

MẪU ĐỀ THI CHỨNG CHỈ TIẾNG ANH THEO KHUNG THAM CHIỀU CHUNG CHÂU ÂU TẠI ĐẠI HỌC NGOẠI NGỮ - ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Các bạn thân mến,

Nhiều học viên thắc mắc về dạng thức đề thi tiếng Anh theo khung tham chiếu chung châu Âu được tổ chức tại đại học Ngoại Ngữ - Đại học Quốc Gia Hà Nội, hay chính là kỳ thi chứng chỉ tiếng Anh B1, B2 dành cho thí sinh tự do, không phải là học viên của Đại học Quốc Gia Hà Nội. TiengAnhB1.com đã có bài viết về các kỳ thi chứng chỉ Tiếng Anh B1 được tổ chức tại Đại học Ngoại Ngữ - Đại học Quốc Gia Hà Nội. Đây cũng là cấu trúc đề thi tiếng Anh trong kỳ thi đánh giá năng lực tiếng Anh của giáo viên Tiếng Anh (theo đề án Ngoại ngữ quốc gia 2020) và kỳ thi đánh giá năng lực tiếng Anh dành cho sinh viên của trường Đại học Quốc Gia Hà Nội, được tổ chức tại Đại học Ngoại Ngữ.

Tiếng Anh B1 xin cung cấp cho các bạn một mẫu đề thi theo định dạng này. Theo Tiếng Anh B1, định dạng này quá khó đối với học viên sau đại học. Các bạn hãy cân nhắc khi quyết định định tham gia kỳ thi này nhé.

SAMPLE TEST SECTION 1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION Time - approximately 35 minutes (including the reading of the directions for each part)

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers you hear. Do not take notes or write in your test book at any time. Do not turn the pages until you are told to do so.

Part A

Directions: In Part A you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to an example. **Sample Answer** On the recording, you hear:



(man) *That exam was just awful*

(woman) *Oh, it could have been worse.*

(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

In your test book, you read: (A) The exam was really awful.

(B) It was the worst exam she had ever seen.

(C) It couldn't have been more difficult.

(D) It wasn't that hard.

You learn from the conversation that the man thought the exam was very difficult and that the woman disagreed with the man. The best answer to the question, "What does the woman

mean?" is (D), "It wasn't that hard." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

1. (A) Carla does not live very far away.
(B) What Carla said was unjust. (C) He does not fear what anyone says.
(D) Carla is fairly rude to others.
2. (A) She thinks it's an improvement. (B) The fir trees in it are better.
(C) It resembles the last one.
(D) It is the best the man has ever done.
3. (A) He graduated last in his class. (B) He is the last person in his family to graduate.
(C) He doesn't believe he can improve gradually.
(D) He has finally finished his studies.
4. (A) He's surprised there were five dresses.
(B) It was an unexpectedly inexpensive dress.
(C) He would like to know what color dress it was.
(D) The dress was not cheap.
5. (A) Leave the car somewhere else. (B) Ignore the parking tickets.
(C) Add more money to the meter.
(D) Pay the parking attendant.
6. (A) He does not like to hold too many books at one time.
(B) There is no bookstore in his neighborhood.
(C) It's not possible to obtain the book yet.
(D) He needs to talk to someone at the bookstore.
7. (A) It was incomplete.
(B) It finished on time.
(C) It was about honor.
(D) It was too long.
8. (A) She needs to use the man's notes.
(B) Yesterday's physics class was quite boring.
(C) She took some very good notes in physics class.
(D) She would like to lend the man her notes.
9. (A) It's her birthday today. (B) She's looking for a birthday gift. (C) She wants to go shopping with her dad.
(D) She wants a new wallet for herself.
10. (A) He prefers cold water. (B) His toes are too big.
(C) The pool felt quite refreshing.
(D) He didn't go for a swim.
11. (A) She just left her sister's house. (B) Her sister is not at home.
(C) She's not exactly sure where her sweater is.
(D) She doesn't know where her sister lives.
12. (A) She doesn't have time to complete additional reports.
(B) She cannot finish the reports that she is already working on.
(C) She is scared of having responsibility for the reports.
(D) It is not time for the accounting reports to be compiled.
13. (A) He's had enough exercise. (B) He's going to give himself a reward for the hard work.
(C) He's going to stay on for quite some time.
(D) He would like to give the woman an exercise machine as a gift.
14. (A) He cannot see the huge waves. (B) The waves are not coming in. (C) He would like the woman to repeat what she said.
(D) He agrees with the woman.
15. (A) The exam was postponed. (B) The man should have studied harder.
(C) Night is the best time to study for exams.
(D) She is completely prepared for the exam.

