

LISTENING PRACTICE TEST

Time allowance: approximately: 40 minutes
Number of questions: 35 minutes

Directions: In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts in this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in the recording.
The recording will be played ONCE only.

LISTENING TEST 1

PART 1: Questions 1-8

Directions: In this part, you will hear EIGHT short announcements or instructions. There is one question for each announcement or instruction. For each question, choose the right answer A, B, C or D. Then, on the answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer that you have chosen.
Now, let's listen to an example. On the recording, you will hear:

Woman: Hello. This is the travel agency returning your call. You left a message about the holiday you've booked, asking which meals are included in the cost during your stay at Sunny Hotel. Lunch and dinner are free but if you wish to have breakfast in the hotel, you will need to pay an extra amount of money, depending on what you order. Let me know if I can help you with any other information. Goodbye.

On the test book, you will read:

Which meal is NOT included in the price of the holiday?

A. Breakfast B. Lunch C. Dinner D. All meals

The correct answer is A. **Breakfast**. Now, let's begin with the first question.

Question 1: Who is probably making talking on the phone?

- A. The receptionist at a hotel
- B. The receptionist at a dentist's
- C. A travel agent
- D. A real estate agent

Question 2: Why has the meeting been relocated?

- A. Because a building is being renovated
- B. Because the North Tower is being painted
- C. Because the South Tower is sold
- D. Because the North Tower is more spacious

Question 3: What is the main cause of decreased domestic sales?

- A. A weak economy B. Competition
- C. Retail clothing sector D. Domestic economy

Question 4: What should the listeners do before they skate?

- A. Get permission from the safety coordinator
- B. Wear the proper safety equipment
- C. Pay a nominal fee
- D. Have membership cards

Question 5: What profession does the speaker work in?

- A. Sports therapy
- B. Sports broadcasting
- C. Physical training
- D. Sports fashion

Question 6: What is the purpose of Ricardo's visit?

- A. To train staff members
- B. To oversee a project
- C. To learn business methods
- D. To see a client

Question 7: What kind of business would be making this announcement?

- A. A gas station
- B. A hotel
- C. A restaurant
- D. A store

Question 8: Why has confidence increased?

- A. Because of increased investment
- B. Because of low inflation
- C. Because of higher production
- D. Because of government data

PART 2: Questions 9-20

Directions: In this part, you will hear THREE conversations. The conversations will not be repeated. There are four questions for each conversation. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Questions 9 to 12 refer to the following conversation.

Question 9: What is the problem?

- A. The woman does not know how to get to the man's office.
- B. The copy machine is not working properly.
- C. The man is late for his appointment.
- D. The woman can't go to the office today.

Question 10: Who most likely is the man?

- A. An auto mechanic
- B. A photocopier technician
- C. A new assistant
- D. A coffee shop owner

Question 11: What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. To have a clinic check-up
- B. To turn off the machine
- C. To check the inside paper jam
- D. To call another technician

Question 12: When will the man most likely get to the woman's office?

- A. In the morning
- B. During lunch
- C. In the afternoon
- D. In the evening

Questions 13 to 16 refer to the following conversation.

Question 13: What is the woman's problem?

- A. She lost a library book.
- B. She does not know where Germany is.
- C. The library does not have a book she needs.
- D. The library will not let her sign out a book.

Question 14: Why does the woman need to find the book?

- A. She wants to borrow it for a friend.
- B. She wants it for her essay.
- C. She wants to learn about computer systems.
- D. She wants to collect it.

Question 15: What does the man offer to do for the woman?

- A. He will help her to locate the material she wants from other libraries.
- B. He will ask his friends about the material she needs.
- C. He asks her to go to the nearest library.
- D. He asks her to go to the book store.

Question 16: What if the woman borrows more than 5 books from other libraries?

- A. She has to return the books earlier than usual.
- B. She has to pay a small service charge.
- C. She has to fill in a special form.
- D. She has to deposit.

