

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 the recording twice. Choose the correct answer A, B or C for each of the following blanks.

- _____ will like the headphones.
A. Teachers B. Dentists C. Doctors
- The fridge plays music when it is getting _____.
A. full B. empty C. dirty
- The 3D TV doesn't have a _____.
A. plug B. remote control C. power switch
- The dishwasher has a _____ on its front door.
A. picture B. radio C. TV screen
- Lisa thinks the dishwasher _____ very well.
A. will sell B. won't sell C. won't wash the dishes
- The microwave _____ when the food is ready.
A. plays music B. speaks to you C. makes a funny noise

Part 2. You will hear a woman, booking a room for a party, at a community center. Fill in each blank space with no more than three words or numbers.

**SIDNEY STREET COMMUNITY CENTRE
VENUE BOOKING FORM**

Name:

Rachel Wilson

Details of party booking

Number of people:

approximately (7)

Date of party:

(8)

Name of room:

The (9) Suite

Time:

from 3:30 pm to 9:00 pm

Drinks:

Licensed only for soft drinks

Contact details:

Postcode:

(10)

Address:

Flat 40 (11) Street

Telephone:

Landline:

22 32 79

Mobile Tel:

(12)

Booking fee

Cost of room hire

115 with (13)

Disco system hire

Optional fee 25 with no technician

Deposit

(14)

Insurance

9 for 24 hours. Covers cancellation

(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. I'm sure it's not my fault that Peter found out what we were planning. I don't remember _____ anyone about it.
A. to tell **B.** being told **C.** having told **D.** to be told
17. _____ appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.
A. What the Moon **B.** The Moon which **C.** When the Moon **D.** That the Moon
18. Tim looks so frightened and upset. He _____ something terrible.
A. must experience **B.** can have experienced
C. should have experienced **D.** must have experienced
19. My friend has just bought _____ from a shop on Tran Phu street.
A. a digital useful alarm clock **B.** an alarm useful digital clock
C. a useful alarm digital clock **D.** a useful digital alarm clock
20. _____ we invested in telecommunication industry, we would be rich now.
A. Should **B.** Were **C.** Would **D.** Had
21. _____ we have finished the course, we should start doing more revision work.
A. For now **B.** Now that **C.** Ever since **D.** By now
22. There are two small rooms in the beach house, _____ served as a kitchen
A. the smaller of which **B.** the smallest of which
C. the smaller of them **D.** smallest of that
23. People who are unemployed can receive the _____.
A. pension **B.** dole **C.** scholarship **D.** allowance
24. Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have _____ any solutions.
A. looked into **B.** thought over **C.** got round to **D.** come up with
25. The car burst into _____ but the driver managed to escape.
A. fire **B.** burning **C.** heat **D.** flames
26. The little boy pleaded _____ his mother not to leave him alone in the dark.
A. on **B.** in **C.** with **D.** at
27. It is the recommendation of many psychologists _____ to associate words and remember names.
A. that a learner uses mental images **B.** that a learner use mental images
C. that a learner must use mental images **D.** mental images are used
28. Sarah delivered a/an _____ appeal to the court and asked for mercy.
A. sensational **B.** sentimental **C.** emotional **D.** affectionate
29. Of course I'll play the piano at the party but I'm a little _____.
A. out of use **B.** out of reach **C.** out of turn **D.** out of practice
30. She _____ modern art. She visits all the local exhibitions.
A. looks down on **B.** goes in for **C.** fixes up with **D.** catches up with
31. Unfortunately, I might have to leave for Boston _____.
A. for short notice **B.** under short notice **C.** at short notice **D.** to short notice
32. Many habitats change _____ the types of plants and animals that live there.
A. with respect to **B.** in respect for **C.** as for **D.** as against
33. My old riding boots served me well for eleven years before they finally _____.
A. wore off **B.** broke down **C.** wore out **D.** broke up
34. _____, the catfish is prized for its state.
A. With ugly look **B.** As looking ugly
C. As it is looking ugly **D.** Ugly looking as it is
35. He has been unable to find a job _____ with his ability as an accountant.
A. appropriate **B.** suitable **C.** requisite **D.** commensurate

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. Waiting for exam results is a time of (anxious)
37. Their plan seemed to bepossible. (theory)
38. Airis a big problem in many cities in the world. (pollute)
39. Both Nam and Hoa are stamp They share the same hobby. (collect)
40. His disappearance is very strange, in fact quite (explain)
41. I've made somedecisions this year, but all in all, I've done well. (question)
42. Burning coal is anway of heating a house. Gas is much cheaper. (economy)
43. They have decided to organize theelection by the end of this year. (president)
44. "This is not a good essay" said the lecturer. "I find your arguments". (convince)
45. The whole situation is not under control. They werein meeting their objectives for the year. (succeed)

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

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

46. Had the teacher realized that the students couldn't understand him, he would speak louder.
47. Some people often say that using cars is not so convenient than using motorbikes.
48. If you want to do a lot of progress, you need to try harder.
49. Millions of dead fish in Vietnam's shores raise industrial pollution fears.
50. Before she became a film star, she has been a stand up comedian.

