the one hand, competition between interests involved in the provision of such objects and, on the other hand changing class, gender, and generational distinctions of taste within the potential population of visitors. It has been said that to be a tourist is one of the characteristics of the modern experience. Not to go away is like not possessing a car or a nice house. Travel is a marker of status in modern societies and is also thought to be necessary for good health. The role of the professional, therefore, is to cater for the needs and tastes of the tourists in accordance with their class and overall expectations.

Part 4. Fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word to complete the passage below.

Hotels were (1) _____ the earliest facilities that bound the United States together. They were (2) _____ creatures and creators of communities, as well as symptoms of the frenetic quest for community. Even in the first part of the nineteenth century, Americans were already forming the habit of (3) _____ from all corners of the nation for both public and private, business and pleasure purposes. Conventions were the new occasions, and hotels were distinctively American facilities __ (4) __ conventions possible. The first national convention of a major party to choose a __ (5) _ for President (that of the National Republican party, which met on December 12, 1831, and nominated Henry Clay for President) was held in Baltimore, at a hotel __ (6) __ was then reputed to be the best in the country. The presence in Baltimore of Barnum's City Hotel, a six-story building with 200 apartments, helps explain why many other early national political conventions were held there.

In the longer run, too. American hotels made ___ (7) ___ national conventions not only possible but pleasant and convivial. The growing custom of regularly assembling from afar the ___ (8) ___ of all kinds of groups - not only for political conventions, but also for commercial, professional, learned, and avocational ones

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- in ___ (9) ___ supported the multiplying hotels. By mid-twentieth century, conventions ___ (10) ___ for over a third of the yearly room occupancy of all hotels in the nation, about eighteen thousand different conventions were held annually with a total attendance of about ten million persons.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

SECTION IV. WRITING

Part 1. Write sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Helen won't be happy till she gets a full refund.

→ Nothing _____.

2. Immediately after his arrival home, a water-heater exploded.

→ Hardly _____

3. I took little notice of the girl standing at the gate.

→ I didn't _____

4. "I think the whole idea's ridiculous," he said.

→ He dismissed _____

5. When he stops smoking, he'll feel better.

→ The sooner _____

6. Alan worked too hard at the office, and this led to his illness.

→ Alan's illness _____

7. You may be disqualified if you don't obey the regulation.

→ Failure_____.

8. My brother-in-law is the most exasperating person I've ever met.

→ I've yet _____.

9. Sorry, I thought you were a friend of Anna's.

→ I took _____

10. It was easy for us to find the house.

→ We had _____

Part 2. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given and other words as necessary.

1. My bank manager and I get on together very well. (**TERMS**)

_____

2. I had lost his phone number, so I could not contact him before. (**TOUCH**)

_____

3. The teachers agreed to introduce the new methods. (**AGREEMENT**)

_____

4. Local residents said they were against the new traffic scheme. (**DISAPPROVAL**)

_____

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5. Whose name should I write on the cheque? (**MAKE**)

_____

Part 3. ***In the future, vehicles such as cars, buses and trucks will no longer need any drivers. The only people travelling inside them will be passengers. Do you think the advantage of driverless vehicles outweight the disadvantages? You should write at least 250 words.***

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