



## ENGLISH TEST for VNU-HCM GRADUATE ADMISSIONS

This test is to measure your English proficiency for your study program. It consists of three sections with a total of approximately 110 minutes.

- Section 1: Language Structures and Expressions (20 minutes)
- Section 2: Reading Comprehension (60 minutes)
- Section 3: Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Each section has specific directions. Be sure you understand what you are to do before working on each section.

Do not write your answers on the test booklet. All your answers must be blackened on your answer sheet.

**ALL TEST BOOKLETS WILL BE COLLECTED AFTER THE TEST.**





## SECTION 1: LANGUAGE STRUCTURES AND EXPRESSIONS

The section of Language Structures and Expressions tests your English grammar skills. This section includes fifteen questions in two parts. Each question has four answer choices. Select the best answer choice and blacken your choice on your answer sheet. You have twenty minutes to complete this section of the test.

Part One tests your recognition of the grammatical errors in language structures.

Part Two tests your use of English grammar in language expressions.



PART ONE: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

*Directions: Each of the following sentences has ONE error (A, B, C, or D). Find it and blacken your choice on your answer sheet.*

1. Anne's family is planning an interesting hiking trip to the Mount Whitney next winter vacation.  
A B C D
2. The kids really liked the books that I chose for them, and they promised keeping those books  
carefully.  
A B C D
3. Tim is a very responsible student. He has never been lately to class so far.  
A B C D
4. Mary and Jane have been talked to each other for 3 hours, but there is no sign that they will stop.  
A B C D
5. When you see Joanna, please give her my comments with her performance in the last exam.  
A B C D
6. Peter's father gave him a cat, that is nearly pure white, on his 12<sup>th</sup> birthday.  
A B C D
7. Jack is going to tell me some news which are about the time when he worked for that company.  
A B C D
8. As the bread winner of his family, John has to work a lot of: three shifts a day for six days a week.  
A B C D
9. Never trust Mary brother because he always tells lies and does terrible things to his friends.  
A B C D
10. Yesterday Bob cooked a big dinner for his friends, but they was not so delicious as he wished.  
A B C D





## PART TWO: RESTATEMENTS

**Directions:** Which of the following best restates the given sentence? Find it and blacken your choice on your answer sheet.

**11. To me, his life story is more amazing than any other one.**

- (A) Most other people's life stories are not so interesting as his.
- (B) His life story is the most amazing one that I have ever heard.
- (C) I like his amazing life story more than other people's.
- (D) Even though his life story is amazing, others' are even more.

**12. Peter said, "Mom, can I raise a cat in our apartment?"**

- (A) Peter told his mother that he wanted her to raise a cat in their apartment.
- (B) Peter asked his mother for permission to raise a cat in their apartment.
- (C) Peter asked if his mother could raise a cat in their apartment.
- (D) Peter said that his mother allowed him to raise a cat in their apartment.

**13. They discussed the project very carefully because they did not want a failure.**

- (A) The project was discussed very carefully so as not to have a failure.
- (B) Not wanting a failure, they discussed a careful project.
- (C) They had the project discussed very carefully because they did not want a failure.
- (D) The project was discussed very carefully so that there would be no failure.

**14. Perhaps we'll buy a new apartment because the kids need their private rooms.**

- (A) Buying a new apartment is a good possibility if the kids need their private rooms.
- (B) Because the kids need their private rooms, it is possible that we'll buy a new apartment.
- (C) It is unlikely that we'll buy a new apartment if the kids need their private rooms.
- (D) We'll surely buy a new apartment because the kids need their private rooms.

**15. You should gather more information; otherwise, you can make a wrong decision.**

- (A) If I were you, I would gather more information to avoid making a wrong decision.
- (B) If you gathered more information, you would not have made a wrong decision.
- (C) If you had gathered more information, you would have avoided making a wrong decision.
- (D) If you gather more information, you will surely avoid all wrong decisions.





## SECTION 2: READING COMPREHENSION

The Reading section tests your English reading skills. This section includes four reading passages and forty questions. Each question has four answer choices. Select the best answer choice and blacken your choice on your answer sheet. You have sixty minutes to complete this section of the test.

The first passage tests your grammar and vocabulary.

The last three passages test your comprehension of the passages.

You may take notes and use your notes to answer the questions.

