

# LISTENING

**Time allotted: 40 minutes**

**Number of questions: 35**

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

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



## PART 1 – QUESTION 1 – 8

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

Now, let's listen to an example. On the recording, you will hear:

**Woman:** *The new addition to the Henning IT Library is going to officially open next at 9 a.m. or Monday morning. This much anticipated section of the library has been touted by the press and business community in that it will provide much needed information to IT firms, investors and government officials.*

On the test book, you will read:

**What does the woman tell her colleagues to do with the records?**

- A.** To announce the move of the library
- B.** To collect donations to buy new books
- C.** To introduce a new section of the library
- D.** To notify people of the new hours of the library

The correct answer is **C. To introduce a new section of the library.** Now, let's begin with the first question.

**Question 1. Where are the people?**

- A. At the zoo
- B. At the beginning of a trail
- C. At the top of the mountain
- D. At the gym

**Question 2. When are customer service representatives available?**

- A. For 5 hours a day
- B. From 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.
- C. From 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.
- D. For 24 hours a day

**Question 3. Why is Lina Miller calling?**

- A. To schedule an appointment
- B. To introduce herself
- C. To do a research with her
- D. To apply for the manager position

**Question 4. Who is the broadcast mainly intended for?**

- A. Road workers
- B. Car drivers
- C. Plane pilots
- D. Train passengers

**Question 5. What will the office manager do?**

- A. Fill out the form
- B. Call the shipping office
- C. Endorse the form
- D. Mail the box

**Question 6. Where will Mr. Jung be next week?**

- A. At his office
- B. At a conference
- C. In LA
- D. In Paris

**Question 7. How long will the position be posted inside the company?**

- A. 3 weeks
- B. 4 weeks
- C. 2 months
- D. 3 months

**Question 8. What will happen in August?**

- A. The museum will host guests
- B. Additional jobs will be available
- C. A new magazine will be published
- D. An exhibition will start and be photographed



**PART 2 – QUESTION 9 – 20**

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

**Questions 9 to 12 refer to the following conversation**

**Question 9. Where does the man want to go?**

- A. To a concert
- B. To a rehearsal
- C. To a lecture
- D. To the library

**Question 10. How many different routes to the music building does the woman suggest?**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| A. One   | B. Two  |
| C. Three | D. Four |

**Question 11. What is the problem with taking the shuttle bus?**

- A. The bus will not arrive for a while
- B. The bus sometimes does not come
- C. The bus goes very slowly to the Music Building
- D. The bus does not go directly to the Music Building

**Question 12. What does the man finally decide to do?**

- A. Think of another plan
- B. Miss the lecture
- C. Wait for the bus
- D. Walk

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

**Question 13. How did the woman probably travel on vacation?**

- A. By bicycle
- B. By train
- C. By car
- D. By plane

**Question 14. Which of the following did the woman do on vacation?**

- A. She spent a few weeks in Laramie.
- B. She made a few stops before going on to Yellowstone.
- C. She went directly to Yellowstone.
- D. She stopped at the Devil's Tower National Monument.

**Question 15. Which of the following is a well-known sight in Yellowstone?**

- A. Old Faithful
- B. Laramie
- C. Devil's Tower National Monument
- D. Wyoming

**Question 16. What would the man like to do?**

- A. Hear again about Yellowstone
- B. Get a job in a national park
- C. Move to Yellowstone
- D. Take a trip to Yellowstone

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

**Question 17. What is the subject of this conversation?**

- A. Abraham Lincoln
- B. When Thanksgiving began
- C. The traditional Thanksgiving dinner
- D. How and when we celebrate Thanksgiving

**Question 18. How will the woman spend Thanksgiving?**

- A. With a big Thanksgiving dinner
- B. With colonists in Massachusetts
- C. Alone and thinking about how Thanksgiving developed
- D. In an untraditional manner

**Question 19. What were the Massachusetts colonists thankful for?**

- A. The terrible winter
- B. The corn harvest
- C. The development of Thanksgiving Day
- D. For getting the whole family together

**Question 20. According to the speaker, when is Thanksgiving celebrated today?**

- A. At many different times
- B. Any time in November
- C. On a Thursday in November
- D. In July



