

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Ngày thi: 16 tháng 9 năm 2019

LISTENING: (20 POINTS)

Section 1: You will hear a man having a conversation with a woman. (5 points)

Listen to the conversation

Complete the booking form below.

Write ONE WORD OR A NUMBER for each answer.

AIRPORT SHUTTLE BOOKING FORM

To: Milton
Date: 17th October No. of passengers: One
Bus time: (1).....p.m Type of ticket : (2).....
Name: Jane (3).....
Flight No: (4) AC..... From: London Heathrow
Address in Milton: Vacation Motel, 24, Kitchener Street
Fare: \$ 35
Credit Card No: (Visa) (5).....

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Section 2 . You will hear a radio programme about the history of roller skating. For questions 1- 10, complete the sentences. (10 points)

History of roller skating

The country where the first roller skates were probably made was (1) _____

In 1760, John Merlin went to a ball in London playing a (2) _____ whilst on roller skates.

Unfortunately, John Merlin injured himself when he broke a (3) _____ at the ball.

In Germany, roller skating was used in a ballet called (4) _____

James Plimpton's invention helped roller skaters to control the (5) _____ of their skates.

The first team sport to be played on roller skates was (6) _____

In Detroit in 1937, the first (7) _____ in the sport took place.

The use of plastics meant that both the (8) _____ and _____ of roller skates improved.

The musical "Starlight Express" was seen by as many as (9) _____ in London.

The speaker says that modern roller skates are now (10) _____ and _____ than ever before.

Your answers

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

Section 3. You will hear an interview with someone who consulted a 'life coach' to improve her life and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (5 points)

1. Brigid says that she consulted a life coach because
 - A. she had read a great deal about them.
 - B. both her work and home life were getting worse.
 - C. other efforts to improve her life had failed.
 - D. the changes she wanted to make were just small ones.
2. What did Brigid's coach talk about money?
 - A. It would be very easy for Brigid to get a lot of it.
 - B. Brigid's attitude towards it was uncharacteristic of her.
 - C. Brigid placed too much emphasis on it in her life.
 - D. Few people have the right attitude towards it.
3. What does Brigid say about her reaction to her coach's advice on money?
 - A. She felt silly repeating the words her coach gave her.
 - B. She tried to hide the fact that she found it ridiculous.
 - C. She felt a lot better as a result of following it.
 - D. She found it difficult to understand at first.
4. What does Brigid says happened during the other sessions?
 - A. She was told that most people's problems had the same cause.
 - B. Her powers of concentration improved.
 - C. Some things she was told to do proved harder than others.
 - D. She began to wonder why her problems had arisen in the first place.
5. What has Brigid concluded?
 - A. The benefits of coaching do not compensate for the effort required.
 - B. She was too unselfish before she had coaching.
 - C. She came to expect too much of her coach.
 - D. It is best to limit the number of coaching sessions you have.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Question 1. Choose the correct answer that best fits each blank. (10 points)

- ASEAN has emphasized cooperation in the three pillars of security, sociocultural and economic _____ in the region.
A. production B. establishment C. organization D. integration
- It is vital that everyone _____ aware of the protection of the environment.
A. is B. be C. are D. were
- He escaped by _____.
A. a hair's breadth B. the breadth of a hair
C. the hair's breadth D. a breadth of a hair
- _____ further rioting to occur, the government would be forced to use its emergency powers.
A. Should B. Were C. Had D. Did
- The schoolboy's excuse wasn't _____ at all. Nobody in the classroom believed in his far-fetched story.
A. credential B. logical C. credible D. creditable
- Out of the water _____.
A. jumped the penguin C. the penguin jumped
B. did the penguin jump D. the penguin jump
- People have used coal and oil to _____ electricity for a long time.
A. cultivate B. breed C. raise D. generate
- Of course, we don't need this dictionary at present, but in the long _____, it may prove useful.
A. run B. time C. future D. perspective
- It turned out that we _____ rushed to the airport as the plane was delayed by several hours.
A. hadn't B. should have C. needn't have D. mustn't
- After running up the stairs, I was quite _____ breath.
A. from B. out of C. without D. beyond
- _____ I can't make the presentation myself, I've asked my assistant to be prepared to do it for me.
A. On the other hand B. In the event that C. Only if D. For
- _____ the benefits and the drawbacks of their immigration to Germany, they decided to stay.
A. Taking B. Concerning C. Weighed D. Given
- He was awarded a medal in _____ of his services to the Queen
A. view B. recognition C. regard D. light