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

Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

51. My cousin George is obsessedkeeping fit.
52. Many frozen foods are deficientvitamins.
53. Is that the best idea you can comewith?
54. She's absolutelythe moon about her new job.
55. We need to keep an eyethe timetable to make sure that production doesn't slide.

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.

Cheaper holidays

We can (56) money on all aspects of our holiday, from where and when to go to how to get to and from the airport; here are some (57) on how to get the most for your money when (58) a holiday.

For the best deals (59) your holiday between the high and low seasons; you could save up to 70% on some holiday (60) while still enjoying good weather and other high season (61) and there will be fewer crowds.

You can also save money by going somewhere where living costs are lower. It might cost more to get there but once you are there you will (62) less on eating out and getting around as food and transport will be significantly cheaper.

And start saving before you even leave the country by choosing the most cost effective way to the airport. There are many bus services from (63) cities to airports which are cheaper than trains. If you go by train book well in (64) to get cheaper tickets and if you do decide to go by car, book your carparking as soon as possible; some airports offer up to 50% (65) for early bookings.

Finally, make sure you research all the available options on-line. Signing up to email alerts can be a good idea as then you will be the first to know about cheap offers. The earlier you book the better the bargains are likely to be.

56. A. save B. keep C. store D. guard
57. A. information B. advice C. tips D. clues

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 58. A. deciding | B. choosing | C. agreeing | D. electing |
| 59. A. book | B. ask for | C. order | D. buy |
| 60. A. places | B. sites | C. situations | D. resorts |
| 61. A. pros | B. advantages | C. favours | D. drawbacks |
| 62. A. pay | B. cost | C. spend | D. waste |
| 63. A. main | B. important | C. great | D. major |
| 64. A. ahead | B. before | C. advance | D. early |
| 65. A. under | B. below | C. off | D. over |

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

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

What I love about my job is the variety. I get enquiries from people all over the world asking me how they should go about setting up their own website. I've been asked about so many subjects - anything from someone wanting to teach people how to throw boomerangs to another people selling paper flowers which they make at home in their spare time.

Obviously with all the thousands of websites available at the click of a button, you want to create an impression with your website so that it becomes a **must-see destination**. Not everyone is prepared, however, for the way in which a website can become so popular that it actually has to be closed down.

When people first set up their websites they probably pay their web advertiser a monthly fee based on the number of **hits** or page impressions their site receives. If they can pay their monthly fee without it costing them too much, that is the best that most people hope for. One guy, Pete Bennett, whom I helped, wanted to set up a one-stop shop to provide decent images of the world's flags. He'd been fascinated by flags since his boyhood and had no idea that thousands of other people share his passion. Anyway, in one month his web page had over 1.5 million hits. As a result his internet provider trebled the fee that he was being charged. He wasn't a rich person and he couldn't afford to spend that amount of money on a hobby without any benefit to him, so he decided to carry advertising on his site. He found a company which specializes in smaller sites and adverts were added to the pages on his website. So, although he doesn't make a huge profit, at least his hobby provides him with a small income.

If you have specialist skills or expertise, it can pay you to sell the products that people want. I helped one woman design a page to advertise the fact that she tells fortunes, based on the information that her clients supply her with. If you want her to tell your fortune, you fill in a questionnaire online - your age, date of birth, hobbies, interests and so on and for a small fee she e-mails you back your fortune. You can print it out and it looks really good, decorated with moons and stars, your zodiac sign and your birthstone. I tried it myself and although I'm not sure I believe it, my future according to her is positive and exciting. I also found out that for someone born in August, like me, the birthstone is a period, a pale green stone which I'd never even heard of!

I also get a fair number of complaints from people e-mailing me to say that they can't access the website. When they click on the site a message appears on their screen saying 'An error has occurred in the **script** on this page'. This usually happens when someone has tried to achieve fancy effects on their website by using programming techniques based on a scripting language. This means that unless they really know what they are doing, whoever designed the site has probably made a mistake in their programming. This is where people like me come in. Most computer instruction guides make things appear quite straightforward, but unless you're very skilled, you're likely to run into problems. It's generally worth getting a professional to help you set up your site in the first place - otherwise people like me would be out of work. And let's face it, this is big business.

