

Phần 2

ĐÁP ÁN



Đề thi 1. Bearing Information (Cách dùng bear)

A1 Try and be a little more cheerful because if you don't bear *up* soon, you'll make everyone else miserable.

Answer. (c) up

A2 We were in a small rowing boat and were terrified that the steamer hadn't seen us as it was bearing *down* on us.

Answer. (a) down

A3 I fully understand your comments and bearing those in *mind*, I have made the appropriate decision.

Answer. (b) mind

A4 As we have all worked very hard this year, I'm hoping that our efforts will bear *fruit*.

Answer. (d) fruit

A5 We all have our *crosses* to bear so I should be grateful if you would stop complaining all the time.

Answer. (c) crosses

A6 There is really nothing much you can do to stop it and I'm afraid you'll just have to *grin* and bear it.

Answer. (b) grin

A7 I hope you can be patient for a little longer and bear *with* me while I try and solve the problem.

Answer. (d) with

A8 She has been proved right in everything she did as the report quite clearly bears *out*.

Answer. (a) out

A9 The judge dismissed the new evidence completely because it had no bearing *on* the trial.

Answer. (b) on

A10 Quite honestly the two cases are so completely different that they really don't bear *comparison*.

Answer. (d) comparison

Đề thi 2. Cinemas (Điện ảnh)

A1 Her latest film *attained* its object in a very short space of time, which was to shock.

Answer. (c) attained

A2 The critics *continue* to praise the work of this director whatever films he makes.

Answer. (b) continue

A3 The film was the first to show conditions in which poor people lived and as such was to *influence* future directors.

Answer. (a) influence

A4 The only reason for them going to the cinema on that day was to find some form of *entertainment*.

Answer. (d) entertainment

A5 The director's intention in making the film was to try and *represent* simplicity as seen by a child.

Answer. (c) represent

A6 The fans outside the cinema on the first showing of the film were unwilling to *disperse* until all the stars had gone home.

Answer. (d) disperse

A7 The delay in *releasing* the film to the general public was because certain scenes were considered tasteless.

Answer. (c) releasing

A8 The theme of the second film is quite simply a *continuation* of the first.

Answer. (b) continuation

A9 In the making of the film the direction is quite *separate* from the financing of the project.

Answer. (a) separate

A10 Very often someone will give a *description* of a film and when you see it for yourself, it's quite different.

Answer. (d) description

Đề thi 3. Cliches (Câu sáo)

A1 She's got the kind of job that seems to keep her occupied all the time - 24-7.

Answer. (d) 7

A2 *Absolutely*, I couldn't agree with you more.

Answer. (d) Absolutely

A3 I really think we should talk about the subject we wanted to in the first place and *address* the issue.

Answer. (c) address

A4 It's difficult to say exactly how many people are involved but I would say *around* 50.

Answer. (a) around

A5 It was one of those sights that you never forget it was *awesome*.

Answer. (b) awesome

A6 We don't know precisely how much it will cost but I could give a *ball park* figure of 6 million dollars.

Answer. (c) ball park

A7 I agree with what you say, *basically* but ...

Answer. (b) basically

A8 You fill in those forms on a weekly *basis*.

Answer. (d) basis

A9 I hope you will be patient and *bear* with me a minute.

Answer. (c) bear

A10 It's difficult to see how to get out of this situation because we're between a rock and a *hard* place.

Answer. (b) hard

Đề thi 4. Mistaken Identity (Nhầm lẫn danh tính)

A1 Interviewer: Perhaps you could start by telling us why you've *applied for this job*.

Answer. (b) applied for this job

A2 Candidate: I think the main reason is because I like working in *the open air*.

Answer. (d) the open air

- A3 Interviewer: You mean you like the idea of an office with *air conditioning*.
Answer. (c) air conditioning
- A4 Candidate: I'm sorry I don't understand what you're *on about*.
Answer. (b) on about
- A5 Interviewer: I should have thought this was *pretty obvious*.
Answer. (c) pretty obvious
- A6 Candidate: Not to me, *it isn't*.
Answer. (a) it isn't
- A7 Interviewer: I think there must be a mistake, I *take it you're Mr Johnson*.
Answer. (b) take it you're Mr Johnson
- A8 Candidate: I'm Mr Jensen. I'm afraid it's a case of *mistaken identity*.
Answer. (d) mistaken identity
- A9 Interviewer: So you're not after the job of guardian, *I presume*.
Answer. (a) I presume
- A10 Candidate: No, sorry as I said I like working outside, I want to be a gardener, *if you don't mind*.
Answer. (c) if you don't mind

Đề thi 5. Speaking: At the Station (Nói: Ở sân ga)

- A1 The train now *standing* at the platform 6 is the 10.45 for London.
Answer. (b) standing

- A2 Unfortunately it is now 11 o'clock and so there is a *delay* of 15 minutes already.
Answer. (d) delay
- A3 The train at platform 14 cannot leave because there is a power *failure* on that particular line...
Answer. (a) failure
- A4 The train for London at platform 6 is still there and is not *expected* to leave for at least 20 minutes.
Answer. (b) expected
- A5 The small cafe situated near platform 6 is now *offering* free cups of tea to those waiting for the London train.
Answer. (c) offering
- A6 Severe storms last night together with heavy rainfall means that some of the lines of the station are now *waterlogged*.
Answer. (a) waterlogged
- A7 We thought for a moment that the 10.45 for London might be about to catch fire but it was a *false* alarm.
Answer. (b) false
- A8 This is a general notice for all passengers: the restaurant in the main *concourse* is now open.
Answer. (c) concourse
- A9 There was in fact a small fire in the train on platform 6 but we're glad to tell you that the flames have been *extinguished*.
Answer. (d) extinguished

A10 We regret to announce that the 10.45 for London is now out of service because the driver is having a nervous *breakdown*.

Answer. (a) breakdown

Đề thi 6. Speaking: At the Supermarket (Nói: Ở siêu thị)

A1 Will the driver of the blue Ford Fiesta XYZ 343 please *move* their car.

Answer. (b) move

A2 The reason for this is that the Fiesta is *preventing* our delivery lorry from leaving the premises.

Answer. (c) preventing

A3 We ask the *owner* of this vehicle to go back to their car as soon as possible and park their car in another space.

Answer. (d) owner

A4 This is a customer *announcement*. We have a special offer at the moment on bananas.

Answer. (b) announcement

A5 For the next hour it will be possible to buy just one *bunch* of bananas and get one more free.

Answer. (a) bunch

A6 Further to our *request* for the Ford Fiesta to be reparked, this matter is now very urgent. Our lorry cannot get out.

Answer. (c) request

A7 We have to inform our customers that the store will be closing in half an hour's *time*.

Answer. (b) time

A8 We would like to *remind* our customers that over the Christmas period we will be closing an hour earlier than usual.

Answer. (d) remind

A9 There are now only ten minutes remaining for you to make your *purchases* and go to the checkout.

Answer. (a) purchases

A10 A final *message* for the driver of the Ford Fiesta: there is no need now to repark as our delivery lorry has done that for you!

Answer. (b) message

ĐỀ thi 7. Speaking: At the Theatre (Nói: Ở rạp hát)

A1 Ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you for your *appreciation* of our performance.

Answer. (b) appreciation

A2 We have done this play many times in different towns but your *applause* has been the greatest so far.

Answer. (d) applause

A3 We will always remember the way you stood up and *clapped* at some of the speeches in the play.

Answer. (a) clapped

A4 Our leading actor is unable to come on the stage at the moment because he is *overcome* with emotion.

Answer. (c) overcome

A5 Don't worry I'm sure it's only *temporary* and that he'll soon recover before the next performance.

Answer. (b) temporary

A6 That is the reason why I am standing here and making this short *speech*.

Answer. (d) speech

A7 The leading lady is also absent from our stage and you can probably hear her *sobbing* her heart out as I speak.

Answer. (a) sobbing

A8 I think that the main *reason* for all this emotion is probably the way you have reacted to the play.

Answer. (b) reason

A9 You see throughout our *current* season we have never received so much laughter as we have from you.

Answer. (c) current

A10 The reason for this is possibly that you thought it was a *comedy* but in fact it is a tragedy.

Answer. (b) comedy

Đề thi 8. Speaking: The Broadcast (Nói: Đài phát thanh)

A1 Welcome to Radio News and now over to our *reporter* who's covering the procession this morning.

Answer. (b) reporter

A2 Hi listeners, I should explain that I have a *bird's* eye view of this magnificent sight as the parade passes underneath me.

Answer. (c) bird's

A3 To tell you the truth I shouldn't be *perched* up here on top of this large statue of Field Marshal Smith.

Answer. (d) perched

A4 There is a long line of soldiers on horseback marching to the sound of a *brass* band.

Answer. (b) brass

A5 It really is quite uncomfortable up here and there's a policeman *staring* at me, which I don't like.

Answer. (c) staring

A6 After the soldiers I can see a group of circus *performers* who are jumping and dancing as they go.

Answer. (d) performers

A7 Next I can see some pensioners slowly moving along the road and some can't walk and are in *wheelchairs*.

Answer. (c) wheelchairs

A8 That policeman is getting out his *notebook* and walking near the statue I'm sitting on.

Answer. (a) notebook

A9 It has started to rain and I shall get *soaked* to the skin if I stay much longer up here.

Answer. (d) soaked

A10 Oh dear, listeners, I shall have to return you to the studio because the policeman says he is going to *arrest* me.

Đề thi 9. What comes next (the bill) (Điều gì đến tiếp theo (hóa đơn))

A1 This is most embarrassing. I can't pay the bill for my meal. I'm afraid *I've left my wallet at home*.

Answer. (b) I've left my wallet at home

A2 I would be most obliged if you *allow me to pay later*.

Answer. (c) allow me to pay later

A3 The other thing I could do is *leave my watch as a deposit*.

Answer. (d) leave my watch as a deposit

A4 I can see by the expression on your face *you don't really like the idea*.

Answer. (c) you don't really like the idea

A5 I could phone someone to *bring me the money*.

Answer. (b) bring me the money

A6 I see. So what you are saying is *I'm holding up your trade*.

Answer. (a) I'm holding up your trade

A7 Well, I did say I was sorry and I think *you're being very unreasonable*.

Answer. (d) you're being very unreasonable

A8 You say you have no choice but to *call the manager*.

Answer. (b) call the manager

A9 That sounds a good idea. I'm sure he'll *sympathise*.

Answer. (c) sympathise

A10 All right, all right Mr manager. Just as you say, *of course I'll wash the dishes in the kitchen*.

Answer. (a) of course I'll wash the dishes in the kitchen

Đề thi 10. Accounts (Tài khoản)

A1 In order to check all the telephone calls made during the month I want the account to be *itemized*.

Answer. (d) itemized

A2 All the representatives are allowed to spend money for entertaining with their *expense* account.

Answer. (c) expense

A3 To spread the cost of spending on articles you buy many big departments let you open a *credit*.

Answer. (b) credit

A4 Once you are earning money and you want to keep it safe, you can always *open* an account with a bank.

Answer. (a) open

A5 At the end of thirty days the company will ask you to *settle* the account.

Answer. (d) settle

A6 The finance director is responsible for *keeping* the accounts for the business.

Answer. (b) keeping

A7 At the end of the financial year it is the responsibility of the chief finance officer to *publish* the accounts.

Answer. (c) publish

A8 Before they got married, they decided to open a *joint* account.

Answer. (b) joint

A9 If you have saved some money, it is a good idea to put the money into a *deposit* account.

Answer. (d) deposit

A10 However hard I try, I find it impossible to account *for* this missing sum of money.

Answer. (c) for

Đề thi 11. Advertising (Quảng cáo)

A1 In order to make a sensible *comparison* among the different vacuum cleaners available, it is important to do some research.

Answer. (b) comparison

A2 The local department store has to make a sustained effort at this time of the year to *satisfy* customer demand for summer clothing.

Answer. (a) satisfy

A3 A good team leader must be able to *inspire* his colleagues to face the challenge of a downturn in business.

Answer. (d) inspire

A4 The *current* trend in children's desire to wear designer label clothes should be exploited.

Answer. (b) current

A5 You have to *convince* the public that it is in their own interest to read the instructions on all our medicines.

Answer. (c) convince

A6 In order to survive in this business you must adopt a *competitive* stance.

Answer. (d) competitive

A7 The *consumption* of alcohol is not allowed in any of the company's premises in order to present a clean image.

Answer. (b) consumption

A8 When you are setting out to *attract* new customers in an advertisement, choose the right words.

Answer. (c) attract

A9 The really effective television commercial is the one that *persuades* you of its authenticity.

Answer. (a) persuades

A10 I can strongly recommend this *product* as the best available on the market today.

Answer. (b) product

Đề thi 12. Agreements (Thỏa thuận)

A1 The contract was signed by the three partners who thus agreed to *abide* by terms and conditions contained in it.

Answer. (c) abide

A2 There was nothing in the contract that *specified* who would be responsible in the event that one of the partners became seriously ill.

Answer. (b) specified

A3 An independent adviser was called in after the collapse of the company to *resolve* some of the issues that were not clear.

Answer. (d) resolve

A4 One of the *parties* mentioned in the original agreement has decided that she does not want to continue with the profit-sharing scheme.

Answer. (d) parties

A5 In view of the serious problems associated with the takeover the newspaper company has decided to *cancel* its offer of financial help.

Answer. (c) cancel

A6 The main problem was that the newly formed organisation was not attracting enough work and so they decided to *engage* the services of a public relations expert.

Answer. (b) engage

A7 That company has been in business for over 100 years and in fact was *established* in 1899.

Answer. (b) established

A8 After the complaint had been received from the customer about poor service, she was given a written *assurance* that the matter would be put right.

Answer. (c) assurance

A9 They were very careful to make sure in the original agreement that *provision* would be made to pay for staff redundancies.

Answer. (d) provision

A10 We decided to employ a solicitor who would be able to *determine* the extent of our liability in this matter.

Answer. (d) determine

Đề thi 13. Applying for that Job (Ứng tuyển)

A1 I would be very interested in *applying* for that job.

Answer. (c) applying

A2 Do you want to *stand* as a candidate in the local elections?

Answer. (a) stand

A3 They are completely *fed* up with all the noise in the centre of town.

Answer. (b) fed

A4 The reason there are no buses is because the drivers are on *strike*.

Answer. (c) strike

A5 The government has changed its policy and had a complete change of *heart*.

Answer. (d) heart

A6 This supermarket is trying to *target* young shoppers by offering fashionable clothes.

Answer. (a) target

A7 You should have *bought up* those shares when they were cheap.

Answer. (c) bought up

A8 You must try and hurry up because my patience is *running* out.

Answer. (a) running

A9 Have you ever tried your *hand* at running a business?

Answer. (c) hand

A10 After all these years she has decided to take early *retirement*.

Answer. (d) retirement

ĐỀ THI 14. Are You in Debt? (Bạn có mắc nợ không?) _____

A1 Going on a spending *spree* with your credit card and no concern about how you pay back the money you borrow, is a growing habit these days.

Answer. (b) spree

A2 There is a popular demand for the system that allows credit companies to offer unlimited credit to young people to be *overhauled*.

Answer. (a) overhauled

A3 It has been *disclosed* by a government agency that the percentage of under 25 year olds owing large sums to companies is on the increase.

Answer. (d) disclosed

A4 One director of a major credit company has already been forced to *step down* because of the bad publicity his company has attracted.

Answer. (c) step down

A5 One solution that has been suggested to control credit is to *step up* the regulations to make it more difficult to get credit in the first place.

Answer. (b) step up

A6 The main problem is that a debt *culture* has developed recently believing that it is cool to owe large sums of money.

Answer. (d) culture

A7 Recent reports have *revealed* that being in debt is not now looked upon as a disgrace but rather as an attractive way of life.

Answer. (a) revealed

A8 In reality it's a very long *haul* to get from owing to paying off all your debts.

Answer. (c) haul

A9 There are frequently *clashes* in the family home between parents and children about whether you should enter into credit agreements.

Answer. (b) clashes

A10 What concerns people most are the mounting *fears* among governments that it will take at least a generation for us to be rid of excessive debt.

Answer. (c) fears

Đề thi 15. At the Computer (Tại phòng vi tính)

A1 Without the right software I'm afraid you can't *access* that particular program.

Answer. (b) access

A2 The aim of the office manager is to *allocate* enough room on the building plans so that each employee can have space for a personal computer.

Answer. (c) allocate

A3 Remember that before you leave your workstation, always *shut down* your computer.

Answer. (d) shut down

- A4 It's quite easy if you want to find folders and files on the computer, all you do is click here and it immediately starts *searching*.
- Answer.** (b) searching
- A5 I have tried and tried again and again and no matter what I do it still shows "error" — I just can't *figure out* what's wrong.
- Answer.** (c) figure out
- A6 I spent hours writing that report and checking all the information was correct and then without thinking I pressed the '*delete*' button.
- Answer.** (b) 'delete'
- A7 It's a really clever piece of software because it enables you to *display* on your screen all the information in columns.
- Answer.** (c) display
- A8 Unfortunately this program is not *compatible* with the operating system on my computer.
- Answer.** (b) compatible
- A9 When you see that particular symbol on the screen, you have to take that as a *warning* that something is wrong.
- Answer.** (d) warning
- A10 With this program you can always check your spelling and grammar and if you don't want to accept what it shows, you simply press '*ignore*'.
- Answer.** (a) 'ignore'

Đề thi 16. At the Office (1) (Tại văn phòng (1))

A1 Concern was expressed by the office manager that the company would buy an *affordable* financial package.

Answer. (b) affordable

A2 The main *provider* of stationery for the office suddenly announced there would be an overall increase in their prices.

Answer. (d) provider

A3 The chief administrative officer disliked lack of attention to detail and insisted that such mistakes should never *recur*.

Answer. (a) recur

A4 Once again the company has had to make a *reduction* in the number of office staff to try and recoup their losses.

Answer. (b) reduction

A5 The *stock* of zip discs in the office is running dangerously low.

Answer. (c) stock

A6 If the managers want to stay employed, they will have to learn how to stay on *top* of their jobs.

Answer. (b) top

A7 It's not worth paying for an annual service when you can simply call the supplier on an *as-needed* basis.

Answer. (a) needed

A8 The new office manager will be in *charge* of all the IT requirements that the company uses.

Answer. (d) charge

A9 Currently there is a shortage of clerical staff but it is hoped that by the end of the year they will be up to full *capacity*.

Answer. (b) capacity

A10 Staff are always encouraged to work by themselves and whenever they meet a problem, they should use their own *initiative*.

Answer. (a) initiative

Đề thi 17. At the Office (2) (Tại văn phòng (2))

A1 On her retirement she was given a substantial cheque in *appreciation* of all the work she had done over the last 20 years.

Answer. (c) appreciation

A2 Having attended the office procedures course all employees were expected to *reinforce* what they had learned and introduce it into their daily routine.

Answer. (a) reinforce

A3 Visiting clients had commented on the casual dress *code* of most of the clerical staff.

Answer. (d) code

A4 The *practice* of staff doing physical exercises before the start of the day is well established in Japanese companies.

Answer. (c) practice

A5 There is a lengthy procedure used in this office for staff who have produced shoddy work and it begins with a *verbal* warning.

Answer. (b) verbal

A6 There was no fixed agenda for that particular day as it was to be regarded simply as a *casual* meeting.

Answer. (d) casual

A7 At the interview all the candidates were shown round the building but could only really catch a *glimpse* of the sort of work being carried out.

Answer. (c) glimpse

A8 They really need to keep a check on the stationery supplies as they've run *out of* A4 paper once again.

Answer. (c) out of

A9 Managers prefer to select people who have been *exposed* to many different types of office environments.

Answer. (b) exposed

A10 A troubleshooter was brought into the office from another firm to get rid of some very *outdated* procedures.

Answer. (a) outdated

Đề thi 18. At the Shops (Tại các cửa hiệu)

A1 We got there early so that we could get the best *bargains* in the sale before anyone else.

Answer. (c) bargains

A2 If you *bear* with me, I'll go and see whether we have that in your size.

Answer. (c) bear

A3 The trouble with these huge superstores is that they don't have enough *checkouts* to deal with customers at busy times.

Answer. (d) checkouts

A4 It started off as a small street corner shop over 30 years ago but it has now *expanded* into a massive department store.

Answer. (a) expanded

A5 Take a good look at the receipt when you leave so that you can see that all the *items* have been listed.

Answer. (b) items

A6 Whenever I go to the old part of a city, I like to *explore* all the shops selling antiques.

Answer. (d) explore

A7 Are you aware of the latest *trend* in children's clothing?

Answer. (b) trend

A8 They're quite *strict* in their policy of not giving refunds without a receipt in this store.

Answer. (c) strict

A9 They have a *mandatory* restriction in the shop with regard to the number of items of clothing that you can try on at one time.

Answer. (d) mandatory

A10 The extent of the *merchandise* available in this one store is more than you can possibly imagine.

Answer. (a) merchandise

Đề thi 19. Business (Kinh doanh)

- A1 I was pleased to receive your response to my proposal but there are one or two points that need *clarification*.
- Answer.** (c) clarification
- A2 A report has just been *published* that gives details of the causes of this trend towards informality in the business sector.
- Answer.** (a) published
- A3 According to the *findings* in the report it is clear that employees under the age of 35 prefer to dress casually at work.
- Answer.** (c) findings
- A4 Thirty years ago this kind of informality would not have been *tolerated*.
- Answer.** (d) tolerated
- A5 All employees are kindly requested to *refrain* from smoking in the presence of customers.
- Answer.** (c) refrain
- A6 The meeting went on for three hours and as a result there was no time left to discuss all the topics on the *agenda*.
- Answer.** (d) agenda
- A7 There's really no point in hoping to add important topics right at the end of the meeting under the heading of any other *business*.
- Answer.** (a) business
- A8 The chairman was obliged to bring the meeting to a *halt* because a fire broke out in the adjoining room.
- Answer.** (d) halt

A9 It is absolutely essential that the clerk takes care to *minute* any decisions that have been reached during the meeting.

Answer. (b) minute

A10 As so few members had turned up at the meeting, it was decided to *postpone* it until further notice.

Answer. (c) postpone

Đề thi 20. Business Expressions (1) (Các cách diễn đạt trong kinh doanh (1))

A1 I heard of a new company today with which we should co-operate and *do* business with.

Answer. (d) do

A2 Shortly after he was dismissed from the firm he decided to *set* himself up in his own business.

Answer. (b) set

A3 They went *into* business shortly after their children had left home and got married.

Answer. (c) into

A4 As soon as they heard what had happened, they *made* it their business to find out the truth.

Answer. (a) made

A5 I would ask you kindly not to interfere with what I'm doing as in all honesty it's *none* of your business.

Answer. (c) none

A6 Despite all the alternations that are taking place in the department store, the management wanted to explain it was business as *usual*.

Answer. (d) usual

A7 She knew that there was some kind of *funny* business going on because strange things were happening.

Answer. (c) funny

A8 We really can't delay any more with our plans and must *get* down to business as soon as possible.

Answer. (b) get

A9 When the bomb went off, most of the injured were just ordinary people going *about* their business.

Answer. (a) about

A10 Although they had high hopes that they would be successful, they *went* out of business within six months.

Answer. (c) went

Đề thi 21. Business Expressions (2) (Các cách diễn đạt trong kinh doanh (2))

A1 I've warned you before that you shouldn't get involved in this matter and you have *no* business discussing it.

Answer. (c) no

A2 That's really not my concern at all and I'm certainly not *in* the business of telling others what to do.

Answer. (a) in

A3 She was very enthusiastic about her new job and was making rapid progress *like* nobody's business.

Answer. (d) like

- A4 I really wouldn't joke about it because these people are deadly serious and *mean* business.
Answer. (b) mean
- A5 He didn't hesitate to tell me that I wasn't wanted and just told me to *mind* my own business.
Answer. (d) mind
- A6 I'm afraid it won't be possible to talk to the boss today because he's away *on* business till Tuesday.
Answer. (b) on
- A7 He was very keen that we kept in touch and for that reason he handed me his business *card*.
Answer. (c) card
- A8 This is the really important part of the machine and that's why we call it the business *end*.
Answer. (b) end
- A9 The whole site has nothing but offices and administration centres and that's why we call it a business *park*.
Answer. (d) park
- A10 All the famous film stars, actors, directors and writers were at the festival representing the world of *show* business.
Answer. (c) show

Đề thi 22. Code of Practice (Quy tắc hành nghề)

A1 The company had its own code of *practice* in these matters.

Answer. (b) practice

A2 This is a *prime* example of what not to do.

Answer. (d) prime

A3 Plans have already been drawn *up* to deal with such situations.

Answer. (c) up

A4 Thousands of *subscribers* are already signing up for this new telephone service.

Answer. (b) subscribers

A5 Job losses are mainly in the *blue-collar* sectors of the industry.

Answer. (a) blue-collar

A6 The circular will contain *key* financial information to help investors.

Answer. (a) key

A7 The report is *likely* to show better than expected results.

Answer. (d) likely

A8 So many of these animals have been shot over the years that they are now classed as *endangered* species.

Answer. (b) endangered

A9 Some people are *reluctant* to learn a foreign language.

Answer. (c) reluctant

A10 It was a big *sacrifice* for her to give up her acting career to look after her family.

Answer. (b) sacrifice

Đề thi 23. Computers (Máy vi tính)

A1 My computer is not capable of saving material on a separate *disc* because it has no floppy drive.