14. The reporters thought that the football manager would be depressed by his dismissal, but he just _____.
- A. ran it down B. called it off C. laughed it off D. turned it down
15. Charlotte Bronte died of tuberculosis, _____.
- A. as did all her sisters B. and all her sisters did
C. and so were all sisters D. either did all her sisters
16. _____ are a form of carbon has been known since the late eighteenth century.
- A. Diamonds, which B. Because diamonds C. That diamonds D. Diamonds
17. Mark: "Do you think that smoking should be banned in public?" Veronica: "_____".
- A. Yes, it's an absurd idea C. Of course not. You bet
B. Well, that's very surprising D. There's no doubt about it.
18. Closure of many vocational schools took place _____ falling numbers of pupils.
- A. in the context of B. with regard to
C. with a concern for D. in consideration of
19. He _____ his life to the skill of the surgeons.
- A. owes B. keeps C. preserves D. maintains
20. Marcus never writes the timetable down. He keeps it in his _____.
- A. brain B. head C. mind D. heart

Question 2: Supply the correct form of the capitalized word at the end of each sentence. (5 points)

1. Every Christmas, they donate some food and clothes to the _____. **NEED**
2. The _____ President is about to appoint a committee of five to take care of a serious political problem. **COME**
3. The mother of the child hurried _____ to her neighborhood drugstore. **BREATH**
4. Children quickly _____ their shoes and clothes. **GROW**
5. Town planners would make the city more inhabitable by _____ the center. **PEDESTRIAN**
6. _____ has caused many so-called man-made disasters. **FOREST**
7. She looked in on the baby _____ to check that it was all right. **PERIOD**
8. They were totally _____ by the girl's disappearance. **MYSTERY**
9. I did not know who it was. With a mask on, she was completely _____. **RECOGNIZE**
10. The advantage of living in the countryside is that the air is _____. **POLLUTE**

Question 3. Fill in each blank with a suitable PREPOSITION or PARTICLE. (5 points)

1. We're all very obliged you
2. Without a fridge, fresh food will go very quickly.
3. A wise person should have a card his sleeve.
4. This service is free charge.
5. They went ahead contrary my advice.
6. The weather was fine, and everyone was making the coast.
7. We're going Tom's car tomorrow.
8. Police officers don't have to wear uniform when they are duty.
9. Don't worry, everything is control.
10. Please hurry. We need these documents.....delay.

Question 4. Mistake correction (10 points)

There is One mistake in each of the following sentences. Find out the mistake and correct it. No(0) has been done for you

(0). Most people are afraid from sharks → Most people are afraid of sharks

1. Don't you know your good results will make your parents measurably proud of you?
2. If the information in a report does not make sense, it may be necessary to check the statistical.
3. You have to write out all your exercises with ink, not a pencil.
4. If he had laid quietly under the tree as he had been instructed to do, we would have found him.
5. I am convinced that this painting by Dali shows greater artistry than that of Picasso.
6. It's no use blaming him really. You know he had no choice but doing as he was told.
7. One of the two lectures, the first was by far the best, partly because the person who delivered it had such a dynamic style.
8. It's nearly one o'clock. Every one of the candidates should finish the test by now.
9. In an essay writing in 1779, Judith Murray promoted the cause of women's education.
10. Finishing his studies has given him the chance to prove other interests.

Question 5. Read the text below and Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. (5 points.)

