

**BỘ TÀI NGUYÊN VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG**  
**TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC TÀI NGUYÊN VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH**



**KHUNG CHƯƠNG TRÌNH**  
**GIẢNG DẠY TRÌNH ĐỘ B1, B2**  
**THEO CHUẨN NLNN 6 BẬC (VSTEP)**

*(Ban hành kèm Quyết định số 09/QĐ-TĐHTPHCM ngày 06 tháng 01 năm 2023 của  
Hiệu trưởng Trường Đại học Tài nguyên và Môi trường Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh)*

**TP. Hồ Chí Minh, năm 2023**

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## OVERVIEW

### GIỚI THIỆU CHUNG

#### VSTEP là gì?

VSTEP là từ viết tắt của tiếng Anh Vietnamese Standardized Test of English Proficiency là kỳ thi đánh giá năng lực tiếng Anh theo Khung năng lực ngoại ngữ (NLNN) 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam (tương đương với trình độ A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2).

Khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam được ban hành kèm theo Thông tư số 01/2014/TT-BGDĐT ngày 24 tháng 01 năm 2014 của Bộ trưởng Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo.

#### I. Mục đích

1. Làm căn cứ thống nhất về yêu cầu năng lực cho tất cả ngoại ngữ được giảng dạy trong hệ thống giáo dục quốc dân.
2. Làm căn cứ xây dựng chương trình, biên soạn hoặc lựa chọn giáo trình, sách giáo khoa, kế hoạch giảng dạy, các tài liệu dạy học ngoại ngữ khác và xây dựng tiêu chí trong kiểm tra, thi và đánh giá ở từng cấp học, trình độ đào tạo, bảo đảm sự liên thông trong đào tạo ngoại ngữ giữa các cấp học và trình độ đào tạo.
3. Làm căn cứ cho giáo viên, giảng viên lựa chọn và triển khai nội dung, cách thức giảng dạy, kiểm tra, đánh giá để người học đạt được yêu cầu của chương trình đào tạo.
4. Giúp người học hiểu được nội dung, yêu cầu đối với từng trình độ năng lực ngoại ngữ và tự đánh giá năng lực của mình.
5. Tạo điều kiện thuận lợi cho việc hợp tác, trao đổi giáo dục, công nhận văn bằng, chứng chỉ với các quốc gia ứng dụng Khung tham chiếu chung Châu Âu (CEFR).

#### II. Đối tượng sử dụng

Khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam (sau đây gọi là Khung năng lực ngoại ngữ Việt Nam, viết tắt: KNLNNVN) áp dụng cho các chương trình đào tạo ngoại ngữ, các cơ sở đào tạo ngoại ngữ và người học ngoại ngữ trong hệ thống giáo dục quốc dân.

#### III. Mức độ tương thích giữa Khung năng lực ngoại ngữ Việt Nam và Khung tham chiếu chung Châu Âu

KNLNNVN được phát triển trên cơ sở tham chiếu, ứng dụng CEFR và một số khung trình độ tiếng Anh của các nước, kết hợp với tình hình và điều kiện thực tế dạy, học và sử dụng ngoại ngữ ở Việt Nam. KNLNNVN được chia làm 3 cấp (Sơ cấp, Trung cấp và Cao cấp) và 6 bậc (từ Bậc 1 đến Bậc 6 và tương thích với các bậc từ A1 đến C2 trong CEFR).

Cụ thể như sau:

KNLNNVN		CEFR
Sơ cấp	Bậc 1	A1
	Bậc 2	A2

Trung cấp	Bậc 3	B1
	Bậc 4	B2
Cao cấp	Bậc 5	C1
	Bậc 6	C2

### **Chứng chỉ VSTEP là gì?**

Chứng chỉ VSTEP là chứng chỉ tiếng Anh A2, B1, B2, C1 theo khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dành cho Việt Nam do các trường ủy quyền của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo cấp.

### **Chứng chỉ B1, B2, C1 VSTEP; cần cho ai?**

Theo đề án ngoại ngữ 2020 và các văn bản liên quan,

Chứng chỉ tiếng Anh A2 (VSTEP.2) được yêu cầu với

- giáo viên mầm non, tiểu học, THCS
- Thi công chức hoặc đang là công chức hạng chuyên viên

Trình độ Tiếng Anh B1 (VSTEP.3) cần có đối với:

- Học sinh, sinh viên các trường Đại học Cao đẳng (B1)
- Thi đầu vào thạc sỹ được miễn thi tiếng Anh đầu vào nếu có chứng chỉ B1.
- Thi công chức hoặc đang là công chức hạng chuyên viên chính

Trình độ tiếng Anh B2 VSTEP cần có đối với

- Giáo viên tiếng Anh cấp 01 và 02
- Chuẩn bị làm **đầu ra THẠC SĨ** (theo Thông tư 23/2021/TT-BGDĐT ngày 30/8/2021 Ban hành chế tuyển sinh và đào tạo trình độ thạc sĩ của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo)
- Sinh viên chất lượng cao (CLC) trường ĐHQGHN
- Chuyên viên cao cấp

Trình độ tiếng Anh C1 VSTEP

- Giáo viên tiếng Anh THPT và giảng viên tiếng Anh không chuyên ngữ tại các trường Đại học, Cao đẳng
- Sinh viên nhiệm vụ chiến lược Đại học Quốc Gia Hà Nội

### **Đề thi VSTEP thi mấy kỹ năng?**

Kỳ thi VSTEP đánh giá cả 4 kỹ năng Nghe VSTEP listening, Đọc VSTEP reading, Viết VSTEP writing, Nói VSTEP speaking

### **Có bao nhiêu đề thi VSTEP?**

Hiện có nhiều bài thi VSTEP tiếng Anh để đánh giá các bậc trình độ, cụ thể như sau:

- Bài thi tiếng Anh bậc 1 tiểu học (tiếng Anh A1 Tiểu học)
- Bài thi chứng chỉ tiếng Anh A2 hay VSTEP.2 dành cho người lớn (tiếng Anh bậc 2)
- Bài thi tiếng Anh bậc 2 THCS (tiếng Anh A2 bậc THCS)
- Bài thi tiếng Anh bậc 3 THPT (tiếng Anh B1 bậc THPT)
- **Bài thi tiếng Anh bậc 3-5 hay VSTEP.3-5** (tiếng Anh B1, B2, C1 cho người lớn)

### **Cấu trúc đề thi VSTEP như thế nào?**

Cấu trúc đề thi VSTEP B1, B2, C1 thi chung một bài thi, đạt được bao nhiêu điểm thì quy đổi ra trình độ tương ứng. Thi VSTEP B1, B2, C1 cả 4 kỹ năng Nghe, Nói, Đọc, Viết trong đó kỹ năng Nói và Viết thi tự luận; kỹ năng Đọc và Nghe thi trắc nghiệm.

Bạn có thể tham khảo cấu trúc đề thi B1 VSTEP, B2 VSTEP và C1 VSTEP tại link: <https://vstep.edu.vn/de-thi-mau-chung-chi-b1-b2-c1-tieng-anh-theo-dinh-dang-vstep>

### **Thang điểm bài thi VSTEP thế nào?**

Đề thi **VSTEP.3-5** (tiếng Anh B1, B2, C1) được chấm trên thang điểm 10 theo từng kỹ năng, làm tròn đến 0,5. Điểm TRUNG BÌNH của 4 kỹ năng làm tròn đến 0.5 được dùng để quy ra 03 bậc tương ứng B1, B2, C1.

- Dưới 4.0 sẽ không xét bậc trình độ nên không được cấp chứng chỉ kể cả A2.
- Từ 4.0-5.5/10 đạt chứng chỉ B1
- Từ 6.0-8.0/10 đạt chứng chỉ B2
- Từ 8.5 - 10/10 đạt chứng chỉ C1.

### **Bằng B1/ B2 VSTEP có thời hạn bao lâu?**

Bằng B1/B2 VSTEP không ghi thời hạn mà hạn sử dụng sẽ tùy thuộc vào đơn vị yêu cầu chứng chỉ VSTEP. Như vậy, bằng B1/B2 VSTEP có giá trị sử dụng vĩnh viễn nếu không có yêu cầu. Tuy nhiên, bằng B1/B2 VSTEP dùng cho thạc sĩ chỉ có giá trị 2 năm tính đến ngày bảo vệ theo Thông tư 23/2021/TT-BGDĐT ngày 30/8/2021 Ban hành chế tuyển sinh và đào tạo trình độ thạc sĩ của Bộ giáo dục Đào Tạo.

### **Có thể thi VSTEP bao nhiêu lần?**

Bạn có thể thi bao nhiêu lần tùy ý vì kỳ thi không giới hạn số lần thi nhưng thi nhiều lần tốn kém nên bạn hãy ôn tập hiệu quả trước khi quyết định tham gia thi.

### **Những trường nào tổ chức thi VSTEP chứng chỉ tiếng Anh A2-B1-B2-C1?**

Tính đến năm 2021, có những trường sau được Bộ GD&ĐT cho phép tổ chức thi chứng chỉ tiếng Anh B1, B2, C1 theo định dạng VSTEP chuẩn. Tiêu biểu là:

1. Trường Đại học Ngoại ngữ - Đại học Quốc gia Hà Nội
2. Trường Đại học Ngoại ngữ - Đại học Huế
3. Trường Đại học Ngoại ngữ - Đại học Đà Nẵng
4. Trường Đại học Sư phạm Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh
5. Đại học Thái Nguyên
6. Trường Đại học Cần Thơ
7. Trường Đại học Sư phạm Hà Nội
8. Trường Đại học Hà Nội
9. Đại học Sài Gòn
10. Đại học Trà Vinh
11. Đại học Văn Lang
12. Đại học Vinh

Hiện nay, tính đến năm 2022, có 25 trường được Bộ GD&ĐT cho phép tổ chức thi chứng chỉ tiếng Anh B1, B2, C1 theo định dạng VSTEP chuẩn.

### **Chứng chỉ tiếng Anh A2, B1, B2, C1 khác gì giấy chứng nhận năng lực tiếng Anh?**

Trước năm 2018, Bộ GD&ĐT cho phép 10 trường được tổ chức và cấp giấy chứng nhận năng lực tiếng Anh. Trong thời gian này, các trường cấp chứng chỉ hoặc chứng nhận theo mẫu riêng của nhà trường (tờ A4 màu trắng).

Tháng 5 năm 2019, Bộ GD&ĐT ra mẫu chứng chỉ năng lực Ngoại ngữ mới (một mặt màu đỏ) giống như mẫu bằng Đại học. Đây là mẫu chứng chỉ chung cho cả nước có phôi của Bộ GD&ĐT.

Hiện nay, nhiều trường ĐH khác vẫn tổ chức thi trên giấy cấp mẫu giấy chứng nhận năng lực tiếng Anh kiểu cũ (tờ A4 màu trắng).