Questions 17 to 20 refer to the following conversation.

Question 17: When is the woman supposed to meet James?

- A. At noon
- B. four o'clock
- C. At four fifteen
- D. At ten o'clock

Question 18: What can be inferred about James?

- A. He is very lazy.
- B. He is punctual
- C. He is not very punctual.
- D. He is very busy.

Question 19: What is true about the man?

- A. He is a friend of Jane's and James'.
- B. He is Jane's teacher.
- C. He doesn't know James.
- D. He is an irresponsible man.

Question 20: Why does Jane have this appointment?

- A. To meet her old friends
- B. To complain about James' behavior
- C. To prepare for her exam
- D. To have an interview

PART 3: Questions 21-35

Directions: In this part, you will hear THREE talks, lectures conversations. The talks, lectures, or conversations will not be repeated. There are five questions for each talk, lecture, conversation. For each question, choose the right answer A, B, C or D.

Questions 21 to 25 refer to the following conversation.

Question 21: What did the woman do last night?

- A. Studied for a final test
- B. Worked on her paper
- C. Stayed in the computer lab
- D. Turned the paper in early

Question 22: What is probably true about the woman?

- A. She called Professor Kensington and asked for an extension.
- B. She had her friend help to complete her paper.
- C. She had plenty of time to complete her paper last night.
- D. He completed his paper without help from anyone else.

Question 23: What can be inferred about the man?

- A. He is too unhappy to express his anger to the woman.
- B. He does not feel the extension was necessary at all.
- C. He understands the reasoning behind the extension.
- D. He is planning to hand in the paper today no matter what

Question 24: What is the extension for the assignment submission?

- A. They have 1 more day.
- B. They have 2 more days.
- C. They have 1 more week.
- D. They have 2 more weeks.

Question 25. What is the woman probably going to do next?

- A. She is going to revise the paper.
- B. She is going to talk with the professor.
- C. She is going to submit her paper.
- D. She is going to prepare for the exam.

Questions 26- 30 refer to the following conversation.

Question 26: Who is professor Atkins?

- A. A math teacher
- B. A physics teacher
- C. A chemistry teacher
- D. a laboratory manager

Question 27: What is the acceptable range of difference off the textbook?

- A. 4% or 5%
- B. 10%
- C. Less than 10%
- D. 45%

Question 28: What will the woman most likely do?

- A. Redo the experiment in the evenings
- B. Ask the professor for more time
- C. Hand in the experiment as it is
- D. Lower her results by 10% from the textbook

Question 29: When is the experiment due day?

- A. Tomorrow
- B. Next week
- C. Tuesday
- D. Friday

Question 30: What does the professor advise Julie to do?

- A. Spend more time in the lab
- B. Clean the tubes before the experiment
- C. Ask someone to help her
- D. Meet him after class hours in the lab

Questions 31 to 35 refer to the following professor's talk.

Question 31: What is true about Alaska?

- A. It is the second largest state in the USA.
- B. It is bordered by Canada on the East.
- C. It is smaller than California and Texas combined.
- D. It is populous.

Question 32: What is the average number of students in a middle school classroom?

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 20
- D. 25

Question 33: Which of the following is a popular transportation system in Alaska?

- A. Airplanes
- B. Ships
- C. Railways
- D. A complex highway system

Question 34: What will the professor probably talk about in the next class?

- A. The volcanic eruption of Mount Katmai in the early 20th century.
- B. The type of airplanes used by Alaskans to move from point to point.
- C. The amount of food imported by the Alaskans to balance out their miniscule farming production.
- D. The effects of seismic sea waves that reach far inland and destroy communities.

Question 35: What does the professor feel about life in Alaska?

- A. It is a fantastic place to dwell for anyone.
- B. It is probably not very desirable for some to live in.
- C. It is not a place that he knows much about.
- D. It is a peaceful place without any worries to think about.