One of the most amazing marathon races in the world is the Marathon of the Sands. It takes (1)_____ every April in the Sahara Dessert in the south of Morocco, a part of the world where temperatures can (2)_____ fifty degrees centigrade. The standard length of the marathon is 42.5 kilometers but this one is 240 kilometers (3)_____ and takes seven days to complete. It began in 1986 and now attracts about two hundred runners, the majority of (4)_____ ages range from seventeen to forty-seven. About half of them come from France and the (5)_____ from all over the world. From Britain it costs £2,500 to enter, including return air fares. The race is rapidly getting more and more popular (6)_____, or perhaps because of, the hard conditions that runners must endure. They have to carry food and (7)_____ else they need for seven days in rucksack weighing no more than twelve kilograms. In addition to (8)_____, they are given a liter and a half of water every ten kilometers.

Runners do (9)_____ terrible physical hardships. Sometimes they lose toenails and skin peels on their feet. However, doctors are always (10)_____ hand to deal with minor injuries and to make sure that runners do not push themselves too far.

Question 6 . Choose the word that best fits each gap. (5 points)

The PBT is a pencil and 1 test that is offered for two purposes. One purpose of the PBT is for 2 and process evaluation. Colleges or other institutions use the PBT to test their students. The scores are not valid outside of the place where they are 3, but the college or institution accepts the PBT that they administered as an official score. This PBT is also 4 an Institution TOEFL. The 5 purpose of the PBT is 6 the official Computer-Based TOEFL in areas where computer-based testing is not possible. The scores are usually valid outside of the place where they are administered. This PBT is also called a Supplement TOEFL.

The Paper-Based TOEFL has three parts: Listening Comprehension, Structure and Written Expression, and Reading. 7, the TEST of Written English (TWE) is an essay that is required to provide a 8 score. The PBT is a 9 test, which means that everyone who takes the TOEFL during the same administration will see and answer the same questions. The 10 score is based on a scale of 310-677.

1. A. note-paper B. letter C. draft D. paper

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 2. A. placement | B. placing | C. place | D. placeability |
| 3. A. controlled | B. managed | C. administered | D. protected |
| 4. A. seemed | B. called | C. considered | D. appeared |
| 5. A. some | B. other | C. another | D. main |
| 6. A. to supplement | B. supplement | C. supplementing | D. supplemented |
| 7. A. In other words | B. On the other hand | C. Besides | D. In addition |
| 8. A. reading | B. speaking | C. listening | D. writing |
| 9. A. style | B. form | C. standard | D. linear |
| 10. A. total | B. final | C. whole | D. all |

Question 7. Read the article on the next page. Choose the most suitable heading (A–G) for each paragraph (1–5). There are two extra headings which you do not need to use. (5 points)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A Chilling out with the hot and tacky | B Open your eyes to the world |
| C Charging up my spirit of adventure | D Holidays at home |
| E A great time in fantasy land | F Larger than life legends |
| | G A never-ending fairground ride |

Welcome to the USA

Television comedian and writer Dom Joly explains why he's happiest across the water.

(1) _____

It was the summer of 1987 and I'd taken a train from Toronto to New York. I'd just left school and this was my first big solo adventure. I was almost dizzy with excitement as the train slowly pulled into Grand Central station, very early on a clearskied New York morning. I can still remember hesitantly pulling my little black suitcase through the breathtaking central hall of the station; it was like stepping onto the set of a thousand familiar movies. There was something unique about the place – an energy that you could almost touch. All around me, New Yorkers rushed from destination to destination as though their lives depended on it. I remember feeling out of place, as if I wasn't really there, that I was floating high above the city.

(2) _____

I drifted out of the station into the metropolis that is New York. It was a world of huge shadows – the sun blanked out by the sheer enormousness of the Manhattan skyline. I rode the Staten Island ferry boat, conquered the Empire State building, rollerskated in Central Park. It was like meeting one of your childhood heroes and finding out that not only did they not disappoint but they were far, far cooler than you'd ever dared hoped. From that moment on, I've been obsessed but to begin with, I, like most visitors, only really flirted with the USA – just visiting the cosmopolitan cities around her edges.