## COURSE OUTLINES

### B1 (VSTEP) Preparation Course

Chương trình ôn luyện thi *Chứng chỉ B1* (Bậc 3 – SVTEP)

No	Skills	Time (periods)	CONTENT	Notes
1	Listening	3	Listening - Part 1: Detail Questions	
	Speaking	3	Speaking – Part 1: Social Interaction Pronunciation and Grammar Review	
	Reading	3	Reading: Specific Information Questions	
	Writing	3	Email Writing: <b>Informal and Semi-Informal Letters/ Emails + Correct your writing</b>	
2	Listening	3	Listening - Part 1: Main Idea/ Overview Questions	
	Speaking	3	Speaking – Part 1: Social Interaction Brainstorming and Vocabulary Preparation	
	Reading	3	Reading: Vocabulary Questions	
	Writing	3	Essay Writing: <b>Paragraph</b>	
3	Listening	3	Listening - Part 1: Common Distractors	
	Speaking	3	Brainstorm and Vocabulary Preparation	
	Reading	3	Reading: Main Idea Questions	
	Writing	3	Essay Writing: <b>Writing Essays in English (part 1)</b>	
4	Listening	3	Listening - Part 2 + Part 3: Listening for Main Ideas Listening for Main Purposes	
	Speaking	3	Speaking – Part 2: Solution Discussion Common Structures	
	Reading	3	Reading: Negative (NOT/ EXCEPT/ LEAST) Questions	
	Writing	3	Essay Writing: <b>Writing Essays in English (part 2)</b>	
5	Listening	3	Listening - Part 2 + Part 3: Listening for Details Paraphrasing	
	Speaking	3	Speaking – Part 2: Solution Discussion Note taking to prepare for the answers	
	Reading	3	Reading: Sentence Paraphrase/ Restatement Questions	



	Writing	3	Essay Writing: <b>Writing Essays in English (part 3)</b>	
6	Listening	3	Listening: Inference Questions	
	Speaking	3	Speaking – Part 3: Topic development Preparation for the answers	
	Reading	3	Reading: <b>Reference Questions</b> <b>Inference Questions</b>	
	Writing	3	Essay Writing: <b>Writing Essays in English (part 4)</b>	
7	Listening	3	Listening: Function Questions	
	Speaking	3	Speaking – Part 3: Topic development Preparation for the follow-up	
	Reading	3	Reading: Purpose Questions Sentence-Insertion Questions	
	Writing	3	Essay Writing: <b>Writing Essays in English (part 5)</b>	
8	Listening	3	Practice TEST	
	Speaking	3		
	Reading	3		
	Writing	3		
	TOTAL: 96 periods		<i>(Chương trình luyện thi gồm 96 tiết học trên lớp)</i>	

**B1 (VSTEP) Preparation Course –**

**Chương trình ôn luyện thi ĐẦU VÀO CAO HỌC**

Tương đương *Chứng chỉ B1* (Bậc 3 – SVTEP)

No	Skills	Time (periods)	CONTENT	Notes
1	Listening	3	Listening - Part 1: Detail Questions	
	Listening	3	Listening - Part 1: Main Idea/ Overview Questions	
	Reading	3	Reading: Specific Information Questions	
	Writing	3	Email Writing: Informal Letters/ Emails	
2	Reading	3	Reading: Vocabulary Questions	
	Reading	3	Reading: Main Idea Questions	
	Listening	3	Listening - Part 1: Common Distractors	
	Writing	3	Email Writing: Formal Letters/ Emails	
3	Listening	3	Listening - Part 2 + Part 3: Listening for Main Ideas Listening for Main Purposes	
	Listening	3	Listening - Part 2 + Part 3: Listening for Details Paraphrasing	
	Reading	3	Reading: Negative (NOT/ EXCEPT/ LEAST) Questions	
	Writing	3	Email Writing: Semi-Formal Letters/ Emails Correcting your writing	
4	Reading	3	Reading: Sentence Paraphrase/ Restatement Questions	
	Reading	3	Reading: Purpose Questions Sentence-Insertion Questions	
	Listening	3	Listening: Inference Questions	
	Listening	3	Listening: Function Questions	
5	Reading	3	Reading: <b>Reference Questions</b> <b>Inference Questions</b>	
	Listening	3	Practice TEST	
	Reading	3		
	Writing	3		
TOTAL: 60 periods		<i>(Chương trình luyện thi gồm 60 tiết học trên lớp)</i>		

**B2 (VSTEP) Preparation Course**Chương trình ôn luyện thi **Chứng chỉ B2** (Bậc 4 – VSTEP)

No	Skills	Time (periods)	CONTENT	Notes
1	Listening	3	Listening - Part 1: Detail/ Specific Information Questions	
	Speaking	3	Speaking – Part 1: Social Interaction Common Topics, Grammar Review	
	Reading	3	Reading: Specific Information Questions	
	Writing	3	Email Writing: <b>Informal and Semi-Formal Letters/ Emails + Correct your writing</b>	
2	Listening	3	Listening - Part 1: Main Idea/ Overview Questions	
	Speaking	3	Speaking – Part 1: Social Interaction Brainstorming and Vocabulary Preparation	
	Reading	3	Reading: Vocabulary Questions	
	Writing	3	Essay Writing: <b>Paragraph</b>	
3	Listening	3	Listening - Part 1: Common Distractors	
	Speaking	3	Brainstorm and Vocabulary Preparation	
	Reading	3	Reading: Main Idea Questions	
	Writing	3	Essay Writing: <b>Writing Essays in English (part 1)</b>	
4	Listening	3	Listening - Part 2 + Part 3: Listening for Main Ideas Listening for Main Purposes	
	Speaking	3	Speaking – Part 2: Solution Discussion Common Structures	
	Reading	3	Reading: Negative (NOT/ EXCEPT/ LEAST) Questions	
	Writing	3	Essay Writing: <b>Writing Essays in English (part 2)</b>	
5	Listening	3	Listening - Part 2 + Part 3: Listening for Details Paraphrasing	
	Speaking	3	Speaking – Part 2: Solution Discussion Note taking to prepare for the answers	
	Reading	3	Reading: Sentence Paraphrase/ Restatement Questions	

	Writing	3	Essay Writing: <b>Writing Essays in English (part 3)</b>	
6	Listening	3	Listening: Inference Questions	
	Speaking	3	Speaking – Part 3: Topic development Preparation for the answers	
	Reading	3	Reading: <b>Reference Questions</b> <b>Inference Questions</b>	
	Writing	3	Essay Writing: <b>Writing Essays in English (part 4)</b>	
7	Listening	3	Listening: Function Questions	
	Speaking	3	Speaking – Part 3: Topic development Preparation for the follow-up	
	Reading	3	Reading: Purpose Questions Sentence-Insertion Questions	
	Writing	3	Essay Writing: <b>Writing Essays in English (part 5)</b>	
8	Listening	3	Practice TEST	
	Speaking	3		
	Reading	3		
	Writing	3		
	TOTAL: 96 periods		<i>(Chương trình luyện thi gồm 96 tiết học trên lớp)</i>	

## TEST SPECIFICATION

### CẤU TRÚC BÀI THI VSTEP B1, B2, C1 - 3 kỹ năng (Áp dụng cho ĐẦU VÀO hệ đào tạo Cao học)

No	SKILLS	Content	No of Qs	Time	Directions	Notes
STT	Kỹ năng	Nội dung		Thời gian	Hướng dẫn	Ghi chú
1	<b>LISTENING</b>  40 minutes 35 Questions	PART 1: Short Recording/ Announcements / Instructions	08		Bạn sẽ nghe 8 đoạn thông báo hay hướng dẫn ngắn, mỗi đoạn có 1 câu hỏi. Đối với mỗi câu hỏi, chọn đáp án đúng A, B, C, hay D. Sau đó tô đáp án lên Phiếu trả lời.  Bạn có 45 giây để xem trước các câu hỏi và chỉ được nghe 1 lần.	<b>0.8 điểm</b>
		PART 2: Conversations	12		Bạn sẽ nghe 3 đoạn hội thoại, mỗi đoạn có 4 câu hỏi. Đối với mỗi câu hỏi, chọn đáp án đúng A, B, C, hay D. Sau đó tô đáp án lên Phiếu trả lời.  Bạn chỉ được nghe 1 lần.	<b>1.2 điểm</b>
		PART 3: Talks/ Lectures	15		Bạn sẽ nghe 3 bài nói hoặc bài giảng, mỗi đoạn có 5 câu hỏi. Đối với mỗi câu hỏi, chọn đáp án đúng A, B, C, hay D. Sau đó tô đáp án lên Phiếu trả lời.  Bạn chỉ được nghe 1 lần.	<b>1.5 điểm</b>
2	<b>READING</b>  60 minutes 40 Questions	PASSAGE 1	10		Phần Đọc sẽ có 4 bài đọc, mỗi bài đọc có 10 câu hỏi. Đối với mỗi câu hỏi, chọn đáp án đúng A, B, C, hay D. Sau đó tô đáp án lên Phiếu trả lời. Tổng thời gian là 60 phút, bao gồm cả thời gian tô đáp án.  <i>(Xem cấu trúc cụ thể đi kèm)</i>	<b>4.0 điểm</b>
		PASSAGE 2	10			
		PASSAGE 3	10			
		PASSAGE 4	10			
3	<b>WRITING</b>  20 minutes 1 task	Write a letter/ email	01	20 mins	<b>Viết 1 email/ lá thư trả lời một email/lá thư cho sẵn theo tình huống yêu cầu.</b>  Độ dài ít nhất 120 từ.	<b>2.5 điểm</b>
<b>TỔNG thời gian làm bài: 120 phút</b>				<b>TỔNG ĐIỂM: 10 điểm</b>		

## CẤU TRÚC PHẦN THI READING – ĐỌC

	BÀI ĐỌC	Số câu hỏi	Số lượng từ của bài đọc	Độ khó (QE 730)	Tương đương trình độ	Chủ đề
1	PASSAGE 1	10	450	70-80	B1	Cộng đồng, cá nhân, cuộc sống hằng ngày... Bối cảnh ở châu Á, ASEAN hoặc Việt Nam.
2	PASSAGE 2	10	450	60-70	B1	khoa học tự nhiên, khoa học xã hội
3	PASSAGE 3	10	500	50-60	B2	khoa học tự nhiên, khoa học xã hội, hoặc các lĩnh vực chuyên ngành khác
4	PASSAGE 4	10	500	50-60	B2-C1	mang tính chuyên ngành hoặc văn chương cao.

Đánh giá kết quả:

Bài thi Đầu vào hệ Cao học được chấm trên thang điểm 10, làm tròn đến 0,1.

Mức điểm (theo thang điểm 10)	Đánh giá trình độ tương đương
Dưới 5.0	không đạt
<b>5.0-10.0</b>	<b>ĐẠT</b> trình độ tương đương <b>B1 - THI ĐẠU môn Ngoại ngữ</b>

Bài thi đầu vào dùng để phân loại học viên cao học dựa vào trình độ Tiếng Anh hiện tại của từng học viên.

Căn cứ vào mức phân loại, từng học viên có thể xác định bản thân cần học thêm bao nhiêu giờ học Tiếng Anh để đạt được trình độ đáp ứng với Chuẩn đầu ra Hệ đào tạo cao học (quy định là **B2**- theo **Thông tư 23/2021/TT-BGDĐT** ngày 30/8/2021 của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo về Ban hành quy chế tuyển sinh và đào tạo trình độ Thạc sĩ).

