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LISTENING
 SCRIPT
 ANSWER



Phan Tuyết Nhung, Lớp 11 PTNK
 IELTS overall 8.0
 No band under 7.0

8.0

Thạc Sĩ - Bác Sĩ
 Hoàng Nguyễn Quang Minh
 BV Thành Phố Thủ Đức

Speaking 8.0
 IELTS overall 7.5
 No bands below 6.5

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Duy Lê Lớp 12
IELTS Reading 9.0

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Hoàng Phương
 Cựu học sinh THPT Mạc Đĩnh Chi

TOEIC 990

Speaking 8.0
 Listening 9.0

Học Viên lớp
 thầy Quốc Khánh

IELTS Overall 8.0
No bands under 7.0

Lê Ngọc Hiếu Hiền
 Cựu Sinh Viên - Đại Học Sài Gòn
 THPT Chợ Gạo - Tiền Giang
 Học viên TheIELTSFocus năm 2021

Nguyễn Đức Nhật Uyên
 13 tuổi - Vinschool
 IELTS Speaking 7.5
 Overall 7.5 Listening 8.0

Chúc mừng Phạm Gia Phúc Lớp 9B1 Vinschool

IELTS Listening 9.0
Reading 8.5 Overall 7.5

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Trâm Anh cựu hs THPT Mạc Đĩnh Chi
 Chủ nhiệm clb CEM (ĐH Bách Khoa)
 NCS Tiến Sĩ Kyungpook National University

Lớp TOEIC 2019
 Lớp IELTS 2022

Hà Phương sinh viên năm
 ĐH Kinh Tế Luật (UEL)
 ToEIC 940 - IELTS 7.0

Học Viên năm 2019-2020

Hồng Ân
 Học bổng ĐH Mỹ
 IELTS Listening 8.0
 Speaking 7.0

Overall 7.0
 Speaking 7.5
 Listening 8.5

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Kỹ lục
 Tăng 2 điểm Speaking
 sau 2 tháng

Yến Ngọc Lớp 9
 IELTS Reading 8.0
 Writing 7.0

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Nguyễn Quốc Nam Sơn
 Lớp 12
 THPT Nguyễn Thượng Hiền

IELTS Speaking 7.5
 IELTS overall 7.5
 R 8.5 L 8.0

Unit 1: Form and note

completions

Vi dụ 1: (File 1.1)

S = Student M = Member of the Student Union

S: I'm wondering whether I should become a member of the Student Union. What do you think?

M: Well, I'm already a member. In fact I work for them as well.

S: Really?

M: Yes. There's a vacancy at the moment for someone in the Administration Department. (1)

S: What do you need for the job?

M: Well you have to be really familiar with what they do. You know the Student Union actually has a lot of functions.

S: Like what?

M: Well, they organize social events (2), they give advice to all students who are having problems (3). They, also, are responsible for all societies and clubs in the university. (4)

S: Sounds like a lot of work.

M: No, you can do it. Do you have any work experience?

S: I worked part-time last summer as a clerk in a small office. (5)

M: At What duties did you have?

S: I did lots of photocopying. (6) I sometimes answered the phone (7) and I made coffee for the Managers (8) if they asked me.

M: Well all office work is pretty much the same. Are you computer literate?

S: Do you mean can I use a computer? Sure, of course I can. (9)

M: Well, that's all you need.

S: Okay, I think I'll go for it.

Vi dụ 2: (File 1.2)

Owner 645 2536.

Enquirer May I speak to the owner, please?

Owner Speaking.

Enquirer Good morning. I've just seen the advertisement for a furnished flat to rent. Is it still available?

Owner Yes, it is. Would you like to know something about it?

Enquirer Yes, but could you tell me the address first, please?

Owner Oh right. OK, Flat 34, 16 Church Road. Richmond.

Enquirer Thank you. How big is the flat?

Owner Oh, it's a two-bedroom flat and big enough for three or four people.

Enquirer Thanks. What about the heating and cooking? What are the arrangements?
 Owner It's all by gas — the central heating and cooking.
 Enquirer Right... and how much is the rent, please?
 Owner It's \$350 a month, excluding the cost of the gas
 Enquirer I see. When will it be available?
 Owner The flat will be available from the beginning of April.
 Enquirer Thank you very much.
 Owner Are you interested in it? You know, someone asked about it already.
 Enquirer Well, I will think about it and let you know as soon as possible.
 Owner All right. Thank you for calling and hope to hear from you soon.

Key:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. 16 Church | 2. furnished / two-bedroom | 3. 3 or 4 people |
| 4. all by gas | 5. \$350 a month | 6. gas |
| 7. beginning of April | 8. no | |

Practice 1: (File 1.3)

M = Man W = Woman

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M: London has a population of 7 (1) million people.
 W: Mount Snowdon in Wales is 2,927 (2) feet high.
 M: The Nile is 1,529 (3) kilometers long.
 W: Shakespeare was born in 1564. (4)
 M: The average camera costs \$299. (5)
 W: People need on average 8 (6) hours sleep to stay healthy.
 M: During the Black Death 40% (7) of people in Europe were killed.
 W: Queen Victoria had 9 (8) children.
 M: America became independent in 1776. (9)
 W: The European Union has expanded to 25 (10) member countries.

Practice 2 (File 1.4)

Script:

Well, hello everyone. It's lovely to see so many new faces. Let's start by talking about some of the campus facilities. Most important, of course, it's the building where we are now: The Student Hall (1). It's normally used for large lectures. We also have a very reasonable Canteen (2) on the ground Floor that sells a range of cheap meals. The main faculties on this campus are the Departments of Microbiology (3), Physics (4) and Medicine (5). Other Departments are at a different Site. There is a large, well-equipped Library and Multi-Media Centre (6) where you can access the Internet. Of interest to many of you might be the Student Union (7)

which organizes all the fun extra-curricular activities for students. If you have any problem, then you can speak to someone in the Student Welfare Office (8).

Practice 3: (File 1.5)

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Script:

- Agent** Good afternoon.
- Student** Good afternoon. Urn... I'm looking for a place to rent near the university.
- Agent** What kind of accommodation are you looking for? A room, a flat or a house?
- Student** Well, a house, if it's possible. There are four of us looking altogether. We thought we might share if we could find something suitable.
- Agent** So something near the university?
- Student** Yes. If that's at all possible were all students, so it'd be good if we could find a furnished house within walking distance of the campus.
- Agent** Well, let me have a look and see what we've got. Well, there is a three-bedroom house available, close to your university.
- Student** Where is it?
- Agent** It's at 27 Victory Road, It's about ten minutes to walk to the university.
- Student** It's very good. Is anyone living there at the moment?
- Agent** Yes. But the family is moving to London next month.
- Student** I see. And does it have any furniture in that house?
- Agent** Yes, the family will leave all furniture there, so it's a fully furnished house.
- Student** Sounds good. What are the heating and cooking arrangements?
- Agent** Well, there are electric heaters in all the rooms and cooking is by electricity as well.
- Student** Thank you. How much is the rent?
- Agent** It's \$500 a month. The electricity is extra and is on a meter.
- Student** I see. It's a reasonable price and I think I will take it. Please write me down. By the way, if I rent the house, when would I be able to move in?
- Agent** It'll be vacant from 1st June, so any time after that.
- Student** Thank you very much.

Key:

1. a furnished house
2. four /4
3. a three-bedroom house / hilly furnished house
4. 27 Victory
5. ten/10 minutes' walk
6. all by electricity
7. \$500 a month
8. electricity
9. from 1 June
10. yes

Practice 4 (File 1. 6)

You will hear a conversation between Mrs. White and an agent. Listen to the recording and complete the table below.

- Agent** Good morning, may I help you?
- Mrs. White** Yes, my name is Mary White. Um... I'm looking for a place to rent near the university. You see, my son is going to this university next summer, so we are looking for a place...
- Agent** I see. What kind of accommodation are you looking for? A one-bedroom flat or a two-bedroom flat, Mrs. White?
- Mrs. White** It doesn't matter. I'd like a place near the university.
- Agent** OK, so let me have a look and see what we have got. Well, there is a two-bedroom flat near the university. It has two large bedrooms and one large sitting room. The owner asks for 800 pounds a week.
- Mrs. White** Oh, that's too expensive.
- Agent** What about this? A two-bedroom and two-bath house with a small garden, close to the university. It's 700 pounds a week.
- Mrs. White** It sounds good, but it's too big for my son. Got anything else?
- Agent** Alright, well... here's something that might interest you. It's a one-bedroom furnished flat in Newport.
- Mrs. White** That's a bit far from university.
- Agent** Yes, it's quite far, but it's close to the tube station and it's reasonably priced at 350 pounds. Why don't you go and have a look?
- Mrs. White** Oh... alright. I will. Can I have the address?
- Agent** Right, well, it's at 2348 Church Road, Newport.
- Mrs. White** Is anyone living there at the moment?
- Agent** Yes, Miss Harper, a doctor, is living there, but she is moving out next Monday. You can phone her first, then go there and have a look. Here is her telephone number: 521 6739.
- Mrs. White** 521 6739. Thanks a lot.

Key:

1. too expensive
2. near the university
3. too big
4. near the tube
5. reasonable price

Exercise 1: (File 1.7)

This year we are trying something new. All registration will take place electronically. First you press New Registration (1) on the screen and enter your electronic PIN. (2) Your Student ID number and date of birth together form your electronic PIN. (3) So if your Student ID is 123456 and your date of birth is 10th October, then your electronic PIN is 1234561010. (4) Got that? Next you need to fill in your full name. (5) Followed by Male or Female. (6) Next you need to input your course name. (7) After that, it will ask you for your full address, press Enter and then it will ask you for your postcode.

Exercise 2: (Thiếu audio từ “Most international students...”) (File 1.8)

We are here today to learn about studying in the UK. Firstly, I'd like to talk to you about the visa application process because I know it can seem very confusing to the first time traveler. You need a confirmed offer from a university in the UK (6) before you can get a visa, then you need to complete the application form. You need to give a copy of your passport number and ID card and four passport size photographs (1) and there is a visa processing fee of 1,000 RMS. (2) You will almost certainly need to attend an interview and provide a reference letter from your teacher. (3) You can either fill in an online application form or send for one by post. Before you can come to study in the UK, you must prove that you have adequate funds to do so. You must provide copies of the last six months (7) of your bank statements (4) and you should have minimum funds of \$10,000. (5) Most international students choose science and business majors. (8) Which is right for you? Well there are several factors to consider, for example how much the tuition fees are. Generally, tuition fees for science courses are significantly higher than those for business courses, in fact more than double. (9) Other factors include length of course, whether to choose campus or non-campus colleges and which universities provide career guidance for when you graduate. (10) Detailed information on each university is available online for each individual institution

Exercise 3: (File 1.9)

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S1: Hi. So you found a good MBA program yet, then?

S2: Yes, and I have already registered to do the courses as well.

S1: Oh really? Which university is it at?

S2: Actually, it's a very different MBA course. It's offered online by Harvard University. (1)

S1: Wow, that is different. Do you mean you study on the Internet at home? Is it a lot cheaper than a usual MBA?

S2: A lot. It's about 50% cheaper. Altogether about \$10,000. (2)

S1: Is it still internationally recognized?

S2: They say so.

S1: What's the curriculum?

S2: There are courses in Business and Economic Theory, Venture Capitalism, getting start-up funds for a new company and lots of others.

S1: I'm particularly interested in Project Management. Do they offer any course units in that?

S2: Yes, there are core units (3) that everyone has to take and then there are lots of elective courses (4) that you can choose according to your own interest. (7)

S1: How long is the course?

S2: It's one year. (5)

S1: Is that one academic year?

S2: If you mean September to June, then no. It's actually one calendar year. The course begins in January and ends in December, a full 12 months.

S1: Are there any other fees I need to know about?

S2: Yes, there's an application fee of \$100 and there's a deposit of 20% (6) you must pay if you accept an offer of a place, that's \$2, 000, (8) and it's non-refundable.

S1: Are there any requirements for prospective students?

S2: Yes, quite a few. You need to have a really good undergraduate degree (9) and you MUST have some work experience, preferably full time. (10) Usually they don't accept students who have worked for less than two years before applying.

S1: It sounds difficult, but I'll have a try.

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File 1.10

Safe Insurance Company promotes insurance to university students in the UK.

You can never think too much about personal safety and we at the Safe Insurance Company (I) dedicate ourselves to helping other people prepare for any financial problems that might happen to any one of us in the future. Although most of you still technically live at home with your parents, it is still a good idea to insure yourselves. You can buy different kinds of insurance: home contents insurance for the things in your home, life insurance for if you are killed, car insurance and health insurance for if you are sick. Most students are only interested in home contents insurance. (6) I am sure many of you have expensive computers and cameras that you want to protect. Our insurance policies can give you peace of mind. You can insure for a minimum of £5, 000 (2) that costs £10 per month (3) or you can insure for a maximum of £10, 000, (4) which costs just £15 per month. (5) If something is stolen you can give us a call 24 hours a day (7) and we will help you make a claim. Remember...

File 1.11

Script:

Tutor Hello, can I help you?

Anne Yes, I'm Anne Maria. I've just enrolled in a part-time Economic course. I'd like to talk to someone about computers.

Tutor Right. I'm one of the staff here, so I should be able to help you.

Anne Oh, good. Is there access to computers?

Tutor Yes, there is a big computer centre where you can use computers.

Anne Oh, where is it?

Tutor It's just behind the Administration Building, in building G.

Anne Behind the Administration Building, in building G. OK, when is it open?

Tutor It's open from 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. on weekdays and from 9:30 to 5:30 on Saturdays and Sundays.

Anne I see. I think I'll regularly go to the computer centre and get to know how to use them, rather than going just before exams and essay deadlines. In this way, I can guarantee that I get access to a computer and will not have any problem completing my work.

Tutor That's good thinking. Well, we hold some training sessions there for the new students which you may be interested.

Anne Yes, when are they?

Tutor They are held on a regular basis on the first week of each month and are free to full-time students of the university.

Anne That's good. How about part-time students?

Tutor I'm afraid they have to pay some money for the training sessions.

Anne How much is it?

Tutor \$15 for each session.

Anne That's reasonable. By the way, can I borrow a laptop to use in my home or workplace?

Tutor I'm afraid not.

Anne I see. Never mind. I will buy one later. Where shall I pay for the training sessions?

Tutor In the computer centre.

Anne Great. Thank you very much.

Tutor You are welcome and have a nice day. Bye.

Anne Bye.

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Key:

1. a part-time	5. regularly	9. \$15/15 dollars
2. in building G	6. the first week	10. no
3. 8:30 a.m. — 11:30 p.m.	7. free	
4. 9:30 — 5:30	8. no	

HW 2: (File 1.12)

Woman: Right! Can I get some details from you then so I can send you some information?

Man: Sure!

Woman: What's your name? Family name first.

Man: Hagerty. Richard.

Woman: HAGARTY?

Man: No.HAGE RTY

Woman: Oh, OK! And your address, Richard?

Man: Well perhaps you could email it to me.

Woman: Right. What's your email address?

Man: It's ricky45 - that's one word R I C K Y4 5. at hotmail dot com.

Woman: And I just need some other information for our statistics. This helps us offer the best possible courses and draw up a profile of our students.

Man: Fine!

Woman: What's your date of birth?

Man: I was born on 29th February 1980.

Woman: ... 1980! So you're a leap year baby! That's unusual.

Man: Yes — it is!

Woman: ... and just one or two other questions for our market research, if you don't mind.

Man: No, that's fine.

Woman: What are your main reasons for studying Japanese? Business, travel or general interest.

Man: My company's sending me to Japan for two years.

Woman: Alright — I'll put down 'Business'. And do you have any specific needs? Will there be an emphasis on written language? For instance, will you need to know how to write business letters, that sort of thing?

Man: No. But I will need to be able to communicate with people on a day-to-day basis.

Woman: OK so I'll put down 'conversation'.

Man: Yes, because I already know something about the writing system at an elementary level and I don't anticipate having to read too much.