Answer. (c) disc

A2 I understand that I can make it possible for both my computers to share the same programs by means of *networking*.

Answer. (d) networking

A3 I had only had my computer for three weeks when I had to have the hard drive *replaced*.

Answer. (a) replaced

A4 Laptop computers are becoming more and more *popular* in the business world.

Answer. (b) popular

A5 You have to have a really *sharp* mind in order to get your head round today's computing technology.

Answer. (d) sharp

A6 The great advantage of having an external zip drive is that you can use it as an extra means of *storage*.

Answer. (d) storage

A7 They tried very hard to install the new components on the computer but the language in the manual was too *technical* for them to understand.

Answer. (a) technical

A8 When you look at the modern office today you could compare the changes with those that took place in the industrial *revolution* in the 19th century.

Answer. (b) revolution

A9 In order to *facilitate* the method by which staff pay is calculated the company has bought a new software package.

Answer. (d) facilitate

A10 Obviously a computer can take all the hard work out of *processing* a large mass of data.

Answer. (c) processing

Đề thi 24. Credit Card Holders (Các chủ thẻ tín dụng)

A1 The stock market has hit new *lows* this year.

Answer. (a) lows

A2 The government has decided to hold an *enquiry* into the latest financial scandal.

Answer. (b) enquiry

A3 The animal rights organisation has *launched* a new campaign to make people aware of cruelty to animals.

Answer. (a) launched

A4 I was totally *unaware* of the increased taxes.

Answer. (d) unaware

A5 The price of petrol has *risen* again.

Answer. (b) risen

A6 The ordinary person is again being asked to *stump up* to pay for dental treatment.

Answer. (a) stump up

A7 This car is intended for the *export* market only.

Answer. (c) export

A8 Credit card holders struggle very hard to *reduce* the amount they owe.

Answer. (a) reduce

A9 This charity was set up to *collect* money for the poor.

Answer. (a) collect

A10 Everything *turned out* all right in the end.

Answer. (d) turned out

Đề thi 25. Employment and Training (Việc làm và Đào tạo)

A1 We're paying for a stand at the new industrial exhibition with a view to *generating* interest among potential employees in our company.

Answer. (b) generating

A2 For the first three months of your employment with the firm you will be under the care of a *mentor*.

Answer. (d) mentor

A3 Although she was very tempted to accept the job she was offered, she had to *reject* the offer because the salary would have been insufficient.

Answer. (b) reject

A4 A university education is of course important but it is essential that all employees undergo a period of intensive *training*.

Answer. (c) training

A5 A newsletter is sent out every ten days to all the staff so that they receive a regular *update* on recent appointments.

Answer. (a) update

A6 Part of the ongoing training is to ensure that a regular time and place are *set up* for department heads to meet their staff.

Answer. (c) set up

A7 The head of department acknowledged that the *success* of the section was largely due to high quality support staff.

Answer. (a) success

A8 The pace of change in that industry is so fast that staff find it hard to *keep up with* the latest developments.

Answer. (d) keep up with

A9 It is the policy of the company to *conduct* all interviews for new recruits with a member of the trade union present.

Answer. (b) conduct

A10 In view of the excessive workload you have at the moment I won't expect you to keep *on track* during the next few days.

Answer. (c) on track

Đề thi 26. Finance (Tài chính)

A1 It's a gamble at the moment whether the company will make profit in its second year but that nevertheless is the *desired* aim.

Answer. (c) desired

A2 Each year the Chancellor of the Exchequer stands up in the House of Commons and gives a *forecast* of what is seen as the economic outlook for the country.

Answer. (a) forecast

A3 I think that your financial optimism is not really justified and you should adopt a more *realistic* attitude.

Answer. (d) realistic

A4 If you want to increase sales of a particular product, you must be sure that you are *targeting* the right customers.

Answer. (c) targeting

A5 The idea caught on very quickly and people were queuing up to buy the goods so that year the company's investment *yielded* substantial profits.

Answer. (b) yielded

A6 *Overall* it has not been a bad year as our costs are well down on last year's.

Answer. (a) Overall

A7 Managers complained bitterly at the Annual General Meeting that *levels* of production had dropped to an all time low.

Answer: (d) levels

A8 You have to accept that this kind of expenditure is quite *typical* in an enterprise of this kind.

Answer: (b) typical

A9 The figures that have just been published by the company's accountants will give management some kind of *perspective* on how sales are going.

Answer: (d) perspective

A10 Whenever a member of staff makes a claim for travel expenses, they have to provide a *detailed* account of their journeys.

Answer: (a) detailed

EBOOK SOS

ĐỀ thi 27. Finance (1) (Tài chính (1))

A1 The one big fear of all world economies is that of *recession*.

Answer: (c) recession

A2 You are never too young to start *investing* some money in a savings account.

Answer: (d) investing

A3 If ever you find you have an unexpected expense, you can always *withdraw* some money from your savings.

Answer: (d) withdraw

A4 At certain times of the year your shares will *yield* a good profit but you must also be prepared for them to go down in value.

Answer: (a) yield

- A5 You can *cut* the cost of insuring your car if you keep it in a garage.
Answer. (c) cut
- A6 We got a very good *deal* when we bought that three piece suite for half its usual price.
Answer. (a) deal
- A7 Now that the summer has started, big department stores are hoping that sales of holiday items will *take off*.
Answer. (c) take off
- A8 The two companies have decided to *merge* because they believe that their combined resources will produce greater profits.
Answer. (a) merge
- A9 When someone dies and their *assets* reach a certain figure, their family has to pay an additional tax.
Answer. (c) assets
- A10 The loan you have taken out is for a *fixed* term, which in your case is 5 years.
Answer. (b) fixed

Đề thi 28. Finance (2) (Tài chính (2))

- A1 When you go to an auction and you want to buy a particular item, you can simply make a *bid* for it.
Answer. (d) bid
- A2 The larger company did not really want to join with the smaller one because it was more interested in a *takeover*.
Answer. (d) takeover

- A3 Trading on the stockmarket just before Christmas is usually very slow.
Answer. (b) Trading
- A4 This sport centre has largely been *funded* by money that has come from the national lottery.
Answer. (d) funded
- A5 The reason for the *slowdown* in the economy is because there is a great deal of uncertainty at the moment.
Answer. (c) slowdown
- A6 The *upturn* in the market was seen as a positive sign that the recession was over.
Answer. (a) upturn
- A7 The *order* books for manufacturers of small cars are now full following the rise in petrol.
Answer. (b) order
- A8 The future of his job was at *stake* when he made the decision to invest in new machinery.
Answer. (c) stake
- A9 After their house had been *valued*, they decided to sell it and buy a bigger one.
Answer. (a) valued
- A10 Fifty people were made *redundant* when the company suffered a severe financial shock.
Answer. (d) redundant

Đề thi 29. Finance (3) (Tài chính (3))

A1 If you cannot get a job and remain *unemployed* for a long period, you can claim some money from the state.

Answer. (c) unemployed

A2 The great thing about this guarantee is that there is never any doubt and there is no *quibble* about getting your money back.

Answer. (c) quibble

A3 There is a substantial *shortfall* between the money you have available and the amount you need to spend.

Answer. (b) shortfall

A4 When you retire, you should get a pension and a *lump* sum from your employers.

Answer. (a) lump

A5 *Investors* are people who put money into a business in the hope of making a profit.

Answer. (d) Investors

A6 When you take out a large loan over many years, you don't start paying off the *capital* for some time.

Answer. (c) capital

A7 We will make no *charge* for the catalogue, which you can take with our compliments.

Answer. (c) charge

A8 It may seem a long way into the future but in the end you will get some *benefit* from your investment.

Answer. (b) benefit

A9 There is still an outstanding *balance* on that account, which must be paid in 30 days.

Answer. (a) balance

A10 Interest *rates* are at their lowest level since the 1950's.

Answer. (b) rates

Đề thi 30. Guarantees and Warranties (Bảo hành)

A1 If you go to an unauthorized garage to have your car serviced, the *consequence* is that your warranty will be invalid.

Answer. (a) consequence

A2 The guarantee, as I understood it, *implied* that everything was covered.

Answer. (b) implied

A3 I regret to inform you that as your guarantee *expired* last week, we can't help you.

Answer. (c) expired

A4 A warranty is to be looked on as a sort of *promise* between the manufacturer and you.

Answer. (d) promise

A5 Sometimes people don't bother about guarantees because the *reputation* of the manufacturer is enough for them.

Answer. (d) reputation

A6 Certain warranties *require* the purchaser to have the item serviced at regular intervals.

Answer. (c) require

A7 You will find that such warranties are not worth buying because the cover provided is *frequently* not worth the extra expense.

Answer. (b) frequently

A8 This kind of legislation is in existence to *protect* the customer from worthless warranties.

Answer. (b) protect

A9 You sometimes have to *consider* very seriously whether to buy a second hand car which has no guarantee.

Answer. (a) consider

A10 Sometimes you get a one year warranty, a two year one or even a six month one — they all *vary*.

Answer. (d) vary

ĐỀ THI 31. How to agree (Cách tán thành)

A1 You can be absolutely sure I'm on your *side*.

Answer. (d) side

A2 You can *rely* on me for your support.

Answer. (b) rely

A3 Our views clearly *coincide* at this point I'm pleased to say.

Answer. (d) coincide

A4 Fortunately the leader and all her members were singing from the same *hymn* sheet.

Answer. (a) hymn

A5 It's good that we both have the same way of *looking* at things.

Answer. (c) looking

A6 I'm pleased to say that we speak on this matter with one *voice*.

Answer. (d) voice

A7 I certainly won't *raise* any objection when you make your proposal.

Answer. (b) raise

A8 I'm *with* you all the way as far as that's concerned.

Answer. (a) with

A9 I'm happy to *endorse* those sentiments and wish you every success.

Answer. (c) endorse

A10 When it comes to the vote I'm willing to put my *hand* up and support you.

Answer. (d) hand

Đề thi 32. How to apologize (Cách xin lỗi)

A1 Please *forgive* me for interrupting you, I didn't realize you were busy with someone else.

Answer. (d) forgive

A2 I'm very *sorry* that I'm late but there is a train strike on at the moment.

Answer. (b) sorry

- A3 Please send my *apologies* to the meeting as I shan't be able to attend.
Answer. (a) apologies
- A4 There's really no *excuse* for my behaviour last night. I can only think that I'd had too much to drink.
Answer. (c) excuse
- A5 I know I shouldn't have made those remarks about your work and I hope you now know how deeply I *regret* what I said.
Answer. (b) regret
- A6 I must *beg* your pardon, I mistook you for somebody else.
Answer. (d) beg
- A7 If it helps to put things right, please let me take *back* everything I said earlier.
Answer. (b) back
- A8 Please accept this small present as my way of making *amends* for all the trouble I've caused.
Answer. (c) amends
- A9 All I can do now is simply beg your *indulgence* and hope that in time we can get back to where we used to be.
Answer. (d) indulgence
- A10 In their religion as long as they *repent*, they will be forgiven their sins.
Answer. (a) repent

Đề thi 33. How to ask the way (Cách hỏi đường)

A1 Am I going in the right *direction* for the post office?

Answer. (d) direction

A2 Can you tell me please how I *get* to the cinema from here?

Answer. (b) get

A3 Could you please *point* me in the direction of the motorway?

Answer. (c) point

A4 I'm making for the M25 motorway — is this road the most *direct* route?

Answer. (d) direct

A5 Could you tell me please how *far* I am from the town centre?

Answer. (b) far

A6 Can you help please because I've lost my way and *need* to get to the shops before closing time?

Answer. (a) need

A7 I'm *making* for the town hall — am I anywhere near?

Answer. (b) making

A8 I took the wrong *turning* at the last road junction, can you tell me how I get back on the motorway?

Answer. (d) turning

A9 *According* to this map I should be near the church. Is it near?

Answer. (c) According

A10 Is this *right* for the railway station?

Answer. (d) right

ĐỀ THI 34. How to complain (Cách phàn nàn)

A1 I'm really not satisfied with the way you have *handled* the situation.

Answer. (b) handled

A2 I've really had enough of all your excuses, what I want is some *action*.

Answer. (a) action

A3 You've refused to help me now for six months and so I shall now have to take the matter *further*.

Answer. (d) further

A4 I must *insist* you do something immediately as I've been patient long enough.

Answer. (c) insist

A5 I now want some kind of compensation for the total *lack* of service I've experienced.

Answer. (a) lack

A6 I'm obviously not getting anywhere with my complaint please let me talk to someone *senior* to you.

Answer. (d) senior

A7 I'm very unhappy with the way I've been *treated*. No one seems at all interested in my case.

Answer. (b) treated

A8 I believe I have very good *grounds* for suing your company for negligence.

Answer. (c) grounds

A9 If you don't do something today, I shall be *forced* to take legal action.

Answer. (d) forced

A10 You're the tenth person I've been put through to and I'm on the point of losing my *temper*.

Answer. (b) temper

Đề thi 35. How to criticize (Cách phê bình)

A1 Quite honestly I didn't think *much* of the standard of acting in the play.

Answer. (d) much

A2 If you want my *honest* opinion, I thought the food tasted revolting.

Answer. (c) honest

A3 To come straight to the *point* I think the management team needs replacing.

Answer. (d) point

A4 There are several matters on which I should like to take *issue* concerning your report.

Answer. (c) issue

A5 There's really no virtue in me pussy *footing* around because I might as well tell you it's awful.

Answer. (b) footing

A6 I have a long *list* of things I think are wrong, where shall I start?

Answer. (d) list

A7 I'm afraid to tell you that your standard of work has fallen well below what we think is *acceptable*.

Answer. (c) acceptable

A8 In all honesty if I said that everything was all right, I'd simply be *lying*.

Answer. (a) lying

A9 If you can't improve your level of work, I'm afraid you'll have to look *elsewhere* for another job.

Answer. (b) elsewhere

A10 I'm sick and *tired* of always having to put right your mistakes.

Answer. (d) tired

Đề thi 36. How to disagree (Cách không tán thành)

A1 I'm sorry but I can't *share* your opinion on that.

Answer. (b) share

A2 I very much regret that we must *part* company on that issue.

Answer. (c) part

A3 Let's be honest about it we'll never agree on that because our views are diametrically *opposed*.

Answer. (d) opposed

A4 We'll never agree, that's clear so let's *beg* to differ.

Answer. (c) beg

A5 You can argue with me till the cows come *home* but I can't accept that.

Answer. (d) home

A6 I really see no point in continuing this argument because we have no *common* ground.

Answer. (c) common

A7 There's absolutely no way I can *meet* you on that matter.

Answer. (a) meet

A8 Nothing in the world will ever make me change my *mind* on that subject.

Answer. (b) mind

A9 I would love to meet you half way but I'm afraid I can't because with me it's a matter of *principle*.

Answer. (d) principle

A10 Let's *face* it, you and I will never see eye to eye on this.

Answer. (c) face

ĐỀ THI 37. How to encourage (Cách khuyến khích)

A1 Well *done!* This is a very good piece of work.

Answer. (b) done

A2 I must congratulate you on your efforts. *Keep* it up!

Answer. (c) Keep

A3 Don't give up whatever you do. I'm sure you'll *make* it in the end.

Answer. (d) make

A4 I'll *stand* by you no matter what happens.

Answer. (a) stand

A5 I'm sure if you *persevere*, you'll succeed.

Answer. (d) persevere

A6 You've clearly got *talent* and it's obvious that you'll get to the top.

Answer. (c) talent

A7 I've watched a lot of young people try to make a success of it, but you're the only one I really *believe* in.

Answer. (d) believe

A8 I see no *reason* why you shouldn't be accepted as an employee.

Answer. (c) reason

A9 Never *give* up. That's a good philosophy.

Answer. (a) give

A10 You mustn't ever be *put* off by a few setbacks.

Answer. (c) put

Đề thi 38. How to make exclamations (Cách đưa ra lời cảm thán)

A1 What a wonderful day to see the mountains *on*!

Answer. (c) on

A2 How stupid can I get! I *left* my keys in the door overnight.

Answer. (d) left

A3 For goodness sake stop *complaining* about the weather! It'll stop raining soon.

Answer: (c) complaining

A4 What on earth are you talking about? I can't make head or *tail* of it.

Answer: (a) tail

A5 How nice of you to come all this *way* just to wish me a happy birthday.

Answer: (d) way

A6 What a disaster! I don't believe anything else could go *wrong* now.

Answer: (b) wrong

A7 Wow! You've certainly made a good *job* of decorating this room.

Answer: (a) job

A8 Well blow me down! I just can't believe I've actually *passed* my exam.

Answer: (b) passed

A9 You could have knocked me down with a feather! You mean to say he's *actually* cleaned my car.

Answer: (d) actually

A10 I'll go to the foot of my stairs! It must be at *least* 20 years since we last met.

Answer: (c) least

Đề thi 39. Insurance Policy Vocabulary (Từ vựng về chính sách bảo hiểm)

- A1 I took out a life insurance *policy* with State Ranch Insurance Company last week.
Answer. (b) policy
- A2 My insurance *premiums* are only \$70 per month.
Answer. (c) premiums
- A3 In the event of my death, the *beneficiary* will be my widow.
Answer. (d) beneficiary
- A4 My insurance does not *cover* me if I commit suicide.
Answer. (b) cover
- A5 The amount of money that my wife will get has already been calculated by State Ranch's *actuary*.
Answer. (c) actuary
- A6 If I decide that I no longer need my insurance, I can cash it in for the amount of its *return* value.
Answer. (d) return
- A7 Before I got the insurance, I had to receive a complete physical *examination*.
Answer. (d) examination
- A8 I am feeling great, because the doctor told me that I have a life *expectancy* of 82 years!
Answer. (c) expectancy

A9 Even if I am late in paying, the insurance remains in effect for a *grace* period of 30 days.

Answer. (a) grace

A10 The insurance is pretty expensive though: I am a policeman, so there are a lot of occupational *hazards*.

Answer. (c) hazards

Đề thi 40. Internet Business (1) (Kinh doanh trên mạng (1))

A1 One of the great advantages of using the Internet is that people can *interact* more quickly.

Answer. (d) interact

A2 It's no good spending a small fortune on new IT equipment as it's more cost *effective* to hire it.

Answer. (c) effective

A3 One of the fashionable ways of saying you've been sacked is to say that your company is *down* sizing but you've still lost your job.

Answer. (a) down

A4 The important thing to realise is that your service is not a little island on its own because all the services in this company are *inter* connected.

Answer. (b) inter

A5 Whereas ten years ago we only dealt with customers in this country nowadays we are truly *global* with branches all over the world.

Answer. (d) global

A6 One of the most successful tools in your organisation is that of good *communication* because everybody knows what's going on.

Answer. (a) communication

A7 Let me just *recap* what we have agreed in the agenda so far if nobody minds me going over it all again.

Answer. (c) recap

A8 You have to realise that not all your clients can reach you online because they don't have *access* to a computer.

Answer. (b) access

A9 There are *times* when you have to force yourself to improve your performance and that's simply called self *motivation*.

Answer. (d) motivation

A10 You must think big in this business and not just think short *term* but what you hope to do in ten years' time.

Answer. (a) term

Đề thi 41. Internet Business (2) (Kinh doanh trên mạng (2))

A1 It's all very well having a dream or an idea but you must know where you're going and what your *goal* is.

Answer. (c) goal

A2 Her job in the company was to sort out the relevant information thereby *filtering* it so that only appropriate material was sent to her directors.

Answer. (b) filtering

A3 She told him to stop wasting time by coming up with tried and tested ideas and in this way simply re-inventing the *wheel*.

Answer. (d) wheel

A4 The product had been on the market for some years and was selling well but somehow the image was in need of a face lift or *enhancement*.

Answer. (a) enhancement

A5 In the hope of finding fresh ideas he used the internet to help him by using as many search *portals* as he could discover.

Answer. (b) portals

A6 You must increase the sale of this commodity by trying to interest a different age range and by *tapping* into their society.

Answer. (c) tapping

A7 You'll never make any more money or *generate* new income if you keep using that unimaginative marketing logo.

Answer. (a) generate

A8 Now that you've explained the scope and *dimension* of the market, we are very keen to inject some money into your project.

Answer. (d) dimension

A9 There is always a risk in any business *venture* when your scheme is based on an entirely new concept.

Answer. (a) venture

A10 Get in there first and don't hesitate to act as the boss and take the *lead*.

Answer. (b) lead

Đề thi 42. Interviews and Jobs (Phỏng vấn và việc làm)

A1 One of the most important qualities which the panel is looking for in a candidate is the *ability* to work with others.

Answer. (d) ability

A2 Once the applications have been looked at the usual procedure for the panel is to follow *up* the references of those candidates who have been shortlisted.

Answer. (c) up

A3 They were so impressed with the way she reacted to their questions that they didn't *hesitate* to offer her the job.

Answer. (b) hesitate

A4 As this job was of a very specialist nature an *expert* was invited to join the interview panel.

Answer. (a) expert

A5 After the interview one of the candidates *constantly* phoned the office to see whether he had been successful.

Answer. (c) constantly

A6 She was in such a state of extreme nervousness when she was *called in* for the interview that she burst into tears.

Answer. (b) called in

A7 From the point of view of relevant *background* she was the ideal candidate at least on paper.

Answer. (d) background

A8 It is absolutely essential in an interview to give the impression at least that you are full of *confidence*.

Answer. (c) confidence

A9 One of the most popular questions asked of interviewees is to explain their strengths and *weaknesses*.

Answer. (a) weaknesses

A10 Each candidate was asked to *present* a short account of how they saw the future of the company.

Answer. (b) present

ĐỀ THI 43. Invoices (Hóa đơn)

A1 There is an additional *charge* added to the price of the product if you want to have it delivered to your house.

Answer. (b) charge

A2 You should have read the *terms* of payment as soon as you received the invoice for the goods.

Answer. (d) terms

A3 In order to cut down the expenses of compiling and sending out the invoices, you need to employ an *efficient* administrator.

Answer. (c) efficient

A4 It's always a good idea to get an *estimate* of what the cost of the work will be before the invoice lands on your doormat.

Answer. (b) estimate

A5 I do like to get a *prompt* reply to my letters especially when they are referring to the amount of money I'm supposed to be paying.

Answer. (a) prompt

A6 Just as we were about to leave the restaurant, the waiter came running up to apologize there had been a *mistake* in the bill.

Answer. (c) mistake

A7 The company were very quick to point out it was their fault we had been sent the wrong invoice and they *rectified* it immediately.

Answer. (b) rectified

A8 In view of our previous orders over the last year we were offered a 10% *discount* on any future dealings.

Answer. (d) discount

A9 He appreciated the additional welcome and help he received from the department store staff as he had after all been a longstanding *customer*.

Answer. (a) customer

A10 She got quite angry about the size of the invoice until it was pointed out that it was the government who *imposed* the value added tax.

Answer. (b) imposed

Đề thi 44. Job Interview (Phỏng vấn xin việc)

A1 Tell us something about your *background* in the engineering industry?

Answer. (b) background

A2 I see from your *application* form that you have had three different jobs in the last 5 years.

Answer. (d) application

- A3 What sort of *period* of time would you stay with us if we offered you the job?
Answer. (c) period
- A4 Describe how you would describe *yourself* in five years' time.
Answer. (d) yourself
- A5 Give us some idea of what you believe are your *strengths* and weaknesses.
Answer. (b) strengths
- A6 As this is a managerial post, we must ask you how you deal with bad *time* keeping or unpunctuality in an employee.
Answer. (c) time
- A7 Imagine one of your staff loses her temper and shouts at you in front of others, how would you *deal* with this?
Answer. (d) deal
- A8 What would you say to a member of your staff who always *handed* his work in late?
Answer. (b) handed
- A9 I should explain that we would naturally *honour* any previous holiday arrangements you have made.
Answer. (d) honour
- A10 Finally now that we've asked you several questions, do you want to *put* any to us?
Answer. (b) put

Đề thi 45. Legal Expressions (Những diễn đạt pháp lý)

A1 If you drive faster than the stated speed limit, you are simply *breaking* the law.

Answer. (d) breaking

A2 However angry you may get at what someone has done to you, the police always advise you not to take the law into your own *hands*.

Answer. (b) hands

A3 In London in any underground station it is *against* the law to smoke.

Answer. (d) against

A4 Even if you think you may have got away with a crime, in most cases the long *arm* of the law will catch you.

Answer. (a) arm

A5 In that particular industry everyone has to look after themselves because the law of the *jungle* rules.

Answer. (c) jungle

A6 They have no respect for modern conventions and do exactly what they want — they are a law *unto* themselves.

Answer. (a) unto

A7 Her parents are very strict and frequently *lay* down the law about the way she behaves.

Answer. (c) lay

A8 Although technically his judgement was not according to the *letter* of the law, most people thought the judge was right to let the man go free.

Answer. (d) letter

A9 I get the impression sometimes that she thinks she can never do anything wrong almost as if she is *above* the law.

Answer. (a) above

A10 All governments want people to live in peace and comfort and so they try to promote a sense of law and *order*.

Answer. (b) order

Đề thi 46. Letter of Complaint (1) (Thư phàn nàn (1))

A1 I am writing this letter to you as a sort of last *resort* since all my attempts to phone you

Answer. (d) resort

A2 and to try and make an *appointment* to meet you and discuss my problem with you have been unsuccessful.