STT	Điểm thi đầu vào Cao học	Trình độ tương đương	Học chương trình Tiếng Anh	Thời lượng học (tiết học)	Ghi chú
1	<b>5.0 – 6.9</b>	B1 (Pre-Intermediate)	B1	60 tiết	
			B2	60 tiết	
2	<b>7.0 – 8.4</b>	B1 (Intermediate)	B2	60 tiết	
3	<b>8.5 – 10.0</b>	B2 (Upper-Intermediate)	Luyện thi B2	96 tiết	

## TEST SPECIFICATION

### CẤU TRÚC BÀI THI VSTEP B1, B2, C1 - 4 kỹ năng (Áp dụng cho ĐẦU RA hệ đào tạo Cao học)

No	SKILLS	Content	No of Qs	Time	Directions	Notes
STT	Kỹ năng	Nội dung		Thời gian	Hướng dẫn	Ghi chú
1	<b>LISTENING</b>  40 minutes 35 Questions	PART 1: Short Recording/ Announcements / Instructions	08		Bạn sẽ nghe 8 đoạn thông báo hay hướng dẫn ngắn, mỗi đoạn có 1 câu hỏi. Đối với mỗi câu hỏi, chọn đáp án đúng A, B, C, hay D. Sau đó tô đáp án lên Phiếu trả lời.  Bạn có 45 giây để xem trước các câu hỏi và chỉ được nghe 1 lần.	
		PART 2: Conversations	12		Bạn sẽ nghe 3 đoạn hội thoại, mỗi đoạn có 4 câu hỏi. Đối với mỗi câu hỏi, chọn đáp án đúng A, B, C, hay D. Sau đó tô đáp án lên Phiếu trả lời.  Bạn chỉ được nghe 1 lần.	
		PART 3: Talks/ Lectures	15		Bạn sẽ nghe 3 bài nói hoặc bài giảng, mỗi đoạn có 5 câu hỏi. Đối với mỗi câu hỏi, chọn đáp án đúng A, B, C, hay D. Sau đó tô đáp án lên Phiếu trả lời.  Bạn chỉ được nghe 1 lần.	
2	<b>READING</b>  60 minutes 40 Questions	PASSAGE 1	10		Phần Đọc sẽ có 4 bài đọc, mỗi bài đọc có 10 câu hỏi. Đối với mỗi câu hỏi, chọn đáp án đúng A, B, C, hay D. Sau đó tô đáp án lên Phiếu trả lời. Tổng thời gian là 60 phút, bao gồm cả thời gian tô đáp án.	<i>Xem cấu trúc đi kèm</i>
		PASSAGE 2	10			
		PASSAGE 3	10			
		PASSAGE 4	10			
3	<b>WRITING</b>  60 minutes 2 tasks	TASK 1: Write a letter/ email	01	20 mins	<b>Viết 1 email/ lá thư trả lời một email/lá thư cho sẵn theo tình huống yêu cầu.</b>  Độ dài ít nhất 120 từ.	
		TASK 2: Write an essay	01	40 mins	Viết 1 bài luận theo chủ đề yêu cầu.  Độ dài ít nhất 250 từ.	
4	<b>SPEAKING</b>  20 minutes	PART 1: Social Interaction		03 mins	Giao tiếp xã hội Trả lời câu hỏi liên quan đến 1 chủ đề.	
		PART 2: Solution		04 mins	Xử lý tình huống Đưa ra lựa chọn hay giải pháp và	

		Discussion			giải thích tại sao.	
		PART 3: Topic Development		05 mins	Phát triển chủ đề dựa vào sơ đồ hay câu hỏi gợi ý cho sẵn.	
<b>TOTAL TIME About 180 minutes</b>						

### CẤU TRÚC PHẦN THI READING – ĐỌC

	BÀI ĐỌC	Số câu hỏi	Số lượng từ của bài đọc	Độ khó (QE 730)	Tương đương trình độ	Chủ đề
1	PASSAGE 1	10	450	70-80	B1	Cộng đồng, cá nhân, cuộc sống hàng ngày... Bối cảnh ở châu Á, ASEAN hoặc Việt Nam.
2	PASSAGE 2	10	450	60-70	B1	khoa học tự nhiên, khoa học xã hội
3	PASSAGE 3	10	500	50-60	B2	khoa học tự nhiên, khoa học xã hội, hoặc các lĩnh vực chuyên ngành khác
4	PASSAGE 4	10	500	50-60	B2-C1	mang tính chuyên ngành hoặc văn chương cao.

### THANG ĐIỂM CHẤM NÓI

Lexical resource	Grammar range and accuracy	Pronunciation	Fluency and Coherence	Content and Cohesion
Từ vựng	Ngữ pháp	Phát âm	Trôi chảy và phát triển ý	Nội dung và liên kết ý
2 điểm	2 điểm	2 điểm	2 điểm	2 điểm
Giám khảo sẽ xem bạn có lựa chọn từ vựng phù hợp với chủ đề không, có dùng được các từ hiếm gặp không.	Trước tiên, giám khảo sẽ xem bài nói của bạn có đúng ngữ pháp không, sau đó, sẽ tìm xem bài nói có đa dạng các cấu trúc câu đơn, câu phức, câu ghép hay không.	Trong tiêu chí chấm điểm nói phần phát âm, giám khảo sẽ kiểm tra xem bài nói Vstep speaking của thí sinh có mắc các lỗi về âm đơn lẻ (individual sounds), âm cuối, trọng âm từ, trọng câu câu, ngữ điệu...	Bài nói của thí sinh có trôi chảy không. Thí sinh có khả năng phát triển ý, mở rộng ý khi nói không.	Các ý của thí sinh có phù hợp với nội dung của câu hỏi không. Thí sinh có dùng các từ/ ngữ liên kết các ý trong câu và giữa các câu hay không.

### CÁCH QUY ĐỔI CHỨNG CHỈ

Đề thi **VSTEP.3-5** (tiếng Anh B1, B2, C1) được chấm trên thang điểm 10 theo từng kỹ năng, làm tròn đến 0,5. Điểm **TRUNG BÌNH** của 4 kỹ năng làm tròn đến 0.5 được dùng để quy ra 03 bậc tương ứng B1, B2, C1.

<b>Mức điểm</b> <i>(theo thang điểm 10)</i>	<b>Đánh giá trình độ tương đương</b>
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Dưới 4.0	không xét trình độ nên <i>không được cấp chứng chỉ</i> kể cả A2.
<b>4.0 - 5.5</b>	đạt chứng chỉ <b>B1</b>
<b>6.0 - 8.0</b>	đạt chứng chỉ <b>B2</b>
8.5 - 10	đạt chứng chỉ C1

## SAMPLE TEST 1

### PHẦN 1: ĐỌC HIỂU – VSTEP

Thời gian: 40 phút

Số câu hỏi: 35

**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.*

*There will be time for you to read the instructions and you will have a chance to check your work. The recording will be played ONCE only.*

**Time allowance:** *about 40 minutes, including 05 minutes to transfer your answers to your answer sheet.*

#### 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: What is the purpose of the message?**

- A. To schedule a checkup                      B. To delay a meeting  
C. To confirm an appointment                      D. To request some files

**Question 2: What is being advertised?**

- A. A city tour    B. A spa package                      C. A hotel                      D. A hospital

**Question 3: According to the announcement, what will be built near Berryville**

- A. A university    B. A high school                      C. A new hospital wing                      D. An airport terminal

**Question 4: Who is this announcement probably for?**

- A. Factory employees    B. Office managers                      C. Safety supervisors                      D. Hotel workers

**Question 5: What is the purpose of the message?**

- A. To make a reservation at a restaurant      B. To ask about a new employee  
C. To invite a co-worker for dinner      D. To offer a ride home

**Question 6: What is this message about?**

- A. A new security policy      B. The business hours  
C. An office relocation      D. A permanent closure

**Question 7: What is the purpose of the message?**

- A. To make an appointment      B. To offer a position  
C. To cancel an interview      D. To confirm receipt of an application

**Question 8: Who is the speaker?**

- A. A new employee      C. The chairman of the board  
B. The founder      D. The personnel director

**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: Why is the woman calling?**

- A. To make an appointment      B. To speak with Dr. Johnson  
C. To confirm an appointment      D. To receive some medical advice

**Question 10: What is probably true about the man?**

- A. He is a doctor.      B. He is very busy these days.  
C. He is the woman's friend.      D. He will be late for the appointment.

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

- A. Show up to his appointment a little early      B. Get more medical insurance  
C. Wait 10 minutes in the waiting area      D. Always arrange his appointments a day early

**Question 12: What will the man likely take to his appointment?**

- A. His past medical records      B. Some insurance documents  
C. His appointment book      D. An application form

*Questions 13 to 16 refer to the following conversation.*

**Question 13: Who most likely are they?**

- A. Journalists    C. Lawyers                      B. Physicians                      D. Restaurant owner

**Question 14: Who has been mentioning the study to the woman?**

- A. Her patients    C. Her doctor                      B. Her mother-in-law    D. Her friends

**Question 15: When will they likely attend the conference?**

- A. Today                      C. Saturday                      B. Friday                      D. Sunday

**Question 16: Who is going to visit the woman?**

- A. Her friends    C. Her mother-in-law    B. Her husband                      D. Her patients .

*Questions 17 to 20 refer to the following conversation.*

**Question 17: What are they talking about?**

- A. A newly released product                      B. The duration of the warranty  
C. A customer they helped                      D. A vehicle the man recently fixed

**Question 18: According to the man, what was the customer most satisfied with? .**

- A. The low cost of the repair work                      B. The free service they provided  
C. The competitive price of their products                      D. The length of the warranty period

**Question 19: What do the speakers feel makes customers happy?**

- A. The low price                      C. The free gifts                      B. The great service                      D. The store hours

**Question 20: What is true about the customer?**

- A. He is a loyal one.  
B. He thought the warranty had expired.  
C. He will definitely come back to the store.  
D. He will recommend the store to his friend.

### **PART 3: Questions 21-35 .**

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

*Questions 21 to 25 refer to the following lecture about the Cold War.*

Questions 21: What is the main topic in this lecture?

- A. Russian leaders    B. The Cold War  
C. The wars between the USSR and the US    D. The impacts of the Cold War

Question 22: Why did the US and the USSR never actually fight each other?

- A. Because the USSR had nuclear weapons.

- B. Because the US were afraid of Stalin.
- C. Because they did not want to destroy the world.
- D. Because nuclear power could destroy the US.

Question 23: According to the professor, how long did the Cold War last?

- A. Around 50 years
- B. Around 60 years
- C. Around 70 years
- D. Around 80 years

Question 24: What can be inferred from the lecture?

- A. The Cold War was caused by different opinions.
- B. The Cold War was a long, violent war between the US and USSR.
- C. The Cold War was an important time in history of the US and the USSR.
- D. The Cold War changed the world dramatically.

Question 25: How does the professor describe the main topic?

- A. By comparing and contrasting
- B. By giving examples
- C. By listing the events chronologically
- D. By giving definitions

*Questions 26 to 30 refer to the following professor's talk about snakes.*

Question 26: What is the lecture about?

- A. The feeding habits of snakes
- B. How certain snakes protect themselves
- C. The most dangerous snakes in the world
- D. The different uses of snake poison

Question 27: Why does the professor discuss the beads on a rattlesnake's tail?

- A. To show how the rattlesnake is more dangerous than other snakes
- B. To compare the rattlesnake to less scary animals
- C. To explain how the rattlesnake scares off animals
- D. To describe how the rattlesnake uses its tail to hunt

Question 28: According to the professor, where does the spitting cobra spray its poison?

- A. At the animal it is hunting
- B. At other snakes
- C. At the tongue of an animal that is attacking it
- D. At the eyes of an animal that is attacking it

Question 29: What is the professor's attitude towards the hognose snake?