Woman: You said you'd studied some Japanese. Where did you study?

Man: Three years at school. Then I gave it up so I've forgotten a fair bit. You know how it is with languages if you don't have the chance to use them.

Woman: Yes, but I'm sure it will all come back to you once you get going again. Now once we receive your enrolment form we'll ...

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Key:

5 Hagerty	6 ricky45	7 29 February
8 business	9 conversation/to communicate	10 (at) school

HW 3: (File 1.13)

Chairman: We're very pleased to welcome to our special interest group today, Dr. Linda Graycar who is from the City Institute for the Blind. Linda is going to talk to us about the system of writing for the blind known as Braille. Linda, welcome.

Dr. Graycar: Thank you.

Chairman: Now we'd like to keep this session pretty informal, and I know Linda won't mind if members of the group want to ask questions as we go along. Let's start with an obvious one. What is Braille and where does it get its name from?

Dr. Graycar: Well, as you said, Braille is a system of writing used by and for people who cannot see. It gets its name from the man who invented it, the Frenchman Louis Braille who lived in the early 19th century.

Chairman: Was Louis Braille actually blind himself?

Dr. Graycar: Well ... he wasn't born blind, but he lost his sight at the age of three as the result of an accident in his father's workshop. Louis Braille then went to Paris to the National Institute for Blind Children and that's where he invented his writing system at the age of only 15 in 1824 while he was at the Institute.

Chairman: But he wasn't the first person to invent a system of touch reading for the blind, was he?

Dr. Graycar: No — another Frenchman had already come up with the idea of printing embossed letters that stood out from the paper but this was very cumbersome and inefficient.

Chairman: Did Louis Braille base his system on this first one?

Dr. Graycar: No, not really. When he first went to Paris he heard about a military system of writing using twelve dots. This was a system invented by an enterprising French army officer and it was known as 'night writing' It wasn't meant for the blind, but rather ... for battle communications at night.

Key:

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21 father's workshop

22 1824

23 night writing

HW 4: (File 1.14)

Script:

F: I can't think what I need to take with me on this trip. Do you have any idea?

M: The best thing to do is to make a list of everything. When you have done it you can tick it.
(1)

F: Okay, so what do I need?

M: You need your passport. (2)

F: I have that.

M: Do you have a visa (3)?

F: Yes.

M: Okay, those are the most important, You also need some foreign money, maybe \$3500.

(4) A guidebook for the country (7) is also good. You need a map of the place (8) you are going.

F: Right. I can get all those things.

M: Do you have a reservation for a hotel? (5) You also need to book a plane ticket. (6)

F: Can you help me do that?

M: Of course. Also you need to pack things that you will need.

F: Like what?

M: It depends on the weather in the country you are going to.

F: I will take a coat (9) in case of rain.

Unit 2: Sentence completion

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Ví dụ 1: (Trang 13) (File 2.1)

Mike Good morning.

Jane Good morning, Mike. I've heard that you want to move into a homestay family. Is that correct?

Mike Yes, that's right. I've been staying with my uncle's family and now my cousin is arriving from America and they need a room for her.

Jane Oh, that's bad luck. Well, what kind of accommodation would you like? Would you like to live with a family, or do you think that a single person would be better for you?

Mike Do you have any retired couples?

Jane Yes, I have quite a few whose children have grown up and left home. In fact, I have some really lovely retired couples, living not far from your university. They love the company of students. Most of them live in flats. But that's not a problem for you, is it?

Mike Not at all. I'm used to that. My uncle lives in a flat, too.

Jane OK, fine. Would you like pets at home? You know, many retired couples have pets at home. Mike Oh, yes. I love pets very much. My uncle has a big dog at home. I always take it for a

walk after school.

Jane OK, that's very good. Here is a very nice couple? Mr. and Mrs. Williams. Their address is Flat Two, 39 Forest Drive, West Ealing.

Mike Flat Two, 39 Forest Drive, West Ealing. Good, it is not far from my uncle's home.

Jane I should let you know that your rent will be 150 pounds per week. You have to pay me one month's rent as a deposit before you move in. The deposit is as insurance, in case you break something.

Mike I see. By the way, what does the rent include?

Jane It includes a single room, of course, breakfast and evening meals. You don't need to pay for gas, electricity or water, but you need to pay your proportion of the phone bill. Most families do that on an honour system, but you'll have to wait and see.

Mike OK. I think it's a reasonable price.

Jane When would you like to move in?

Mike As soon as possible. My cousin is coming next Friday.

Jane Today is June 3. I'll work on it now, so come and see me at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and I will take you to meet the couple. Is that OK for you?

Mike Fine, 10 tomorrow morning. Thanks a lot.

Jane Goodbye. See you tomorrow.

Mike See you then. Bye.

Key:

1. cousin 5. 39 Forest
2. retired
3. pets
4. the dog

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Ví dụ2 : (File 2.2)

Hello and welcome to "Sports Time". Today we are going to talk about sports that are just right for this summer season. Sports generally can be divided into two categories: high and low impact. (1) This refers to the degree (2) of intensity of the exercise. In the first group we can put sports like tennis (3) and running (4). Both of them are great summer sports, taking advantage of the good weather. Remember if you are going to exercise outside, to drink plenty of water (5). Lower intensity exercises include swimming (6) and table tennis. (7) Swimming is a perfect way to cool off if the temperature gets too hot. (8) Of course, many sports, like dance (9) and basketball (10), can be either high or low intensity. If you want some gentle exercise, concentrate on improving skills rather than increasing your fitness level.

Practice 1: (File 2.3)

L= Landlord S = Student

L: The apartment is located on the 4th floor (1) and it is a 3-bedroom (2) apartment with altogether 6 rooms in total. It's not huge, but it's comfortable. The biggest room is the living room (3), of course, and it has a sofa, 3 chairs, a TV and lots of decorations. It is in a convenient neighborhood, with 2 (4) grocery stores and a couple of (5) restaurants. There is also a play ground (6) nearby.

S: Oh that's great! Can I ask how much do I have to pay per month if I want to rent it?

L: Of course, 300 pounds (7) per month.

S: Well, is there anything else I have to know?

L: OK, let me think about it. Er, yes. If you want to get an Internet access, we can help you to do the application form, but you have to pay yourself (8).

S: Yes, of course. I'll probably get it a month later. Thank you so much.

Practice 2: (File 2.4)

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Trang 14

M = Monologue

M: Tenants are expected to pay their rent on a weekly basis; failure to comply can lead to an immediate termination of the contract unless expressly agreed between the landlord and the tenant.

All tenants are expected to pay two weeks' deposit (1) and one week rent in advance.

All deposits paid are refundable (2), except in circumstances in which tenants have caused damage to any artifact that has been provided in the house, including electrical fittings(3), carpet (4) and other similar items for which the landlord has incurred cost for repair or re-placement.

All tenants are expected to keep all shared areas tidy and clean (5) after the use of such shared space, otherwise deposit could be taken for this reason.

Tenancy contract can be terminated by either side (landlord and tenants) after giving two weeks notice.

The contract will be for duration of 3 months (6) only, renewable on agreement.

Practice 3: (File 2.5)

P = Professor Hu Min

P: I'm going to tell you about the specific skills required to improve your listening comprehension. (1)

At a beginner level, it is of course impossible to understand every word that is being spoken, so I recommend that a beginner should try to listen for the gist (2) of what is being said. The gist is the general meaning or sense of something. (6) The easiest way to improve is to practise listening for the stressed words in a sentence (7) because these are the words that carry the weight of meaning.

At an advanced level, students should be able to understand almost every word. They should not only understand the main ideas but also the specific details. You will of course come across words that you don't understand, but you should try to understand the words from the context, (3) which is what native speakers do.

At an intermediate level, (4) that is between beginner and advanced, you should be doing a mixture of the two, (8) but you will be even more dependent on context. If you

want to practise on your own, you can listen to language cassettes, radio and TV broadcasts in English, or better still find a language exchange partner, (9) which doesn't have to be a native speaker. (5) Don't choose language cassettes that are too easy (10) or you won't improve. It should be just a little difficult so you are forced to listen carefully.

Practice 4: (File 2.6)

Trang 15

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Script:

Peter Hi, Tina, do you know how many empty homes there are in the UK?

Tina No. How many?

Peter The Empty Homes Agency estimates that there are 840,000 empty homes in the UK. National Land Use Database figures indicate that a further 420,000 homes could be established in disused commercial properties in England including former pubs and space above shops. This adds up to more than one million additional homes.

Tina Wow, that's a lot. Why are so many properties left empty?

Peter The Empty Homes Agency points to two main causes. Many homes remain empty because they are in a very poor condition - perhaps needing a new roof - and the owner is unable or unwilling to spend the money to put things right. Another factor is speculation, where a buyer has bought a property for its investment potential but does not wish to find tenants.

Tina Well. I don't like the type of people who buy a house and then leave it empty so pushing the price of houses up. You know, many people need a house but can't find a cheap one. Do you think that an empty property will attract crime?

Peter Yes, this is a big problem. Once a little thing goes wrong such as a broken window, crime and vandalism will occur. Arson is a major problem. The London Fire Brigade estimates that one in every four fires they attended last year was in empty homes.

Tina So an empty home is an asset at risk. Are there any empty homes in our street?

Peter No. I don't see any in our street. Don't worry about it. If there is an empty home in the street we can inform the local council which has the power to place an empty dwelling management order.

Tina I see. Does an empty property bring down neighbouring house prices?

Peter Yes, of course. Sellers have complained about this. A hometrack study in 2003 reported that, on average, a property next to an empty house sells for 18 per cent less than one that is occupied.

Tina I think the local authorities and the Government should do something and bring empty homes into use.

Peter I agree with you.

Exercise 1: (File 2.7)

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Script:

Good morning everyone, I'm Jack Lee from the accommodation office. I know many of you live off our campus, so you may have some financial problems. For instance, you may find that you can't pay your rent or your electricity bills. This is quite a common problem students often meet. We are used to dealing with the problems.

If you have any financial problems which you would like to discuss, you can contact the Students' Union Welfare Officer. Don't hide until the bailiffs come round or the electricity is cut off. Here is something you could do.

First, you can contact your creditors as soon as the bill arrives or before if you know in advance that you won't be able to pay and explain that you are in financial difficulties.

Second, you should give a reasonable explanation of why you cannot pay. Being a student on a low income is a good reason for being in financial difficulties.

Then, you should try to give some idea of when you will be able to pay, for example, you could pay as soon as your next grant cheque arrives in two weeks' time or if you get a job, etc.

And next, you could offer to pay in installments, that is, paying a certain amount of money each week.

Trang 18

Finally, if your creditor agrees to a delay in payment, or payment by installments, write him/her a letter setting out the agreement as you understand it.

Remember to account for any standing order or direct debit you may have arranged.

Check your bank statement when you receive it. Check which cheque numbers do not appear on your statement. See how much cheques were made out for. The end total should tally with your own running balance. Remember if you pay in some money to your account from another branch, it takes approximately 3 days to reach your account.

There are some good suggestions to remember:

If you put sufficient money for your rent and food into the bank at the start of the term - you will actually gain a little interest - and you will ensure that you have enough for the whole term.

You could divide your term grant or allowance by the number of weeks it will have to last. Remember that the Christmas and Easter holidays are covered by your grant, so they must be included in your calculations. I hope everyone will be happy in studying here. Thank you.

Key:

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Jack Lee | 3. common | 5. creditors | 7. give some idea |
| 2. financial | 4. Welfare | 6. explanation | |

Exercise 2: (File 2.8)

Script:

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Trang 19

Staff Good morning, can I help you?

Tenant Good morning, I came to ask for some information about the electricity bill.
You see, I moved into the flat a week ago.

Staff Yes, I'd like to help.

Tenant How often will I receive a bill?

Staff Well, you will receive a bill every 3 months. It will be based on either a reading taken by our meter reader or an estimated reading.

Tenant I see. What should I do if I think my bill is wrong?

Staff As soon as you receive your bill, tell us why you think it is wrong. We will discuss it with you. It will help if you read your own meter before contacting us.

Tenant Where can I pay my bill?

Staff You should pay your bill as soon as you get it. You can do this by cash, cheque at any of our offices or by posting it directly to us. You can also pay at a bank or post office. Remember there may be a charge for this service and also you will need to allow more time for your payment to reach us.

Tenant Do you offer any easy payment schemes?

Staff Yes, we do. We recommend you join our direct debit payment scheme because it is probably the easiest way to pay your bills. We also offer easy payment by standing order which means the fee will come out of your bank account automatically.

Tenant What happens if I can't pay my bill?

Staff If you can't pay your bill, you must tell us as soon as it arrives. We are here to help you, and we understand that sometimes customers can be in temporary difficulties or

there are special circumstances that make paying the bill a problem. We will be able to help, maybe by letting you pay your bill by installments or some other arrangements. But please remember, if you have a payment problem, it will help you to tell us quickly. If you do not, we will disconnect your supply.

Tenant Would you tell me what a coin meter is?

Staff OK, using a coin meter allows you to pay for your electricity whenever you want. You simply put some coins into the machine and you can receive an electricity supply. Please remember that a coin meter may have some problems becoming full up and jammed.

Tenant I see. Thank you very much for your help and your time. Goodbye.

Staff Goodbye. And have a nice day.

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Key:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| 1. a week | 4. staff member | 7. join |
| 2. 3 months | 5. posting | |
| 3. meter reader | 6. a charge | |

Trang 20

Exercise 3: (File 2.9)

Script:

Lisa Hello, Tom. How are you?

Tom Oh, I'm not too bad today. Thank you, Lisa. How did you do in the exams?

Lisa I'm not sure. I haven't got all my results yet, but I'm so glad we're coming to the end of the semester. I really need a break. I'm going cycling to the Scottish countryside with some friends. What are you going to do over the semester break, Tom?

Tom I haven't got any plans yet. I don't really have enough money to fly home. I suppose I could get a part-time job and earn some money, but I don't really want to.

Lisa Mmm. I thought about doing some summer courses, but I decided that's not a good idea. I need a break or I'll get very tired, so I plan to take a cycling trip.

Tom Yes, you are right. I should do something completely different.

Lisa Right, why don't you join me and my friends on the cycling trip to Scotland?

Tom Well, that's a good idea. Would your friends mind?

Lisa No, of course not. They'd be happy to have you along. You know Cathy and Steve? They are going with me.

Tom: Oh, that will be great. I like cycling. So what equipment do we need to bring with us if we are going?

Lisa: You just bring your bicycle and a warm sweater or jacket for the evenings. We've organised everything already. We've booked youth hostels and we can have meals and beds there, so we don't need to carry too much.

Tom: Sounds good. What are the youth hostels? I haven't heard much about them in my country. Are they very expensive?

Lisa: No, they are very cheap places, especially for students who are travelling.

Tom: Please tell me more about them.

Lisa: Hostels are provided to enable people to explore the countryside. They are generally for students and active country-goers, so they are often located in more rural areas or inner-city areas. They have become centres for backpackers, young people travelling abroad for a long period with little luggage.

Tom: I see, What do hostels provide?

Lisa: They provide just what you need at the end of an active day - dormitories, a common room and a kitchen where you can cook your food. Most hostels have cheap restaurants or cafes attached, and some even have bars for young backpackers.

Tom: They seem very convenient.

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Lisa: Yes, they are. In hostels, the old hands help the newcomer, and everyone helps with simple domestic chores. One of the reasons why charges are so low is many of the hostel buildings are very basic. They range from a shepherd's hut to a Norman castle. Some were built simply as hostels. In size they range from a dozen beds to over two hundred. Another reason is that one dorm usually has 4 - 6 beds and a person pays for a bed, not a room. You know, there are one hundred and fifty hostels in Scotland and Ireland.

Tom: So hostels are very popular in the UK?

Lisa: Yes, but not only in the UK, also in many other countries. There are nearly three thousand on the continent of Europe, and several hundred more in other countries from Iceland to Japan.

Tom: I see. By the way, how long does our cycling trip last? And how much does it cost?