Answer. (c) appointment

A3 I would like to tell you the story from the *very* beginning.

Answer. (d) very

A4 In January this year I bought a washing machine from you for which I paid *cash*

Answer. (a) cash

A5 and made *arrangements* for it to be delivered to my home in Southcote on the following Tuesday.

Answer. (b) arrangements

A6 I stayed in all day on *purpose* as you had informed me that you could not be sure at what time of day the washing machine would arrive.

Answer. (c) purpose

A7 In the end nobody came that day. When I phoned, I was told it *would* come the following Tuesday.

Answer. (d) would

A8 Again I stayed in all day in *vain* and there was no delivery.

Answer. (a) vain

A9 After six more phone calls I *eventually* succeeded in settling on a date

Answer. (c) eventually

A10 and the machine came on Tuesday February 20th — almost 5 weeks after the *promised* delivery date.

Answer. (b) promised

Đề thi 47. Letter of Complaint (2) (Thư phàn nàn (2))

A1 I had the washing machine fitted by a *reputable* plumber but he was unable to make the thing work.

Answer. (c) reputable

A2 *Apparently* one of the components was faulty and he recommended that I got back to you so that a replacement could be fitted.

Answer. (d) Apparently

- A3 When I telephoned your store and explained the *situation* to your receptionist,
Answer. (b) situation
- A4 I was *greeted* with the comment, 'Oh not you again'
Answer. (d) greeted
- A5 which I found most *offensive* especially since throughout the protracted period of waiting for the machine
Answer. (c) offensive
- A6 I remained calm although I believe I have every reason for *kicking* up a fuss.
Answer. (b) kicking
- A7 I eventually got put *through* to the technical department
Answer. (a) through
- A8 who were most *off* hand
Answer. (d) off
- A9 and told me there was *little* that could be done immediately
Answer. (b) little
- A10 since there were a number of people *off* sick.
Answer. (c) off

Đề thi 48. Letter of Complaint (3) (Thư phàn nàn (3))

- A1 We now move on to late March when I imagine that the sick employees were fully *recovered*
Answer. (d) recovered

- A2 and one of your technical staff came out to see me with the intention of replacing the *defective* part.
Answer. (a) defective
- A3 Unfortunately he had *brought* the wrong part with him
Answer. (c) brought
- A4 and was very *unsure* as to when he would be able to find the right part and get it back to me.
Answer. (b) unsure
- A5 Another visit took *place* in late April but the engineer, although he had got the right part with him, was unable to make the washing machine work.
Answer. (d) place
- A6 It was at this stage that I was seriously considering getting *rid* of the machine.
Answer. (a) rid
- A7 and asking for a *refund*
Answer. (b) refund
- A8 When I *raised* this matter with one of your staff.
Answer. (d) raised
- A9 I was informed that this was out of the *question*.
Answer. (c) question
- A10 and they would send someone in the '*near* future'.
Answer. (a) near

Đề thi 49. Letter of Complaint (4) (Thư phàn nàn (4))

A1 At the beginning of May I decided that the only course of action was to *pay* a visit to your store

Answer. (c) pay

A2 and meet you face to face so that the matter could be settled once and for *all*.

Answer. (d) all

A3 *Admittedly* I should have checked first since when I reached the shop I was led to believe that you were out for the day.

Answer. (a) Admittedly

A4 Throughout this time of course I have been without the *facility* of a washing machine

Answer. (b) facility

A5 and have had to use the local *launderette*.

Answer. (c) launderette

A6 From the end of May until August I have been away on business and was surprised that *during* that period

Answer. (d) during

A7 no effort has been made to write to me and keep me *up* to date.

Answer. (b) up

A8 Since returning in September I have made at least a dozen phone calls and quite frankly I have reached the end of my *tether*.

Answer. (a) tether

A9 and must *insist* that you do something immediately to put the matter right.

Answer. (c) insist

A10 If I do not hear from you by the end of this week I shall be forced to *seek* legal advice.

Answer. (d) seek

Đề thi 50. Money (Tiền tệ)

A1 It's useful when you go to an auction if you're ready with cash in *hand*.

Answer. (d) hand

A2 I prefer to deal in *hard* cash rather than cheques.

Answer. (b) hard

A3 Every office has a certain amount of *petty* cash to pay for things like tea, coffee or stamps.

Answer. (d) petty

A4 At the moment we are experiencing some cash *flow* problems because little money is coming in.

Answer. (c) flow

A5 At the casino you can cash *in* your chips at the desk.

Answer. (d) in

A6 Whatever she does, she just can't help *making* money.

Answer. (b) making

A7 There doesn't seem to be anyone working really hard for the business and yet they all seem to earn *easy* money.

Answer. (c) easy

A8 If you don't want to use a cheque or postal order, you can always use a money *order*.

Answer. (a) order

A9 That new invention has been very successful and has proved to be a money *spinner* for its creator.

Answer. (c) spinner

A10 This machine is obviously useless and if I were you I'd get your money *back*.

Answer. (a) back

Đề thi 51. Money Matters (1) (Các vấn đề tiền tệ (1))

A1 Even after their recent heavy expenses, they still found there was a healthy *balance* in their bank account.

Answer. (c) balance

A2 As the builder wanted cash for the work he had done, she had to go to the bank personally to *take out* the money herself.

Answer. (b) take out

A3 It was considered a very good time to apply for a *mortgage* to buy the house because interest rates were very low.

Answer. (c) mortgage

A4 Before they could borrow a large sum of money to buy the house, they had to make sure they had enough money to be able to make a *down* payment.

Answer. (a) down

A5 All the *transactions* you make on your internet account are recorded so that you can check the details at any time.

Answer. (d) transactions

A6 I'm afraid this cheque will be of no value until you have put your *signature* on it.

Answer. (a) signature

A7 The bank refused to *accept* the money order because the customer had no proof of *identity*.

Answer. (c) accept

A8 Under the rules laid down by the bank there is a *restriction* on the amount of money you can get out from a cash machine in any one day.

Answer. (b) restriction

A9 The bank clerk at the counter did not know the customer and in view of the large amount of money involved was naturally *cautious* about paying out the sum on the cheque.

Answer. (d) cautious

A10 The bank will simply not let you *borrow* any money unless you can prove that you have been in regular employment for at least three years.

Answer. (c) borrow

Đề thi 52. Money Matters (2) (Các vấn đề tiền tệ (2))

A1 Good *accounting* procedures are very important if you want to run a business profitably and successfully.

Answer. (b) accounting

A2 The company fell heavily into *debt* when it took on too many customers and offered them all cheap warranties.

Answer. (a) debt

A3 Once you have built up your company, you must remember to keep in touch with your original *clients*.

Answer. (c) clients

A4 Each department within the organisation is given a *budget* within which it has to remain for the whole year.

Answer. (d) budget

A5 When the time came to close the business down, its entire *assets* had to be calculated so that the creditors could be paid off.

Answer. (b) assets

A6 The manager called in her chief clerk because she could not *reconcile* the figures on the monthly spreadsheet.

Answer. (c) reconcile

A7 Every year the college finance officer did not look forward to the visit from the government official who came to *audit* the accounts.

Answer. (d) audit

A8 It was a great relief to Charlie when he realized that he had come to the end of his agreement with the bank and there was only one *outstanding* payment left.

Answer. (c) outstanding

A9 The building society sent a letter to all its savers and *borrowers* that there would be a reduction in the interest rate.

Answer. (b) borrowers

A10 Shortly after the couple had bought their first house, they saw the number of bills *accumulate* rapidly.

Answer. (c) accumulate

Đề thi 53. Money Matters (3) (Các vấn đề tiền tệ (3))

A1 The representative of the financial consultants assured her that the policy of the firm was that of complete *commitment*.

Answer. (c) commitment

A2 There is no need to worry about the money side of the project because *funds* are available from the charity sponsoring us.

Answer. (b) funds

A3 The present finance minister has adopted a very *conservative* approach towards change and always follows a very cautious policy.

Answer. (d) conservative

A4 As all advisers always do, she stressed that investing in this particular market had to be considered as a *longterm* commitment over at least 10 years.

Answer. (c) long-term

A5 The best way to develop an income for the future is to invest in a series of companies and in that way to build up a *portfolio*.

Answer. (b) portfolio

A6 I strongly recommend investing in these shares because you will get a very good *return* after only a few years.

Answer. (c) return

A7 The question is whether it is *wise* to sell up all your shares at this stage rather than wait to see how the market is next year.

Answer. (b) wise

A8 There is no question that the most important *resource* in that company is its youthful enthusiasm.

Answer. (c) resource

A9 If you want to make a good job of selling shares to the public, you must have an element of *aggression* in your approach.

Answer. (b) aggression

A10 It's a personal matter whether you choose stock from this company or from that because in the end it's an *attitude* of mind.

Answer. (c) attitude

Đề thi 54. Money Matters (4) (Các vấn đề tiền tệ (4))

A1 There is one date you mustn't forget and that's the *deadline* for sending in details of your earnings to the tax office.

Answer. (b) deadline

A2 If you are self-employed, you must make sure that you *fill out* the form indicating how much you have earned.

Answer. (c) fill out

A3 If the department agrees that you have paid too much tax in the year, you will receive a *refund* in due course.

Answer. (d) refund

A4 Each month when you receive your pay, the employer *withholds* a certain amount to pay towards your pension.

Answer. (a) withholds

A5 When you take out a loan, you have to pay interest on the amount you *owe*.

Answer. (c) owe

A6 In the tax office there will be a *file* that holds all the documents and papers connected with you.

Answer. (a) file

A7 There is quite a heavy financial *penalty* attached to any action that involves late payment of taxes.

Answer. (d) penalty

A8 Under the new regulations you can agree yourself to *calculate* the tax you have to pay on the income over the previous year.

Answer. (b) calculate

A9 As the couple had a *joint* account, the money to pay the mortgage was taken from there.

Answer. (a) joint

A10 You can decide, if you so wish, to *give up* your right to take your pension at an earlier date.

Answer. (b) give up

**Đề thi 55. Money Slang Expressions (Những thành ngữ tiếng
lóng về tiền tệ)**

A1 Mary: Did you know there are *loads* of slang words for money, like bread for example?

Answer. (c) loads

A2 John: I suppose there are when you *come* to think about it - like dough, which is similar to your word bread.

Answer. (d) come

A3 Mary: One of my *favourites* is dosh. I like the sound of it.

Answer. (a) favourites

A4 John: Well if you're *referring* to sound. What about spondulicks?

Answer. (b) referring

A5 Mary: Yes, that's excellent. Another short sound that *appeals* to me is brass.

Answer. (c) appeals

A6 John: Another one that *rhymes* with jolly is the word lolly.

Answer. (d) rhymes

A7 Mary: An expression which sounds very *decadent* of course is filthy lucre.

Answer. (a) decadent

A8 John: That's true and then there's that word that also has the same *meaning* as something that's been stolen — loot.

Answer. (c) meaning

A9 Mary: The one that sounds very grand because it in a way *hides* the fact that it means money and that's the wherewithal.

Answer. (b) hides

A10 John: Actually, I'm a little *embarrassed* about this but I haven't any money to pay for the bus home. Do you think you could lend me some readies?

Answer. (d) embarrassed

Đề thi 56. Online Marketing Campaign (Chiến dịch tiếp thị trên mạng)

A1 She was going to discuss the matter *either* with her colleagues or her family.

Answer. (d) either

A2 Our project team tried hard to think *of* all the possible alternatives before making a decision.

Answer. (a) of

A3 Timing can be *extremely* crucial when you're considering launching a new online marketing campaign.

Answer. (c) extremely

A4 Are you able to *accept* our conditions of delivery in line with our recent invoice?

Answer. (c) accept

A5 Fortunately for us we're finding our new internet division is showing an increased *profit*.

Answer. (b) profit

A6 Following some recent research our engineers *found* that our index system has scope for fast improvement.

Answer. (c) found

A7 In our line of business it is vital to host our website on our own server *instead* of getting someone else to do it.

Answer. (d) instead

A8 Before you employ new staff you should carry out a *careful* examination of their personal qualities and professional experience.

Answer. (a) careful

A9 Thanks to the high standards of service we offer our customers, we have been able to establish an excellent *reputation*.

Answer. (c) reputation

A10 An interactive website can save your organisation *significant* amounts of time and money that would otherwise be spent on correspondence.

Answer. (b) significant

Đề thi 57. Pay and Allowances (Lương và những khoản phụ cấp)

A1 On the *basis* of her ten years' service she immediately qualified for the extended annual leave of six weeks.

Answer. (b) basis

A2 Although he knew it was a sensitive subject, his boss had to ask him the *delicate* question about his drink problem.

Answer. (d) delicate

- A3 At the interview each applicant was able to *negotiate* the level of remuneration they would be expecting to receive.
Answer. (a) negotiate
- A4 Under the new *flexible* arrangements coming into force soon all employees can decide what time to start and when to finish.
Answer. (c) flexible
- A5 According to the contract you are not *eligible* for the new allowance until you have been with the company one year.
Answer. (d) eligible
- A6 The only way you can hope to *raise* the level of your pay is to take on greater responsibility.
Answer. (b) raise
- A7 She is trying to get some form of *compensation* to make up for the poor working conditions she had to put up with for all those years.
Answer. (c) compensation
- A8 Of course there is a little extra added to your salary because you will *benefit* from the inner city allowance.
Answer. (b) benefit
- A9 The hourly *wage* for all part time clerical assistants has gone up by 40% since 2000.
Answer. (a) wage
- A10 Remember when you stop work and *retire*, you will be able to receive the company pension.
Answer. (d) retire

Đề thi 58. Planning a Business (Lập kế hoạch kinh doanh)

A1 It is essential before starting a business to work on a plan to *avoid* problems later on.

Answer. (c) avoid

A2 The biggest *risk* in business can be eliminated if you have sufficient capital to start with.

Answer. (b) risk

A3 Even when the economic situation is *strong*, there is always present the need for planning in a new business.

Answer. (d) strong

A4 Whatever happens in the future there is absolutely no *substitute* for good market research before you launch a new product.

Answer. (c) substitute

A5 Your *primary* concern is naturally the plan but don't forget your capital or your premises.

Answer. (b) primary

A6 When people are considering whether to loan your new business a substantial sum, they are going to *evaluate* your potential.

Answer. (c) evaluate

A7 It is worthwhile *gathering* as much market research information as possible before you work out your plan.

Answer. (d) gathering

A8 Her next task was to have a meeting with the bank manager to *demonstrate* that she had a secure enough plan to warrant a loan.

Answer. (b) demonstrate

A9 There are certain weaknesses in your plan that need to be *addressed* urgently if you are to succeed.

Answer. (c) addressed

A10 Since the start of the business many new ideas have *developed* out of the original plan.

Answer. (a) developed

ĐỀ THI 59. Product Improvement (Cải thiện sản phẩm)

A1 Before the product is put on the market, the company must *ascertain* whether it complies with safety standards.

Answer. (c) ascertain

A2 It is absolutely *essential* to do some thorough *research* before you even think of putting a new product on the market.

Answer. (b) research

A3 You have a *responsibility* to the public to ensure your toy products are suitable for children to play with.

Answer. (a) responsibility

A4 The company is busy trying to *solve* the problems arising from the sudden drop in sales of their cosmetic products.

Answer. (b) solve

A5 The job of the *organizer* of this particular section is to train the members to deal politely with any complaints from the public.

Answer. (b) organizer

A6 Inspiration has its place in any form of product development but at the same time you also need to adopt some kind of *systematic* approach.

Answer. (a) systematic

A7 A *logical* approach to new ideas is to be welcomed but you do need a strong element of imagination as well.

Answer. (d) logical

A8 Since 1993 or if you like within the last *decade*, there have been many products that have failed because of poor marketing.

Answer. (b) decade

A9 We would definitely like to *examine* the proposal you have presented to us with a view to including it in our current range of products.

Answer. (c) examine

A10 As we have enough money in our present budget, we are happy to launch this new product in the nature of an *experiment*.

Answer. (b) experiment

Đề thi 60. Quality Control (Kiểm soát chất lượng)

A1 The reason why I always buy my clothes at this store is because all the *brands* they sell are of very high quality.

Answer. (c) brands

A2 Before these articles leave the factory to be forwarded to the retailer, each one is thoroughly *inspected*.

Answer. (d) inspected

- A3 The advantages of working for this company is that all employees *perceive* themselves as a member of the team.
Answer. (c) perceive
- A4 If for any reason customers do not like the item they have bought, they always *take it back* and get a refund.
Answer. (b) take it back
- A5 The great thing about this particular material is that however much you screw it up, it never *wrinkles*.
Answer. (a) wrinkles
- A6 The company insists that all their products are *uniform* in respect of their quality, specification and look.
Answer. (d) uniform
- A7 This is the department for children's clothes and each *garment* is marked with the recommended age range.
Answer. (b) garment
- A8 The sole purpose of this jacket is to *repel* water and if you wear it in the rain and still get wet, it's useless.
Answer. (c) repel
- A9 The whole look of the shop front is *enhanced* by the introduction of bright colours.
Answer. (d) enhanced
- A10 These pots are being sold as seconds because each one has a slight *defect* in the glaze.
Answer. (a) defect

Đề thi 61. Super Supermarkets (Các siêu thị siêu cấp)

A1 If you ask someone for their *stance* on supermarkets as opposed to the small corner shop, you will get varying replies.

Answer. (c) stance

A2 The first question you have to ask is who are the customers that they are each trying to *target*.

Answer. (a) target

A3 When you tell the inhabitants of a small village that the little local store is going to close, many will express *dismay*.

Answer. (d) dismay

A4 There will naturally be *splits* in the various sections of the community as to the benefits or disadvantages of losing the little store.

Answer. (b) splits

A5 Of course we all get *plagued* with endless leaflets through the door telling us of bargains at the local supermarket.

Answer. (a) plagued

A6 Big discussions take place in the area as to whether a supermarket will come to the area and waiting for the outcome can be quite *nerve racking* for the small shop owner.

Answer. (c) nerve racking

A7 Inquiries are held which seem to go on forever and you only wish that the procedure could be *speeded up*.

Answer. (c) speeded up

A8 Protest meetings are held but invariably they end in a *shambles* because they are not organized properly.

Answer. (b) shambles

A9 Then the final result is announced that there is to be a *merger* between EASISHOP and GOSHOP, which will then become a super supermarket.

Answer. (d) merger

A10 The confused customer is now in a terrible *dilemma* because in the old days there was just one brand of butter to buy and now there is a choice of 24.

Answer. (c) dilemma

Đề thi 62. Taxes (Các khoản thuế)

A1 If you are self-employed, it is your responsibility to *calculate* how much tax you should legally pay.

Answer. (d) calculate

A2 I had a letter from the office of the Collector of Taxes telling me that I had to pay back all the money I *owed* over the last 3 years.

Answer. (c) owed

A3 The arrangement they have is that all the money that has to be paid in tax out of their earnings comes from their *joint* account.

Answer. (d) joint

A4 Under the current legislation if you are late in paying your taxes, then you have to face a financial *penalty*.

Answer. (a) penalty

A5 He is in a terrible rush to complete his tax returns by Tuesday otherwise he won't be able to reach the *deadline*.

Answer. (b) deadline

A6 It doesn't happen very often but I actually got some money from the tax office and with the *refund* I'm going to treat myself.

Answer. (c) refund

A7 Before you can claim any money back on overpayment of tax, you have to *fill out* an application form.

Answer. (b) fill out

A8 You can elect, if you want, to transfer your tax free allowance to your *spouse*.

Answer. (a) spouse

A9 Until it's clearly established which tax group you are in, your employer will be asked to *withhold* a certain amount of your pay.

Answer. (c) withhold

A10 There have been so many queries about his tax situation that there is now a huge *file* containing the details in the office.

Answer. (d) file

Đề thi 63. Verbal Communication Skills (Các kỹ năng giao tiếp bằng lời nói)

A1 Remember that this happened first and was *prior* to the episode that happened afterwards.

Answer. (c) prior

A2 As the police saw the accident themselves, the driver avoided the *necessity* of having to give a detailed report.

Answer. (d) necessity

A3 It's a complete waste of time *arguing* over who was to blame, the main thing we have to do is decide what to do next.

Answer. (a) arguing

A4 It was easy to realise why the machine had stopped working since it was a direct *consequence* of his failure to maintain it.

Answer. (c) consequence

A5 I am completely confused as to why she did it and so it's not *difficult* to imagine why other people are mystified, too.

Answer. (b) difficult

A6 If you want to try and influence that political party it's best to become a member yourself and then you can argue from the *inside*.

Answer. (d) inside

A7 I have great *sympathy* for them at this time because I have had a similar experience.

Answer. (b) sympathy

A8 Feel free to visit anything of interest to you in the exhibition and also you can *partake* of any of the refreshments available.

Answer. (c) partake

A9 Many of the people in the crowd were visibly crying because they all *sympathized* with those who had lost relatives in the disaster.

Answer. (d) sympathized

A10 I assure you that you will have no problem with the task because it's as easy as can be.

Answer. (a) as

Đề thi 64. Ways of commenting (Những cách bình luận)

- A1 If you want my honest opinion, I thought the play was *rubbish*.
Answer. (d) rubbish
- A2 It was quite a good film but I thought the characters were a bit like *cardboard*.
Answer. (b) cardboard
- A3 It's quite a nice car but there was not very much *room* in the back.
Answer. (c) room
- A4 She's pleasant enough but not very pretty. In fact I'd say she was rather *plain*.
Answer. (a) plain
- A5 The first time you see the view you can't believe it. It almost takes your breath *away*.
Answer. (d) away
- A6 I sat through the concert feeling really bored and sleepy and had to stop myself from *yawning* several times.
Answer. (b) yawning
- A7 It was one of the most embarrassing moments of my life and I just wanted the ground to *open* up and swallow me.
Answer. (c) open
- A8 In my opinion no one in their right mind would ever go and pay to see a play *like* that.
Answer. (d) like

A9 The room was good, the bed was comfortable and the service was excellent but the hotel food left a lot to be *desired*.

Answer. (b) desired

A10 To be perfectly honest with you I think that this is the best test I've ever taken in my entire *life*.

Answer. (a) life

ĐỀ thi 65. Ways of disagreeing (Những cách không tán thành)

A1 I'll have to *part* company with you there, I'm afraid.

Answer. (c) part

A2 There's no way I can *accept* that.

Answer. (d) accept

A3 We'll have to *agree to differ* over that.

Answer. (a) differ

A4 Don't even think about it! I can't possibly take that on *board*.

Answer. (c) board

A5 No matter how *persuasive* you are, I won't change my mind.

Answer. (d) persuasive

A6 You can't talk until the *cows* come home. I won't accept that scheme.

Answer. (b) cows

A7 Sorry the subject is now *closed*.

Answer. (a) closed

A8 I regret I have no choice but to reject the plan out of *hand*.

Answer. (c) hand

A9 No matter how much you object, I am *convinced* I am right and you're wrong.

Answer. (b) convinced

A10 You might as well admit it! You haven't a *leg* to stand on.

Answer. (d) leg

Đề thi 66. Ways of disapproving (Những cách không ủng hộ)

A1 There is no way that I can agree to you *leaving* early today.

Answer. (c) leaving

A2 I must object and make it clear that I am totally *against* any measures that suggest changes to the original scheme.

Answer. (c) against

A3 He has the *habit* of always rejecting any idea that will change the current arrangements.

Answer. (a) habit

A4 I cannot condone that sort of *behaviour* in my establishment and would ask you to remember that in future.

Answer. (d) behaviour

A5 I have no choice really but to turn *down* your recent proposal because it is completely unworkable.

Answer. (c) down

A6 They can't possibly go *along* with your suggestions because it will involve too much expenditure.

Answer. (b) along

A7 Quite honestly I'd have to be out of my *mind* to sanction what is a crazy proposition.

Answer. (d) mind

A8 When her father discovered that his daughter wanted to marry a pop singer, he decided to put every *obstacle* in their way to prevent the marriage.

Answer. (a) obstacle

A9 He told me there was definitely no *chance* that I would pass my examination until I did some work.

Answer. (b) chance

A10 You could tell by the *way* he refused to smile that he didn't like the story.

Answer. (c) way

ĐỀ THI 67. Ways of greeting (Những cách chào hỏi)

A1 Great to see you again. I haven't seen you *for* ages.

Answer. (d) for

A2 Welcome to our house. Come in and make yourself *comfortable*.

Answer. (a) comfortable

A3 How do you do? I don't think we've met *before*.

Answer. (d) before

- A4 Hi Mary. Where have you been *hiding* yourself all this time?
Answer. (b) hiding
- A5 Good morning, sir. I hope you will have an enjoyable *stay* in our hotel.
Answer. (a) stay
- A6 Good evening to you all. Let me find you a *table* near the window.
Answer. (c) table
- A7 How are you, David.? I must *admit* you're looking very well.
Answer. (d) admit
- A8 Hello there. I just don't believe it. You haven't changed a *bit* since we last met.
Answer. (a) bit
- A9 Ah, you must be Mary's husband. Do come in and *meet* everyone.
Answer. (d) meet
- A10 Here you are at last! I hope your *journey* here wasn't too horrible.
Answer. (b) journey

Đề thi 68. Ways of showing anger (Những cách thể hiện sự tức giận)

- A1 I've had just as much as I can *stomach* from you.
Answer. (c) stomach
- A2 You do that again and I'll *bite* your head off.
Answer. (d) bite

A3. I'm sorry but I can't take any more. I'm afraid I've reached *screaming* point.