- A. She is amazed by it.
- B. She thinks that it is stupid.
- C. She thinks that it is the best snake.
- D. She thinks that it is the most dangerous.

Question 30: What can be inferred from the lecture?

- A. The spitting cobra rattles its tail.

- B. The hognose snake pretends to be sick.
- C. Beads in a rattlesnake's tail make the sound.
- D. There are no creatures that eat snakes.

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

**Question 31: What is the professor mainly talking about?**

- A. The science of space travel
- B. Scientific problems in Star Wars
- C. The erroneous science in science fiction
- D. Why science fiction is bad literature

**Question 32: According to the lecture, what is wrong with space travel in most science fiction?**

- A. There are no aliens in outer space.
- B. There is no way to go faster than light speed.
- C. There are many other stars and galaxies.
- D. There is nowhere to go in outer space.

**Question 33: According to the professor, how long does it take to travel to the closest star to Earth?**

- A. Three light years
- B. One hundred light years
- C. Hundreds light years
- D. A million light years

**Question 34: What does the professor NOT say about the movie 2001: A Space Odyssey?**

- A. It is exceptionally good.
- B. It portrays gravity correctly.
- C. It does not have faster-than-light travel.
- D. It does not depict sound in space.

**Question 35: What can be inferred about science fiction?**

- A. Many people do not like watching science fiction.
- B. It is costly to make science fiction.
- C. Science fiction is not meant to teach us about science.
- D. The film Space Odyssey is a famous science fiction.

**THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING PAPER.**

**NOW YOU HAVE 05 MINUTES**

**TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET.**

## PHẦN 2: ĐỌC HIỂU - VSTEP

Thời gian: 60 phút

Số câu hỏi: 40.

**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. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.*

*You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.*

### PASSAGE 1 - Questions 36-45

It takes a long time to raise a family of owlets, so the great horned owl begins early in the year. In January and February, or as late as March in the North, the male calls to the female with **a resonant hoot**. The female is larger than the male. She sometimes reaches a body length of twenty-two to twenty-four inches, with a wingspread up to fifty inches. To impress her, the male does a strange courtship dance. He bobs. He bows. He ruffles his feathers and hops around with an important air. He flutters from limb to limb and makes flying sorties into the air. Sometimes he returns with an offering of food. They share the repast, after which she joins the dance, hopping and bobbing about as though keeping time to the beat of an inner drum.

Owls are poor home builders. They prefer to nest in a large hollow in a tree or even to occupy the deserted nest of a hawk or crow. These structures are large and rough, built of sticks and bark and lined with leaves and feathers. Sometimes owls nest on a rocky ledge, or even on the bare ground.

The mother lays two or three round, dull white eggs. Then she stoically settles herself on the nest and spreads her feather skirts about her to protect her **precious charges** from snow and cold. It is five weeks before the first downy white owlet pecks its way out of the shell. As the young birds feather out, **they** look like wise old men with their wide eyes and quizzical expressions. They clamor for food and keep the parents busy supplying mice, squirrels, rabbits, crayfish, and beetles. Later in the season baby crows are taken. Migrating songsters, waterfowl, and game birds all fall prey to the hungry family. It is nearly ten weeks before fledglings leave the nest to search for their own food. The parent birds **weary of** family life by November and drive the young owls away to establish hunting ranges of their own.

**Question 36: What is the topic of this passage?**

- A. Raising a family of great homed owls
- B. Mating rituals of great homed owls
- C. Nest building of great homed owls
- D. Habits of young great homed owls

**Question 37: The phrase "a resonant hoot" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. an instrument
- B. a sound
- C. a movement
- D. an offering of food

**Question 38: It can be inferred from the passage that the courtship of great horned owls \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. takes place on the ground
- B. is an active process
- C. happens in the fall
- D. involves the male alone

**Question 39: According to the passage, great horned owls \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. are discriminate nest builders
- B. need big nests for their numerous eggs
- C. may inhabit a previously used nest
- D. build nests on free limbs

**Question 40: According to the passage, which of the following is the mother owl's job?**

- A. To initiate the courtship ritual
- B. To feed the young
- C. To sit on the nest
- D. To build the nest

**Question 41: The phrase "precious charges" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. the eggs
- B. the-nest
- C. the hawks and crows
- D. other nesting owls

**Question 42: According to the passage, young owlets eat everything EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. other small birds
- B. insect
- C. small mammals
- D. nuts and seeds

**Question 43: The word "they" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. the wise old men
- C. the young birds
- B. the adult birds
- D. the prey

**Question 44: What can be inferred from the passage about the adult parents of the young great horned owls?**

- A. They are sorry to see their young leave home.
- B. They are lazy and careless about feeding the small owlets.
- C. They probably don't see their young after November.
- D. They don't eat while they are feeding their young.

**Question 45: The phrase "weary or" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. tire of
- C. support
- B. become sad about
- D. are attracted to

### **PASSAGE 2 - Questions 46-55**

In the early 1800s, to reach the **jump-off point** for the West, a family from the East of the United States could either buy steamboat passage to Missouri for themselves, their wagons, and their livestock or - as happened more often- simply pile everything into a wagon, hitch up a team, and begin their overland trek right in their front yard.

Along the macadamized roads and turnpikes east of the Missouri River, travel was comparatively fast, camping easy, and supplies plentiful. Then, in one river town or another, tie **neophyte** emigrants would pause to lay in provisions. For outfitting purposes, the town of Independence had been **preeminent** ever since 1827, but the rising momentum of pioneer emigration had produced some rival jump-off points. Westport and Fort Leavenworth flourished a few miles upriver. St. Joseph had sprung up 55 miles to the northwest; in fact, emigrants who went to Missouri by riverboat could save four days on the frail by g staying on the paddle-wheelers to St. Joe before **striking** overland.



At whatever jump-off point they chose, the emigrants studied guidebooks and directions, asked questions of others as green as themselves, and made their final decisions about outfitting. They had various, sometimes conflicting, options. For example, either pack animals or two-wheel carts or wagons could be used for the overland crossing. A family man usually chose the wagon. It was the costliest and slowest of the three, but it provided space and shelter for children and for a wife who likely as not was pregnant. Everybody knew that a top-heavy covered wagon might blow over in a prairie wind or be overturned by mountain rocks, that it might in river mud or sink to its hubs in desert sand - but maybe if those things happened on this trip, they would happen to someone else. Anyway, most pioneers, with their farm background, were used to wagons.

**Question 46: What is the topic of this passage?**

- A. Important river towns
- B. Getting started on the trip west
- C. The advantages of traveling by wagon
- D. Choosing a point of departure

**Question 47: All of the following can be inferred from the passage about travel east of the Missouri EXCEPT that it\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. was faster than in the West
- B. was easier than in the West
- C. took place on good roads
- D. was usually by steamboat

**Question 48: The phrase “jump-off point” in the passage is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. a bridge across a river
- B. a point of departure
- C. a gathering place
- D. a trading post

**Question 49: Which of the cities that served as a jump-off point can be inferred from the passage to be farthest west?**

- A. Independence
- B. St. Joseph
- C. Westport
- D. Fort Leavenworth

**Question 50: The word “preeminent” in the passage is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. oldest
- B. superior
- C. most easily reached
- D. closest

**Question 51: The author implies in the passage that the early emigrants \_\_\_\_\_.**

A. knew a lot about travel

B. were well stocked with provisions when they left their homes

- C. left from the same place in Missouri
- D. preferred wagon travel to other types of travel

**Question 52: The word “neophyte” in the passage is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. eager
- B. courageous
- C. prosperous
- D. inexperience

**Question 53: All of the following were mentioned in the passage as options for modes of transportation from the Missouri River to the West EXCEPT\_\_.**

- A. a wagon
- B. a riverboat
- C. a pack animal
- D. a two-wheel cart

**Question 54: The word “striking” in the passage is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. hitting                      B. orienting                      C. departing                      D. marking

**Question 55: All of the following features of the covered wagon made it unattractive to the emigrants EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. speed at which it could travel .                      B. its bulk  
C. its familiarity and size                      D. its cost

**PASSAGE 3 - Questions 56-65**

Alexander the Great commissioned the city of Alexandria to create a Mediterranean stronghold in Egypt to rival Rome and cities in Greece. He died before his idea came to fruition, but his successors built it into one of the greatest cities of the Hellenistic world. The Royal Library of Alexandria has achieved an almost mythical status among scholars of classical studies. As with many ancient topics, scholarship on the matter often conflicts and relies heavily on hearsay and supposition. We will examine the importance of the library during its heyday and how it operated.

As with many ancient landmarks, there is much debate and controversy over Alexandria's library, especially regarding **its destruction**. The tale has been retold by countless historians and is attributed to just as many different **factions** and rulers, not to profile this landmark of education, but as a tool for political slander. It is estimated that there are over 4000 writings regarding **its** destruction, yet very little data exists regarding the structure, layout, organization, administration, or whereabouts of the complex. The accuracy of the available information is suspect. However, 20<sup>th</sup> century scholars have reached some general consensus from the remaining sources.

Most historians have come to the conclusion that the original library (also known as the Temple of the Muses) was commissioned by Ptolemy I, Alexander's key general. More accurately, it was commissioned by the Athenian exile Demetrius of Phaleron under Ptolemy I's patronage. Traditionally it was attributed to his son Ptolemy II. However, it was later shown that Demetrius was antagonistic toward Ptolemy II and did not survive for much of his reign. Ptolemy II can be seen as responsible for the fruition and completion of the library and museum complex. H.G. Wells asserts that Ptolemy and his son encouraged 'a blaze of knowledge and discovery at Alexandria' through their funding of the library and other endowments.

The library itself was not a 'library' in the modern etymology. **In fact, the library was essentially a collection of scholars and scribes encouraged to expand scientific and philosophical wisdom and musings brought about because of the ambition and drive of Ptolemy I.** It was not the first institution of its type, developing about a half-century after Plato's Academy and Aristotle's Lyceum, About 30-50 scholars were probably permanently housed there, fed, and funded, first by the royal family, and later, according to an early Roman scroll, by public money. It served a religious, as well as an intellectual, function and it was the centerpiece of a so-called cult of the muses, governed by a priest.

[A] The library's output was created through observation and deduction in math, medicine, astronomy, and geometry, the editing of texts and manuscripts, and debating various advances in Western knowledge. [B] For two or three generations, the scientific output at Alexandria was

considerably good. Its achievements included the introduction of the first steam engine, the first star map, and an astoundingly accurate estimate of the Earth's diameter. [C] Famous scholars employed there included Euclid, Eratosthenes, Apollonius, and Hero. [D]

The library may have consisted of a group of buildings, including lecture halls, study rooms, dining rooms, gardens, and an astronomical observatory. In organization of the library, it is believed that, in the time of Ptolemy II, the scrolls were haphazardly stored and grouped by general category. From the time of Callimachus onwards, they used an early iteration of a subject catalog. Subject divisions outlined by Callimachus included mathematics, medicine, astronomy, and geometry, as well as philology. At its peak, it is estimated about 600,000 scrolls were held within its walls, although that is likely an **overstatement**.