Lisa: It's a one-week trip and 200 pounds a person, including everything

Tom: It sounds good. I can't wait. I'm looking forward to this trip.

Lisa: Here is the timetable for the trip.

Tom: Thank you very much

Key:

1. cycling	6. Students	11. a bed
2. money	7. rural areas	
3. happy	8. a common room	
4. want sweater	9. Bars meals and beds	10. basic

Exercise 4 (File 2.10)

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Script

Today I'm going to tell you about Stephen Jay Gould, one of the important American scientists in the past. He worked as an evolutionary biologist at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Gould studied fossils, the hardened remains of an animal or plant of long ago. This permitted him to better understand how different animal groups or species developed over time,

Mr. Gould was a strong supporter of the evolutionary theory developed by Charles Darwin in the 1800s. Mr. Darwin argued that fossils could prove that plants and animals developed slowly over time from their earlier ancestors. Mr. Gould supported this theory,

However, he and another scientist Niles Eldredge, believed that evolution was not a slow and peaceful process. In 1972, the two men developed a new theory called "punctuated equilibrium". They argued that evolution of species happened during short fast bursts of change during longer periods or no change.

During his more than thirty years at Harvard University, Mr. Gould wrote more than twenty popular books. He also wrote 300 monthly commentaries published in the magazine *Natural History*. Many Americans will remember him because he tried to make science popular and easy to understand. Stephen Jay Gould died at the age of sixty.

Key:

1. American
2. Biologist
3. Animal or plant
4. Supporter
5. slow and peaceful
6. 1972

Hw1: (File 2.11)

Script:

William Shakespeare, a famous English poet and dramatist, was born in April 1564. His father was a rich *man*, whose business was making and selling leather gloves. His mother was the daughter of an important farmer in Warwickshire. He was educated at a grammar school of the town. At the end of 1582, when he was 19 years old he married Anne Hathaway, a farmer's daughter who was some years older than him.

In 1587, Shakespeare went to work in London, leaving his wife and the children at home. He soon began to act and to write plays. By 1592 he was an important member of a well-known acting company, and in 1599, the famous Globe Theatre was built on the south bank of the River Thames. It was in this theatre that most of his plays were performed.

By 1603, when Queen Elizabeth I died, Shakespeare was already the leading poet and dramatist of his time. He continued to write for the next ten years, but in 1613 he finally stopped writing and went to live in Stratford where he died in April 1616. He was only 52 years old and was buried in the chancel of Stratford church.

Shakespeare's plays have been acted for hundreds of years, not only in England but all over the world.

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Key:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 . 1564 | 2. making and selling | 3.a grammar school |
| 4. older than | 5. _London | 6. well-known |
| 7. the south bank | 8. his plays | 9. leading poet |

HW2:(File 2.12)(Thiếu audio từ "If anyone see...")

Script:

Across the whole of England this evening, hundreds of policemen are looking for the two men who escaped from Princeville prison early this morning. One man is called Jeffrey Davis and the other is called Keith Baxter.

Davis is 28 years old, 1,76 metres tall and has black curly hair and brown eyes. Baxter is 35 years old, 1,58 metres tall and heavy-set. He is almost bald and has blue eyes. Baxter has a faint scar on his

chin. Both men are wearing the thin dark blue prison uniform, The police do not think they can stay free very long. It is very cold and only a few degrees above zero and it is raining. If anyone sees them please contact your nearest police station or call number 999.

Now I will repeat that description of two men who escaped from Princeville prison early this morning. One man is called Jeffrey Davis and the other is called Keith Baxter. Davis is 28 years old. 1.76 metres tall and has black curly hair and brown eyes. Baxter is 35 years old. 1.58 metres tall and heavyset. He is almost bald and has small blue eyes. Baxter has a faint scar on his chin, Both men are wearing the thin dark blue prison uniform. If anyone sees them, please contact your nearest police station or call number 999.

Key:

1. Prison
2. black curly
3. 1.58 metres
4. faint scar
5. prison uniform
6. stay free
7. above zero

HW3: (File 2.13)

Millie Benson was the one person most likely to be missed by young Americans. She wrote books for young people. The main character in each of her books is a sixteen-year-old girl named Nancy Drew who solved mysteries. These books were extremely popular for many years. They gave teenage girls the idea that they could do anything that boys could do. This was especially important at a time when women were struggling for equality with men, Millie Benson began writing the Nancy Drew books in 1930. She wrote twenty-three of the first twenty-five stories in the series under a false name, Carolyn Keene.. This was because Ms. Benson signed an agreement with her publisher promising never to make public her identity. For more than fifty years, she was never officially recognised for writing the books.

This changed in 1980 during a court case against the publisher. Ms. Benson was permitted to tell the world she was the true writer of the Nancy Drew series. The Nancy Drew mysteries have sold more than two hundred million books in seventeen languages.

Millie Benson was also one of the first female newspaper reporters. She wrote for newspapers for more than sixty years. She was also a pilot and an adventurer. She made many trips to the jungles of Mexico and Central America to study archaeology, Millie Benson was ninety-six years old when she died.

Key:

1. sixteen-year-old
2. popular
3. do anything
4. equality
5. a false
6. an agreement
7. permitted

HW4: (FILE 2.14)

The physics competition is one of International Science Olympiads held around the world. More than three hundred secondary school students competed in the thirty-eighth International Physics Olympiad last month in Iran. They came from seventy-three countries, including the United States.

Students from China had the top results: four gold medals and one silver, Russia was the second with three gold one silver and one honourable mention_ Next came the United States and South Korea. Each team brought home two gold medals and three silver medals. And the teams from Iran and Japan had two gold medals, two silver and one bronze medal each.

The ten-day Olympiad took place in the ancient city of Isfahan. There were written examinations and laboratory experiments as well as discussion meetings.

The American Association of Physics Teachers and the American Institute of Physics chose members of the United States team. Physics teachers across the country nominated students and committees chose about two hundred of them. These students Look the additional tests and twenty-four of them became the members of the team.

In May the members attended the United States Physics Team Training Camp at the University of Maryland. They went through nine days of intensive studying, testing and problem-solving. At the end of the camp. five members of the team were chosen to travel to the Olympiad. All five members won medals this year.

The first International Physics Olympiad wok place in Warsaw Poland. in 1967. Until the early 1980s it was held only in the former communist countries of eastern Europe. The United States organised a team for the first time in 1986.

And that's the VOA Special English Education Report.

Key:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. the 38 th | 2.. seventy-three/73 | 3. China | 4. three ¹ /3 |
| 5. South Korea | 6. two/2,one/1 | 7. Laboratory | 8. two hundred/200 |
| 9. twenty-four/24 | 10. Physics Team Training | | |

Unit 3 : Table/ Diagram completion

Ví dụ 1: (File 3.1)

P= Princess Meeya N= Neol

P: Hello, how can I help you?

N: I would like to open a bank account.

P: Okay, well first you need to fill in this information form.

N: Fine. What's the first thing you need to know?

P: What's your name?

N: Neal, Prince. (1)

P: How do you spell that?

N: N-E-O-L P-R-I-N-C-E.

P: Okay and what's your date of birth?

N: December, 12th, 1983, (2)

P: I also need to know your place of birth.

N: I was born in Smallville. Monrovia. (3)

P: How do you spell that town?-

N: S-M-A-L-L-V-I-L-L-E.

P: Okay. I also need to know your current address.

N: Sure, that's 156 Blue Avenue. (4)

P: Okay and do you know your zip code?

N: Yes, It's 174932. (5)

P: Thank you. Do you have a telephone?

N: Mobile or home phone?

P: You can tell me both.

N: My mobile number is 07850 174 836 (6) and my home phone is 0463 739 865, (7)

Ví dụ 2 : (FILE 3.2)

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P = Princess. Meeya

P: Let me tell you about the different services of the account. First you can have a cheque book. Your first book is free and has 20 (1) cheques. Your second book you must buy. It costs \$10. (2) You can use it if you have no cash. You can have a Credit Card if you have a salary more than \$800 (3) per month. There is an annual *fee of \$5.* (4) *You* pay this on the 1st January each year. (5). Interest is 13% (6) each year.. Now if you take too much money out of your account then you must pay a fine. It's \$1 5 (7) each time. The money will be taken out of your account on the 28th of the next month. (8) If money is deposited into your account, you can use it after 12:00p.m. (9) Money deposited by cheque takes ten days to clear, (10)

Practice 1 : (FILE 3.3)

- Policeman Mrs. Smith, could you tell me what you saw this morning?
- Mrs. Smith Yes, when I was walking along the West Street to do some shopping, I heard shouting from my back, it sounded like the voice of an elderly woman. "They've got my purse! They've got my purse!" When I turned around to see what happened, I saw two boys raced past me, going like the wind, then soon disappeared around the corner of the West Street.
- Policeman Just tell me everything you can remember about them.
- Mrs. Smith Well, there was a young one and older one.
- Policeman Well, let's start with the younger one, shall we?
- Mrs. Smith OK. The younger one was about 13 years old, not older than 15 years old I think. He looked very small and thin with a big black jacket which was not his size. It was too big for him. He had short curly blond hair with big eyes, quite smart-looking really. He ran so fast that I couldn't see him very clearly. Nothing really special about him but his big black jacket gave me a deep impression.
- Policeman How about the other one, the older one?
- Mrs. Smith He was just in his twenties, about 20 to 23 years old. He had long light brown hair tied into a ponytail at back. He was quite tall, about 1.80 metres and sort of slim. When I saw him passing me, he stared at me a second so I did get quite a good look at his face. He had a long angular face with small eyes and a very big and pointed nose. He was wearing yellow T-shirt and old jeans.

Policeman A long angular face with small eyes and very big and pointed nose? That could be important, Thank you, Mrs. Smith. You've been really helpful. If you really think you'd recognise them again, what we'd like you to do is to come down to the police station this afternoon and look at a few photographs for us.

Mrs. Smith OK, I'd like to do it. I hope I could help.

Key:

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- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 5. small and thin | 9. light brown |
| 6. blond | 10. small eyes |
| 7. 20- 23 | |
| 8. tall and slirn, | |

Practice 2 : (FILE 3.4) (Thiếu tape script)

13.A

14.B

15.B

16.A

Birmingham once thought of as an Industrial, grey and undesirable city is now one of the most up and coming cities in the UK after huge investment over the past two decades. The city with more trees than any city in Europe and more canals than Venice, is located in the West Midlands, the centre of the UK and is therefore an ideal place to study, being accessible for almost any student to travel to, with efficient and regular train services from Birmingham New Street,

Birmingham University has two campuses, the Selly Oak Campus and the Edgbaston Campus. There is also the Dental School In the city centre, close to the University of Aston. The main campus is the Edgbaston Campus, which is easy to recognise with the large clock tower in the centre, named "Old Joe" by the students. The beautiful green campus is rather like a mini village, situated near the student-dominated area of Selly Oak, It is the perfect place to meet up with friends for coffee or lunch as well as being the area where many lectures and seminars are held.

The main campus provides all the amenities you could possibly hope for. The dominant feature is the Main Library with a bunk stock of approximately two and half million volumes. There is also the Munrow Sports Centre and the University Centre containing a Spar shop selling newspapers at discounted student prices, a hairdressing salon and other shops, Including a Waterstone's bookstore, which stocks books on subject reading lists. The university campus also has numerous banks, good for convenience, as well as its own art gallery known as the Barber Institute of Fine Arts. Situated on the main campus. there is also the Arts Building which contains the Mason Lounge, with computers for students use as well as a coffee and sandwich bar. Transport between the city centre, campus and Selly Oak is efficient, frequent and fairly cheap. Birmingham university campus is the only one in the country to have its own railway station, this makes it quick and easy for student to get a train from campus to the city center. Selly Oak has a train station make it easier for student living there to travel to and from the city

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Practice 3 : (FILE 3.5)

Script:

Mark Hi Cindy, *nice to* meet you again and welcome to the party. I'll introduce you to everyone in a few minutes, but first I need to find out how many of the people here you already know.

Cindy. Well, I know Mr. Tans the personnel manager. He is the man in a brown suit with grey hair and beard.

Mark That's him. He is a very kind person with a lot of humour

Cindy Yes, he was the one who interviewed me. And... um Mary is the short woman in red jacket and she has curly black hair.

Mark Yes, she is the secretary working in this company for many years. She is a very patient and hard-working person. We all like her. What about the person talking with her?

Cindy You mean the woman wearing glasses, with long blonde hair? Her name is Kathy Nolan. She is the accountant.

Mark Yes, she is a very serious and hard-working lady. Good. Is there anyone you don't know?

Cindy Hmm... let me see. I don't think I know the middle-aged man over there.

Mark Who? Is the one with long and brown hair?

Circe Yes, he is wearing a white shirt with red tie and smoking a pipe.

Mark Oh, that's Tony Watts, a sales manager. He is very creative and full of ideas. He loves arts and is very good at it. He should be an artist. Please just follow me and you can pick up the rest as we go.

Key:

6. curly black	7. an accountant	8. glasses
9. Tony Watts	10. full of ideas	

Practice 4: (File 3.6)

Lecturer: In the last lecture, we looked at the adverse effects of desert dust on global climate. Today we're going to examine more closely what causes dust storms and what other effects they can have. As you know, dust storms have always been a feature of desert climates, but what we want to focus on today is the extent to which human activity is causing them. And it is this trend that I want to look at, because it has wide-ranging implications.

So - what are these human activities? Well, there are two main types that affect the wind erosion process, and thus the frequency of dust storms. There are activities that break up naturally wind-resistant surfaces such as off-road vehicle use and construction and there are those that remove protective vegetation cover from soil, for example, mainly farming and drainage. In many cases the two effects occur simultaneously which adds to the problem.

Let's look at some real examples and see what I'm talking about. Perhaps the best-known example of agricultural impact on desert dust is the creation of the USA's 'dust bowl' in the 1930s. The dramatic rise in the number of dust storms during the latter part of that decade was the result of farmers mismanaging their land. In fact, Choking dust storms became so common place that the decade became known as the ' Dirty Thirties'.

Researchers observed a similar, but more prolonged, increase in dustiness in West Africa between the 1960s and the 1980s, when the frequency of the storms rose to 80 a year and the dust was so thick that visibility was reduced 1.000 metres. This was a hazard to pilots and road user. In places like Arizona, the most dangerous dust clouds are those generated by dry thunderstorms. Here, this type of storm is so common that the problem inspired officials to develop an alert system to warn people of oncoming thunderstorms. When this dust is deposited it cause all sort of problems for machine operators. It can penetrate the smallest nooks and crannies and play havoc with the way things operate because most of the dust is made of quartz which is very hard. Another example - the concentration of dust originating from the Sahara has risen steadily since the mid -1960s. This increase in wind erosion has coincided with a prolonged drought, which has gripped the Sahara's southern fringe. Drought is commonly associated with an increase in dust-raising activity but it's actually caused by low rainfall which results in vegetation dying off.

Key:

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33 Dirty Thirties/ 30s 34 dry thunderstorms 35 machine operators

36 drought

Exercise 1: (FILE 3.7)

As part of the action stage, which I just mentioned, we have introduced 'Operation Nest Egg' and this is where your money will be going. It works like this: It's a three- stage process. First of all, we go out to the kiwi's natural habitat and we collect kiwi eggs. This is the tricky part

because it can be very difficult to find the eggs. Then, in safe surroundings, away from predators ... the chicks are reared . Now this can be done on predator-free islands or in captivity - they're reared until they are about nine months old at which stage the chicks are returned to the wild. So far it's proving successful and since we started the programme some 34 chicks have been successfully raised this year and their chances of survival have increased from 5 to 85% . However, it's not time to celebrate kiwi survival just yet. About 95% of kiwi chicks still don't make it to six months of age without protection. Which is why Operation Nest Egg is so important and we ask you to give generously today.