Answer. (a) screaming

A4 You just *dare* touch that piece of paper and I'll kill you.

Answer. (b) dare

A5 How many more times do I have to *repeat* it to you, stupid?

Answer. (c) repeat

A6 I know you find this highly amusing but to me it's no *laughing* matter.

Answer. (d) laughing

A7 I'm warning you. I can take just that much and *no* more.

Answer. (b) no

A8 Everybody just get *out* of my way and leave me alone.

Answer. (a) out

A9 Not another word from either of you. That's *final*.

Answer. (b) final

A10 Right. I'm leaving. You can do whatever you like. I couldn't care *less*.

Answer. (d) less

Đề thi 69. Ways of showing pleasure (Những cách thể hiện niềm vui)

A1 Now that's what I call absolutely *perfect*.

Answer. (a) perfect

- A2 You couldn't have made that drink better if you'd *tried*.
Answer. (d) tried
- A3 What a delightful *scent* those flowers give off when you touch them.
Answer. (c) scent
- A4 Words just *fail* me when I try to say how happy I am.
Answer. (a) fail
- A5 I can *safely* say that I don't think I've ever enjoyed myself so much before.
Answer. (b) safely
- A6 There's really nothing like it, is there when you find you've *got* all the Đề thi to the test right?
Answer. (d) got
- A7 The only problem with your cooking is that the more I eat, the more I want *some* more.
Answer. (c) some
- A8 I must be *dreaming* because it's all too good to be true.
Answer. (b) dreaming
- A9 Just let me try one more of your delicious chocolates and then I'll *promise* not to take any more.
Answer. (a) promise
- A10 It's absolute *bliss* here. I think I'll stay at this hotel one more week.
Answer. (c) bliss

Đề thi 70. Ways of thanking (Những cách cảm ơn)

- A1 Words can't possibly *express* how grateful I am for what you have done.
Answer. (d) express
- A2 Thank you so much for helping me. I really *appreciate* it.
Answer. (c) appreciate
- A3 A thousand thanks for all your hard work. I shall never *forget* it.
Answer. (b) forget
- A4 They showed their great gratitude by sending us a large *sum* of money.
Answer. (a) sum
- A5 Thank you for all you've done from the *bottom* of my heart.
Answer. (d) bottom
- A6 I'm sending this bunch of flowers as a small *token* of my thanks and appreciation.
Answer. (b) token
- A7 How can I *possibly* thank you enough for all you've done?
Answer. (c) possibly
- A8 On the watch they gave him were the words: *in* gratitude for 40 years loyal service.
Answer. (d) in
- A9 It's very difficult for children to *enclose* their gratitude for what their parents have done for them.
Answer. (c) enclose

A10 Look upon this as a *sort* of thank you present for all your endeavours on our behalf.

Answer. (b) sort

Đề thi 71. Ways of threatening (Những cách đe dọa)

A1 If I've *told* you once, I've done it a hundred times. Don't do it!

Answer. (c) told

A2 I'll give you just one more *chance* and after that, you'll be in real trouble.

Answer. (d) chance

A3 I'm telling you loud and *clear* that you really must get it right this time.

Answer. (b) clear

A4 She told him that if his manners didn't *improve*, he would be sent home.

Answer. (d) improve

A5 He agreed because he said it was like having a gun held to his *head*.

Answer. (c) head

A6 I'll lend you money for the very last time because after that you're on your *own*.

Answer. (a) own

A7 I can't tell you how lucky you've been this time but just *wait* till next time.

Answer. (b) wait

A8 I'm prepared to *overlook* your mistake on this occasion but I can't ever do it again.

Answer. (d) overlook

A9 If you leave me now, you don't *need* to come back.

Answer. (a) need

A10 Let me put it simply one more incident like that and you're out on your *ear!*

Answer. (c) ear

Đề thi 72. Working Well (Làm việc siêng năng)

A1 The boss was appointed in the hope that she would be able to *achieve* results.

Answer. (c) achieve

A2 In the very beginning she had a meeting with all the staff, which turned out to be *extremely productive*.

Answer. (a) productive

A3 Although many people wanted to remain *loyal* to her predecessor, they soon started to respect her style of management.

Answer. (d) loyal

A4 At the first series of interviews the question was whether to appoint a newcomer or *promote* a current employee.

Answer. (b) promote

A5 The decision was finally taken that appointments should be based purely and simply on *merit*.

Answer. (c) merit

A6 There was a new spirit in the company and for the first time in ages staff at last felt they were being *valued*.

Answer. (a) valued

A7 Employees were beginning to receive *recognition* for the hard work that they had been doing.

Answer. (d) recognition

A8 It soon became apparent that under the new management people were also starting to *contribute* some of their free time to the company.

Answer. (c) contribute

A9 Some of the longest serving staff actually looked *forward* to coming into work.

Answer. (d) forward

A10 At the end of her first year it was *obvious* to everyone that as the new boss she had been totally accepted.

Answer. (a) obvious

Đề thi 73. A good real estate rental market (Một thị trường cho thuê bất động sản khả quan)

A1 Ray Alcorn of Park Real Estate Inc remarks that real estate is a capital-intensive industry, and its health rises and falls with capital availability; currently the capital markets are so *flush* with cash, they can't find a place for it all.

Answer. (c) flush

A2 Boom times typically engender oversupply of product, but construction prices have skyrocketed due to natural disasters and rising commodity prices, which has *tempered* new building in all property types.

Answer. (c) tempered

A3 Rising consumer interest rates will further slow consumer purchasing and the housing market, and may produce the desired *soft landing*.

Answer. (c) landing

A4 Historically, contractions in capital have a negative effect on valuations, and current *rumbblings* from government regulators aiming to trim commercial banks' real estate loan exposure are worrisome.

Answer. (d) rumbblings

A5 Global markets are literally awash in capital, all of it seeking yield and stability; fortunately, commercial real estate offers both, and even if banks are constrained there is a *surfeit* of capital to fill the void.

Answer. (c) surfeit

A6 Construction costs have gone through the *roof* in the past year due to natural disasters and increased commodity prices.

Answer. (c) roof

A7 High construction costs and condo conversions have reduced new supply and a slowing housing market increases rental demand, so owners can now flex their muscles with rent increases, and those who bought at high valuations may yet get the *last laugh*.

Answer. (d) last laugh

A8 Areas with declining employment and population will experience an acceleration of those trends, and investors will not acquire properties in such markets without good reason to believe a comeback is in the *offing*.

Answer. (d) *offing*

A9 Retail properties will suffer as owners rediscover risk as a component of value, but most of these assets are owned by well-capitalized private equity groups that can easily *ride out* the storm.

Answer. (b) *ride out*

A10 Acquisition of stabilized properties at low cap rates with little potential for rent growth is a sure *recipe* for below market returns.

Answer. (b) *recipe*

Đề thi 74. A Quick History of Advertising (Sơ lược về lịch sử quảng cáo)

A1 Encarta's History of Advertising notes that *archaeologists* have found evidence of advertising dating back to the 3000s BC, among the Babylonians.

Answer. (b) *archaeologists*

A2 One of the first known methods of advertising was the outdoor display, usually an *eye-catching* sign painted on the wall of a building.

Answer. (b) *eye-catching*

A3 An outdoor advertisement *excavated* in Rome offers property for rent, and one found painted on a wall in Pompeii calls the attention of travelers to a tavern.

Answer. (a) *excavated*

A4 In medieval times word-of-mouth praise of products gave rise to a simple but effective form of advertising, the use of so-called town *criers*.

Answer. (b) criers

A5 These were citizens who read public notices aloud and were also employed by merchants to shout the *praises* of their wares.

Answer. (c) praises

A6 Although graphic forms of advertising appeared early in history, printed advertising made little *headway* until the invention of the movable-type printing press by German printer Johannes Gutenberg about 1450.

Answer. (b) headway

A7 In the United States, the advertising profession began in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1841, when Volney B. Palmer set up shop as an advertising agent, the forerunner of the advertising agency.

Answer. (b) set

A8 The introduction of radio created a new opportunity and by the end of the 1920s, advertising had established itself in radio to such a(n) *extent* that advertisers were producing many of their own programs.

Answer. (b) extent

A9 The early 1930s *ushered* in dozens of radio dramatic series that were known as soap operas because they were sponsored by soap companies.

Answer. (c) ushered

A10 Television had been introduced in 1940, but because of the high cost of TV sets and the lack of programming, it was not immediately *embraced*.

Answer. (a) embraced

Đề thi 75. Accountants (Kê toán viên)

A1 Most accounting positions require a bachelor's degree in accounting or a related field or *an equivalent* combination of education and experience.

Answer. (d) an equivalent

A2 Many companies want graduates with a master's degree in accounting, or a master's degree in business administration with *a concentration* in accounting.

Answer. (a) a concentration

A3 Some schools offer students a chance for hands-on experience with part-time *internship* programs in accounting or commercial firms.

Answer. (a) internship

A4 Accountants help make sure that a firm is run efficiently, that its records are maintained accurately, and that its taxes are paid properly and in a *timely* manner.

Answer. (d) timely

A5 Nowadays, accountants are *broadening* the services they offer with budget analysis, investment planning, and IT consulting.

Answer. (a) broadening

A6 *Public* accountants, many of whom are CPAs, generally have their own companies or work for major accounting firms.

Answer. (c) Public

A7 Some accountants specialize in *forensic* accounting - investigating white-collar crimes such as securities fraud and embezzlement.

Answer. (b) forensic

A8 Many work closely with law enforcement officers and lawyers during investigations and often appear as *expert* witnesses during trials.

Answer. (b) expert

A9 *Management* accountants record and analyze the financial information of the firms in which they are employed.

Answer. (d) Management

A10 Government accountants work in the *public sector*, maintaining and monitoring the recordkeeping of government departments and agencies.

Answer. (d) sector

Đề thi 76. Accounting Information Systems (Các hệ thống thông tin kế toán)

A1 Accounting information systems are a *vital* part of an organization's day-to-day operations.

Answer. (d) vital

A2 Prices can vary from customized multimillion dollar systems to *prepackaged* software that costs less than \$100.

Answer. (c) prepackaged

- A3 Customization allows for a good fit to the business's needs, smooth *interfacing* with other internal systems, and the ability to implement special security measures.
Answer. (c) interfacing
- A4 Advantages of non-custom software include low cost, immediate availability, quality, documentation on data flow, good compatibility with external systems, and *support* from the vendor.
Answer. (c) support
- A5 Disadvantages include lack of features, paying for *unwanted* features, and risk of vendor availability.
Answer. (d) unwanted
- A6 Good accounting systems allow users to run informal reports such as *aged* accounts receivable or to keep track of inventory.
Answer. (a) aged
- A7 Accounting systems have to track *transactions* in three business processes: order entry/sales, billing/accounts receivable/cash receipts, and purchasing/accounts payable/cash.
Answer. (c) transactions
- A8 The order entry/sales process *captures* sales data and records the information.
Answer. (a) captures
- A9 This process starts with a customer order, which initiates a credit *check*.
Answer. (b) check

A10 After the customer is approved, the sales order department must let the warehouse know what goods to pick, and the shipping department needs to know that an order has been *placed*.

Answer. (c) placed

Đề thi 77. Agricultural Market Development (Phát triển thị trường nông nghiệp)

A1 The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN advises that an efficient and adequate marketing system is a *precondition* for agricultural diversification, providing better prices to producers and the availability of competitively priced produce to consumers.

Answer. (a) precondition

A2 Physical improvement is usually addressed in two ways: by providing improved market infrastructure (both urban and rural) and by improving rural *access* roads.

Answer. (a) access

A3 Rural markets form part of a trade network; they are normally arranged on a *periodic* basis on specific weekdays and are commonly organised at a central place in a village or district centre.

Answer. (d) periodic

A4 Larger rural markets ('assembly markets') are found where greater quantities of produce are traded, either by the producers themselves or by traders, and are normally situated on main highways, or near to ferries and other local transport *nodes*.

Answer. (c) nodes

- A5 *Terminal* wholesale and semi-wholesale markets are located within or near major cities (usually with populations exceeding 0.5 million).
- Answer.** (d) Terminal
- A6 Retail markets directly serve consumers in main urban areas; although primarily retail, they may have some semi-wholesale functions, particularly if they allow producers to trade - in which case, they are often called *farmers'* markets.
- Answer.** (b) farmers'
- A7 Internal factors for change include increasing volumes of produce to be handled; alterations to commercial practices and trading patterns; and the *emergence* of professional specialised wholesalers.
- Answer.** (c) emergence
- A8 The main external causes for change are *demographic* factors, including increase in population of a city as a result of migration and natural growth, population shifts within cities and moves to the suburbs, and changes in the location and nature of workplaces.
- Answer.** (b) demographic
- A9 A common problem at both wholesale and retail levels is that the markets are viewed as tax *instruments* rather than as means of facilitating the marketing of local produce: the marketing system is 'kidnapped' by municipalities, with the sole purpose of collecting taxes.
- Answer.** (b) instruments
- A10 These factors all need to be taken into *account* in identifying the best approach to market development.
- Answer.** (b) account

Đề thi 78. Annual Report (Báo cáo thường niên)

- A1 Our annual report was *submitted* to the shareholders on 31 March.
Answer. (b) submitted
- A2 Turnover remained constant through the *fiscal* year.
Answer. (b) fiscal
- A3 Profits declined sharply with the devaluation of the *currency*.
Answer. (c) currency
- A4 Sales fell gradually in the first two quarters, but *recovered* in the second half of the year.
Answer. (c) recovered
- A5 Costs reached *a peak* in April.
Answer. (d) a peak
- A6 Demand rose sharply after our major competitor went into *bankruptcy*.
Answer. (a) bankruptcy
- A7 Overhead levelled off when utility charges were *frozen* by the government.
Answer. (b) frozen
- A8 Prices were raised with the introduction of our new *line* of widgets.
Answer. (b) line
- A9 Output *kept* up with demand.
Answer. (b) kept

A10 Although the company's overall *performance* was weak, its bottom line was still in the black.

Answer. (c) performance

Đề thi 79. Asset Classes (Các lớp về động sản)

A1 Cathy Smart and the investment analysts at 401k Forum help you get down to the *basics* with this article about the different asset classes.

Answer. (c) basics

A2 Asset classes are the categories that your different investments *fall* into - such as cash, bonds, large-cap stocks, small-cap stocks, and international stocks.

Answer. (a) fall

A3 Studies have shown that the key to successful investing is to *spread* your wealth among different asset classes.

Answer. (d) spread

A4 Market capitalization (market cap) is a measure of the size and value of a company; to determine this, you simply multiply the number of the company's *outstanding* shares of stock by the market price of one share.

Answer. (d) outstanding

A5 Market capitalization is important because history has shown us that the stocks of companies with different market caps *behave* differently in terms of return and risk.

Answer. (a) behave

A6 Cap-size shift: mid-cap stocks may have once been defined as large cap, but fell out of *favor* with investors.

Answer. (b) favor

A7 Mid-cap stock performance usually falls somewhere in between the returns of their large- and small-cap *counterparts*.

Answer. (b) counterparts

A8 However, mid- and small-cap stock returns tend to be more *volatile* than the returns of large-cap stocks.

Answer. (b) volatile

A9 If a smaller company loses a few key executives, or if the economy takes a *turn* for the worse, it only takes a few nervous investors to cause the stock to drop drastically.

Answer. (d) turn

A10 *Diversification* can reduce your risk and help protect your investment: if one asset class in your portfolio is performing poorly, there's a chance that another asset class within your portfolio will be performing well.

Answer. (d) Diversification

Đề thi 80. Auditing (Kiểm toán)

A1 The purpose of an audit is to gather and evaluate evidence in order to form an opinion on the *reliability* of a company's financial statements.

Answer. (c) reliability

A2 The audit *report* is usually no more than a page in length and is attached to the financial statements.

Answer. (a) report

A3 Auditors are not responsible for the *preparation* of the financial statements of an company.

Answer. (d) preparation

A4 In the financial statements, the company implicitly states that all items, account balances and transactions are *materially* valid, complete and accurate.

Answer. (c) materially

A5 An error in *validity* is committed when the financial statements include an item that should not be included.

Answer. (d) validity

A6 An error in *completeness* is committed when the financial statements do not include an item which should be included.

Answer. (c) completeness

A7 An error in *accuracy* is committed when the financial statements include incorrect information about an item that should be included.

Answer. (a) accuracy

A8 One of the principal goals of the auditor is to add *credibility* to this assertion.

Answer. (b) credibility

A9 Audit risk is the risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate audit opinion when the financial statements are significantly *misstated*.

Answer. (a) misstated

A10 In addition to the financial statements, the auditor also examines the company's internal *control* procedures for effectiveness.

Answer. (c) control

Đề thi 81. Auto Leasing (Cho thuê xe hơi)

A1 LeaseGuide.com author Al Hearn explains that automobile leasing is based entirely on the *concept* that you pay for the amount by which a vehicle's value depreciates during the time you're driving it.

Answer. (a) concept

A2 Depreciation is the difference between a vehicle's original value and its value at lease-end (*residual value*), and is the primary factor that determines the cost of leasing.

Answer. (c) residual

A3 Generally, European and Japanese automobile *makes* have lower depreciation than American brands.

Answer. (c) makes

A4 Manufacturer's *Suggested Retail Price* (MSRP) is the full price for a vehicle as displayed on its window sticker, including optional packages and destination charges.

Answer. (d) Suggested

A5 When you and your dealer sit down and agree on a lease price for a car, this becomes the *capitalized* cost, or "cap cost".

Answer. (a) capitalized

A6 Cap cost can be reduced by rebates, factory-to-dealer incentives, trade-in credit, or a cash *down* payment; these are known as cap cost reductions.

Answer. (a) down

A7 When you lease, you're *tying up* the leasing company's money while you're driving their car and they rightfully expect you to pay interest on that money, the same as with a loan.

Answer. (d) tying up

A8 This interest is expressed as a money factor, sometimes called lease factor, and is specified as a small *decimal* number such as .00297.

Answer. (a) decimal

A9 A good rule of *thumb*: Lease money factors, converted to an annual interest rate, should be comparable to, if not lower than local new-car loan interest rates.

Answer. (d) thumb

A10 However, you may not qualify for great money factors unless if you have a *spotless* credit rating.

Answer. (c) a spotless

Đề thi 82. Basic Electronics (Ngành điện tử cơ bản)

A1 Electronics is the study and utilization of systems that function by guiding electron flow in *devices* such as semiconductors.

Answer. (b) devices

A2 Designing and building electronic circuits to solve *practical* problems is the mandate of electronics engineering.

Answer. (b) practical

- A3 Research into innovative semiconductor technology and applications is considered a *branch* of physics.
Answer. (a) branch
- A4 Electronic circuits are mainly used to control, process and distribute information, and for the *conversion* and distribution of electric power.
Answer. (d) conversion
- A5 These two purposes rely on the creation and detection of electromagnetic *fields* and electrical currents.
Answer. (a) fields
- A6 The rapid modern advancement of electronics began in *earnest* with the introduction of the radio.
Answer. (a) earnest
- A7 There are three divisions to an electronics system, an example of which is a television *set*.
Answer. (d) set
- A8 First, the input is a broadcast signal either received by its antenna or *fed* in through a cable.
Answer. (b) fed
- A9 Second, processing circuits inside the TV *extract* the brightness, colour and audio data from this signal.
Answer. (c) extract
- A10 Third and last, its output apparatus, a cathode ray tube, changes the electronic signals into a *visible* image on its screen.
Answer. (d) visible

Đề thi 83. Basic Investment Types (Những loại đầu tư cơ bản)

A1 Common shareholders have the right to elect directors, to vote on certain corporate matters, and to share in any *residual* assets of the company if it is wound up.

Answer. (d) residual

A2 Common shareholders are the last to claim assets in cases of *insolvency*.

Answer. (b) insolvency

A3 Preferred shareholders may have no voting rights, but special features on redemption or *conversion* of preferred shares into common shares exist in many cases.

Answer. (a) conversion

A4 U.S. Savings Bonds are backed by the general credit and taxation powers of the federal government, so there is virtually no risk of *default*.

Answer. (b) default

A5 A bond is a loan by an investor to the government or a company, which generally promises to pay a specified rate of interest and to repay a certain amount, the *face* value of the bond, at maturity.

Answer. (b) face

A6 Certificates of Deposit (CDs) are short-term, interest-bearing savings certificates issued by banks or brokers, bearing a maturity date and a specified interest rate; they can be issued in any *denomination*.

Answer. (b) denomination

A7 Money-market mutual funds (MMMF) pool money from large numbers of investors and use it to buy short-term investments, such as T-Bills and commercial *paper*.

Answer. (c) paper

A8 The returns on mutual funds depend on the fund's investment objectives, described in its *prospectus*, and its success in achieving them.

Answer. (c) prospectus

A9 *Closed-end* funds are much like mutual funds, but shares are not issued or redeemed on an ongoing basis; a set number of shares are issued and then listed on an exchange for trade among investors.

Answer. (a) Closed-end

A10 Options give the holder the right to buy ('call' option) or sell ('put' option) a security at a specific price for a specific period of time.

Answer. (c) put

Đề thi 84. Budgeting (Lập ngân sách)

A1 Budgeting is a combination of mathematics and guesswork: some *factors* are precisely known, while others are less clear.

Answer. (b) factors

A2 Every company should prepare a complete budget and constantly *monitor* its performance against that budget.

Answer. (d) monitor

A3 Any variation from a budget should be investigated and explained, and *prompt* action should be taken to correct any problems.

Answer. (d) prompt

A4 When you have set a budget, you should *stick* to it as much as possible, but revise it when necessary.

Answer. (c) stick

A5 Budgeting itself can help a company reduce costs, because every item in it must be *justified* beforehand.

Answer. (b) justified

A6 The wrong way to prepare a budget is to simply include everything at last year's level plus annual *inflation*.

Answer. (c) inflation

A7 Focus first on the largest costs, since they should have the greatest *potential* for reduction.

Answer. (b) potential

A8 Do not overestimate the *projected* sales for the budget period.

Answer. (d) projected

A9 Creating a(n) *cash flow* forecast requires estimating the expected monthly expenditures and matching those against the likely monthly income.

Answer. (a) cash flow

A10 Many companies maintain a *rolling* budget, so that they are continually budgeting for this time next year.

Answer. (c) rolling

Đề thi 85. Business Law (Luật kinh doanh)

A1 The Commission on European Contract Law recognizes that throughout Europe there is great interest in developing a common European *civil* and commercial law.

Answer. (a) civil

A2 The efforts and money which it will cost to unify the private law will be *amply* repaid when it is there.

Answer. (a) amply

A3 In 1997, the Third Commission began to prepare rules on subjects which are common to contracts, torts and unjust enrichment, such as plurality of creditors and debtors, and *assignment* of debts and claims.

Answer. (d) assignment

A4 With a few exceptions the members of the Commission of European Contract Law have been academics, but many of the academics are also *practicing* lawyers.

Answer. (c) practicing

A5 The Members have not been representatives of specific political or governmental *interests*, and they have all pursued the same objective, to draft the most appropriate contract rules for Europe.

Answer. (a) interests

A6 The Principles may be compared with the American Restatement of the Law of Contract, which consists of non-binding rules, or "*soft law*".

Answer. (d) soft law

A7 Some of the Principles of European Contract Law reflect ideas which have not yet *materialised* in the law of any state.

Answer. (c) materialised

A8 The Commission has made an effort to deal with those issues in contract which face business life of today and which may *advance* the trade.

Answer. (b) advance

A9 The Council and the Commission of the EU have been invited to prepare new procedural legislation in *cross* border cases, in particular on those elements which are instrumental to a smooth judicial co-operation.

Answer. (c) cross

A10 It is envisaged that the general principles of the law of contracts provided in the PECL will be *integrated* in what may eventually become a European Civil Code.

Answer. (c) integrated

Đề thi 86. Business Letter Basics (Những vấn đề căn bản về thư kinh doanh)

A1 The first goal in writing a business letter is to get the recipient's *attention*.

Answer. (b) attention

A2 One fundamental *principle* of effective writing is to put the key information at the beginning.

Answer. (c) principle

A3 Avoid *weighing* down the beginning of the letter with abundant information of which the reader is already aware, however.

Answer. (c) weighing

A4 Effective writing is *effortless* reading that makes the recipient want to read further.

Answer. (b) effortless

A5 In writing commercial correspondence, it is important to employ a friendly yet efficient *tone*.

Answer. (d) tone

A6 Try to aim for a *conversational* style, but without employing bad grammar, slang, or otherwise questionable English.

Answer. (d) conversational

A7 Be merciless in eliminating the *padding* that most people put into letters: it wastes the recipient's time and tries his or her patience.

Answer. (d) padding

A8 A good business letter is simple and straightforward without being simplistic or *patronizing*.

Answer. (d) patronizing

A9 The conclusion or ending paragraph should bring the communication to a polite and *businesslike* close.

Answer. (a) businesslike

A10 Unfortunately, the ending paragraphs in much commercial correspondence employ wordy and overused phrases that detract from the letter's *impact*.

Answer. (d) impact

Đề thi 87. Business Software Competitors (Những nhà cạnh tranh về phần mềm kinh doanh)

A1 Brian Moran writes in SQL Server Magazine (March 2005) that an interesting battle is taking *shape* between Microsoft and Oracle, two titans of the database world, and the prize is business-application software.