READING PRACTICE TEST

Duration: 60 minutes

Number of questions: 40 minutes

Directions: In this section of the test, you will read *FOUR* different passages, each followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer A, B, C, or D for each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions.

READING TEST 1

PASSAGE 1 – Questions 1-10

Scientists do not yet thoroughly understand just how the body of an individual becomes sensitive to a substance that is harmless or even wholesome for the average person. Milk, wheat, and egg, for example, rank among the most healthful and widely used foods. Yet these foods can cause persons sensitive to them to suffer greatly. At first, the body of the individual is not harmed by coming into contact with the substance. After a varying interval of time, usually longer than a few weeks, the body becomes sensitive to it, and an allergy has begun to develop. Sometimes it's hard to figure out if you have a food allergy, since it can show up so many different ways. Your **symptoms** could be caused by many other problems. You may have rashes, hives, joint pains mimicking arthritis, headaches, irritability, or depression. The most common food allergies are to milk, eggs, seafood, wheat, nuts, seeds, chocolate, oranges, and tomatoes. Many of these allergies will not develop if these foods are not fed to an infant until her or his intestines mature at around seven months. Breast milk also tends to be protective. Migraines can be **set off** by foods containing tyramine, phenethylamine, monosodium glutamate, or sodium nitrate. Common foods which contain these are chocolate, aged cheeses, sour cream, red wine, pickled herring, chicken livers, avocados, ripe bananas, cured meats, many Oriental and prepared foods (read the labels!). Some people have been successful in treating their migraines with supplements of B-vitamins, particularly B6 and niacin. Children who are **hyperactive** may benefit from eliminating **food additives**, especially colorings, and foods high in salicylates from their diets. A few of **these** are almonds, green peppers, peaches, tea, grapes. This is the diet made popular by Benjamin Feingold, who has written the book *Why Child is Hyperactive*. Other researchers have had mixed results when testing whether the diet is effective.

1. The topic of this passage is _____
 - A. reactions to foods
 - B. food and nutrition
 - C. infants and allergies
 - D. a good diet
2. According to the passage, the difficulty in diagnosing allergies to foods is due to _____.
 - A. the vast number of different foods we eat
 - B. lack of a proper treatment plan
 - C. the similarity of symptoms of the allergy to other problems
 - D. the use of prepared formula to feed babies

What are some of the factors behind this trend? For one thing, as more women earn advanced degrees in business and enter the corporate world, they are finding obstacles. Women are still **excluded** from most executive suites. Charlotte Taylor, a management consultant, had noted, "In the 1970s women believed if they got an MBA and worked hard they could become chairman of the board. Now they've found out **that** isn't going to happen, so they go out on their own".

In the past, most women entrepreneurs worked in "women's" fields cosmetics and clothing, for example. But **this** is changing. Consider ASK Computer Systems, a \$22-million-a-year computer software business. It was founded in 1973 by Sandra Kurtzig, who was then a housewife with degrees in math and engineering. When Kurtzig founded the business, her first product was software that let weekly newspapers **keep tabs on** their newspaper carriers and her office was a bedroom at home, with a **shoebox under the bed** to hold the company's cash. After she succeeded with the newspaper software system, she hired several bright computer-science graduates to develop additional programs. When these were marketed and sold, ASK began to grow. It now has 200 employees, and Sandra Kurtzig owns \$66.9 million of stock.

Of course, many women who start their own businesses fail, just as men often do. They still face hurdles in the business world, especially problems in raising money; the banking and finance world is still dominated by men, and old attitudes die hard. Most businesses owned by women are still quite small. But the situation is changing; there are likely to be many more Sandra Kurtzigs in the years ahead.

11. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Women today are better educated than in the past, making them more attractive to the business world.
- B. The computer is especially lucrative for women today.
- C. Women are better at small businesses than men are.
- D. Women today are opening more businesses of their own.