**PART 3 – QUESTION 21 – 35**

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

**Questions 21 to 35 refer to the following talk**

**Question 21. What is the purpose of the talk?**

- A. To train new college administrators
- B. To recommend becoming a specialist
- C. To assist student in career planning
- D. To suggest places to look for a job

**Question 22. According to the speaker, which people are likely to be specialists?**

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. Accountants | B. Professors |
| C. Managers    | D. Writers    |

**Question 23. What characteristics do not accurately describe a generalist?**

- A. Skilled in talking with other people
- B. Concerned with tools and techniques
- C. Trained in a technical or professional field
- D. Must be able to make overall judgements

**Question 24. According to the speaker, why are generalists needed in administrative positions?**

- A. Generalists have a better education than specialists
- B. Generalists prefer the higher salaries of administrators
- C. Generalists are skilled in leadership and coordination
- D. Generalists receive advanced training in technology

**Question 25. What can be inferred from the talk?**

- A. Both specialists and generalists can find jobs
- B. Government workers are usually specialists
- C. The speaker was educated as a generalist
- D. Specialists are more intelligent than generalists

**Questions 26 to 30 refer to the following talk**

**Question 26. What is the main purpose of the talk?**

- A. To list major economic problems
- B. To explain why bread prices increase
- C. To classify the types of inflation
- D. To discuss some effects of inflation

**Question 27. Why does the instructor talk about a loaf of bread?**

- A. To explain social and political turmoil
- B. To compare bread with other foods
- C. To illustrate the effect of price changes
- D. To complain about the price changes

**Question 28. What happens when prices go up but salaries remain the same**

- A. People must work longer to buy the same things
- B. Workers might lose their jobs if they complain
- C. People will save many rather than spend it
- D. The government will regulate the economy

**Question 29. Which of the following statements is correct about galloping inflation?**

- A. People try to get rid of their currency
- B. Incomes and relative prices rise slightly
- C. Inflation occurs at a rate of 100 percent in a year
- D. There is social and political disorder

**Question 30. What is t hyperinflation?**

- A. Not distort relative prices
- B. Happens quickly at 100% speed
- C. Not as bad as the others
- D. Characterized by social and political unrest

**Questions 31 to 35 refer to the following lecture**

**Question 31. Why are psychologists interested in developing laws?**

- A. To help students understand the art of psychology
- B. To be able to make predictions about human behavior
- C. To permit scientists to experiment with human subjects
- B. To raise the status of psychology as a serious

**Question 32. What assumption do psychologists make?**

- A. There are patterns to human behavior
- B. People like to participate in experiments
- C. There are few laws that can be proven
- D. People obey only the laws they agree with

**Question 33. Which behavior illustrates the law of Effect?**

- A. A boy notices a stray cat while he is walking to school
- B. A boy forgets where he put a gift from his grandmother
- C. A boy teaches his grandmother how to use a computer
- D. A boy stops pulling a cat's tail when the cat bites him

**Question 34. What laws accurately describe being affected by behavior?**

- A. The law of Psychoanalytic
- B. The law of Behaviorist
- C. The law of Effect
- D. The law of hypothesis

**Question 35. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about the process that psychologists develop laws?**

- A. State the hypothesis
- B. Propanda organization
- C. Make a law
- D. Hypothesis verification

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# READING

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**Time allotted: 60 minutes**

**Number of questions: 40**

**Directions:** In this section of the test, you will read FOUR different passages, each followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1 – 40, you have to choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all the questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

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

## **PASSAGE 1 – QUESTION 1 – 10**

In the world of birds, bill design is a prime example of evolutionary fine-tuning. Shorebirds such as oystercatchers use their bills to pry open the tightly sealed shells of their prey, hummingbirds have stiletto like bills to probe the deepest nectar-bearing flowers, and kiwis smell out earthworms thanks to nostrils located at the tip of their beaks. But few birds are more intimately tied to their source of sustenance than are crossbills. Two species of these finches, named for the way the upper and lower parts of their bills cross, rather than meet in the middle, reside in the evergreen forests of North America and feed on the seeds held within the cones of coniferous trees.

