Part 1
Listening

Listen and fill in the gap with a suitable word.

Good morning class. Today I'd like to talk about culture shock. Now, many students think they know what culture shock is, but often they are (1) _____ by the real meaning of the term "culture shock". For example, I've heard students say, "I know what culture shock is. Culture shock is a kind of (2) _____ that you get when you travel. You might be surprised by something such as cars with their lights on during the daytime. You might notice that Canadians take off their shoes in their houses or that they usually eat sandwiches for lunch."

Well, those aren't really examples of "culture shock". They are what I like to call "cross-cultural surprises". Actually, culture shock is quite different from a "cross-cultural surprise". Culture shock is the feeling of anxiousness and confusion caused when a person tries to (3) _____ to a new environment. Culture shock also involves a physical and psychological reaction to a new environment. When you live in a new country, it is common to feel sad, (4) _____, or disoriented. You might feel very tired or you might have difficulty sleeping. You may have sore muscles and you might even lose your identity and wonder "who am I". All of these types of reactions can be (5) _____ that you are suffering from "culture shock".

Part 2
Pronunciation

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. **A.** ordinate **B.** report **C.** perform **D.** collect
2. **A.** discriminate **B.** eliminate **C.** price **D.** enroll
3. **A.** affect **B.** wage **C.** address **D.** talkative

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

4. **A.** similar **B.** personal **C.** concentrate **D.** Vietnamese
5. **A.** asleep **B.** custom **C.** culture **D.** manner

Part 3
Vocabulary and grammar

Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. My father phoned me to say that he would come _____ home late.

A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø

2. _____ you study for these exams, _____ you will do.

A. The harder / the better **B.** The more / the much

C. The hardest / the best **D.** The more hard / the more good,

3. Affected by the Western cultures, Vietnamese young people's attitudes _____ love and marriage have dramatically changed.

A. for **B.** with **C.** through **D.** towards

4. She is _____ girl in our class.

A. the most beautiful **B.** more beautiful

C. most beautiful **D.** beautiful

5. It's late. I think we _____ go now.

A. had **B.** have **C.** should **D.** could

6. This letter _____, not handwritten.

A. should be typing **B.** should be typed

C. needn't type **D.** needn't be typed

7. As a child, I always _____ of becoming a good teacher.

A. dreamt **B.** took care **C.** insisted **D.** preferred

8. London is home to people of many _____ cultures.

A. diverse **B.** diversity **C.** diversify **D.** diversification

9. In the past, our grandparents had a _____ for grand-sons over grand-daughters.

A. discrimination **B.** equality **C.** rights **D.** preference

10. Gender discrimination cannot _____ people from doing their favorite jobs.

A. enroll **B.** prevent **C.** address **D.** insist

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

11. (A) This is the boy (B) which we (C) are looking (D) for.

12. If you (A) doesn't study (B) hard, you (C) will fail (D) the exam.

13. (A) This book (B) is (C) interesting than (D) that book.

Part 4
Reading

Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Where do superstitions (1) _____ from ? Long ago, people didn't have the scientific knowledge we do today. To reduce their fear about (2) _____ events, people came up with rituals. They passed their beliefs down from generation to generation. Some superstitions are timeless. Floors in buildings still go from the 12th to the 14th floor, even though nobody can agree (3) _____ the number 13 is unlucky.

Superstitous people think they can turn bad luck (4) _____. They "knock on wood" to avoid jinxing themselves. For example, if you say "I've never broken a limb" you should immediately search for a table to knock on to avoid a (5) _____ of luck. You may break your leg tomorrow if you don't.

1. **A**. come	**B**. arrive	**C**. go	**D**. become
2. **A**. inexplainable	**B**. Imexplainable	**C**. unexplainable	**D**. disexplainable
3. **A**. why	**B**. how	**C**. what	**D**. when
4. **A**. on	**B**. up	**C**. off	**D**. away
5. **A**. reverse	**B**. reversal	**C**. reversing	**D**. return

Read the passage below and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each question.

These days, most people in Britain and the US do not wear very formal clothes. But sometimes it is important to wear the right things.

Many British people don't think about clothes very much. They just like to be comfortable. When they go out to enjoy themselves, they can wear almost anything. At theatres, cinemas and concerts you can put on what you like from beautiful suits and dresses to jeans and sweaters. Anything goes, as long as you look clean and tidy.

But in Britain, as well as the US, men in office usually wear suits and ties, and women wear dresses or skirts (not trousers). Doctors and business people always wear quite formal clothes. And in some hotels and restaurants men have to wear ties and women tidy dresses.

In any ways, Americans are less formal than British people, but they are more careful with their clothes. At home, or on holiday, most Americans wear informal or sporty clothes. But when they go out in the evening, they like to look nice. In good hotels and restaurants, men have to wear jackets and ties, and women wear pretty clothes.

It is difficult to say exactly what people wear in Britain and the US, because everyone is different. If you are not sure what to wear, watch what other people do and follow suit. You'll feel more comfortable if you don't look too different from others.

6. People in Britain wear informal clothes when they _____.

A. go out to enjoy themselves **B.** are in offices

C. are in big restaurants **D.** go out to work

7. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. Women are not allowed to wear trousers in office

B. Lawyers always wear formal clothes even though they are at home.

C. American people are more formal in dressing than British people

D. Though everyone is different, they wear the same clothes in offices

8. "Anything goes" in the second paragraph means "_____"

A. anything leaves **B.** any clothes are acceptable

C. all the things around are all right **D.** not any clothes are all right

9. Men wear ties when _____ in the US.

A. they meet their wives **B.** they meet good friends

C. they eat something expensive **D.** they have dinners in good restaurants

10. What do you think the passage is mainly about?

A. Recent dressing habits in Great Britain and the United States.

B. The reason why informal clothing is popular in the UK and USA.

C. When we should wear in a formal way.

D. Where we should wear in a formal way.

Part 5
Writing

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

1. Mr. John must finish the report by noon.

→ The report _____.

2. He should examine the patients more carefully.

→ The patients _____.