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LUYỆN KỸ NĂNG **NGHE VÀ VIẾT CHÍNH TẢ** **TIẾNG ANH**

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- * DÀNH CHO SINH VIÊN CÁC TRƯỜNG
- * DÀNH CHO NGƯỜI HỌC THÊM TIẾNG ANH CÁC CẤP



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN
ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI



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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Ngày nay trên khắp thế giới, tiếng Anh không chỉ là một ngôn ngữ quốc tế trong các lĩnh vực chính trị, ngoại giao, kinh tế, mà còn là một thứ ngôn ngữ trong hoạt động khoa học quốc tế. Ngay cả các diễn giả đến từ các cường quốc khoa học như Đức, Pháp, Hà Lan, Thụy Điển ... cũng chỉ dùng tiếng Anh để trao đổi với đồng nghiệp quốc tế.

Xét thấy tầm quan trọng của tiếng Anh và nhu cầu học tiếng Anh ngày càng cao, các nhà xuất bản đã tìm hiểu sâu hơn về nhu cầu và thể loại sách mà người học tiếng Anh cần. Có thể thấy nhu cầu học nghe đang rất được chú trọng và được đầu tư rất cao. Chính vì vậy, chúng tôi đã biên soạn ra cuốn "**Luyện kỹ năng nghe và viết chính tả tiếng Anh**" để giúp cho người học tiếng Anh vừa luyện kỹ năng nghe và đồng thời luyện kỹ năng viết chính tả.

Các bài nghe trong cuốn sách này được thực hiện bởi người bản xứ, với chất giọng Anh-Mỹ dễ nghe và dễ hiểu kèm theo các tình huống vui nhộn tránh được sự nhàm chán và mệt mỏi mà mỗi khi học nghe các bạn thường gặp phải.

Trong quá trình biên soạn cuốn sách này không thể tránh khỏi những sai sót nhất định. Rất mong nhận được ý kiến đóng góp của các bạn để cho lần tái bản sau được tốt hơn.

Người biên soạn



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Bài 1

MỘT SỐ VẤN ĐỀ CẦN LƯU Ý KHI LUYỆN NGHE VÀ VIẾT CHÍNH TẢ

I. KINH NGHIỆM VIẾT CHÍNH TẢ

Một trong những kỹ thuật luyện nghe thường được sử dụng nhiều trong phương pháp dạy ngoại ngữ truyền thống, và ca hiện đại là viết chính tả (dictation). Mặc dù phương pháp này thường bị phê phán là không tự nhiên, buồn chán và tính giao tiếp thấp, nhưng nếu dùng chính tả để luyện nghe hiểu thì có thể có nhiều tác dụng ở những bình diện sau:

Người nghe (nhất là người học châu Á) có cơ hội luyện nắm được trọng âm câu.

Luyện cho người nghe vận dụng kiến thức ngôn ngữ (ngữ pháp, dựa vào âm nghe được đoán ra từ, v.v.) giúp cho quy trình nghe hiểu được hoàn thiện, và tạo ra được mối liên hệ giữa nghe và viết.

Tôi xin giới thiệu với các bạn một số bài luyện chính tả. Hãy làm theo các bước sau:

Bước 1. Nghe một lần toàn bộ bài đọc, cố gắng hiểu càng nhiều càng tốt.

Bước 2. Nghe lại bài đọc có các đoạn băng trắng để chép. Hãy chép thật chính xác những gì nghe được. Nếu có từ mới, hãy để trống và điền vào sau. Một số dấu câu được sử dụng trong lần đọc này là "full stop = dấu chấm (.), comma = dấu phẩy (,), question mark = dấu hỏi (?)"

Bước 3. Quay trở lại phần đầu băng và nghe lại toàn bộ bài

Viết chính tả tiếng Anh là một việc cần thiết giúp tăng khả năng nghe, đặc biệt là trong các cuộc thi IELTS, TOEFL... Kinh nghiệm của rất nhiều bạn đạt điểm cao hoặc tuyệt đối IELTS và TOEFL là nghe và chép lại toàn bộ những gì mình nghe được. Điều này không chỉ đảm bảo một cách chắc chắn là bạn hiểu toàn bộ nội dung của bài mà còn giúp bạn củng cố khả năng ghi nhớ, ngữ pháp, diễn đạt... vì khi bạn nghe một câu không có nghĩa là bạn nhớ hoàn toàn câu đó, mà chỉ là nhớ ý và những từ chính (keyword). Như vậy nếu bạn có thể viết lại câu đó, nghĩa là bạn đã nắm vững được ngữ pháp, coi như là đã làm một bài tập dựng câu rồi.

II. KINH NGHIỆM LUYỆN NGHE

❖ Đi vào cụ thể từ vựng tiếng Anh.

Những phân tích sau đây là để thuyết phục bạn đi vào tiến trình tự nhiên và điều này đòi hỏi phải xóa bỏ phản xạ lâu ngày của mình là học theo tiến trình ngược và công việc xóa bỏ phản xạ sai này lại làm cho ta mất thêm thì giờ. Bạn đọc để tin vào tiến trình tự nhiên, chứ không phải để nhớ những phân tích 'tào lao' này, gây trở ngại thêm trong quá trình nâng cao kỹ năng của mình.

❖ Xóa bỏ kinh nghiệm nghe nguyên âm:

Tiếng Anh là tiếng phụ âm.

Tiếng Anh chủ yếu là ngôn ngữ đa âm: một từ thường có nhiều âm. Tai chúng ta đã 'bị điều kiện hóa' để nghe âm tiếng Việt. Tiếng Việt là loại tiếng đơn âm, vì thế, mỗi tiếng là một âm và âm chủ yếu trong một từ là nguyên âm. Đối một nguyên âm thì không còn là từ đó nữa: 'ma, mi, mơ' không thể hoán chuyển nguyên âm cho nhau, vì ba từ có ba nghĩa hoàn toàn

khác nhau. Mặt khác, người Việt không bao giờ đọc phụ âm cuối từ. Ví dụ: trong từ ‘hát’, nguyên âm mới là ‘át’, h(ờ)- át, chứ không phải là h(ờ)- á- t(ơ), trong khi đó từ ‘fat’ tiếng Anh được đọc là f(ờ)- a- t(ờ), với phụ âm ‘t’ rõ ràng.

Trong tiếng Việt hầu như không có những từ với hai phụ âm đi kế tiếp (ngoại trừ “ch” và “tr” - nhưng thực ra, “ch” và “tr” cũng có thể thay bằng một phụ âm duy nhất) vì thế, tai của một người Việt Nam chưa bao giờ làm quen với ngoại ngữ - không thể nhận ra hai phụ âm kế tiếp. Do đó, muốn cho người Việt nghe được một tiếng nước ngoài có nhiều phụ âm kế tiếp, thì phải thêm nguyên âm (ơ) vào giữa các phụ âm: ví dụ: Ai-xơ-len; Mat- xơ-cơ-va.

Với kinh nghiệm (phần xa) đó, một khi ta nghe tiếng Anh, ta chờ đợi nghe cho đủ các nguyên âm như mình nhìn thấy trong ký âm (phonetic signs), và không bao giờ nghe được cả. Ví dụ: khi học từ *America* ta thấy rõ ràng trong ký âm: ‘ơ-me-ri-kơ’, nhưng không bao giờ nghe đủ bốn âm cả, thế là ta cho rằng họ ‘nuốt chữ’. Trong thực tế, họ đọc đủ cả, nhưng trong một từ đa âm (trong khi viết) thì chỉ đọc đúng nguyên âm ở dấu nhấn (stress) - nếu một từ có quá nhiều âm thì thêm một âm có dấu nhấn phụ (mà cũng có thể bỏ qua) - còn những âm khác thì phải đọc hết các phụ âm, còn nguyên âm thì sao cũng được (mục đích là làm rõ phụ âm). Có thể chúng ta chỉ nghe: _me- r- k, hay cao lắm là _me- rơ- k, và như thế là đủ, vì âm ‘me’ và tất cả các phụ âm đều hiện diện. Bạn sẽ thắc mắc, nghe vậy thì làm sao hiểu? Trong tiếng Việt khi nghe ‘Mỹ’ (hết) không có gì trước và sau cả, thì bạn hiểu ngay, tại sao cần phải đủ bốn âm là ơ-mê-ri-kơ bạn mới hiểu đó là ‘Mỹ’? Tóm lại: hãy nghe phụ âm, đừng chú ý đến nguyên âm, trừ âm có stress!

Một ví dụ khác: Từ *interesting* phải đọc là “in-tơ-res-ting” hay “in-tơ-ris-ting” mới đúng? không cách nào đúng, không cách nào sai. Nhưng lối đặt vấn đề sai. Từ này chủ yếu là nói ‘in’ cho thật rõ (stress) rồi sau đó đọc cho đủ các phụ âm là người ta hiểu, vì người bản xứ chỉ nghe các phụ âm chứ không nghe các nguyên âm kia; nghĩa là họ nghe: in- trstng; và để rõ các phụ âm kế tiếp thì họ có thể nói in- tr(i)st(i)ng; in - tr(σ)st(σ)ng; in- tr(e)st(u)ng. Mà các âm (i)(σ), để làm rõ các phụ âm, thì rất nhỏ và nhanh đến độ không rõ là âm gì. Trái lại, nếu đọc to và rõ “in- tris-ting”, thì người ta lại không hiểu vì dấu nhấn lại sang ‘tris’.

Từ đó, khi ta phát âm tiếng Anh (nói và nghe là hai phần gắn liền nhau - khi nói ta phát âm sai, thì khi nghe ta sẽ nghe sai!) thì điều quan trọng là phụ âm, nhất là phụ âm cuối. Lấy lại ví dụ trước: các từ fire, fight, five, file phải được đọc lần lượt là fai- (σ)r; fai- t(σ); fai- v(σ), và fai- l(σ), thì người ta mới hiểu, còn đọc ‘fai’ thôi thì không ai hiểu cả.

Ví dụ: với từ ‘girl’ chẳng hạn, mà bạn đọc “gơ- rôl / gơ- rol” (dĩ nhiên chỉ nhấn “gơ”), sai hẳn với ký âm, thì người ta hiểu ngay, vì có đủ “r” và “l”, trong khi đó đọc đúng ký âm là ‘gơ:l’ hay bỏ “l” (gơ) thì họ hoàn toàn không hiểu bạn nói gì; nếu có, thì cũng do bối cảnh của câu chứ không phải là do bạn đã nói ra từ đó.

❖ Nghe tiếng Anh

Ví dụ nghe một cô gái nói với một cậu trai: “I hate you!” Câu này không phải lúc nào cũng là ‘Em ghét anh!’ Nói với một ngữ điệu nào đó thì có thể hiểu là: Tôi căm thù anh; hay “Thôi, để tôi yên”; hay “Anh làm tôi bức mình”.

Và cách nhấn câu cũng thế. Ví dụ trong câu sau đây:

I didn’t say Paul stole my watch!

Nếu người nói nhấn mạnh các từ theo 7 cách khác nhau. mỗi cách nhấn một từ (I - didn't - say - Paul - stole - my - watch) thì nghĩa sẽ khác nhau hoàn toàn:

I didn't say Paul stole my watch! (Somebody else said that!)

I didn't say Paul stole my watch! (No! I didn't act like that)

I didn't say Paul stole my watch! (I disclosed by another way, but I didn't say) v.v

Khi học tiếng Việt, chúng ta nghe toàn bộ ngữ điệu, nên hiểu (và nói đúng) cao độ của một từ (nói đúng các dấu): thể nhưng khi một người nước ngoài học tiếng Việt, chúng ta phải khổ công giải thích cho họ lên giọng, xuống giọng, uốn giọng như thế nào để nói các dấu sắc, huyền, nặng, hỏi - ngã (do học nghe bằng tai nên người Nam và người Trung đồng hóa các thanh hỏi và ngã, trong khi người Bắc phân biệt chúng rõ ràng). Vì thế, ngược lại khi nghe tiếng Anh, cần phải nghe toàn bộ âm điệu để nắm bắt những tình cảm bên trong câu nói.

Nghe với cả ngữ điệu thì sẽ hiểu (và sau này sẽ dùng) những câu hay thành ngữ một cách chính xác như người bản ngữ, mà không cần phải dịch ra. Ví dụ: các câu ngắn như: Oh my God! Look at this! Hoặc: No way! Hoặc You're joking/kidding! Với giọng điệu khác nhau, những câu nói hằng ngày đó có thể được hiểu là một tiếng khen hay chê, tán phục hay thất vọng, bằng lòng hay bất bình, chấp thuận hay từ chối!

Và từ đó, người học sẽ biết cách dùng tiếng Anh cho đúng nghĩa, chứ không chỉ đúng văn phạm. Ví dụ, khi tiếp một nhân vật quan trọng đến công ty bạn, bạn chuẩn bị nói một câu mời rất trân trọng và đúng nghi thức (formal): Would you please (to) take a seat? Thế nhưng bạn căng thẳng đến độ nói theo một ngữ

điều nào đó khiến người kia bức mình với bạn (mà bạn không hề biết), vì cho rằng bạn điều cợt người ta! Thế là hỏng cả một cuộc đàm phán. Thà rằng bạn nói đơn giản: Sit down! Với một giọng hòa nhã, thái độ tôn trọng, cử chỉ lịch thiệp và nụ cười nồng hậu, thì không ai hiểu lầm bạn!

❖ Nghe với những gì một từ bao hàm

Ngôn ngữ dùng để truyền tin, nhưng đồng thời cũng truyền cảm. Vì thế, mỗi danh từ vừa chỉ định một cái gì cụ thể (denotation), vừa kèm theo một tình cảm (connotation). Các từ “this gentleman, this man, this guy, this rascal” đều có một nghĩa như nhau là một người nam nào đó, nhưng nghĩa rộng hơn thì hoàn toàn khác; cũng như đối với một người nữ nào đó ta có thể dùng: “a lady, a woman, a girl, a whore”. Cùng một từ như “communism” chẳng hạn. Đối với một đảng viên đảng Cộng Sản hay một cảm tình viên, thì từ ấy gọi lên bao nhiêu điều dịu dàng cao đẹp, còn đối với người chống cộng, thì từ ấy gọi lên bao nhiêu điều xấu xa, độc ác. Trong khi nghĩa của nó chỉ là một triết thuyết như trăm ngàn thuyết thuyết khác, mà dù thích dù không, người ta cũng phải dùng để chỉ định triết thuyết do Karl Marx đề ra.

Khi học tiếng Anh, muốn nâng cao vốn từ vựng thì ta cố học nhiều từ đồng nghĩa (synonyms). Thế nhưng, không bao giờ có từ đồng nghĩa đích thực cả: chỉ tương đương trong nghĩa hẹp chứ nghĩa mở rộng hoàn toàn khác (và cũng vì thế mà không bao giờ có hai từ hoàn toàn có nghĩa giống nhau ở hai ngôn ngữ khác nhau: mother/father không hoàn toàn là cha/mẹ - và mummy/daddy không hoàn toàn là ba/má; vì tình cảm đính kèm với các từ ấy khác hẳn giữa người Việt và người Anh). "**Nghe**"

tiếng Anh, chính là biết nghe những nghĩa rộng hơn trong các thuật ngữ mình nghe.

❖ Nghe bằng trái tim để cảm điều họ cảm

Và cuối cùng, đối với các bạn muốn đi thật sâu vào tiếng Anh, thì có thể phối hợp tất cả các kỹ năng để hiểu những điều tiềm tàng bên dưới ngôn ngữ giao tiếp; và điều này hướng đến cách nghe văn học. Mọi ngôn ngữ đều gọi lên một cái gì đó vượt lên trên từ ngữ. Vì thế, thi ca là một ngôn ngữ đặc biệt. Người Việt nào, dù thích hay không thích, vẫn cảm được ngôn ngữ của thi ca. Do đó, muốn nâng cao kỹ năng ‘nghe’ tiếng Anh của mình thì cần tập nghe những bài thơ. Cho đến nay, khó tìm những bài thơ audio, nhưng không phải là không có. Tập nghe đọc thơ, dần dần, chúng ta sẽ cảm được cái tinh túy của tiếng Anh, từ đó ta cảm được vì sao cùng một tư tưởng mà diễn đạt cách này thì ‘hay’ hơn cách kia. Bấy giờ ta mới có quyền nói: tôi đã ‘nghe’ được tiếng Anh.

Ví dụ, khi muốn người ta cảm nhận tiếng gió mùa thu, thì Xuân Diệu đã sử dụng âm ‘r’ trong bài “Đây Mùa Thu Tới”:

Những luồng run rẩy rung rinh lá

Tương tự như vậy Robert L. Stevenson viết trong “The Wind”

I saw you toss the kites on high

And blow the birds about the sky;

And all around I heard you pass.

Like ladies’ skirts across the grass.

Tác giả đã làm cho ta cảm được làn gió hiu hiu với các âm ‘r’ và ‘s’ nối tiếp và quện vào nhau trong câu cuối, kèm với hình ảnh độc đáo của váy của các mệnh phụ lướt qua trên cỏ

(điều mà người Việt Nam hoàn toàn không có kinh nghiệm, vì mọi nét yêu kiều đều gắn liền với tà áo dài).

❖ Nghe tiếng Anh và "nghe" tiếng Anh

1. "Nghe" trong ngữ cảnh.

Tôi từng nhắc đi nhắc lại rằng đừng bao giờ tra từ điển khi mình nghe một điển từ. Điều chủ yếu là nghe và lặp lại được những âm thanh đã nghe, rồi dần dần hiểu được một từ mới, khi nó xuất hiện trong nhiều nội dung khác nhau. Ví dụ: bạn nghe nhiều lần (âm thanh) 'oubou' mà không hiểu nghĩa, lần lượt trong những câu sau:

- To play the 'oubou' you need to have strong arms.
- The 'oubou' is considered one of the most difficult instruments to play.
- The 'oubou' is very difficult to play, because Karen must force air at very high pressure into the tiny double reed.

Lần đầu tiên, bạn không biết âm 'oubou' chỉ cái gì, nhưng vì đi với "play" nên bạn đoán rằng đó là một cái gì để 'chơi'. Như thế là đã 'hiểu' một cách tổng quát. Lần thứ hai, với từ 'instrument' bạn biết rằng đó là cái để 'chơi' nhưng không phải là trong thể thao, mà là trong âm nhạc. Lần thứ ba, với cụm từ 'must force air' thì ta biết rằng đó là một nhạc cụ thổi hơi (khí nhạc) chứ không phải là nhạc cụ dây hay gõ... Và ta tạm hiểu như thế, mà không cần biết phải viết thế nào, cho đến khi đọc câu sau:

The oboe looks very similar to the clarinet, but sounds very different!

Thế là ta biết được rõ ràng đó là một nhạc khí tương tự như clarinet, và từ mà ta nghe là 'oubou' thì được viết là **oboe** (và ta đọc đúng ngay mà không cần phải tra từ điển!)

Đây cũng là vấn đề ‘hiếu’ một từ. Chúng ta có cảm giác rằng nếu dịch được tiếng ấy ra là ta hiếu ngay, thế nhưng điều này là sai hoàn toàn. Nếu bạn học theo quá trình ngược, nghĩa là khởi sự biết từ ấy dưới dạng chữ viết, bạn sẽ tra từ điển và đọc là: kèn ô-boa! Bạn thấy hài lòng vì mình đã hiếu. Nhưng thực ra, nếu bạn không phải là một nhạc sĩ, thì ‘kèn ô-boa’ cũng chỉ đơn giản là một loại nhạc cụ. Ngay trong tiếng mẹ đẻ, ta có thể hài lòng với khái niệm mơ hồ về một từ, nhưng khi học ngoại ngữ thì ta có cái cảm giác sai lầm là phải trở lại với từ mẹ đẻ mới gọi là hiếu. Đối với tôi, “nightingale” là một loại chim có tiếng hót hay và thường hót vào ban đêm, còn có dịch ra là ‘sơn ca’ hay ‘họa mi’ thì cũng bằng thừa, vì tôi chưa bao giờ thấy và biết chim ‘sơn ca’ hay ‘họa mi’. Thậm chí không biết là có phải một loài chim hay hai loài chim khác nhau, vì cả hai từ đều được dịch là “nightingale”.

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2. Nghe trong toàn bộ bối cảnh.

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Ta thường nghĩ rằng: ‘Mỗi từ có một nghĩa nhất định’. Hoàn toàn sai.

- Thứ tra từ ‘tiêu cực’ trong từ điển: negative. Như thế, ‘một cán bộ tiêu cực’ phải được dịch là ‘a negative cadre’! Nếu cụm từ tiếng Việt có ý nghĩa rõ ràng thì cụm từ dịch ra tiếng Anh (như trên) là hoàn toàn vô nghĩa. Nói cách khác: khi người Anh nói ‘negative’, thì người Việt hiểu là ‘tiêu cực’: nhưng khi người Việt nói ‘tiêu cực’, thì người Anh không thể hiểu là ‘negative.’

- Từ đó, ta không thể nào hiểu đúng nghĩa một từ tiếng Anh nếu không đặt vào trong bối cảnh của nó. Ví dụ: nếu không đề ý rằng câu chuyện xảy ra ở Anh hay ở Mỹ, thì khi nghe từ “corn” ta có thể hiểu sai: Ở Anh là lúa mì, và ở Mỹ là “bắp”.

Nếu thấy một người mở nắp bình xăng lên mà nói ‘Oh my! No more gas’ thì ta hiểu ngay rằng ‘gas’ chính là ‘xăng’, mặc dù trước đó mình có thể học: petrol hay gasoline mới là xăng, còn “gas” có nghĩa là khí đốt.

3. Nghe với tất cả giai điệu của câu.

Trong phần đầu tôi nói rằng khi ‘**nghe**’ một câu, chủ yếu là làm sao nắm bắt được thông tin của chuỗi âm thanh ấy. Nói cách khác, ngôn ngữ có nhiệm vụ là truyền tin. Nhưng ngoài nhiệm vụ truyền tin thì còn một nhiệm vụ thứ hai, vô cùng quan trọng, đó là nhiệm vụ truyền cảm (truyền một tình cảm). Một câu nói giao tiếp hằng ngày, luôn chuyển tải một phần của thất tình (= bảy tình cảm của con người: hi, nộ, ái, lạc, ái, ố, dục). Vì thế, cao độ, tốc độ, cường độ của câu nói, trường độ (độ dài) và dấu nhấn của một từ, có thể là điều mình cần phải ‘nghe’ cùng một lúc với các âm thanh được phát ra, thậm chí nghe âm điệu là chính. Nếu không ta sẽ hiểu sai, hoặc không hiểu gì cả.