12. The word "excluded" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. not permitted in
- B. often invited to
- C. decorators of
- D. charged admission to

13. All of the following were mentioned in the passage as detriments to women in the business world EXCEPT _____.

- A. women were required to stay at home with their families
- B. women lacked ability to work in business
- C. women faced discrimination in business
- D. women were not trained in business

14. The word "that" in the passage refers to _____.

- A. a woman becomes chairman of the board
- B. women working hard
- C. women achieving advanced degrees
- D. women believing that business is a place for them

15. According to the passage, Charlotte Taylor believes that women in the 1970s _____.
- A. were unrealistic about their opportunities in business management
 - B. were still more interested in education than business opportunities
 - C. had fewer obstacles in business than they do today
 - D. were unable to work hard enough to succeed in business
16. The author mentions the "shoebox under the bed" in the third paragraph in order to _____.
- A. show the frugality of women in business
 - B. show the resourcefulness of Sandra Kurtzig
 - C. point out that initially the financial resources of Sandra Kurtzig's business were limited
 - D. suggest that the company needed to expand
17. The word "this" in the passage refers to _____.
- A. women becoming entrepreneurs
 - B. women buying cosmetics and clothing
 - C. women working in "women's fields"
 - D. women staying at home
18. The expression "keep tabs on" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. recognize title appearance of
 - B. keep records of
 - C. provide transportation for
 - D. pay the salaries of
19. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that businesses operated by women are small because _____.
- A. women prefer a small intimate setting
 - B. women can't deal with money
 - C. women are not able to borrow money easily
 - D. many women fail at large businesses
20. The author's attitude about the future of women in business is _____.
- A. skeptical
 - B. optimistic
 - C. frustrated
 - D. negative

PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

Symbiosis is a close ecological relationship between two dissimilar organisms. They assist each other with feeding, defending, and reproducing. In symbiosis, at least one of the pair benefits from the relationship. The other may be injured (parasitism), unaltered (commensalism), or may also benefit (mutualism).

An interesting mutually dependent relationship exists between the pine and the pinon jay. Blue pinon jays settle on the tops of pine trees and pick at the dark round seeds from the sticky cones. They store the seeds in their throats, fly off and hide them somewhere, and then return to repeat the process again. It seems the reproductive cycle of a pine jay corresponds with the ripening of the pine's seed. Similarly, the pine is dependent on the pinon jays for distribution of the seeds.

Seeds are stored in the bark of a tree or in the ground. Using their long bills, pinon jays plant and store them for later consumption. Their throats can expand to hold a large number of seeds; one pinon jay has been reported carrying 50 seeds in one trip. After they have planted the seeds, they return to eat them. Using their bills like a woodpecker, they hammer the seed until the shell breaks. Any unrecovered nuts are then grown into new trees. This fascinating relationship has been ongoing for thousands of years.

When both species benefit each other, this is called mutualism. An example of mutualism is a plant and fungi. The fungus occupies the cortex cells of the secondary roots of the plant. This relationship is called a 'mycorrhiza.' **It** helps the plant absorb inorganic nitrogen and phosphorus from the soil. Some fungi also produce antibiotics which may prevent the invasion of parasitic fungi and bacteria. Another example of mutualism is pollination. Bees carry pollen from one plant to the next when they seek out plants for nectar. They feed themselves on the nectar, and the plants reproduce after fertilization by the pollen from other plants.

Mutualism can also bring together two very different organisms, for example, a buffalo and an ox bird. These birds journey on the backs of African buffalo eating their parasites. The bird receives food, and the buffalo is rid of irritating insects. There are also a number of fish that provide an excellent example of mutualism. Known as 'cleaner fish,' these fish get rid of parasites and dead skin found on other fish. The best-known example is the 'cleaner wrasse,' which dwells in the Pacific and Indian oceans. They clean large predatory fish by eating tissue and parasites off their skin. This relationship provides food and protection for the wrasse and several health benefits for the other fish.