Key:

18. eggs (are) collected

19. chicks (are) reared

20. 5% to 85%

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Exercise 2: (File 3.8)

Lecturer: In today's lecture I'd like to look at the topic of food preservation and start by asking the obvious question 'Why do we need to preserve food?' Well, apart from keeping it fresh for our daily needs, many foods, such as fruit and vegetables are only available at certain times of the year so if we want to be able to eat these foods all year round, we need to preserve them. We also need to preserve food for export overseas to make sure that it doesn't perish in transit, and lastly we need to be able to preserve food for when there are food shortages. There are a number of methods of preserving food which involve both high and low temperatures, chemicals, irradiation and drying. Let's have a look at these in turn.

In the 1870s the French scientist, Louis Pasteur, showed that micro-organisms in food could be destroyed by raising the temperature of the food – a process now known as pasteurisation. This involves heating milk to just 65°C for 30 minutes. A new method, the ultra-high temperature or UHT process, involves heating milk to 150°C for three seconds. The advantage of treating milk in this way is that it lasts much longer though I tend to feel, and I'm sure many of you would agree, that taste is somewhat sacrificed in the UHT process.

Tin cans were first used in the early 1800s to store and preserve food. Just as they are now, the cans were tinplated, steel containers and the process had the advantage of being cost effective. Unfortunately, however, there were many early cases of food-poisoning because the canning process was not fully understood at that stage. We now know the exact temperature and length of time each food needs for proper preservation which has greatly reduced the risk of food-poisoning.

People living in cold climates often preserved food by burying it in the snow and the Romans knew all about the advantages of packing food in ice but for most people this was not an option until the invention of the refrigerator in 1834. Today, however, refrigeration is the most important means of preserving food because the food stays fresh without needing to be treated.

However, refrigeration requires an electricity supply and unfortunately if the power goes off, so does the food!!

A variety of chemicals can be added to food and you'll find their names listed on the labels of cans and bottles. Salt is probably the oldest of all the chemical preservatives and was used by many ancient civilisations for many years.

Sugar also acts as a preservative and is used to preserve jams in much the same way that vinegar is used to pickle foods. Chemical preservatives are effective but they do not suit all foods and the processes involved are time-consuming.

Another method of preserving food is by drying it. Most foods are 75% to 90% water so if you remove the water the micro-organisms simply can't survive. When food is dried it not only lasts a long time but it also becomes much lighter which is a big advantage as this makes it cheap to store, though some people argue that valuable nutrients are lost in the process.

Key:

33. lasts longer/ lasts much longer

34. food-poisoning/ poisoning

35. electricity/ electricity supply of electricity/power

36. chemical preservation/ add (adding) chemicals/using chemicals

37. cheap to store

Exercise 3: (File 3.9)

13 oversee training

14 manage bookings

15 prevent injuries

The main aim of the Open Day is to give you a quick tour of the building, but before we do that I'd like to introduce you to a few people employed at the Club. Not all of us are here at the same time. In case you need to contact any of us our contact details are here on the notice-board below the photographs. First of all, this is Sean Bond, who is the Technical Manager and his job is to supervise equipment..like computers and all the electrical equipment. And this is Margaret Lloyd. Her main function is to oversee training and she is therefore in charge of all the full-and part-time therapists. The next important person I need to introduce you to is James Todd. He is our Liaison Officer, What he does is manage bookings for the Club Rooms and equipment, as they are open to different organizations., from the local College to corporate clients like banks and so on.

Last but not least is our physiotherapist Edward Marks who works part-time Monday Wednesday and Friday. Edward plays an important part in the life of the Club. His main role is to prevent injuries.

HW 1 (File 3.10)

Cindy: Just looking at this list here, I'm afraid there are only two that might interest you . Do you want the details?

Martin: OK, let me just grab a pen and some paper... fire away

Cindy: This first one I'm looking at is in Bridge Street and very close to the bus station. It's not often that flats in that area come up for rent. This one's got three bedrooms, a bathroom and kitchen, of course and a very big living room. That sounds a good size for you

Martin: Mmmm... So, what about the rent? How much it is a month?

Cindy: The good news is that it's only four hundred and fifty pounds a month Rents in that area usually reach up to six fifty a month, but the landlord obviously wants to get a tenant quickly.

Martin: Yeah, it sounds like a bit of a bargain What about transport for Phil?

Cindy: Well, there'll be plenty of buses - so no problem for him to use public transport.....er.... but unfortunately there isn't a shower in the flat, and that location is likely to be noisy, of course ..

Martin: OK - what about the other place?

Cindy: Let see oh yes. well this one is in a really nice location — on Hills Avenue. I'm sure you know it. This looks like something a bit special Its got -four big bedrooms and erm, there's a rig living room and .. oh, this will be good or you a dining room It sounds enormous, doesn't it?

Martin: Yeah, it sounds great!

Cindy: That whole area's being developed, and the flat's very modern?, which I'm sure you'll like. It's got good facilities, including your shower. And of course it's going to be quiet, especially compared with the other place.

Martin: Better and better....but I'll bet it's expensive especially if it's in that trendy area beside the park.

Cindy: Hmm, I'm afraid so. They're asking £800 a month for it

Martin:Wow it sounds a lot more than we can afford

Cindy: Well, maybe you could get somebody else to move in too? I'll tell you what, give me your address and I can send you all the details and photos and you can see whether these two are worth a visit

Martin: Thanks, that would be really helpful....my address

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Key:

1 B	2 A	3 C	4 bus station
5 £450	6 noisy	7 Hills Avenue	
8 dining room	9 (very) modern	10 quiet	

HW 2: (Khác với audio)

Trainer: Good morning everyone, and welcome to our outdoor survival programme. As you know, this week you'll be learning some of the basic information and skills you need to look after yourself independently in the outdoors. These first two days we'll be based here in the classroom, and then we'll be taking a camping trip to put into practice some of the things you've learned. I'm going to start off with the topic of food_ And to start with I'll describe just two methods which we'll be putting into practice at our camp, and which make use of natural resources: the steam pit and the bamboo pot. I've got two posters here to make things clearer ... And start with the steam pit here ...

To make this you'll need some dry sticks, some grass, some loose earth and some stones. And for this week only, some matches!

The first thing you do is to dig a shallow pit in the place you've chosen to do your cooking. Let's say about twenty five centimetres deep, and thirty centimetres wide. Your sticks have to be a bit wider than the pit, because you have to put a line of them along the top from one end of the pit to the other. Before setting light to these you take some large stones and arrange them on top. Then you start the fire and wait till the wooden platform burns through and the stones fall into the pit. At this point, brush away any pieces of hot ash from the stones-you can use a handful of grass - and then take another stick and

push it down into the centre of the pit, between the stones. After that you cover the whole pit with a thick layer of grass. And then you can put your food on it... wrapped in more pieces of grass, like parcels. Finally, cover the whole thing with earth. You have to pat it firmly to seal the pit. Then all you have to do is take the stick out and pour a bit of water into the opening that it leaves. It should take about four hours for your food to cook, as it cooks slowly in the steam that's created inside the pit.

Key:

11-E 12-F 13-B 14-D 15-C 16 - G

Unit 4: Multiple choice

Không có file 4.1

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Ví dụ 2 (File 4.2)

Woman: Good morning! University Language Centre. How can I help you?

Man: I'm interested in doing a language course, I did Mandarin last year and now I'd like to do Japanese. Can you give me some information about what courses are available at your centre and when they start. That sort of thing?

Woman: Yes, certainly. Well, we actually offer a number of courses in Japanese at different levels. Are you looking for full time or part time?

Man: Oh! I couldn't manage full time as I work every day but evenings would be fine and certainly preferable to weekends.

Woman: Well, we don't offer courses at the weekend anyway, but let me run through your options. We have a 12-week intensive course three hours three nights a week -that's our crash course! Or an eight month course two nights a week.

Man: I think the crash course would suit me best as I'll be leaving for Japan in six months time.

Woman: Are you a beginner?

Man: Not a complete beginner, no !

Woman: Wellwe offer the courses at three levels, beginners, lower intermediate and upper intermediate, though we don't always run them all. It depends very much on demand

Man: I'd probably be at the lower intermediate level - as I did some Japanese at school but that was ages ago.

Woman: Right, well the next Level Two course begins on Monday 12th September - there are still some places on that one - otherwise you'd have to wait until January Or March.

Man: No- I'd prefer the next course.

Practice 1: (File 4.3)

S1= Student 1 Male S2= Student 2 Female

S1: Oh no. They always have unhealthy things to eat here, (4)

S2: I like what *they* have.

S1: Look at this: pizza, hamburgers, French fries. There are no vegetables at all. (1)

S2: I don't like vegetables, am happy with the food here.

S1: Students eat so badly.

S2: Well, we're young so it doesn't matter.

S1: Yes., of course it does. The earlier you start to eat healthily the better. If you eat bad food now, you *can* get sick when you are older.

S2: I don't believe that. I do lots of sports so I think I will be okay.

S1: That doesn't matter. When you are 40, you'll be fat and tired everyday if you eat like this. Are you telling me, you never have any problem?

S2: Never.

S1: But you are always going to the toilet.

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S2: Yes, I have a bad stomach.

S1: What do you mean?

S2: Every time I eat something, I feel pain in my stomach. (2)

S1: That's what I'm saying. It's the food you eat that makes you sick.

S2: No, it's not. It's because I eat too quickly. (5)

S1: What do you have for breakfast?

S2: I don't have breakfast. I'm too busy, I have a big dinner instead, (3)

S1: That's so wrong. Breakfast is important. You shouldn't have big meals, just lots of small ones. You especially shouldn't eat a lot of food in the evening. It's bad for you.

Practice 2: (file 4.4)

F= Female M= Male

M: So how was your holiday?

F: It was absolutely fantastic but very expensive, (1)

M: Where did you go?

F: I went to London. (2) I saw so many wonderful things, I saw Buckingham Palace and the Changing of the Guard.

M: what's that?

F: Buckingham Palace (3) is where the Queen of England lives. The Changing of the Guard is when they change the soldiers outside her home. It's beautiful. They wear red clothes with big black hats (4) made from bears (5) and some of the men ride horses.

M: Wow. What else did you see?

F: I went to the British Museum.. They have things from every country in the world.

M: That sounds expensive.

F: Not at all. All the big museums in England are free and many of the small ones too. Even if you have to pay, it usually isn't much. (6)

M: Did you try the local food?

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F: Some of it. I had fish and chips and I also tried the sweet food. My favorite was apple crumble. (7) It is a sweet dish made with apples and it is crunchy on top.

M: Where did you stay?

F: I stayed in the University of London's Hall of Residence. (8) In the summer, they let tourists stay there and it's really cheap.

Practice 3: (File 4.5)

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32 A/D

33 D/A

Lecturer: I'd like to introduce Rebecca Bramwell, an artist and illustrator, who has come along today to talk to you all about getting your first job or commission as an artist ... Over to you Rebecca.

Rebecca: Thank you for inviting me. I remember when I graduated back in 1983, I was very excited about getting my first commission. My degree was in Fine Art and I'd worked long and hard to get it. I was an enthusiastic student and I never found it difficult to find the incentive to paint. I think as a student you're pushed along by fellow students and tutors and the driving force is there. However when you leave college you find yourself saying things like "I'll have one more cup of coffee and then I'll sit down to work", I hate to admit it but I say it myself. Suddenly it isn't finding the inspiration or getting the right paper that's a problem, it's you.

In my view, there are a number of reasons why this happens. It's a real challenge making a decent living as a new artist ... you have to find a market for your work, often you work freelance and need to take samples or portfolios of your work from place to place ... these experiences are common to a lot of professional people but artists also have to bare their souls to the world in a way ... more than anything they want praise ... if people don't like what they create then it can be a very emotional and upsetting experience hearing them say this.

I began to realise that these problems were preventing me from having a career in art and so I decided to experiment. I was a painter but I started to dabble in illustration ... drawing pictures for books, cards ... and this offered me the opportunity to become more emotionally detached from my work. I was no longer producing images from the heart but developing images for a specified subject ... taking a more practical approach. I began to develop a collection of my illustrations which put into a portfolio and started to carry around with me to show prospective clients and employers. But it was still.

Practice 4: (4.6)

M= Male Student

F=Female Student

M: Do you still think about being under all the snow that day?

F: Not as much as I used to. The first three months afterwards were bad. Now I just some-times (1) dream about it.

M: I remember the first few minutes were okay. I thought it would be a great story to tell all my friends. (2) But after about an hour, I was so cold. (3) I knew then it was serious..

F: I know. I remember not being able to hear anyone else. I thought everyone else had died and I was the only one left. I began to sing to myself.

M: I could move my head a little and also my right arm (4) but every other part of my body was trapped.

F: I was okay. I could move my body, (5) but there was so much snow on top of me, I couldn't move it away.

Exercise 1: (File 4.7)

H = Hepburn (F) M = Male Assistant

H: Hi! Am I in the right place? I'm looking for the Art Department.

M: Oh, this is the right place then. How can I help you?

H: Well, to start with I'm having difficulty orienting myself. Do you have a map?

M: Don't worry, all new students feel the same. Not to worry, it's actually quite easy when you understand the system. The number of the room tells you the building, floor and room. So, for example, 546 means Building 5, Floor 4, Room 6. This list shows you where all the classes are held.

H: Oh, I see, all my classes will be in Building 7. (5) That's pretty convenient.

M: Do you need to know anything else?

H: Oh, lots of things! I especially need to know about my first lecture on the History of Western Cinema. (6) Could you tell me who will be teaching that course, please?

M: Certainly. That's Professor Lauder. (3) He's really popular with his students. He always teaches in Room 767. (1)

H: When is the first class?

M: It's every Monday and Friday at 3.00 p. m. , (2) so you'd better get a move in, it starts in 30 minutes (7) and I've heard he is really strict about being on time. (4)

H: Do I need to take anything to class?

M: Yes, you need to purchase the textbooks and other materials but you can do that at the first class. (8)

Exercise 2: (File 4.8)

John: What's the hotel like?

Receptionist: It has a courtyard for breakfast. It's got 50 rooms. It's just been renovated and so it's very stylish

John: Is it in the brochure?

Receptionist: It's on page 63.

John: Ah yes! I can see it's right next to the railway station, ...mnun, but what appeals to me most of all is that the hotel's very convenient for all the water buses. And the idea of having a terrace with the room I really find very appealing. These are big plusses!

Receptionist: It's probably the most central hotel we have. You might think it would be a bit noisy as it's in the main commuter area and a place where tourists go. But from experience I can assure you the hotel is very quiet. Most of the

Key:

Questions 5 and 6

B and C: in any order.

Exercise 3: (File 4.9) Trùng Practice 3: (File 2.5)

P = Professor Hu Min

P : I'm going to tell you about the specific skills required to improve your listening comprehension. (1)

At a beginner level, it is of course impossible to understand every word that is being spoken, so I recommend that a beginner should try to listen for the gist (2) of what is being said. The gist is the general meaning or sense of something. (6) The easiest way to improve is to practise listening for the stressed words in a sentence (7) because these are the words that carry the weight of meaning

At an advanced level, students should be able to understand almost every word. They should not only understand the main ideas but also the specific details. You will of course come across words that you don't understand, but you should try to understand the words from the context, (3) which is what native speakers do.

At an intermediate level, (4) that is between beginner and advanced, you should be doing a mixture of the two, (8) but you will be even more dependent on context If you want to

practise on your own, you can listen to language cassettes, radio and TV broadcasts in English, or better still find a language exchange partner, (9) which doesn't have to be a native speaker. (5) Don't choose language cassette

that are too easy (10) or you won't improve. It should be just a little difficult so you are forced to listen carefully.

Exercise 4: (File 4.10)

Script:

Rosana: Hi. My name is Rosana McClaren. Mmm. I'm a bit early, but I have an appointment to see the assistant Registrar, Andy Matthews, at 10am.

Andy: Hi, I'm Andy Matthews. Nice to meet you.

Rosana: Nice to meet you. My tutor advised me to come to see you about changing my course.

Andy: Yes. I've had an email from your tutor, David Vine. Let me just call it up.... Here we are. It says tutee ... Rosana McClaren ... is on the Wednesday part-time course and wants to change to the distance learning programme. Have you any problems with the course itself?