(3) _____

I first went to Miami by chance. I had to film there and I wasn't really looking forward to it. To me, Florida was all about tasteless neon lights and hideous theme parks. In a way, I was right. That's part of its appeal. This is, after all, the only city in the world where a yellow Ferrari makes sense. The gorgeous combination of fabulous climate, artdeco architecture and Cuban–Hispanic influence instantly made it one of my favourite cities in the world. Nothing quite beats sitting on the terrace of the Tides hotel, watching the beautiful people glide by. One breakfast, I was joined by the rapper Ja Rule and his pet lion: only in Miami, only in the USA.

(4) _____

People warned me about Los Angeles. 'Nobody walks anywhere, it's not a real city, it's all so fake.' Once again, they were right. It is those things, and you need to embrace them wholeheartedly to enjoy the place. My first time in LA, I was there for meetings with a film company and they really pushed the boat out. A

stretch limousine whisked me in air-conditioned splendour to a famous hotel where Johnny Depp was having a drink in the garden. It really was a fairytale. Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Malibu – such familiar places to me through a thousand and one films and TV shows. Every sharp-suited executive at every meeting promised me the earth was mine. It was a merry-go-round of broad smiles and green lights. Of course, nothing came of any of this but I was living the cliché – the American dream.

(5) _____

One of the most common insults thrown at Americans of late is that they are insular, disconnected from the world, with apparently only 20 percent of the population in possession of a passport. To us this seems unthinkable. When you travel in the States, it all makes sense. There's not that European need to travel 'abroad' when it'll take you a lifetime to discover your own country. To me, the USA is like a candy store and I'm the sweet-toothed kid waiting at the door, eager to sample new treats. I want to go to Hawaii and learn to surf, go to Texas and become a cowboy and then there's ... I've been there more times than to any other country and I've only scratched the surface. Every time I look out of a window, outside is the USA.

Question 8: Read the following passage and mark A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions (5 points)

PANDEMIC DISEASES

Diseases are a natural part of life on earth. If there were no diseases, the population would grow too quickly, and there would not be enough food or other resources, so in a way, diseases are nature's way of keeping the Earth in balance. But sometimes they spread very quickly and kill large numbers of people. For example, in 1918, an outbreak of the flu spread across the world, killing over 25 million people only six months. Such terrible outbreaks of a disease are called **pandemics**.

Pandemics happen when a disease changes in a way that our bodies are not prepared to fight. In 1918, a new type of flu virus appeared. Our bodies had no way to fight this new flu virus, and so **it** spread very quickly and killed large numbers of people. While there have been many different pandemic diseases throughout history, all of them have a new thing in common.

First, all pandemic diseases spread from one person to another very easily.

Second, while they may kill many people, they generally do not kill people very quickly. A good example of this would be the Marburg virus. The Marburg virus is an extremely infectious disease. In addition, it is deadly. About 70 -80% of all people who get the Marburg virus died from the disease. However, the Marburg virus has not become a pandemic because most people die within three days of getting the disease. This means that the virus does not have enough time to spread a large number of people. The flu virus of 1918, on the other hand, generally took about a week to ten days to kill its victims, so it had more time to spread.

While we may never be able to completely stop pandemics, we can make them less common. Doctors carefully **monitor** new diseases that they fear could become pandemics. For example, in 2002, and 2003, doctors carefully watched SARS. Their health warnings may have prevented SARS from becoming a pandemic.