Kinh nghiệm luyện nghe

Các nguyên âm Việt và Anh không hề giống nhau. Một âm rất rõ trong tiếng Anh sẽ rất nhoè với cách nghe người Việt, và một âm rất rõ trong tiếng Việt thì rất nhoè trong cách nghe của người Anh (người bản xứ nói tiếng Anh). Ví dụ: Khi bạn nói: “Her name’s Hương!”. Bạn đọc từ Hương thật rõ! Thậm chí là lên thật to và nói thật chậm thì người nghe vẫn không nghe ra. Vì ‘ươ’ đối với họ là âm rất nhoè. Nhưng nói là ‘Hu- ôn- gh(ơ)’ họ nghe rõ ngay; từ đó ta phải hiểu họ khi nói đến cô Huông chứ không nên đòi hỏi họ nói tên Hương như người Việt.

Tương tự như vậy, không có nguyên âm tiếng Anh nào giống như nguyên âm tiếng Việt. Nếu ta đồng hóa dễ để hiểu, là ta sẽ không nghe được họ nói, vì thế giới này không quan tâm gì đến cách nghe của người Việt Nam đối với ngôn ngữ của họ. Ví dụ: âm ‘a’ trong ‘man’ thì không phải là ‘a’ hay ‘ê’ hay ‘a-ê’ hay ‘ê- a’ tiếng Việt, mà là một âm khác hẳn, không hề có trong tiếng Việt. Phải nghe hàng trăm lần, ngàn lần, thậm chí hàng chục ngàn lần mới nghe đúng âm đó. Ấy là chưa nói âm ‘a’ trong từ này, được phát âm khác nhau, giữa một cư dân England (London), Scotland, Massachusetts (Boston), Missouri, Texas!

Tương tự, âm ‘o’ trong ‘go’ không phải là ‘ô’ Việt Nam, cũng chẳng phải là ô- u (như cách phiên âm xưa) hay ơ- u (như cách phiên âm hiện nay), lại càng không phải là ‘âu’, mà là một âm khác hẳn tiếng Việt. Phát âm là ‘gô’, ‘gou’ hay ‘gâu’ là nhoe hẳn, và do đó những từ dễ như ‘go’ cũng là vấn đề đối với chúng ta khi nó được nói trong một câu dài, nếu ta không tập nghe âm ‘ô’ của tiếng Anh đúng như họ nói. Một âm nhoe thì không có vấn đề gì, nhưng khi phải nghe một đoạn dài không ngưng nghỉ thì ta sẽ bị rối.

Đây cũng là do một kinh nghiệm tai hại xuất phát từ việc tiếp thu kiến thức. Trong quá trình học các âm tiếng Anh, nhiều khi giáo viên dùng âm Việt để so sánh cho dễ hiểu, rồi mình cứ xem đó là ‘chân lý’ để không nghĩ đến nữa. Ví dụ, muốn phân biệt âm (l) trong “sheep” và “ship”, thì giáo viên nói rằng “l” trong “sheep” là “l dài” tương tự như “l” trong tiếng Bắc: *ít*; còn “l” trong “ship” là “l ngắn”, tương tự như “l” trong tiếng Nam: *ít - ích*. Thế là ta cho rằng mình đã nghe được “l dài” và “l ngắn” trong tiếng Anh, nhưng thực chất là chưa bao giờ nghe cả. Lỗi so sánh ấy đã tạo cho chúng ta có một ý niệm sai lầm: thay vì xem đây là một chỉ dẫn để mình nghe cho đúng âm, thì mình

lại tiếp thu một điều sai. Trong tiếng Anh không có âm nào giống âm I Bắc hoặc I Nam cả. Bằng chứng: ‘eat’ trong tiếng Anh thì hoàn toàn không phải là ‘ít’ trong tiếng Việt, đọc theo giọng Bắc, và ‘it’ trong tiếng Anh hoàn toàn không phải là ‘ít’ trong tiếng Việt, đọc theo giọng Nam! Vì thế, phải xóa bỏ những kinh nghiệm loại này, và phải nghe trực tiếp.

- Xóa bỏ kinh nghiệm nghe bằng chữ viết.

Nếu ta hỏi một em bé: cháu nghe bằng gì? Thì nó sẽ trả lời: Nghe bằng tai! Nếu ta bảo: “Cháu phải nghe bằng mắt cơ!” Chắc em bé tưởng ta ... trêu cháu! Thế nhưng điều xảy ra cho nhiều người học tiếng nước ngoài là Nghe Bằng Mắt.

Trong giai đoạn đầu tiếp xúc với tiếng Anh, khi nghe một người nói: “I want a cup of coffee!”, ngay lập tức, chúng ta thấy xuất hiện câu ấy dưới dạng chữ Việt trong đầu mình, sau đó mình dịch câu ấy ra tiếng Việt, và ta hiểu.

Sau này, khi ta có trình độ cao hơn, thì ta hiểu ngay lập tức chứ không cần phải suy nghĩ lâu. Thế nhưng tiến trình cũng không khác nhau bao nhiêu, ta vẫn còn thấy chữ xuất hiện và dịch, cái khác biệt ấy là ta viết và dịch nhanh, nhưng từ một âm thanh phát ra cho đến khi ta hiểu thì cũng thông qua ba bước: viết, dịch, hiểu. Khi ta đi đến một trình độ nào đó, thì trong giao tiếp không có vấn đề gì, vì các câu rất ngắn, và ba bước đó được xử lý rất nhanh nên ta không bị trở ngại. Nhưng khi ta nghe một bài dài, thì sẽ lộ ra ngay, vì sau hai, ba, bốn câu liên tục ‘xử lý’ trong đầu ta không còn đủ thì giờ để làm ba công việc đó. Trong lúc nếu một người nói bằng tiếng Việt thì ta nghe và hiểu ngay, không phải viết và dịch (tại vì trước kia khi ta học tiếng Việt thì quá trình là nghe thì hiểu ngay, chứ không thông qua viết và dịch, tuy nhiên, nếu muốn dịch, thì dịch ra ngôn ngữ nào?), và

người nói có nhanh cách mấy thì cũng không thể nào vượt cái khả năng duy nhất của chúng ta là 'nghe bằng tai'.

Vì thế, một số sinh viên cảm thấy rằng mình tập nghe, và đã nghe được, nhưng nghe một vài câu thì phải bấm 'stop' để một thời gian chết - như máy tính ngưng mọi sự lại một chút để xử lý khi nhận quá nhiều lệnh - rồi sau đó nghe tiếp; nhưng nếu nghe một diễn giả nói liên tục thì sau vài phút sẽ không thể nghe được. Từ đó, người sinh viên nói rằng mình 'đã tới trần rồi, không thể nào tiến xa hơn nữa!'

Từ những nhận xét trên, một trong việc phải làm để nâng cao kỹ năng nghe, hãy xóa bỏ kinh nghiệm Nghe Bằng Mắt, mà trở lại giai đoạn Nghe Bằng Tai.

- Xóa bỏ kinh nghiệm nghe bằng cấu trúc văn phạm.

Khi nghe ai nói, ta viết một câu vào đầu, và sửa cho đúng văn phạm, rồi mới dịch, và sau đó mới hiểu. Ví dụ: Ta nghe 'iwanago' thì viết trong đầu là 'I want to go', rồi mới dịch và hiểu; nếu chưa viết được như thế, thì iwanago là một âm thanh vô nghĩa.

Thế nhưng, nếu ta nghe lần đầu tiên một người nói một câu hằng ngày: "igotago", ta không thể nào viết được thành câu được, và vì thế ta không hiểu. Bởi vì thực tế, câu này hoàn toàn sai văn phạm. Một câu đúng văn phạm phải là 'I am going to go' hoặc là 'I have got to go'. Và như thế, đúng ra thì người nói, dù có nói tốc độ, cũng phải nói hoặc: "I'm gona go"; hoặc I've gota go (tiếng Anh không thể bỏ phụ âm), chứ không thể là "I gotta go"! Thế nhưng trong thực tế cuộc sống người ta nói như thế, và hiểu rõ ràng, bất chấp mọi luật văn phạm. Văn phạm xuất phát từ ngôn ngữ sống, chứ không phải ngôn ngữ sống dựa trên luật văn phạm. Vì thế ta cũng phải biết nghe hiểu: còn cứ đem văn phạm ra tra thì ta sẽ mãi chỉ dừng lại tại đó.

Tóm lại, trong phần chia sẻ kinh nghiệm này, tôi chỉ muốn lưu ý với các bạn rằng, hãy **NGHE ĐIỀU NGƯỜI TA NÓI, CHỨ ĐỪNG NGHE ĐIỀU MÌNH MUỐN NGHE**, và muốn được như vậy, thì **HÃY NGHE BẰNG TAI, ĐỪNG NGHE BẰNG MẮT!**

LÀM SAO NGHE ĐƯỢC TIẾNG ANH?

Một trong những trở ngại lớn nhất của chúng ta khi học một ngoại ngữ ấy là chúng ta quá... thông minh và có quá nhiều kinh nghiệm. Quá thông minh: vì mình không thể nào chấp nhận nghe một câu mà mình không hiểu: cần phải hiểu một câu nói gì trước khi nghe tiếp câu thứ hai, nếu không thì mình không buồn nghe tiếp.

Quá kinh nghiệm: Cuộc đời đã dạy ta không nghe những gì người khác nói mà chỉ hiểu những gì mà nội dung chuyển tải. Nếu không hiểu nội dung, chúng ta không thể lặp lại lời người kia. Cũng vì thế mà trong giai đoạn đầu học ngoại ngữ - mỗi lần nghe một câu tiếng Anh thì trong đầu phải dịch ra được tiếng Việt thì mới yên tâm, nếu không thì ... câu ấy không có nghĩa.

Thế nhưng, đó là lối học sinh ngữ ngược chiều. Tôi biết được sáu ngôn ngữ, trong đó có ba ngôn ngữ thành thạo nghe nói đọc viết: Việt-Anh- Pháp, và tôi thấy rằng trong các ngôn ngữ tôi biết thì, một cách khách quan, nghe và nói tiếng Việt là khó nhất (vì ở phương Tây, không có ngôn ngữ nào mà mình đôi cao độ của một từ thì ý nghĩa từ ấy lại thay đổi: ma - má - mà - mạ - mã - mã).

Thế nhưng những thầy cô dạy chúng ta nghe nói tiếng Việt chẳng phải là những vị chuyên viên ngôn ngữ như các thầy ngoại ngữ mà ta học tại các trường. Thầy dạy tiếng Việt chúng

ta là tất cả những người quanh ta từ ngày ta ra đời: cha mẹ, anh chị, hàng xóm, bạn bè... nghĩa là đại đa số những người chưa có một giờ sư phạm nào cả, thậm chí không có một khái niệm nào về văn phạm tiếng Việt. Vậy mà ta nghe tiếng Việt thoải mái và nói trôi chảy. Còn tiếng Anh thì không thể như thế được. Ấy là vì đối với tiếng Việt, chúng ta học theo tiến trình tự nhiên, còn ngoại ngữ thì ta học theo tiến trình phản tự nhiên.

Từ lúc sinh ra chúng ta đã nghe mọi người nói tiếng Việt chung quanh. Sau một thời gian dài từ 9 tháng đến 1 năm, ta mới nói những tiếng nói đầu tiên (từng chữ một), mà không hiểu mình nói gì. Vài năm sau vào lớp mẫu giáo mới học đọc, rồi vào lớp một (sáu năm sau khi bắt đầu nghe) mới tập viết... Lúc bấy giờ, dù chưa biết viết thì mình đã nghe được tất cả những gì người lớn nói (kể cả điều mình chưa hiểu). Như vậy, tiến trình học tiếng Việt của chúng ta là Nghe - Nói - Đọc - Viết. Giai đoạn dài nhất là nghe và nói, rồi sau đó từ vựng tự thêm vào mà ta không bao giờ bỏ thời gian học từ ngữ.

Nhưng tiến trình ta học tiếng Anh (hay bất cứ ngoại ngữ nào) thì hoàn toàn ngược lại.

Thử nhìn lại xem: Trước tiên là viết một số chữ và chưa thêm nghĩa tiếng Việt nếu cần. Và kể từ đó, học càng nhiều từ vựng càng tốt, tiếp đến là học văn phạm, rồi lấy từ vựng ghép vào cho đúng với văn phạm mà viết thành câu! Rồi loay hoay sửa cho đúng quy tắc. Sau đó thì tập đọc các chữ ấy đúng được chừng nào hay chừng ấy, và nhiều khi lại đọc một âm tiếng Anh bằng một âm tiếng Việt! (ví dụ *fire*, *fight*, *five*, *file*... đều được đọc là 'phai'). Sau đó mới tới giai đoạn nói, mà 'nói' ở đây có nghĩa là *đọc lớn tiếng* những câu mình viết trong đầu mình, mà không thắc mắc người đối thoại có hiểu thông điệp của mình hay không vì mình chỉ lo là nói có sai văn phạm hay không. Khi đó mới khám phá rằng những câu mình viết thì ai cũng hiểu.

Sau một thời gian dài, mình khám phá rằng mình từng biết tiếng Anh, và nói ra thì người khác hiểu tạm tạm, nhưng khi họ nói thì mình không nghe được gì cả (nghĩa là nghe không hiểu gì cả). Lúc bấy giờ mới tập nghe, và rồi đành bỏ cuộc vì cố gắng mấy cũng không hiểu được những gì người ta nói.

Vấn đề là: chúng ta đã học tiếng Anh ngược với tiến trình tự nhiên, vì quá thông minh và có quá nhiều kinh nghiệm. Tiến trình ấy là Viết - Đọc - Nói - Nghe.



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Bài 2

BÍ QUYẾT ĐỂ NGHE TIẾNG ANH



A. NGHE THỤ ĐỘNG:

1. ‘Tắm’ ngôn ngữ. Nghe không cần hiểu: Hãy nghe! Đừng hiểu.

Bạn chép vào CD một số bài tiếng Anh. Mỗi bài có thể dài từ 1 đến 5 phút.

Khi nào bạn ở nhà một mình, thì mở các bài đó ra vừa đủ nghe, và cứ lặp đi lặp lại mãi như âm thanh nền suốt ngày. Bạn không cần để ý đến nó. Bạn cứ làm việc của mình, đánh răng, rửa mặt, học bài làm bài, vào internet... với âm thanh của bài tiếng Anh.

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Trường hợp bạn có CD player, USB player hay iPod, thì đem theo để mở nghe khi mình có thời gian chết - ví dụ: đi chuyên lâu giờ trên xe, đợi ai hay đợi đến phiên mình tại phòng mạch.

Công việc ‘tắm ngôn ngữ’ này rất quan trọng, vì cho ta nghe đúng với từng âm của một ngôn ngữ lạ. Tai của chúng ta bắt rất nhanh một âm quen, nhưng loại trừ những âm lạ. Ví dụ: Nếu bạn nghe câu: ‘mặt trời mọc cánh khi chim voi truy cập chén chó’, một câu hoàn toàn vô nghĩa, nhưng yêu cầu bạn lặp lại thì bạn lặp lại được ngay, vì bạn đã quá quen với các âm ấy. Nhưng khi một người nói một câu bằng chừng ấy âm (nghĩa là 11 âm/vần), trong ngôn ngữ bạn chưa từng học, và bảo bạn lặp lại thì bạn không thể nào lặp lại được, và cho là ... không nghe

được. Lối 'tắm ngôn ngữ' đó chỉ là vấn đề làm quen đôi tai, và sau một thời gian bạn sẽ bắt được các âm của tiếng Anh, và thấy rằng âm ấy rất dễ nghe, nhưng hoàn toàn khác với âm Việt. Đừng nán lòng vì lâu ngày mình vẫn không phân biệt âm: hãy nhớ rằng bạn đã tắm ngôn ngữ tiếng Việt ít ra là 9 tháng liên tục ngày đêm trước khi nói được tiếng nói đầu tiên và hiểu được một hai tiếng ngắn của cha mẹ; và sau đó lại tiếp tục 'tắm ngôn ngữ' Việt cho đến 4, 5 năm nữa!

2 . Nghe với hình ảnh động.

Nếu có thời gian, bạn nên xem một số tin tức bằng tiếng Anh. Các hình ảnh đính kèm làm cho ta 'hiểu' được ít nhiều nội dung bản tin, mà không cần phải 'dịch' từng câu của những gì xướng ngôn viên nói. Bạn sẽ yên tâm hơn, sau khi nghe 15 phút tin tức, tự tóm lược lại, và thấy rằng mình đã nắm bắt được phần chính yếu của nội dung bản tin. Và đây là cách thứ hai để "tắm ngôn ngữ".

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B. NGHE CHỦ ĐỘNG.

1. Bản tin special English:

- Thu một bản tin, và nghe lại rồi chép ra... không nên tra cứu từ điển hay tìm hiểu nghĩa vội. Đoán nghĩa trong nội dung câu, và nhớ lại âm thanh của từ, hay cụm từ đó.

2. Chăm chú nghe lại một số bài mình từng nghe trong giai đoạn 'tắm ngôn ngữ'.

- Lấy lại nguyên bản của những bài đã từng nghe, đọc lại và nhớ lại trong tưởng tượng lời đọc mà mình đã từng nghe nhiều lần.

Sau đó xếp nguyên bản và nghe lại để hiểu. Lần này: tự nhiên mình sẽ nghe rõ từng tiếng và hiểu. Trường hợp không hiểu một từ hay cụm từ, thì gắng lặp lại nhiều lần đúng như mình đã nghe, sau đó lật lại script để so sánh.

3. Một số bài Audio: nghe nhiều lần, trước khi đọc script. Sau đó, đọc lại nguyên bản, chủ yếu kiểm tra những từ mình đã nghe hoặc đoán, hoặc những từ mà mình có thể phát âm lại nhưng không hiểu viết và nghĩa thế nào. Qua việc này, nhiều khi ta phát hiện rằng một từ mình rất quen thuộc mà từ xưa đến nay mình cứ đinh ninh là phải nói một cách nào đó, thì thực ra cần phải nói khác hẳn và phát âm như thế thì mới mong nghe đúng và nói cho người khác hiểu. Sau đó, xếp nguyên bản và nghe lại một hai lần nữa.

4. Học hát tiếng Anh, và hát theo trong khi nghe.

Chọn một số bài hát mà mình thích, tìm lời của nó rồi vừa nghe vừa nhìn lời. Sau đó học thuộc lòng và hát song song với ca sĩ, và gắng phát âm cũng như giữ tốc độ và trường độ cho đúng. Đôi khi cũng có thể tự hát cho mình nghe để tập phát âm, tốc độ, trường độ và âm điệu tiếng Anh.

Và nói cho đúng giọng (qua hát) cũng là một cách giúp mình sau này nhạy tai hơn khi nghe, vì thường thường ngôn ngữ trong các bài hát khó nghe hơn những câu nói bình thường rất nhiều.

Có một số ý kiến cho rằng hiện nay mình chưa hiểu, nên cố gắng nghe nhiều cũng vô ích, để mình học thêm, khi nào có nhiều từ vựng để hiểu rồi thì lúc đó sẽ tập nghe sau.

Nghĩ như thế là hoàn toàn sai. Chính vì bạn chưa hiểu nên mới cần nghe nhiều hơn những người đã hiểu. Muốn biết bơi thì phải nhảy xuống nước, không thể lấy lý do rằng vì mình không thể nổi nên ở trên bờ học cho hết lý thuyết rồi thì mới nhảy xuống, và sẽ biết bơi. Chưa biết bơi mà xuống nước thì sẽ uống nước và ngộp thở, như thế thì mới hy vọng biết bơi.

Như vậy, muốn biết nghe và hiểu tiếng Anh thì phải nghe tiếng Anh, nghe khi chưa hiểu gì cả! Và chính vì chưa hiểu gì nên cần phải nghe nhiều.



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TEST 1



A. Listen to the paragraph and do the works below (T1)

I. Choose the best answer (a, b, c, or d) for each of the following questions.

1. Hypatia was born....

a. in 137 A.D

b. in 317 A.D

c. in 370 A.D

d. in 307 A.D

2. Hypatia's father was of Alexandria university.

a. director

b. professor

c. teacher

d. leader

3. Hypatia returned to Alexandria after.....

a. studying in Athens and Rome

b. going to America

c. graduating

d. teaching mathematics

4. Hypatia was also interested in.....

a. computer

b. mathematics

c. literature

d. technology





TEST 2



A. Listen to the paragraph and do the works below (T3)

I. Write a “T” in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an “F” if it is false.

1. You will not find restaurants for every situation in the U.S.
2. At cafeteria you can sit down but spend much.
3. At cafeteria you have to clear the table when you finish.
4. Fine restaurants are usually expensive and dressy than Coffee shops.
5. Minors can go to pubs.

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6. Before you go into bar you should show your ID to prove your age.

II. Choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. If you're in a hurry, you may just want to grab some.....
 - a. young food
 - b. junk food
 - c. just foot

2. People eat in.....
- a. their cars b. their office c. parks
3. Coffee shops are usually less..... and less dressy than fine restaurants.
- a. impressive b. attractive c. expensive
4. But the name of a restaurant won't necessarily tell you much aboutof place it is or the food it serves.
- a. the type b. the style c. the kind
5. can eat at restaurants that serve beer and wine
- a. Millers b. Minors c. Mainors

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III. Fill in the missing words

You will restaurants for every situation in the U.S. If you're in a you may just want to grab some "....." at a grocery store or a candy counter, or you can get a to eat at one of the many fast food like McDonald's, Burger King, Kentucky Fried Chicken, or Taco Time. Or you can get a hero or submarine "to stay" or "to go" from a sandwich shop or deli. Some of these have tables, but many don't. People eat in their or take their home, to their offices or to parks. If you prefer sitting but still don't want to much, you can try a cafeteria. At all of these places, you pay at a cash before you sit down, and you don't have to anybody- but you usually have to clear the table when you finish!