The Ptolemys achieved their goal of creating the largest collection of its kind by varied and often forceful means. At the time of its founding, Greek libraries were usually collections of manuscripts by private individuals. Ptolemy had a vision to collect all accepted on all matters scientific, philosophical and spiritual. The library tried to get copies of all known books and would send agents far and wide to acquire them. Ptolemy III wrote a letter “to all the world's sovereigns” asking to borrow their books. On more than a few occasions, scribes made copies and kept the originals. Supposedly, all ships Alexandria's harbor were searched for books to copy.

The Royal Library of Alexandria was created at an ideal time and place in world history. It was able to combine the deductive techniques of Greek thought toward the learning of other world cultures. As such, it holds a legendary position among historians as an important center of classical knowledge. Although much of the story has been buried with time and conflict, the importance and significance of its contributions are clear.

**Question 56: All of the following sentences express important ideas in the passage EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.**

- A. The library was essentially a collection of scholars and scribes encouraged to expand scientific and philosophical wisdom.
- B. In the time of Callimachus, the scrolls were haphazardly stored and grouped by general category.
- C. It is estimated that there were over 4000 writings about its destruction, yet very little evidence exists.
- D. The library tried to get copies of all known books and would employ several methods of acquiring them.

**Question 57: The word “factions” in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.**

- A. sections
- B. insubordinates
- C. cliques
- D. conspiracies

**Question 58: The word “its” in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_.**

- A. data
- B. education
- C. the Royal Library of Alexandria
- D. destruction

**Question 59: The author mentions “its destruction” in the passage in order to\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. introduce the idea that the destruction was caused by natural disaster
- B. illustrate that there are so many arguments surrounding its demise and disappearance
- C. indicate the difference between its destruction and other libraries destruction
- D. highlight the difference between the library and other historic sites

**Question 60: Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**

- A. Commissioned by Ptolemy I, the Royal Library was a place where people who wanted to learn gathered to study and record their philosophies.
- B. The library was a large building where students gathered to research and study.
- C. Philosophers often visited the library to further their studies.
- D. Many people gathered at the Royal Library in Alexandria in order to socialize with their friends.

**Question 61: According to paragraph 6, what was true about the early iteration of a subject catalog?**

- A. All the books were grouped within two general categories.
- B. The books were chosen for their innovation, thematic impact, and popular appeal.
- C. The librarians organized the collection of books systematically.
- D. The library achieved an astonishing collection and many developments.

**Question 62: The word “overstatement” in the passage is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. estimation
- B. falsehood
- C. exaggeration
- D. presumption

**Question 63: Which of the following can be inferred about the Royal Library from the passage?**

- A. Most of the manuscripts from the library are preserved in modern museums.
- B. Several writings from the library have been scanned and can be viewed on the Internet.
- C. Little of the manuscripts contained in the library are in existence today.
- D. The library is currently being reconstructed.

**Question 64: According to historians, all of the following were true about the Royal Library of Alexandria EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. It probably contained over 600,000 writings.
- B. Little is known of its exact location..
- C. It was responsible for the first star map.

D. It was the largest and most magnificent library in history.

**Question 65: Look at the four squares [ ] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.**

***“It remained an important intellectual center for over 500 years until numerous fires and other problems eroded its significance.”***

**Where would the sentence best fit?      A. [A]      B. [B]      C. [C]      D. [D]**

#### **PASSAGE 4 - Questions 66-75**

The Pacific Ocean contains approximately 20,000 to 30,000 islands. Islands, excluding Australia, that are south of the Tropic of Cancer are grouped into three divisions: Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia.

Melanesia includes the nation of Papua New Guinea, provinces of Indonesia, and the Solomon Islands. Micronesia means 'small islands,' most of which are north of the equator. Finally, Polynesia, others. Migrants from South East Asian cities were the first settlers. The next wave of migrants which means 'many islands,' includes the Hawaiian Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Easter Island, among **populated** New Guinea, gradually spreading to Fiji. The last of the Pacific islands to be settled was Polynesia. Hawaii was discovered sometime between the 7th and 13th centuries.

Bats were the only mammals on these islands until the arrival of the first humans. Birds adapted to environmental niches, like grazers and insectivores. Due to the cool and humid location, New Zealand lost plants and animals, like the giant flightless bird, that were intolerant of its climate. However, the extinction coincided with the arrival of the Melanesians, so **it** was probably caused by hunting and fires. Adding to that, mining and a natural drought destroyed a majority of the natural habitat. This was repeated on Easter Island, where early settlers wiped out 22 species of sea birds and land birds. By the time the Europeans had arrived, most of the plant life was extinct and nearly 30% of the forests were cleared.

**The invasion of New Zealand by the Europeans** resulted in a complete transformation of the island, importing over 3,198 species of plants and animals and filling most of the wetlands. Australia also imported animals and plants from many Pacific island countries. Sheep, pigs, goats and foxes were brought to Australia, which further disrupted the native ecosystems. Many plants and animals are presently endangered.

The plants and animals that inhabit Pacific islands are found nowhere else on earth. They are often adapted to specific habitats and live on a small part of a few islands. New Caledonia is an island that has been isolated from other lands for over 80 million years. 66 percent of the plant life there evolved on the island. Numerous plant species, unique in the world, are on a small area of one mountain and are represented by only a few **specimens**.

This varied genetic heritage is of such scientific importance that New Caledonia has been listed as one of the ten hot spots where the primary forest is in danger of extinction. It also boasts 68 species of bird; the most diverse bird life in the Southwest Pacific.

During the first Ice Age, ocean levels were much lower than they are at present. Levels in the shallow seas now separating Asia from North America near the present-day Bering strait, dropped approximately 300 feet, creating 1,000 miles of grassland plain. Called the 'Bering Land Bridge,' this linked Asia and North America together. The Bering Sea has a long history of stable animal populations, despite the harsh environments, which sustain human life." Lemmings, and mammoths all made the journey across the land bridge. Although mammoths have been extinct for quite a while now, the other two have remained.

Pacific walrus inhabit shallow waters of the Bering Sea during winter. They congregate to feed on clams, their food. [A] This type of feeding releases nutrients into the water, providing food for starfish and increasing the roughness of the sea floor. [B] **Actual impact of the ecology of bottom communities is unknown, but walrus, along with other animals like beavers and sea otters, have huge effects on the biological communities they occupy.** [C] Animals such as seals, bowhead whales, and walrus are important for the subsistence of their community. [D]

Pacific islands have the same pollution and over fishing problems as most countries. Destructive forms of fishing in Asian nations have taken their toll on marine animals such as birds and tuna. Many of these nations have now entered joint venture agreements to enable them to develop their marine resources more efficiently.

**Question 66: The word "populated" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. inhabited      B. exiled                      C. traveled                      D. governed

**Question 67: The word "it" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. arrival              B. extinction                      C. climate                      D. hunting

**Question 68: Why does the author mention "The invasion of New Zealand by the Europeans" in the passage?**

- A. To demonstrate its destructive effect on local ecosystems  
B. To explain how many of New Zealand's species came into being  
C. To show the lack of responsibility that early settlers had toward new places  
D. To draw a comparison to the way Australia expanded in the Pacific

**Question 69: According to paragraph 5, what is unique about the Pacific Islands?**

- A. They have a long history of traditional management approaches for marine resources.  
B. They are home to rare and unique animals.  
C. They are made up of 66% plant life.  
D. They have all been damaged by European settlers.

**Question 70: The word "specimens" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. genres                      B. features                      C. examples                      D. images

**Question 71: According to paragraph 7, how has the Bering Sea aided life forms in the past?**

- A. By providing creatures with plentiful food
- B. By being home to a diverse and varied ecosystem .
- C. By allowing transit across the great ice shelves in the Americas .
- D. By keeping creatures cool and comfortable in the ice

**Question 72: According to the passage, which of the following is true of walruses?**

- A. They protect the surrounding ecosystem by preventing overfishing.
- B. Their unique feeding habits enrich the ecosystem with nutrients.
- C. They are solitary animals which hunt and eat by themselves.
- D. They are usually found living in the deepest regions of the . Bering Sea.

**Question 73: 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 ecological impacts are not known, many species are largely dependent on animals occupying a sub-level.
- B. The true biological diversity of all the walruses is revealed only below the species level.
- C. Beavers and otters are strongly related to the walrus family because there is a clear cause-effect relationship.
- D. There is a great deal that still needs to be learned about biological communities and ecosystems.

**Question 74: According to paragraph 9, what measures have been taken to protect sea creatures?**

- A. Protection agencies have begun guarding areas known for high fish population.
- B. Destructive fishing methods such as drag-nets have been outlawed.
- C. Agreements have been made to ensure that marine resources are used carefully.
- D. Restrictions have been placed on amounts permitted to be fished in certain areas.

**Question 75: Look at the four squares [\_\_\_\_] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.**

*Walruses blow the clams loose with a jet of water, then suck them from their shells.*

**Where would the sentence best fit? A. [A] B. [B] C. [C] D. [D]**

**THIS IS THE END OF THE READING PAPER.**

**NOW PLEASE SUBMIT YOUR TEST PAPER AND YOUR ANSWER SHEET.**





### PHẦN 3: VIẾT - VSTEP

Thời gian: 60 phút

Số câu hỏi: 2

#### 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 your part-time 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 problem, 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.

## PHẦN 4: NÓI - VSTEP SPEAKING

Thời gian: 12 phút

Số câu hỏi: 3

### Part 1: Social Interaction (3')

Let's talk about walking.

- Do you like walking? When and where do you walk?
- Do you think walking is important?
- Do you think walking in the countryside is better than walking in the city?

Let's talk about your eating habits.

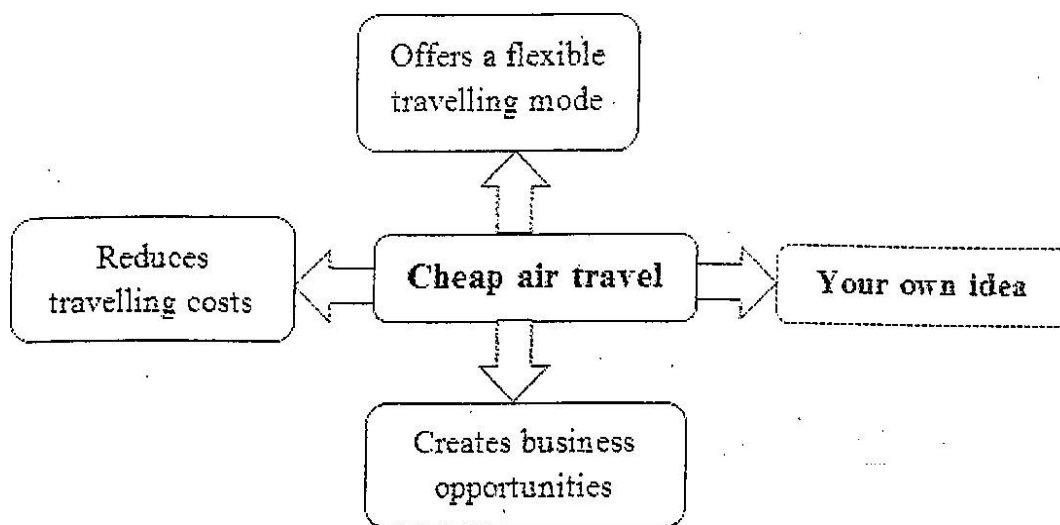
- Do you often eat healthy food?
- What do you usually eat at school/ at work?
- What is the unhealthiest food you can think of?
- 

### Part 2: Solution Discussion (4')

**Situation:** You are choosing a birthday gift for your friend. There are three suggestions: **a book, a music show ticket, and a shopping coupon.** Which do you think is the best choice?