The efficiency of the bill is evident when a crossbill locates a cone. Using a lateral motion of its lower mandible, the bird separates two overlapping scales on the cone and exposes the seed. The crossed mandibles enable the bird to exert a powerful biting force at the bill tips, which is critical for maneuvering them between the scales and spreading the scales apart. Next, the crossbill snakes its long tongue into the gap and draws out the seed. Using the combined action of the bill and tongue, the bird cracks open and discards the woody seed covering and swallows the nutritious inner kernel. This whole process takes but a few seconds and is repeated hundreds of times a day.



The bills of different crossbill species and subspecies vary – some are stout and deep, others more slender and shallow. As a rule, large-billed crossbills are better at securing seeds from large cones, while small-billed crossbills are more deft at removing the seeds from small, thin-scaled cones. Moreover, the degree to which cones are naturally slightly open or tightly closed helps determine which bill design is the best.

One anomaly is the subspecies of red crossbill known as the Newfoundland crossbill. This bird has a large, robust bill, yet most of Newfoundland's conifers have small cones, the same kind of cones that the slender-billed white-wings rely on.

**Question 1. What does the passage mainly discuss?**

- A. The importance of conifers in evergreen forests
- B. The efficiency of the bill of the crossbill
- C. The variety of food available in a forest
- D. The different techniques birds use to obtain food

**Question 2. Which of the following statements best represents the type of "evolutionary fine-tuning" mentioned in line 2?**

- A. Different shapes of bills have evolved depending on the available food supply.
- B. White-wing crossbills have evolved from red crossbills.
- C. Newfoundland's conifers have evolved into small cones.
- D. Several subspecies of crossbills have evolved from two species.

**Question 3. Why does the author mention "oystercatchers, hummingbirds, and kiwis"?**

- A. They are examples of birds that live in the forest.
- B. Their beaks are similar to the beak of the crossbill.
- C. They illustrate the relationship between bill design and food supply.
- D. They are closely related to the crossbill.

**Question 4. Crossbills are a type of**

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. Shorebird | B. Hummingbird |
| C. Kiwi      | D. Finch       |

**Question 5. The word "which" in line 17 refers to**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| A. Seed  | B. Bird |
| C. Force | D. Bill |

**Question 6. The word "gap" in line 19 is closest in meaning to**

- A. Opening
- B. Flower
- C. Mouth
- D. Tree

**Question 7. The word "discards" in line 20 is closest in meaning to**

- A. Eats
- B. Breaks
- C. Finds out
- D. Gets rid of

**Question 8. In what way is the Newfoundland crossbill an anomaly?**

- A. It is larger than the other crossbill species.
- B. It uses a different technique to obtain food.
- C. The size of its bill does not fit the size of its food source.
- D. It does not live in evergreen forests.

**Question 9. The final paragraph of the passage will probably continue with a discussion of**

- A. Other species of forest birds
- B. The fragile ecosystem of Newfoundland
- C. What mammals live in the forests of North America
- D. How the Newfoundland crossbill survives with a large bill

**Question 10. Where in the passage does the author describe how a crossbill removes a seed from its cone?**

- A. The first paragraph
- B. The second paragraph
- C. The third paragraph
- D. The fourth paragraph

## **PASSAGE 2 – QUESTION 11 – 20**

Galaxies are the major building blocks of the universe. A galaxy is a giant family of many millions of stars, and it is held together by its own gravitational field. Most of the material universe is organized into galaxies of stars, together with gas and dust.

There are three main types of galaxy; spiral, elliptical, and irregular. The Milky Way is a spiral galaxy: a flattish disc of stars with two spiral arms emerging from its central nucleus. About one-quarter of all galaxies have this shape. Spiral galaxies are well supplied

with the interstellar gas in which new stars form; as the rotating spiral pattern sweeps around the galaxy it compresses gas and dust, triggering the formation of bright young stars in its arms. The elliptical galaxies have a symmetrical elliptical or spheroidal shape with no obvious structure. Most of their member stars are very old and since ellipticals are devoid of interstellar gas, no new stars are forming in them. The biggest and brightest galaxies in the universe are ellipticals with masses of about  $10^{13}$  times that of the Sun; these giants may frequently be sources of strong radio emission, in which case they are called radio galaxies. About two-thirds of all galaxies are elliptical. Irregular galaxies comprise about one-tenth of all galaxies and they come in many subclasses.