Answer. (c) shape

A2 Pricing for databases and prices for high-end business-application software can be *inexorably* entwined when a vendor controls both the business layer software and the database.

Answer. (b) inexorably

A3 Vendors who sell both have a lot more margin to *play* with and can be a lot more creative about how they price a total package for customers.

Answer. (c) play

A4 Microsoft and Oracle are *fierce* competitors in the database space; competition in other areas inevitably has an effect on their database competitions.

Answer. (c) fierce

A5 Earlier this year, Oracle (the second largest provider of business application software) merged with PeopleSoft (the third largest provider), which had already *swallowed* J. D. Edwards (another major provider) back in 2003.

Answer. (d) swallowed

A6 SAP is still the dominant provider, but Oracle's PeopleSoft acquisition is intended to grow the company's *flagging* application division.

Answer. (a) flagging

A7 So a series of acquisitions has led to a(n) *oligopoly* in which SAP and Oracle share market leadership in the world of business application software.

Answer. (d) oligopoly

A8 At the same time, Microsoft has been *making* slow but steady strides in building its own competitive offerings in this space.

Answer. (b) making

A9 Microsoft has been on a buying *spree* since its purchase of Great Plains several years ago, acquiring Solomon and several other niche companies to stitch together the Microsoft Business Solutions Business Group.

Answer. (d) spree

A10 The competition between Microsoft and Oracle isn't only about business software; both companies are *striving* to be platform companies.

Answer. (d) striving

Đề thi 88. Cellular Telephones (Điện thoại di động)

A1 All *around* the world, cellular telephones are being used more and more.

Answer. (b) around

A2 Cell phones are hand- *held* devices; they are also called wireless or mobile phones.

Answer. (c) held

A3 Cell phones are *popular* with users because they are small, light and easily transported.

Answer. (c) popular

A4 Cellular telephones are actually little different than two- way radios.

Answer. (d) way

A5 A caller speaks into a cell phone, and it picks *up* his or her voice, transforming the sound into radio waves.

Answer. (d) up

A6 Then these radio waves are transmitted through the atmosphere until they meet a *nearby* base station.

Answer. (b) nearby

A7 The station sends your phone call *through* the standard telephone network, where it eventually reaches the receiver.

Answer. (d) through

A8 Cell phones provide a vast array of *functions* these days, and new ones are being added all the time.

Answer. (d) functions

A9 When someone calls you, your cell phone receiver *detects* radio waves sent out by the base station.

Answer. (b) detects

A10 Inside your cell phone, these waves are converted *back* into the sound of the caller's voice.

Answer. (a) back

Đề thi 89. Commercial Property (Thương mại bất động sản)

A1 According to NAREIT (Yungmann and Taube, 2001), property insurance coverage should be based on fair value, i.e., valuing assets at their current market values - actual, if available, or *theoretical*, if not.

Answer. (d) theoretical

A2 Much of the fair value debate has had a technical focus on how to place fair values on assets for which no market values *exist*.

Answer. (c) exist

A3 While the technical issues are important, the real driver should be improving *transparency* for users of financial statements.

Answer. (d) transparency

A4 A single global standard will increase the *consistency* of financial presentations, which currently vary considerably.

Answer. (c) consistency

A5 A comprehensive standard *facilitates* comparability across all types of financial institutions.

Answer. (b) facilitates

A6 When accounting values for assets *diverge* from their underlying market values, some managements take uneconomic actions to protect accounting performance measures.

Answer. (c) diverge

A7 For example, during the U.S. savings and loan crisis in the 1980s, many institutions *sold off* assets with market values above book and continued to hold assets with book values above market.

Answer. (a) sold off

A8 In hindsight, users of their financial statements were not well served by the accounting system *in place* at the time.

Answer. (b) in place

A9 Fair value *proponents* argue that measuring financial assets as close as possible to their true underlying economic values removes these perverse incentives.

Answer. (b) proponents

A10 Users would also benefit from a clearer picture of the economic *health* of the enterprise.

Answer. (b) health

Đề thi 90. Company Benefits (Các khoản trợ cấp của công ty)

A1 Company benefits are often a significant portion of the employee's compensation *package*.

Answer. (a) package

A2 When considering an offer, the candidate should examine any benefits offered by the *prospective* employer.

Answer. (d) prospective

A3 Generous benefits can contribute up to 35 or 40 percent to the *overall* compensation for a job.

Answer. (b) overall

A4 Health insurance is an important benefit; it is less expensive through the employer at *group* rates than when taking it out on one's own.

Answer. (c) group

A5 Should the employee become ill or have an accident, his or her medical *treatment* is adequately covered.

Answer. (d) treatment

A6 Many US employers now help cover the expense of *childcare* facilities in their communities.

Answer. (a) childcare

A7 Another important benefit now often offered is flextime, which allows the employee to vary his or her working hours, within *limits*, each day.

Answer. (b) limits

A8 On the other hand, fewer companies are offering pension plans that guarantee a fixed monthly sum to *retirees*.

Answer. (c) retirees

A9 Another benefit, the stock ownership plan, permits the employee to buy *shares* of the company's stock at subsidized prices.

Answer. (c) shares

A10 *Telecommuting* is a work plan that permits the employee to work from his or her home.

Answer. (b) Telecommuting

ĐỀ THI 91. Conference Advice (Hội nghị tư vấn)

A1 Being a delegate at conferences and other gatherings is a valuable opportunity whether or not you present a *paper*.

Answer. (c) paper

- A2 At such events, you will get an accurate *sense* of the current direction of the industry.
Answer. (c) sense
- A3 And if you are scheduled to give a talk, you will gain increased *visibility*.
Answer. (d) visibility
- A4 Actually, it is not very important for you to attend any of the *vendor* exhibitions.
Answer. (c) vendor
- A5 In order for you to be *plugged* into your industry and its market, it is important for you to go to such events.
Answer. (a) plugged
- A6 The importance of conferences is not the seminars or workshops, but the refreshment breaks and chatting at the bar after the day is *done*.
Answer. (d) done
- A7 The key feature of a conference is the chance to meet those whom you would not *otherwise* have met.
Answer. (c) otherwise
- A8 Be sure to carry your business cards, and do not hesitate to *exchange* cards with anyone you meet.
Answer. (d) exchange
- A9 And finally: do not forget to enjoy your host city: conference information packages often *spotlight* nearby attractions and sightseeing opportunities.
Answer. (d) spotlight

A10 Well ahead of time, however, you should plan a balance of scheduled conference activities and events that *suit* your needs.

Answer. (d) suit

Đề thi 92. Consumer Behaviour (Thái độ người tiêu dùng)

A1 Dr. Lars Perner explains that as well as the study of how products are purchased, consumer behavior also involves their use and *disposal*, since many environmental problems result from the latter.

Answer. (a) disposal

A2 Consumer behavior involves services and ideas as well as *tangible* products.

Answer. (d) tangible

A3 Product use is often of great interest to the marketer, because this may influence how a product is best *positioned* or how we can encourage increased consumption.

Answer. (c) positioned

A4 For example, by understanding that consumers are more *receptive* to food advertising when they are hungry, we learn to schedule snack advertisements late in the afternoon.

Answer. (c) receptive

A5 The impact of consumer behavior on society is also of relevance; for example, aggressive marketing of high fat foods may have serious *repercussions* for the national health.

Answer. (c) repercussions

A6 Since new products are usually initially adopted by a few consumers and only spread later and gradually to the rest of the population, companies that introduce new products must be well financed so that they can stay *afloat* until their products become a commercial success.

Answer. (c) afloat

A7 It is important to please initial customers, since they will in turn influence many *subsequent* customers' brand choices.

Answer. (c) subsequent

A8 Common sense suggests that if you buy a 64-ounce bottle of laundry detergent, you should pay less per ounce than if you bought two 32-ounce bottles; in practice, however, you often pay a size *premium* by buying the larger quantity.

Answer. (d) premium

A9 Consumer surveys, as any kind of research, are vulnerable to *bias*: the wording of a question can influence the outcome a great deal.

Answer. (b) bias

A10 *Physiological* measures are occasionally used to examine consumer response; for example, advertisers may want to measure a consumer's level of arousal during various parts of an advertisement.

Answer. (b) Physiological

Đề thi 93. Contracts and agreements (Hợp đồng và thỏa thuận)

A1 A contract is a *binding* agreement that is reached between two individuals or parties.

Answer. (c) binding

- A2 A contract between an individual and his or her employer is for the services s/he will provide in exchange for getting *paid*.
- Answer.** (a) paid
- A3 *Signing* a rental agreement to live in an apartment for one year is a kind of contract.
- Answer.** (c) Signing
- A4 The tenant promises to pay a *certain* amount of rent, and in return, the realty agent promises to supply the accommodation.
- Answer.** (b) certain
- A5 A customer *enters* into a contract each time s/he makes a purchase.
- Answer.** (d) enters
- A6 A contract is initiated when a person makes an offer to buy something and the seller *accepts* his or her offer.
- Answer.** (c) accepts
- A7 In order for a contract to be completed, something of *value* needs to be exchanged.
- Answer.** (b) value
- A8 A contract has been created when both the buyer and the seller have agreed that there will be some kind of *consideration*.
- Answer.** (a) consideration
- A9 Any contract that is made to buy or sell something that is *illegal* is not enforceable under law.
- Answer.** (c) illegal

A10 A contract is required to be made by those who are legally capable, a condition called *capacity*.

Answer. (b) capacity

Đề thi 94. Corporate Taxation (Thuế doanh nghiệp)

A1 Rob Norton, of eCompany Now and Fortune magazines, notes in the article quoted below that corporate taxes are among the least efficient and least *defensible* of taxes.

Answer. (c) defensible

A2 The tax is popular with the man *in the street*, who believes, incorrectly, that it is paid by corporations.

Answer. (b) in the street

A3 The federal corporate income tax applies only to some businesses - those chartered as corporations - and not to partnerships or *sole* proprietorships.

Answer. (c) sole

A4 The federal tax is levied at three different rates on different *brackets* of income: 15 percent on taxable income under \$50,000; 25 percent on income between \$50,000 and \$75,000; and 34 percent on income above that.

Answer. (a) brackets

A5 A good reason that state and local corporate income taxes remain low is that corporations could easily *relocate* out of states that imposed unusually high taxes.

Answer. (c) relocate

A6 Except for emergency taxes in wartime, corporate profits were first taxed in 1909, when Congress *enacted* a 1 percent tax on corporation income.

Answer. (b) enacted

A7 The Tax Reform Act of 1986 was designed to increase the share of federal revenues collected via the corporate income tax and to decrease the share from the *individual* income tax.

Answer. (a) individual

A8 While the top corporate tax rate was cut, deductions for capital expenditures were severely *curtailed*, and as a result the effective tax rate for many corporations rose.

Answer. (b) curtailed

A9 The central problem with the corporate income tax from an economic point of view is that, ultimately, only *people* can pay taxes.

Answer. (c) people

A10 As early as the 17th century, Sir William Petty, one of the *progenitors* of modern economics, argued that a tax on the production and sale of commodities would eventually be shifted by producers to consumers, who would pay it in the form of higher prices.

Answer. (d) progenitors

Đề thi 95. Detecting Competition (Phát hiện sự cạnh tranh)

A1 Mark Henricks in Entrepreneur magazine (December 1999) warns that you should not count on friendly competition; if you do, your rivals might just steal your customers from under your *nose*.

Answer: (c) nose

A2 Potential competitors for Sparks.com, an online retailer of real greeting cards, run the *gamut*, from the corner gift shop to Amazon.com.

Answer: (b) gamut

A3 That awareness was *brought* home during a recent meeting with executives of another company, supposedly to explore setting up a strategic alliance with Lindau's 70-person firm.

Answer: (a) brought

A4 "One of them laid down a briefcase and out popped one of our business plans from a year ago, which they had clearly obtained through *channels* we had not intended," recalls Lindau.

Answer: (b) channels

A5 "Someone to whom we had given a *confidential* copy of our business plan had shared it with our competition."

Answer: (b) confidential

A6 Query vendors, customers, consultants and others who *do* business with companies in and around your field to find out if and when new competitors are likely to emerge.

Answer: (a) do

A7 Lindau says venture capitalists represent a fruitful source for competitive information for her because due *diligence* requires investors to research related businesses before backing a company.

Answer. (c) diligence

A8 Companies that occupy spots on your value chain often understand your business and customers well enough to become *potent* rivals.

Answer. (d) potent

A9 Carefully *scrutinize* firms that have mastered technology similar to yours, even if they appear to operate in distant sectors.

Answer. (d) scrutinize

A10 No one wins every sale, but if you start to lose sales to companies you've never heard of, you may be *witnessing* the birth of new and unexpected competitors, and your early warning system may be faulty.

Answer. (d) witnessing

Đề thi 96. Dotcom Retail Stores (Cửa hàng bán lẻ Dotcom)

A1 Melissa Campanelli, a marketing and technology writer in Brooklyn, comments on the reasons for dotcoms to open a physical store to extend their life *spans*.

Answer. (c) spans

A2 In the traditional realm of business, you open a retail store first and then launch a website, but since the dotcom revolution, many surviving dotcoms that skipped that first step are realizing the benefits of opening a *brick-and-mortar* location.

Answer. (a) brick-and-mortar

- A3 Anyone that has a business plan with a goal of e-commerce needs to *augment* that business plan with a retail reality.
Answer: (a) augment
- A4 "We realized very early that we could not exist purely as a dotcom," says Sal Perisano, of iParty Corp, "We knew we needed some terrestrial link, some reality other than a virtual company, to *bolster* what we were doing."
Answer: (c) bolster
- A5 Physical stores give your customers a more convenient way to return goods and try out products - two options analysts say are *sorely* missing from Net stores.
Answer: (c) sorely
- A6 Owning a store offers a natural *traffic* flow into and out of the store, which allows an entrepreneur to gather names and begin direct-to-consumer marketing programs.
Answer: (d) traffic
- A7 However, opening a retail store is an expensive *proposition*.
Answer: (d) proposition
- A8 For those of you who lack the funding needed to open a retail store right now, try renting a *kiosk* in a local shopping mall.
Answer: (c) kiosk
- A9 If you do want to set up *shop*, you should do whatever you can to learn about launching and running a traditional retail business before you do so.
Answer: (c) shop

A10 Your best *bet* is to determine ahead of time whether a multichannel strategy is a good move for your dotcom.

Answer. (a) bet

Đề thi 97. Electronic Commerce (Thương mại điện tử)

A1 This paper by Derek Miers received critical *acclaim* when it was published in 1996, and the issues highlighted are just as relevant today.

Answer. (a) acclaim

A2 Over recent years information technology has experienced an unprecedented degree of change, enabling the transformation of the basic *mechanisms* of business.

Answer. (d) mechanisms

A3 Within the next years we will see the emergence of secure, cost-effective electronic payment systems to *augment* these technologies.

Answer. (c) augment

A4 Those waiting for clear signs of this new age before acting will forever be destined to observe from the *sidelines*.

Answer. (d) sidelines

A5 The fundamental opportunity offered by the Internet is for suppliers to gain direct access to consumers without the attendant costs associated with the maintenance of physical distribution channels - people, bricks and *mortar*.

Answer. (c) mortar

A6 Markets and marketing concepts will change radically, driven by those companies who successfully *rise to* the challenge.

Answer. (b) rise to

A7 11th-century Europe saw the emergence of credit-based banking systems and financial instruments such as bills of exchange, and these concepts remain with us, in their modified form, *to this day*.

Answer. (c) to this day

A8 These basic concepts *underpin* all modern forms of commerce.

Answer. (c) underpin

A9 The rise of the Internet since the *advent* of the World Wide Web has provided an easy-to-use communication channel for businesses to contact current and potential customers.

Answer. (a) advent

A10 The emergence of the Internet as a general communication channel has also given *rise* to the possibility of widespread electronic commerce.

Answer. (b) rise

Đề thi 98. Email Do's and Don't's (Những điều làm và không nên làm trong thư điện tử)

A1 Joan Lloyd, of Joan Lloyd & Associates, writes that email is a medium of communication *unparalleled* for sheer convenience.

Answer. (d) unparalleled

A2 However, she warns that it also carries many *pitfalls* and even dangers in the office environment.

Answer. (c) pitfalls

A3 Delivering a negative message is difficult, even when it is spoken face-to-face; *defensiveness* is almost guaranteed when it's received by email.

Answer. (b) defensiveness

A4 What's worse, email can be printed and saved: both parties will often haul out their "documentation" to prove how the other party has *wronged* them.

Answer. (d) wronged

A5 If you receive an email that *ticks* you off, and your first reaction is to counterattack, don't; close it and wait 24 hours before you respond.

Answer. (d) ticks

A6 Because the tone and *inflection* are missing, it is more important to use friendly language, descriptive adjectives and carefully chosen words.

Answer. (a) inflection

A7 If you don't consider how it will sound on the other end and take steps to shape the delivery so the meaning is understood, you could be doing *damage* control later.

Answer. (c) damage

A8 When I get a sloppy email, with poor punctuation, misspelled words or in lower case letters, it tells me the person just doesn't realize that what and how they write *telegraphs* their credibility to others.

Answer. (c) telegraphs

A9 Email feels private, but it's anything *but*.

Answer. (c) but

A10 Write every email for your boss's eyes: it's a great way to keep you honest and *politically* sensitive.

Answer. (a) politically

Đề thi 99. GAAP (Các nguyên tắc kế toán chuẩn)

A1 Generally Accepted Accounting Principles are a set of accounting *standards* approved by the professional accounting industry.

Answer. (a) standards

A2 GAAP are a combination of *authoritative* rules set by policy boards and the commonly accepted ways of recording and reporting financial information.

Answer. (a) authoritative

A3 They can become accepted either as a result of due *process* or as a result of long term practice.

Answer. (d) process

A4 Accountants cannot express the opinion that financial statements are "in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles" if such information includes any *departures* from these principles.

Answer. (a) departures

A5 After the Stock Market *Crash* of 1929, the American Institute of Accountants introduced five broad principles of accounting which have won fairly general acceptance.

Answer. (c) Crash

A6 It is relatively unimportant to investors what reporting method is used by a company, so long as they are assured that it is followed *consistently* every year.

Answer. (b) consistently

A7 In 1934, the U.S. Congress created the Securities and *Exchange* Commission (SEC), giving it the authority to prescribe the methods used in preparing financial statements.

Answer. (d) Exchange

A8 In 1938, Congress permitted companies to use a new *inventory* method, *lifo*, for income tax purposes.

Answer. (c) inventory

A9 In 1939, the AIA recommended the phrasing, “present fairly in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles” in the standard form of the *auditor’s* report.

Answer. (a) auditor’s

A10 The P & L monograph of 1940 promulgated the “*matching* principle”, which places primary emphasis on the correspondence of costs with the revenues that they produce.

Answer. (d) matching

Đề thi 100. Internal Communications (Giao tiếp nội bộ)

A1 According to the Government Communication Network (GCN), a plan for internal communications should be *integrated* into every communication strategy.

Answer. (b) integrated

A2 Winning the support of internal *stakeholders* can be as important as reaching key external audiences, and will be vital to the success of your communication programme.

Answer. (c) stakeholders

A3 Internal communications need exactly the same kind of analysis and strategy as external communications: there will be distinct audience groups who should be *segmented*, and the same processes of information collection and insight generation apply to internal as to external groups.

Answer. (b) segmented

A4 Far from being the poor *relative* of external communication, internal communication performs a crucial role within government.

Answer. (c) relative

A5 By *engaging* staff with the departmental vision and values so that they can apply them in their day-to-day work, it creates a culture that does two things: it improves policy delivery and it increases the chance of meeting departmental objectives.

Answer. (b) engaging

A6 Organisations that have a strong communications function frequently *outperform* those that don't; private sector companies that communicate effectively have a 19.4 per cent higher market premium than companies that do not.

Answer. (a) outperform

A7 As with external communications, it is not enough to have a tactical approach; every department should have an internal communications strategy that is developed, implemented and monitored according to industry *best* practice and the needs of staff.

Answer. (a) best

A8 Printed or online surveys might be your first port of *call* when it comes to understanding communication needs within your department.

Answer. (b) call

A9 Before selecting a research method, produce a *brief* that sets out clear objectives and explains what you are trying to achieve.

Answer: (a) brief

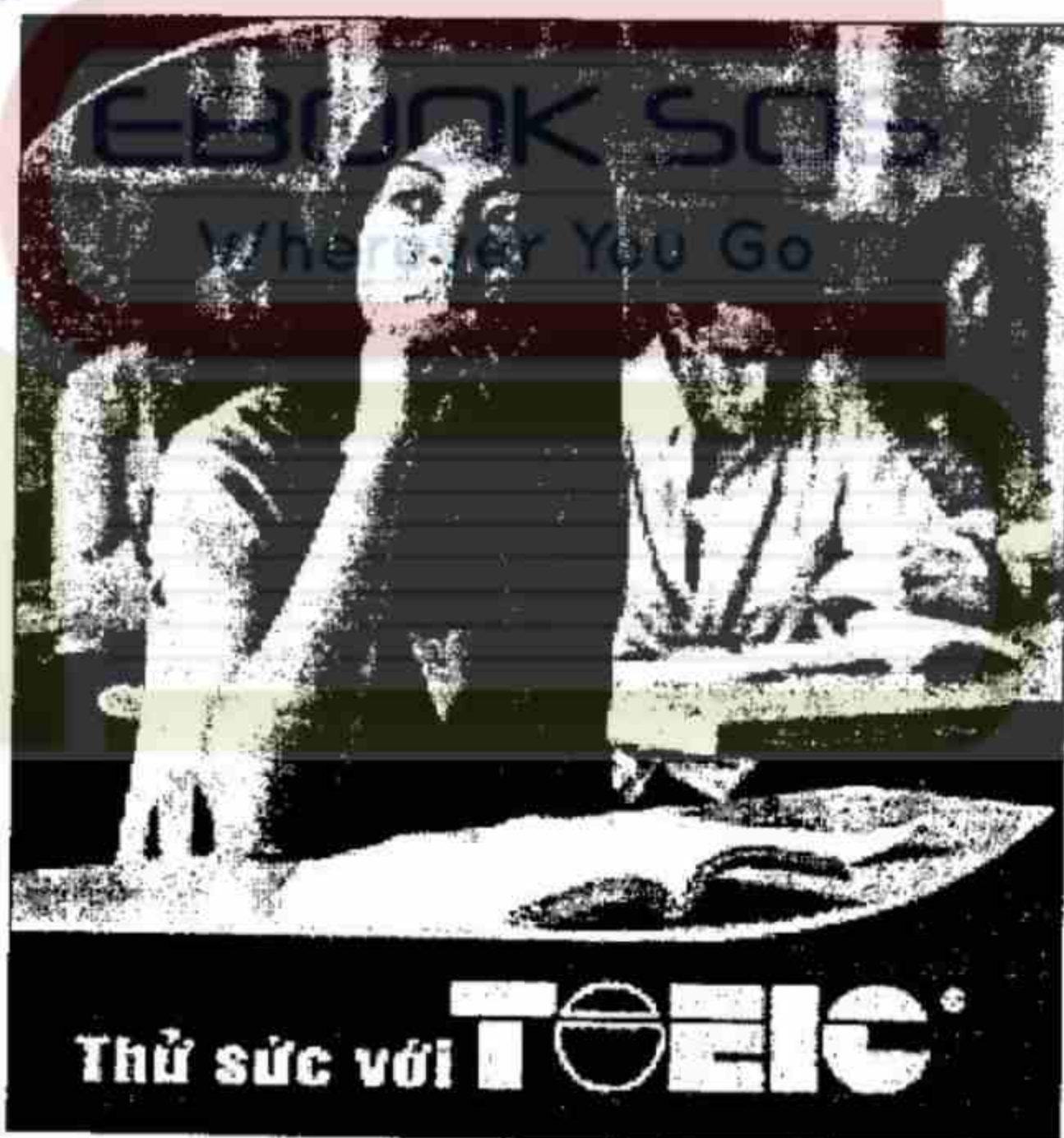
A10 You might also need to set up a different dialogue with each team within your department to take on *board* cultural differences.

Answer: (a) board



Phần 3

CÁC BÀI ĐỌC HIỂU



Reading 1

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A PARLIAMEN- TARY CANDIDATE

There was absolutely no doubt that Henry Orpington liked politics. He talked about politics all the time. All the members of his family were pleased, therefore, when Henry was adopted as the prospective parliamentary candidate for the constituency in which they were living. One year later the date of the general election was announced by the Prime Minister. Throughout the election campaign Henry's wife and his two teenage daughters worked night and day for him and he finally won a seat in the House of Commons by a very large majority. Every day of the campaign was a challenge, but there was one day in particular that Henry would never forget. That was the day he thought he was going to be blown up by a bomb.

On a Friday morning at the beginning of the campaign, the phone rang in the Orpingtons' house at six-thirty in the morning. Henry got out of bed and ran down the stairs. He wondered who could possibly be ringing at that early hour in the morning.

Henry: Hello.

Man's voice: Is that Mr. Henry Orpington, the parliamentary candidate?

Henry: Yes, speaking.

Man's voice: Oh, good morning. I want to warn you about a bomb....