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TEST 3



A. Listen to this following paragraph and do the tasks as below (T5)

I. Answer these questions

1. Why must families in the United States save money for education?
.....
2. When do they begin to save for their children's education?
.....
3. Give the examples of high school costs?
.....
4. Give the examples of two special student activity fees?
.....
5. What are the two obvious answers to a college student's money problems?
.....
6. Where do students find jobs?
.....



7. Where is money for education from?
.....
8. Which organizations can students borrow money from?
.....

II. Write a “T” in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an “F” if it is false.

1. The costs for college education in the United States are expensive.
2. Dormitory costs in college are free
3. Students don't have to pay the expenses for chemistry and biology laboratory fees.
4. The cost of a college education go up every year.
5. Borrowing money or earning money from finding jobs are the ways to solve the money difficulties of college students.
6. Students can borrow from the government.
7. Students must pay back money before they graduate.
8. Students don't have to pay interest if they borrow money.



III. Fill in the missing words

Students all over the world have to work for their A college education in the United States is The costs are so high that most begin to save for their children's education when children are babies., many young people can't afford to pay the expenses of full- time college work. They do not have enough..... to pay for school costs.

..... for attending the university, book for classes, and
..... costs are high. There are other expenses such as
chemistry and biology fees and special student
activity..... for such things as parking permits and football
tickets. The cost of a college education increases every year.
However, are still crowded with students. Some
American students depend on family to pay for college.
Perhaps some of the students have or money grants, but
many do not. How do the rest of the students manage?



B. Dictate the following paragraph. (T6)



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TEST 4



A. Listen to this following paragraph and do the tasks as below (T7)

I. Answer these questions

1. Why do migrating birds go in winter?
.....
2. What do they do in spring?
.....
3. Do birds build with bricks and stones?
.....
4. With what does a swallow build its nest?
.....
5. What birds are black?
.....
6. What is a nightingale? A swallow? A robin?
.....
7. Why is a cuckoo not loved by other birds?
.....
8. Where do birds lay their eggs?
.....
9. What do they do after the eggs are laid?
.....
10. Do larks sing in trees?
.....

II. Choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Swallows begin to build under our roofs.....
 - a. in summer
 - b. in spring
 - c. in winter
 - d. in autumn
2. Does the sparrow migrate?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
3. The ploughman hears the..... sing above his head as it soars up into the sky.
 - a. lark
 - b. crow
 - c. rook
 - d. cuckoo
4. What do father and mother birds do when the nests are finished?
 - a. They begin to brood
 - b. They plunder the nests
 - c. They fly away
 - d. They sing merrily
5. After growing, the young ones they will
 - a. go to find food
 - b. fly away
 - c. try their wings
 - d. stay with their mother and father birds





B. Dictate the following paragraphs (T8)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



C. Fill in the missing words (T9)



She..... first of the birth of love in the heart of a boy and a girl.
And on the topmost of the Rose-tree there a
marvelous rose, ... following petal, as song followed song.
Yale was it, at first, as the mist that over the river - pale as
the feet of the morning, and silver as the wings of the As
the shadow of a rose in a mirror of, as the shadow of a rose
in a water-....., so was the rose that blossomed on the
spray of the Tree.



TEST 5



A. Listen and do the tasks below (T10)

I. Answer the questions

1. What are dolphins?
.....
2. What is a baby dolphin called?
.....
3. Are dolphins friendly with other dolphins?
.....
4. What is a group of dolphins called?
.....
5. What kind of blood does a dolphin have?
.....
6. How long does a dolphin calf stay with its mother?
.....
7. How long can a dolphin live?
.....
8. How long does it take for a dolphin to have a baby?
.....
9. When a dolphin calf is born, what emerges first?
.....
10. Do dolphins lay eggs?
.....

11. How do the dolphin body adapt for their life in the ocean?
.....
12. When is the main feeding time of the dolphin?
.....
13. Why can the dolphin swim with the high speed through the water?
.....

II. Write a “T” in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an “F” if it is false.

1. Dolphins are fish.
2. A bottlenose dolphin calf is about 19-300cms.
3. Dolphin can live up to 40 years.
4. Baby dolphins are born after 12 months in their mother dolphins' womb.
5. The baby dolphins (calf) stay with their mother about 3-6 years for learning about feeding techniques, social interaction and group hunting.
6. Dolphins use their tail for hunting.
7. Dolphins breathe through their blowhole located at the top of their head.
8. To sleep, a dolphin must shut down only half of its brain.
9. The main feeding time of the dolphins is during night time.
10. The ear of the bottlenose dolphin is about 5- 6 cms behind the eye and only 2- 3 mm in diameter.



III. Filling the missing words

Dolphins are....., not They are blooded like man, and give birth to one baby, called a at a time.

At birth, a bottlenose dolphin calf is about cms long and will grow to approximately 4 metres, living up to years.

They are highly animals, living in groups. called pods, which are fluid, with dolphins from other pods interacting with each other from time to time.

Dolphins carry their young inside their for about months. The baby is born tail first, and its mother will feed the calf for up to years.



B. Dictate the following four groups of words and phrase. (T11)

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Group 1

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.
11.	

Group 2

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

Group 3

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.
11.	12.
13.	

Group 4

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.
11.	



TEST 6



A. Listen and do the tasks below (T12)

I. Answer the questions

1. When was Bill Gates born?
.....
2. What kind of school was he sent to?
.....
3. When did he write programs for business computers?
.....
4. When was he admitted to Harvard University?
.....
5. What did his parents think he would get over? What did they want him to become?
.....
6. When did Microsoft come into existence?
.....
7. How did he achieve his success?
.....
8. What are some ways of getting rich in your country?
.....
9. In your country, which is more highly regarded, inherited wealth or wealth gained from business? Why?
.....
10. The world has become very dependent on computers. Do you think this is a good thing? Why or why not?
.....

II. Choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Bill Gates was born in....
 - a. 1945
 - b. 1915
 - c. 1935
 - d. 1955
2. Bill Gates studied in a school.
 - a. state
 - b. private
 - c. nursy
 - d. public
3. Paul Allen is Bill Gates'
 - a. manager
 - b. business partner
 - c. business teacher
 - d. partner
4. Bill Gates' parents want him to become.....
 - a. a singer
 - b. lawyer
 - c. a doctor
 - d. a teacher
5. Bill Gates and his friend, Allen, created a company called Microsoft in
 - a. 1975
 - b. 1985
 - c. 1957
 - d. 1987
6. Gates was the youngest billionaire in the history of United States at the age of.....
 - a. thirty four
 - b. forty five
 - c. thirty five
 - d. thirty three
7. Gates was the richest man in the United States
 - a. by 1997
 - b. in 1997
 - c. in 1996
 - d. before 1997

III. Filling the missing words

Personal computers, or PCs, are an part of our everyday lives. Many people cannot imagine life them. One of the most important people in making these work is Bill Gates.

Bill Gates was born in in Washington State. He in a rich family. His parents sent him to a school. There he met his, Paul Allen. When they were in the eight, they were writing program for computers and making money.

In Gates was accepted at Harvard University. His parents were happy. They thought he would get his obsession with computers and become a like his father. Two years later, Gates out of Harvard to work on a computer with his friend Allen. They worked eighteen hours a day in a room at Harvard. They were writing the program that would run one of the first computers. In, they created a company called Microsoft to their product.



B. Dictate the following paragraph (T13)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



TEST 7



A. Listen and do the tasks below (T14)

I. Answer the following questions

1. How much garbage do Americans produce every year?
.....
2. Where does garbage come from?
.....
3. Where do trucks take garbage to?
.....
4. Why will many landfills close?
.....
5. Why don't some people in the US think about the garbage problem?
.....
6. How much garbage can be recycled and used again in the US?
.....
7. Write something about recycling centers and programs?
.....
8. What is the usefulness of recycling things?
.....
9. How often do workers collect the garbage in some US cities?
.....
10. When will all Americans be likely to recycle their garbage?
.....

II. Write a “T” in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an “F” if it is false.

1. Every year, Americans produce 318 billion pounds of garbage.
2. There were 3,900 landfills in the United States.
3. Many landfills will be close because there will be no more room for garbage.
4. People in the United States always concern about the garbage problem.
5. Garbage in the United States can not be recycled.
6. People bring newspapers, glass, cans, and plastic to a recycling center after once a month of saving.
7. Glass, newspapers, and cans are different kinds of garbage.

III. Filling the missing words

People in the United States a lot of garbage. Every year, Americans produce billion pounds of garbage (about.....kilos)! The garbage..... from food, drink....., newspapers, and many other things people use every day. Garbage also comes from and business.

When people garbage,..... usually take the garbage to a landfill. Landfills are places to put garbage. In, there were landfills in the United States. But by, more than half of these will be full. Many landfills will close because there will be no more for garbage.

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TEST 8



A. Listen to the following paragraph and the task below (T16)

I. Choose the best answer (a, b, or d) for each of the following questions or statement.

1. Telephone books in the United States have pages.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. white, green and yellow | c. white, green and blue |
| b. white, blue and yellow | d. yellow, green and blue |

2. What pages contain numbers of city services?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a. the blue pages | c. the white pages |
| b. the yellow pages | d. the green pages |

3. Each area in the U.S has area code (s)

- | | |
|--------|-----------------|
| a. one | b. at least one |
| c. two | d. three |

4. If you want to know the area code of a place, you can look at type front of thepages.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a. blue | b. white |
| c. green | d. yellow |

II. Fill in the missing words.

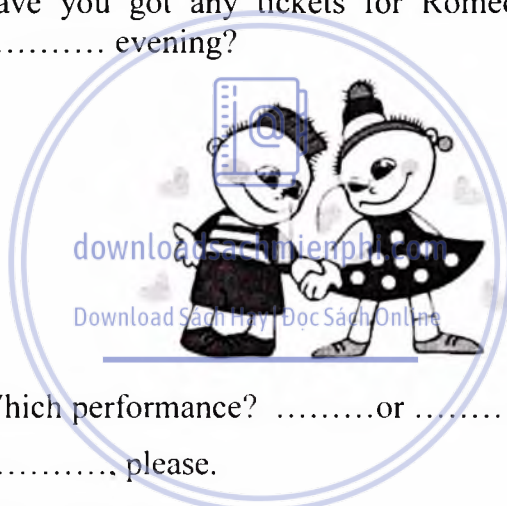
If you make a long distance call and get a number, call the.....and explain what has..... This means that you can make the call again to the Number without having to pay more money.



B. Listen and fill in the missing words. (T17)

Clerk: Cambridge Theatre. Box Office

Henry: Have you got any tickets for Romeo and Juliet
..... evening?



Clerk: Which performance?or?

Henry: please.

Clerk: Sorry, that performance is

Henry: Well, have you got for the
performance?

Clerk: Yes, we have tickets at and

Henry:reserve two seats at, please.

Clerk: Right. That's two tickets at
..... Performance., please?

Henry: Bishop. Henry Bishop.

Clerk: Thank you. You'll collect the tickets before
on, won't you?

Henry: Yes, of course. Thank you. Good bye.



C. Dictate following sentences. (T18)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.

18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.



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TEST 9



A . Listen and do the tasks below (T19)

I. Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d) for each of the following questions or statement.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. The reason why people should have a one- child family.
 - b. The different between one- child family and the family that have more children.
 - c. The importance of controlling the birth rate.
 - d. The difference opinions about family planning policy.
2. Some people prefer more children, because
 - a. More children will provide their parents with more pleasure.
 - b. Children will help each other when they have difficulties.
 - c. The parents will enjoy their later years under the care of children.
 - d. More children will support their family better than one child.



II. Fill in the missing words.

Many people take a attitude toward one- child family. They think that they will have more time to do what they are in if they just look after only one child. Besides, one- child means less and less

 B. Listen and answer the following question about Regine. (T20)

1. What nationality is Regine?
.....
2. Where does she live?
.....
3. What are the other family members she lives with?
.....
4. Where does she work?
.....
5. What does she sell?
.....
6. How does she get to work every morning?
.....
7. Does she work every day?
.....
8. How long is her summer holiday?
.....
9. At what age did she start working?
.....
10. What is she doing now?
.....
11. How does she explain the secret of her success?
.....





C. Dictate the following six groups of words or phrases.
(T21)

Group 1

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.
11.	12.
13.	14.

Group 2

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.
11.	12.

Group 3

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	

Group 4

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.
11.	

Group 5

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

Group 6

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.
11.	12.
13.	14.
15.	16.
17.	18.



TEST 10



A. Listen and do the tasks below (T22)

- I. Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d) for each of the following questions or statement.**
- What does the advertisement say about learning a foreign language?
 - One can learn a foreign language well in three weeks.
 - One can learn a foreign language well in six weeks.
 - One can learn a foreign language well in a week.
 - One can learn a foreign language well in two weeks.
 - What is the only language that is easy to learn?
 - English
 - French
 - Russian
 - One's native language
 - How can people learn a foreign language well?
 - By working hard
 - By living in the native country of the language.
 - With the help of the teacher.
 - With the help of books and dictionaries.



II. Fill in the missing words.

1. Before the Second World War, people usually learned a foreign language in order to read the.....of the country.
2. If they use the language only or times a week, learning it will take along time, like language learning at school.
3. A few people try to learn a language fast by studying for or more hours a day.



B. Listen to the instruction (T23).

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1	2	3	4	5	6
B	R	E			

This is an example. Put the letter B in box 1. Put the letter E in box 3.

What do you think the word is?

Here is some help. We put the letter R in box 2.

What do you think the word is?

Here is some help. We eat it.

The answer is "bread"- B- R- E- A- D

Now put letters in the boxes and make more words.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

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C. Dictation (T24)

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TEST 11



A. Listen to the dialogue and do the tasks below (T25)

1. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What was the main focus of the survey?
 - a. leisure sporting activities
 - b. average age of athletes
 - c. durability of sporting equipment
2. Which group seems to be most active in sports?
 - a. 18- 26
 - b. 27- 35
 - c. 36- 45
3. Which sport was cited as the third most popular?
 - a. jogging
 - b. tennis
 - c. cycling
4. What is not one of Gary`s marketing strategies?
 - a. target the 18 to 26 year- old age



- b. sell tennis rackets
 - c. carry more athletic shoes
5. Why does Sam want to target the 46- 55 age group?
- a. they have more buying power.
 - b. they are very health conscious.
 - c. they tend to enjoy sports more.

II. Fill in the missing words

Mary: Sam, could you the results of the on sporting activities again? We need to plan out our for this Friday's business

Sam: Sure, Mary. I've the results in the handout, broken down by age groups and sporting The survey was administered to men and women the ages of 18 andyears old, and the have been compiled in the following groups: 18 to 26, 27 to 35, 36 to 45, and 46 to 55. According to the results, the most group in activities are those between 18 andyears old, followed by thoseto 45 years old.

III. Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d) for each of the following questions or statement.

1. The survey was administered to 550 men and women between the age of
- a. 18 and 55 years old
 - b. 27 to 35 years old
 - c. 36 to 45 years old

2. Skiing, tennis, swimming, and cycling are the favourite recreational sports of the age group
 - a. 18 to 26 years old
 - b. 36 to 45 years old
 - c. both a & b
3. Men are more active in the year- old age group.
 - a. 27 to 35
 - b. 18 to 26
 - c. 46 to 55
4. What does Mary wan to expand?
 - a. line of athletic shoes
 - b. footwear
 - c. line of athletic shoe, especially footwear
5. According to Sam, what age group does he want to focus on?
 - a. 18 to 26
 - b. 27 to 35
 - c. 46 to 55



B. Dictate the following paragraphs (T26)

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TEST 12



A. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. (T27)

1. What makes Arches National Park in Utah a unique sightseeing destination?
 - a. the wildlife
 - b. the desert climate
 - c. the geology
2. What is one reason given for hiking with a partner in the park?
 - a. it makes the experience more enjoyable.
 - b. a partner can help you in case of emergency.
 - c. the entrance fee is less for two people or more.
3. According to the recording, you should wear _____ while visiting the park in the summer.
 - a. light shoes
 - b. a hat
 - c. sturdy clothing
4. What is one item that might be part of the fifth point?
 - a. bandages
 - b. a flashlight
 - c. a lighter

5. Which item was not mentioned as a means of getting around in the park?
- a. a GPS unit
 - b. a guidebook
 - c. a map



B. Listen to the recording and fill in the missing words (T28)

Example:

Woman: How much will it cost to repair this typewriter?

Assisatant: About one pound

Woman: That's not bad. But how long will it take?

Assistant: Only about a week.



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Dialogue 1:

Customer: Can you give me an estimate to repair this bicycle?

Assiatant: I think it'll cost about or

Customer: And how long will it take?

Assistant:, more or less.

Dialogue 2:

Customer: Would you have a look at this television set, please?

Assistant: Yes, of course.
..... have you had it?

Customer: About Can you tell me how much it'll cost to repair?

Assistant: Well, the set is very old. It'll cost about It's to buy a new one.



Dialogue 3:

Customer: How much do you think it'll cost to repair this typewriter?

Assistant: Let me see. It's a model. About, I'm afraid.

Customer: That's rather a lot. And how long will it take?

Assistant: About

Customer: Thank you. I'd like to think about it.



C. Dictate the paragraphs. (T29)

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1. There are _____ interesting museums throughout the country.

- a. 13,212 b. 30,222 c. 30,212

9. The population _____ two years ago.

a. 314,819

b. 314,890

c. 340,819

10. Over _____ people live in the capital.

a. 2,470,530

b. 2,417,530

c. 2,417,513



B. Listen to the recording and write down what you have heard on the tape. (T31)

A. Numbers:

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

B. Telephone Numbers:

1.	2.
3.	4.

C. Years:

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.

D. Days:

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	

E. Addresses:

1.	2.
3.	4.

F. Times

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	



C. Dictation (T32)

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TEST 14



A. Listen and select the job referred to in the recording. (T33)

1. He really enjoys _____ at the _____.
a. chef b. host c. bank teller
2. My father is a _____ in our hometown.
a. therapist b. fire fighter c. professor
3. I now work downtown _____.
a. accountant
b. software programmer
c. manager
4. She carries _____ part of her job.
a. landscaper b. police officer c. truck driver
5. The man will explain _____.
a. teacher b. travel agent c. tour guide
6. Maria works at _____ what they need.
a. sales associate b. telemarketer c. secretary
7. _____.
a. hotel clerk b. electrician c. bus driver

8. _____
a. host b. server c. dish washer
9. _____
a. mechanic b. sales manager c. taxi driver
10. _____
a. pilot b. flight attendant c. ticket agent



B. Choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements concerning Dialogues 1-7. (T34)

Dialogue 1:

Mr. Morgan's son is

- a. Irish b. Welsh c. English

Dialogue 2:

The woman's parents live in

- a. Australia b. Greece c. Yugoslavia

Dialogue 3:

Joana Smith is a

- a. librarian b. nurse c. typist

Dialogue 4:

The man is in a

- a. cinema b. hotel c. cloak room

Dialogue 5:

Miss Clark's handbag is a

- a. big leather one b. small plastic one c. white straw one

Dialogue 6:

The second man is looking at

- a. some rare stamps
b. some expensive skirts
c. some beautiful slippers

Dialogue 7:

Miss Green is at the moment.

- a. in her kitchen cooking
b. in her office typing
c. in her bedroom sleeping



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C. Dictation (T35)

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TEST 15



A. Listen then choose TRUE or FALSE for each sentence, which may be missing one or more words. (T36)

1. The editor's job is _____.
True False
2. Candidates _____ at least _____ experience.
True False
3. Those interested in teaching English _____.
True False
4. You might have to _____.
True False
5. _____ at Language Academy.
True False
6. _____
True False
7. _____
True False
8. _____
True False
9. _____
True False
10. _____
True False

By living in the, we may enjoy air and food.the cities, there is almost no in the countryside. What's more, we are much to nature. Green trees and grass are everywhere. Life in the country is also and, the crime there is much lower than in the cities. People in the area are much closely with each other, and they feel Whenever one is in, others will a hand.



 C. Dictation. (T38)



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TEST 16

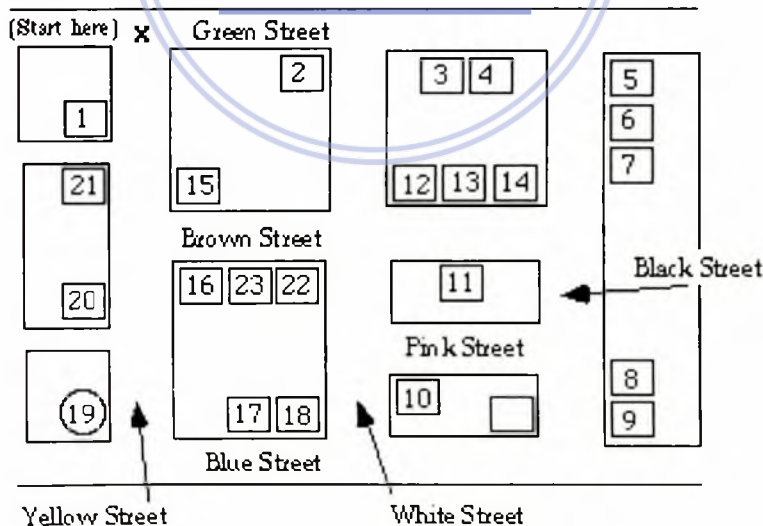
A. If you don't have a good map of the city you are visiting, you might have to ask a lot of questions to find yourself around. Look at the expressions below and be sure to understand the meaning of the places on the map before you begin the listening activity:

- ❖ go straight
- ❖ go down this road
- ❖ turn right/left
- ❖ drive along this street
- ❖ walk down this avenue

SAMPLE SENTENCES:

Excuse me? Do you know where the school is?

-> It's next to the post office.





Listen then, choose TRUE or FALSE for each sentence, which may be missing one or more words. (T39)

1. First, walk down Green Street for two blocks. Then, turn right

_____.

- a. 6 b. 7 c. 14 d. 9

2. Go straight down Yellow Street until Blue Street. The

_____.

- a. 20 b. 17 c. 19 d. 16

3. Drive along Green Street to _____.

- a. 12 b. 10 c. 16 d. 22

4. _____.

