

**SECTION ONE: CONSTRUCTED-RESPONSE TEST**

**PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

I. You will hear part of a conversation between Jim - a student and a secretary on campus. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D that best fits the information given in the listening passage. (5 pts.)

1 point for each correct answer

1. C	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. A
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II. You will hear a journalist reporting on a prize for young scientists and engineers.

For questions 6-15, complete the sentences with ONE WORD or A NUMBER taken from the recording. (10 pts.)

1 point for each correct answer

6. 17 / seventeen	7. 2009	8. electricity	9. careers	10. two-thirds / 2/3
11. 312	12. coffee	13. explanation	14. communication	15. March

**PART TWO: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

I. Give the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each of the sentences. (10 pts.)

1 point for each correct answer

1. eyeful	2. critiques	3. subnormal	4. upskilling	5. unprecedented
6. outdistance	7. overpoweringly	8. (mal)odorous	9. iconoclast	10. single-handed(ly)

II. Fill each blank with a suitable preposition or adverb particle to complete each of the sentences. (10 pts.)

0.5 point for each correct preposition / particle

1. in – to	2. through – beyond	3. forward – in	4. off – for	5. at – with
6. down – behind	7. to – for	8. in – on/ upon	9. off – over / on	10. for – off

III. The passage contains 10 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. (10 pts.)

1 point for each correct answer (0.5 point for mistake identification + 0.5 point for correction)

	Line	Mistakes	Corrections
1.	1	direct	directly
2.	2	brought	gave / offered
3.	3	mobilization	mobility
4.	4	yet	and
5.	5	(national parks) regarded	(national parks) were regarded
6.	6	which	that
7.	8	Stretched	Stretching
8.	9	to	for
9.	10	an	the
10.	12	like	as

### PART THREE: READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage and fill each of the numbered blanks with ONE suitable word. (5 pts.)

0.5 point for each correct answer

1. present / found / available	2. their / the	3. which	4. Being / Becoming / Getting	5. Rather / Instead
6. use	7. there	8. other	9. provided / supplied	10. against

### PART FOUR: WRITING

I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that its meaning is similar to that of the original one. (10 pts.)

1 point for each correct answer

1. However **costly it may be/ it is**, we must do something about the problem.
2. What gives **people's social background away is what they eat, not their table manners**.
3. Such is **the popularity of those plays that the theatre is full every night**.
4. Auckland's population density **is much lower than Beijing's/ that of Beijing**.  
(không có "much" cho ½ điểm)  
Auckland's population density **is not as high as than Beijing's/ that of Beijing**. (cho ½ điểm)
5. We would sooner **they hadn't stayed up too late**.
6. There is **absolutely no truth in that rumour about the new construction contracts in the local area**.  
(không có "absolutely" cho ½ điểm)  
There is **not any/ a grain of truth in that rumour about the new construction contracts in the local area**.
7. Hazel had **some soup spilled/ spilt over her new dress by a waiter last night**.  
Hazel had **a waiter spill some soup over her new dress last night**.
8. Jeremy may **(well) have been lying about what Eliot said**.
9. Without **complete secrecy, the mission wouldn't have succeeded**.  
**have been successful.**  
**have been a success.**
10. They flatly **refused to invest in the young man's project. / the project of the young man**.

II. Rewrite each of the sentences below in such a way that its meaning is similar to that of the original one, using the word given in brackets. Do not change this word in any way. You must use NO MORE THAN SIX words. (5 pts.)

1 point for each correct answer

1. The mice appeared to **be totally immune TO** the effects of the drug.  
(không có "totally" không cho điểm)
2. As the deadline **DREW nearer, Andrew's becoming / being** anxious caused him to become less efficient.
3. According to Pauline's teachers, she will get the scholarship as long **as she (really) puts/ sets/ turns her MIND** to it.
4. They should **COUNT themselves lucky/ fortunate to have got(ten)** away with only minor injuries.  
They should **COUNT themselves lucky/ fortunate to get** away with only minor injuries. (cho ½ điểm)
5. Which candidate is **best CUT out for the job** in your opinion?  
(không có "best" không cho điểm)

## AUDIO SCRIPT:

### I. Listen to part of a conversation between a student and a secretary on campus.

Man: Hello, Mrs. Kelly. I'd like to pick up my test, please.

Woman: Sure. Whose class are you in?

Man: Dr. Purcell's math class.

Woman: And your name?

Man: My last name is Raleigh. R-A-L-E-I-G-H.

Woman: That's right. Jim Raleigh. Here it is.

Man: Thank you. And Terry Young's test, too, please.

Woman: Oh, I'm sorry. I can't let you take someone else's test.