The other two types of symbiosis, besides mutualism, are commensalism and parasitism. [A] Commensalism refers to a symbiotic relationship where one organism eats the unused food of another. [B] One benefits, but the other is not affected. Examples include **the remora and the shark**. The remora attaches itself to the shark, when the shark feeds itself, the remora picks up scraps. [C] One example of commensalism in humans is bacteria living in our intestines that feed on food in our gut. [D]

In parasitism, one organism benefits and the other is harmed. **Parasites live off the body of other organisms and receive nourishment from their tissues, while also inflicting damage on their hosts.** Plants are parasitized by bacteria, fungi, and a handful of other plants. Parasites cause harm by entering the tissue of the host for their own nutritional benefit.

None of these relationships are fixed, and it is likely that what starts as a parasitic relationship may **gradually** evolve into a mutualistic one. For example, in 1966, amoebas were discovered that had become infected with bacteria. However, after five years, it was found that the core of the amoebas had become dependent on the bacteria; thus, parasitism had evolved into mutualism. Unfortunately, the inverse is also possible; mutualistic associations may evolve into parasitic ones.

21. According to paragraph 2, what does the pinon jay do for the pine tree?

- A. It gives the tree important nutrition.
- B. It provides a primary means of seed dissemination for pinon trees.
- C. It keeps the tree free from parasites.
- D. It helps the tree produce larger seeds.

22. The word "corresponds" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. matches
- B. includes
- C. exposes
- D. protects

23. According to paragraph 3, how does the blue pinon jay store the seeds for later?

- A. By holding up to 50 in its mouth
- B. By burying them in the ground
- C. By protecting them in its nest
- D. By allowing them to develop into new trees

24. The word "It" in the passage refers to _____.

- A. bacteria
- B. mutualism
- C. mycorrhiza
- D. fungus

25. According to paragraph 5, what is an example of a mutual relationship?

- A. An animal eating parasites from another
- B. An animal licking the body of another
- C. An animal providing protection for another
- D. An animal keeping another awake and alert

26. The author mentions "the remora and the shark" in the passage in order to _____.

- A. explain the details behind a mutualist association
- B. demonstrate a connection between an active parasite picker and host
- C. show how one animal can benefit from the acts of another
- D. give an example of one animal causing the suffering of another

27. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. There are many types of creatures that are very well developed and have the strength to support other species.
- B. Sometimes, the organisms supplying parasites are very harmful to their hosts.
- C. Some animals are selfish and only cause damage to their hosts.
- D. Organisms which must depend on others die easily because they are not strong.

28. The word "gradually" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. slowly
- B. increasingly
- C. constantly
- D. rapidly

29. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT an example of mutualism?

- A. plant and its fungi
- B. Pollen transfer from one plant to another
- C. The remora and the shark
- D. A buffalo and an ox bird

30. Look at the four squares [...] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

They are completely safe and may possibly help US, hence a commensalism relationship.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- A. [A]
- B. [B]
- C. [C]
- D. [D]

PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

Earth has several distinct layers; the outermost of these is the crust, which has an inconsistent thickness of 35-70 km in the continents and 5-10 km in the ocean basins. The second layer is known as the mantle, which is about 2900 km thick, and divided into an upper and lower mantle. Most of Earth's internal heat is situated here. The upper mantle has an area known as the low-velocity zone, where secondary waves decrease rapidly and then gradually increase. The last layer is the core. This is a thick ball of iron and nickel divided into two layers, the inner core and the outer core.

The inner core is solid, whereas the outer core is so hot that the metal is always molten. However, because the force at the inner core is so **immense**, it cannot melt. Due to Earth's rotation, the outer core spins around the inner core, which causes the Earth's magnetism. The inner core consists of iron, nickel and other elements, probably a mix of carbon, oxygen, sulphur, silicon, and potassium. The temperature is extremely high, and due to pressure, the core is solid. Because the outer core is liquid, mainly consisting of iron, nickel and about 10% oxygen and sulphur, here the temperature is not as high.