Henry: A bomb? Where? Hello! We've been cut off. Operator! Operator! Operator!

It was no good. The line had gone dead. As calmly as he could Henry went upstairs to tell his wife the alarming news. They decided to get dressed at once and take the two girls to their aunt's house. Henry informed the police but asked them to keep the news from the press. At half past eight Henry was in conference with his election agent, Andrew Higgins, at party headquarters.

Andrew:

If you want my opinion, I suggest you cancel all your engagements for today and wait until the police get to the bottom of the matter.

Henry:

Certainly not! I'm not going to let myself be scared by some stupid crank.

Andrew:

What did the man sound like? Did you recognize his voice?

Henry:

No, I was half asleep. His voice wasn't familiar but he sounded quite pleasant. He didn't seem to be threatening me.

Andrew:

That makes the whole business even more sinister. Look here, Henry, one day won't make all that much difference. I'll tell people that you've lost your voice or something.

Henry:

No, I'm going to carry on as usual. Think of the advantage it would give my opponents if I were out of the campaign even for one day.

Andrew:

If you say so. But I'd like to make it clear that I'm dead against it.

Henry Orpington's first engagement that day was an open-air meeting on a large housing estate at

ten o'clock. As most of the men were out at work, his audience consisted mainly of women and young children. Andrew Higgins kept a close watch on the platform from which Henry was making his speech, while several plainclothes policemen mingled inconspicuously with the crowd.

There was very little reaction to Henry's speech, except from one or two hecklers at the back who kept on asking what Henry's party intended to do about the rising price of fruit and vegetables. After the speech he shook hands with some of the women. One of them lifted up a baby for him to kiss, but the sight of Henry's beard must have frightened it because it began to scream its head off.

At eleven o'clock he paid a brief visit to a public house on the estate. Henry couldn't offer to buy anyone a drink because he knew very well that his opponents would consider that to be bribery. So he let one of his supporters buy him a drink instead.

At lunch time he went to his sister's house to see his wife and daughters. They had spent the morning addressing envelopes for the leaflets he was sending out. His sister, Vera, thoroughly disapproved of his involvement in politics.

Vera:

Now I hope you can see the danger of getting mixed up in politics, Henry. You and the family will probably all be blown up.

Henry:

Don't exaggerate, Vera. I'm sure it's just a hoax.

Vera:

I only hope you're right. What other meetings have you got today?

Henry: I shall be calling at houses in Midhampton this afternoon, and then there's a big meeting tonight in the field behind Thompson's farm.

Vera: There you are, then. No doubt one of those stupid farmers has got a pile of bombs hidden in a haystack.

Henry: Oh, Vera, really!

There was a large crowd in the field when Henry arrived at eight o'clock for what was perhaps the biggest meeting of the whole campaign. His constituency was largely a farming community and the most important local issue concerned the subsidies that the new government would be paying to the farmers. After a hard day's work, hundreds of farmers and farm labourers had come to the field to hear what Henry had to say.

Henry: Ladies and gentlemen, I appreciate the anxiety you must all feel about this question of subsidies. I too have been a farmer and I know the difficulties you are experiencing, and so...

Heckler: ... and so you've decided to become an M.P. and get rich!

Henry: No, my friend. I want to give the farmers a voice in the House of Commons.

Heckler: I don't believe a word of it!

Henry: You've got a strong voice, I'll admit. But London's two hundred miles away and I don't think your voice will carry that far. That's why I want to speak on your behalf.

The crowd remained good-natured for the first part of his speech and Henry was feeling pleased with himself. And then, suddenly, half a dozen tractors roared onto the field.

"Do you like tomatoes?" shouted one of the tractor drivers. Henry hesitated for a moment and then replied: "Yes, I like them very much."

"Well, we can't sell them at a profit," said the tractor driver, "because the imported ones are too cheap. So rather than let them go to waste, you can have them!"

It was then that Henry noticed that the tractors were loaded with boxes of tomatoes, which the farmers started to throw at him. Unfortunately for Henry, two of them hit him full in the face. He realized that he had to say something quickly to win the crowd over to his side. "Thank you for your generous gift, but I really prefer them in sandwiches. And now let's get on with the meeting."

The crowd started to cheer and Henry managed to finish his speech without further interruptions. In the meantime the police had made a thorough search of Henry's house and assured him that there were no hidden bombs. He went back to his sister's house to collect his family.

Vera:

I've got some supper ready. I'm sure you must be starving.

Henry:

You shouldn't have bothered. We can all go back home now. The police have searched the house thoroughly and they found nothing at all.

Vera: Well, at least stay and eat the nice salad I've made.

Henry: All right, Vera. Just so long as there are no tomatoes in it!

After supper, Henry and his family went home. Later that evening the phone rang.

Henry: Hello.

Man's voice: Oh, Mr. Orpington. I've been trying to reach you all day. This is Paul Harris. I called you this morning.

Henry: You did indeed! I think you owe me an explanation.

Harris: Yes, I do. When I phoned you this morning I was cut off. It was a bad line or something.

Henry: Well, what about the bomb?

Harris: The bomb? What on earth do you mean?

Henry: That's what I'd like to know. You said, "I want to warn you about a bomb."

Harris: Oh, dear! I'm afraid there's been a misunderstanding. I didn't have time to finish my sentence. You see, I'm a farmer and I overheard some of the other farmers planning to break up your meeting.

Henry: I still fail to see what all this has got to do with a bomb.

Harris: Well, if we hadn't been cut off I was going to warn you about a bombardment of tomatoes!

-o0o-

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

parliamentary candidate	man or woman standing for election to parliament as an M.P. (Member of Parliament)
adopted	here means chosen
prospective	future
constituency	district represented by one M.P. The people in this district are called "constituents"
challenge	a test of one's ability
campaign	planned course of action; here refers to the time (about three weeks) just before an election
blow up	kill in an explosion
House of Commons	one of the two Houses of Parliament (the other is the House of Lords)
the line had gone dead	the connection had been broken
operator	the telephonist at the telephone exchange
headquarters	main office
the press	the newspapers, newspaper reporters
engagements	appointments
election agent	the person who manages the campaign for a parliamentary candidate
threaten	try to frighten

opponents	those who are against you (here refers to members of the other political parties)
exaggerate	say that something is more important etc. than it really is
hoax	(pronounced like jokes) joke
get to the bottom of the matter	find out the truth about it
crank	someone with strange ideas
housing estate	an area with houses of the same type and usually built by the same builder
the whole business	the situation
plainclothes policemen	policemen wearing civilian (ordinary) clothes
sinister	strange and frightening
hecklers	people who interrupt a speaker (usually political)
carry on	continue
public house	a place where wine, beer and spirits can be bought and drunk
I'm dead against it	I'm completely against it
keep a close watch on	watch carefully
mingled	mixed
inconspicuously	so as not to be noticed
reaction	showing of feelings for or against
rising	increasing
ream its head off	scream very loudly
paid a brief visit to	visited for a short time

bribery	money or goods given to someone to win his support
disapproved of	did not approve of
involvement in	mixing in
getting mixed up in	becoming involved in
pile	heap, number of
haystack	large pile of hay
largely	mainly
community	district and its people
issue	question or problem for discussion
subsidies	help in the form of money from die government
appreciate	here means understand
carry	here means travel, i.e. be heard in London
good-natured	friendly
tractor	vehicle used on a farm for pulling things
half a dozen	six (twelve to a dozen)
roared	made a loud noise; here came in with a loud noise imported bought from another country
go to waste	be wasted
assured him	made him certain
starving	very hungry
bothered	taken the trouble
I was cut off	my telephone connection with you was broken

What on earth...?
misunderstanding

a strong way of saying "What...?"
mistake due to something not being understood

salad

dish of fresh vegetables

overhear

hear something without the speaker knowing

win the crowd over to his side

win the support of the crowd

bombardment

in the military sense, with heavy guns; *here* with tomatoes

-o0o-



QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

A. Comprehension questions

1. Which constituency was Henry Orpington adopted for?
2. What sort of majority did he get?
3. Who is Andrew Higgins?
4. Does Andrew want Henry to continue with his engagements after the bomb threat?
5. Why did Henry's audience at the housing estate consist mainly of women and children?
6. Why did the baby scream its head off when Henry tried to kiss it?
7. What had Henry's wife and daughters been doing all morning?
8. What was the most important election issue for the farmers?
9. Why couldn't the farmers sell their tomatoes at a profit?
10. How did Paul Harris know about the bombardment of tomatoes?

B. Change the following sentences into the passive:

Example:

The constituency adopted Henry as the candidate.

Henry was adopted as the candidate for the constituency.

1. The Prime Minister announced the date of the general election.
2. He thought a bomb was going to blow him up.
3. They've cut us off.
4. They kept the news from the press.

5. I'm not going to let some stupid crank scare me.
6. Henry's beard must have frightened the baby.
7. Two of the tomatoes hit him in the face.
8. If they hadn't cut us off.

C. Use the following words to complete the sentences below:

bribery	hoax
scream	starving
crank	cut off
cancel	teenage

1. I have two small sons and three _____ daughters.
2. The operator has _____ us _____.
3. I'm going to _____ all my engagements.
4. He has very strange ideas. I think he's a _____.
5. When the baby saw Henry's beard, it began to _____.
6. If Henry bought someone a drink it would be considered _____.
7. Henry thought that the telephone call about the bomb was just a _____.
8. I haven't eaten all day. I'm _____.

D. The following sentences come from the conversation between Andrew and Henry. Change them into indirect (reported) speech.

Start like this:

1. Andrew suggested that Henry cancel all his arrangements for that day.

Now you do it.

1. **Andrew:** I suggest you cancel all your engagements for today.
2. **Henry:** I'm not going to let myself be scared by some stupid crank.
3. **Andrew:** What did the man sound like? Did you recognize his voice?
4. **Henry:** No, I was half asleep. He didn't seem to be threatening me.
5. **Andrew:** That makes the whole business even more sinister.
6. **Andrew:** Henry, one day won't make all that much difference. I'll tell people you've lost your voice.
7. **Henry:** I'm going to carry on as usual.
8. **Andrew:** I'd like to make it clear that I'm dead against it.

EBOOK SOS
-o0o-
Wherever You Go

KEYS TO EXERCISES

A.

1. The one in which he was living.
2. A large majority.
3. Henry Orpington's election agent.
4. No, he wants him to cancel them.
5. Because most of the men were out at work.
6. Because it was frightened by Henry's beard.
7. They had been addressing the envelopes for the leaflets Henry was sending out.
8. The subsidies that the new government would be paying.
9. Because the imported ones were too cheap.
10. He overheard some of the other farmers planning to break up Henry's meeting.

B.

1. The date of the general election was announced by the Prime Minister.
2. He thought he was going to be blown up by a bomb.
3. We've been cut off.
4. The news was kept from the press.
5. I'm not going to let myself be scared by some stupid crank.
6. The baby must have been frightened by Henry's beard.

7. He was hit in the face by two of the tomatoes.

8. If we hadn't been cut off....

C.

1. teenage

2. cut us off

3. cancel

4. crank

5. scream

6. bribery

7. hoax

8. starving

D.

1. Andrew suggested that Henry cancel all his engagements for that day.

2. Henry said that he wasn't going to let himself be scared by some stupid crank.

3. Andrew asked Henry what the man sounded like and if he recognized his voice.

4. Henry said that he didn't because he was half asleep, but the man didn't seem to be threatening him.

5. Andrew said that that made the whole business even more sinister.

6. Andrew told Henry that one day wouldn't make all that much difference and that he would tell people that Henry had lost his voice.

7. Henry said that he was going to carry on as usual.

8. Andrew said he would like to make it clear that he was dead against it.

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Reading 2

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A FLAT HUNTER

Erika Weiss had corresponded with Peter Jarvis for nearly three years, but they only met for the first time last month at London airport. Erika had come from Germany to work for a year in her firm's London office. When she first arrived, she went to stay at a hostel, but she wasn't happy there. She decided to look for a flat of her own, but as she didn't know her way around London, and couldn't understand the advertisements for flats in the newspapers, she went to see Peter and to ask his advice.

Erika:

I must find a flat of my own. I don't like living in the hostel, Peter. There's no privacy, the food is horrible and I have to be in by eleven o'clock.

Peter:

How can I help?

Erika:

I can't understand the advertisements.

Peter:

Well, let's have a look at one.

Erika:

This one, for example. Whatever does it mean?

Peter:

Let me see. "Charm s/c furn gdn flt, dbl bedim, lge Inge, kit, bath, cent htg, £20 pw."

Erika:

Now please translate it for me.

Peter:

That's no good for you.

Erika:

It may not be, but I want to know what it means.

Peter: It means, "A charming self-contained furnished garden flat with a double bedroom, large lounge, kitchen and bathroom, with central heating, at twenty pounds a week.

Erika: Yes. I see. That's too big and too expensive for me. How am I going to find what I want?

Peter: Tomorrow's Saturday and we've both got the day off. I suggest we spend the whole day looking for a flat. If we're lucky, we might find something for you to move into next week. All right?

Erika: That sounds lovely. I hope I can find a flat as nice as yours.

Peter: That won't be easy.

Erika: You mean this wasn't the first flat you looked at?

Peter: You must be joking! I've only been here for two months. You should have seen the terrible flat I had before. And it was hard enough to get that. Finding a flat in London is very difficult. To start with you've got to buy the first edition of one of the London newspapers, and after you've read the accommodation advertisements you've got to run to the nearest telephone so that you are the first person to ring up.

Erika: But what if it says, "ring after six."?

Peter: Oh, you mustn't take any notice of that. I've missed lots of flats by taking that too seriously. You must ring up at once and keep your fingers crossed that there's someone at home to answer the phone. If the owner answers, you mustn't sound too eager.

Erika: What do you mean?

Peter: You've got to give him, or her, the impression that you don't really mind if you get the flat or not. You must sound as if you've got dozens of other flats to consider.

Erika: But there aren't dozens of other flats.

Peter: Of course not. But if you sound too eager the owner will think you're having difficulty in finding a flat, and then hell think there's something wrong with you.

Erika: I suppose you're right.

Peter: Of course I am. It's like a game. You pretend you don't really want a flat at all, and the owner pretends he doesn't really want to let his flat. He says, "It's ten pounds a week you know," as if he doesn't think you have enough money, so you say you didn't realize there was no private bath and you're not interested after all. When you've collected a list of addresses to visit, you set off. You get to the street where the first flat is and pass the most beautiful houses you've ever seen. This is perfect, you think. A flat in a house like this for only ten pounds a week! And then, as you get nearer to the number you're looking for, you notice that the character of the street is changing. The houses are dirty, the doors are unpainted, windows are broken. And of course the house you're looking for is the worst of all. You want to turn round and go home, but the owner is already at the door. He takes you up to see the flat, and although you can see what's there for yourself he points to everything in the room. "There's the bed," he says, "and there's the

table." In the end you tell him that you've got another flat to look at and that you'll let him know. After seeing a lot of places like this you begin to think you'll never find a reasonable flat. I even thought about going to a hostel like yours.

Erika:

Oh, no! If other hostels are like mine you wouldn't have liked it at all. This sounds terrible, Peter. Are you sure you still want to help me tomorrow?

Peter:

Yes, of course I do. I just want you to know what it's going to be like.

Erika:

I'm getting a pretty good idea! Tell me how you got the terrible flat you had before this one.

Peter:

I got it through an agency. I paid a small fee to the agency and they gave me three addresses. I went to the first address and a charming grey-haired lady opened the door. She showed me a self-contained flat on the ground floor. It was nicely decorated, clean and cheap. I told her I'd take it and paid her a month's rent in advance.

Erika:

But I thought you didn't like it. It sounds fine.

Peter:

Wait a minute.

Erika:

Sorry. Go on.

Peter:

I moved in on a Sunday night. I was woken up the next morning at half past seven.

Erika:

What woke you up?

Peter:

Road drills and bulldozers! There was one little thing the landlady hadn't told me: they were going to build a motorway right outside my window!

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

flat hunter	someone looking for a flat (two or three rooms on the same floor)
there's no privacy	you cannot be alone
hostel	a building in which young people (usually students) can live cheaply
I have to be in	I must be back in the hostel
self-contained	with its own bath room and lavatory
lounge	sitting room, living room
the day off	the day free, i.e. you do not have to go to work
accommodation	houses, flats, rooms: somewhere to live
ring up	telephone
keep your fingers crossed	a superstition; this is meant to bring good luck
eager	keen, enthusiastic
you don't really mind	it's not important to you
dozens	many, a lot (twelve to a dozen)
let	offer for rent (you often see signs saying FLAT TO LET)
set off	start a journey
let him know	tell him later
reasonable	sensible, moderate
a pretty good idea	quite a good idea, a fairly good idea

agency

here means a firm that collects details of flats and passes them on to the flat hunters for a commission, usually the equivalent of a week's rent

fee

payment

rent

payment for use of a building usually paid by the week or the month

motorway

high-speed road with limited access

road drills

machines for breaking up the road surface

bulldozers

vehicles that move earth in large quantities

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EBOOK SOS

Wherever You Go

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

A. Comprehension questions

1. Where did Peter and Erika meet for the first time?
2. What is Erika's nationality?
3. Why didn't Erika like the hostel?
4. What is the meaning of "Charm s/c furn gdn fit"?
5. What does Peter mean when he says that on Saturday they both have "the day off"?
6. What's the first thing you do if you want to find a flat?
7. How did Peter get his first flat?
8. What did Peter pay the owner before moving in?
9. What woke Peter up at half past seven?
10. What were they going to build outside Peter's window?

B. Change the following sentences into the simple past:

1. She doesn't know her way around London.
2. I can't understand the advertisements.
3. Whatever does it mean?
4. That's too expensive for me.
5. You take things too seriously.
6. I pay her a month's rent in advance.
7. Is it nicely decorated?

C. Change the following into sentences beginning *I, you, etc. should have....*:

Example:

You didn't see the flat I had before.

You should have seen the flat I had before

1. He didn't meet her at London airport.

2. She didn't stay at a hostel.

3. She wasn't in by eleven o'clock.

4. I didn't have the day off yesterday.

5. We didn't look for a flat.

6. They didn't find a flat.

7. I didn't ring him up.

8. I didn't answer the phone.

D. Use the gerund (-ing form) instead of the infinitive (base form) in the following sentences:

Example:

It's difficult to find a flat in London.

Finding a flat in London is difficult.

1. It's bad for you to smoke.

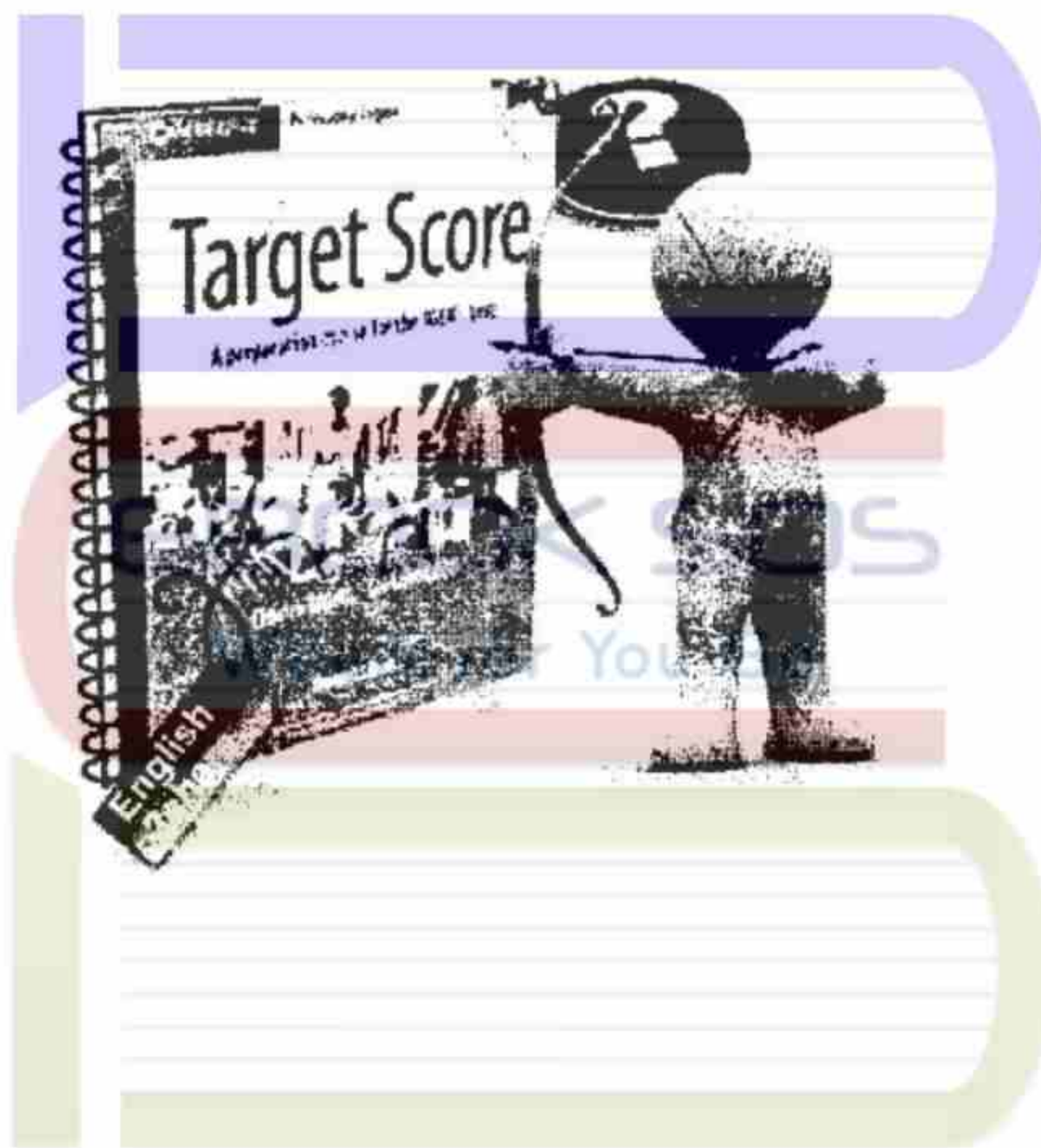
2. It takes a long time to read all the accommodation advertisements.

3. It can be very pleasant to stay at a hostel.

4. The best way is to get a flat through an agency.

5. It costs a lot of money to build a motorway.
6. It's difficult to translate from English into German.
7. It's easy to get the day off.
8. It's better to pay in advance.

-o0o-



KEYS TO EXERCISES

A.

1. At London airport.
2. She's German.
3. Because there was no privacy, the food was horrible, and she had to be in by eleven o'clock.
4. Charming self-contained furnished garden flat.
5. He meant that they don't have to go to work.
6. You buy a newspaper and read the accommodation advertisements.
7. Through an agency.
8. A month's rent in advance.
9. Road drills and bulldozers.
10. A motorway.

B.

1. She didn't know her way around London.
2. I couldn't understand the advertisements.
3. Whatever did it mean?
4. That was too expensive for me.
5. You took things too seriously.
6. I paid her a month's rent in advance.

7. I moved in on Sunday night.

8. Was it nicely decorated?

C.

1. You should have seen the flat I had before.

2. She should have stayed at a hostel.

3. She should have been in by eleven o'clock.

4. I should have had the day off yesterday.

5. We should have looked for a flat.

6. They should have found a flat.

7. I should have rung him up.

8. I should have answered the phone.

D.

1. Smoking is bad for you.

2. Reading all the accommodation advertisements takes a long time.

3. Staying at a hostel can be very pleasant.

4. Getting a flat through an agency is the best way.

5. Building a motorway costs a lot of money.

6. Translating from English into German is difficult.

7. Getting the day off is easy.

8. Paying in advance is better.

-o0o-

Reading 3

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A STUDENT TEACHER

My name is Henry Robinson and I'm a student teacher. A very important part of the training course is "teaching practice"; that's when a student teacher goes to a school and teaches for several weeks. This can be a frightening experience, so I was very glad that I was able to do my teaching practice in a school just outside Edinburgh, four hundred miles from my home in London. My college supervisor came to the school once a week to see how I was getting on, but apart from him no one else knew how well or how badly I was doing.

On my first morning the headmaster called me into his study.

Headmaster: Now don't forget, Robinson; if there's any boy you can't manage just come and see me.

Henry: Thank you very much, sL. As a matter of fact, there was just...

Headmaster: Come to my study any time you have a problem you want to talk about.

Henry: Yes sir, I will. If I could ...

Headmaster: I well remember when I did my first teaching Practice.

Henry: I wonder if I...

Headmaster: Now in those days, mind you, life was much harder.

Henry: Excuse me, sir, but...

Headmaster: And as for the pay — but I'm talking too much. I'm sorry. Did you want to ask me a question?

Henry: Yes, sir.

Headmaster: Well, look, I'm rather busy at the moment, and I expect you want to get started. Come and see me again tomorrow morning. Good luck!

Henry: Thank you very much, sir.

I think the headmaster was afraid I was going to ask him whether I could just watch for the first week and start the actual teaching the following week. If so, he was quite right.

I was feeling very nervous as I walked to the classroom. I was introduced to my class of thirty boys by their classroom teacher. "Right, lads, now listen to me," he said. "I don't want any trouble while the student teacher is taking you. Is that clear?" The boys nodded. They all looked very innocent, but I could remember the way we had treated student teachers when I was at school. As the teacher left the room he drew me to one side. "Watch out for the Welsh boy," he whispered. "Philip Jones. Back row, red hair."