66. What does Paul Howells enjoy most about his job?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Dealing with different people. | B. The range of topics. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|

- C. His worldwide contacts. D. Teaching design skills.
67. What does Paul mean by 'a must-see destination' in paragraph 2?
 A. A website that can no longer be seen. B. A website that does not make a charge.
 C. A website that everyone wants to visit. D. A website that has been well prepared.
68. Why did Pete Bennett set up a website on flags?
 A. He knew lots of people shared his interest. C. He hoped to make a lot of money.
 B. A web advertiser wanted to sell flags. D. He'd been interested in flags for years.
69. What word can best replace the word "hits" in paragraph 3?
 A. bad effects B. beats C. attacks D. visits
70. Why did Pete Bennett accept advertising on his website?
 A. To attract more hits. B. To add more interest.
 C. To repay the huge fee. D. To help him earn some money.
71. Who are the "clients" in paragraph 4 referred to?
 A. Interested people B. Web page designers
 C. Internet providers D. Product advertisers
72. Why do error messages sometimes appear?
 A. People make a mistake in their e-mail address.
 B. People try to put too much on the web page.
 C. People have used a program incorrectly.
 D. People have clicked on the wrong button.
73. What comment does Paul make about setting up a website?
 A. It is usually fairly easy to do. B. You must use a good instruction guide.
 C. It can be quite complicated. D. You should rely on your own skills.
74. What word can best replace the word "script" in paragraph 5?
 A. instruction B. picture C. handwriting D. play
75. What does Paul's final sentence suggest about his work?
 A. There's a lot of money to be made in designing websites.
 B. There are far too many websites on the internet.
 C. There's a big chance of becoming unemployed.
 D. There are more web page designers than necessary.

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

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

A shorter presentation

Do you find the idea of sitting through yet another slide show presentation fills you with dread? Do you find (76)hard to stay awake when confronted with slide after slide and an hour-long talk? Well, don't worry, (77)is a solution. Presentations don't have to (78)long and boring; they can be short, attention grabbing and even a competitive sport.

In Japan in 2003 Astrid Klein and Mark Dytham (79)looking for a better way for ambitious young architects to show (80)work easily, efficiently and informally. They wanted to increase the numbers of presenters talking at events and raise audience attention and realised they needed to limit the length of presentations and make them (81)concise. They came up with something called Pecha Kucha; a presentation format (82)permits only 20 slides and only 20 seconds to talk about (83)one. This means the whole presentation lasts exactly 6 minutes and 40 seconds. (84)you start with the first slide there is no stopping and no going back.

Pecha Kucha events now take place throughout the world and are immensely popular. The Pecha Kucha format is now being used in (85)types of settings including business and academia in cities as far apart as Auckland and Vancouver. So why not try it next time you have to give a presentation?

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. They claimed that the CEO had signed the documents.

✗ The documents

87. The mother smiled happily. She took the baby in her arms.

✗ Smiling

88. The noise next door did not stop until after midnight.

✗ It was

89. It is thought that the boss is considering raising wages.

✗ The boss

90. She can't have any more children because of her age.

✗ She is too

91. I will marry her and I do not care how old she is.

✗ No matter

92. The storm completely wiped out all my crops.

✗ I had

93. "I am sorry I was rude to you yesterday" said the boss to me.

✗ The boss apologized

94. I rarely sleep in the afternoon.

✗ I'm not in

95. You should be able to dress yourself by now.

✗ It's high

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. My friend persuaded me to go to the party in fancy dress. (**into**)

✗ My friend to the party in fancy dress.

97. The thief ran right past you, so I'm sure you saw his face. (**have**)

✗ You the thief's face because he ran past you.

98. The accused never expressed regret for what he had done. (**time**)

✗ At regret for what he had done.

99. Terry and I started arguing about the situation in the Middle East. (**argument**)

✗ I Terry about the situation in the Middle East.

100. She is the best violinist in our school. (**second**)

✗ In playing the violin, she is in our school.

101. I didn't feel like doing something energetic. (**mood**)

✗ I was not doing something energetic.

102. I'm sorry, James. But I'm very busy with my work. (**up**)

✗ I'm sorry, James. But I'm in work.

103. Don't tell the boss anything about her absence today. (**breathe**)

✗ Don't today to the boss.

104. I tried to remember what has happened all those years before. (**cast**)

✗ I what has happened all those years before.

105. Hard work was what caused Jill's success. (**put**)

✗ Jill's success can hard work.