16. (A) Students who want to change schedules should form a line.
 (B) It is only possible to make four changes in the schedule.
 (C) It is necessary to submit the form quickly.
 (D) Problems occur when people don't wait their turn.
17. (A) In a mine
 (B) In a jewelry store
 (C) In a clothing store
 (D) In a bank
18. (A) A visit to the woman's family (B) The telephone bill
 (C) The cost of a new telephone
 (D) How far away the woman's family lives
19. (A) She hasn't met her new boss yet. (B) She has a good opinion of her boss.
 (C) Her boss has asked her about her impressions of the company.
 (D) Her boss has been putting a lot of pressure on her.
20. (A) The recital starts in three hours. (B) He intends to recite three different poems.
 (C) He received a citation on the third of the month.
 (D) He thinks the performance begins at three.
21. (A) Choose a new dentist (B) Cure the pain himself
 (C) Make an appointment with his dentist
 (D) Ask his dentist about the right way to brush
22. (A) It is almost five o'clock. (B) The man doesn't really need the stamps.
 (C) It is a long way to the post office.
 (D) It would be better to go after five o'clock.
23. (A) The article was placed on reserve.
 (B) The woman must ask the professor for a copy.
 (C) The woman should look through a number of journals in the library.
 (D) He has reservations about the
24. (A) He needs to take a nap. (B) He hopes the woman will help him to calm down.
 (C) The woman just woke him up.
 (D) He is extremely relaxed.
25. (A) She doesn't think the news report is false.
 (B) She has never before reported on the news.
 (C) She never watches the news on television.
 (D) She shares the man's opinion about the report.
26. (A) Management will offer pay raises on Friday.
 (B) The policy has not yet been decided.
 (C) The manager is full of hot air.
 (D) The plane has not yet landed.
27. (A) He doesn't believe that it is really snowing.
 (B) The snow had been predicted.
 (C) The exact amount of snow is unclear.
 (D) He expected the woman to go out in the snow.
28. (A) She's going to take the test over again.
 (B) She thinks she did a good job on the exam.
 (C) She has not yet taken the literature exam.
 (D) She's unhappy with how she did.
29. (A) The door was unlocked. (B) It was better to wait outside.
 (C) He could not open the door.
 (D) He needed to take a walk.
30. (A) He nailed the door shut. (B) He is heading home.
 (C) He hit himself in the head.
 (D) He is absolutely correct.

Part B

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

31. (A) The haircut is unusually short.
(B) This is Bob's first haircut.
(C) Bob doesn't know who gave him the haircut.
(D) After the haircut, Bob's hair still touches the floor.
32. (A) It is just what he wanted. (B) He enjoys having the latest style.
(C) He dislikes it immensely.
(D) He thinks it will be cool in the summer.
33. (A) A broken mirror
(B) The hairstylist
(C) The scissors used to cut his hair
(D) Piles of his hair
34. (A) "You should become a hairstylist."
(B) "Please put it back on."
(C) "It'll grow back."
(D) "It won't grow fast enough."

Part C

35. (A) Every evening
(B) Every week
(C) Every Sunday
(D) Every month
36. (A) That she was eighty-five years old
(B) That a storm was coming
(C) That she was under a great deal of pressure
(D) That she wanted to become a weather forecaster
37. (A) In her bones
(B) In her ears
(C) In her legs
(D) In her head

38. (A) Call his great-grandmother less often
(B) Watch the weather forecasts with his great-grandmother
(C) Help his great-grandmother

relieve some of her pressures
(D) Believe his great grandmothers predictions about the weather

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) *Listen to an instructor talk to his class about painting.* (man) *Artist Grant Wood was a guiding force in the school of painting known as American regionalist, a style reflecting the distinctive characteristics of art from rural areas of the United States. Wood began drawing animals on the family farm at the age of three, and when he was thirty-eight one of his paintings received a remarkable amount of public notice and acclaim. This painting, called "American Gothic," is a starkly simple depiction of a serious couple staring directly out at the viewer.*