Rosana: Oh no. I love it. I think the course is really worthwhile. The theoretical sessions once a week on Wednesday from 10am to 3pm are really good.

Andy: You have two two-hour sessions then?

Rosana: Yes that's it. And I have to say I think the practical session from 4 through to 9 in the fashion workshops are also good fun, but I am finding it all very tiring and it makes me too exhausted for my work on Thursdays and Fridays.

Andy: You work the other four days of the week?

Rosana: Yes, and some Saturdays.

Andy: I see. So what do you want to do?

Rosana: I'd like to change to the programme with the distance-learning component instead of the Wednesday sessions.

Andy: Yes. That is a possibility. I see from your tutor Dr Vine that he has no problem with this, but you realise it's possible you'll have a different tutor.

Rosana: Yes. I'm aware of that. It's a shame because he's a very good tutor. What do I need to do now?

Andy: First, we just need you to fill in this transfer form and the claim form for the reduction in fees.

Rosana: Oh. I didn't realise it was cheaper!

Andy: Oh yes. It's a thousand pounds less a year!

Rosana: It gets even better! Can I start the distance-learning programme from now?

Andy: I don't see why not. I just need to get a signature from your tutor, which should take only a short time. I'll email it to him now and then he can sign it and put it in the internal mail.

Rosana: Okay.

Andy: But I also need to go through with you what is involved in the distance-learning programme to make sure you are clear about everything.

Rosana: Well, I understand I attend the weekend course once a month and that I can book a bench in the fashion workshop at any other time.

Andy: You have a computer at home for the distance-learning?

Rosana: Oh yes. I have the necessary equipment for making video calls over the Internet already. It's the flexibility of the distance-learning over the Internet that is very useful. And what makes it even more interesting is that I don't have to spend a lot of time travelling to and from the university on the Wednesday. I can adapt it to my own routine, as I will be able to do the theory over the Internet from home when I want. The same is true of booking a tutorial on line using Skype.

Andy: Yes it is amazing, isn't it? It's in its infancy but it's been up and running for a year now and it's going rather well.

Rosana: Can I just ask if it's possible to have a face-to-face tutorial at any time as well?

Andy: There is no reason why you shouldn't be able to.

Key:

21 C	22 B	23 A	Questions 24 and 25: D and E
------	------	------	------------------------------

HW 1: (File 4.11)

G = Gump M = Maya boss

M: Hello Gump, won't you sit down?

G: Thank you.

M: I've been looking at your application form and I'm very impressed. I especially like your comment about life being like a box of chocolates. (1) I'd like to offer you the job. Can you start now? (2)

G: Yes, that's wonderful news.

M: Firstly, I would like to talk about the philosophy of this company. We pride ourselves on producing the highest quality products. (3) Our customers demand the finest chocolate and

we have a policy that if a customer is unhappy with something they buy here they can get their money back and a free box of chocolates as well. (4)

G: I think that's a great idea.

M: So of course, it is important that we maintain good standards or we would quickly go out of business.

G: I understand.

M: When we recruit new employees, we are looking for people who not only have experience and a love of chocolate-making but also who have a passion for life in general. I think you possess all those qualities.

HW 2: (File 4.12)

Questions 31-33

31 A 32 C 33 B

The subject of this evening's talk at the North Bank Business Centre is local businesses in the area surrounding the university, and the benefit they bring to the employment prospects of people in the local area, especially young people at the beginning of their career.

We established the Centre in response to approaches from several business people in the area who had wanted to start up new businesses, but who had not managed to find any help locally and did not know where to turn. Moreover, they had all without exception come up against enormous bureaucratic obstacles. We therefore invited them in as a group to meet the members of the department and the students. Stemming from that is the Centre, which now focuses mainly but not exclusively on business start-ups.

Just after the Centre was set up, snapshot research conducted by the department over the telephone gave some startling results. The information about local businesses revealed that three out of every ten local business start-ups, that we could

HW 3: (4.13)

Questions 11 and 12

B and D in any order

Questions 11-15

And now for the preparation plans for the town's 250th anniversary celebrations. We are going to follow the same system we had last year, but with a few changes to increase the party spirit.

First of all, this time we are going to make the concert on the beach open to everyone without charge. This is because we have been given money by the council for the celebration and also because last year we had so many problems with keeping people out who had not paid. And on top of this, people will not have to pay for refreshments either, as these are being donated.

Right now, mmm, we are going to divide into four teams: the first one, the Beach Team, will be responsible for cleaning up the beach on the Saturday morning, picking up litter, bottles, plastic bags, wood and anything else that's lying around. Everyone is meeting at the Beach Shop at 8 am. It's an early start, but we want to give everywhere a good thorough clean. We have had permission from the council to close the beach to get it ready for the anniversary celebration on Sunday.

The second team will be responsible for setting out seating in the square for the speeches and prize giving. Again an early start is preferable, but the vans with the seats can't be there until 9 am, so shall we say that everyone should meet at the Village Hall at 9.30? Starting then will allow extra time if the vans are late.

HW 4: (File 4.14)

If you want to take an undergraduate course of study, you require a letter of recommendation from your principal and copies of your school records and exam results. (1) You must of course demonstrate ability to communicate effectively in English. Different majors require different abilities in English. (2) Undergraduate courses in science often require you to do a foundation year (3) before you start the course so that you achieve the requisite knowledge before you begin the courses. Degrees generally last three years, (7) though the first year doesn't count towards your final marks. (8) Application is always via UCAS, an organization that handles all undergraduate students. Postgraduate application is via direct application to universities. (4) They will require a minimum pass (9) in your degree, certainly above average and as with undergraduate courses require a minimum level in your English ability. Most Masters courses take one year, (5) but some take two, so be sure to take this into account when choosing. There are two systems of ranking: for universities overall achievement and for each of their separate departments. Other kinds of information are available, like graduate employment statistics. (10) Generally British universities are generally respected globally (6) and there is an international ranking system that lists all the top universities in the world for you to check where your university places.

Unit 5: Labelling map/ diagram

Ví dụ 1: Trong sách giáo trình

Ví dụ 2: Trong sách giáo trình

Practice 1: (File 5.3)

M = Male Student F = Female Student

M: Hi, could you tell me how to get to the Hall of Residence (1)?

F: Yeah, go to the left of this building in front of you, walk straight ahead and it's the first on the right.

M: Excuse me, where is the Science Department (2)?

F: You need to go right, take the first road on the right and it's the second building on the left.

M: Can you help me? I'm trying to find the Library (3).

F: Go to the right of the garden. Turn left, and walk straight ahead. It's the second building on the right hand side. It's really big, you can't miss it.

M: I'm sorry to bother you. Where is the Refectory (4)?

F: Okay, turn left here past the garden. Turn right and it's the last building on the left.

Practice 2: (File 5.4)

M = Male Student F = Female Student

F: Hello, what's that building straight ahead?

M: Oh, that's the Student Union (1).

F: How do I get to the Business Studies Department (2)?

M: Take the road on the right and just keep going until you get to the last building on the right. That's it.

F: Excuse me, where is the cafeteria (3)?

M: Oh, that's right in the middle of campus. You can't miss it. Either road will take you there.

F: What's that really big building to the left?

M: Those are the Administration Offices (4).

F: Are there any sports facilities (5) on campus?

M: Yes. Take the road on the left and take the first left and then first right. There are some courts for basketball.

F: Hi, I am trying to find the Library (6). Could you help me?

M: Sure, take the road to the left and it's actually right in front of you.

F: Is it far to the Hall of Residence (7)?

M: Not really. Take the road to the right. Keep going and when you see a round building, the Hall of Residence is behind that.

F: Where can I buy some new textbooks?

M: The campus bookshop (8) is in the North West corner of the campus. It's walking distance.

Practice 3: (File 5.5)

H= Hepburn M =Male Fan

H: Sorry to bother you, but I'm lost.

M: Oh, I know you, don't I? You're Audrey Hepburn. Welcome to Paris.

H: Thank you. I'm trying to get to the Registration Office. Can you help me?

M: Sure. This is the North Gate. On the left is the Administration Office (1) and on the right is the student cafeteria (2).

H: Okay, what's that big white building directly in front?

M: That's the campus bookshop (3). There's a theatre in the same building as well.

H: Great!

M: That tall red brick building just behind the bookshop is the Registration Office (4).

H: Oh thank you so much for helping me.

M: It's a pleasure. Good luck.

Exercise 1: (File 5.6)

Script:

Speaker: At the centre of the Treloar Estuary area is the historic riverside village of Calton. The main road comes into the village from the south, and for those of you who are arriving by bus, it turns left just before the bridge and stops in the lay-by on the left hand side. From there it's just a short walk to Calton's various attractions. If you're arriving by car, you have to leave it in the main car park. Go over the bridge and take the first turning on the right. Then go on until you come to the end of that road. It's the only place to park in Calton but

there's no charge. If you're interested in local history, there's a museum in Calton with farming, fishing and household implements from the late nineteenth century. As you come in from the south , cross the river and go straight on the same road until you reach the end. Also on the subject of history, you can go and see the old mill which has recently been renovated and put back into use. Turn left before you come to the bridge. Then go straight on and then take the first turning on the right. This leads straight there. If you're interested in arts and crafts, there's a potter's studio where you can watch the artist at work. After crossing the bridge turn left and it's the second building on the left. Finally, when you feel in need of refreshments, there's a cafe opposite the old boat house, and a picnic area near the mill.

Key:

15 – H

16 – F

17 – E

18 – A

19 – B

20 – D

Exercise 2 : (File 5.7)

Officer: Now before I finish today, I wanted to help you find your way around the museum. When you start next Monday the first thing you'll need to do is sign in. Come through the main entrance and you'll see the main staircase straight ahead. To the right of this is the statue of the horse and just behind that is a door - no through that and that's the sign-in office. Now, on the first day you'll be working in Gallery 1. You'll find this as follows ... in the central courtyard area, close to the entrance, there's a large chest where visitors put donations for the museum. The door just behind that leads to Gallery 1. The workshop you'll be taking part in starts at eleven but if you want to go in earlier you can get the key and let yourself in. The key box is quite hard to find. Walk behind Reception and it's between the large gallery and the bookshop.

I haven't mentioned breaks, lunch etc. Unfortunately our café's closed at the moment so your best bet is to bring a packed lunch. We tend to have our sandwiches in the kitchen area ... go round the reception desk and you'll see a small circular cabinet - the door to the kitchen area is just behind that.

Now everyday, we put up notices about what's happening in the museum. Your supervisor will brief you but if you want to check up on details, look on our staff notice board. This is in the corner of the play area - at the back, on the wall of Gallery 3.

If you have any questions, I'd be happy to ...

Key:

- 16 – C
- 17 – I
- 18 – H
- 19 – D
- 20 – G

Exercise 3: (File 5. 8)

We have arrived at the city of Arkeba in the western part of the country. This is your free day in our excursion, but if you follow the instructions on the map I've just given out you'll be able to sightsee the city on your own during the day. I'll pick you up at this spot again in 6 hours that is at 6 pm. Please. try to be punctual as we need to head off to Susdain to spend the night there. And remember we'll have dinner together on the way.

Now take a look at the map. I'll give you a short description of the most important places that you shouldn't miss... Ready?

In the centre of the city is the National Congress from where Independence Avenue goes. straight to the Railway Station_ at the northernmost point of the city.

West of the National Congress is St Paul's Park, rectangular in shape. and extending almost to the limits of St James's Circus, a circular area where you'll find colourful antique shops and cafes. St James's Circus is overlooked by a row of modern buildings belonging to the Army running alongside it on the East.

From the National Congress, a straight narrow road branches off to the left_ It reaches the Modern Art Museum, just inside the city boundary. The Modern Art Museum presents a most extensive display of works of art. from Architecture and Design. Prints and Illustrated Books, to Film and Media.

As additional information, it's good to know that a range of hills surrounds the coast in the broader part of the country, it's a rough semi circle about 30 kilometres away from the sea. These hills provide hiking in summer and skiing in winter, the hills continue eastward along the middle of the narrower part of the country where the beaches attract tourists from all over the world in summer

It is a marvelous capital city and it's renowned for its gastronomy based on seafood. It's also of historic interest because of the role the city played in the revolution.

Does anybody play golf? Golf courses are one of the most traditional games in the country, and there are several good courses around the city. You don't have time to visit the surrounding vineyards but if you happen to have the chance.. I'd rather you tried the local wine, you'll never forget it...

Anyway..., whether you come to Arkeba in winter or in summer..., you'll always find somewhere to enjoy and relax...

Have fun, and be back on time!

Key:

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. National Congress | 2. Independence Avenue | 3. Railway Station |
| 4. St Paul's Park | 5. St James's Circus | 6. Army |
| 7. Modern Art Museum | | |

HW 1 (File 5.9)

Script:

Man: Are you looking to move into a flat soon?

Woman: I hope so, yes.

Man: The thing is, we have a few flats at the moment that we'd like to get rented out by the end of the month.

Woman: I see.

Man: They're all good flats, and at the price you want. There's one in Eastern Towers, one in Granby Mansions and another in Busby Garden. All three are nice blocks of flats.

Woman: Could you tell me where they are? I'm at the train station at the moment.

Man: Eastern Towers, if you're coming from the station, isn't.

very far. Cross over City Bridge. Then go left, and where the road divides, you want the right-hand fork. You'll see Eastern Towers on the left side of the road. It's a lovely building, with trees around it.

Woman: That sounds nice. What about Granby Mansions?

Man: The best way to get there from the station is probably to go down River Road and then cross over Old Bridge. The road bends to the right, round the park, and if you follow along, you'll find it there. on the left side That's a great location. with lovely views of the park,

Woman: Very nice. And you said there was one more?

Man: Busby Garden, yes. OK, From the station, cross over city Bridge. keep going through the first crossroads until you come to the second crossroads. Busby Garden will be facing you. over to the right side. It's very convenient for the shops.

Woman: Fine. Thank you. Well, I'll see you on Saturday.

Key:

8 B	9 H	10 E
-----	-----	------

HW 2 (File 5. 10)

Early methods for drying food involved cutting it into strips and hanging it in the sun or over fires. But there are now a number of more modern methods which involve the use of recent technology. One of these is known as roller drying and it's a highly effective way of making dried foods from liquids, such as soup.

Have a look at this diagram to see how it works. Well, first of all the hot soup is poured in one end — here. The liquid spreads to form a thin layer on a heated belt. The liquid dries as it moves along. By the time it reaches the end of the belt all the water has evaporated leaving only dry powder. A blade then scrapes the dried material off the roller and captures it in powder form. All you have to do is add boiling water and you have your hot soup back again, ready to drink!

Another method is called freeze drying ...

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Key:

38 hot (soup)

39 heated (belt)

40powdere soup/ dried soup/ dry soup

HW 3 (File 5.11)

Script:

If we start here at the bottom you can see Parkside Street, where the main entrance to the park is. On the left of the entrance, in the bottom left-hand corner of the plan, there will be a block of 40 studio flats. On the other side of the entrance there will be some workshops for local businesses. There will also be another entrance here on the top right which leads into Pear Street.

Here in the centre of the park we will have an ornamental lake with paths radiating north, south, east and west to the different areas of the park. In the top right-hand corner just by the Pear Street entrance, there will be a large sports area with two football pitches and four tennis and volleyball courts. Just here beside the pitches on the same side of the path will be an outdoor swimming pool.

Now, in the top left-hand corner, a walled flower garden is planned with a rockery and a water feature with walkways, seats and lots of shady areas for the summer. Next to this, a sculpture garden is also planned. Now let's see, just here below the walled garden there will

be a grassy amphitheatre with a permanent covered stage for open-air concerts. We hope that local schools and colleges will use this theatre to showcase student work. In the bottom left-hand corner of the plan you can see that above the block of flats there will be play area for children and directly to the right of this just near the main entrance there will be wild area. More trees will be planned here and in the middle will be built an education centre for use by local schools to encourage children to take care of the wildlife and look after the trees and plants.