Man: He's sick, and he can't come in to get it. He's my roommate.

Woman: I understand. But the privacy act won't permit it.

Man: Really? Maybe you could call him.

Woman: Not even then. I can only give a test to the student whose name appears on it. I can't even give it to a family member.

Man: That's weird.

Woman: I think so, too, frankly, but that's the law.

Man: Okay. I'll tell Terry. Thanks anyway.

Woman: You're welcome. Tell him I'll just keep his test here until he feels better and can come in for it himself.

Man: Okay. I'll do that.

Woman: Have a nice day, Jim.

Man: You, too, Mrs. Kelly.

### II. You will hear a journalist reporting on a prize for young scientists and engineers.

Interviewer: Today I am talking to our science reporter, Ryan, who has been looking at the current National Science and Engineering Competition. Tell me Ryan, what exactly is this competition and who can enter?

Ryan: It's aimed at young scientists and engineers who have developed new Ideas completely of their own. They may be school projects or something they've done as a hobby, and the winners are awarded prizes and named Young Scientist and Young Engineer of the Year. Anyone aged 18 or under can take part, although **(6) the science category was won by a 17-year-old last year, as was the engineering one.** The competition covers every area of science, technology, engineering and mathematics, and is intentionally broadly based so as to encourage as many young people as possible to enter.

Interviewer: Has this competition been going long?

Ryan: **(7) It's been an annual event since 2009**, although it became much bigger in 2010 once more people became aware of it. And then the media started to take an interest in the Big Bang Fair, where the winners are announced. From that year on, there have been lectures by top speakers, and shows put on by national television channels.

Interviewer: What's the Big Bang Fair all about?

Ryan: It's a three-day fair for school students interested in science and engineering, with lots of things to do like interactive science quizzes, games and activities. For instance, one boy had set up a non-moving bicycle, like those you find in a gym, and was pedalling away energetically. But **(8) this was about electricity rather than exercise**, with a challenge to anyone present to generate more than he could, as measured by the attached equipment. Nobody managed to, at least while I was there.

Interviewer: So they have a good time there, learning about Physics and Biology and things like that?

Ryan: Yes, there's a plenty of fun things to do. But its real purpose is more serious: **(9) to promote careers in those subjects**, especially where there is a national skills gap in particular areas. This is done in a wide range of ways, and a study into how this can be extended is currently being carried out by the Centre for Science Education.

Interviewer: How many people go to the fair and who are they?

Ryan: The total number of people at the most recent one was over 22,500, of whom **(10) at least two-thirds, according to the figures I have, would have been of secondary-school age**, with teachers and parents making up rather less than a quarter between them. Over 110 public and private organisations from across the country were represented, and it was clear that everyone there had a genuine desire to raise awareness of young people's achievements in science and technology.

Interviewer: How many of them were actually involved in the competition?

Ryan: People can enter either as individuals or as part of a team, so that whereas in total 193 projects were presented, **(11) there were actually 312 competitors** working in the fields of science, technology, mathematics and engineering.

Interviewer: What kind of projects were there?

Ryan: In one I particularly liked, the team built quite complicated structures in the shape of road bridges ... entirely in chocolate. Most were surprisingly strong, though of course any that collapsed could simply be eaten, in another, a team managed to **(12) convert coffee into a gas** that then became the source of energy for a car, successfully covering the 300 kilometres to the fair. Finding alternatives to petrol as a fuel was a common theme, not surprisingly, with many entries aimed at reducing the amount of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide being released into the atmosphere.

Interviewer: How is the winning entry decided?

Ryan: The final is held at the Big Bang Fair, where the number of entries is reduced to a shortlist of six. Neither individuals nor teams need to make a formal presentation to a big audience, but they are expected to be able to give a clear **(13) explanation**, going into some detail about their project so that it can be properly assessed by the five judges. They may well be asked things about it, too, partly to see how well they respond to questions.

Interviewer: So it's not only the quality of the work they do that counts?

Ryan: Well, that's the main thing of course, but they also take into account **(14) their communication skills** as the winners may have the chance to speak in public, including on TV, on behalf of young scientists and engineers.

Interviewer: That must appeal to quite a lot of teenagers.

Ryan: Yes, it certainly does.

Interviewer: So when do we know who's won this year?

Ryan: It's quite a long process. So although all entries had to be in by October the thirty-first, we'll have to wait until nearly the spring to find out. It'll actually be **(15) on the first day of the next Big Bang Fair, which runs from March the eleventh to the thirteenth.**

Interviewer: I'm sure that will be followed with a lot of interest. Thank you, Ryan.