Now listen to a sample question. **Sample Answer**

(narrator) *What style of painting is known as American regionalist?* In your test book, you read: (A) Art from America's inner cities

(B) Art from the central region of the United States

(C) Art from various urban areas in the United States

(D) Art from rural sections of America



The best answer to the question, "What style of painting is known as American regionalist?" is (D), "Art from rural sections of America." Therefore, the correct choice is (D). Now listen to another sample question. **Sample Answer** (narrator) *What is the name of Wood's most successful painting?*

In your test book, you read: (A) "American Regionalist"

(B) "The Family Farm in Iowa"

(C) "American Gothic"

(D) "A Serious Couple"



The best answer to the question, "What is the name of Wood's most successful painting?" is (C), "American Gothic." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

39. (A) In a car

(B) On a hike

(C) On a tram

- (D) In a lecture hall
40. (A) It means they have big tears.
(B) It means they like to swim.
(C) It means they look like crocodiles.
(D) It means they are pretending to be sad.
41. (A) They are sad.
(B) They are warming themselves.
(C) They are getting rid of salt.
(D) They regret their actions.
42. (A) Taking photographs
(B) Getting closer to the crocodiles
(C) Exploring the water's edge
(D) Getting off the tram
43. (A) Water Sports
(B) Physics
(C) American History
(D) Psychology
44. (A) To cut
(B) To move fast
(C) To steer a boat
(D) To build a ship
45. (A) To bring tea from China (B) To transport gold to California
(C) To trade with the British (D) To sail the American river system
46. (A) A reading assignment
(B) A quiz on Friday
(C) A research paper for the end of the semester
(D) Some written homework
47. (A) Writers
(B) Actors
(C) Athletes
(D) Musicians
48. (A) He or she would see butterflies.
(B) He or she would break a leg.
(C) He or she would have shaky knees.
(D) He or she would stop breathing.
49. (A) By staring at the audience (B) By breathing shallowly
(C) By thinking about possible negative outcomes
(D) By focusing on what needs to be done
50. (A) At two o'clock
(B) At four o'clock
(C) At six o'clock
(D) At eight o'clock

SECTION 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time - 25 minutes

(including the reading of the directions)

Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

Structure

Directions: Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The president the election by a landslide. **Sample answer** (A) won

(B) he won

(C) yesterday

(D) fortunately



The sentence should read, "The president won the election by a landslide." Therefore, you should choose (A).

Example II

When the conference? **Sample answer** (A) the doctor attended

(B) did the doctor attend

(C) the doctor will attend

(D) the doctors attendance



The sentence should read, "When did the doctor attend the conference?" Therefore, you should choose (B).

Now begin work on the questions.

1. _____, the outermost layer of skin, is about as thick as a sheet of paper over most of the skin.

(A) It is the epidermis

(B) In the epidermis

(C) The epidermis

(D) The epidermis is

2. Sam Spade in *The Maltese Falcon* and Rick Blaine in *Casablanca* _____ of Humphrey Bogart's more famous roles.

(A) they are two

(B) two of them are

(C) two of them

(D) are two

3. The compound microscope has not one _____ two lenses.

(A) and also

(B) but

(C) and there are

(D) but there are

4. During the Precambrian period, the Earth's crust formed, and life _____ in the seas.

(A) first appeared

(B) first to appear

(C) is first appearing

(D) appearing

5. The hard palate forms a partition _____ and nasal passages.

(A) the mouth

(B) between the mouth

(C) is between the mouth

(D) it is between the mouth

6. Conditions required for seed germination include abundant water, an adequate supply of oxygen, and _____

(A) the temperatures must be appropriate

(B) having appropriate temperatures

(C) appropriate temperatures

(D) appropriately temperate

7. When fluid accumulates against the eardrum, a second more insidious type of _____

(A) otitis media may develop

(B) developing otitis media

(C) the development of otitis media

(D) to develop otitis media

8. Some general theories of motivation _____ of central motives, from which other motives develop.

(A) identify a limited number

(B) identification of a limited amount

(C) identify a limited amount

(D) identifying a limited number

9. Before the Statue of Liberty arrived in the United States, newspapers invited the public to help determine where _____ placed after its arrival.