- a. 13 b. 23 c. 11 d. 6

5. _____.

- a. 24 b. 9 c. 10 d. 7



B. Answer the following questions concerning Dialogue 1-8. (T40)

Dialogue 1:

Where is Mrs. Bright from?

.....

Dialogue 2:

Where is Glasgow?

.....

Dialogue 3:

What is Mr. Watson's job?

.....

Dialogue 4:

Where is the woman?

.....

Dialogue 5:

What's the woman asking?

.....



C. Dictation (T41)



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A. Many people take the bus to go to and from work or travel by bus on their vacations. If you are in a different country, and you don't understand bus announcements in English, you might end up on the wrong bus to Las Vegas instead of New York. Study the words and bus schedule below before you listen.

- ❖ arrive
- ❖ depart
- ❖ get off
- ❖ near
- ❖ buy a ticket
- ❖ get on
- ❖ leave

Bus Schedule			
Destination	Departure Time	Arrival Time	Fare
Reno, NV	9:15 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	\$98.00
Fresno, CA	11:00 a.m.	1:45 p.m.	\$62.00
Seattle, WA	8:30 a.m.	5:10 p.m.	\$102.00
Boise, ID	10:40 a.m.	9:35 p.m.	\$95.00



 Study the bus schedule carefully before you begin. Then, choose TRUE or FALSE for each sentence, which may be missing one or more words. (T42)

1. The bus to Reno, Nevada, _____ at 9:50 a.m.
True False
2. The bus to Boise, Idaho, arrives at _____.
True False

3. The bus fare to Seattle, Washington, is _____.
True False
4. The bus _____ leaves at _____.
True False
5. The bus heading _____.
True False
6. _____ dollars.
True False
7. _____.
True False
8. _____.
True False
9. _____.
True False
10. _____.
True False



B. Filling in the missing words (T43)

- Hello.
- Hello.?
- It's
- Who is?
- Why?, of course.
- Yes, I know. It's But

- I've told you I am
- I know you are, but I still don't know who you are. Anyway. I don't want to talk to you I really wanted
- Who do you want?
-!
-? Who's
- Why, lives where you are , doesn't she?
- There's no here. do you want?
- I want Bornemouth,
- This is Bornemouth,
- Oh, dear, I am sorry. I must..... the wrong number.
- It's quite
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- I'll try dialing again. Sorry to you.
- It's quite alright. Goodbye
- Goodbye.



III. Dictation (T44)

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....



TEST 18



A. Listen the audio then select the correct answer for each sentence or question, which may be missing one or more words. (T45)

1. May I ask who's _____ calling?

- a. Ms. Smith, please.
- b. I'll call tomorrow.
- c. This is Bob Hall.



2. I'm sorry, but she's out to _____ right now.

- a. call.
- b. lunch.
- c. lunch time.

3. Could I have your _____ ?

- a. Yes. It's 532- 9843.
- b. My name's Greg Rodgers.
- c. My zip code is 09783.

4. _____ message?

- a. No. I'll call later.
- b. Yes. Go ahead.
- c. Yes. Please give him the message.

5. Could _____ please?

- a. I work for Sony.
- b. It's spelled T . . I . . M.
- c. That's correct.

6. _____ ?

- a. Here's the message.
- b. No. I'll call later.
- c. Thank you.

7. _____ ?

- a. Okay. Then, I'll meet him now.
- b. Do you know when it'll be over?
- c. Sorry. I can't meet him now.

8. _____ ?

- a. I'll call him Thursday morning.
- b. Alright. Please tell him Jeff called.
- c. Will him call me on Wednesday at 3:00.



9. _____ ?

- a. Next Wednesday would be fine.

b. Sorry. I'm busy on Monday at 11:00.

c. Sure. No problem.

10. _____ ?

a. Yes. I'll call her later.

b. No. Just tell her I called.

c. Yes. Tomorrow is fine.



II. Fill in the missing words. (T46)

In spring,..... wakes from her long winter..... The trees are..... with new life, the is warmed by theof the sun, and the weather gets gradually..... . The fields and are covered with..... green grass. The..... and forests are filled with the..... of birds. The sky is blue and At night..... of stars..... in the darkness.



III. Dictation (T47)

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TEST 19



A. Listen to the conversation then answer the questions.
(T48)

1. What is the main topic of this conversation?
 - a. computer sales negotiations
 - b. a preliminary interview
 - c. an internet seminar meeting
2. From the discussion, what did Mr. Taylor probably do for his previous company?
 - a. he managed the sales department.
 - b. he gave seminars on the internet.
 - c. he worked as a custodian.
3. Mr. Taylor thinks that Java is:
 - a. a web page authoring program.
 - b. a kind of beverage.
 - c. a computer game software.
4. What does the man mean when he says, “We’ll be in touch” at the end of the conversation?
 - a. he will call Mr. Taylor in the next few days.
 - b. he talks over their discussion with others.
 - c. he will not contact him for further consideration.

- a. on the ball
- b. high achiever
- c. uninformed



B. Filling in the missing words. (T49)

That there is too much noise our daily life is a
fact. Especially in big cities it is almost a to enjoy a short
period of noiseless, leisure time except at or in the
..... of night. vehicles, bustling of people,
loud-speakers..... of various stores and lots of other
nerve-racking noise.



C. Dictation (T50)

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TEST 20



A. Listen to the conversation then answer the questions.
(T51)

1. What one thing does the girl not have to do on Wednesday after school?
 - a. practice the piano
 - b. take care of children
 - c. finish homework assignments
2. Why can't the girl go to a movie on Monday?
 - a. She has to catch up on her French homework.
 - b. She needs to write a paper.
 - c. She must practice for a math test.
3. How long is her soccer practice on Tuesday?
 - a. one hour
 - b. an hour and a half
 - c. two hours
4. What chore does the girl have to do on Saturday?
 - a. clean the garage
 - b. pick up her room
 - c. finish her science project



5. Which movie showing is the girl going to see?

- a. 5:00 p.m.
- b. 7:15 p.m.
- c. 9:00 p.m.



B. Filling in the missing words (T52)

A famous..... – year-old..... once gave a lecture at
 . “I’m going to tell you how to live..... and how to get”
 He announced. “The..... is very ” “All you have to
 do is like and..... But you have to every
 morning, at least..... a day and penny, as well,
 ” he said . A young man in..... stood up. “My father did
and yet died..... at the age of only..... . How do you
?” he asked. The millionaire thought “It’s very
 simple. He didn’t..... for ” he answered.

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C. Dictation (T53)

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



TEST 21



A. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.
(T54)

1. Where is the man going on vacation?
 - a. Italy
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
2. Where did he meet Claudia?
 - a. at a music store
 - b. at the post office
 - c. on the internet
3. What advice does Helen give Pete about meeting Claudia's parents?
 - a. be on time
 - b. take a small gift
 - c. smile and be friendly
4. What is one thing Helen does not say about greeting Claudia?
 - a. shake her hand
 - b. give her a friendly hug
 - c. take her some flowers

5. Helen's final suggestion for Pete is that he should:
- a. brush up on his German.
 - b. buy souvenirs for Claudia's family.
 - c. visit Berlin during his visit.



B. Filling in the missing words (T55)

Shopping for is not the experience for a man as it is for a woman. A man goes shopping because he something. His purpose is and decided in advance. He knows what he wants, and his is to find it and buy it; the price is a consideration. All men walk into a shop and ask the for what they want. The job can be and often is in less than five minutes, with hardly any small talk to someone's.....

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C. Dictation (T56)

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TEST 22



A. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions based on the information you hear. (T57)

1. When is the reality showing on TV? What channel is showing the program?
 - a. at 7:00 on channel 5
 - b. at 7:30 on channel 7
 - c. at 8:00 on channel 11
2. Why does the man not want to watch the reality show?
 - a. he watched the same program last week.
 - b. he isn't interested in show's theme.
 - c. he wants to go swimming instead.

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3. How does the man feel about watching Star Wars on TV?
 - a. he wouldn't mind seeing it again.
 - b. he'd like to watch it if he had more time.
 - c. he'd prefer to watch something else.

4. Which statement best describes the man's feelings about watching the home improvement show?
 - a. he doesn't want to watch because his wife will expect him to fix things around the house.
 - b. he thinks that he will be able to get a better job by learning from the show.
 - c. he thinks it is easier to get someone else to repair their problems around the house.
5. What does the couple decide to watch?
 - a. a TV drama
 - b. a sports event
 - c. a talk show



B. Complete the remarks given by the four participants at the forum so as to show each one's answer to the question: Should school children take part-time jobs? (T58)

Head master:

1. The two full-time jobs that children have already got are:
 - a., and
 - b.
2. Part-time jobs make them that they in class.

Mrs. Barnes:

What children need is

Mr. Barnes:

1. A part-time job can't boys.
2. They instead of asking their parents for it. And they of the world

Businessman:

1. Boys from a part-time job.
2. If the pupils of the couldn't



C. Dictation (T59)



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TEST 23



A. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.
(T60)

1. What law did the driver break in the school zone?
 - a. he didn't yield to children crossing the road.
 - b. he parked illegally near the school.
 - c. he exceeded the speed limit.
2. What happened at the intersection?
 - a. the driver didn't use his turn signals.
 - b. the driver didn't come to a complete stop.
 - c. the driver failed to yield to other drivers.
3. What does the police officer tell the man about his driver's license?
 - a. the license is no longer valid.
 - b. the driver is using someone else's license.
 - c. the license is only good for 6 more months.
4. Why can be implied from the driver's conversation about the officer's name?
 - a. the driver plans to report the officer to his superiors.
 - b. the driver tells the officer that they have met before.
 - c. the driver hints that the officer could let him off.

5. What happens at the end of the conversation?

- a. the driver gets a ticket.
- b. the officer arrests the driver.
- c. the driver is taken to court.



B. Filling in the missing words (T61)

In, most people still feel that a place is in the home; and most women accept their traditional as wives, leaving the business of making a living to their husbands. For those who do want a of their own, are limited, and working women usually have to for lower wages, fewer, and less responsible positions.

In America, on the other hand, most women, including and mothers, work most of their lives. But until, few have had real careers. As in Japan most fields are by men and opportunities for women have been, salaries low, chances for rare. American women work mainly because they have to; in these days of and living, only one income per family is simply not enough to live on. So American women actually have two jobs: one nine- to-five outside the home, and the other round-the-clock in-the-home job such as wife,, cook and nurse.



C. Dictation (T62)

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TEST 24



A. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.
(T 63)

1. Which statement does not describe the man's problem?
 - a. he can't get his snack from the machine.
 - b. the machine didn't give him change.
 - c. he accidentally purchased the wrong item.
2. Why can't the cashier at the snack bar help the man?
 - a. the vending machine is not part of his business.
 - b. the customer pushed the wrong number.
 - c. he doesn't have a key to open the machine.
3. What does the man recommend they do?
 - a. call the phone number on the machine
 - b. move the machine to get the candy to drop
 - c. forget about the problem and go home
4. Why does the man's friend reject his suggestion?
 - a. he thinks they'll break the candy if it falls.
 - b. he knows they'll lose more money that way.
 - c. he fears someone might call the police.



B. (T64)

Dialogue 1

1. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete the following statement.

The guest has been treated with

- a. tea
- b. a meal
- c. coffee



2. Fill in the missing words

- It's time we
- So? Can't you
- I wish I could, but I'm
- What a!

Dialogue 2:

1. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete the following statement.

The second speaker offers a lift because

- a. the first speaker's home is on his way home.
- b. the driver is always willing to help others.
- c. the driver is going home right now.



TEST 25



A. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.
(T66)

1. How many minutes before show time does the box office open?
 - a. 25 minutes
 - b. 35 minutes
 - c. 45 minutes
2. What would be the next movie we could see if we arrived at the movie theater at 3:30 p.m.?
 - a. return to mars II
 - b. road trip
 - c. friends forever
3. For a sixteen-year-old, how much does a ticket cost for the 4:15 p.m. showing of "Go for the Gold".
 - a. \$2.00
 - b. \$4.50
 - c. \$6.00
4. On which day could you take a family of five, and it would only cost them \$10 for the entire family?
 - a. Tuesday
 - b. Thursday
 - c. Saturday

5. Look at the simple map of street corners. If the Richards Science Museum is found on corner A, on which corner are the Cinemas located?
- a. b
 - b. c
 - c. d



B. Fill in the missing words (T67)

Vitamin A helps..... skin and other tissues fromdry. It is also needed to make a light-sensitive in the eyes. People who do not get enough vitamin A cannot see well in darkness. They may develop a condition that dries the eyes. This can result in..... and lead to

Vitamin A is found in fish oil. It also is in the yellow part of Sweet, carrots and other darkly colored fruits and vegetables substances that the body can change into vitamin A.



C. Dictation (T68)

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TEST 26



A. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. (T69)

1. What does the boy want to do at the beginning of the conversation?
 - a. go play outside
 - b. watch TV
 - c. play video games
2. What is one thing the boy is not assigned to do around the house?
 - a. clean the bathroom
 - b. vacuum the floors
 - c. wash the walls
3. What does the boy have to do in his bedroom?
 - a. put away his books
 - b. make his bed
 - c. pick up his dirty clothes
4. What is the father going to do while the boy is doing his household chores?
 - a. wash the car
 - b. paint the house
 - c. work in the yard

5. Where will the father and son go after the housework is done?
- a. to a movie
 - b. out to eat
 - c. to a ball game



B. Fill in the missing words (T70)

Here in, television has a hold over people's minds. It is an of leisure, of information and - to a very limited - of culture. It does not stop people reading newspapers or books, going to the cinema or theatre or watching videos. But these activities are....., irregular and of secondary importance. Television is one of the main subjects of, at school, in offices, at home and in the street, as well as being about in all the newspapers.

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C. Dictation (T71)

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TEST 27



A. Listen to the radio commercial and answer the questions. (T72)

1. What service is being advertised?
 - A. home repair
 - B. food catering
 - C. carpet cleaning
2. Who is speaking in the commercial?
 - A. the salesperson
 - B. the carpet
 - C. the home owner
3. What is the regular cost of the service?
 - A. \$22.95
 - B. \$25.95
 - C. \$29.95
4. What will new customers receive free of charge if they call now?
 - A. spot cleaner
 - B. silverware
 - C. wall hangings

5. What is the store's phone number?

A. 673- 5010

B. 633- 5100

C. 637- 5001



B. Fill in the missing word. (T73)

Most people think of computers as very modern products of our new technological But actually the idea for a computer had been worked out over two centuries ago by a man called Charles Babbage. Babbage was born in 1791 and grew up to be a mathematician. He drew up plans for several calculating machines which he called "engines". But the fact that he started building some of these, he never finished any of them. Over the years people have..... whether his machines would ever work. Recently, however, the Science Museum in London has finished building an engine based on one of Babbage's designs. It has taken six years to and more than four thousand parts have been specially made. Whether it works or not, the machine will be on show at a special in the Science Museum to..... people of Babbage's work.



C. Dictation (T74)

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TEST 28



A. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. (T75)

1. Which topping is not mentioned as one available from this pizza shop?
 - a. bacon
 - b. mushrooms
 - c. Italian chicken
2. What pizza does the man finally order?
 - a. pepperoni and green peppers on one half and Italian sausage and black olives on the other.
 - b. pepperoni and Italian sausage on one half and green peppers and bacon on the other.
 - c. pepperoni and mushrooms on one half and green peppers and Italian sausage on the other.
3. What else does the man order with his pizza?
 - a. a salad and orange juice
 - b. bread sticks and a beverage
 - c. a drink and chicken sticks
4. What was the total of his order?
 - a. \$15.19
 - b. \$15.90
 - c. \$15.99

5. What is the man's telephone number and address?

- a. 3040 South 60 East at 340Ex: 1870
- b. 1314 South 16 East at 340Ex: 1870
- c. 1340 South 16 East at 340Ex: 1870



B. Fill in the missing words (T76)

To many people, their friends are the most..... in their life. Really good friends always joys and sorrows with you and never turn their on you. Your best friend may be someone you have all your life or someone you have up with. There are all sorts of things that can bring about this special It may be the result of the same and sharing experiences. Most of us have someone that we have felt relaxed with as if we had known them for ages. However, it really takes you years to get to know someone well to consider your best friend. To the of us, this is someone we trust completely and who understands us better than anyone It's the person you can tell him or her your most intimate



B. Dictation (T77)

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TEST 29



A. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. (T78)

1. What was the girl doing when she was robbed?
 - a. fishing by the stream
 - b. birdwatching in the park
 - c. coming home from work
2. What was the thief wearing?
 - a. a black striped dress
 - b. a light red sweater
 - c. tennis shoes
3. How tall was the thief?
 - a. about 170 cm
 - b. about 180 cm
 - c. about 190 cm
4. What did the thief take from the girl?
 - a. his shoe
 - b. his leather briefcase
 - c. his hat
5. Who is the “bearded woman”?
 - a. a man who dresses up like a woman
 - b. a woman who robs men in the park
 - c. a man who lives in the park



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**B. Fill in the missing words (T79)**

Ann Johnson has worked at this for three years. She is a responsible and gets with the other members of the department. We have all found her to be an..... colleague. She is always on time for work. She is an extremely reliable staff member who is able to work I can always rely on her..... thinking. Her students often tell me how kind she is. She is always ready to help with a smile and she is..... to all of them. In....., she is not very talkative and seems rather Her work is excellent, and she is to succeed. She is also quite and has applied for the position of Director of Studies. I think that you can Ann to make your school a success and I recommend her for the post of Director.

**C. Dictation (T80)**

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TEST 30



A. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. (T81)

1. What time does the plane depart?
 - a. 6:00 AM
 - b. 7:30 AM
 - c. 9:00 AM
2. How will the group get to the hotel from the airport?
 - a. They will take taxis.
 - b. They will ride the subway.
 - c. They will be going by bus.
3. About what time does the hotel restaurant open?
 - a. 6:00 AM
 - b. 7:00 AM
 - c. 8:00 AM
4. What is the group planning to do around Times Square for about an hour?
 - A. They're going to have lunch.
 - B. They will have time to do some shopping.
 - C. They will be having a tour of the area.
5. What are they going to do after dinner?
 - A. The group is going to watch a musical.

- B. They will catch an exciting movie.
- C. They will be attending a Broadway play.



B. Fill in the missing words (T82)

We are all slowly..... the Earth. The seas and rivers are too..... to swim in. There is so much smoke in the air that it is..... to live in many of the world's cities. In one well – known city, for example,..... gases..... cars pollute the air so much that traffic policemen have to wear oxygen masks. We have cut down trees that there are now vast areas of all over the world. As a result, farmers in parts of Africa cannot grow enough In certain countries in Asia there is too little rice. Moreover, we do not take enough..... of the countryside. Wild animals are quickly..... For instance, tigers are rare in India now because we have too many for them. However, it isn't enough simply to talk about the problem. We must act now before it is too late to do about it. Join us now. Save the Earth!



C. Dictation (T83)

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TEST 1

A

I.

1. c

2. a

3. a

4. d

5. b

II.

Hypatia was **born** in Alexandria, in Egypt, in 370 A.D. For many centuries she was **the** only woman scientist to have a place in the history books.

Hypatia's father was director of Alexandria university, and he **made** sure his daughter had the best education available. This was unusual, as most women then had few **opportunities** to study.



Listen 1 (T1)

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Hypatia was born in Alexandria, in Egypt, in 370 A.D. For many centuries she was the only woman scientist to have a place in the history books.

Hypatia's father was director of Alexandria university, and he made sure his daughter had the best education available. This was unusual, as most women then had few opportunities to study.

After studying in Athens and Rome, Hypatia returned to Alexandria where she began teaching mathematics. She soon became famous for her knowledge of new ideas.

We have no copies of her books, but we know that she wrote several important mathematical works. Hypatia was also interested in technology and inventing several scientific tools to help with her work.

At the time many rulers were afraid of science, and anyone connected with it was in danger. One day in March A.D 415, Hypatia was attacked in the street and killed.



Listen 2 (T2)

B. Dictation

Most British people go abroad on holiday, to visit family, or on short business trips. People are advised to find out how to get urgent treatment before leaving the UK. They have to get a form which explains what they should do if they fall ill or have an accident, and what arrangement exists in each country for medical treatment. The regulations are fairly simple but if people do not have this information, they may find that private medical care is extremely expensive. It is not unusual for people to discover that they do not have enough money with them to pay the total costs and in such circumstances an already difficult situation becomes even more complicated.

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TEST 2

A.

I.

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. T

5. F

6. T

II.

1. b

2. a

3. c

4. c

5. b

III. Fill in the missing words

You will find restaurants for every situation in the U.S. If you're in a hurry, you may just want to grab some "junk food" at a grocery store or a candy counter, or you can get a bit to eat at one of the many fast food chains, like McDonald's, Burger King, Kentucky Fried Chicken, or Taco Time. Or you can get a hero or submarine sandwich "to stay" or "to go" from a sandwich shop or deli. Some of these places have tables, but many don't. People eat in their cars or take their food home, to their offices or to parks. If you prefer sitting down but still don't want to spend much, you can try a cafeteria. At all of these places, you pay at a cash register before you sit down, and you don't have to tip anybody- but you usually have to clear the table when you finish!



Listen 1 (T3)

You will find restaurants for every situation in the U.S. If you're in a hurry, you may just want to grab some "junk food" at a grocery store or a candy counter, or you can get a bit to eat at one of the many fast food chains, like McDonald's, Burger King, Kentucky Fried Chicken, or Taco Time. Or you can get a hero or submarine sandwich "to stay" or "to go" from a sandwich shop or deli. Some of these places have tables, but many don't. People eat in their cars or take their food home, to their offices or to parks. If you prefer sitting down but still don't want to spend much, you can try a cafeteria. At all of these places, you pay at a cash register before you sit down, and you don't have to tip anybody- but you usually have to clear the table when you finish!

Coffee shops are usually less expensive and less dressy than fine restaurants. So are pizza places, pancake houses, sandwich

shops and family restaurants. But the name of a restaurant won't necessarily tell you much about the kind of place it is or the food it serves.