1. *This passage is mainly about* _____

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| A. how to prevent pandemic disease | B. pandemic disease |
| C. pandemic disease throughout history | D. why pandemics happen |

2. *According to paragraph 1, how are diseases a natural part of life on Earth?*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. They prevent pandemics | B. They help control the population |
| C. They led the world grow quickly | D. They kill too many people |

3. *Based on the information in the passage the term pandemics can be explained as* _____

- A. diseases with no cure
 B. a deadly kind of flu
 C. diseases that spread quickly and kill large numbers of people
 D. new disease like SARS or the Marburg virus
4. *According to the passage, what causes pandemics?*
 A. Changes in a disease that body cannot fight
 B. Careless doctors who do not watch the spread of disease
 C. Population growth that the world cannot support
 D. The failure to make new medicines
5. *According to the passage, all of the following are true of the 1918 flu pandemic EXCEPT that _____*
 A. it involved a new kind of flu virus
 B. it killed over 25 million people
 C. it was the last pandemic in history
 D. it took a little over a week to kill its victims
6. *The word **it** in the passage refers to _____*
 A. disease
 B. flu virus
 C. pandemics
 D. bodies
7. Which of the following is mentioned as a common feature of all pandemic disease?
 A. They spread from people to people very quickly
 B. It kill may people very quickly
 C. They do not kill people very quickly
 D. They kill all the victims
8. *According to the paragraph 3, why hasn't Marburg virus become a pandemic?*
 A. It is not a deadly disease
 B. It does not spread from person to person easily
 C. Doctors have prevented it from becoming a pandemic
 D. It kills people too quickly
9. *The word **monitor** in the passage is closest in meaning to _____*
 A. fight
 B. prevent
 C. watch
 D. avoid
10. *The author mentions **SARS** in order to _____*
 A. give an example of a highly dangerous disease
 B. suggest that SARS will never become a pandemic
 C. give an example of the successful prevention of a pandemic
 D. suggest that there may be a new pandemic soon

Question 9. Read the following passage then do the tasks that follow. (5 points)

Australia's sporting success

A

They play hard, they play often, and they play to win. Australian sports teams win more than their fair share of titles, demolishing rivals with seeming ease. How do they do it? A big part of the secret is an extensive and expensive network of sporting academies underpinned by science and medicine. At the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS), hundreds of youngsters and pros live and train under the eyes of coaches. Another body, the Australian Sports Commission (ASC), finances programmes of excellence in a total of 96 sports for thousands of sportsmen and women. Both provide intensive coaching, training facilities and nutritional advice.

B

Inside the academies, science takes centre stage. The AIS employs more than 100 sports scientists and doctors, and collaborates with scores of others in universities and research centres. AIS scientists work across a number of sports, applying skills learned in one - such as building muscle strength in golfers - to others, such as swimming and squash. They are backed up by technicians who design instruments to collect data from athletes. They all focus on one aim: winning. 'We can't waste our time looking at ethereal scientific questions that don't help the coach work with an athlete and improve performance,' says Peter Pricker chief of science at AIS.

C

A lot of their work comes down to measurement - everything from the exact angle of a swimmer's dive to the second-by-second power output of a cyclist. This data is used to wring improvements out of athletes. The focus is on individuals, tweaking performances to squeeze an extra hundredth of a second here, an extra millimetre there. No gain is too slight to bother with. It's the tiny, gradual improvements that add up to world-beating results. To demonstrate how the system works, Bruce Mason at AIS shows off the prototype of a 3D analysis tool for studying swimmers. A wire-frame model of a champion swimmer slices through the water, her arms moving in slow motion. Looking side-on, Mason measures the distance between strokes. From above, he analyses how her spine swivels. When fully developed, this system will enable him to build a biomechanical profile for coaches to use to help budding swimmers. Mason's contribution to sport also includes the development of the SWAN (SWimming ANalysis) system now used in Australian national competitions. It collects images from digital cameras running at 50 frames a second and breaks down each part of a swimmer's performance into factors that can be analysed individually - stroke length, stroke frequency, average duration of each stroke, velocity, start, lap and finish times, and so on. At the end of each race, SWAN spits out data on each swimmer.