(A) should the statue be

(B) the statue being

(C) it should be the statue

(D) the statue should be

10. Hydroelectric power can be produced by _____ and using tidal flow to run turbines.

(A) water basins are dammed (B) damming water basins

(C) to dam water basins

(D) dams in water basins

11. Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, _____ of the Union and the Confederacy during the Civil War, were both born in Kentucky.

(A) they were opposing presidents

(B) were opposing presidents (C) opposing presidents

(D) presidents opposed

12. A stock _____ at an inflated price is called a watered stock.

(A) issued

(B) is issued

(C) it is issued

(D) which issued

13. The leaves of the white mulberry provide food for silkworms, _____ silk fabrics are woven.

(A) whose cocoons

(B) from cocoons

(C) whose cocoons are from (D) from whose cocoons

14. Not only _____ generate energy, but it also produces fuel for other fission reactors.

(A) a nuclear breeder reactor

(B) it is a nuclear breeder reactor

(C) does a nuclear breeder reactor

(D) is a nuclear breeder reactor

15. D.w. Griffith pioneered many of the stylistic features and filmmaking techniques _____ as the Hollywood standard.

(A) that established

(B) that became established

(D) what became established

(C) what established

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In questions 16-40, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I Sample Answer The four string on a violin are tuned

A B C D

in fifths.

The sentence should read, "The four strings on a violin are tuned in fifths." Therefore, you should choose (B).



Example II Sample Answer The research for the book *Roots* taking

A B C

Alex Haley twelve years.

D



The sentence should read, "The research for the book *Roots* took Alex Haley twelve years." Therefore, you should choose (C).

Now begin work on the questions.

16. Mosquitoes will accepts the malaria parasite at only one stage of the parasite's A
B C

complex life cycle.

D

17. The counterpart of a negative electrons is the positive proton.
A B C D

18. The ankle joint occur where the lower ends of the tibia and fibula slot neatly around A
B C D

the talus.

19. In the United States and Canada, motor vehicle laws affect the operate of A
B C

motorcycles as well as automobiles.

D

20. The neocortex is, in evolutionary terms, most recent layer of the brain. A

B C D

21. There are more than eighty-four million specimens in the National Museum of A

B

Natural History's collection of biological, geological, archeological, and

C

anthropology treasures.

D

22. After George Washington married widow Martha Custis, the couple came to resides A

B C D

at Mount Vernon.

23. At this stage in their development, rubberized asphalt can hardly be classified as A

B C D

cutting edge.

24. Rhesus monkeys exhibit patterns of shy similar to those in humans. A

B C D

25. In space, with no gravity for muscles to work against, the body becomes weakly. A

B C D

26. Fort Jefferson, in the Dry Tortugas off the southern tip of Florida, can be reach A

B C

only by boat or plane.

D

27. A zoom lens produces an inverted real image, either on the film in a camera and on A

B C D

the light-sensitive tube of a television camera.

28. Supersonic flight is flight that is faster the speed of sound.

A B C D

29. The Betataken House Ruins at Navajo National Monument is among the largest and A

B

most elaborate cliff dwellings in the country.

C D

30. It is a common observation that liquids will soak through some materials but not A

B C

through other.

D

31. The number of wild horses on Assateague are increasing lately, resulting in A
B C
overgrazed marsh and dune grasses.
D
32. The newsreels of Hearst Metronome News, which formed part of every moviegoers A
experience in the era before television, offer an unique record of the events of the
B C D
1930s.
33. Unlikely gas sport balloons, hot air balloons do not have nets.
A B C D
34. Born in Massachusetts in 1852, Albert Farbanks has begun making banjos in Boston A
B C
in the late 1870s.
D
35. Dwight David Eisenhower, military officer and thirty-fourth president of the United A
States, lived in the White House and of least thirty-seven other residences.
B C D
36. Methane in wetlands comes from soil bacteria that consumes organic plant matter. A
B C D
37. Alois Alzheimer made the first observers of the telltale signs of the disease that today A
B
bears his name.
C D
38. Edward MacDowell remembers as the composer of such perennial favorites as "To a
Â B C D
Wild Rose" and "To a Water Lily."
39. Animism is the belief that objects and natural phenomena such as rivers, rocks, and A
B
wind are live and have feelings.
C D
40. Newtonian physics accounts for the observing orbits of the planets and the moons. A
B C D

**This is the end of Section 2. If you finish before 25 minutes has ended, check your work
on Section 2 only.**

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Time—55 minutes

(including the reading of the directions)

Now set your clock for 55 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges.