Like most fast food restaurants and cafeterias, many restaurants don't serve alcoholic beverages. This is often because they want people to feel comfortable bringing their children. Minors can eat at restaurants that serve beer and wine, but they are not allowed to enter pubs, taverns, cocktail loungers or bars. You may be asked to show some ID that proves your age before you go into a bar.



Listen 2 (T4)



B. Dictation

Getting sick away from home is a very frightening thought, but it's something you can sometimes be prepared for. Unless you are planning to move to the United States, check with your country's own health services or your health insurance agency before you leave home.

Ask them what kind of treatment and what drugs they will pay for, what kind of receipts, bills or information they will want from the American doctor or hospital that treats you and find out the deadline for sending these things in.

People who take medication regularly should bring enough with them for their entire stay. Pharmacists in one town will not fill prescriptions from other towns, nor those from other countries. If you run out of medicine while you're in the U.S., you'll have to be examined by a doctor and get a new prescription.

TEST 3

A.

I.

1. Because a college education in the U.S is expensive/ the costs are so/very high.
2. When their children are babies.
3. Tuition for attending the university, books for classes, dormitory costs.
4. Parking permits and football tickets.
5. Borrowing money or finding jobs and earning money.
6. In shops, movie houses and restaurants.
7. From special funds.
8. The government, businesses and churches.

II. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

T	1. The costs for college education in the United States are expensive.
F	2. Dormitory costs in college are free.
F	3. Students don't have to pay the expenses for chemistry and biology laboratory fees.
T	4. The cost of a college education go up every year.
T	5. Borrowing money or earning money from finding jobs are the ways to solve the money difficulties of college students.
T	6. Students can borrow from the government.
F	7. Students must pay back money before they graduate.
F	8. Students don't have to pay interest if they borrow money.

III.

Students all over the world have to work for their education. A college education in the United States is expensive. The costs are so high that most families begin to save for their children's education when their children are babies. Even so, many young people can't afford to pay the expenses of full- time college work. They do not have enough money to pay for school costs. Tuition for attending the university, book for classes, and dormitory costs are high. There are other expenses such as chemistry and biology laboratory fees and special student activity fees for such things as parking permits and football tickets. The cost of a college education increases every year. However, campuses are still crowded with students. Some American students depend on family support to pay for college. Perhaps some of the students have scholarships or money grants, but many do not. How do the rest of the students manage?

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Students all over the world have to work for their education. A college education in the United States is expensive. The costs are so high that most families begin to save for their children's education when their children are babies. Even so, many young people can't afford to pay the expenses of full- time college work. They do not have enough money to pay for school costs. Tuition for attending the university, book for classes, and dormitory costs are high. There are other expenses such as chemistry and biology laboratory fees and special student activity fees for such things as parking permits and football tickets. The cost of a college education increases every year. However, campuses are still crowded with students. Some American students depend on family support to pay for college.

Perhaps some of the students have scholarships or money grants, but many do not. How do the rest of the students manage?

There are two obvious answers to the money difficulties of college students. They can borrow money, or they can find jobs and earn it. In either case, thousands of students everywhere find answers to their financial problems.

Where do students work? Many of them work in shops, movie houses, and restaurants. They gave part- time jobs in the evenings or on weekends.

The second obvious solution to the college students' money problem is borrowing. Money for education is available from special funds. The government is the largest moneylender, but businesses and churches also provide money for student loans. When students finish their education, they are likely to get good jobs. Former students pay back the money that they owe to the special funds. Because they pay interest, they increase the amount of money available for other students to borrow. Each year there should be a little more for others.

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Listen 2 (T6)

B. Dictation

In the huge new cemetery, some two miles distant, the old people buried their dead, and came back to a house steeped in shadow and silence. It was all over so quickly that at first they could hardly realize it, and remained in a state of expectation, as though was happen--something else which was to lighten this load, too heavy for old hearts to bear. But the days passed, and expectation gave place to resignation--the hopeless resignation of the old, sometimes miscalled apathy. Sometimes they hardly exchanged a word, for now they had nothing to talk about, and their days were long to weariness.

TEST 4

A.

I.

1. Because they migrate to avoid the winter.
2. They come back in spring.
3. No, they don't.
4. It builds its nest with twigs and feathers.
5. The blackbirds are.
6. They are different kinds of birds.
7. Because it usually plunders the nests like boys.
8. They lay their eggs in their nests.
9. They hatch the eggs.
10. No, they don't.

II.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. b | 3. a |
| 4. b | 5. b | |



Listen 1 (T7)

Spring is a busy season for birds. Migrating birds come back, and swallows begin to build under our roofs.

Others which never leave us, such as the sparrow or the robin redbreast, are usually very busy.

They hop about on the ground to find building materials: twigs, feathers, bits of stuff, anything to make their nest warm and comfortable.

In our gardens, the yellow-billed blackbird and its brother, the brown thrush, sing merrily all day long, while the nightingale is only heard at night.

In the open fields, the ploughman hears the lark sing above his head as it soars up into the sky, a more pleasant companion than the black crows and rooks.

At last, all the nests are ready; father and mother bird begin to brood. But they have enemies: cuckoos, and boys who plunder the nests.

When the eggs are hatched, what a job to feed all the hungry brood and fill all the wide-open bills!

When the young ones will grow and try their wings and one day they will fly away forever, for such is life...



Listen 2 (T8)

B. Dictation

In September of two thousand, world leaders set eight goals for bringing millions of people out of poverty. These became known as the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. Among them: cut in half the number of people living on less than one dollar a day and halt the spread of AIDS and malaria.

The goals also include improving survival rates for pregnant women and young children, and educating all children. Working for equality between women and men and dealing with environmental needs like safe water are also included.



Listen 3 (T9)

C. Fill in the missing words

She sang first of the birth of love in the heart of a boy and a girl. And on the topmost sprig of the Rose-tree there blossomed a marvelous rose, petal following petal, as song followed song. Yale was it, at first, as the mist that hangs over the river - pale as the feet of the morning, and silver as the wings of the dawn. As the shadow of a rose in a mirror of silver, as the shadow of a rose in a water-pool, so was the rose that blossomed on the topmost sprig of the Tree.

TEST 5



A.

I. Answer the questions

1. Dolphins are mammals.
2. A calf
3. Yes, they are. _____
4. It is a pod.
5. Dolphins have warm blood.
6. 3-6 years
7. 40 years
8. 12 months
9. The tail
10. No, they don't.
11. With the help of several beautiful bottle- noses the dolphin body is adapted for their life in the ocean.

12. It is the night time.

13. Because the dolphin's skin is completely smooth.

II. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

F	1. Dolphins are fish
F	2. A bottlenose dolphin calf is about 19-300cms
F	3. Dolphin can live up to 14 years
F	4. Baby dolphins are born after 2 years in their mother dolphins' womb.
T	5. The baby dolphins (calf) stay with their mother about 3-6 years for learning about feeding techniques, social interaction and group hunting.
T	6. Dolphins use their tail for hunting.
T	7. Dolphins breathe through their blowhole located at the top of their head.
T	8. To sleep, a dolphin must shut down only half of its brain.
T	9. The main feeding time of the dolphins is during night time.
T	10. The ear of the bottlenose dolphin is about 2- 3 cm behind the eye and only 5- 6 mm in diameter.

III. Filling the missing words

Dolphins are mammals, not fish. They are warm blooded like man, and give birth to one baby, called a calf, at a time.

At birth, a bottlenose dolphin calf is about **90- 130** cm long and will grow to approximately 4 metres, living up to **40** years.

They are highly **sociable** animals, living in groups, called pods, which are **fairly** fluid, with dolphins from other pods interacting with each other from time to time.

Dolphins carry their young inside their **womb** for about **12** months. The baby is born tail first, and its mother will feed the calf for up to 2 years.



Listen 1 (T10)

Dolphins are mammals, not fish. They are warm blooded like man, and give birth to one baby, called a calf, at a time.

At birth, a bottlenose dolphin calf is about 90- 130 cms long and will grow to approximately 4 metres, living up to 40 years.

They are highly sociable animals, living in groups, called pods, which are fairly fluid, with dolphins from other pods interacting with each other from time to time.

Dolphins carry their young inside their womb for about 12 months. The baby is born tail first, and its mother will feed the calf for up to 2 years.

However, the calf will stay with its mother for between 3- 6 years, during which time it will learn all about feeding techniques, social interaction and group hunting.

With the help of several beautiful bottlenose dolphins we can see how well the dolphin body is adapted for their life in the ocean.

Dolphins use their powerful tail flukes in an up and down motion to move through the water. They also use their tails

when hunting, hitting a fleeing fish up into the air with their tail, stunning it, then scooping the fish up when it falls back into the water. A dolphin slapping its tail on the water in the wild way may be a sign of annoyance, or a warning to other dolphins of danger.

Dolphins breathe through their blowhole located at the top of their head. A dolphin may empty and refill its lungs in less than a fifth of a second. As the dolphin breathes, the air leaves the blowhole at speeds of over 100mph. Complex nerve endings around the blowhole sense pressure changes so the dolphin knows exactly when the blowhole is in or nearing the air and can be opened. Water in a dolphin's blowhole will actually drown it so powerful muscles close the blowhole as it dives under the water again.

The dolphin's eyes produce a special slippery secretion which protects the eyes from foreign objects and water friction. To sleep, a dolphin must shut down only half of its brain, as its breathing is under voluntary control. Dolphins take short cat-naps, floating just below the surface, then slowly rising to breathe. Often dolphins are very active during night time, for some this is their main feeding time.

The dolphin's skin is completely smooth, allowing the dolphin to move easily through the water, and also reduce heat loss. Their skin may bear rake marks from other dolphins' teeth during play or mating, and can easily become badly sun burnt if they become strand. Their bodies are very streamlined so they may swim at high speeds through the water, and an example of this is their ears. Dolphin's ears are barely noticeable marked

only by a small hole just behind the eye. In a bottlenose dolphin the ear is about 5- 6 cms behind the eye and only 2- 3 mm in diameter.



Listen 2 (T11)

B. Dictation

Group 1

1. dictation	2. to clean house
3. cleaning lady	4. housewife
5. different	6. younger
7. older	8. pillow
9. sheet	10. blanket
11. easy chair	

Group 2

1. to drink	2. to eat with
3. youngest	4. oldest
5. busiest	6. heaviest
7. sharpest	8. to the left
9. to the right	

Group 3

1. sell	2. ice cream
3. ice cream cone	4. cents
5. lady	6. park
7. bench	8. typist
9. young	10. office
11. tell	12. next
13. tell	

Group 4

1. older	2. younger
3. little	4. student
5. teacher	6. want
7. old	8. draw
9. beautiful	10. adult
11. children	

TEST 6**A.****I. Answer the questions**

1. He was born in 1955.
2. He wrote programs for business computers when he was in the eighth grade.
3. He was admitted to Harvard University in 1973.

4. They thought he would get over his obsession with computers. They wanted him to become a lawyer.
5. It came into existence in 1975.
6. He achieved his success with a lot of hard work, a burning dream and a strong will to succeed.
7. Some ways of getting rich in my country are: doing business, making blueprints, writing soft program and so on.
8. Wealth gained from business is more highly regarded in my country because it shows your talent and achievement.
9. It is both a good and bad thing when the world has become very dependent on computers. It gives everything the speed, accuracy and effectiveness but it also brings about problems concerning privacy, data hijacking, Y2K, virus etc. However, their advantages outweigh their disadvantages.
10. Yes, I do. Because this is necessary.

II. Choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to complete each of the following statements.

- | | | |
|------|------|----------------|
| 1. d | 2. b | 3. b |
| 4. b | 5. a | 6. a 7. a |

III. Filling the missing words

Personal computers, or PCs, are an **important** part of our everyday lives. Many people cannot imagine life **without** them. One of the most important people in making these **machines** work is Bill Gates.

Bill Gates was born in **1955** in Washington State. He **grew** in a rich family. His parents sent him to a **private** school. There he

met his **business partner**, Paul Allen. When they were in the eight **grades**, they were writing program for **business** computers and making money.

In **1973**, Gates was accepted at Harvard University. His parents were happy. They thought he would get **over** his obsession with computers and become a **lawyer** like his father. Two years later, Gates **dropped** out of Harvard to work on a computer with his friend Allen. They worked eighteen hours a day in a **dormitory** room at Harvard. They were writing the program that would run one of the first **personal** computers. In **1975**, they created a company called Microsoft to **sell** their product.



Listen 1 (T12)



Personal computers, or PCs, are an important part of our everyday lives. Many people cannot imagine life without them. One of the most important people in making these machines work is Bill Gates.

Bill Gates was born in 1955 in Washington State. He grew up in a rich family. His parents sent him to a private school. There he met his business partner, sir, Paul Allen. When they were in the eight grade, they were writing programs for business computers and making money.

In 1973, Gates was accepted at Harvard University. His parents were happy. They thought he would get over his obsession with computers and become a lawyer like his father. Two years later, Gates dropped out of Harvard to work on a computer with his friend sir Paul Allen. They worked eighteen hours a day in a dormitory room at Harvard. They were writing the program that

would run one of the first personal computers. In 1975, they created a company called Microsoft to sell their product.

Sir Paul Allen became ill with cancer and left Microsoft in 1983. He recovered a few years later and started his own company. Meanwhile, Microsoft became a giant company. By 1990, at the age of thirty four, Gates was the youngest billionaire in the history of the United States. He was the “King of Software”. He achieved his success with a lot of hard work. For more than ten years, he worked sixteen- hour days, seven days a week. He had a dream and the will to succeed. By 1997, he was the richest man in the United States.



Listen 2 (T13)



B. Dictation

Last week the sun shone and it got quite hot. I decided to put on my light grey summer trousers. But I got a shock. I could not put them on. They were too small. It is possible that they got smaller during the winter, but I do not think so. I am afraid I got bigger. So I am going to eat less and I am going to take more exercise. I am definitely going to lose some weight.

TEST 7

A.

I.

1. They produce 308 billion pounds of garbage (about 140 billion kilos) every year.
2. It comes from food boxes drink bottles, newspapers, and many other things from factories and businesses.

3. They take the garbage to a landfill.
4. Many landfills will close because there will be no room for garbage.
5. Some people in the US don't think about the garbage problem because they use things once and then throw the things away.
6. Half of it can be recycled and used again in the U.S.
7. Many cities in the U.S have recycling centers. People may bring the used things to these centers or the workers come to people's houses to collect the garbage and take it to recycling centers.
8. Recycling things enable us to use them again and protect the environment.
9. They collect the garbage once a week.
10. All American will be likely to recycle their garbage by the year 2000.

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II.

F	1. Every year, Americans produce 318 billion pounds of garbage.
F	2. There were 3,900 landfills in the United Stated.
T	3. Many landfills will be close because there will be no more room for garbage.
F	4. People in the United States always concern about the garbage problem.
F	5. Garbage in the United States cannot be recycled.

T	6. People bring newspapers, glass, cans, and plastic to a recycling center after every a month of saving.
T	7. Glass, newspapers, and cans are different kinds of garbage.

III.

People in the United States **produce** a lot of garbage. Every year, Americans produce **308** billion pounds of garbage (about **140 billion** kilos)! The garbage **comes** from food **boxes**, drink **bottles**, newspapers, and many other things people use every day. Garbage also comes from **factories** and business.

When people **throw** garbage **away**, **trucks** usually take the garbage to a landfill. Landfills are places to put garbage. In **1989**, there were **9,300** landfills in the United States. But by **1999**, more than half of these **landfills** will be full. Many landfills will close because there will be no more **room** for garbage.



Listen 1 (T14)

People in the United States produce a lot of garbage. Every year, Americans produce 308 billion pounds of garbage (about 140 billion kilos)! The garbage comes from food boxes, drink bottles, newspapers, and many other things people use every day. Garbage also comes from factories and business.

When people throw garbage away, trucks usually take the garbage to a landfill. Landfills are places to put garbage. In 1989, there were 9,300 landfills in the United States. But by 1999, more than half of these landfills will be full. Many

landfills will close because there will be no more room for garbage.

Garbage is a serious problem in the United States. But some people in the United States don't think about the garbage problem. They use things once and then throw them away. Some people read newspapers, and then they throw the papers away. Other people drink soda or beer from cans and bottles, and they throw the cans and bottles away.

But half of the garbage in the United States can be recycled and used again. Newspapers can be recycled and used again. Glass bottles, cans, and plastic bottles can be recycled too.

Many cities now have recycling centers. People save newspapers, glass, cans, and plastic at home. Then about once a month, they bring these to a recycling center. They are putting glass, newspapers, and cans into different bins. This garbage will not go to a landfill. The garbage will be recycled to make new bottles, newspaper and cans.

Some cities have recycling programs. Once a week, people put their newspapers, glass, and cans into boxes or bags outside of their houses or apartments. Then workers take the garbage to recycling centers.

In 1991, half of the families in the United States recycled some of their garbage. Maybe by the year 2000, all Americans will recycle their garbage.



Listen 2 (T15)

B. Dictation

The U.N. progress report warns that aid shortages could threaten the efforts even of well-governed countries to meet the goals. It says only five donor countries have met a longtime U.N. target

for development aid. They are Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. The target is seven-tenths of one percent of gross national income.

The Wall Street Journal, though, noted that when private aid is added to official assistance, the United States is giving just under one percent. A commentary based on a recent Hudson Institute report said that is more than other countries including France, Germany and Japan.

TEST 8

A.

I.

1. b

2. a



3. a

4. b

II.

If you make a long distance call and get a **wrong** number, call the **operator** and explain what has **happened**. This means that you can make the call again to the **right** number without having to pay more money.



Listen 1 (T16)

Telephone books in the United States have white, blue and yellow pages. The white pages list people with phones by last name. The blue pages contain numbers of city services government agencies and public schools. Business and professional services are listed in a special section-the yellow pages. To make a long distance call, you need an extra code. Each area in the U.S has an area code. The area covered by one

area code may be small or large. For example, New York City has one area code, but so does the whole state of Oregon. If you want to know the area code of a place, you can look it up in the area code map which is printed in the front of the white pages. There are a lot of public telephones in the U.S. . They have their own numbers. If you make a long distance call on the public telephone and run out of money, give the number of your phone to the person you are talking to, then hang up the receiver and he can call back. If you make a long distance call and get a wrong number, call the operator and explain what has happened. This means that you can make the call again to the right number without having to pay more money.



Listen 2 (T17)

B. Telephone Conversation:

Instructor: Henry wants tickets for Romeo and Juliet so he tries to telephone the box office. First he hears the wrong number tone. He has dialed the wrong number. Then he tries again. Henry is fed up but he must get some tickets. He tries again and finally, he gets through.

Clerk: Cambridge Theatre, Box Office.

Henry: Have you got any tickets for Romeo and Juliet **for this Saturday** evening?

Clerk: Which performance? **5 p.m** or **8.30 p.m**?

Henry: **8.30 p.m.** please.

Clerk: Sorry, that performance is **sold out**.

Henry: well, have you got **any tickets** for the **5 p.m.** performance?

Clerk: Yes, we have tickets at 4.50 pounds, **5.50 pounds** and **6 pounds**.

Henry: **I'd like to** reserve two seats at **4.50 pounds**, please.

Clerk: Right. That's two tickets at **4.50 pounds**. Saturday, **5 p.m.** performance. **What's the name**, please?

Henry: Bishop. Henry Bishop.

Clerk: Thank you. You'll collect the tickets before **3 p.m.** on **Saturday**, won't you?

Henry: Yes, of course. Thank you. Goodbye.

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Listen 3 (T18)

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C. Dictation

1. Something's cooking on the stove.
2. Something's chasing a cat.
3. Someone's brushing his teeth.
4. Someone's throwing out something.
5. Someone's watching a dog and a cat.
6. Someone's sharpening a pencil.
7. Someone's shutting a door.
8. Someone's cleaning her house.
9. Someone's cooking some food.

10. Someone's opening a window.
11. Someone's wants to do his homework.
12. Someone's looking out of a window.
13. Someone's wearing glasses.
14. The stove's hot.
15. Two people are outside.
16. Someone's in the bathroom.
17. The door's closing.
18. The cat's running fast.
19. Someone's in the kitchen.
20. Someone's too warm and is opening a window.
21. Someone's too cold and is doing something.
22. Someone's throwing out the trash.
23. A man is watching someone who's outside the house.
24. We don't want these animals in the house.
25. Someone wants clean teeth.
26. Someone wants a clean house.
27. Someone wants a sharp pencil.
28. Someone wants hot food.
29. Someone's sitting down outdoors.
30. Someone's brushing his teeth before going to bed.

TEST 9

A.

I.

1. a

2. c

II.

Many people take a **positive** attitude toward one-child family. They think that they will have more time to do what they are **interested** in if they just look after only one child. Besides, one child means less **expense** and less **trouble**.



Listen 1 (T19)

One child family

Many people take a positive attitude toward one-child family. They think that they will have more time to do what they are interested in if they just look after only one child. Besides, one child means less expense and less trouble. Since they have one child, they are able to pay more attention to the education and growth of the young.

But some people prefer more children. These people who want to have more than one child believe that they will enjoy their later years under the care of the young generation. Some parents tend to look down upon girls. So even if have, daughter, they will try to have a boy at any cost.

However, people should be encouraged to have a one-child family. We all know that China is a densely populated country. If we don't control the birth rate, we are sure to suffer from housing problem, inadequate food supply and unemployment. It seems that more children will be better for the old parents, but when young people live in poverty, they are less likely to care for the old.

B.

1. German
2. In a small town.
3. Father, mother, sister and brother.
4. In a department store
5. Writing paper, envelops, ball pens, pencils and colored postcards.
6. She walks to work.
7. No, she doesn't work on Saturday afternoons or Sundays.
8. Three weeks.
9. Seventeen.
10. She is the manager of the shop.
11. Work.
12. No.



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Listen 2 (T20)

Instructor: Do you remember Regine? Where does she come from? Is she married? Where does she work? Listen to Regine speaking.

Regine: My name is Regine. I'm German. I live in a small town. I'm not married. I live at home with my mother and father, my sister Heidi and my brother Rolf. I work in a department store. I sell writing paper, envelops, ball-point pens, pencils and colored postcards. I walk to work every morning. I don't work on Saturday afternoon or Sunday and I have a

three-week holiday in the holiday in the summer.