And finally in the bottom right-hand corner of the park will be café, opening on to Pear Street.

And now for questions. If anyone would like to ask anything I and my colleagues and only too happy to oblige. Yes the lady in the front row...

Key:

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| 14 Parkside | 15 40 studios flats | 16 ornamental lake | |
| 17 swimming pool | 18 (flower) garden | 19 play area | 20 café |

UNIT 6: SHORT ANSWERS

VD1 (File 6.1)

Man: Ladies, gentlemen and children — welcome to the Australian Museum. Great to see so many of you here this morning for the opening of our fantastic exhibition on 'Differs As you know we've got some particularly mean spiders in Australia! But most spiders are quite harmless and play an essential role in maintaining the balance of nature. One of our primary aims with this exhibition is to inform people about these wonderful little eight-legged creatures ...

VD2 (File 6.2)

Maria: Hi, Pauline.

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Pauline: Hi, Mane! What's that you're reading?

Maria: Just some information from a paragliding school it looks really good kin. Do you fancy a go at paragliding?

Puline: Sure! Do you have to buy lots of equipment and stuff?

Maria: Not really. The school provides the equipment but we'd have to take a few things along.

Puline: Such as?

Maria: Well it says here. Clothes: wear stout boots, so no sneakers or sandals I suppose, and clothes suitable for active day in the hills, preferably a long-sleeved t-shirt. that's probably in case you land in the stinging nettles! It also says we should bring a packed lunch. We do not recommend soft drinks or flasks of coffee. Water is really the best thing to drink. We'd also need to bring suntan lotion and something to protect your head from the sun!

Puline: OK that sounds reasonable. And where would we stay?

Maria: Well look! They seem to operate a campsite too because it says here that it's only \$10 a day to pitch a tent. That'd be fine, wouldn't it? And that way we'd save quite a bit because even a cheap hotel would cost money.

Puline: Um..or perhaps we could stay in a bed-and- breakfast nearby. .It gives a couple of names here we could ring. I think I might prefer that. Hotels and youth hostels would all be miles away from the farm and I don't fancy caravan.

Marria: No, I agree. But let's take a tent and pray for good weather.

Pauline: OK - let's do it. What about next weekend?

Maria: No, I can't - I'm going on a geography field trip.

Pauline:and then it's the weekend before the exams and I really need to study.

Maria: OK, then. Let's make it the one after the exams.

Pauline: Fine - we'll need a break by then. Can you ring and ...

Practice 1 (File 6.3)

Just after the Centre was set up, snapshot research conducted by the department over the telephone gave some startling results. The information about local businesses revealed that three out of every ten local business start-ups, that we could collect information on, had failed within the first six months, and another five had gone within the year, leaving only two. The most common reasons given for the businesses closing were: first, high rents, which are 33% higher than the national average due to the area being very central; second, lack of knowledge about grants, basically because of ignorance about how to access them; and thirdly a lack of business support, because they did not know where to obtain advice from.

Since the Centre came into existence three years ago, we have helped change this climate of failure. The current statistics show a remarkable turnaround in the fortunes of local businesses. And now, after a year, only two businesses close out of every ten compared to eight before the Centre was set up.

Key:

34 33/thirty-three %/per cent/percent

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35 2/two

Practice 2 (File 6.4)

Tutor: So Sharon and Xiao Li, in your presentation last week you were talking about the digital divide - the gap between those who can effectively use communication tools such as the Internet, and those who can't. And you compared the situation here in Northern Ireland with South-East China. Right, so I asked you to do some self-evaluation, watching the video of your presentation and thinking about the three main criteria you're assessed by - content, structure and technique. What do you think was strongest feature of the presentation, when you watched it? Sharon?

Sharon: Well, I was surprised actually, because I felt quite nervous but, when I watch the video, I didn't show as much as I expected.

Tutor: So which of the criteria would that come under?

Sharon: Er, confidence?

Tutor: That's not actually one of the criteria as such. Xiao Li?

Xiao Li: Technique? It's body language and eye contact, isn't it? Well, I didn't think I looked all that confident, but I think that our technique was generally good like the way we designed and used the Powerpoint slides.

Tutor: Mmm, So you both feel happiest about that side of the presentation? Ok now on the negative side, what would you change if you could do it again?

Xiao Li: Well, at first I'd thought that the introduction going to be the problem but actually I think that was ok. We defined our terms and indentified key issues. It was more towards the end...the conclusion wasn't too bad but the problem was the questions, we hadn't really, expected there'd be any so we hadn't I thought about that much.

Turo: Uhuh, Ok anything else?

Sharon: Well, Xiao Li says, I thought a conclusion was ok, but when I watched us on the video I thought the section on solutions seemed rather weak.

Tutor: Mmm, can you think why?

Shareon: Well, we explained what people are doing about the digital divide in China and Northern Ireland but I suppose we didn't really evaluate any of the projects or ideas, It was just a list. And that was what people were asking us about at the end, mostly.

Key:

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21(the/their) technique

22(answering)(the/student's) questions

23(the/their) solutions

EXERCISE 1: (File 6.5)

Tutor: Good morning, Phil, Jackie, I hope your Project is going well.

Phil: Morning, Mr. Jackson.

Jackie: Hi, Mr. Jackson. Well, we've made a start on analysing the different forms of renewable energy, but unfortunately we don't really agree on some points.

Tutor: Ok, Why don't we talk about it?

Phil: Well, Jackie believes that all forms of renewable energy are beneficial economically, whereas I doubt that that's true for all of them.

Tutor: Such as?

Phil: Such as wind, wave and solar energy because they're less reliable.

Tutor: That's a valid point but I don't think that's a large enough factor to disregard it completely.

Jackie: Exactly, That's what I said

Phil: However, another drawback is that they're generally expensive to produce.

Tutor: Yes, You're right. And that is a concern when evaluating their usefulness in future.

Jackie: I agree with you to a point, but it's likely that the cost will come down. I read a report in the Journal of Environmental Science that estimates the cost would fall by twenty per cent over the next ten years, which is significant, isn't it?

Tutor: Absolutely, Jackie. But you need to think about how difficult it is to predict the future cost of non-traditional energy sources before you believe the report. Remember: in your project, I want to see evidence of critical analysis. Make sure you've analysed all the information rather than just accepting the information that you agree with. Also it's very important that you demonstrate wide reading around the subject.

Key:

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1. Less reliable
2. Expensive to product
3. Critical analysis's evidence
4. Wide reading

Exercise 2: (File 6.6)

Rob: Hello and welcome to 6 minutes English from BBC Learning English. I am

Rob and with me is Finn.Hello Finn

Finn:

Rob: Finn, Are you ok?

Finn: (Breaths out) Ahh... 49 seconds..... I was just... Holding my breath!

Rob: A new hobby of yours, Finn?

Finn: Well, today... We're taing about of people living underwater so I thought I could do with some pratice.

Rob: Ok. Well you get your breath back. Today, we'll be hearing about scientists who broke the world record for time spent underwater they spent an incredible 31 days under the waves! And we'll be learning some related vocabulary too. Right, are you ready now, Finn?

Finn: Yes, I think so, And Are you ready for this week's question?

Rob: Yes, hit me with it.

Finn: This week's question is... What is the longest time a human being has held their breath underwater?

Is it:

A: 12 minutes

B: 18 minutes

C: 22 minutes

Rob: goodness..I'am gonna go for the middle one for b) 18 minutes

Finn: 18 minutes? Good guess. I'll tell you if you're right or wrong at the end of the programme, but Rob don't hold your breath!

Rob: Haha. Don't hold your breath - a phrase which means 'don't expect that a particular good thing will happen'. Anyway What about the scientists - Did they hold their breath for 31 days?

Finn: Haha..no..but they did live underwater in a laboratory. Now, that's a room or building with scientific equipment in it for doing tests.

Rob: Well, one of the men was Fabien Cousteau, who's an oceanographer - someone who studies the oceans.

He's the grandson of Jacques Cousteau - a Frenchman who held the previous record of 30 days underwater.

Finn: Fabien said he wanted to break his grandfather's record to raise awareness of ocean conservation - protecting and looking after the ocean.

Rob: well he's raised our awareness at least.

Finn: Oh indeed

Rob: Now, I'm interested in how they lived underwater?

Listen to Fabien Cousteau talking about the laboratory called Aquarius which word that he uses to say that the lab is completely underwater.

Fabien Cousteau : "Aquarius" is very unique in that it's the only undersea marine laboratory – it gives us a unique plat from which to live and explore this final frontier on our planet.

Finn: He called it an undersea laboratory. 'Undersea' is, as you might guess a word similar to underwater. It means under the sea.

Rob: And he called this undersea world 'the final frontier'. It's interesting phrase – it comes from the Star Trek television series, which called space the final frontier – the last place that humans have not yet travelled to, the last place to explore.

Finn: Yes, And apparently this laboratory was 18 metres under the sea in Florida...and being there allowed them to spend less time diving and more time observing marine life.

Rob: Marine life – that means ‘of the sea’, so marine life means sea life, plants and animals that live in the sea. They were particularly interested in investigating the effects of pollution on coral.

Finn: Now, I know they did this to raise awareness of marine conservation. But what I’m really interested in is What life was like for them. What was it like to live underwater for so long?

Rob: Good question. Well, Surprisingly, perhaps, life there wasn’t too bad. They had air conditioning, hot water and internet access!

Finn: That’s very comfortable isn’t it? Though I do know that Fabien struggle with 1 aspect. Now listen to him to find out what.

Fabien Cousteau (Oceanographer): Unfortunately for me, as a French person, the food will also be simulated – freeze dried, astronaut type of food, canned food things like that, so it’s a horror show for me.

Rob: Poor Fabien. He said the food was pretty awful. Maybe it was English food?

Finn: Probably – as a Frenchman, he wasn’t impressed by the freeze – dried food – that means food that is quickly frozen and dried – to preserve it.

Rob: Yes he thought it was astronaut style food – the sort of food you would eat as an astronaut – someone who travel into space

Finn: And coming back to dry land they had to spend 16 hours decompressing.

Rob: That’s very important. Divers have to decompress – to return to their original body pressure – when they come out of the water.

Finn: Sounds like a long time to wait for a good meal. So Rob, what do you think? Would you like to live underwater for a month?

Rob: Absolutely not. I’d get very claustrophobic in those small spaces.

Finn: Anyway – Let’s see if you got this week’s question right. I asked you what you thought the world record for holding your breath for underwater was.

Rob: I went for 18 minutes.

Finn: Actually it was even longer than that. 22 minutes. There are reports that two different men have managed this feat – Stig Severinsen from Denmark and Tom Sietas from Germany – with Tom apparently holding his breath for 22 minutes 22

seconds. But they're professionals, please don't try this at home! Well, that brings us to the end of today's 6 Minute English. We hope you've enjoyed today's underwater programme. Please join us again soon. Bye

Rob: Bye.

EXCERCISE 3: (File 6.7)

Feifei: Hi Rob. Nice to see you here! I love this coffee shop by the park. And because it's outside, I can bring Fido with me.

Rob: Hello Feifei. Don't bark so loud, Fido.. Oh dear...my head heart so much...

Feifei: Oh, I didn't want to say it but..., well you don't look well, Rob!

Rob: I've got a hangover. I went to the pub yesterday to watch the football...

Feifei: ...and you had too much to drink?

Rob: Yes, Let's see: I had a beer after the first goal, and then two more...before Finn bought a bottle of whisky... And he told us to have just a small glass...

Feifei: Or half a bottle! After all this alcohol, there's nothing better than a good strong coffee! Oh, there's Finn. Hi Finn!

Rob: Hi, Finn.

Finn: Fido - good boy! Hi Feifei! Hi Rob! Great match yesterday. eh?! I love a beer. Fancy one? Hair of the dog, you know?

Rob: Yeah. Ok, Go on then. The best thing for this hangover is the hair of the dog.

Feifei: The hair of the dog? Is it what you use here in Britain to cure a hangover?

Rob: It's just what we say. Isn't it, Fido?

Feifei: Well, luckily I do have a pair of scissors in my bag. Come on Fido. I'm just going to cut a little bit of your lovely long hair.

Rob: Feifei, no need to cut Fido's hair! In English, when we say 'the hair of the dog', we mean a small alcoholic drink which you have to cure a hangover. It's just an expression. Finn just offered me a beer.

Feifei: oh, what an odd expression!

Rob: Well, apparently it comes from the phrase 'the hair of the dog that bit me'. It's a reference to a medieval belief that when someone was bitten by the dog with the disease rabies, they could be cured by putting the same dog's hair onto the infected wound. Let's hear examples of how to use this expression in today's The English We Speak.

Examples:

The doctor told Jane to take a couple of painkillers and to drink plenty of water. He said that would be much better than the hair of the dog.

Alan felt better after drinking a Bloody Mary in the morning. His mate said the best cure for a hangover is the hair of the dog.

Feifei: So this is a very old expression. Although I think the best cure of a hangover is not to drink to much in the first place.

Finn: I drink to that! Cheers!

Rob: Cheers! No more drinking for me for a while. Thank you for your concern, Feifei. And your hair is all yours, Fido.

Rob: For me... It's just coffee today! Bye!

Finn: And I drink to that too. Cheers!

Key

1. dog
2. whisky
3. hangover
4. rabies
5. rob

EXERCISE 4: (File 6.8)

Script:

Good evening, and welcome to the British Council. My name is John Parker and I've been asked to talk to you briefly about certain aspects of life in the UK before you actually go there. So I'm going to talk first about the best ways of making social contacts there. Now you might be wondering why it should be necessary. After all, We meet people all the time. But when you're living in a foreign country it can be more difficult, not just because of the language, but because custom maybe different.

If you're going to work in the UK you will probably be living in private accommodation, so it won't be quite so easy to meet people. But there are still things that you can do to help yourself. First of all, you can get involved in activities in your local community, join a group of some kind. For example, you'll probably find that there're theatre groups who might be looking for actors, set designers and so on, or if you play an instrument you could join music groups in your area. Or if you like a idea of finding out about local history there'll be the group for that too. These are just examples. And the best places to get information about things like this are either the town hall or the public library. Libraries in the

UK perform quite a broad range of functions nowadays - there's not just confined to lending books, although that's their main role of course.

Key:

11 languages	12 customs	Theatre	13 music (Groups)
14 local history (Groups)	15 (the)(public) library/libraries		
16 (the) town hall			

HW

HW1 (File 6.9)

Lone – parenting is a relatively recent family structure which has rapidly grown in the last half century. In 1972 only one in fourteen children lived in a lone –parent family. When we compare this with today’s figure of one in four, we can see that this is a rapid increase. In the past lone-parenthood was overwhelmingly the result of a death of a parent . Nowadays however , it is increasingly a choice. Some sociologists argue that this increase is due to the outlook of women. Where women once were willing to accept unhappy or abusive marriage, now many will choose lone-parenthood. Often this can be just a transitory phase before they find a new partner. This view of women’s attitudes and lone parenting is highly debated, because some figures show that the largest group of lone parents are mothers who have never married. You can find counter arguments for these ideas in Butler and Jones.

One difficulty for single parents is that they are a social group who are much more likely to suffer from poverty and hardship. They are more likely to live in rented accommodation and have childcare issues.

Key:

5 1 in 4/ one in four, 6 women, 7 married.
8(in) rented accommodation

Hw2 (File 6.10)

Exercise 9 (File 6.10)

Debbie: Hi. Penny. How are you doing? Have you just been to the gym?

Penny : Hi. Debbie. I’m good, thanks. Yes. I’ve just finished a workout. How are you ?

Debbie: Yes, good.I'm planning on going to the gym later but it's hard finding the time now I've got a child!

Penny : I bet it is! Have you tried any of their new exercise classes?

Debbie: Yes. I tried some last week . I wanted to go to yoga , but it was full up. I went to the dance class instead , it was really fun .Oh! And kickboxing last Thursday too. That was exhausting.

Penny: Well, you didn't miss much at yoga . I went there last Friday and it was far too hard . I couldn't do most of the exercises

Debbie: Oh no! Are you going to try anything else ?