Both the outer and inner cores together create the Earth's magnetism. The core has a huge influence on Earth. Because it is so hot, it radiates a natural heat to the upper layers, setting off a current of heat, which in turn causes the movement of the tectonic plates. Because of Earth's rotation, the outer core spins, but the inner core does not because it is solid. This provides a sort of dynamo effect and causes the Earth's magnetic force.

A seismic wave is a wave that travels through Earth; it is often the result of **a tectonic earthquake**. There are two kinds of seismic waves, "body waves" and "surface waves." Other waves do exist, but are of little importance. Body waves travel through the center of Earth, following ray paths which are bent by the unstable density and stiffness of Earth's interior. These differ according to temperature, **phase**, and structure. Body waves send out the first tremors of an earthquake as well as any later ones.

There are two kinds of body waves, "primary" and "secondary" waves. Primary waves are compression waves, meaning the ground is alternately compressed and expanded in the direction of propagation. These waves can travel slightly faster through solids than secondary waves can, and are also able to travel through any type of material. Through air, they take the form of sound waves and so travel at the speed of sound.

Primary waves, when created by an earthquake, are less destructive than sound waves due to their minor amplitudes. Secondary waves are tilted waves; in other words, the ground is shifted vertically in the direction of transmission. Here, the ground moves from one side to the other. Secondary waves are only able to travel through solids, not liquids or gases, and thus are unable to travel through Earth's core. Primary waves are faster than secondary waves. Primary and secondary waves are usually produced by earthquakes and volcanoes. However, they can also be produced by people using explosives or large machinery.

Surface waves are comparable to water waves traveling just under Earth's surface. They travel at slower speeds than body waves. Surface waves can be the most **devastating** type of seismic wave due to their low frequency, long duration, and large amplitude, and theory, they are understood as a system which relates to primary and secondary waves.

[A] The moment an earthquake occurs, seismographs try to record its primary and secondary waves, but often they cannot detect the secondary waves of a distant earthquake.

[B] This may be due to the fact that secondary waves are unable to pass through liquids. [C] This information about wave travel helps scientists determine the internal structure of the planet. [D]

31. In paragraph 1, what does the author say about the presence of the low-velocity zone in the Earth's interior?

- A. It causes the high-frequency stimulation.
- B. Its width is consistent with the fault zone.
- C. It induces regionally extensive oscillations.
- D. It is located just above the lower crustal boundary.

32. The word "immense" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. compressed
- B. dilated
- C. immeasurable
- D. varied

33. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT true about the inner core?

- A. It contributes to the Earth's magnetic field.
- B. It is always molten and liquid.
- C. It is under a lot of pressure.
- D. It mainly consists of iron, nickel and some lighter elements.

34. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is the reason for tectonic plate movement?

- A. The convection of heat from the core
- B. The gravitational effect of the core
- C. The powerful magnetic forces of the core
- D. The spinning of the inner and outer core together

35. Why does the author mention "a tectonic earthquake" in the passage?

- A. To show that primary waves are far more powerful than secondary waves
- B. To demonstrate the effect of seismic waves on the Earth
- C. To develop understanding of the structure of the Earth's interior
- D. To explain that scientific detection methods are very efficient

36. The word "phase" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. change
- B. period
- C. heat
- D. construction

37. The word "devastating" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. faint
- B. destructive
- C. productive
- D. quiet

38. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. Although primary and secondary waves would be recorded, the secondary waves are not strong enough to be detected at a distance.
- B. Seismic waves are too small to be felt as a noticeable earthquake, but detectable by seismographs.

C. Secondary waves can be generated as a result of nonlinear interaction, so seismographs cannot detect them.

D. Because of extensive fault repetition, the primary wave is the most powerful force in an earthquake.

39. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most likely believes which of the following about earthquakes in the world?