Instructor: Regine was seventeen then. Now she's twenty-two. Her life was very different. Listen to this television interview.

Interviewer: Regine, at seventeen you work in a big shop. Now you are the manager and you are only twenty-two. From seventeen to twenty-two. Five years to success. Can you tell us the secret of your success?

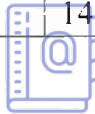
Regine: The "secret", as you call it, is work. When I was seventeen, I lived at home. I walked to the shop every morning. I saved my money and I went to evening classes. I worked in a good department and I went to evening classes. I worked in a good department and I sold so much that I got a good commission. I really wanted to be a success. Now I'm the manager.

Interviewer: Congratulations, Regine. But please tell us do you like your job? Are you happier?

Regine: You are asking me two questions. The first answer is "Yes" and the second answer is definitely "No".

**Listen 3 (T21)****C. Dictation****Group 1:**

1. object	2. get dark
3. music	4. grow
5. sunshine	6. bright
7. place	8. electricity
9. coffee	10. evening
11. relax	12. expensive
13. cheap	14. repair

**Group 2:**

1. someone	2. chase
3. brush	4. teeth
5. throw out	6. sharpen
7. homework	8. bathroom
9. run	10. warm
11. trash	12. go to bed

Group 3:

1. glasses	2. indoors
3. outdoors	4. grass
5. food	

Group 4:

1. more	2. between
3. beside	4. refrigerator
5. below	6. on the left
7. egg	8. next to the last
9. shelf	10. pillow
15. pair of	

Group 5:

1. put	2. sheet
3. lying down	4. eye
5. using	6. smiling
7. below	8. older
9. couch	

Group 6:

1. family	2. father
3. mother	4. husband
5. pairs of shorts	6. tree
7. backyard	8. son
9. daughter	10. sister
11. flowers	12. chase
13. sun	14. cloud
15. children	16. call
17. supper	18. time

TEST 10

A.

I.

1. b 2. d 3. a

II.

1. Before the second world war, people usually learn a foreign language in order to read the **literature** of the country.
2. If they use the language only **2 or 3** times a week, learning it will take a long time, like language learning at school.
3. A few people try to learn a language fast by studying for **6** or more hours a day.



Listen 1 (T22)

Have you ever noticed advertisements which say "Learn a foreign language in 6 weeks or we pay your money back. From the first day your pronunciation will be excellent. Just send" and so on? Of course, it never happens like that. The only language that is easy to learn is the mother tongue. And think how much practice that gets. Before the Second World War, people usually learnt a foreign language in order to read the literature of the country. Now speaking the foreign language is what most people want. Every year many millions of people start learning one. How do they do it?

Some people try at home, with books and record tapes; other go to evening classes. If they use the language only 2 or 3 times a week, learning it will take a long time, like language learning at school. A few people try to learning a language fast by studying for 6 or more hours a day. It is clearly easier to learn the language in the country where it is spoken. However, most

people cannot afford to do this and for many it is necessary. They need the language in order to do their work better, for example, scientists and doctors chiefly need to be able to read books and reports in the foreign language. Whether the language is learnt quickly or slowly, it is hard work. Machines and good books are helpful, but they cannot do the students' work for them.

B.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	F	R	U	I	T		
2	S	H	O	E	S		
3	J	U	I	C	E		
4	B	I	L	L	S		
5	C	L	O	C	K		
6	A	P	P	L	E		
7	S	H	I	R	T		
8	F	I	L	M	S		
9	M	U	S	I	C		
10	D	O	O	R	S		
11	A	D	V	I	C	E	
12	A	N	S	W	E	R	



Listen 2 (T23)

Female: Listen to the instruction. This is an example. Put the letter B in box 1. Put the letter E in box 3. What do you think the word is? Here is some help. We put the letter R in box 2. What do you think the word is? Here is some help. We eat it. The answer is bread. B-R-E-A-D. Now put letters in the boxes and make more words.

Male: Number 1: put the letter R in box 2. Put the letter U in box 3. Put the letter T in box 5. Here is some help. We eat it.

Female: Number 2: Now put the letter S in box 1. Put the same letter in box 5. Put the letter H in box 2. Here is some help. We wear them.

Male: Number 3: put the letter J in box 1. Put the letter I in box 3. Put the letter C in box 4. Here is some help. We drink it.

Female: Number 4: put the letter S in box 5. Put the letter L in box 3. Now put the same letter in box 4. Here is some help. We pay them.

Female: Number 5: Put the letter C in box 1. Put the letter K in box 5. The clue: We heard it

Male: Number 6: put the letter P in box 2. Put the same letter in box 3. Put the letter E in box 5. Listen: we eat it.

Female: Number 7: put the letter H in box 2. Put the letter I in box 3. Put the letter T in box 5. Listen: a man wears one.

- Male: Number 8: Now look at box 5. Write the letter S. Write the letter L in box 3. Write the letter I in box 2. Listen carefully: we watch them.
- Female: Number 9: Please put the letter U in box 2. Put the letter I in box 4. Think: We listen to it.
- Male: Number 10: Now put the letter P in box 3. Put the letter R in box 4. There are only three letter left. Think: We open and close them.
- Female: Number 11: this is more difficult. There are six letters. Put the letter A in box 1. Put the letter E in box 6. Now put the letter I in box 4. Listen very carefully: when you have problems you ask for it.
- Male: Number 12: Here is the last word exercise. This exercise is difficult, too. There are six letters again. Put the letter W in box 4. Put the letter S in box 3. (There is no help for this word exercise.)

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Listen 3 (T24)

C. Dictation

On my first day in London I felt hungry, so I went into a restaurant and sat down at a table. I waited for ten minutes, but nobody came to server me. Then I saw that there were no waiters. The customers stood in a queue and got their food themselves. That was my first experience of a self-service restaurant.

TEST 11

A.

I.

1. a

2. a

3. b

4. b

5. d

II. Filling the missing words

Mary: Sam, could you review the results of the survey on leisure sporting activities again? We need to plan out our proposal for this Friday's business meeting.

Sam: Sure, Mary. I've summarized the results in the handout, broken down by consumer age groups and sporting activities. The survey was administered to 550 men and women between the ages of 18 and 55 years old, and the results have been compiled in the following age groups: 18 to 26, 27 to 35, 36 to 45, and 46 to 55. According to the results, the most active group involved in sporting activities are those between 18 and 26 years old, followed by those 36 to 45 years old.

III. Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d) for each of the following questions or statement.

1. a

2. c

3. b

4. c

5. c



Listen 1 (T25)

Sam: Sure, Mary. I've summarized the results in the handout, broken down by consumer age groups and sporting

activities. The survey was administered to 550 men and women between the ages of 18 and 55 years old, and the results have been compiled in the following age groups: 18 to 26, 27 to 35, 36 to 45, and 46 to 55. According to the results, the most active group involved in sporting activities are those between 18 and 26 years old, followed by those 36 to 45 years old.

Mary: Okay.

Sam: As far as particular sports are concerned, people in these two groups cited jogging as their favorite recreational sport followed by skiing, tennis, swimming, and cycling.

Mary: And what about these groups broken down by gender?

Sam: Oh, Mary, thanks for bringing that up. Men appear to be slightly more active than women in the 18 to 26 year- old age group, but women seem more active in the other three groups.

Mary: Hmm. Based on what you have said, I think we should consider targeting the 18 to 26 year- old age group more in the future. I also feel we should consider expanding our line of athletic shoes, particularly jogging and tennis footwear. We also have to come up with a more appealing slogan aimed at this age group.

Sam: I see what you mean. However, when these results are compared with the survey carried out three years ago, we can see a growing trend among older consumers—those 14, I mean 46 to 55—who are becoming more conscious and concerned about staying fit. I believe this trend will continue, so we should focus on this group instead.

Mary: I see your point. Well, let's meet again on Wednesday to work out more of the details of this proposal.

Key Vocabulary

+ **survey** (n): questionnaire or a detailed critical inspection

Ex: The company is conducting a survey to find out what new products its customers want.



+ **leisure** (adj; also n): time available for ease and relaxation

Ex: I try to set aside an hour or so every weekend for leisure activities with my children.

+ **summarize** (verb): sum up or give a summary of

Ex: The president doesn't have the time to read the whole report, so you better summarize it for him.

+ **break down** (verb): to analyse data into different categories; also to stop functioning because of mechanical failure: phân ra (kinh tế), hỏng hóc

Ex: The student population at this school can be broken down into several main groups.



+ **compile** (verb): put together, collect or accumulate: biên soạn, biên tập

Ex: I need to compile the data and write the report by Friday.

+ **cite** (verb): to make reference to or mention: trích dẫn

Ex: The president cited several reasons for poor earnings during the latter part of the year.

+ **target** (verb): to aim at or set a goal toward: nhắm tới

Ex: The management has decided to target their new line of laptops at university students.

+ **appealing** (adjective): able to attract interest or draw favorable attention

Ex: Changing the decor of the restaurant will create a more appealing atmosphere for older customers.

+ **slogan** (noun): a favorite saying or motto

Ex: We need to come up with a new slogan that will be better represent our product.

+ **iron out** (verb): straighten out, settle, or resolve

Ex: I prefer not to proceed with the plan until we iron out some of the details.



Listen 1 (T26)

B. Dictation

Have you ever thought what it is like to be one of those beautiful girls that you see on the front of fashion magazines? They meet interesting people, they travel to exciting places, and sometimes they make a lot of money. But they have to work hard. They often have to get up very early in the morning, and of course they have to be very careful about what they eat.

TEST 12

A.

1. a

2. b

3. b

4. a

5. b



Listen 1 (T27)

Narrator: Arches National Park is located in the dry desert of Southeastern Utah just north of the city of Moab. This park is home to over 2,000 natural arches carved from sandstone layers by wind, water, and erosion. Local and international visitors can enjoy breathtaking views of these natural wonders throughout the year. Some formations are just off the road and are accessible to all people within a short distance on well-traveled trails; other arches can only be reached by driving distances on four-wheel drive roads or after long strenuous hikes along sandy washes.

Like any hike of this nature, you should be prepared for the adventure in the desert:

First, hike with a partner for safety and leave word where you will be traveling in case of an emergency. Personally, I enjoy hiking with family members and close friends.

Second, carry a cellphone with you. However, keep in mind that you might not get any reception, so don't depend on it.

Third, be sure to have the right clothing and footwear for the hike. Light, breathable clothing is best during the summer, along with a hat and sturdy hiking shoes.

Fourth, carry plenty of water because you can become quickly dehydrated without it. Having a few snacks can give you energy, too.

Fifth, take a small first-aid kit with you, particularly on longer hikes in case you get injured.

Sixth, pack a detailed map of the area you are hiking, along with a compass and/or a GPS to locate your position. You might need them to navigate through unfamiliar terrain.

And finally, take nothing home with you except for pictures and memories. You can protect these areas by leaving all rocks, flowers, and other objects for future visitors.

Key Vocabulary [Top]

+ **erosion** (noun): wearing away of the soil by wind and water

Ex: Erosion is often a natural process by which many geological formations are created.

+ **breathhtaking** (adjective): incredible, awesome, amazing

Ex: The scenic views of the valley were breathtaking.

+ **strenuous** (adjective): physically difficult

Ex: We took a very strenuous hike that lasted all day, and I'm exhausted.

+ **wash** (noun): a dry stream bed

Ex: We followed the wash for about a mile until we reached the mouth of the canyon.

+ **leave word** (verb): notify or inform

Ex: She didn't leave word where she would be traveling, and now her family is really worried.

+ **sturdy** (adjective): strong



Ex: You need to wear sturdy hiking boots for this trip because we will be going through some rough terrain.

+ **dehydrated** (adjective): suffer from lack of water

Ex: The lost hiker was extremely dehydrated when she was found wandering in the desert.



Listen 2 (T28)

B.

Instructor: Look at the answer the assistant give his customer. The first answer is “about a pound”. The second answer is: “about a week”. Now listen to these dialogues and write the missing words in your book.



Dialogue 1:

Customer: Can you give me an estimate to repair this bicycle?

Assistant: I think it'll cost about twelve or thirteen pounds.

Customer: And how long will it take?

Assistant: A fortnight, more or less.

Dialogue 2:

Customer: Would you have a look at this television set, please?

Assistant: Yes, of course. Hmmm. How long have you had it?

Customer: About eight years. Can you tell me how much it'll cost to repair?

Assistant: Well, the set is very old. It'll cost about fifty pounds. It's cheaper to buy a new one.

Dialogue 3:

Customer: How much do you think it'll cost to repair this typewriter?

Assistant: Let me see. It's a **1960** model. About **twenty** pounds, I'm afraid.

Customer: That's rather a lot. And how long will it take?

Assistant: About **a month**.

Customer: Thank you. I'd like to think about it.



Listen 3 (T29)

C. Dictation

Good afternoon, my name is Schwartz. That is S-C-H-W-A-R-T-Z and I come from New York. My wife and I would like a double room with a shower. I have our passports here. We are hoping to stay for about a week. I have a question. Do you know where I can get two tickets for the performance at the theatre tonight?

TEST 13

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. b | 3. c | 4. b | 5. b |
| 6. b | 7. c | 8. c | 9. a | 10. a |



Listen 1 (T30)

1. There are thirteen (13) interesting museums throughout the country.
2. The bus fare to the capital is fifty (50) dollars.



3. This beautiful temple was constructed about four hundred fifty (450) years ago.
4. The airfare for the trip to Europe will cost about seven hundred and eighteen (718) dollars.
5. We drove about twelve hundred (1,200) miles on our trip.
6. She spent one thousand sixteen (1,016) dollars on souvenirs during her trip.
7. The mountain is approximately three thousand seven (3,070) meters tall.
8. A total of thirty thousand two hundred and twelve people (30,212) visited the castle last year.
9. The population of this city was three hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred nineteen (314,819) two years ago.
10. Over two million four hundred and seventy thousand five hundred thirty (2,470,530) people live in the capital.



Listen 2 (T31)

B.

A. Numbers

1. forty
2. fifty
3. a hundred and fifteen
4. three hundred and eighty
5. three thousand four hundred and eighty
6. twenty a
7. thirty b
8. fourteen d



B. Telephone Numbers

1. four eight two six three four
2. seven two one five o six
3. six nine seven double two four
4. five six four three eight o

C. Years

1. nineteen eighty –two
2. nineteen eighty- seven
3. nineteen seventy –one
4. fourteen nineteen-two

5. ten sixty-six
6. eighteen thirty –two

D. Days

1. the fourteenth of July (14th July)
2. the second of October
3. the twenty-third of March
4. April the tenth
5. the thirty-first of January



E. Addresses:

1. thirty-two High Street
2. a hundred and fifty-two Piccadilly
3. forty-eight Sutton Road
4. eighty Bristol Square

F. Times

1. nine thirty
2. ten forty-five
3. eleven ten
4. three fifteen
5. six forty-five

**Listen 3 (T32)****C. Dictation**

I have always been interested in making things. When I was a child I used to enjoy painting, but I also liked making things out of clay. I managed to win a prize for one of my paintings when I was fourteen. That is probably the reason that I managed to get into art college four years later. But I studied painting at first, not pottery. I like being a potter because I like to work with my hands and feel the clay, I enjoy working on a potter's wheel. I am happy working by myself and being near my home. I don't like mass-produced things. I think crafts and craftspeople are very important. When I left college I managed to get a grant from the Council, and I hope to become a full-time craftswoman. This workshop is small, but I hope to move to a larger one next year.

TEST 14**A.**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. a | 2. c | 3. a | 4. b | 5. c |
| 6. a | 7. c | 8. b | 9. a | 10. b |

**Listen 1 (T33)**

1. He really enjoys preparing food at the Italian restaurant.
2. My father teaches math at a university in our hometown.
3. I now work downtown at a bank using software programs to manage their financial records.
4. She carries a gun for protection as part of her job.

5. The man will explain all of the historical sites on your trip.
6. Maria works at a clothing store helping customers find what they need.
7. He'll stop near the next light, and you can get off there.
8. The woman took my order, but the food hasn't come out yet.
9. The man said that my car wouldn't be ready until tomorrow because he hasn't finished repairing the problem.
10. My sister enjoys working for the airlines, but traveling so much and assisting passengers all day on long flights can be very tiring.



Listen 2 (T34)

B.

Dialogue 1:

- Is that Mr. Smith's son?
- No, it isn't. It's Mr. Morgan's son.
- Is he Irish?
- No, he isn't. He is Welsh.

Dialogue 2:

- Where are your parents now?
- They are in Zagrepp.
- Is that in Australia?
- No. It's in Yugoslavia



Dialogue 3:

- Who is the girl by the door?
- It's Joana Smith.
- Is she a nurse?

Dialogue 4:

- My hat and coat, please. Here is my ticket.
- Thank you, sir. Here they are.
- These are not mine. They are Mr. West's.
- I'm sorry, sir. Are these yours?
- Yes, they are. Thank you.

Dialogue 5:

- Whose handbag is that?
- Which one?
- The big leather one.
- Oh, that's Miss Clark's



Listen 3:

Dictation 1:

Everything changes. Once a lot of people went to the cinema to see silent films. Then when talking pictures started nobody wanted to see silent films any more. But people still went to the cinema and everybody knew the names of all the great film stars. Now we have television. People sit at home night after night watching their favorite programs. But what is going to happen to the cinema?

TEST 15

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |
| 6. F | 7. F | 8. T | 9. F | 10. F |



Listen 1 (T35)

1. The editor's job is with a computer hardware company.
2. Candidates for the manager's position should have at least five years experience.
3. Those interested in teaching English should e- mail their resumes.
4. You might have to work overtime in the editor's job.

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5. You need at least an Master's Degree to teach at Language Academy.
6. Working hours for the editor's job are from eight thirty to five.
7. Town Bank pays an attractive bonus.
8. People with a background in computers are more qualified for the teaching job.

9. You need no more than two years experience to qualify for the editor's job.
10. You should contact Town Bank by e- mail if you have any questions.



Listen 2 (T36)

B. Fill in the missing words

By living in the countryside, we may enjoy fresh air and food. Unlike the cities, there is almost no pollution in the countryside. What's more, we are much closer to nature. Green trees and grass are everywhere. Life in the country is also peaceful and safe, the crime rate there is much lower than in the cities. People in the rural area are much closely related with each other, and they seldom feel lonely. Whenever one is in trouble, others will lend a hand.

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Listen 3 (T37)

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C. Dictation

Many people who live near the Theme Park are afraid to go into the Forest area. There is a legend, that a woman who once lived in the forest as an outlaw hundreds and hundreds of years ago, still walks there as a ghost at night.

The legend says, she was a great warrior from a rich family, but the wicked king, who ruled the country, killed her family and burned her castle, that is quite close to the Theme Park. Her name was Maureen. Maureen escaped being killed, by running into the forest. Because of this, the King made a decree.

TEST 16

A.

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 7 | 2. 19 | 3. 22 |
| 4. 13 | 5. 9 | |



Listen 1 (T38)

1. First, walk down Green Street for two blocks. Then, turn right and the bank is the third building on the left.
2. Go straight down Yellow Street until Blue Street. The school is on the corner of Yellow Street and Blue Street.
3. Drive along Green Street to White Street and turn right. Next, go straight one block, cross Brown Street, and the library is the first building on the right corner.
4. First, go down Yellow Street for one block, turn left, and then go to the first intersection. Then, keep going straight, and the hotel is the second building on the left.
5. Walk along Green Street until Black Street. Then, turn right and go straight, and the church is the last building at the end of the street on the left.

B.

1. America
2. In Scotland
3. He is a doctor
4. She is in a cloakroom.
5. She's asking if the book belongs to the man.
6. The old green one.



7. A picture of his girlfriend.
8. He is reading in the garden.



Listen 2 (T39)

Dialogue 1:

- Is that Mrs. Brown?
- No, it isn't. It's Mrs. Bright.
- Is she English?
- No, she isn't. She is an American.

Dialogue 2:



- Where is Susan now?
- She is in Glasgow.
- Is Glasgow in England?
- No. It's in Scotland.

Dialogue 3:

- Who is the man over there?
- It's Mr. Watson.
- Is he a teacher?
- No. He is a doctor.

Dialogue 4:

- My bag, please. Here is my ticket.
- Thank you, madam. Here is your bag.

- This is not my bag. It's Mrs. Brown's.
- I'm sorry, madam. Is this yours?
- Yes, it is. Thank you.

Dialogue 5:

- Excuse me, is this your book?
- No. It's not mine.
- Whose book is it, then?
- It's Pedro's, I think.



Listen 3 (T40)



C. Dictation

I have a small black and white television and I can get a good picture. But my brother has got a color television. It is bigger, heavier and more complicated than mine. My brother gets a better picture on his television than do on mine. So when there is something very good on TV, I usually go and see my brother.

TEST 17

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |
| 6. F | 7. T | 8. F | 9. F | 10. F |



Listen 1 (T41)

1. The bus to Reno, Nevada, leaves at 9:50 a.m.

2. The bus to Boise, Idaho, arrives at 9:35 p.m.
3. The bus fare to Seattle, Washington, is one hundred and twelve dollars.
4. The bus bound for Fresno, California, leaves at 11 O'clock sharp.
5. The bus heading to Reno is scheduled to arrive at half past 4:00.
6. The bus fare to Boise is eighty-five dollars.
7. The bus to Seattle is scheduled to arrive at ten after five.
8. The bus to Fresno leaves 20 minutes earlier than the bus to Boise.
9. The bus fare to Seattle is just under a hundred dollar.
10. The bus trip to Reno takes over seven hours.



Listen 2 (T42)

B.

- Hello.
- Hello. **Who's that?**
- It's **me** .
- Who is **me**?
- Why? **Me**, of course.
- Yes, I know. It's **you**. But **who are you?**
- I've told you **who I am** . I am **Me** .
- I know you are **you**, but I still don't know who you are. Anyway. I don't want to talk to you **whoever you are** . I really wanted to talk to **Mrs. Jones** .