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all questions about the information in a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Read the following passage:

John Quincy Adams, who served as the sixth president of the United States from 1825 to 1829, is today recognized for his masterful statesmanship and diplomacy. He dedicated his life to public service, both in the presidency and in the various other political offices that he *Line* held. Throughout his political career he demonstrated his unswerving belief in freedom of

(5)

speech, the antislavery cause, and the right of Americans to be free from European and Asian domination.

Example I

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life? **Sample answer** (A) Improving his personal life

(B) Serving the public

(C) Increasing his fortune

(D) Working on his private business



According to the passage, John Quincy Adams "dedicated his life to public service." Therefore, you should choose (B).

Example II Sample answer In line 4, the word "unswerving" is closest in meaning

to

(A) moveable

(B) insignificant

(C) unchanging

(D) diplomatic



The passage states that John Quincy Adams demonstrated his unswerving belief "throughout his career." This implies that the belief did not change. Therefore, you should choose (C).

Now begin work on the questions.

Questions 1-10

The hippopotamus is the third largest land animal, smaller only than the elephant and the rhinoceros. Its name comes from two Greek words which mean "river horse." The long name of this animal is often shortened to the easier to handle term "hippo."

The hippo has a natural affinity for the water. It does not float on top of the water; instead, it can easily walk along the bottom of a body of water. The hippo commonly remains underwater for three to five minutes and has been known to stay under for up to half an hour before coming up for air.

In spite of its name, the hippo has relatively little in common with the horse and instead has a number of interesting similarities in common with the whale. When a hippo comes up after a stay at the bottom of a lake or river, it releases air through a blowhole, just like a whale. In addition, the hippo resembles the whale in that they both have thick layers of blubber for protection and they are almost completely hairless.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The topic of this passage is (A)
the largest land animals | (C) the original name
(D) easier for the animal to recognize |
| (B) the derivations of animal names (C)
the characteristics of the hippo (D) the
relation between the hippo and the whale | 5. The word "float" in line 4 is closest in
meaning to
(A) sink
(B) drift
(C) eat
(D) flap |
| 2. It can be inferred from the passage that
the rhinoceros is
(A) smaller than the hippo
(B) equal in size to the elephant (C)
a hybrid of the hippo and the
elephant
(D) one of the two largest types of land
animals | 6. According to the passage, what is the
maximum time that hippos have been
known to stay underwater?
(A) Three minutes
(B) Five minutes
(C) Thirty minutes
(D) Ninety minutes |
| 3. The possessive "Its" in line 2 refers to
(A) hippopotamus
(B) elephant
(C) rhinoceros
(D) horse | 7. The expression "has relatively little in
common" in line 7 could best be replaced
by
(A) has few interactions
(B) is not normally found
(C) has minimal experience
(D) shares few similarities |
| 4. It can be inferred from the passage that
the hippopotamus is commonly called a
hippo because the word "hippo" is
(A) simpler to pronounce
(B) scientifically more accurate | 8. The passage states that one way in
which a hippo is similar to a whale is that
(A) they both live on the bottoms of
rivers |

(B) they both have blowholes (C) they
are both named after horses

(C) water
(D) skin

10. The passage states that the hippo
does not

Questions 11-19

(D) they both breathe underwater

9. The word “blubber” in line 10 is
closest in meaning to

(A) fat

(B) metal

(A) like water

(B) resemble the whale

(C) have a protective coating (D)

have much hair

John Janies Audubon, nineteenth-century artist and naturalist, is known as one of the foremost authorities on North American birds. Bom in Les Cayes, Haiti, in 1785, Audubon was raised in France and studied art under French artist Jacques-Louis David. After settling on his father’s Line Pennsylvania estate at the age of eighteen, he first began to study and paint birds.