Measurement in space is quite different from measurement on Earth. Some terrestrial distances can be expressed as intervals of time: the time to fly from one continent to another or the time it takes to drive to work, for example. By comparison with these familiar yardsticks, the distances to the galaxies are incomprehensibly large, but they too are made more manageable by using a time calibration, in this case the distance that light travels in one year. On such a scale the nearest giant spiral galaxy, the Andromeda galaxy is two million light years away. The most distant luminous objects seen by telescopes are probably ten thousand million light years away. Their light was already halfway here before Earth even formed. The light from the nearby Virgo galaxy set out when reptiles still dominated the animal world.

**Question 11. The word "major" in line 1 is closest in meaning to**

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| A. Intense | B. Principal |
| C. Huge    | D. Unique    |

**Question 12. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?**

- A. The Milky Way
- B. Major categories of galaxies
- C. How elliptical galaxies are formed
- D. Difference between irregular and spiral galaxies

**Question 13. The word "which" in line 9 refers to**

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| A. Dust    | B. Gas    |
| C. Pattern | D. Galaxy |

**Question 14. According to the passage, new stars are formed in spiral galaxies due to**

- A.** An explosion of gas
- B.** The compression of gas and dust
- C.** The combining of old stars
- D.** Strong radio emissions

**Question 15. The word "symmetrical" in line 12 is closest in meaning to**

- A.** Proportionally balanced
- B.** Commonly seen
- C.** Typical large
- D.** Steadily growing

**Question 16. The word "obvious" in line 13 is closest in meaning to**

- A.** Discovered
- B.** Apparent
- C.** Understood
- D.** Simplistic

**Question 17. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of elliptical galaxies?**

- A.** They are the largest galaxies.
- B.** They mostly contain old stars.
- C.** They contain a high amount of interstellar gas.
- D.** They have a spherical shape.

**Question 18. Which of the following characteristics of radio galaxies is mentioned in the passage?**

- A.** They are a type of elliptical galaxy.
- B.** They are usually too small to be seen with a telescope.
- C.** They are closely related to irregular galaxies.
- D.** They are not as bright as spiral galaxies.

**Question 19. What percentage of galaxies are irregular?**

- A.** 10%
- B.** 25%
- C.** 50%
- D.** 75%

**Question 20. Why does the author mention the Virgo galaxy and the Andromeda galaxy in the third paragraph?**

- A. To describe the effect that distance has on visibility
- B. To compare the ages of two relatively young galaxies
- C. To emphasize the vast distances of the galaxies from Earth
- D. To explain why certain galaxies cannot be seen by a telescope

**PASSAGE 3 – QUESTION 21 – 30**

The ocean bottom – a region nearly 2.5 times greater than the total land area of the Earth – is a vast **frontier** that even today is largely unexplored and uncharted. Until about a century ago, the deep-ocean floor was completely **inaccessible**, hidden beneath waters averaging over 3,600 meters deep. Totally without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, the deep-ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as forbidding and remote as the void of **outer space**.

Although researchers have taken samples of deep-ocean rocks and sediments for over a century, the first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom did not actually start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP). Using techniques first developed for the offshore oil and gas industry, the DSDP's drill ship, the Glomar Challenger, was able to maintain a steady position on the ocean's surface and drill in very deep waters, **extracting** samples of sediments and rock from the ocean floor.

The Glomar Challenger completed 96 voyages in a 15-year research program that ended in November 1983. During this time, the vessel logged 600,000 kilometers and took almost 20,000 core samples of seabed sediments and rocks at 624 drilling sites around the world. The Glomar Challenger's core sample has allowed geologists to reconstruct what the planet looked like hundreds of millions of years ago and to calculate what it will probably look like millions of years in the future. Today, largely on the **strength** of evidence gathered during the Glomar Challenger's voyages, nearly all earth scientists agree on the theories of plate tectonics and continental drift that explain many of the geological processes that shape the Earth.