- Who do you want?
- **Mrs. Jones!**
- **Mrs. Jones?** Who's **Mrs. Jones?**
- Why, **Mrs. Jones** lives where you are , doesn't she?
- There's no **Mrs. Jones** here. **What number** do you want?
- I want Bornemouth, **650283** .
- This is Bornemouth, **650823** .
- Oh, dear, I am sorry. I must have dialed the wrong number.
- It's quite **alright**
- I'll try calling again. Sorry to **have troubled** you.
- It's quite **alright** . Goodbye.
- Goodbye.



Listen 3 (T43)

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Dictation

1. A woman went into a bar and asked for a glass of water. The barman pointed a gun at her. She thanked him and went out.
2. A man was found lying dead in the middle of a desert. He had a pack on his back.
3. A woman dialed the number on the telephone. Someone answer and said, "Hello". She put the phone down with a happy smile.
4. A man is found dead in the room. There is no furniture, and all the doors and window are locked from the inside. There is a pool of water on the floor.

5. There is a man on the bed and a piece of wood on the floor.
The second man comes into the rooms with sawdust on his hands smiles and goes out again.

TEST 18

A.

1. This is Bob Hall
2. I'll call her after lunch.
3. Yes. It's 532- 9843
4. No. I'll call later.
5. It's spelled T . . I . . M.
6. Thank you.
7. Do you know when it'll be over?
8. Alright. Please tell him Jeff called.
9. Sure. No problem. _____
10. No. Just tell her I called.



Listen 1 (T44)

1. May I ask who's calling?
2. I'm sorry, but she's out to lunch right now.
3. Could I have your telephone number, please?
4. Would you like to leave a message?
5. Could you spell your name, please?

6. I'll be sure to give her the message.
7. I'm sorry, but he's in a meeting right now.
8. I'm sorry, but he won't be back to the office until Thursday afternoon.
9. Mr. Jones would like to reschedule Wednesday's appointment to next Monday at 10 o'clock.
10. Shall I have her call you back later today?



Listen 2 (T45)

B. Filling in the missing words

In spring, nature wakes from her long winter sleep. The trees are filled with new life, the earth is warmed by the rays of the sun, and the weather gets gradually milder. The fields and meadows are covered with fresh green grass. The **woods** and forests are filled with the songs of birds. The sky is blue and cloudless. At night millions of stars shine in the darkness.



Listen 3 (T46)

C. Dictation

47 Riverside Road, London SE1 4LP

10th May, 1989

Dear Chris,

Thanks for your letter. I'm sorry I haven't answered it sooner but writing is difficult at the moment. I fell off my bike last week and broke my arm. It isn't anything serious and I'll be Ok in a few weeks.

Your holiday sounds fantastic. I'm sure you'll enjoy it. Someone at work went to Jamaica last year and had a wonderful time. When are you going exactly? I hope you'll have good weather. There isn't really much more news from here. I'll write a longer letter in a few weeks. Send me a postcard and give my regards to everyone.

Your
Kim

TEST 19

A.

1. b

2. c

3. a

4. c

5. c



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Listen 1 (T47)

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Woman: Okay, Mr. Taylor, let's go ahead and begin. First of all, tell me about your last job.

Mr. Taylor: Well, as stated on my resume, I worked for five years at Hi Tech Computers.

Woman: Okay. Hi Tech. And what do you know about computer networks and operating systems including DOS, Windows, Macintosh OS, and UNIX?

Mr. Taylor: Umm . . . well . . . I did come in contact with computers every night at my last job.

- Woman: Hum! . . . And how about web site authoring skills? [Oh]. We are looking for someone to create and manage our company's web site which would include the development, configuration, and use of DOS, Windows, Macintosh OS, and CGI scripts.
- Mr. Taylor: Umm . . . uh, web page, web page. Huh . . . I don't think I've read that book, and I'm afraid I've never used those CGI things.
- Woman: Huh?! And what about experience with Java or JavaScript?
- Mr. Taylor: Well . . . I think I've tried Java at a foreign coffee shop one time, if that's what you mean.
- Woman: Okay, Mr. Taylor, I think I have all the information I need!
- Mr. Taylor: Oh, and I really like computer games. I play them everyday
- Woman: Right, right. Thanks Mr. Taylor. We'll be in touch.

Key Vocabulary [Top]

DOS (noun): Disk Operating System

Ex: Fortunately, most computer users don't need to remember DOS commands to run today's computers.

UNIX (noun): a powerful operating system used, for example, in business or at universities

This Website runs on UNIX server.

CGI (noun): Common Gateway Interface, a computer language commonly used for the Web

Ex: I use a CGI script to handle my online forums on my Website.

Java (noun): a computer language used to write programs for the Internet

Ex: Many webmasters use JAVA to design programs for use on their Websites.



Listen 2 (T48)

B. Filling in the missing words

That there is too much noise afflicting our daily life is a manifest fact. Especially in big cities it is almost a dream to enjoy a short period of noiseless, tranquil leisure time except at dawn or in the depth of night.

Whistling vehicles, bustling crowds of people. Untiring loud-speakers of various stores and lots of others produce nerve-racking noise.



Listen 3 (T49)

C. Dictation

A sailor once went into a pub in a very dark street in Liverpool. He got very drunk there and staggered out around 11 p.m. Around midnight, one of his friends found him on his hands and knees in the gutter. “What are you doing there?” he inquired. “I am looking for my wallet. I think I lost it in that dark street down

there.” He said. “Well, if you lost it in that street, why are you looking for it here?” the friend demanded.

The sailor thought for a moment. “Because the light is better here” he answered.

TEST 20

A.

1. c

2. b

3. b

4. a

5. a



Listen 1 (T50)



Daughter: Dad, can I go to a movie this week with Shannon?

Father: Here. Try this. It's called a book. [Ah, Dad!] Moby Dick. An American classic. [Dad!] Okay. Let me look at the calendar here. Hmm. When are you thinking about going to a movie?

Daughter: Uh, we're thinking about seeing a movie on Wednesday after school.

Father: Well, that's not going to work. You have piano lessons after school and then you have to babysit for the neighbors until 9:00.

Daughter: What about Monday?

Father: Monday's out. You haven't practiced your clarinet at all . . . for an entire month, so you have to catch up on that. And, don't you have an essay due in your English class on Tuesday?

Daughter: Oh, I forgot about that [Yeah], and anyway, I was going to finish that during first period at school. [Great]. I've never heard of a three- sentence essay. So, what about Tuesday?

Father: Uh, you have soccer practice from 4:00 until 5:30, and after that, you have to do your homework.

Daughter: Ah, you can help me with that. Oh, I forgot you don't know how to do geometry. So, can I see the movie on Thursday?

Father: Well, remember the science fair at school is on Friday, right? Is your project finished yet?

Daughter: Umm, what about Friday night? I checked the paper, and there's a midnight showing.

Father: Uh- uh. Forget that idea.

Daughter: And Saturday?

Father: Well, you have to do your chores in the morning before noon. [You can help me with that.] Oh no. And then, we have to clean out the garage. You said you'd help. [No, you volunteered me.] Well, that should only take a couple of hours. [Dad, you're ruining my social life.] And then, after that, we can go to the movie.

Daughter: We?

Father: Yeah. We. Mom and I and you and Shannon.

Daughter: Uh, Dad. actually. We weren't planning on company.

Father: Now, let me check the paper for showtimes. [The movie plays at three o five, five, seven fifteen, and nine.] You already checked, I see.

Daughter: Yeah. So is it okay? Can I go see the nine Oo'clock showing?

Father: The five o'clock showing!

Daughter: How about the seven o'clock showing?

Father: And why are you so concerned about the show time?

Daughter: Well, I don't know if I'll get all of my chores and homework done before then.

Father: Sorry, but I want you to get to bed early that night, and so, I can drop you off at the movie theater about 4:30 so you'll have time to get tickets.

Daughter: Uh, Dad. Can I have some money for the movie?

Father: Sure, just go into the family bank vault behind secret mirror in the hall and take a few hundred. [Dad!]. Look. I can only spare a few dollars. so you'll have to come up with the rest. okay?

Daughter: Okay. Thanks, Dad.

Key Vocabulary

+ **catch up** (verb): reach a point where one should be

Ex: I need to catch up on my sleep.

I've been very tired recently.

+ **geometry** (noun): math of lines, points, and shapes

Ex: My daughter is taking geometry in junior high school now.



+ **Uh- huh** (verb): informal for: ừ

Ex: Uh- uh. I don't like to do housework at all.

+ **chores** (noun): housework

Ex: If you do your chores quickly, I'll take you shopping.

+ **ruin** (verb): destroy or damage

Ex: My dad asked me to babysit tonight, so that ruined my plans to go out with friends to a movie.

+ **vault** (noun): a room or space, often made of steel, for safekeeping valuables like money or important documents

Ex: The millionaire kept all his valuable coins, paintings, and jewelry in a secret vault in his house.

+ **spare** (verb): give up carefully

Ex: My son needed money to fix his car, but I could only spare \$200 since I didn't have much money either.





Listen 2 (T51)

B. Filling in the missing words

A famous 85-year-old millionaire once gave a lecture at an American university. "I am going to tell you how to live a long healthy life and how to get very rich at the same time," he announced. "The secret is very simple." "All you have to do is avoid bad habits like drinking and smoking. But you have to get up early every morning, work at least 10 hours a day and save every penny, as well," he said. A young man in the audience stood up. "My father did all those things and yet he died a very poor man at the age of only 39. How do you explain that?" he asked. The millionaire thought for a moment. "It's very simple. He didn't do them for long enough." He answered.



Listen 3 (T52)

C. Dictation

1. What was the worst problem you encountered in your present job?
2. How did you handle it?
3. Why do you want to leave your present job?
4. What are you most proud of having done in your present job?
5. Why do you think you are qualified for this job?
6. What sort of boss would you most like to work for?
7. Supposing a member of your staff was frequently away from work, claiming to be ill, what action would you take?
8. If you were working as a part of the team, what unspoken rules of behavior would you observe?
9. How long do you plan to stay in this job?

TEST 21

A.

1. c

2. c

3. a

4. b

5. a



Listen 1 (T53)

Pete: Hey Helen. I have a question I'd like to ask you.

Helen: Yes. Go ahead.

Pete: Well, I'm thinking about going to Germany this summer [Great!], and I need some advice. You're the best person I know to answer my questions since you're a German.

Helen: Thank you. What do you want to know?

Pete: Well, don't laugh, but I met this really nice woman through an online music mailing list, you know, a discussion group on the Internet [laughter]. I need some advice. You see, Claudia, .

Helen: Okay. So it's Claudia, oh?

Pete: Yeah, yeah. See, she invited me to spend two weeks in Germany [Hum]. And well, I told her I had studied a little bit about the country and language [Hum], and she's kind of expecting that I know more than I really do.

Helen: Hum. You're really in hot water now!

- Pete:** Yeah. I think so.
- Helen:** Well, what do you want to know?
- Pete:** Well, she's planning on introducing me to her parents.
- Helen:** Hey. Sounds kind of serious.
- Pete:** It isn't, at least I think it isn't. Anyway, what should you do when you greet someone for the first time in Germany?
- Helen:** Well, it depends upon your relationship with the person. Now, speaking of your girlfriend, Claudia,
....
- Pete:** Hey, I didn't say she was my girlfriend.
- Helen:** Ah, okay, okay. Now if you're meeting someone formally for the first time, like Claudia's parents, you should make sure you arrive on time.
- Pete:** Okay, so arrive on time. Uh, what about common greetings?
- Helen:** Well, Germans often shake hands, and they use the person's family name, unless they're really close friends.
- Pete:** Okay, what about with Claudia? I'm not sure what I should do in her case.
- Helen:** Ah. You can call her Claudia [Okay], shake hands, and why don't you take her some flowers?
- Pete:** Oh, how do you say "Nice to meet you" anyway?
- Helen:** Oh, "Ich freue mich, Sie kennenzulernen."
- Pete:** "Ich freu me senselen. . ? "

Helen: Uhhh. Not exactly. “Ich freue mich, Sie kennenzulernen” [Uhhh].

Humm. Honestly, I think you need to take a crash course in German before you leave. Claudia might think you’re speaking Chinese or something if you don’t.

Key Vocabulary

+ **mailing list** (noun): a list of people who subscribe or join to a mailing distribution on a particular topic

Ex: I’d like to join a mailing list on studying intercultural communication so I can exchange ideas with others.

+ **to be in hot water**: to be in a difficult situation or in trouble that might lead to punishment

Ex: The politician is in hot water because of the he lack of cultural sensitivity to that group.

+ **common** (adjective): the same for many situations and people

Ex: One common gesture of friendship is to greet someone with a firm handshake while looking them in the eyes.

+ **crash** (adjective): quick, complete, short or intensive, often difficult

Ex: She took crash course in Spanish before she left for Mexico, but I’m not sure if it helped.



Listen 2 (T54)

B. Fill in the missing words

Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man as it is for a woman. A man goes shopping because he needs something. His purpose is settled and decided in advance. He knows what he wants, and his aim is to find it and buy it: the price is a secondary consideration. All men simply walk into a shop and ask the assistant for what they want. The job can be and often is complicated in less than five minutes, with hardly any small talk to someone's satisfaction.



Listen 3 (T55)



C. Dictation

Now how does a woman go about buying clothes? In almost every respect she does so in the opposite way. Her shopping is not often based on need. She has never fully made up her mind what she wants, and she is only "having a look round". She will try on any number of things. The most important thing in her mind is the thought of finding something that everyone thinks suits her. Most women have an excellent sense of value when they buy clothes. They are always ready for the unexpected bargain. Faced with a roomful of dresses, a woman may easily spend an hour going from one shelf to another, before selecting the dresses she wants to try on. It is a long and hard job, but obviously one to be enjoyed. Most dress shops provide chairs for the waiting husbands.

TEST 22

A.

1. a

2. b

3. c

4. a

5. b



Listen 1 (T56)

Paul: So, what do you want to watch on TV tonight?

Brenda: Well, what's on?

Brenda: Well, hmm. There is a reality show on at 7:00 on channel 5.

Paul: Nah, you know I don't like reality shows. I mean, they usually show people doing crazy things like, you know, eating live fish or swimming in a pool full of snakes. I don't get into that.

Brenda: Okay. Well, how about watching a documentary on the life of panda bears in the wild?

Paul: Personally, I'd rather watch something with a little bit more action and suspense.

Brenda: Well, then. Ah, here's something. Do you want to watch a rerun of Star Wars?

Paul: Nah, I've seen it a zillion times. I'd like to see something different.

Brenda: Okay, let's see here. Oh, how about this? On channel 2 at 9:00, there's a home improvement show about fixing anything around the house. We do have a few things that you could repair in the bathroom . . .

- Paul:** Fixing things? Uh, boy, I'm beat. I think I'm going to hit the sack.
- Brenda:** You're going to bed?
- Paul:** Yeah. I have to get up early tomorrow . . .
- Brenda:** . . . and then you're going to fix the bathroom?
- Paul:** Good night.
- Brenda:** Okay. Too bad, though. There's a basketball game on right now, but . . . but I guess you can catch the score in tomorrow's newspaper.
- Paul:** Oh, okay. I'll try to stay up and keep you company while I . . . I mean, you . . . I mean, we watch the game.
- Brenda:** I thought you'd change your mind. I'll get the popcorn.

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Key Vocabulary

+ **get into something** (verb): be interested in something

Ex: I didn't think the kids would get into watching that nature program, but they loved it

+ **documentary** (noun): a television program that gives facts on a person, place, or thing

Ex: Hurry. Switch the channels. I don't want to miss the documentary on space travel.

+ **suspense** (noun): a feeling of excitement about what will happen next

Ex: She liked the movie because it was full of suspense from beginning to end.

+ **rerun** (noun): a TV program that is shown over again

Ex: This channel usually shows reruns of programs from the 1960s late in the evening.

+ **zillion** (noun): a very large number

Ex: Sometimes, kids don't mind watching the some TV cartoons a zillion times.

+ **improvement** (noun): a change that makes something better

Ex: There are a number of improvements you can make on your writing assignment. Read it again and see what you can do.

+ **beat** (adjective): very tired

Ex: I was so beat last night that I feel asleep watching TV.

+ **hit the sack**: go to sleep

Ex: He hit the sack early because he has to work in the morning.



B.

Head master:

1. The two full-time jobs that children have already got are:

a. **growing up**, and

b. **going to school**.

2. Part-time jobs make them **so tired** that they **fall asleep** in class.

Mrs. Barnes:

What children need is **a lot of sleep**.

Mr. Barnes:

1. A part-time job can't **harm bigger** boys.

2. They earn their pocket-money instead of asking their parents for it. And they see something of the world outside school.

Businessman:

1. Boys learn a lot from a part-time job.
2. If the pupils didn't take part-time jobs they couldn't stay at school.



Listen 2 (T57)

Should school children take part-time jobs?

This is a discussion which will appear in a magazine.

Editor: This month our panel looks at part-time jobs. Are they good for school children or not?

Headmaster: Definitely not. The children have got two full-time jobs already: growing up and going to school. Part-time jobs make them so tired they fall asleep in class.

Mrs. Barnes: I agree. I know school hours are short, but there's homework as well and children need a lot of sleep.

Mr. Barnes: Young children perhaps, but some boys stay at school until they're eighteen or nineteen. A part-time job can't harm them. In fact, it's good for them. They earn their pocket-money instead of asking their parents for it. And they see something of the world outside school.

Businessman: You're absolutely right. Boys learn a lot from a part-time job. And we mustn't forget that some families need the extra money. If the pupils didn't take part-time jobs they couldn't stay at school.

Editor: Well, we seem to be equally divided: two for, and two against. What do your readers think?



Listen 3 (T58)

C. Dictation

Vitamin A helps prevent skin and other tissues from becoming dry. It is also needed to make a light-sensitive substance in the eyes. People who do not get enough vitamin A cannot see well in darkness. They may develop a condition that dries the eyes. This can result in infections and lead to blindness.

Vitamin A is found in fish liver oil. It also is in the yellow part of eggs. Sweet potatoes, carrots and other darkly colored fruits and vegetables contain substances that the body can change into vitamin A.

TEST 23

A.

1. c

2. b

3. a

4. a

5. a



Listen 1 (T59)

Police Officer: Okay. May I see your driver's license please?

Driver: What? Did I do anything wrong?

Police Officer: License, please. And your car's registration.

Driver: Oh, yeah. It's here somewhere in the glove compartment. Yeah, here it is.

Police Officer: Sir, did you realize you were speeding in a school zone?

Driver: What? No, I didn't, but that's probably because my odometer is broken, I mean, malfunctioning.

Police Officer: Yes, you were going 50 miles per hour in a 20 miles per hour zone. And [What?] AND, you failed to come to a complete stop at the intersection back there.

Driver: Rolling stops don't count?

Police Officer: And, one of your break lights is out, [Huh?], you're not wearing a seat belt, and your driver's license expired six months ago.

Driver: And your name is . . . Officer Smith? Hey, are you related to the Smiths in town? My wife's cousin works for the police department here. Or was that the fire department. Anyway, I thought you might be good pals, and you know . . .

Police Officer: Hey, are you trying to influence an officer? I could have this car impounded right now because of these infractions.

- Driver:** No, of course not.
- Police Officer:** Okay, then. Here's your ticket. You can either appear in court to pay the fine or mail it in. Have a nice day.
- Driver:** Do you take cash?

Key Vocabulary

+ **glove compartment** (noun): a small space, usually on the dashboard of the car, used for storage

Ex: People usually keep the car's registration and other small items in the glove compartment.

+ **zone** (noun): area

Ex: You cannot park your car in this zone outside the airport.

+ **odometer** (noun): a meter that measures speed and distance traveled

Ex: Check your odometer. I think you're speeding.

+ **malfunction** (verb): fail to perform properly

Ex: If any part of your car malfunctions during the warranty period, just take it back to the car dealership.

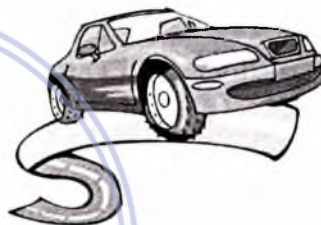
+ **intersection** (noun): the place where one or more roads cross each other

Ex: It looks like to traffic light at the intersection is malfunctioning and is not changing from stop to go.

+ **pal** (noun): a close friend

Ex: He went for a drive with some of his highschool pals.

+ **impound** (verb): to take or seize by legal authority



Ex: The police impounded the man's car because it was involved in a crime.

+ **infractions** (noun): minor crimes or violations against the law

Ex: Because the man had been involved in numerous infractions with the law, he license was suspended for an entire year.

+ **fine** (noun): money that is paid as a penalty

Ex: She had to pay a one hundred dollar traffic fine for running a red light.



Listen 2 (T60)



B. Filling in the missing words

In Japan, most people still feel that a woman's place is in the home; and most women willingly accept their traditional role as wives, leaving the business of making a living to their husbands. For those who do want a career of their own, opportunities are limited, and working women usually have to settle for lower wages, fewer promotions, and less responsible positions.

In America, on the other hand, most women, including wives and mothers, work most of their lives. But until recently, few have had real careers. As in Japan most fields are dominated by men and opportunities for women have been restricted, salaries low, chances for advancement rare. American women work mainly because they have to; in these days of inflation and luxurious living, only one income per family is simply not enough to live on. So American women actually have two jobs: one nine- to-five position outside the home, and the other round-the-clock in-the-home job such as wife, housemaid, cook and nurse.



Listen 3 (T61)

C. Dictation

Old age may not sound exciting. But recent findings offer good news for older people and for people worried about getting older.

Researchers found that people become happier and experience less worry after they reach the age of fifty. In fact, they say by the age of eighty-five, people are happier with their life than they were when they were eighteen years old.

The findings came from a survey of more than three hundred forty thousand adults in the United States. The Gallup Organization questioned them by telephone in two thousand eight. At that time, the people were between the ages of eighteen and eighty-five.

The researchers asked questions about emotions like happiness, sadness and worry. They also asked about mental or emotional stress.

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TEST 24

A.

1. a 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. a



Listen 1 (T62)

Dean: Hey, man. What's up?

Tod: Ah, first of all, I put a buck in the vending machine for a seventy-five cent candy bar, and the thing got stuck here in the machine. Then, I pressed the

change button [Ah, man] . and nothing happened.
[Wow!] Nothing came out. The dumb thing still owes me a quarter.