In his young adulthood, Audubon undertook numerous enterprises, generally without a tremendous amount of success; at various times during his life he was involved in a mercantile business, a lumber and grist mill, a taxidermy business, and a school. His general mode of operating a business was to leave it either unattended or in the hands of a partner and take off on excursions through the wilds to paint the natural life that he saw. His business career came to end in 1819 when he was jailed for debt and forced to file for bankruptcy.

It was at that time that Audubon began seriously to pursue the dream of publishing a collection of his paintings of birds. For the next six years he painted birds in their natural habitats while his wife worked as a teacher to support the family. His *Birds of America*, which included engravings of 435 of his colorful and lifelike water colors, was published in parts during the period from 1826 to 1838 in England. After the success of the English editions, American editions of his work were published in 1839, and his fame and fortune were ensured.

11. This passage is mainly about

(A) North American birds

(B) Audubon's route to success as a
painter of birds

(C) the works that Audubon published

(D) Audubon's preference for travel in
natural habitats

(A) prior

(B) leading

(C) first

(D) largest

13. In the second paragraph, the author
mainly discusses

(A) how Audubon developed his
painting

12. The word “foremost” in line 1 is
closest in meaning to

style

- (B) Audubon's involvement in a mercantile business
- (C) where Audubon went on his excursions
- (D) Audubon's unsuccessful business practices

14. The word "mode" in line 7 could best be replaced by

- (A) method
- (B) vogue
- (C) average
- (D) trend

15. Audubon decided not to continue to pursue business when

- (A) he was injured in an accident at a grist mill
- (B) he decided to study art in France
- (C) he was put in prison because he owed money
- (D) he made enough money from his

Questions 20-29

paintings

16. The word "pursue" in line 11 is

closest in meaning to

- (A) imagine
- (B) share
- (C) follow
- (D) deny

17. According to the passage, Audubon's paintings

- (A) were realistic portrayals
- (B) used only black, white, and gray
- (C) were done in oils
- (D) depicted birds in cages

18. The word "support" in line 13 could best be replaced by

- (A) tolerate
- (B) provide for
- (C) side with
- (D) fight for

19. It can be inferred from the passage that after 1839 Audubon

- (A) unsuccessfully tried to develop new businesses
- (B) continued to be supported by his wife
- (C) traveled to Europe
- (D) became wealthy

Schizophrenia is often confused with multiple personality disorder yet is quite distinct from it. Schizophrenia is one of the more common mental disorders, considerably more common than multiple personality disorder. The term "schizophrenia" is composed of roots which mean "a splitting of the mind," but it does not refer to a division into separate and

distinct personalities, as occurs in multiple personality disorder. Instead, schizophrenic behavior is generally characterized by illogical thought patterns and withdrawal from reality. Schizophrenics often live in a fantasy world where they hear voices that others cannot hear, often voices of famous people. Schizophrenics tend to withdraw from families and friends and communicate mainly with the “voices” that they hear in their minds.

It is common for the symptoms of schizophrenia to develop during the late teen years or early twenties, but the causes of schizophrenia are not well understood. It is believed that heredity may play a part in the onset of schizophrenia. In addition, abnormal brain chemistry also seems to have a role; certain brain chemicals, called neurotransmitters, have been found to be at abnormal levels in some schizophrenics.

20. The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses

- (A) the causes of schizophrenia
- (B) multiple personality disorder
- (C) the most common mental disorder
- (D) possible cures for schizophrenia

21. Which of the following is true about schizophrenia and multiple personality disorder?

- (A) They are relatively similar.
- (B) One is a psychological disorder, while the other is not.
- (C) Many people mistake one for the other.
- (D) Multiple personality disorder occurs more often than schizophrenia.

22. “Disorder” in line 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) Disruption
- (B) Untidiness
- (C) Misalignment
- (D) Disease

23. It can be inferred from the passage that a “schism” is

- (A) a division into factions

(B) a mental disease

(C) a personality trait

(D) a part of the brain

24. What is NOT true about schizophrenia, according to the passage?

(A) It is characterized by separate and distinct personalities.

(B) It often causes withdrawal from reality.

(C) Its symptoms include illogical thought patterns.

(D) Its victims tend to hear voices in their minds.

25. According to the passage, how do schizophrenics generally relate to their families?

(A) They are quite friendly with their families.