### Part 3: Topic Development (5')

Topic: Cheap air travel should be promoted.



- Do you think that governments should encourage cheap flights?
- Are there any problems with low-cost air travel?
- Cheap air tickets should be offered on domestic flights or international flights?

## SAMPLE TEST 2

### PHẦN 1: NGHE HIỂU - VSTEP

Thời gian: 40 phút

Số câu hỏi: 35

**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.*

*There will be time for you to read the instructions and you will have a chance to check your work. The recording will be played ONCE only.*

*Time allowance: about 40 minutes, including 05 minutes to transfer your answers to your answer sheet.*

#### 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 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      C. In the afternoon      B. During lunch      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 ream 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. At four o'clock      C. At four fifteen              D. At ten o'clock

**Question 18: What can be inferred about**

- 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 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 or conversations. The talks, lectures, or conversations will not be repeated. There are five questions for each talk, lecture, or conversation. For each question, choose the right answer A, B, C or D.*

*Questions 21 to 25 refer to the following lecture.*

Question 21: What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. What heat is
- B. How heat transfers
- C. The properties of heat
- D. Heat in hot air balloons

Question 22: What happens to a hot air balloon because of convection?

- A. The balloon's air is heated.
- B. The balloon becomes filled with gas.
- C. The balloon goes up and goes down.
- D. The balloon's flame gets hotter and hotter.

Question 23: What is the professor's opinion of the conduction?

- A. He finds it easiest to teach by cooking.
- B. He feels that it is good for making buildings.
- C. He believes that it is useful for heating buildings.
- D. He thinks many people get hurt from it.

Question 24: Why does the professor mention a toaster?

- A. To explain how toast is made by convection
- B. To discuss how conduction makes toasters hot
- C. To give an example of something that burns people
- D. To give an example of heat radiation

Question 25: What can be inferred from the lecturer?

- A. Heat moving through solid materials is convection.
- B. Convection is not a pattern that repeats.
- C. Heat cannot move through solid materials.
- D. Some materials are better at conducting heat than others.

*Questions 26-30 refer to the following lecture.*

Question 26: What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. The Impressionist painters and their work
- B. Why people didn't like Impressionism
- C. How people posed in Impressionist paintings
- D. The key features of Impressionist painting

Question 27: How did Impressionist art differ from previous art?

- A. It features people instead of landscapes.
- B. It used new and different blends of colors.
- C. It created a three-dimensional effect.
- D. It was created outside using natural light.

Question 28: What is the speaker's opinion of Impressionism?

- A. She likes it because it is different.
- B. She likes it because the colors blend so well.
- C. She thinks it's difficult because it uses natural light.
- D. She doesn't like it because it's blurry.

Question 29: How are the points in the lecture organized?

- A. In the order that the painters painted
- B. From most difficult to least difficult
- C. In the order the textbook mentions them
- D. By describing the most important points

Question 30: Why does the professor say this?

- A. To show why older styles of art were better
- B. To show how older styles of art were different
- C. To explain how the students should paint
- D. To describe a famous canvas

*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.

**THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING PAPER.**  
**NOW YOU HAVE 05 MINUTES**  
**TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET.**



## PHẦN 2: ĐỌC HIỂU - VSTEP

Thời gian: 60 phút

Số câu hỏi: 40

**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. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.*

*You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.*

### PASSAGE 1 - Questions 36-45

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.

**Question 36: The topic of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. reactions to foods    B. food and nutrition    C. infants and allergies    D. a good diet

**Question 37: 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

**Question 38: The word "symptoms" in the passage is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. indications                      C. diagnosis                      B. diet.                      D.                      prescriptions

**Question 39: The phrase "set off" in the passage is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. relieved                      C. avoided                      B. identified                      D. triggered

**Question 40: What can be inferred about babies from this passage?.**

- A. They can eat almost anything.  
B. They should have a carefully restricted diet as infants.  
C. They gain little benefit from being breast fed.  
D. They may become hyperactive if fed solid food too early.

**Question 41: The word "hyperactive" in the passage is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. overly active                      B. unusually low activity                      C. excited.                      D. inquisitive

**Question 42: The author states that the reason that infants need to avoid certain foods related to allergies has to do with the infant's\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. lack of teeth    B. poor metabolism  
C. underdeveloped intestinal tract                      D. inability to swallow solid foods

**Question 43: The word "these" in the passage refers to\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. food additives    B. food colorings    C. innutritious foods    D. foods high in salicylates

**Question 44: Which of the following was a suggested treatment for migraines in the passage?**

- A. Eating more ripe bananas                      B. Avoiding all Oriental foods  
C. Getting plenty of sodium nitrate                      D. Using Vitamin B in addition to a good diet

**Question 45: According to the article the Feingold diet is NOT\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. verified by researchers as being consistently effective  
B. available in book form  
C. beneficial for hyperactive children  
D. designed to eliminate foods containing certain food additives

### **PASSAGE 2 - Questions 46-55**

Until recently, most American entrepreneurs were men. Discrimination against women in business, the demands of caring for families, and lack of business training had kept the number of women entrepreneurs small. Now, however, businesses owned by women account for more than \$40 billion in annual revenues, and this figure is likely to continue rising throughout the 1990s. As Carolyn Doppelt Gray, an official of the Small Business Administration, has noted, "The 1970s was the decade of women entering management, and the 1980s turned out to be the decade of the woman entrepreneur"

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.

**Question 46: 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.

**Question 47: 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

**Question 48: 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

**Question 49: 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

**Question 50: 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

**Question 51: 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

**Question 52: 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

**Question 53: The expression "keep tabs on" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.**

- A. recognize the appearance of
- B. keep records of
- C. provide transportation for
- D. pay the salaries of

**Question 54: 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

**Question 55: The author's attitude about the future of women in business is \_\_\_\_.**

- A. skeptical
- B. optimistic
- C. frustrated
- D. negative

### **PASSAGE 3 - Questions 56-65**

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 tip. 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.

**Question 56: 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.

**Question 57: The word "corresponds" in the passage is closest in meaning to .**

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

**Question 58: 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

**Question 59: The word "It" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.**

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

**Question 60: 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

**Question 61: 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

**Question 62: 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.

**Question 63:** The word "gradually" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Question 64:** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT an example of mutualism?

- A. 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

**Question 65:** 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 66-75**

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. In 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]**

**Question 66: 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.

**Question 67: The word "immense" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**

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

**Question 68: 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.

**Question 69: 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

**Question 70: 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

**Question 71: The word "phase" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**

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

**Question 72: The word "devastating" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**

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

**Question 73: 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. .

**Question 74: 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.

**Question 75: Look at the four squares L] 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]**

**THIS IS THE END OF THE READNG PAPER.**  
**NOW PLEASE SUBMIT YOUR TEST PAPER AND YOUR ANSWER SHEET.**

**PHẦN 3: VIẾT - VSTEP**

**Thời gian: 60 phút**

**Số câu hỏi: 2**

**Task 1:**

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

**You live in Ho Chi Minh city. You just took a trip to Ha Long Bay with an English friend named Daisy. You received an email from her after she returned to London. Read part of her email below.**

*Write a reply to Daisy. In your email, you have to tell her that you really like the photos and the time you got together, describe a problem you had at the airport to her and suggest the time and place for the next trip.*

You should write at least 120 words.

**Task 2:**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

.....  
I hope you like the photos we took in Ha Long Bay. Did you get home all right?  
I'm back at work now, but it's a bit difficult to start again. I wish we were still on holiday.  
...  
Why don't we plan another trip this spring if you've got time and money? Any suggestions where we could go?  
.....  
Daisy

Write about the following topic:

**Recent advances in technology leads the fact that human workforce is gradually replaced with machinery.**

What are some problems caused by this trend, and how could they be dealt with?

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

You should write at least 250 words.

## PHẦN 4: NÓI - VSTEP SPEAKING

Thời gian: 12 phút

Số câu hỏi: 3

### Part 1: Social Interaction (3')

Let's talk about weather.

- What kind of weather do you like?
- Does weather affect your mood/ feeling?
- What do you usually do in hot/ cold weather?

Let's talk about your favorite childhood game.

- What game(s) did you enjoy playing when you were a child?
- Who did you play with?
- Did you need any skills to play the game?

### Part 2: Solution Discussion (4')

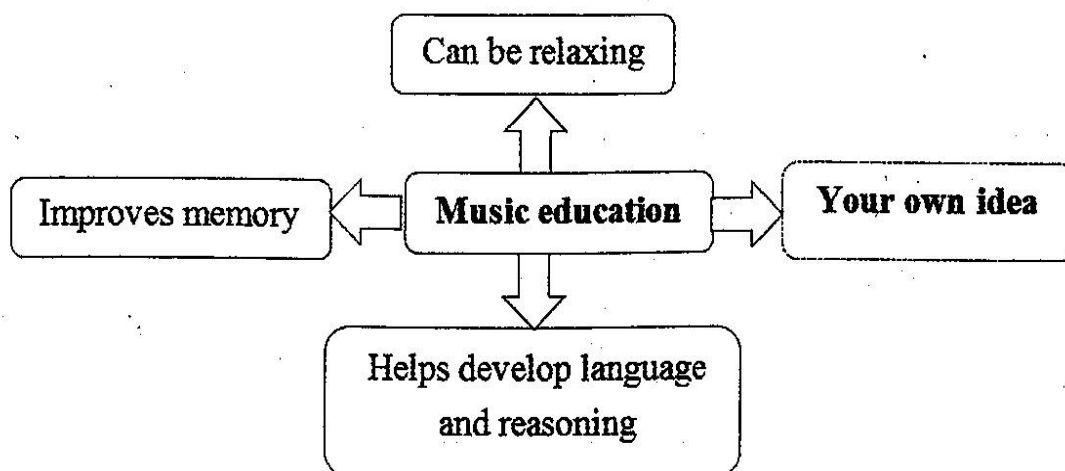
**Situation:** You are planning your holiday.

There are three suggestions: **a beach holiday, a climbing holiday, and a sight-seeing holiday.**

Which do you think is the best choice for you?

### Part 3: Topic Development (5')

Topic: Music should be taught in schools.



- Should children be encouraged to learn music early?
- Do you agree that music can change people's moods/ feelings?
- How would life be like without music?