Penny: Well. I was thinking of trying the aerobics class.

Debbie: My friend did that one , and said the instructor was awful.

Penny: Well, I' ll probably give it a miss then. I've got to go to a conference next week anyway, so I'll be away from Tuesday to Friday.

Debbis: Oh, lucky you!

Key:

1 dance kichboxing, 2 too hard , 3 (a) conference

File 6.11 (Trùng bài giáo trình A)

Key:

8 evenings, Sundays

9 (the) television / TV advert, 10 (reach) optimum fitness

Track 16

Receptionist:	OK. follow me. Let's go up the stairs to the main equipment room. As you can see,
Brad:	we have all the treadmills, bikes and rowing machines in here. And the weights are in the corner.
Receptionist:	Great. And is that the pool over there? Can I use that with my membership?
Brad:	Yes. at any time. Just go through the glass doors on the left. As you can see. the pool is dominated by the diving board at the far end. It's impressively tall, and on the right hand side of the pool you can see we have two lanes. The first one is a slow lane for those who are trying to improve their fitness. It gets really busy!
Receptionist:	<u>The lane on the far right is what we call the club lane.</u> Because we reserve this for people who have membership, it is slightly less busy and the members can get a really good workout in it.
Brad:	That sounds great!
Receptionist:	Yes, it is good- <u>And then near us you can see a smaller area sectioned off nearly halfway across the pool.</u> This area is where we put the school groups which come in
Brad:	<u>the late afternoons during</u>
Receptionist:	<u>the week.</u> Usually from about four. <u>We keep them confined to that space so that the other end can be used for free swimming.</u> <u>And what is the little round pool for?</u>
Brad:	<u>We call that the toddlers POOL</u> It's not very deep. and the mothers often bring their children in to teach them to swim in it.
Receptionist:	Great, Wed. am glad I can use the pool. It Will be good to vary my exercise.
Brad:	Definitely. <u>When do you think you'll be coming?</u>
Receptionist:	Most likely in the evenings. I'd like to come on Saturdays. but I Often work then. so I think I'll <u>have to miss that day end then came on Sundays.</u>
	Oh, so you'll be a regular visitor? That's great news! Can ask Why you chose Smith's Gym? <u>Well. Actually the television advert prompted me to join.</u> It makes exercising Look so much fun! I always thought going to the gym would be monotonous.
	No, not at all. It can be a lot of fun.
	<u>My aim is to reach my optimum fitness.</u> At the moment I think I'm a bit unhealthy, so I'd like to change that.
	Well. give it some time and I'm sure you will. Now. Shall we go back and complete the payment details?

SECTION 2 (File 6.12)

Tour guide: Welcome to San Fernando City Tours. I'm Mark, your tour guide. We have a lot to see in three hours, so make sure you're comfortable! We'll be travelling into the historical district first, and then into the town centre. After that, it's out to the harbor, and we'll finish up at the lighthouse, just past the harbor. That will take us up to midday, and after that, you're free to do what you want. At the lighthouse you'll have a chance to visit the tea room and take photographs of the magnificent coastline. Now, as we have only three hours, we won't be able to take you round the shopping district, but we think you'd prefer to look around the shops there in your own time, anyway.

San Fernando has some well-known tourist attractions- the lighthouse for example, and the National Library. However, the little-known Military museum is not to be missed. Be sure to visit before you leave!

Key:

11 Midday

12 (The) shopping district

13 (The) Military Museum

Hw5 (File 6.13)

QUESTION 35-37

Answer the question below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer

35 For whom were mechanical clocks not originally built?

36 What reason is given for having a standardised time ?

37 Where are the atomic clocks kept?

Question 35-37

35 individuals

36 globalisation

37 (70/seventy) laboratories

In the eleventh century, the Chinese invented the first mechanical clocks. They were large and expensive, and certainly not intended for individuals. However, this is the type of clock we are familiar with today. There have been many developments in clocks and watches since then, and they have been greatly improved, but if your clock or watch makes a ticking sound, then it could well be based on the mechanical movements the Chinese developed a thousand years ago!

However, timekeeping has moved on from the mechanical clock. Time has become so important that there is a series of atomic clocks around the world which measure International Atomic Time. Even though many countries have their own calendars, globalisation has made it essential that we measure time uniformly, so that we know, for example, that when it's 6 a.m. in the United Kingdom, it's 2 p.m in Beijing. This standard was set in 1958. Now these atomic clocks are situated in over seventy laboratories all over the world.

HW6 (File 6.14)

Questions 21- 24

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer

21. When will Simon begin writing his essay?

22. According to Simon, what kind of problems did Jaguar have in the 1970s and 80s?

23. What is the word limit for the essay?

24. What is the preferable method for handing in the essay?

Now listen carefully and answer questions 21 to 27

Tutor: Good morning everyone. Well, in today's tutorial we're going to discuss the essays that you have to submit by the end of next week. Some of you will have already started them, which is good and if you haven't, well that's OK but you'll have to get a move on. So, let's begin with you Simon. What's happening with you?

Simon: Well, I've made a start on it. I've researched the background quite extensively last weekend and **I should get to the writing stage tomorrow** with a bit of luck and I'll get it finished at the weekend.

Tutor: What are you writing about?

Simon: I decided to look at the car manufacturing company, Jaguar, **examine the problems they had with reliability in the 1970s and 80s**, how they dealt with it, and how it affected their marketing and sales strategy.

Tutor: That sounds pretty interesting. Any problems with that?

Simon: At the start had problems getting information from that far back, but after rooting around in the library, I found some magazines which gave me information and also gave me references to find other stuff. It seems now the only problem is keeping to **the 4000 word limit**. It just seems that I have so much to write about. It seems I'll need 5000 or even 6000 words to be able to cope.

Tutor: Yes, your essay title seems to me to be very wide-ranging. Would you think about cutting out part of it? How about looking at their sales and marketing strategy but only mentioning the problems in the 70s and 80s and not going too far into it?

Simon: That's a good idea. That will make it much easier to handle. By the way, how do you want us to hand in our work? Do you want us to drop in a hard copy to your office?

Tutor: You could do that but **I'd prefer it if you just e-mailed it to me as attachment**. You've all got my address. If not, give it to the secretary clearly marked that it's for me. Right, Jennifer, how about you?

Jennifer: I've not really got going on it yet but I've decided on a subject. I'll try and do some research during the rest of this week and I should get writing this weekend

Key:

25. Tomorrow
22. Reliability
23. 4000 words
24. E-mail. attachment

Unit 7: Matching

Ví dụ 1: (File 7.1)

Questions 38-40

As to the findings, for us they proved intriguing. In the end the sample consisted of 311 respondents. I thought initially that people wouldn't be interested in taking part. With the youngest age group, their reaction was very mixed. It was clear that the youngest group had no pattern of preference at all, as they frequently gave no reaction to the pictures. For the 20-40 age group, we found that they tended to score more in the middle range around 3.

We found that out of the three groups the most likely to be favourably affected by the images, that is, they were more likely to score the images as 5, were those aged 50 and above. And nobody in this age group failed to say what their reaction was, which was unique for the three groups. In total, I have to say that about 71 people indicated that they had no reaction at all to an image.

Key:

38. A
39. C
40. D

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Ví dụ 2: File 7.2

Listen to the conversation between a customer and a travel agent. Match the hotels to the facilities they offer. Write a-d next to questions 1-4.

1	Hotel Sunshine	_____	a	fitness facilities
2	The Highland Hotel	_____	b	business facilities
3	Hotel Carminia	_____	c	training courses for water sports
4	The Royal	_____	d	entertainment facilities

TRACK 03

Customer: So, what are the differences between these four hotels?

Travel agent: Well the main difference is in the facilities they offer. The Hotel Sunshine is the only one which has a gym and it's also got one of the top health spas in the area. It's next to a lake so you can do water sports there. But if you really like sailing or waterskiing, then the Highland Hotel would probably be the best place because it offers great instruction programmes in these sports.

Customer: Actually, I'm not a sporty person.

Travel agent: OK, Well, what about the Hotel Carminia? It's a brand new hotel, and it prides itself on its cinema and multimedia centre. And then there's The Royal. This one has a conference room, a meeting room, and free computer access, but it's not really appropriate for children; there's not much in the way of entertainment.

Customer: Well, I'm going on holiday not to work and it's just my wife and me so I think we'll book with the Hotel Carminia please.

Key:

1 a. 2 c. 3 d. 4 b

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File 7.3

Official: Can I help you?

Man: Yes, I was wanting somewhere to stay for a few days - a four or five star hotel. Can you tell me something about the possibilities?

Official: OK. right well there are five hotels that might interest you. Were you wanting a city centre location, or would you be interested in something a bit further out?

Man: Well, I do have a car so I could go for either.

Official: Well, there are three central hotels in the range you're looking for, there's Carlton House and The Imperial. they're both near the main square, but if you've got your own transport you might be interested in the Royal Oak - that's out in the country, about ten kilometers away, very peaceful. Then there's the Bridge hotel and the Majestic they're both in town but not in the centre, they're out on the airport road.

Man: Mmm that might be a bit far out actually. OK, now the other two you mentioned, in the city centre. Can you tell me a bit about them?

Official: Well. they're both excellent hotels. If you want something with a bit of character, Carlton House is quite unusual - it's a very old building that was originally a large private house, it was bought by the Vannis chain and they completely refurbished it - they took their first guests just a few months ago but it's already got an excellent reputation. That's a five star hotel. Or

there's the Imperial. which is a much more modern building. That's also has its own gym and it also has internet connection and meetings rooms - It's used for conferences and corporate events as well as private guests. That's five star as well.

Man: Does it have a swimming pool as well as a gym?

Official: No — the Royal Oak has an outdoor pool, which is lovely in the summer, but the only hotel with an indoor pool is the Bridge Hotel, It doesn't have a gym though. The Majestic is planning to build a swimming pool and a fitness centre, but it's not finished yet.

Man: I see. Well, I think I'll probably go for one of the city centre hotels.

Question 1 – 4

Which hotel matches each description?

Choose your answers from the box and write the correct letter A-E next to question 1 – 4

A	The Bridge Hotel
B	Carlton House
C	The Imperial
D	The Majestic
E	The Royal Oak

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1 is in a rural area

2 only opened recently

3 offers facilities for business functions

4 has an indoor swimming pool

Key:

1	E	2	B	3	C	4	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Practice 2: (File 7.4)

Questions 24-28

What recommendations does Dr Owen make about the website?

Choose your answers from the box and write the letters A-G next to questions 24-28

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- A** must read
- B** read recent articles
- C** look at abstracts quickly
- D** check link
- E** scan references
- F** useful
- G** limited use

<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
www.kmul.org	<u>A</u>

- 24 Investment_IT.com
- 25 Knowledge_journal.com
- 26 IT_knowledge_review.com
- 27 IT_online.com
- 28 NationalStatistics.com

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Questions 24-30

Dr Owen: Let's see, I'll print you off this list,... There we go.

Karen: Right. Do I really need to study everything on these?

Dr Owen: No. I suggest there are five or six you can look at. The one you have to go through is the IT department section on the university site, which is www.kmul.org. It has articles by all of us in the department and has links to useful information. So I think it is essential to look at this.

Karen: Okay, I've already been on it, but I'll tick that one as a must read.

Dr Owen: And there's a site, which is hosted by Pollock, it's investmentIT.com. All you need to do is to skim the abstracts of the articles on the site; they'll give you a general idea about the effects of investment in knowledge.

Karen: Yes. That sounds good. It cuts out having to read everything. What about this one, knowledgejournal.com?

Dr Owen: If I remember it's not that useful. I would say that there are very few things that you need to read there. Then there's ITknowledgereview.com. It's got loads of articles, but it's probably best just to read those that have come out in the last term or so.

Karen: Do you have to subscribe?

Dr Owen: NO. It's free from the university library. And another free journal on line is ITonline.com. I wouldn't say it's essential to read it, but it is beneficial and so I think it is worth a look.

Karen: If you think it's useful, there is no harm in looking at it.

Dr Owen: But NationalStatistics.com is worth looking at and trying out the links that it gives. I think these are probably enough to be getting on with.

Karen: I think so. There's another thing I want to ask about. How much material should I use in my presentation?

Dr Owen: Avoid crowding the screen. If you have lots of information at one time, people will not be able to follow it and will just switch off.

Karen: That's worth remembering. I've been in lectures where there was too much detail on the screen and it was impossible to read quickly. But what about visuals? Do you think it's okay to mix visuals and text?

Dr Owen: Visuals are very useful, but they must be relevant or else people will get confused about what they mean and why they are there. And they won't pay attention to what you are saying. So be careful. From what I can see you have the makings of a very good presentation.

Questions 24-28

24 C

25 G

26 B

27 F

28 D

Ex1. File 2.5 (test builder 2 0 t68) (File 7.5)

Page 85-86

Questions 16-18

Which floor contains which amenities?

Choose from A—F.

A storerooms

B therapy rooms

C offices

D study area

E cafeteria

F lecture theatre

16 Ground floor

17 First floor

18 Second floor

Questions 16-20

Now for the various amenities. You see that the Club has quite a large capacity and is arranged over three floors. There is a lift by the Reception and the stairs. On the ground floor, there are two large halls, which are used for yoga, Tai Chi, Pilates and dance and fitness classes for different age groups, with the shop and cafeteria over here. On the first floor, we have a full range of fitness machines, which are available in the large central hall, around which there are various offices. The changing rooms are also on this floor. On the second floor, there is a series of small therapy rooms with waiting areas for clients. These may be booked by individual therapists. There are also three classrooms, which are used for teacher training

Questions 16-18

16 E 17 C 18 B

Ex 2: File 7.6 (practice plus)

Page 87 - 91

Test 1 SECTION 3

Olivia: Hi, Joey. How are you doing? I heard you were sick.

Joey: Oh, hi, Olivia. Yeah, I had a virus last week, and I missed a whole pile of lectures, like the first one on the Great Books in Literature... where Dr Castle gave us all the information about the semester project.

Olivia: I can give you copies of the handouts, I've got them right here.

Joey: That's OK. I already collected the handouts but I'm not very clear about all the details... I know we each have to choose an individual author... I think I'm going to do Carlos Castenada... I'm really interested in South American Literature.

Olivia: Have you checked the 's on the list that Dr Castle gave us? We can't just choose anyone.

Joey: Yeah, I checked. It's OK. Who did you choose?

Olivia: Well, I was thinking of choose Ernest Hemingway. But then I thought no, I'll do a British author not an American one, so I chose Emily Bronte.

Joey: OK...and first of all it says we have to read a biography of our author- I guess it's OK if we just look up information about him on the Internet?

Olivia: No, it's got to be a full-length book, I think the minimum length's 250 pages... there is a list of biographies, didn't you get that?

Joey: Oh right, I didn't realize we had to stick with that. So what do we have to do when we've read the biography>

Olivia: Well, then we have to choose one work by the writer...again it's got to be something quite long, we can't just read a short story.

Joey: But I guess collection of short stories would be OK?

Olivia: Yes, or even a collection of poems, they said, but I think most people are doing novels, I'm going to do *Wuthering Heights*, I've read it before but I really want to read it again now I've found out more about the writer.

Joey: And then the video... we have to make a short video about our author and about the book. How long has it got to be?

Olivia : A minute.

Joey: What? Like, sixty seconds? And we gotta give all the important information about their life and the book we choose...

Olivia: Well you can't do everything... I wrote it down somewhere...yes, Dr Castle said we had to find or write a short passage that help to explain the author's passion for writing, why they're a writer. So, we can back this up with reference to important events in the writer's life if they're

relevant, but it's up to us really. The video's meant to portray the essence of the writer's life and the piece of writing we choose.

Joey: So when we read the biography, we have to think about what kind of person our writer is...

Olivia: Yes... and the historical context and so on. So for my writer, Emily Bronte, the biography gave a really strong impression of the place where she lived and the countryside around.

Joey: Right, I'm beginning to get the idea.

...