That first lesson was a disaster. The boys behaved very badly and refused to listen to what I was saying. They talked incessantly and threw things at each other while I was trying to write on the blackboard. To my surprise the only boy who sat and listened politely was Jones. Occasionally he even told the other boys to be quiet. When the bell rang

for break, he came up to me. "Break lasts for fifteen minutes, sir," he said.

In the staff room one of the teachers came up to me and asked me how Jones had behaved. "Oh," I said, "he was all right. It was the other..." But I wasn't able to finish my sentence.

Teacher: Didn't he throw things at you?

Henry: No, he didn't.

Teacher: Didn't he pretend to be ill?

Henry: No.

Teacher: I bet he put his tongue out at you, didn't he?

Henry: No, not once.

Teacher: But surely he was rude in some way?

Henry: No, he wasn't rude at all.

Teacher: Did he fall down on the floor and pretend that someone had hit him?

Henry: No, he didn't.

Teacher: Perhaps he isn't feeling well.

Henry: He looked perfectly well to me.

Teacher: Are you absolutely sure he didn't do anything?

Henry: Yes, quite sure.

Teacher: Extraordinary! You've performed a miracle!

The rest of the day was as bad as the first lesson, though for one brief moment I thought I had them under control. Suddenly they all stopped talking and there was complete silence. I was delighted, until I turned round and saw the headmaster watching us through the window.

As I was walking back to the staff room after the last lesson, I heard footsteps behind me. It was Jones.

Jones:

I'm glad I caught you, sir.

Henry:

Oh, why?

Jones:

I wanted to thank you for the lessons.

Henry:

That's very kind of you, Jones.

Jones:

Not at all sir. It's nice to have you as our teacher.

Henry:

Are you pulling my leg?

Jones:

No, sir.

Henry:

I don't believe you.

Jones:

It's true, sir. Really it is.

Henry:

There's something that's been puzzling me, Jones.

Jones:

What's that, sir?

Henry:

Why is it that you have behaved so well when all the other teachers think you're the worst boy in the class?

Jones: Oh, that's easy, sir. You see, I'm Welsh, you're English, and we're both in Scotland.

Henry: No, Jones, I don't see at all. Please explain.

Jones: Well, sir, it's what my father says.

Henry: Go on.

Jones: He says that we foreigners must stick together, sir.

-o0o-



NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

frightening	causing fear
college supervisor	teacher at a teacher training college who supervises the student teachers during teaching practice
getting on	doing, progressing
headmaster	head teacher of a school
manage	deal with, cope with
as a matter of fact	to tell the truth
mind you	remember
pay	salary
lads	boys
innocent	good, harmless
he drew me to one side	he took me to one side (i.e. so the boys couldn't hear what he was saying)
watch out for	be careful of
Welsh	from Wales
incessantly	without stopping, all the time
occasionally	at times
break	free time between lessons
staff room	private room for the teachers
I bet	here means I am certain
miracle	something unbelievable
Are you pulling my leg?	Are you making a joke at my expense?

stick together

There's something that's
been puzzling me

take the same side, be allies

There's something I don't
understand

-o0o-



Wherever You Go

A series of horizontal lines for writing, contained within a light green rounded rectangular frame.

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

A. Comprehension questions

1. Where did Henry Robinson do his teaching practice?
2. How often did Henry's college supervisor visit him?
3. What did Henry want to ask the headmaster?
4. What country does Philip Jones come from?
5. Where was Philip Jones sitting?
6. What did the boys do while Henry was trying to teach them?
7. How did the boys know it was time for break?
8. Why did the boys all stop talking?
9. Why was Henry puzzled by Jones's behaviour?
10. What does Philip Jones's father say?

B. Give short answers, both affirmative and negative, to the following questions:

Example:

Did you want to ask me a question?

Yes, I did.

No, I didn't.

1. Is that clear?
2. Has Philip Jones got red hair?
3. Did he throw things at you?

4. Does he pretend to be ill?
5. Has he been ill?
6. Were the boys talking all the time?
7. But surely he was rude in some way?
8. Are you pulling my leg?

C. Give commands (the imperative) in response to the following instructions:

Example:

Tell Jones not to talk so much.

Don't talk so much, Jones or Jones, don't talk so much.

1. Tell Robinson to come and see you after the lesson.
2. Tell him not to come to your study before ten o'clock.
3. Tell Henry to watch out for the Welsh boy.
4. Tell Jones not to throw things at you.
5. Tell him not to pretend to be ill.

Now use the polite form with please.

6. Tell Jones to explain.
7. Tell Robinson not to talk about his problems in the staff room.
8. Tell the boys to listen to you.

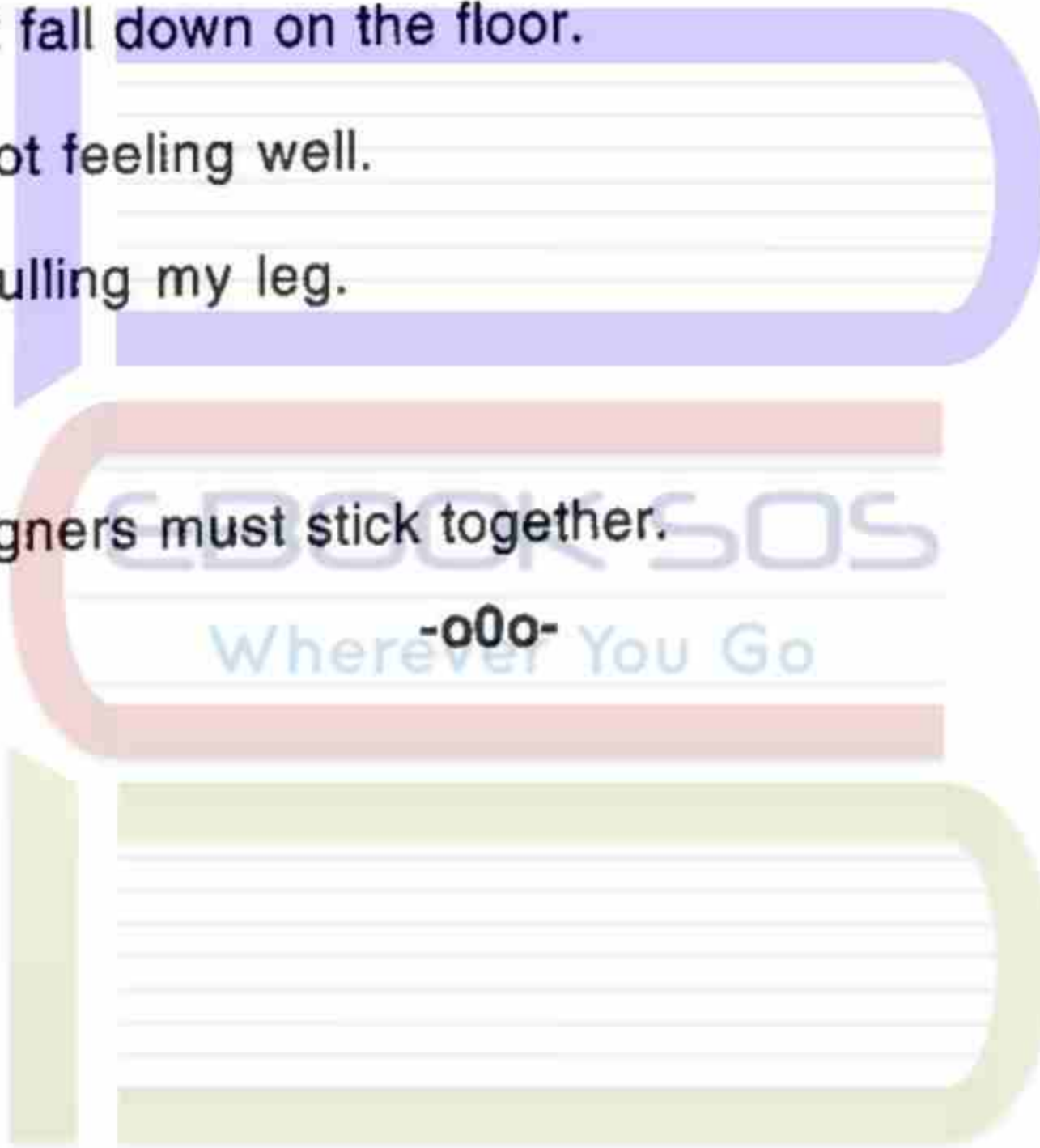
D. Change the following statements into questions by adding the appropriate tag:

Example:

I bet he put his tongue out at you.

I bet he put his tongue out at you, didn't he?

1. He was very rude.
2. He didn't do anything.
3. He looked perfectly well.
4. He didn't fall down on the floor.
5. You're not feeling well.
6. You're pulling my leg.
7. I'm late.
8. We foreigners must stick together.



KEYS TO EXERCISES

A.

1. In a school just outside Edinburgh.
2. Once a week.
3. He wanted to ask him if he could just watch for the first week and start the actual teaching the following week.
4. Wales.
5. In the back row.
6. They talked incessantly and threw things at each other.
7. The bell rang.
8. Because they saw the headmaster watching them through the window.
9. Because he behaved so well when all the other teachers thought he was the worst boy in the class.
10. He says that we foreigners must stick together.

B.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Yes, it is. | No, it isn't. |
| 2. Yes, he has. | No, he hasn't. |
| 3. Yes, he did. | No, he didn't. |
| 4. Yes, he does. | No, he doesn't. |
| 5. Yes, he has. | No, he hasn't. |
| 6. Yes, they were. | No, they weren't. |

7. Yes, he was.

No, he wasn't.

8. Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

C.

1. Come and see me after the lesson, Robinson.

2. Don't come to my study before ten o'clock.

3. Watch out for the Welsh boy, Henry.

4. Don't throw things at me, Jones.

5. Don't pretend to be ill.

6. Please explain, Jones.

7. Please don't talk about your problems in the staff room, Robinson.

8. Please listen to me, boys.

D.

1. He was very rude, wasn't he?

2. He didn't do anything, did he?

3. He looked perfectly well, didn't he?

4. He didn't fall down on the floor, did he?

5. You're not feeling well, are you?

6. You're pulling my leg, aren't you?

7. I'm late, aren't I? (am I not?)

8. We foreigners must stick together, mustn't we?

-o0o-

Reading 4

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A POLICEMAN

Paul Williams is a policeman and he is very happy in his job. He thinks it's useful and interesting. He has been a policeman for ten years and now he's a sergeant, but he often thinks of his first two years in the force and laughs at some of the things that happened to him.

For the first two years of his career a policeman is "on probation"; in other words, his superior officers watch his progress closely to see whether he's going to be a suitable police officer. After his first nine months in the force, Paul was thinking of giving up. He just couldn't get used to the hours he had to work: early turn from six till two, late turn from two till ten, or, worst of all, night shift from ten till six. But the work was sometimes exciting. The most exciting day of Paul's two years of probation was a hot day in the middle of May. At one forty-five in the afternoon Paul was sitting round a table with his colleagues, waiting for his orders.

Sergeant Hawkins gave Paul his orders last because the men were dealt with in alphabetical order. "Hawkeye", as the men called him, was a grandfather and treated all the young policemen as boys.

Sgt. Hawkins: I think I'll give you a change, Williams.

Paul: Thank you, sergeant.

Sgt. Hawkins: As you probably know, there have been a lot of petty thefts from houses in Faversham Street over the last few months.

Paul: That's the street where I was born.

Sgt. Hawkins:

Is it? Good. Well, you're to keep an eye on the street this afternoon and report by phone if you see anything suspicious. Understand?

Paul:

Yes, sergeant.

Paul was told to wear civilian clothes so that he would not be noticed. He decided to watch from the gardens opposite Faversham Street so that he could walk about without attracting attention.

At the end of each hour he phoned the police station to report to Sergeant Hawkins. At the end of four hours he had eaten six icecreams, smoked twenty cigarettes, and walked round the park about fifty times. He was beginning to get very bored. At six o'clock he was relieved by another police officer so that he could go and get something to eat.

It was nearly half past eight before anything happened. It was beginning to get dark and he could just see three rather suspicious looking men talking near some bushes at the far end of the park. Paul decided to wait and see what happened next. A few minutes later one of the men walked quietly from the bushes towards the road. Still Paul waited. The man looked around, opened the front gate of number 21 Faversham Street and walked round to the back of the house. Paul decided it was time to do something. Using a short cut that he'd known as a boy, he got to the back of the house just in time to see the man trying to climb through the windows. This is it, thought Paul. He saw himself being "congratulated by the chief constable and even being praised by old Hawkeye. He stepped forward.

- Paul:** May I ask what you are doing?
- Man:** Go away, you fool.
- Paul:** I'm a police officer.
- Man:** Good luck to you!
- Paul:** And here is my identification.
- Man:** Look, I'm afraid there's been a mistake.
- Paul:** You were about to break into this house.
- Man:** I can explain.
- Paul:** I'm going to arrest you ...
- Man:** No, listen. Let me explain.
- Paul:** ... and take you to the police station.
- Man:** We're ...
- Paul:** You are not obliged to say anything unless ...
- Man:** ... doing this ...
- Paul:** ... you wish to do so but ...
- Man:** ... because we have to.
- Paul:** ... what you do say will be written down ...
- Man:** We're trying to ...
- Paul:** ... and given in evidence against you.
- Man:** But we're not real burglars!
- Paul:** I'm not satisfied with your explanation.

Man: You haven't given me a chance to explain.

Paul: You were about to break into this house. I'm going to arrest

Man: Oh, for goodness' sake! Don't go through all that again. I'll come along with you and explain to someone at the police station.

Paul had a feeling that he'd seen the man somewhere before. Perhaps he was a well-known criminal! But at that moment the other two men appeared. When Paul saw that they came to speak to him so willingly, he began to think he had made a mistake. Imagine Paul's surprise when they explained that they were television actors and that the man Paul had arrested was a well-known television director. They were using the house to rehearse a scene for a new TV series. Paul didn't know what to say.

1st actor: Don't worry about it. You were only doing your job.

Paul: I really am terribly sorry.

Director: Never mind. We were only rehearsing.

1st actor: Hey, what's that man doing over there?

2nd actor: He's nothing to do with our series!

Paul and the others ran towards a man who was trying to open a window in one of the houses. After a brief struggle they overpowered him. Paul telephoned the police station and five minutes later Sergeant Hawkins arrived in a police car. He congratulated Paul warmly on his first arrest.

Sgt. Hawkins: We'll make a policeman of you yet, Williams.

Paul: Thank you, sergeant.

Sgt. Hawkins: By the way, have you got a TV set?

Paul: Yes, sergeant. Why?

Sgt. Hawkins: Well, if you switch on at 8.30 tomorrow you can watch the weekly detective serial.

Paul: Why, sergeant?

Sgt. Hawkins: Oh, I just thought you might like to see these friends of yours again.

Paul: You recognized them?

Sgt. Hawkins: They don't call me Hawkeye for nothing, you know! But don't worry. I can keep a secret. I'll see that you get all the credit.

-o0o-

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

force	short for police force
closely	with great attention
give up	stop doing something, admit defeat. Here means leaving the police force
early turn	early duty or shift
deal with	attend to
alphabetical order	i.e. A first, B second, etc.
“Hawkeye”	friendly name (nickname) given to someone who notices everything. We often say that such a person has “eyes like a hawk.”
petty thefts	small things stolen
over	during
civilian clothes	ordinary clothes, not his policeman’s uniform
without attracting attention	without being noticed
get bored	lose interest (because nothing is happening)
bushes	small trees
relieved	replaced (by another policeman)
congratulated	praised
a short cut	a way that shortens the distance
evidence	proof
identification	document proving you are who you say you are

rehearse

practice

break into

enter (a house) by force without permission

be about to

be on the point of

for goodness' sake!

exclamation of annoyance or surprise

never mind

don't worry

struggle

fight

overpower

restrain by force, make someone submit by physical force

warmly

enthusiastically

switch on

turn on (the TV)

serial

programme in several episodes

credit

thanks, praise

We'll make a policeman of you yet

We think you will eventually become a good policeman

They don't call me

This is one of the reasons why

Hawkeye for nothing

people call me Hawkeye

-o0o-

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

A. Comprehension questions

1. How long has Paul Williams been a policeman?
2. Why did Paul think of giving up after nine months?
3. Why was Paul the last one to receive his orders?
4. How does Paul know Faversham Street?
5. Why did Paul wear civilian clothes?
6. What explanation did the man give for breaking into the house?
7. What was he, in fact?
8. What were the three men doing?
9. What was the real burglar doing?
10. Did Sergeant Hawkins arrive on foot?

B. Use *since*, *for* and *ago* to complete the following sentences:

1. Paul has been a policeman _____ ten years.
2. He has been a policeman _____ 1962.
3. He joined the police force ten years _____.
4. He has been waiting for his orders _____ three o'clock.
5. He went to the park two hours _____.
6. He has been there _____ five o'clock.
7. He has been there _____ two hours.
8. He lived in Faversham Street twenty years _____.

C. Change the following sentences into the passive:

Example:

The men robbed the house.

The house was robbed by the men.

1. The chief constable was congratulating him.
2. He dealt with the men in alphabetical order.
3. The sergeant told Paul to wear civilian clothes.
4. They won't notice you.
5. Another police officer relieved him.
6. I'll write down what you say.
7. The four men overpowered the burglar.
8. They call me "Hawkeye."

D. Change the verb into the continuous (-ing) form:

1. Paul thought of giving up.
2. Paul sat round a table with his colleagues.
3. I've eaten an ice-cream.
4. It began to get dark.
5. The men walked quietly towards the road.
6. They tried to open one of the windows.
7. The burglars broke into a house.
8. Paul does his job well.

-o0o-

KEYS TO EXERCISES

A.

1. For ten years.
2. Because he couldn't get used to the hours he had to work.
3. Because they were given in alphabetical order.
4. Because he was born there.
5. So that he would not be noticed.
6. He said that he and his friends were practising a burglary.
7. A television actor.
8. They were rehearsing a scene for a new TV series.
9. He was trying to open a window in one of the houses.
10. No, he arrived in a police car.

B.

1. for
2. since
3. ago
4. since
5. ago
6. since
7. for
8. ago

C.

1. He was being congratulated by the chief constable.
2. The men were dealt with in alphabetical order.
3. Paul was told by the sergeant to wear civilian clothes.
4. You won't be noticed.
5. He was relieved by another police officer.
6. What you say will be written down.
7. The burglar was overpowered by the four men.
8. I'm called "Hawkeye".

D.

1. Paul was thinking of giving up.
2. Paul was sitting round a table with his colleagues.
3. I've been eating an ice-cream.
4. It was beginning to get dark.
5. The men were walking quietly towards the road.
6. They were trying to open one of the windows.
7. The burglars were breaking into a house.
8. Paul is doing his job well.

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Reading 5

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A STATELY HOME OWNER

The Pelham-Smiths are no longer as rich as they once were. At one time they owned a large house in London, an estate in Scotland and Pelham Manor, a seventeenth-century house standing in sixty acres of its own grounds near Gloucester. Now only Pelham Manor remains in the family. The present owner, Sir John Pelham-Smith, inherited Pelham Manor on the death of his father five years ago. Sir John was immediately faced with a bill for death duties which he was unable to pay. He did not want to sell Pelham Manor, so he made an arrangement with the government to pay the bill over a number of years. Now he and his family live in one wing of the Manor and the rest of the house is open to the public. Sir John hopes to be able to pay the death duties from the entrance fees. Large old houses like Pelham Manor are known as stately homes, especially when their owners find it necessary to open them to the public. Being a stately home owner is not easy, but Sir John thinks it is worth the effort to keep Pelham Manor in the family.

One day Sir John thought he had found the answer to some of his difficulties, but things didn't quite turn out as he expected. That morning, as always, he got up at six o'clock to make his daily tour of the house and grounds. Everything seemed to be in order. Then, after breakfast, he talked to the estate manager, Cedric Hoskins, who was an old friend of the family. Cedric looked glum. "The accounts for this quarter don't look at all good," he said. "We may have to raise the entrance fee." "But that will only discourage people from coming. Few enough come as it is," said Sir John. "But personally I'm very hopeful about this American contract. If it comes off, well be all right."

“Well, that depends on how things go this afternoon,” Cedric reminded him. “The agent for Americo-British Tours, a Mr. Schulman, is coming with a party of American tourists and he has promised to let us know by tonight whether or not he wants to sign the contract.”

The American tourists, fifty of them, were coming that afternoon for a trial visit. If it was a success, Americo-British Tours would sign a contract guaranteeing to bring large numbers of American visitors to Pelham Manor each week. This would give Sir John a steady income, but first he had to impress Mr. Schulman and his party. The gates opened at ten o'clock. Sir John took parties round himself and knew the history of each room by heart. At half past ten he started the first tour with thirty school-children and their teachers. By the time they reached the art gallery, the children were beginning to look bored.

Sir John:

This is an unusual painting of one of the Pelham-Smith family in the eighteenth century. If you look closely at the bottom righthand corner you can just see a small picture of the artist's wife and child. And next to that.

Boy:

Please, sir, can I ask a question?

Teacher:

Be quiet, Brian. Wait until the lecture is over.

Sir John:

That's all right. I'll try to answer his question.

Boy:

Were the Pelham-Smiths ever short of money?

Sir John:

Yes, indeed they were. The family fortunes varied a great deal. But why do you ask?

Boy:

It's that picture over there in the corner.

Sir John:

Oh, yes! 'The lady with dog'. One of my favourite paintings.

Boy:

Was she a Pelham-Smith?

Sir John: Oh, yes. That's Lady Laura Pelham-Smith.

Boy: Well, her husband can't have had much money. She hasn't got any clothes on!

Sir John wasn't sure whether this question was entirely innocent, but it would make an interesting anecdote to add to his repertoire.

After lunch Sir John called the entire staff into his study: the cook, the gardener, the security guard and the odd-job man. They were not much good at their jobs, but at least they put up with the poor wages that he was obliged to pay them.

Sir John: Now I've called you in here this afternoon because a party of American tourists is coming at two o'clock. A lot depends on this visit. If they like the place, we shall have more visits. And that'll be good for business.

Gardener: Are they all millionaires, then?

Sir John: I wish they were. And by the way, do try not to shout at anyone who walks on the lawn. The people you shouted at last week were very annoyed.

Gardener: Well, they walked all over the grass just after I'd cut it.

Sir John: Yes, but politeness is always good for business. As for you, George, you're to keep your eyes open when there are people here. So don't go to sleep, will you?

Guard: No, sir.

Sir John: Are you all prepared for the fifty teas, Cook?

Cook: Oh, yes, Sir John.

Sir John: Splendid. Well, remember, it will be good for all of us if things go well this afternoon. Thank you.

Sir John couldn't help smiling to himself as they walked out. They were a strange-looking crowd, but they were all very loyal. He wondered what sort of impression they would make on the American tourists.

Sir John changed into his best suit and walked down to the gate to meet Mr. Schulman. The coach had just arrived. Sir John crossed his fingers as he led the group to the entrance hall.

Sir John: Ladies and gentlemen, may I take this opportunity to welcome you all to Pelham Manor. It is an honour –

Cook: Sir John!

Sir John: Not now, Cook. I'm busy. As I was saying, it is an honour for me to show you round. Many people who come here for the –

Cook: The John is ready, Sir tea. No, no, the Sir is –

Sir John: Go away, Cook! As I was saying, people who come here for the first time often tell me –

Cook: Do you think they'll all want tea in their sugar? Oh, dear, I mean –

Sir John: Excuse me a minute, please, ladies and gentlemen.

Sir John took Cook's arm and led her out of the hall. He knew what was the matter with her. She kept a bottle of gin in a cupboard and often had a glass or two when she was feeling nervous. He took her to the kitchen and made her sit down. Then he went back to his visitors in the hall.

Nothing seemed to go right that afternoon. The gardener drove the lawn mower too fast round a corner and knocked down one of the guests as he was walking to the chapel. The security guard almost arrested another for picking flowers when he had quite innocently bent down to pick up his handkerchief. And tea, needless to say, was a disaster. Cook had drunk so much gin by four o'clock that the odd-job man had to prepare it for her. Unfortunately he was in such a hurry that he didn't boil the water for the tea, and the sandwiches he made were about two inches thick. The tour ended in the shop where souvenirs were on sale. Mr. Schulman came up to Sir John while the tourists were choosing postcards to send to their friends.

Mr. Schulman: Very interesting tour, Sir John. Thank you so much for taking us round yourself.

Sir John: I must apologize for all the things that went wrong. I suppose there's little chance of your signing the contract now?

Mr. Schulman: I'm afraid not. But it's not your fault, Sir John. It's your staff. They're just not good " enough.

Sir John: I know what you mean.

Mr. Schulman: Well, thank you once again, Sir John. Goodbye and good luck. Oh, I almost forgot: one of my party, a Mr. Milsom would like to talk to you. I don't know what it's about.

Sir John shook hands sadly with Mr. Schulman. Mr. Milsom he remembered, was the man who had almost been arrested for dropping his handkerchief.

Mr. Milsom: Say, Sir John, where did you find your staff?

Sir John: Oh, yes, I really must apologize.

Mr. Milsom: Apologize?

Sir John: Yes, apologize.

Mr. Milsom: Don't look so miserable. They're perfect!

Sir John: Perfect? I don't understand.