## ANSWER KEY- LISTENING TEST 1

<b>PART 1:</b>	<b>1C</b>	<b>2B</b>	<b>3D</b>	<b>4 A</b>	<b>5 C</b>	<b>6C</b>	<b>7 A</b>	<b>8B</b>				
<b>PART 2:</b>	<b>9C</b>	<b>10B</b>	<b>11A</b>	<b>12B</b>	<b>13B</b>	<b>14 A</b>	<b>15C</b>	<b>16C</b>	<b>17C</b>	<b>18B</b>	<b>19B</b>	<b>20B</b>
<b>PART 3:</b>	<b>21B</b>	<b>22C</b>	<b>23A</b>	<b>24A</b>	<b>25B</b>	<b>26B</b>	<b>27C</b>	<b>28D</b>	<b>29A</b>	<b>30C</b>	<b>31C</b>	
	<b>32B</b>	<b>33A</b>	<b>34A</b>	<b>35C</b>								

### SCRIPTS:

#### **Q.1: What is the purpose of the message?**

*Good afternoon. I'm calling for Julie Gibbs. This is Donald Carson from Doctor Kim's office. I just wanted to confirm your appointment for your annual physical checkup on Friday, June 27 at 3 0 'clock. The checkup shouldn't last longer than an hour and a half Since this is your first visit with Doctor Kim, we'd like you to come to the clinic about 20 minutes early so that we can create a file for you. If you cannot make the appointment, please contact the office and let us know at least a day in advance. Thanks.*

#### **Q.2: What is being advertised?**

*Do you need a wo to relieve your stress? Whether you're looking for a full-time membership or just a day of relaxation, Istanbul Spa has something for you! We have several different services for all your treatment needs. This week, we're offering a full-day service including a full-body massage, aromatherapy and a facial for just one low price. You can also enjoy our hospitality with a healthy and refreshing beverage at our tea lounge.*

#### **Q.3: According to the announcement, what will be built near Berryville?**

*I am very pleased to announce that city leaders in Berryville have finally approved a proposal to enlarge the airport on Hathor Road. We have given the building contract to Heaton Construction. The new terminal will join our older, existing facilities. Berryville's population has been growing at a rapid rate over the past 15 years, due to the addition of a local university and the recent expansion of several businesses.*

#### **Q.4: Who is this announcement probably for?**

*This announcement is for all assembly line employees. Please make sure to check your work schedule as soon as you arrive in the morning to see where you will be working for the day. You will need to sign in by putting your signature in the space by your name. After that, please check the announcement board next to the manager's office for any daily notices. Finally, don't forget to pick up your protective aprons and glasses from the safety area.*

#### **Q.5: What is the purpose of the message?**

*Hi, Rose. 771is is Dorothy calling from the personnel department. I just wanted to know if you are free to join us for dinner tonight. A few of us will be leaving the office around 5:30 and*

*going to the Thai restaurant. Our new colleague Sophia is coming as well. Anyway, if you'd like to join us, just meet us downstairs in front of the building at about 5. Sophia and I will be taking my car, and you are more than welcome to ride with us. Anyway, I hope to see you later. Bye.*

**Q.6: What is this message about?**

*Thank you for calling the Tower Place security department. This office will be closing at 11:00*

*a.m. Wednesday morning as we relocate to the 10th floor. All security officers will be on duty during this time. The 10th floor office will be open at .9 a.m. Thursday. Please contact the security officer on duty, Roy Williams, at 555-7251 if you need to speak with security personnel after 11 on Wednesday. Thank you. .*

**Q.7: What is the purpose of the message?**

*Hello, Mr. Nakamura. This is Eric Parkman, manager of the personnel department for Linderman Enterprises. We received your resume last week for the accounting position in our shipping department. I was very impressed with your experience and education. I would like to schedule an 'into-view' at our office on Friday, April 29 at 10 O'clock. Please give me a call and let me know if that time is good for you. Thank you.*

**Q.8: Who is the speaker?**

*Staff members of Winton Property Development, welcome to the 8th annual Top Achievers Awards Dinner. When I founded Winton Property Development 13 years ago, I knew that I alone could not . make the company the success that it is today. I knew that it would take people like you to help me achieve that goal. The reason why I host this dinner every year is to express my deep appreciation to everyone for working so hard for the continued growth of this company.*

**SCRIPTS:**

**Q.9-12**

*W: Mr. Stone, this is Susan White from the Speedy Medical Center. I am calling to remind you that you have an appointment with Dr. Johnson tomorrow at 11.*

*M: Ah, yes, thank you for reminding me. You know, if you hadn't called, I would've completely forgotten all about it. I've been so busy lately.*

*W: Well, we call all of our clients a day before their scheduled appointment. Anyway, please get here 10 minutes before your appointment since there are some forms that you have to fill out. Also, don' t forget to bring your insurance information.*

*M: Okay, I will remember to bring it with me. Thanks, and I will see you tomorrow then.*

**Q.13-16**

*M: I just read an article in the paper about the medical conference being held in the city this weekend. I'm really looking forward to going there.*

*W: Really? I am thinking of going as well. I really want to listen to the talk on that study about soybeans. A lot of my patients have been mentioning it to me lately.*

*M: Yes, my patients have been asking me about it, too. Hey, do you want to go together this Saturday?*

*W: All right. My in-laws are coming for a visit this Sunday, so Saturday will be perfect.*

### **Q.17-20**

*W: I think the customer was quite satisfied with the service we provided.*

*M: Yes, I think he was especially happy \_ because he thought the warranty had expired. He managed to get the repair done at no cost.*

*W: Well, I am glad that we were able to help a good customer. You know, it's customers like that who will continue to come back to our store.*

*M: Yes, I agree with you. I think it's very important that we try to keep all of our customers happy.*

### **SCRIPTS:**

#### **Questions 21-25:**

OK class. I want to talk to you about the Cold War today. Now, the Cold War wasn't just one single war. It was actually a long time of aggression. It, um, it lasted about fifty years! Anyway, the Cold War was mainly between the US and the USSR. That was Russia's old name. They had different opinions on just about everything. Oh, and Joseph Stalin, who we have talked about before, was the leader of the USSR at the start of the Cold War. Anyway! There was a lot of suspicion during the Cold War. But, the US and the USSR never actually fought each other. This is because both countries had nuclear weapons. So, they were afraid of each other. They didn't want to destroy the whole world. And that might have happened... if they'd fought each other. But, instead of fighting, they showed their different opinions by competing with each other. For example, they made their militaries bigger. And they raced each other to see who could get a person in space first. Stuff like that. But, a lot of the problems were political. The two countries were very different, and so they couldn't get along. This is what caused the Cold War.

#### **Questions 26-30:**

W: Today, we're going to talk about snakes. Can you imagine eating a snake? Me neither. But there are creatures that do. This is a problem for snakes. So how do they solve this problem? They have to protect themselves. Let's look at three types of snakes, The rattlesnake, spitting cobra, and hognose snake. They all have unique ways of protecting themselves. The rattlesnake solves this problem in a unique way. You see, rattlesnakes are born with small beads on their tails. As an average snake gets older, it grows more beads. These beads rub together and make a

rattling sound. OK, so when does the rattlesnake make this noise? When it thinks an animal might attack it. It cannot shield itself so it tries to scare the creature by rattling its tail. The spitting cobra has another way to protect itself that does do? It sprays poison from its mouth. OK? But this snake doesn't just spray it anywhere. No, it sprays it into the eyes of the creature that is attacking it. This is very

effective because eyes are sensitive. The spray stops the creature from seeing. And the snake gets away. Next, we have the hognose snake. It's less aggressive. So what does it do? The hognose snake plays dead. That's right! It will twist and roll like it's dying. Then it will lie still on its back. The snake will even hang its tongue out of its mouth! Can you believe that? So, by playing dead, it actually survives.

**Q.31-35: Listen to part of a lecture in a film class. The professor is talking about science fiction and popular culture.**

*Science fiction is very popular these days in books, in movies, and on TV. Unfortunately, popular science fiction is often a lot more "fiction" and not so much "science." One of the most common problems is science fiction's fascination with faster-than-light travel. We know that is impossible, as it violates Einstein's basic theory of space and time, but on Star Trek and other science fiction shows, spaceships jump from star to star and galaxy to galaxy like you or I might want to drive to another city. In truth, the closest star to Earth, Proxima Centauri, is over three light years away. That means traveling at the speed of light, the fastest speed anyone theoretically could travel, it would take three years to make it to our nearest neighbor. Other stars and galaxies are routinely thousands and millions of light years away, making intergalactic travel an impossibility. Even if we grant that such space travel somehow was possible, there is no shortage of other errors in popular science fiction. In Star Wars and other films, spaceships swoop across the screen, with their. uh ... their engines emitting a great roar.*

*However, since space is a void, sound waves cannot travel. There is no sound in space; it is utterly silent. Gravity is another mystery in these films. Gravity depends mostly on mass. Spaceships are tiny compared to the mass of earth. In space there should be practically no gravity. And yet people in science fiction routinely walk around on their spaceships in space as comfortably as they would on earth. That said, there have been a few, scarce films that bothered to portray the science of space flight somewhat realistically. In 2001: A Space Odyssey, the ship must rotate to create artificial gravity. Outside the spaceship, there is total silence. And the voyage from Earth to Jupiter takes many months. But such films are the exception, not the rule. While science fiction may be enjoyable, you should look elsewhere to learn about science.*

**ANSWER KEY- READING TEST 1**

<b>Passage 1</b>	36 A	37 B	38 B	39 C	40 C	41 A	42 D	43 C	44 C	45 A
<b>Passage 2</b>	46 B	47 D	48 B	49 B	50 B	51 D	52 D	53 B	54 C	55 C
<b>Passage 3</b>	56 B	57 C	58 C	59 B	60 A	61 C	62 C	63 C	64 D	65 D
<b>Passage 4</b>	66 A	67 B	68 A	69 B	70 C	71 C	72 B	73 A	74 C	75 A



## MODEL ANSWER- WRITING TEST 1

### Task 1:

*Dear Sara,*

*Manchester is a really interesting city. There are a lot of shops here. The people are friendly and the night life is fantastic. It's a pity it's always raining!*

*As you know, I'm working in a fast-food restaurant. I go to work from 5 to 9 in the evening, so I don't go out with my friends very often. I go straight home after work to review the lessons and get ready for the class the next day. However, I love my job because I have lots of chances to practice speaking English with the customers. I believe that I can improve my spoken English so much. However, I don't like my boss because he's too strict.*

*I was living with an English family, but I didn't get on very well with them. Therefore, now I'm sharing a flat with 4 French students. We have a lot of fun together, but I'm not speaking much English at home because we always use French.*

*I'm going to English classes every morning in a language school next to my flat. I can learn a lot here and make great progress.*

*Well, it's time for work now.*

*Looking forward to hearing from you.*

*Best wishes,*

Word count: 200

### Task 2:

Traffic congestion in many big cities of Viet Nam is getting more and more serious. Many people believe that one possible solution to this problem is to impose heavy taxes on car drivers and spend this money on making public transport better. However, there are both pros and cons to decide to do this. **This essay will discuss the benefits and drawbacks of such a measure and draw a conclusion.**

*Let's begin by looking at the positive aspects of such a solution. One of the main advantages would be that the heavy taxes would discourage car owners from using their cars because it would become very expensive to drive. This would mean that they would begin to make use of public transport instead to travel here and there, thus reducing road accidents and pollution as well. Another good point would be that more people would use public transport if it were improved. In fact, public transport in major cities like Hanoi and Saigon is, very poor. For example, we often see old and dirty buses and trains that no one wants to take a ride on. High taxes would create enough money to make the necessary changes.*

*On the other hand, there are some negative points of Such a measure. First, this would be a heavy burden on car drivers. At present, taxes on private cars are already high for a lot of people, and so further taxes would only mean less money at the end of the month for most people who may have no choice but to drive every day. Another problem is that this type of tax would likely be set at a fixed amount for all who use car as a means of transport. This would mean that it*

would hit those with less money harder, while the rich could afford it. It is, therefore, not a fair tax.

**In conclusion**, there are two sides to everything and applying this solution is not an exception. However, personally I think it's time for us to do something to tackle the problem of traffic jams in big cities of Viet Nam. This measure is, therefore, obviously worth considering improving the current situation.