(B) They become remote from their families.

(C) They have an enhanced ability to understand their families.

(D) They communicate openly with their families.

26. It can be inferred from the passage that it would be least common for schizophrenia to develop at the age of

- (A) fifteen
- (B) twenty
- (C) twenty-five
- (D) thirty

27. The word "onset" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- (A) start

(B) medication

(C) effect

(D) age

28. The word "abnormal" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- (A) unstable
- (B) unregulated
- (C) uncharted
- (D) unusual

Questions 30-39

People are often surprised to learn just how long some varieties of trees can live. If asked to estimate the age of the oldest living trees on Earth, they often come up with guesses in the neighborhood of two or perhaps three hundred years. The real answer is considerably larger than that, more than five thousand years.

The tree that wins the prize for its considerable maturity is the bristlecone pine of California. This venerable pine predates wonders of the ancient world such as the pyramids of Egypt, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, and the Colossus of Rhodes. It is not nearly as tall as the giant redwood that is also found in California, and, in fact, it is actually not very tall compared with many other trees, often little more than five meters in height. This relatively short height may be one of the factors that aid the bristlecone pine in living to a ripe old age—high winds and inclement weather cannot easily reach the shorter trees and cause damage. An additional factor that contributes to the long life of the bristlecone pine is that this type of tree has a high percentage of resin, which prevents rot from developing in the tree trunk and branches.

30. The best title for this passage would be

- (A) The Size of the Bristlecone Pine
- (B) Three-Hundred-Year-Old Forests
- (C) The Wonders of the Ancient World
- (D) An Amazingly Enduring Tree

31. The word "estimate" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

- (A) measure
- (B) approximate

(C) evaluate

(D) view

32. The expression "in the neighborhood of" in lines 2- 3 could best be replaced by

- (A) of approximately
- (B) on the same block as
- (C) with the friendliness of
- (D) located close to

33. It can be inferred from the passage

- that most people is
- (A) are quite accurate in their estimates of (A) far away
- the ages of trees (B) believed to be strong
- (B) have two to three hundred trees in (C) extremely tall
- their neighborhoods (D) known to be old
- (C) do not really have any idea how old the 37. Which of the following is true
- oldest trees on Earth are about the bristlecone pine?
- (D) can name some three-hundred (A) It is as tall as the great pyramids
- year (B) It is never more than five meters in
- old trees height.
34. According to the passage, (C) It is short in comparison to many
- approximately how old are the oldest trees other trees.
- on Earth? (D) It can be two or three hundred feet
- (A) Two hundred years old tall.
- (B) Three hundred years old 38. The word "inclement" in line 10
- (C) Five hundred years old could best be replaced by
- (D) Five thousand years old (A) sunny
35. The word "venerable" in line 6 is (B) bad
- closest in meaning to which of the (C) unusual
- following? (D) strong
- (A) Ancient 39. The passage states that resin (A) assists
- (B) Incredible the tree trunks to develop (B) is found only
- (C) Towering in the bristlecone pine (C) flows from the
- (D) Unrecognizable branches to the tree trunk
36. The author mentions the Egyptian (D) helps stop rot from starting
- pyramids as an example of something that

Questions 40-50

The organization that today is known as the Bank of America did start out in America, but under quite a different name. Italian American A.P. Giannini established this bank on October 17, 1904, in a renovated saloon in San Francisco's Italian community of North Beach under the name Line Bank of Italy, with immigrants and first-time bank customers comprising the majority of his first customers. During its development, Giannini's bank survived major crises in the form of a natural disaster and a major economic upheaval that not all other banks were able to overcome.

One major test for Giannini's bank occurred on April 18, 1906, when a massive earthquake struck San Francisco, followed by a raging fire that destroyed much of the city. Giannini obtained two wagons and teams of horses, filled the wagons with the bank's

reserves, mostly in the form of gold, covered the reserves with crates of oranges, and escaped from the chaos of the city with his clients' funds protected. In the aftermath of the disaster, Giannini's bank was the first to resume operations. Unable to install the bank in a proper office setting, Giannini opened up shop on the Washington Street Wharf on a makeshift desk created from boards and barrels.