Joey: Er...can I check the other requirements with you?

Olivia: Sure.

Key:

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21 A

22 C

23 B

24 C

25 B

Ex3 (file 7.7)

Dr Blake: Fine. We'll talk about that in a minute. But first, what about background reading? I gave you some suggestions – did you manage to read any of it?

Stella: Yes – we read the Ross Vickers article – the one comparing the groups of American Marines training in summer and winter. That's quite relevant to our study. It was interesting because the Marines who were training in the cold winter conditions tried to cheer themselves up by thinking of warm places, but it didn't really work.

Phil: Yes, they were trying to force themselves to have a positive mental outlook but in fact it had the opposite effect, and they ended up in a very negative state of mind.

Stella: And we found some more research by someone who wasn't on the reading list you gave us – George Whitebourne. He compared people living in three countries with very different climatic conditions. Actually he looked at several things, not just the weather, but he found some people's reactions to bad weather were much worse than others and it was linked to how stressed they were generally – the weather on its own didn't have such a significant effect on mood.

Phil: And we looked at a paper by Haver...

Stella: Haverton.

Phil: Yeah. He broke weather up into about fifteen or sixteen categories and did qualitative and quantitative research... he found that humans respond to conditions in the weather with

immediate responses, such as fear or amazement, but these responses can also be linked to associations from their earlier life, such as a particular happy or sad event.

Dr Blake: Did you have a look at Stanfield's work?

Stella: Yes, it was interesting because the type of questions he asked were similar to what we were planning to use in our survey.

Dr Blake: Yes?

Stella: He asked people how they were feeling on days with good and bad weather. He found the biggest factor seemed to be the humidity – moods were most negative on days with a lot of rainfall. Long periods without sunshine had some effect but nothing like as much.

Dr Blake: Mmm. That could be quite a useful model for your project.

Phil: Yes, we thought so too – although we can't continue our survey for as long as he did – he did his over a six – month period.

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Key:

24 F

25 D

26 C

27 B

HW 1 (File 7.8)

Jacinta: I was looking at what there is to do, too... there are lots of sites offering deals for adventure sports ah, I suppose we have to do a bungee jump.

Lewis: Why?

Jacinta: Well, it's Queenstown where they more or less started it as a sport.

Lewis: You can ...if you really want to jump off the side of a bridge with an elastic rope toed round your ankles. I'll watch!

Jacinta: OK. So what do you want to do?

Lewis: As far as adventure sports go? I was talking to someone who went white-water ratting there - he said it was really awesome. They drive you up to the Shotover River and then you come down on a rubber raft through the white-water rapids, where the river's really narrow and fast, and end up going through a tunnel nearly 200 metres long I think it's quite expensive, though.

Jacinta: Oh. I'm on for that if you are.

Lewis: Cool!

Jacinta: The other thing you can do is the jet-boat ride that sounded just a lot of noise though. It's basically rust whizzing round on the river on a very fast boat, isn't it?

Lewis: My friend did that as well - he said it was a bit touristy but worth it, I'll give it a go. You go right up the river canyon. He said the drivers were really skillful. But I don't mind going on my own.

Jacinta: But there's a lot to do as well as the whole commercial adventure bit...we ought to do some trekking. The scenery round there's amazing, I don't want to miss that. The place to start's Glenorchy, apparently about 40 minutes' drive, that's where lots of the wilderness trails begin.

Lewis: OK, I'll pack my walking boots. I'd better start getting in training... I haven't done anything except sit at my desk for months. Now, is there anything else we need to decide?

QUESTIONS 7-10 (File 7.9)

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Match the plaques to the people they represent.

Write ONE letter A –F next to questions 7-10.

- A. political figures
- B. charitable figures
- C. business people
- D. sporting figures
- E. artists
- F. writers

7 Red Plaque _____

8 Grey Plaque _____

9 White Plaque _____

10 Green Plaque _____

Questions 7-10

7 D

8 A

9 B

10 E

Track 39

Guide: At the moment, we only have yellow plaques for all the famous people, but we are aiming to produce different coloured plaques so that people can do specific walks. For example, if they are interested in famous sports personalities they can do a tour following

the red plaques – the colour we are aiming to use for these people. We are looking at introducing grey, white and green plaques as well. We are thinking of using grey plaques to signify people who have done important work within the government and white plaques for those who have done good works in the community. Lastly, our green plaques we think will be very popular, these will be for painters and sculptors, leaving our yellow ones for writers, actors and other people of note. We do hope you enjoy looking at the plaques around the city. We have guide books on sale in the gift shop where you can find all the plaques. These are priced at \$11.99.

Hw2 (File 7.10)

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Leader: Now, what should you pack? The information sheet tells you a lot about what clothing to bring ... but what about other things? Well, Tamerton House has its own small shop, but anything bigger is several miles away so you won't have many opportunities for buying supplies. So in this last part of my talk, I'm going to explain what objects you should take with you to the Centre, what you can take if you want and also, very importantly, what you cannot take.

Several of you came up to me before this talk and asked whether you can take things like kettles, or hairdryers. The answer is, there are plenty of these electrical appliances available in the Centre and they are of the proper voltage and are checked regularly. Yours may not be, so the rules at Tamerton say you can't bring them into the Centre ... because it's considered a fire risk ... remember it's a very old house. Now, another question was about cell phones. Although you definitely can't have them on during inside talks, you equally definitely need them when you're out on exercises ... so they're a must, I'm afraid. Anybody who wishes to talk to me about borrowing a phone for the fortnight, please see me after this talk.

Now, the weather's heating up at the moment and you'll be outdoors a great deal. If you wear proper clothing, especially a hat, sun cream is optional. Also they sell high-factor cream in the shop so you don't have to take any of your own, unless there's a special kind you use. Now there's a special note about things like deodorants which come in aerosol cans - I need to tell you that these are banned in the Centre because apparently they have the habit of setting off the fire alarms. If you want to take an aerosol can, you'll actually be at risk of being told to leave. And finally, people having been asking about whether they need to take towels. Well, the Centre does provide one towel per guest, which you're required to wash yourself. If you're happy with that then don't bring another. If not, take one of your own. Just remember how much outdoor exercise you'll be doing ... and how dirty and wet you'll be getting ...

Key:

16 C 17 A 18 B 19 C 20 B

Hw 3: (File 7.11)

Exercise 3

Track 16

Alice: We've really got to decide who does what for our Natural Earth project.

Karl: OK, Alice. Well, we've got all our cloud research so let's decide how to break it down.

Alice: Well, we should probably start by saying how clouds are formed.

Karl: Good idea, and then maybe move on to the different types of clouds. We can separate it into low-lying, medium-level and high clouds. What do you think, Jenny?

Jenny: Yes. I think that's a good idea, and we should also make a PowerPoint to make it a bit more interesting, and put in pictures of the different clouds.

Alice: Good idea, Jenny! We should probably have cue cards, too, I'm useless at remembering what to say without them!

Karl: Yes, me too! Well, I'm quite happy to organise everything we've found out about clouds and make sure it fits into our presentation times.

Alice: Actually I'd better do that. I've got all the research on my computer so it makes sense. How about if you make the presentation Slides. Karl?

Karl: OK Alice. That's fine by me.

Jenny: Well if you guys are going to do that then I'll look on the Internet for pictures of the different types of clouds.

Alice: That'll be great, Jenny. I'll also make the prom cards so we don't forget what we're saving during the presentation.

Karl: Sounds great. Let's have a run through on Tuesday. What sections does everyone want to talk about? I don't really mind.

Alice: I hate speaking in front of people so I'd prefer not to do the introduction.

Jenny: I don't mind I'll do that. If you don't want to talk much_ then why don't you just do the middle bit about the medium-level clouds?

Karl: Yes I can do the low-level and high-level clouds part. I'm sure Jenny can handle the summarising too.

Alice: Thanks, guys. We can all take questions together.

Key:

1 a, 2b, 3c, 4a, 5c

Hw4: (File 7.12) (Trùng exercise 4 – Unit 4_A)

QUESTION 4-7

Who will cover the following weather conditions?

- A Alex
- B Emma
- C Tom
- D None of them

Write the correct letter, A, B, C or D next to questions 4-7.

4 blizzards _____

5 floods _____

6 drought _____

7 cyclones _____

Emma: So, I think we'd better start planning what we're going to do for our group project. Have you guys had any ideas?

Tom: I was thinking we should do something on extreme weather events, but I think Alex had some different ideas

Alex: Yes, maybe we should look into more localised weather conditions and the effects on the immediate environment

Emma: That's a good idea, Alex, but I don't think we'd be able to get much data on that, and we don't really have time to do our own research. What about doing something about the seasons?

Alex: I think the seasons might be a bit too wide-reaching, you know, when we take into account the wind patterns and pressure systems

Emma: Maybe you're right

Alex: Well, how about Tom's idea of extreme weather conditions

Emma: Yes, that sounds like a good idea. Its easy to break down into separate parts and it certainly sounds more interesting!

Tom: I'd quite like to cover monsoons. I've been doing some reading on them and they're quite interesting.

Emma: Well, that sounds good. We should maybe take two areas each - that would make it easier for us to focus.

Alex: Well, we've got lots to choose from: we could do blizzards, heat waves, droughts, cyclones. There are loads! Why don't you do blizzards too, Tom?

Tom: I don't fancy doing them, but I wouldn't mind doing something on floods. They're linked to monsoons, I think. so it will be an easy transition. What do you fancy doing, Alex?

Alex: Well I could always cover winds

Emma: But that isn't really extreme enough

Alex: Hmm, I could do lightning. that's pretty exciting. How about doing cyclones, Emma?

Emma: I'd rather do heat waves and droughts, I think. I know a bit about them. I don't know anything about cyclones.

Alex: Cyclones are really interesting. I can cover them.

Tom: That sounds great. I was thinking about doing cyclones, but I'm happy for you to do them.

Key:

4. D	5. C	6. B	7. A
------	------	------	------

Exercise 3 (File 7.13)

You are going to hear a recording of a guide talking about the town of Tanbridge. Listen and match the people 1-4 with the sentence endings a-d.

CD1

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Anna Collins _____ | a has had ten bestselling books |
| 2 James Harman _____ | b was inspired by Tanbridge. |
| 3 Ian Cheriton _____ | c had a job in Tanbridge. |
| 4 Sylvia Daniels _____ | d is buried in the town. |

Track 35

Tour guide: Now, not only do we have lots of historical architecture here in the town of Tanbridge, we also have a rich variety of famous residents. Of course, everyone has heard of the

famous writers Jim Harman, Anna Collins and Ian Cheriton, or I. H. Cheriton, as he is better known. And they have all lived in our small town! In fact, Anna Collins, the celebrated romance novelist, spent all her life in this town. She lived by the town square, where there is a plaque to commemorate her, she died in 1968 and you can see her gravestone in Tanbridge Cemetery. You may know Anna from her most famous work, The Pride of Angels, which won numerous awards and for which she was a runner-up for the Herald Prize in 1950

James Harman also lived here between 1975 and 1990. A bestselling horror writer. he got many of his themes for his haunting novels from this very town. He passed away a year after leaving Tanbridge and although he isn't buried in the town, we do have a statue of him on the roundabout as you enter the town.

Now, I. H. Cheriton has been the Poet Laureate for three years and he lives in Tanbridge today. His home is the red house by the river. Not only a poet, he has also written ten novels that have topped the book sales charts. He always does a lot of work for local charities and is quite a gem in this town.

Lastly, another famous resident of Tanbridge is Sylvia Daniels, She grew up in Tanbridge and went to the local comprehensive here. You can see her childhood home just across the river by the post office. Now I am sure you all know her for her latest film Planet Dust, which has just reached number one at the cinema box office. But she wasn't always an actress. Before she headed for Hollywood, you could have seen her waiting tables in The Dorage Restaurant here in town! She often comes back to visit as her family all still Live here. If you're lucky, you may even catch a glimpse of her!

Key:

1 d	2 b	3 a	4 C
-----	-----	-----	-----

Practice test

Unit Seven

Test 1

Section 1.

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. B

5. Bautisio

6. Manila

7. Development Economics

8. One year

9. UN project adviser

10. A good reputation economics

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Section 2

11. In 2 weeks. 12. One month. 13. B, C 14. B

15. D 16. A 17. No. 18. £90

19. Yes. 20. Optimistic.

Section 3

21. sabbatical officers 22. within the Constitution 23. communications

24. B 25. A 26. I 27. A 28. A 29. I 30. N

Section 4

31. is to oversee|oversees 32. financial headaches 33. four

34. as best 35. Final say 36. T 37. F 38. ?

Test 2

Section 1

1. China 2. awful 3. ✓
4. 2 years 5. Korea 6. late

7. × 8. 8 months

Section 2

9. 1769 10. Military 11. mathematics

12. Career 13. General 14. emperor

15. December 2 16. F 17. F

18. F 19. T 20. N

24. Wembley in London	25. Wednesday	26. 15:30
27. Football	28. Saturday morning	29. about £ 25
30. Student Services Office	31. today/right now	32. 8:30

Section 4

33. By plane	34. By train
35. very quick, comfortable, regular service, nice- view, nice lunch	
36. To save money. It was cheap/ cheaper	37 8:20 AM
38 Five and a half hours	39 Five a day
40 By coach	

Test 4

Section 1

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Section 2

10. A	11. B	12. D	13. C
14. D	15. A	16. B	17. F
18. 5:30	19. ✓	20. 204	

Section 3

21. An ordinary one, a twin study room	22. Small and elegant						
23. nice but quite, likes reading	24. Very delicious						
25. 4	26. 4	27. 1	28. 1	29. 3	30. 1	31. 2	32. 3

Section 4

33. environmental	34. Throwaway	35. Build-up	36. Artificial chemicals
37. recycled paper	38. Products	39. Walking or cycling	40. parking

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LISTENING
 SCRIPT
 ANSWER



Phan Tuyết Nhung, Lớp 11 PTNK
 IELTS overall 8.0
 No band under 7.0

8.0

Thạc Sĩ - Bác Sĩ
 Hoàng Nguyễn Quang Minh
 BV Thành Phố Thủ Đức

Speaking 8.0
 IELTS overall 7.5
 No bands below 6.5

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Duy Lê Lớp 12
IELTS Reading 9.0

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Hoàng Phương
 Cựu học sinh THPT Mạc Đĩnh Chi

TOEIC 990

Speaking 8.0
 Listening 9.0

Học Viên lớp
 thầy Quốc Khánh

IELTS Overall 8.0
No bands under 7.0

Lê Ngọc Hiếu Hiền
 Cựu Sinh Viên - Đại Học Sài Gòn
 THPT Chợ Gạo - Tiền Giang
 Học viên TheIELTSFocus năm 2021

Nguyễn Đức Nhật Uyên
 13 tuổi - Vinschool
 IELTS Speaking 7.5
 Overall 7.5 Listening 8.0

Chúc mừng Phạm Gia Phúc Lớp 9B1 Vinschool

IELTS Listening 9.0
Reading 8.5 Overall 7.5

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 Zalo 0847705973

Trâm Anh cựu hs THPT Mạc Đĩnh Chi
 Chủ nhiệm clb CEM (ĐH Bách Khoa)
 NCS Tiến Sĩ Kyungpook National University

Lớp TOEIC 2019
 Lớp IELTS 2022

Hà Phương sinh viên năm
 ĐH Kinh Tế Luật (UEL)
 ToEIC 940 - IELTS 7.0

Học Viên năm 2019-2020

Hồng Ân
 Học bổng ĐH Mỹ
 IELTS Listening 8.0
 Speaking 7.0

Overall 7.0
 Speaking 7.5
 Listening 8.5

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Kỹ lục
 Tăng 2 điểm Speaking
 sau 2 tháng

Yến Ngọc Lớp 9
 IELTS Reading 8.0
 Writing 7.0

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Nguyễn Quốc Nam Sơn
 Lớp 12
 THPT Nguyễn Thượng Hiền

IELTS Speaking 7.5
 IELTS overall 7.5
 R 8.5 L 8.0