Word count: 341

## ANSWER KEY - LISTENING TEST 2

**PART 1:** 1 B 2 A 3B 4B 5B 6C 7 C 8B

**PART 2:** 9 B 10 B 11 C 12 C 13 C 14 B 15 A 16 B 17 B 18 C 19 A 20 C

**PART 3:** 21 B 22 C 23 D 24 D 25 D 26 D 27 D 28 A 29 D 30 B 31 B  
32 A 33 A 34 A 35 B

### SCRIPTS:

#### **Q.1: Who is probably making talking on the phone?**

*Hello, this is Gloria with Dr. Baum's office. This is a reminder of your dental appointment for Thursday, May 22, at 1:00p.m. Since you have several cavities to fill, please allow yourself at least three hours for the visit.*

#### **Q.2: Why has the meeting been relocated?**

*Because the South Tower is undergoing renovations, the design team meeting scheduled for tomorrow morning has been moved to the North Tower conference room on the 12<sup>th</sup> floor. The meeting will still held at 10:00*

#### **Q.3: What is the main cause of decreased domestic sales?**

*Unfortunately, I must report that domestic sales have dropped by 17 percent over the last two quarters. Although the sluggish domestic economy is a factor, the primary cause of this worrying development is increasing competition in the retail clothing sector.*

#### **Q.4: What should the listeners do before they skate?**

*This weekend is the first outing of the in-line skating club for this season. Remember, you are not allowed to skate with the club unless you wear an approved safety helmet. You can ask Rea, the safety coordinator, if you are unsure about your gear.*

#### **Q.5: What profession does the speaker work in?**

*As a woman and sports announcer, I'm often approached about giving speeches on women in sports.*

#### **Q.6: What is the purpose of Ricardo's visit?**

*Ricardo will be here in the U.S. for three months observing some of the managerial techniques and procedures we use at this office.*

**Q.7: What kind of business would be making this announcement?**

*In order to improve customer service, we will be initiating a customer satisfaction survey. The survey will focus on several different areas, including courtesy and promptness by waiters or waitresses, cleanliness, and food quality and selection.*

**Q.8: Why has confidence increased?**

*Investor confidence was bolstered by government data indicating inflation rose by barely two tenths of one percent last quarter, meaning that the National Bank is unlikely to raise interest rates.*

**SCRIPTS:**

**Q.9 – 12:**

*W: Our copier has been acting strangely today. Could you come and take a look at it for us?*

*M: Okay, but did you check to see if any paper is jammed inside?*

*W: Yes, I did, but that's not the problem. I think the problem may be more serious.*

*M: All right, but I have to run across town this morning to fix a machine there, so I don't think I can make it to your office until after lunch.*

**Q.13- 16:**

*W: Hi, there. I'm having trouble finding this certain book on medieval German nobility.*

*M: Let me check on the computer. Hmm ... it appears that we don't have it.*

*W: Oh, no. It was really important for an essay I'm working on right now.*

*M: Well, we have a central computer system that is connected to the other university libraries in the state. I can search them all to see where your book is, then order it from the nearest university. You could borrow it from another library.*

*W: That would be great. How long will it take?*

*M: We can usually get a book here in two or three days. But the lending period is shorter than for a normal book - only 10 days instead of two weeks. And if you're late returning books from other libraries, the overdue fine is a lot larger.*

*W: I won't be late. But does it cost anything to sign out books from other libraries?*

*M: Not for up to five books. Any more than that, and you would have to pay a small service charge.*

**Q.17- 20:**

*M: What's the matter, Jane?*

*W: Oh, I was supposed to meet James for a study session at 4, but he's late.*

*M: James is like that. I always give myself an extra 15 minutes or so whenever I have an appointment with him.*

*W: That's not a bad idea. I'd like to have him waiting for me for a change.*

*M: Yeah, some people are just irresponsible like that. I remember once he was actually late for the exam. Nearly 20 minutes late, and he just comes walking in, like there's nothing wrong. He wasn't worried or anything.*

*W: I can't imagine myself being like that. I always leave myself extra time, just to make sure I'm always ready and on time.*

*M: Oh, there he comes now.*

*W: It's about time.*

*M: How long are you guys planning on studying?*

*W: Pretty late. We have a big chemistry test tomorrow and I'm really behind.*

*M: Well, maybe I'll see you later. I have to get some work done at the library, too.*

## **SCRIPTS:**

### **Questions 21-25:**

All right. Today's lecture is about heat. Actually, we will talk about the heat moves. This is called heat transfer. Now, there are three types of heat transfer. They are called [slowly] convection..., conduction..., and... radiation. OK? OK! Convection happens when heat moves through gases and liquids. When air or water heat up, they get lighter. Then they move away from the heat. They rise. When they get cooler, they change direction. They come back down to the heat again. In convection, this repeats over and over. For example, a hot-air balloon. Fire heats the air. The hot air becomes lighter. The balloon rises up. But, as the air cools, it gets heavier. So, the balloon goes down. Convection is how hot-air balloons fly. Now, next is conduction. This happens when heat moves through solids. First, a solid object is put on heat. Eventually the solid object takes this heat and it gets hot. Some materials are very good at conduction. Metals, for example. This is why many cooking pans are made of metal. They heat up quickly. But don't touch them. Ouch! Conduction causes many burns. Finally, heat also moves by radiation. If you can feel heat from an object without touching it then it is radiating heat. Remember you can't see this heat. The sun, a toaster, a dryer. All these things use radiation. Have you ever warmed your hands by a fire? Even this is radiation. OK? Do we understand?

### **Questions 26-30:**

OK. So, Impressionism was a new way of painting. It went against old art standards. It changed what was seen as good art. Before it, art was considered good if it was exact. Artists tried to reproduce what they saw on the canvas. They aimed to make the painting look just like what they could see. Impressionist painters were different. The first thing you will notice in an Impressionist painting is the use of color. These artists didn't mix colors. They put two colors side by side. They knew the eyes would blend the colors for them. The purpose was to create bright and bold colors. Movement was also important. Painters often worked outdoors.

This was not normal at the time. Most painters had someone pose for them inside. But the Impressionist went outside. First, they wanted to capture life as it was happening. Their subjects were doing something. They were not posing. Blurred lines showed movement. They paid attention to lighting. Working outside allowed artists to use natural light. This is always changing. The change comes through in the painting. Different times of year are represented with the change in seasons. Impressionist Art changed art. It broke the rules. Many people did not like it for this reason. If you ask me, that's what makes it so great. And over time, many people agreed.

**Q.31- 35:**

*We'll be looking into the largest state in America, Alaska. If you look at the location of Alaska on the map, you can see that it is bordered by Canada on the east, the Arctic Ocean on the north, the Bering Strait and Bering Sea to the east, and the Gulf of Alaska ... wait a minute ...sorry about that... to the west and the Gulf of Alaska to the south. And as you can see on the map, Alaska has a greater land area than California and Texas combined. Now, although there are many cities in Alaska, the population is so low that an average number of students in a middle school classroom is only about 10. You can imagine many desolate small towns scattered around Alaska. It's probably because roads and railways*

*serve only certain portions of the state. So, it's natural that Alaskans rely heavily on airplanes for transportation, since many parts of Alaska are accessible only via air. Well, of course, there is a railway operating between Fairbanks, a relatively big city in central Alaska, and Seward, a city on the southern coast. It is much more popular than the only major highway in Alaska, the Alaska Highway, which is open throughout the year. Not that there's much traffic. One does not need to venture far to understand the reason for its sparse population. Even though cold climate and other factors make most of Alaska a less-than-desirable location for farming, agriculture is conducted in a few areas between Fairbanks and the southern coast. Most of the food Alaskans need, however, must be imported from outside the state. Also, Alaska is subject to strong earthquakes and occasional volcanic activity. Your textbook describes the explosion of the Alaskan volcano Mount Katmai in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as one of the most famous and violent volcanic eruptions in history. I strongly suggest you read up on that chapter, as we'll be touching on some of that the next time. Anyway, where was I? Oh yes, earthquakes. these occasional earthquakes generate seismic sea waves, called tsunamis, As you may have heard, these waves can reach far inland and destroy communities along the shore. It wasn't much different from the terrible tsunami of 2004.*

**ANSWER KEY- READING TEST 2**

<b>Passage 1</b>	36 A	37 C	38 A	39 D	40 B	41 A	42 C	43 D	44 D	45 A
<b>Passage 2</b>	46 D	47 A	48 B	49 A	50 A	51 C	52 C	53 B	54 C	55 B
<b>Passage 3</b>	56 B	57 A	58 B	59 C	60 A	61 B	62 C	63 A	64 C	65 D
<b>Passage 4</b>	66 C	67 C	68 B	69 A	70 B	71 B	72 C	73 A	74 C	75 D

## MODEL ANSWER- WRITING TEST 2

### Task 1:

*Dear Daisy,*

*It's great to hear from you again. I hope everything is going well in London.*

*Thanks for sending me the photos. I really like them because they remind me of the great time we spent with each other in Ha Long Bay. I believe that you enjoyed the breath-taking scenery here so much.*

*As you probably know, I had a bit of trouble at Tan Son Nhat airport because of the accidental power-cut, but I got home safely in the end.*

*I'm afraid I won't be able to get away this spring as I have to visit my grandparents in Central Vietnam then. What about a trip to Ha Noi, the capital City of Viet Nam next summer? I will have graduated from university by next June, and I've got a whole month to travel before starting my first job.*

*Well, that's all for now, Daisy. Drop me a line when you have time and let me know what you think about my plan.*

*All the best,*

Word count: 169

### Task 2:

Technological advances in the past few decades help to gradually replace human workforce with the-state-of-the-art machines in a wide range of industries. Although people can benefit a lot from the replacement, personally I think there are some drawbacks of this ongoing trend. **This essay will examine the negative effects of the development of technology on human-beings and then propose some solutions.**

*One of the biggest problems is that there is less social interaction among factory workers because they always have to work with machines. They just focus on the machine they operate instead of communicating with their co-workers. The solution is for the board of directors to organize social activities such as team building, going for a picnic at an amusement park, having staff parties on national holidays and so on. Thanks to these activities, workers have a chance to spend time together talking and sharing their work experience as well as life experience with one another.*

*Another issue is that this trend has made workers lazier because they tend to heavily depend on machines. In some cases, they can, but they are unwilling, and even refuse to fulfill their task by hand when a technical problem like a breakdown or power cut occurs. To tackle this problem, the management, along with the trainer should raise the workers' sense of responsibility to make efforts to do their duty if possible, without assistance of machinery.*

*Last but not least, this replacement may increase the unemployment rate. As machines can perform faster and more efficiently, the need for manpower will decrease dramatically. There*

might be only vacancies for highly-qualified technicians who can operate modern machines. As a result, unskilled manual workers may run the risk of being jobless. *Dealing with this issue involves* the government, local authority and vocational schools' launching some specific programs or training courses in which manual workers are trained to control fashionable machines. Moreover, they should be encouraged to update themselves with the development of today's science and technology so as not to be left behind.

All things considered, no one can deny that there are two sides of the same coin; we can, therefore, see both the pros and cons of substituting machinery for manpower. However, the government, the factory management, and the vocational school can take the abovementioned measures to make a great contribution to minimizing its downsides.

Word count: 350

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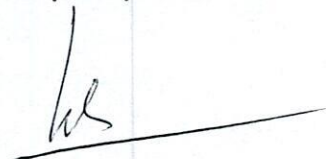
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