A. Volcanoes would not exist if earthquakes never happened

B. They are caused by the force of primary waves hitting the crust

C. They are primarily caused by the heat from the Earth's core

D. There is no more destructive thing in the world

40. Look at the four squares [] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

For example, with the use of secondary waves, scientists were able to suggest that Earth has a liquid outer core.

Where would the sentence best fit?

A. [A]

B. [B]

C. [C]

D. [D]

SPEAKING TEST 2

PART 1: Social Interaction (3')

Let's talk about your family.

- Do you have any brothers or sisters?
- Do you like to have many siblings? If yes, why? And if no, why not?
- Do you look more like your mother or your father?

Let's talk about your relationship.

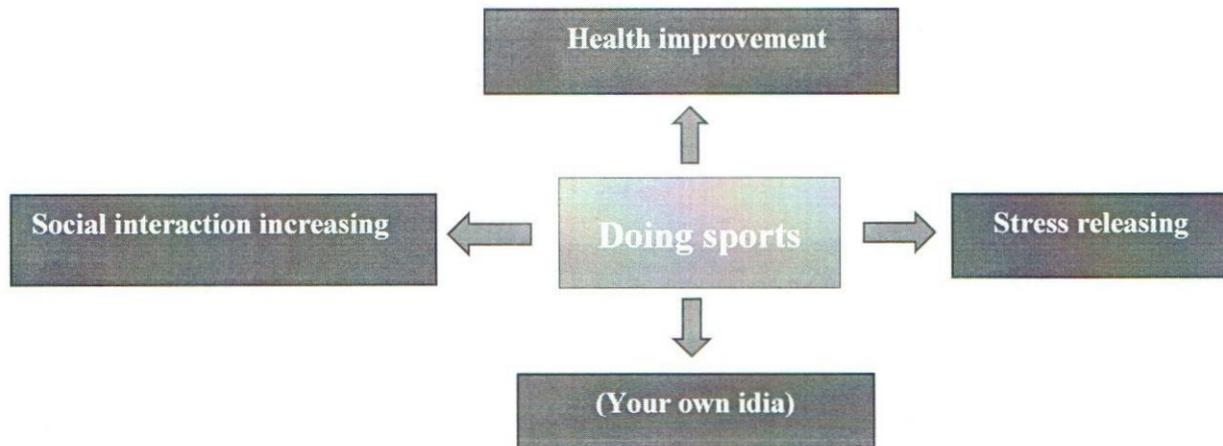
- Who do you get on well best in your family?
- Who do you think knows you better, your family or your friends? Why?
- What do you usually do when you stay with your family?

PART 2: Solution Discussion (4')

Situation: You have to make a decision of the university you are going to apply to. There are three groups of people you can ask for advice: family, teachers and friends. Who do you think you could receive the most appropriate advice?

PART 3: Topic Development (5')

Topic: Doing sports has a lot of benefits.



- Do you think famous sportspeople are good role models for children?
- Do you think the types of sport that are popular will change in the future?
- How can sports bring people from different countries closer together?

WRITING PRACTICE TEST

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You live in Ho Chi Minh City. You moved to Manchester to study English three months ago. You have just received an email from a friend of mine, Sara from London. Read part of her email below.

.....

What's Manchester like? I bet the weather's not too good!

Have you still got that part-time job in the fast-food restaurant?

It must be a good way of speaking to new people and making friends.

What about the family you're staying with? Do you go out much in the evening? I hope the English classes are going well.

.....

Sara

Write a reply to Sara. In your email, you have to describe Manchester and the weather there, tell her about job, the family you are staying with, and your activities in the evening, and finally you have to write about your English classes there.

You should write at least 120 words.

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In order to solve traffic problems, Vietnamese government should tax private car owners heavily and use the money to improve public transportation.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of such a solution?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.

You should write at least 250 words.