Dean: Well, did you talk to the man at the snack bar to see if he could refund your money?

Tod: Yeah, I tried that, but he said he didn't own the machine, and I'd have to call the phone number on the machine.

Dean: What a bummer?

Tod: Hey, I have an idea. [What?] Why don't we rock the machine back and forth until the candy bar falls?

Dean: Nothing doing. I don't want to be responsible for breaking the thing, and besides, someone might call the cops.

Tod: Ah, don't worry, I've done it before.

Key Vocabulary

+ **buck** (noun): informal for dollar

Ex: Could I borrow a buck to buy a drink from the snack bar?

+ **vending machine** (noun): a machine from which you can buy items like candy or drinks

Ex: In some places, you can find a vending machine on almost every street corner.

+ **get stuck** (verb): unable to move

Ex: I got stuck in traffic on the way home from work.

+ **refund** (verb; also a noun): give someone their money back

Ex: That store will refund your money if there is a problem with the item you buy.

+ **bummer** (noun): a disappointing situation

Ex: It was a real bummer that you lost your last buck in that vending machine.

+ **rock** (verb): move back and forth

Ex: I sometimes rock the baby when he can't sleep.

+ **nothing doing** (noun): no way, used when refusing something

Ex: Are you asking me to loan you more money? Nothing doing!



B.

Dialogue 1:

1. The guest has been treated with a meal (b)

2. a. It's time we were off.

b. So soon? Can't you stay a little longer?

c. I wish I could, but I'm late already.

d. What a shame!

Dialogue 2:

1.

The second speaker offers a lift because the first speaker's home is on his way home. (a)

2.

a. Sorry, but I didn't quite catch that.

b. Isn't it out of your way?

c. No, it's on my way home.



Listen 2 (T63)

Dialogue 1:

- It's time we were off.
- So soon? Can't you stay a little longer?
- I wish I could, but I'm late already.
- What a shame!
- Thank you for a wonderful meal.
- I'm glad you enjoyed it.

Dialogue 2:

- Sorry, but I didn't quite catch that.
- I said "Can I give you a lift?"
- Isn't it out of your way?
- No, it's on my way home.



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Listen 3 (T64)

C. Dictation

There are different ways to store fish. Two ways to keep fish for future use are canning and freezing. Two other methods are drying and smoking. Today we have the first of two reports describing, step by step, how to prepare dried or smoked fish.

Begin with fish that are just out of the water. If the fish are small, leave their heads on. Cut off the heads if the fish are longer than twenty centimeters or weigh more than one hundred fifteen grams.

TEST 25

A.

1. c

2. b

3. b

4. a

5. c



Listen 1 (T65)

Hello and thank you for calling Riverview Cinemas, the city's finest theaters with stadium seating. Box office opens 45 minutes before show time.

Movies currently playing include: Return to Mars II, rated PG 13 with a run time of 1 hour 53 minutes, showing at 12:00, 2:15, 5:00, and 7:20; Road Trip, rated R, a run time of 1 hour 49 minutes at 11:15, 1:20, 3:45, and 6:05; Go for the Gold, rated PG. Run time, 1 hour 37 minutes. Playing at 11:50, 2:00, 4:15, and 6:30, and Friends Forever, rated G, at 12:10, 2:00, 3:50, 6:15, and 8:30. Run time, 1 hour 32 minutes. These times are valid through the 17th of the month.

Matinee tickets are \$2.00 before 4:00 p.m. for all patrons. Regular tickets are \$6.00 for adults, \$2.50 for children between 3- 11, and \$4.50 for ages 12- 17. Seniors are only a buck fifty. All tickets on Tuesdays are \$2.00. You can also purchase tickets online. No wait, no lines.

We're located downtown on 1313 South 260 East, kitty-corner the Richards Science Museum. Visit our website for up-to- date information.

Key Vocabulary [Top]

+ **finest** (adjective): best, superior quality

Ex: This is the finest theater you will find in all of the city.

+ **PG 13** (adjective): parental guidance strongly suggested for children under 13. Some material might be inappropriate for these children

Ex: The movie is rated PG 13 for violence.

+ **run time** (noun): the length of time a movie plays

Ex: Why don't you call the theater and ask about the run time of the movie, so I know when to pick you up after it's over.

+ **R** (adjective): restricted, no one under 17 without a parent or guardian

Ex: We don't allow kids to watch R- rated movies because they often contain strong language.

+ **G** (adjective): general audience

Ex: This movie is entertaining for all ages, and it's rated G.

+ **valid** (adjective): applicable, relevant, current

Ex: These movie coupons are valid until the end of the month.

+ **patrons** (noun): customers or attendees

Ex: Patrons are not permitted to bring their own drink and food into the movie theater.

+ **senior** (noun): an older person

Ex: Senior citizens receive discounts on movie tickets.

+ **buck** (noun): informal for dollar

Ex: Some popcorn and a drink only cost a few bucks at that movie theater.

+ **purchase** (verb): buy

Ex: Let's purchase the movie tickets online so we don't have to wait in line at the theater.

+ **kitty-corner** (adjective): slanted diagonally across two corners of a street intersection

Ex: The movie theater is kitty-corner the post office on First Street.

+ **Up-to- date** (adjective): current or latest

Ex: I always check movie listings online for the most up-to-date information about show times and ticket prices.



Listen 2 (T66)

B. Fill in the missing words

Vitamin A helps prevent skin and other tissues from becoming dry. It is also needed to make a light-sensitive substance in the eyes. People who do not get enough vitamin A cannot see well in darkness. They may develop a condition that dries the eyes. This can result in infections and lead to blindness.

Vitamin A is found in fish liver oil. It is also in the yellow part of eggs. Sweet potatoes, carrots and other darkly colored fruits and vegetables contain substances that the body can change into vitamin A.



Listen 3 (T67)

C. Dictation

There is a small shop at the end of our road. I buy my newspaper there every Sunday. This is the only shop that is open on a Sunday, so it is always very busy. They sell milk, eggs, biscuits, tea and coffee. You can get aspirins, toothpaste or a writing pad there. It's a nice little shop.

TEST 26

A.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. a | 3. b |
| 4. c | 5. b | |



Listen 1 (T68)

Son: Mother. Can I go outside to play?

Mother: Well, did you get your Saturday's work done?

Son: Ah, Mother. Do I have to?

Mother: Well, you know the rules. No playing until the work is done.

Son: So, what is my work?

Mother: Well, first you have to clean the bathroom including the toilet. And don't forget to scrub the bathtub.

Son: No, I want to do the family room.

Mother: Well, okay, but you have to vacuum the family room and the hall, and be sure to dust everything. Oh, and don't forget to wipe the walls and clean the baseboards. [Okay.] And after that. [Oh, no.] Next, sweep and mop the kitchen floor and be sure to polish the table in the living room.

Son: Okay. Okay.

Mother: And make your bed and pick up all your toys and put them away. And . . .

Son: More?

Mother: Yeah. And then, how about going out for lunch and getting a big milk shake, but you probably don't want to do that.

Son: No, No. I want to.

Mother: Okay. While you're doing your work, I'll be out in the yard raking leaves and pulling weeds.

Key Vocabulary

+ **scrub** (verb): clean thoroughly by rubbing hard

Ex: You'll need to scrub really hard to remove that stain from the table.

+ **dust** (verb): to remove small pieces of dirt

Ex: Please dust all the furniture in the front room.

+ **baseboards** (noun): a piece of wood or molding attached along the bottom of a wall where it touches the floor; also called "skirting board" in Britain and Australia

Ex: We need to remove the baseboards to put down new tile on the floor.

+ **sweep** (verb): to clean a floor by using a broom or brush to collect dirt

Ex: Be sure to sweep the floor before you mop it.

+ **rake** (verb): to gather with a garden tool with a row of plastic or metal teeth at the head

Ex: I spent all yesterday raking the leaves in my backyard.

**Listen 2 (T69)****B. Fill in the missing words**

Here in Egypt, television has a powerful hold over people's minds. It is an instrument of leisure, of information and - to a very limited extent - of culture. It does not stop people reading newspapers or books, going to the cinema or theatre or watching videos. But these activities are occasional, irregular and ultimately of secondary importance. Television is one of the main subjects of conversation, at school, in offices, at home and in the street, as well as being written about in all the newspapers.

**Listen 3 (T70)****C. Dictation**

It might be said that the main objective of television is to persuade the maximum number of people to watch it for the maximum amount of time. And how effectively the sitcoms and soap operas do that! I do not think that I have ever seen any other country so totally dominated by these shows. Some of them are Egyptian productions but the majority is American. Each episode, each programme, is a talking point for everyone, young and old alike.

TEST 27**A.**

1. c

2. a

3. c

4. a

5. c

**Listen 1 (T71)**

Carpet:

Hey you! This is your carpet speaking. Helllooo! Hey, I take a real beating from you and your family everyday. The kids track mud all over me, the dog leaves a bunch of fur balls everywhere. You spilt coffee the other day while entertaining guests, and your husband left a trail of potato chip crumbs from the sofa to the kitchen last night while watching the football game. Don't you think it's about time to give me a good cleaning?

Now pick up that phone and call Master Cleaners now. I see them on the TV all the time. They'll clean any three rooms for \$29.95, and any connecting hall is free. Plus, they'll throw in a free bottle of their amazing stain remover. And if you call now, you'll receive a 15% discount off their already low prices. So come on! Give them a call at 637-5001, and make life for me a little easier. Uh, nice doggie, nice doggie . .

 Key Vocabulary

track (verb): bring inside something like dirt on your shoes

Ex: The students tracked mud all over the hallways because it was raining outside.

+ **bunch** (noun): a large amount

Ex: Tim gave his girlfriend a bunch of roses for her birthday..

+ **crumbs** (noun): very small pieces of food

Ex: Ants seem to be able to locate the smallest crumbs of food.

+ **throw in** (verb): add, provide, include

Ex: If you buy the sofa, we'll throw in this coffee table.

**Listen 2 (T72)****B. Fill in the missing words**

Most people think of computers as very modern inventions, products of our new technological age. But actually the idea for a computer had been worked out over two centuries ago by a man called Charles Babbage. Babbage was born in 1791 and grew up to be a brilliant mathematician. He drew up plans for several calculating machines which he called "engines". But despite the fact that he started building some of these, he never finished any of them. Over the years people have argued whether his machines would ever work. Recently, however, the Science Museum in London has finished building an engine based on one of Babbage's designs. It has taken six years to complete and more than four thousand parts have been specially made. Whether it works or not, the machine will be on show at a special exhibition in the Science Museum to remind people of Babbage's work.

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**Listen 3 (T73)****C. Dictation**

Air pollution is a serious problem in many cities. Motor vehicles, factories and other sources create so much air pollution that it may hang in the air like dirty fog. Air pollution threatens the health of the people who live in cities. City wastes cause water pollution when they are poured into the waterways. These wastes kill fish and make some areas unfit for swimming. In addition, many large cities have difficulties in disposing of their garbage. The amount of garbage grows each year, but places to

put it are quickly filling up. Citizens, governments, industries, scientists, and business people must work together in different ways to gradually reduce pollution. For example, most cities have introduced recycling programmes.

TEST 28

A.

1. c

2. a

3. b

4. a

5. c



Listen 1 (T74)



Employee: Would you like anything else?

Customer: Well, wait. Uh, can I make that a half-and-half pizza?

Employee: Sure. What would you like on each half?

Customer: Uh, what toppings do you have?

Employee: Well, we have Italian sausage, ham, mushrooms, onions, pineapple, black olives, green peppers, bacon, tomatoes, shrimp, clams, and squid.

Customer: Shrimp, clams, and squid!? What kind of pizza is that?

Employee: Uh, the manager spent some time overseas [Oh.], and thinks his new seafood pizza will be a hit with customers, but to be honest, the “Swimmer’s Special,” as he calls it, is an acquired taste.

Customer: Uh, I'll pass on the "Sink or Swim" special, but I'll have pepperoni and mushrooms on one half and green peppers and Italian sausage on the other. Oh, and could I get extra cheese on that pizza?

Employee: Alright. Would you care for any bread sticks or beverage with your order? [Well . . . I don't know.] Actually, we have a Friday night family special going on right now [Oh!], and if you order any large pizza and drink, we'll throw in a free order of bread sticks, plus a three dollar coupon for use with your next pizza order.

Customer: Huh, sure, why not. And what drink comes with the pizza?

Employee: Either apple or orange juice.

Customer: I'll take orange juice.

Employee: Okay. Your total comes to fifteen nineteen, which includes tax [Okay.] And could I have your name?

Customer: Uh, yeah. Jay Han.

Employee: Huh? Did you say "Jay Hand"?

Customer: No, it's "Han." Actually, it's a Korean name, but many people have difficulty making it out. Hey, maybe I should change my name to "Hand."

Employee: Ah, names are important; don't change it. [Okay.] Oh, and your address and telephone number?

Customer: It's 1340 South 16 East, and the phone number is 340-1870.

Employee: Okay. Let me repeat your order. A large half-and-half pizza. [Okay.] One half with pepperoni [Yeah.] and mushrooms and the other with Italian sausage and green peppers. [Yeah.] Orange juice and your free order of bread sticks. Jan "Han," not "Hand," [Yeah, that's right.] at 1340 South 16 East, 340- 1817. Is that correct?

Customer: Everything except for the phone number. It's 1870, not 1817.

Employee: Alright. Thanks for your order. It should arrive at your doorstep in 30 minutes or less, or you'll receive a free small pizza with your next order.

Customer: Great. Thanks.

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Key Vocabulary

+ **pepperoni** (noun): a pork and beef sausage, sliced thinly for pizza

Ex: My students ordered a pepperoni pizza for lunch.

+ **be a hit** (verb): be popular

Ex: Ordering pizza for the party was a hit.

+ **care for** (verb): have a preference or liking for something



Ex: Would you care for anything else today?

+ **acquired taste** (expression): a taste that takes time to get used to

Ex: Some people say that learning to like sushi is an acquired taste.

+ **beverage** (noun): drink

Ex: What kinds of beverages do you want to serve at the party?

+ **coupon** (noun): a certificate used to receive money off on purchases

Ex: Let's use the pizza coupon that came in the mail.

+ **make something out** (idiom): understand or figure out

Ex: I couldn't make out what the customer ordered because of the poor telephone connection.



Listen 2 (T75)

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B. Fill in the missing words

To many people, their friends are the most **important** in their life. Really good friends always **share** joys and sorrows with you and never turn their **backs** on you. Your best friend may be someone you have **known** all your life or someone you have **grown** up with. There are all sorts of things that can bring about this special **relationship**. It may be the result of **enjoying** the same **activities** and sharing experiences. Most of us have **met** someone that we have **immediately** felt relaxed with as if we had known them for ages. However, it really takes you years to get to know someone well **enough** to consider your best friend. To the **majority** of us, this is someone we trust completely and

who understands us better than anyone else. It's the person you can tell him or her your most intimate secrets .



Listen 3 (T76)

C. Dictation

Out in the Pacific Ocean, 3,700 kilometres from Los Angeles, are the islands of Hawaii, the fiftieth state of the United States, with its area of 16,700 square kilometres.

The first Hawaiians arrived from other Pacific islands sometime around 100 A.D. Then in 1778, Captain Cook visited Hawaii. He put the islands on his maps of the Pacific Ocean. Then more ships knew Hawaii and began stopping there for supplies.

TEST 29

A.

1. c

2. b

3. c

4. a

5. a

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Listen 1 (T77)

Girl: Yes, I'd like to report a theft.

Police Officer: Okay. Can you tell me exactly what happened.

Girl: Well, I was walking home from work two days ago, enjoying the nature all around me . . . the birds, the frogs, the flowing stream . . . [Okay, Okay] when this woman knocked me right off my feet, grabbed my stuff, and ran off through the trees. [Hmm]. I was so surprised by the ordeal that I didn't go after her.

Police Officer: Yeah. Can you describe the woman for me?

Girl: Yeah. He was about a hundred and ninety centimeters tall . . .

Police Officer: Wait. You said a woman robbed you.

Girl: Well, I'm not really sure. [Hmm]. You see, the person was wearing a white and black polka dot dress, a light red sweater over it, and she . . . or he . . . was wearing a pair of basketball shoes.

Police Officer: Humm. What else can you tell me?

Girl: Okay. Like I said, the person was about 190 centimeters tall, heavy build, with long wavy hair. She . . . or he . . . was probably in his or her late 30's. I didn't get a good look at the person's face, but well . . . uh . . .

Police Officer: What? Was there something else?

Girl: Well, the person . . . had a beard.

Police Officer: Ah! What was, uh, taken . . . exactly?

Girl: Well, just my left shoe. Bizarre, isn't it?

Police Officer: Ah. The "bearded woman" has struck again!

Girl: The "bearded woman"?

Police Officer: Yeah. It's this man who dresses up like a woman and, for some unknown reason, removes the left shoe from his victims. He's really quite harmless, though, and he usually returns the shoe to the crime scene a couple of days later.

Girl: Hey, he can keep my shoe, and I'll just take off my left shoe every time I walk through the park.

**Listen 2 (T78)****B. Fill in the missing words**

Ann Johnson has worked at this college for three years. She is a responsible employee and gets on well with the other members of the department. We have all found her to be an excellent colleague. She is always on time for work. She is an extremely reliable staff member who is able to work independently. I can always rely on her creative thinking. Her students often tell me how kind she is. She is always ready to help with a smile and she is cheerful to all of them. In private, she is not very talkative and seems rather shy. Her work is excellent, and she is determined to succeed. She is also quite ambitious and has applied for the position of Director of Studies. I think that you can count on Ann to make your school a success and I recommend her for the post of Director.

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**Listen 3 (T79)**

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C. Dictation

Every year students in many countries learn English. Some of these students are young children. Others are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school. Others study by themselves. A few learn English just by hearing the language in films, on television, in the office or among their friends. But not many are lucky enough to do that. Most people must work hard on their lessons to learn another language. Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. They study their own language, mathematics and English. In England, America or Australia, many boys and girls study their own language, which is English, mathematics and another language, perhaps French, German or Spanish. Many adults learn English

because it is useful for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their higher studies because some of their books are in English at the college or university. Others people learn English because they want to read newspapers or magazines in English.

TEST 30

A.

1. c

2. c

3. c

4. a

5. a



Listen 1 (T80)

Okay, everyone. I want to review the first two days of our travel itinerary for the trip. Okay, yeah, please take out the paper that I handed out earlier. Okay. Uh. First of all, we have been very fortunate to have been able to purchase discount tickets to cover most of the transportation costs and scheduling (scheduled) activities. And I want to also thank the, uh, group of parents who, uh, worked very hard in order to, uh, raise funding, uh, through different businesses in the community. I really appreciate that.

Uh, let's see. Okay, everyone should meet at the airport at 6:00 a.m. This will give you time to check in and get through security. Our plane departs at 9:00.

Uh, our plane arrives in New York at 3:00 p.m. and we will take a bus from the airport to the hotel. We've been able to get great rates on this hotel because we're staying on a weekday instead of the weekend.

In the morning, for any of you who like to get exercise, we will be meeting in the hotel lobby around 6:00 a.m. to go

jogging around Central Park for about 45 minutes, and we'll get back to the hotel about the time when the hotel restaurant opens, so you'll enough time to grab a quick breakfast before we leave the hotel at 8:00. We'll be taking a ferry ride to Ellis Island and then to Liberty Island to visit the Statue of Liberty. I mean, this is something that you really can't miss, and later, we will go to Times Square where you can have lunch on your own for about an hour from about 1 to 2.

Later in the afternoon, you have the choice of visiting the Empire State Building or the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Either one of these is . . . are great*, and we have some great, uh, group discounts. Uh, we will meet back at the hotel at 6:00 p.m., and we'll have dinner at a very nice Italian restaurant downtown, and then we'll catch an exciting Broadway musical around 8:30 p.m.

Uh, any questions? downloadsachmienphi.com

“Either” generally takes a singular verb as in “Either of the students is available to help the teacher after school.”

Key Vocabulary

+ **itinerary** (noun): plan

Ex: I printed twenty copies of the trip itinerary for the students.

+ **fortunate** (adjective): lucky

Ex: I think we are very fortunate to have this chance to travel.

+ **cover** (verb): be enough money to pay for something

Ex: Be sure to bring enough extra money to cover your food expenses.

+ **depart** (verb): leave

Ex: Do you know when the plane departs tomorrow?

+ **jog** (verb): run at a slow speed (also, “go jogging”)

Ex: I like to jog everyday after work.

Ex: My mom and dad go jogging together to get exercise.

+ **ferry** (noun): a boat for carrying people and cars

Ex: They took a ferry to the beautiful island.

+ **catch** (verb): watch

Ex: We wanted to catch the musical last night, but it was all sold out, so we caught a movie instead.



Listen 2 (T81)

B. Fill in the missing words

We are all slowly **destroying** the Earth. The seas and rivers are too **dirty** to swim in. There is so much smoke in the air that it is **unhealthy** to live in many of the world’s cities. **Poisonous** gases **from** cars pollute the air so much that traffic policemen have to wear oxygen masks. We have cut down **so many** trees that there are now vast areas of **wasteland** all over the world. As a result, farmers in parts of Africa cannot grow enough for eating. In certain countries in Asia there is too little rice. Moreover, we do not take enough **care** of the countryside. Wild animals are quickly **disappearing**. For instance, tigers are rare in India now

because we have **killed** too many of them. However, it isn't enough simply to talk about the problem. We must act now before it is too late to do **something** about it. Join us now. Save the Earth!



Listen 3 (T82)

C. Dictation

In the U.S. about 400,000 deaths a year can be attributed to cigarette smoking. Cigarette makers insist that there is no proof that heart disease, even lung cancer, or any other disease, is actually caused by cigarettes. They deny adding nicotine to cigarettes; they even deny nicotine is addictive. They say that if it was, how could 40 million Americans have given up smoking in the last years. They compare it to coffee drinking and ask if coffee manufacturers are accused of adding caffeine to their coffee.

Whatever the facts are, there is no doubt however that cigarette manufacturers do try to entice young people, even in their teens, to smoke, by advertisements and promotions that create an image even more addictive than the nicotine in cigarettes.



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