Mr. Milsom: Look, do you want to make some money?

Sir John: Of course I do.

Mr. Milsom: Well, sign here then.

Later that evening Sir John told his wife that Mr. Milsom, a film director, would be making a film at the Manor, using the staff as actors. And the film, a highly successful comedy called Panic at Pelham Manor, made Sir John Pelham-Smith a very rich man indeed.

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NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

faced (with a bill)	confronted
bill	the charge for something
death duties	taxes on the money and property of someone who has died
turn out	happen, prove to be the case
glum	dejected, unhappy
quarter	period of three months
fee	price (of entry)
come off	succeed
income	money you receive from your work and other sources. Usually calculated annually, e.g. My income is £2,000 a year.
short of (money)	not having enough (money)
anecdote	a short story, usually interesting or amusing
odd-job man	a person who does different small jobs that do not require great skill
put up with	tolerate, submit to

-o0o-

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

A. Comprehension questions

1. When did Sir John inherit Pelham Manor?
2. How does Sir John hope to pay death duties?
3. Why did the estate manager look glum?
4. What effect will raising the entrance fee have?
5. How many American tourists were coming?
6. There is a staff of four. What are their jobs?
7. Cook says: 'The John is ready, Sir tea.' What does she mean to say?
8. What was the man doing who was almost arrested for picking flowers?
9. Why didn't Mr. Schulman sign the contract?
10. Who was Mr. Milsom?

B. Choose the right word to complete the following sentences:

- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| fee | arrested |
| stands | put up with |
| bored | anecdote |
| bottom | sign |

1. He told a very interesting _____.
2. The staff _____ very poor wages.
3. The security guard _____ me for picking flowers.
4. The house _____ in its own grounds.

5. Mr. Schulman may _____ the contract tonight.
6. The children looked _____.
7. We may have to raise the entrance _____.
8. Look closely at the _____ righthand corner.

C. Complete these conditional sentences, using the verbs in brackets:

Example:

If you _____ the flowers, the guard _____ you. (pick, stop)

If you pick the flowers, the guard will stop you.

1. If the contract _____, we _____ all right. (come off, be)
2. If we _____ the entrance fee, people _____. (raise, not come)
3. If the weather _____ good, we _____ tea in the garden. (be, have)
4. If things _____ well, Mr. Schulman _____ the contract. (go, sign)
5. If you _____ closely, you _____ see the artist's wife and child. (look, can)
6. If Mr. Schulman _____ the place, we _____ a contract. (like, get)
7. If you _____, people _____ annoyed. (shout, become)
8. If we _____ a film, we _____ the staff as actors. (make, use)

D. Turn the following sentences into the past simple tense:

1. Only Pelham Manor remains in the family.
2. Sir John does not want to sell it.
3. He thinks it is worth the effort to keep it.

4. Few people come here.
5. Sir John takes the visitors round himself.
6. Are the Pelham-Smiths short of money?
7. It makes an interesting anecdote.
8. We all drink a lot of tea.

-o0o-



KEYS TO EXERCISES

A.

1. On the death of his father five years ago.
2. From the entrance fees.
3. Because the accounts for the last quarter didn't look very good.
4. It will discourage people from coming.
5. Fifty.
6. Cook, gardener, security guard, odd-job man.
7. "The tea is ready, Sir John."
8. He was bending down to pick up his handkerchief.
9. Because the staff were just not good enough.
10. A film director.

B.

1. anecdote
2. put up with
3. arrested
4. stands
5. sign
6. bored
7. fee
8. bottom

C.

1. If the contract comes off, we'll be all right.
2. If we raise the entrance fee, people won't come.
3. If the weather is good, we'll have tea in the garden.
4. If things go well, Mr. Schulman will sign the contract.
5. If you look closely, you can see the artist's wife and child (or you will be able to see the artist's wife and child).
6. If Mr. Schulman likes the place, we'll get a contract.
7. If you shout, people will become annoyed.
8. If we make a film, we'll use the staff as actors.

D.

1. Only Pelham Manor remained in the family.
2. Sir John did not want to sell it.
3. He thought it was worth the effort to keep it.
4. Few people came here.
5. Sir John took the visitors round himself.
6. Were the Pelham-Smiths short of money?
7. It made an interesting anecdote.
8. We all drank a lot of tea.

-o0o-

Reading 6

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A DRIVING INSTRUCTOR

When Major John Hewson retired from the army at the age of fifty, he soon found himself at a loose end. He had grown used to army discipline and he found civilian life dull and boring. For the first few months he was quite happy in the house that he and his wife had bought on his retirement, but he soon began to wish he had something to do. His wife, Mary, also pointed out that his pension wasn't sufficient for them to live on and that they needed some extra money. Unfortunately the Major had no qualifications, but he did know a lot about motor cars. And so three months later he opened his own school of motor-ing. He called it the A1 School of Driving. At first the Major thought he would never get more than one or two clients, but everything changed on the day that the first of his pupils passed the driving test.

As usual, the Major rose early, ate his breakfast and was in his office at exactly eight o'clock. The Major was always punctual. People in the houses opposite the school checked their watches when he arrived; they knew that the moment he entered his office it was eight o'clock precisely. The Major's first job each morning was to go into the garage next door and check the car for oil, water and air. He returned to the office at eight fifteen. He looked at his diary and sadly noted that he had no appointments until midday. Nevertheless, he opened the office at nine o'clock as usual. Then he sat down at his desk, lit his pipe and opened the morning newspaper. He knew from many mornings spent in this way that if he read the paper very slowly he would finish it at half past eleven - just in time to get ready for his first client. But he was still reading the front page when the door opened and a middle-aged woman walked in. Mrs. Carruthers had read the advertisement for the A1 School

in the local paper and had come for the free trial lesson. The Major offered one hour's free tuition to anyone; during this time he could judge whether a full course of twenty-five lessons was necessary or whether a short refresher course would be sufficient.

Mrs. Carruthers: I do so like the name of your school. Al sounds encouraging, and as it's run by a colonel I know I shall be in safe hands.

Major: Thank you for the promotion, madam but I am actually a major.

Mrs. Carruthers: Oh dear, I'm so sorry. Now is that higher or lower than a colonel? I can never remember.

Major: Lower. But don't let's worry about that. I think I can fit you in for your free trial lesson now. But first I have to see your provisional driving licence. Thank you. Yes, that seems to be in order. Tell me, have you ever taken the driving test?

Mrs. Carruthers: Well, yes, I'm what you might call an old hand.

Major: You'll have to be more precise than that, I'm afraid. Have you taken it once? Twice?

Mrs. Carruthers: No, my dear captain, a few more times than that.

Major: Major, madam, if you don't mind.

Mrs. Carruthers: Yes, of course. I'm so sorry. I knew a captain once in the army. Or was it the navy?

Major: Perhaps you could just tell me how many times you have taken the test.

Mrs. Carruthers: Let me see. There was the time I had a little accident at a pedestrian crossing. And then there was

the time I had a bit of bad luck with the gears. I also remember...

Major: I don't want to hurry you, Mrs. Carruthers, but I'd like to start at ten o'clock.

Mrs. Carruthers: Yes, of course. Well, let's make a nice round number, shall we?

Major: Yes, why not?

Mrs. Carruthers: Put down thirty then, Brigadier.

The Major took Mrs. Carruthers out in his car for the trial lesson. She broke almost every rule in the Highway Code and the Major was very glad that his car was fitted with dual control. When they were safely back in the office he told her she would have to take the full course -partly because she obviously needed it and partly because it was good for business. Mrs. Carruthers agreed to come for a lesson at ten o'clock every Tuesday for the next six months. The Major was not sorry to see her go, particularly as his next pupil was a young man who was learning quickly. He had had only three lessons and already he was driving quite well. At one o'clock the Major went home to lunch.

Mary: How was business this morning, dear?

Major: Let's just say it had its ups and downs.

Mary: I see. Haven't you got a pupil taking the test today?

Major: Yes, Miss Chalmers is taking it this afternoon. She's a first-rate driver. I'm sure she'll pass.

Mary: Do you mean that very glamorous girl with the long fair hair?

Major: I don't know what colour her hair is. All I know is that she's a very capable driver.

Mary: I don't believe you, John.

Major: I can assure you she's an excellent driver.

Mary: I'm not talking about her driving. I mean I'm sure you've noticed the colour of her hair.

Major: Well, maybe it is fair. Anyway, I must hurry now and see that the car's in order.

When the time came for the driving test the Major always asked his pupils to arrive at least half an hour early so that he could go over any points that needed attention. Lucy Chalmers arrived at the school at a quarter to two.

Lucy: Good afternoon, Major. Have you got your fingers crossed?

Major: There's no need to do that for you, my dear. I'm sure you'll pass.

Lucy: I'm very nervous.

Major: That's only natural. By the way, if I may ask, what's happened to all your long fair hair?

Lucy: Oh, I'm wearing a short wig today. I thought it would look more businesslike.

Major: That's a good idea. Now let me give you a final test on the Highway Code.

The Major and Lucy drove in silence to the centre where she was to be tested and sat in the waiting room. The chief examiner arrived and asked to see Lucy's driving licence; then he made her sign a declaration that she was, in fact, Miss Lucy Chalmers. The Major shook hands with Lucy and wished her luck; then she and the examiner left the room to go to the car. The Major watched the first part of the test from the window of the waiting room. As the car drove smoothly away he took out his pipe and sat down to wait for their return.

Lucy passed. The Major was delighted at her success. Lucy promised to tell all her friends and relations what a good instructor he was.

The Major's last lesson of the day was a difficult one. Mr. Green was a terrible driver, but unfortunately he didn't realize it. Whenever the Major tried to point out a mistake, Mr. Green told him that he knew very well what to do.

Mr. Green:

You worry too much, Major. Look, I'm driving in a straight line.

Major:

Yes, you're driving in a straight line, but you are supposed to drive on the left-hand side of the road, not in the middle. It's just as well there's not much traffic about.

Mr. Green:

There we are. It's easy really. I expect you have to teach a lot of bad drivers, don't you?

Major:

Yes, Mr. Green, I do. Now I think we'll increase speed a bit and go into second gear, please.

With Mr. Green safely out of the car, the Major felt that he had had enough for one day. He put the car away and went into the office. He decided to ring Mary and tell her of Lucy's success. Mary was very pleased. "I'm coming home now," said the Major. "I'm tired. It's been a very busy day. Good-bye, dear." But just as he put the telephone down three middle-aged ladies walked into the office. They must be Lucy's friends, thought the Major. She said she would tell her friends what a good instructor I am.

Major:

Good afternoon, ladies.

1st woman:

Good afternoon, Major. We want to enrol.

Major:

Are you friends of Lucy's?

2nd woman:

Yes, that's right.

3rd woman:

Do you call her Lucy already? That's quick.

Major:

Well, you know what Lucy's like. She's very friendly.

1st woman:

We ought to know. We've known her for thirty years.

Major:

Thirty years? But ...

2nd woman:

Now then, Major, we all want to enrol for the six-month course. We're all as bad as Lucy — none of us can pass that wretched test.

Major:

Just a minute, ladies, let's get one thing straight. You are all friends of Lucy Chalmers, aren't you?

3rd woman:

Oh, no, Major. We're all friends of Lucy Carruthers!

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

driving instructor	someone who teaches you how to drive (a car)
at a loose end	not know how to spend one's time
retire	stop working, usually on reaching a certain age
on his retirement	when he retired
pension	regular sum of money paid to someone who has retired
clients	customers
test	examination
punctual	on time
diary	book with space for each day of the year in which to write appointments, notes, etc.
precisely	exactly
free trial lesson	a lesson given at no cost to the client, to find out if he is a good driver or a bad driver
tuition	teaching
refresher course	lessons to refresh the student's knowledge
run by	managed by
in safe hands	well looked after
provisional driving	document that permits you to

licence	drive a car before you have taken the driving test, provided you are accompanied by an experienced driver
in order	all right, correct
an old hand	someone with a lot of experience
if you don't mind	if you don't object (slightly sarcastic in this context)
Highway Code	list of rules for drivers
dual controls	two sets of controls so that the instructor can steer the car if the pupil does something wrong
it had its ups and downs	it had its good and bad moments
first-rate	excellent
glamorous	very attractive
capable	good
go over	repeat, practice
wig	false hair
businesslike	practical
declaration	statement
delighted	very pleased
point out	show, indicate
it's just as well	it's fortunate
wretched	terrible
let's get one thing straight	let's get one thing clear and agreed
enrol	here means put their names on the Major's list of pupils

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

A. Comprehension questions

1. How did Major Hewson find civilian life?
2. What were he and his wife living on?
3. What was the Major's first job when he arrived at the office?
4. Does Major Hewson smoke?
5. What does Major Hewson want to see before he gives Mrs. Carruthers her free trial lesson?
6. Why did Major Hewson tell Mrs. Carruthers she would have to take the full course?
7. Why did Lucy Chalmers wear a wig for her driving test?
8. What side of the road was Mr. Green driving on?
9. Who did the Major think the three middle-aged ladies were?
10. What did they want?

B. Use the words in the list to complete the following sentences:

Pedestrian	middle-aged
boring	extra
examiner	test
instructor	first-rate

1. He found civilian life dull and _____.
2. He needed some _____ money.
3. How many times have you taken the _____?

4. I had an accident at a _____ crossing.
5. Miss Chalmers is a _____ driver.
6. The _____ made Lucy sign a declaration.
7. The Major is a very good _____.
8. Three _____ ladies walked into the office.

C. Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

Example:

"I'm coming home," said the Major.

The Major said (that) he was coming home.

1. "I find civilian life dull and boring," said the Major.
2. "I'll open my own school of motoring," he said.
3. "I think I can fit you (Mrs. Carruthers) in for a trial lesson," said the Major.
4. "I'm sure she'll pass," said the Major.
5. "I'm not talking about her driving," said Mary.
6. "I think a wig looks very businesslike," said Lucy.
7. "Do you (Lucy) know the Highway Code?" the examiner asked.
8. "I'll tell everyone what a good instructor you are," said Lucy.

D. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate adjective or adverb:

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
happy		provisional	
	unfortunately		safely
early		capable	
	precisely	late	
sad			smoothly
	slowly	terrible	

EBOOK SOS
Wherever You Go

KEYS TO EXERCISES

A.

1. Dull and boring.
2. His army pension.
3. To go into the garage next door and check the car for oil, water and air.
4. Yes, he smokes a pipe.
5. Her provisional driving licence.
6. Partly because she obviously needed it, and partly because it was good for business.
7. Because she thought it looked more businesslike than her long fair hair.
8. He was driving in the middle of the road.
9. Friends of Lucy Chalmers.
10. They wanted to enrol for the six-month course.

B.

1. boring
2. extra
3. test
4. pedestrian
5. first-rate
6. examiner

7. instructor

8. middle-aged

C.

1. The Major said he found civilian life dull and boring.
2. The Major said he would open his own school of motoring.
3. The Major said he thought he could fit her in for a trial lesson.
4. The Major said he was sure she would pass.
5. Mary said she was not talking about her driving.
6. Lucy said she thought a wig looked very businesslike.
7. The examiner asked her if she knew the Highway Code.
8. Lucy said she would tell everyone what a good instructor he was.

D.

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
happy	happily	provisional	provisionally
unfortunate	unfortunately	safe	safely
early	early	capable	capably
precise	precisely	late	late
sad	sadly	smooth	smoothly
slow	slowly	terrible	terribly

Mục lục

Phần 1:	100 Đề thi chuẩn bị cho TOEIC	7
Đề thi 1.	Bearing Information (<i>Cách dùng bear</i>)	8
Đề thi 2.	Cinemas (<i>Điện ảnh</i>)	9
Đề thi 3.	Cliches (<i>Câu sáo</i>)	10
Đề thi 4.	Mistaken Identity (<i>Nhầm lẫn danh tính</i>)	11
Đề thi 5.	Speaking: At the Station (<i>Nói: Ở sân ga</i>)	13
Đề thi 6.	Speaking: At the Supermarket (<i>Nói: Ở siêu thị</i>)	14
Đề thi 7.	Speaking: At the Theatre (<i>Nói: Ở rạp hát</i>)	16
Đề thi 8.	Speaking: The Broadcast (<i>Nói: Đài phát thanh</i>)	17
Đề thi 9.	What comes next (the bill) (<i>Điều gì đến tiếp theo (hóa đơn)</i>)	18
Đề thi 10.	Accounts (<i>Tài khoản</i>)	20
Đề thi 11.	Advertising (<i>Quảng cáo</i>)	21
Đề thi 12.	Agreements (<i>Thỏa thuận</i>)	23
Đề thi 13.	Applying for that Job (<i>Ứng tuyển</i>)	24
Đề thi 14.	Are You in Debt? (<i>Bạn có mắc nợ không?</i>)	26
Đề thi 15.	At the Computer (<i>Tại phòng vi tính</i>)	27
Đề thi 16.	At the Office (1) (<i>Tại văn phòng (1)</i>)	28
Đề thi 17.	At the Office (2) (<i>Tại văn phòng (2)</i>)	30
Đề thi 18.	At the Shops (<i>Tại các cửa hiệu</i>)	31
Đề thi 19.	Business (<i>kinh doanh</i>)	33
Đề thi 20.	Business Expressions (1) (<i>Các cách diễn đạt trong kinh doanh (1)</i>)	34
Đề thi 21.	Business Expressions (2) (<i>Các cách diễn đạt trong kinh doanh (2)</i>)	35
Đề thi 22.	Code of Practice (<i>Quy tắc hành nghề</i>)	37
Đề thi 23.	Computers (<i>Máy vi tính</i>)	38

Đề thi 24. Credit Card Holders (<i>Các chủ thẻ tín dụng</i>)	39
Đề thi 25. Employment and Training (<i>Việc làm và Đào tạo</i>)	40
Đề thi 26. Finance (<i>Tài chính</i>).....	42
Đề thi 27. Finance (1) (<i>Tài chính (1)</i>).....	43
Đề thi 28. Finance (2) (<i>Tài chính (2)</i>).....	45
Đề thi 29. Finance (3) (<i>Tài chính (3)</i>).....	46
Đề thi 30. Guarantees and Warranties (<i>Bảo hành</i>).....	47
Đề thi 31. How to agree (<i>Cách tán thành</i>)	49
Đề thi 32. How to apologize (<i>Cách xin lỗi</i>).....	50
Đề thi 33. How to ask the way (<i>Cách hỏi đường</i>)	51
Đề thi 34. How to complain (<i>Cách phàn nàn</i>)	52
Đề thi 35. How to criticize (<i>Cách phê bình</i>)	53
Đề thi 36. How to disagree (<i>Cách không tán thành</i>)	55
Đề thi 37. How to encourage (<i>Cách khuyến khích</i>)	56
Đề thi 38. How to make exclamations (<i>Cách đưa ra lời cảm thán</i>) ...	57
Đề thi 39. Insurance Policy Vocabulary (<i>Từ vựng về chính sách bảo hiểm</i>).....	58
Đề thi 40. Internet Business (1) (<i>Kinh doanh trên mạng (1)</i>)	59
Đề thi 41. Internet Business (2) (<i>Kinh doanh trên mạng (2)</i>)	61
Đề thi 42. Interviews and Jobs (<i>Phỏng vấn và việc làm</i>)	62
Đề thi 43. Invoices (<i>Hóa đơn</i>)	64
Đề thi 44. Job Interview (<i>Phỏng vấn xin việc</i>)	65
Đề thi 45. Legal Expressions (<i>Những diễn đạt pháp lý</i>).....	66
Đề thi 46. Letter of Complaint (1) (<i>Thư phàn nàn (1)</i>)	68
Đề thi 47. Letter of Complaint (2) (<i>Thư phàn nàn (2)</i>)	69
Đề thi 48. Letter of Complaint (3) (<i>Thư phàn nàn (3)</i>)	70
Đề thi 49. Letter of Complaint (4) (<i>Thư phàn nàn (4)</i>)	71
Đề thi 50. Money (<i>Tiền tệ</i>)	73
Đề thi 51. Money Matters (1) (<i>Các vấn đề tiền tệ (1)</i>)	74
Đề thi 52. Money Matters (2) (<i>Các vấn đề tiền tệ (2)</i>)	75

Đề thi 53. Money Matters (3) (Các vấn đề tiền tệ (3))	77
Đề thi 54. Money Matters (4) (Các vấn đề tiền tệ (4))	78
Đề thi 55. Money Slang Expressions (Những thành ngữ tiếng lóng về tiền tệ)	80
Đề thi 56. Online Marketing Campaign (Chiến dịch tiếp thị trên mạng)	81
Đề thi 57. Pay and Allowances (Lương và những khoản phụ cấp)	82
Đề thi 58. Planning a Business (Lập kế hoạch kinh doanh)	84
Đề thi 59. Product Improvement (Cải thiện sản phẩm)	85
Đề thi 60. Quality Control (Kiểm soát chất lượng)	87
Đề thi 61. Super Supermarkets (Các siêu thị siêu cấp)	88
Đề thi 62. Taxes (Các khoản thuế)	90
Đề thi 63. Verbal Communication Skills (Các kỹ năng giao tiếp bằng lời nói)	91
Đề thi 64. Ways of commenting (Những cách bình luận)	92
Đề thi 65. Ways of disagreeing (Những cách không tán thành). 94	
Đề thi 66. Ways of disapproving (Những cách không ủng hộ).. 95	
Đề thi 67. Ways of greeting (Những cách chào hỏi)	96
Đề thi 68. Ways of showing anger (Những cách thể hiện sự tức giận)	97
Đề thi 69. Ways of showing pleasure (Những cách thể hiện niềm vui)	98
Đề thi 70. Ways of thanking (Những cách cảm ơn)	99
Đề thi 71. Ways of threatening (Những cách đe dọa)	101
Đề thi 72. Working Well (Làm việc siêng năng)	102
Đề thi 73. A good real estate rental market (Một thị trường cho thuê bất động sản khả quan)	103
Đề thi 74. A Quick History of Advertising (Sơ lược về lịch sử quảng cáo)	105
Đề thi 75. Accountants (Kế toán viên)	107
Đề thi 76. Accounting Information Systems (Các hệ thống thông tin kế toán)	109

Đề thi 77. Agricultural Market Development (<i>Phát triển thị trường nông nghiệp</i>)	110
Đề thi 78. Annual Report (<i>Báo cáo thường niên</i>)	112
Đề thi 79. Asset Classes (<i>Các lớp về động sản</i>)	113
Đề thi 80. Auditing (<i>Kiểm toán</i>)	115
Đề thi 81. Auto Leasing (<i>Cho thuê xe hơi</i>)	117
Đề thi 82. Basic Electronics (<i>Ngành điện tử cơ bản</i>)	118
Đề thi 83. Basic Investment Types (<i>Những loại đầu tư cơ bản</i>) 120	
Đề thi 84. Budgeting (<i>Lập ngân sách</i>)	121
Đề thi 85. Business Law (<i>Luật kinh doanh</i>)	123
Đề thi 86. Business Letter Basics (<i>Những vấn đề căn bản về thư kinh doanh</i>)	125
Đề thi 87. Business Software Competitors (<i>Những nhà cạnh tranh về phần mềm kinh doanh</i>)	126
Đề thi 88. Cellular Telephones (<i>Điện thoại di động</i>)	128
Đề thi 89. Commercial Property (<i>Thương mại bất động sản</i>) ..	129
Đề thi 90. Company Benefits (<i>Các khoản trợ cấp của công ty</i>) 131	
Đề thi 91. Conference Advice (<i>Hội nghị tư vấn</i>)	132
Đề thi 92. Consumer Behaviour (<i>Thái độ người tiêu dùng</i>)	134
Đề thi 93. Contracts and agreements (<i>Hợp đồng và thỏa thuận</i>) 136	
Đề thi 94. Corporate Taxation (<i>Thuế doanh nghiệp</i>)	137
Đề thi 95. Detecting Competition (<i>Phát hiện sự cạnh tranh</i>) ...	139
Đề thi 96. Dotcom Retail Stores (<i>Cửa hàng bán lẻ Dotcom</i>) ...	140
Đề thi 97. Electronic Commerce (<i>Thương mại điện tử</i>)	142
Đề thi 98. Email Do's and Don't's (<i>Những điều làm và không nên làm trong thư điện tử</i>)	144
Đề thi 99. GAAP (<i>Các nguyên tắc kế toán chuẩn</i>)	145
Đề thi 100. Internal Communications (<i>Giao tiếp nội bộ</i>)	147

Phần 2: Đáp Án	150
Phần 3: Các bài đọc hiểu	286
Reading 1: New words and expressions	293
Questions and exercises	297
Keys to exercises	300
Reading 2: A day in the life of a flat hunter	303
New words and expressions	307
Questions and exercises	309
Keys to exercises	312
Reading 3: A day in the life of a student teacher	314
New words and expressions	319
Questions and exercises	321
Keys to exercises	324
Reading 4: A day in the life of a policeman	326
New words and expressions	331
Questions and exercises	333
Keys to exercises	335
Reading 5: A day in the life of a stately home owner	337
New words and expressions	343
Questions and exercises	344
Keys to exercises	347
Reading 6: A day in the life of a driving instructor	349
New words and expressions	355
Questions and exercises	357
Keys to exercises	360

100

ĐỀ THI CHUẨN BỊ CHO TOEIC

Ths. Công Vinh - Hoàng Vy

EBOOK SOS

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