In the period following the 1906 fire, the Bank of Italy continued to prosper and expand. By 1918 there were twenty-four branches of the Bank of Italy, and by 1928 Giannini had acquired numerous other banks, including a Bank of America located in New York City. In 1930 he consolidated all the branches of the Bank of Italy, the Bank of America in New York City, and another Bank of America that he had formed in California into the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association.

A second major crisis for the bank occurred during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Although Giannini had already retired prior to the darkest days of the Depression, he became incensed when his successor began selling off banks during the bad economic times. Giannini resumed leadership of the bank at the age of sixty-two. Under Giannini's leadership, the bank weathered the storm of the Depression and subsequently moved into a phase of overseas development.

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|--|---|
| 40. According to the passage, Giannini | bank. |
| (A) opened the Bank of America in 1904 | (D) It was a tremendous earthquake. |
| (B) worked in a bank in Italy | 43. The word "raging" in line 8 could best be replaced by |
| (C) set up the Bank of America prior to setting up the Bank of Italy | (A) angered |
| (D) later changed the name of the Bank of Italy | (B) localized |
| | (C) intense |
| | (D) feeble |
| 41. Where did Giannini open his first bank? | 44. It can be inferred from the passage that Giannini used crates of oranges after the earthquake |
| (A) In New York City | (A) to hide the gold |
| (B) In what used to be a bar | (B) to fill up the wagons |
| (C) On Washington Street Wharf | (C) to provide nourishment for his customers |
| (D) On a makeshift desk | (D) to protect the gold from the fire |
| 42. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the San Francisco earthquake? | 45. The word "chaos" in line 10 is closest in meaning to |
| (A) It happened in 1906. | (A) legal system |
| (B) It occurred in the aftermath of a fire. | (B) extreme heat |
| (C) It caused problems for Giannini's | (C) overdevelopment |
| | (D) total confusion |

46. The word "consolidated" in line 17 is closest in meaning to

- (A) hardened
- (B) merged
- (C) moved
- (D) sold

47. The passage states that after his retirement, Giannini

- (A) began selling off banks
- (B) caused economic misfortune to occur
- (C) supported the banks new management
- (D) returned to work

48. The expression "weathered the storm of" in line 23 could best be replaced by

- (A) found a cure for
- (B) rained on the parade of
- (C) survived the ordeal of

(D) blew its stack at

49. Where in the passage does the author describe Giannini's first banking clients?

- (A) Lines 2-5
- (B) Lines 7-8
- (C) Lines 12-13
- (D) Lines 14-16

50. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses

- (A) bank failures during the Great Depression
- (B) a third major crisis of the Bank of America
- (C) the international development of the Bank of America
- (D) how Giannini spent his retirement

This is the end of Section 3.

SECTION 4

WRITING

Time - approximately 60 minutes

(including the reading of the directions for each part)

Part 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this part

You have recently moved to a different house.
Write a letter to an English-speaking friend. In your letter

- Explain why you have moved
- Describe the new house
- Invite your friend to come and visit

Write at least 150 words.

You do NOT need to write any addresses.

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Part 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this part.

Write about the following topic:

*Today more people are travelling than ever before.
Why is this the case?
What are the benefits of travelling for the traveller?*

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. Write at least 250 words.

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SECTION 5

SPEAKING

Instructions:

Part 1: The examiner asks the candidate about him/herself, his/her home, work or studies or other familiar topics.

Part 2: The examiner asks the candidate to talk about one topic for three or four minutes. The candidate has one minute to think about what to say and makes some notes if necessary.

Part 3: The examiner and the candidate discuss a few more questions related to the topic in Part 2.

PART 1: INTERVIEW (2-3 minutes)

- May I have your full name, please?
- Where were you born?
- Where do you live? Do you live in a house or an apartment?
- How long have you lived there?

PART 2: LONG TURN (4-5 minutes)

Ask the candidate to talk about the topic he/she has chosen.

Describe a place which you think is beautiful.

You should say:

- What that place is like
- How you can get there from here
- What kind of people usually go there

And say why you think it is beautiful.

PART 3: TWO-WAY DISCUSSION (3-4 minutes)

- Is your country the best place for you to live?
- Would you like to live where there is desert and hot weather?
- Would you like to live where there is always snow?
- Where would you like to go for your next holiday?