The cores of sediment drilled by the Glomar Challenger have also yielded information critical to understanding the world's past climates. Deep-ocean sediments provide a climatic record stretching back hundreds of millions of years, because **they** are largely isolated from the mechanical erosion and the intense chemical and biological activity that

rapidly destroy much land-based evidence of past climates. This record has already provided insights into the patterns and causes of past climatic change – information that may be used to predict future climates.

**Question 21. What is the main topic of the passage?**

- A. Marine life deep in the ocean
- B. The Earth's climate millions of years ago
- C. The first detailed study of the bottom of the ocean
- D. Geologists' predictions for the future environment of the Earth

**Question 22. The author refers to the ocean bottom as a "frontier" in line 2 because it**

- A. Is not a popular area for scientific research
- B. Contains a wide variety of life forms
- C. Attracts courageous explorers
- D. Is an unknown territory

**Question 23. The word "inaccessible" in line 4 is closest in meaning to**

- A. Unrecognizable
- B. Unreachable
- C. Unusable
- D. Unsafe

**Question 24. The author mentions "outer space" in line 8 because**

- A. The Earth's climate millions of years ago was similar to conditions in outer space
- B. It is similar to the ocean floor in being alien to the human environment
- C. Rock formations in outer space are similar to those found on the ocean floor
- D. Techniques used by scientists to explore outer space were similar to those used in ocean exploration

**Question 25. Which of the following is true of the Glomar Challenger?**

- A. It is a type of submarine.
- B. It is an ongoing project.
- C. It has gone on over 100 voyages.
- D. It made its first DSDP voyage in 1968.

**Question 26. The word "extracting" in line 16 is closest in meaning to**

- A. Breaking
- B. Locating
- C. Removing
- D. Analyzing

**Question 27. The Deep Sea Drilling Project was significant because it was**

- A. An attempt to find new sources of oil and gas
- B. The first extensive exploration of the ocean bottom
- C. Composed of geologists from all over the world
- D. Funded entirely by the gas and oil industry

**Question 28. The word "strength" in line 25 is closest in meaning to**

- A. Basis
- B. Purpose
- C. Discovery
- D. Endurance

**Question 29. The word "they" in line 33 refers to**

- A. Years
- B. Climates
- C. Sediments
- D. Cores

**Question 30. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as being a result of the Deep Sea Drilling Project?**

- A. Geologists were able to determine the Earth's appearance hundreds of millions of years ago.
- B. Two geological theories became more widely accepted by scientists.
- C. Information was revealed about the Earth's past climatic changes.
- D. Geologists observed forms of marine life never before seen.

#### **PASSAGE 4 – QUESTION 31 – 40**

Basic to any understanding of Canada in the 20 years after the Second World War is the country's impressive population growth. For every three Canadians in 1945, there were over **five** in 1966. In September 1966 Canada's population passed the 20 million mark. Most of this **surging** growth came from natural increase. The depression of the 1930's and the war had held back marriages, and the catching-up process began after 1945. The baby boom continued through the decade of the 1950's, producing a population increase of nearly fifteen percent in the five years from 1951 to 1956. This rate of increase had been exceeded only once before in Canada's history, in the decade before 1911, when the prairies were being settled. Undoubtedly, the good economic conditions of the 1950's supported a growth in the population, but the expansion also derived from a **trend** toward earlier marriages and an increase in the average size of families. In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per thousand, one of the highest in the world.

After the **peak** year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline. It continued falling until in 1966 it stood at the lowest level in 25 years. Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by changes in Canadian society. Young people were staying at school longer; more women were working; young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families; rising living standards were cutting down the size of families. It appeared that Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution.

Although the growth in Canada's population had slowed down by 1966 (the increase in the first half of the 1960's was only nine percent), another large population wave was coming over the horizon. It would be composed of the children of the children who were born during the period of the high birth rate prior to 1957.