D

Take a look,' says Mason, pulling out a sheet of data. He points out the data on the swimmers in second and third place, which shows that the one who finished third actually swam faster. So why did he finish 35 hundredths of a second down? 'His turn times were 44 hundredths of a second behind the other guy,' says Mason. 'If he can improve on his turns, he can do much better.' This is the kind of accuracy that AIS scientists' research is bringing to a range of sports. With the Cooperative Research Centre for Micro Technology in Melbourne, they are developing unobtrusive sensors that will be embedded in an athlete's clothes or running shoes to monitor heart rate, sweating, heat production or any other factor that might have an impact on an athlete's ability to run. There's more to it than simply measuring performance. Pricker gives the example of athletes who may be down with coughs and colds 11 or 12 times a year. After years of experimentation, AIS and the University of Newcastle in New South Wales developed a test that measures how much of the immune-system protein immunoglobulin A is present in athletes' saliva. If IgA levels suddenly fall below a certain level, training is eased or dropped altogether. Soon, IgA levels start rising again, and the danger passes. Since the tests were introduced, AIS athletes in all sports have been remarkably successful at staying healthy.

E

Using data is a complex business. Well before a championship, sports scientists and coaches start to prepare the athlete by developing a 'competition model', based on what they expect will be the winning times. 'You design the model to make that time,' says Mason. 'A start of this much, each free-swimming period has to be this fast, with a certain stroke frequency and stroke length, with turns done in these times.' All the training is then geared towards making the athlete hit those targets, both overall and for each segment of the race. Techniques like these have transformed Australia into arguably the world's most successful sporting nation.

F

Of course, there's nothing to stop other countries copying - and many have tried. Some years ago, the AIS unveiled coolant-lined jackets for endurance athletes. At the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996, these sliced as much as two per cent off cyclists' and rowers' times. Now everyone uses them. The same has happened to the 'altitude tent', developed by AIS to replicate the effect of altitude training at sea level. But Australia's

success story is about more than easily copied technological fixes, and up to now no nation has replicated its all-encompassing system.

Reading passage has six paragraphs, A- F.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter. A-F. in boxes 1- 7 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 1 a reference to the exchange of expertise between different sports
- 2 an explanation of how visual imaging is employed in investigations
- 3 a reason for narrowing the scope of research activity
- 4 how some AIS ideas have been reproduced
- 5 how obstacles to optimum achievement can be investigated
- 6 an overview of the funded support of athletes
- 7 how performance requirements are calculated before an event

Questions 8-10

Classify the following techniques according to whether the writer states they

- A are currently exclusively used by Australians
- B will be used in the future by Australians
- C are currently used by both Australians and their rivals

Write the correct letter A, B or C, in boxes 8-10 on your answer sheet.

- 8 cameras 9 sensors 10 altitude tents

Question 10. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the sentence before it. (5 points)

- 1. The telephone rang right after he had left the room.
→ Hardly.....
- 2. But for his contributions, the project wouldn't have been completed successfully.
→ If it
- 3. Mark is a passionate skier and he also takes part in skateboarding tournaments.
→ Apart from.....
- 4. You are allowed to play in my garden if you promise not to do anything wrong.
→ So long
- 5. The journalists only heard about the changes to the wedding plans when they arrived at the venue.
→ It was only

Question 11. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original one, using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE the word given. (5 points)

- 1. Tim looks nothing like his father. **(TAKE)**
→ Tim.....his father.
- 2. There's no point asking Lynda to help as she's really busy. **(WASTE)**
→ It's..... asking Lynda to help as she's really busy.
- 3. I'm sure it was Anna I saw in town as I recognized her coat. **(MUST)**
→ ItAnna I saw in town as I recognized her coat.
- 4. He made unsuccessful attempt to buy the company. **(WITHOUT)**
→ He.....success.
- 5. I'd be grateful if you would check these accounts for me. **(MIND)**
→ Would.....for me?

Question 12. Write a paragraph of about 150 words about the following topic: (15 points)

“Participating actively in volunteer work makes you become a responsible person to the community.” Do you agree ? Why/Why not?