**Question 31. What does the passage mainly discuss?**

- A. Educational changes in Canadian society
- B. Canada during the Second World War
- C. Population trends in postwar Canada
- D. Standards of living in Canada

**Question 32. According to the passage, when did Canada's baby boom begin?**

- A. In the decade after 1911
- B. After 1945
- C. During the depression of the 1930's
- D. In 1966

**Question 33. The word "five" in line 3 refers to**

- A. Canadians
- B. Years
- C. Decades
- D. Marriages

**Question 34. The word "surging" in line 5 is closest in meaning to**

- A. New
- B. Extra
- C. Accelerating
- D. Surprising



**Question 35. The author suggests that in Canada during the 1950's**

- A.** The urban population decreased rapidly
- B.** Fewer people married
- C.** Economic conditions were poor
- D.** The birth rate was very high

**Question 36. The word "trend" in line 13 is closest in meaning to**

- A.** Tendency
- B.** Aim
- C.** Growth
- D.** Directive

**Question 37. The word "peak" in line 17 is closest in meaning to**

- A.** Pointed
- B.** Dismal
- C.** Mountain
- D.** Maximum

**Question 38. When was the birth rate in Canada at its lowest postwar level?**

- A.** 1966
- B.** 1957
- C.** 1956
- D.** 1951

**Question 39. The author mentions all of the following as causes of declines in population growth after 1957 EXCEPT**

- A.** People being better educated
- B.** People getting married earlier
- C.** Better standards of living
- D.** Couples buying houses

**Question 40. It can be inferred from the passage that before the industrial Revolution**

- A.** Families were larger
- B.** Population statistics were unreliable
- C.** The population grew steadily
- D.** Economic conditions were bad

## WRITING

Time allotted: 60 minutes

Number of tasks: 2

### Task 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You received an email from your uncle, Hung. He asked you for some information about one of your sons. Read part of her email below.

*I've just got an email from my cousin, An. He said he's going to take a course in Ho Chi Minh this summer. He asked if he could stay with my family until he could find an apartment. Can you tell me a bit about him? (things like his personality, hobbies and interests, and his current work or study if possible) I want to see if he will fit in with my family.*

You should write at least 120 words.

### Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about following topic:

*In order to solve traffic problems in major cities in Viet Nam, the government should strictly limit roadway encroachment and improve transport infrastructure.*

*What problems are associated with this and what are some possible solutions?*

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

You should write at least 250 words.

## SPEAKING

Time allotted: 12 minutes

Number of parts: 3

### PART 1 Social Interaction (3')

**Let's talk about your free time activities.**

- What do you often do in your free time?
- Do you watch TV? If no, why not? If yes, which TV channel do you like best? Why?
- Do you read books? If no, why not? If yes, what kinds of books do you like best? Why?

**Let's talk about your neighborhood.**

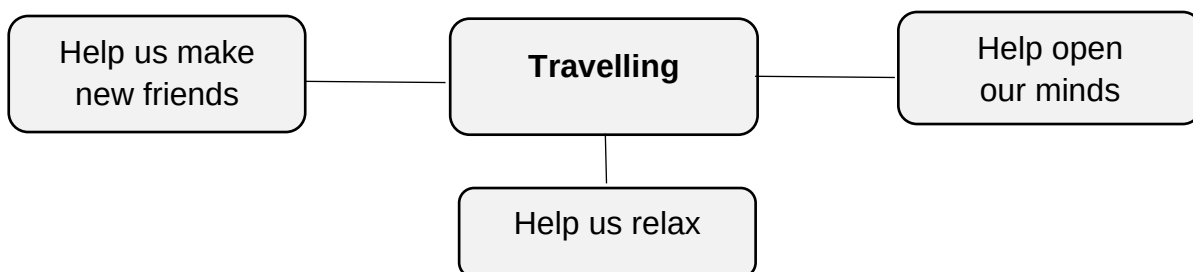
- Can you tell me something about your neighborhood?
- What do you like most about it?
- Do you plan to live there for a long time? Why/why not?

### PART 2 Solution Discussion (4')

**Situation:** A group of people is planning a trip from Hanoi to Sapa. Three means of transport are suggested: by train, by plane, and by coach. Which means of transport do you think is the best choice?

### PART 3 Topic Development (5')

**Topic:** Travelling has a lot of benefits



- What are the differences in the way to travel between your generation and your grandparents?
- Can you compare the tourist trips of local people and foreign visitors in your country?
- In what ways can we reduce the negative effects of tourism?