### PART ONE

*Read the passage carefully.*

#### MATCHMAKING

- 1 Among human cultures, few practices are (16) \_\_\_\_\_ as the ceremonial wedding of a woman and a man. Marriage is serious business, much too serious to be left to extremely young men and women. Surely the elders know best. This is the **impulse** behind the age-old practice of matchmaking.
- 2 The basics of matchmaking are simple. After (17) \_\_\_\_\_ information about marriageable men and women (or boys and girls), a matchmaker decides which would be a good match. Sometimes the matchmaker represents the male or his family and therefore assesses available females. Sometimes the matchmaker represents the female side and looks at available males. In still other cases, the matchmaker is an independent **judge**, representing neither side but hoping to make a choice (18) \_\_\_\_\_ will satisfy both.
- 3 We have already hinted at one motivation for matchmaking – the belief that the people getting married are too young to make a wise decision. Especially in cultural traditions that encouraged marriages between 11- or 12-year-old children, this belief was probably true. Even with older teens or people in (19) \_\_\_\_\_ early 20s, a society might encourage matchmaking in the belief that young people, **blinded** by the sexual attractiveness of a potential mate, cannot shrewdly choose someone who would make a good lifelong **partner** after the beauty of youth fades away.





- 4 In **arranged** marriages, such as those (20) \_\_\_\_\_ in earlier centuries by European royalty or Asian nobles, the man and woman to be married **have no voice**. This is not, however, an essential feature of matchmaking. In 19th-century Ireland, for example, a sturdy matchmaking business grew up in the market town of Lisdoonvama, but arranged marriages had no part in it. The main customers (21) \_\_\_\_\_ bachelor farmers from the remote countryside who **flocked** to town in September after their harvest had been safely gathered. They contacted well-connected locals who knew the names and circumstances of eligible females in the town, and the bachelors paid these matchmakers to set something up.
- 5 Few communities in highly mobile, industrialized societies could **sustain** an arranged-marriage system anymore or even a freer system like Lisdoonvama's. Such systems (22) \_\_\_\_\_ require too much knowledge of other families and their histories. This knowledge was available to matchmakers in earlier communities where families established themselves and stayed for many generations. A sense for the enduring qualities of one's neighbors is no longer the norm. Consequently, the **role** of family elders as (23) \_\_\_\_\_ matchmakers has become negligible outside remote rural areas. Instead, professional services that aim to collect and catalogue vital information have taken a place in this field.
- 6 For (24) \_\_\_\_\_ years, Internet-based matchmaking services have led the way in this adjustment to less-cohesive community life. They have largely replaced earlier systems that depended on telephone contact or even on face-to-face meetings. Users (25) \_\_\_\_\_ Internet matchmaking services give substantial personal information to the administrators of the system, who promise to **comb** similar information from other users in search of a perfect match. This is essentially what matchmakers have done in lower-tech ways for thousands of years. Internet matchmaking services can cite many successful pairings, and the business is going strong. Still, their selection practices do not always create happy customers.

Task 1: Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap.

- |                         |                    |                     |                     |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 16. (A) more widespread | (B) so widespread  | (C) as widespread   | (D) most widespread |
| 17. (A) collecting      | (B) has collected  | (C) being collected | (D) have collected  |
| 18. (A) where           | (B) what           | (C) that            | (D) who             |
| 19. (A) their           | (B) his            | (C) her             | (D) our             |
| 20. (A) has practiced   | (B) practices      | (C) being practiced | (D) practiced       |
| 21. (A) have been       | (B) were           | (C) was             | (D) has been        |
| 22. (A) simply          | (B) simple         | (C) simplicity      | (D) simplify        |
| 23. (A) a               | (B) Ø (no article) | (C) the             | (D) an              |
| 24. (A) a little        | (B) much           | (C) a few of        | (D) many            |
| 25. (A) on              | (B) in             | (C) of              | (D) with            |





**Task 2: Choose the best option A, B, C, or D for each gap.**

26. The word **impulse** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) basis  
(B) support  
(C) driving force  
(D) compulsion
27. The word **judge** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) evaluator  
(B) controller  
(C) checker  
(D) tester
28. The word **blinded** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) bored to tears  
(B) lacking in determination  
(C) deprived of judgment  
(D) pushed to extremes
29. The word **partner** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) spouse  
(B) roommate  
(C) co-worker  
(D) family member
30. The word **arranged** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) decided by others  
(B) secretly performed  
(C) publicly approved  
(D) premature
31. The phrase **have no voice** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) are not allowed to make a decision  
(B) are unable to make a sound  
(C) cannot speak  
(D) are totally carefree
32. The word **flocked** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) came in great numbers  
(B) pursued  
(C) followed each other  
(D) imitated
33. The word **sustain** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) push  
(B) promote  
(C) continue  
(D) develop
34. The word **role** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) level  
(B) act  
(C) function  
(D) title
35. The word **comb** in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) understand  
(B) gather a lot  
(C) search carefully for  
(D) make the hair neat



## PART TWO

*Read the passage carefully.*

- 1 Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in rich countries and poor ones. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller. In North Africa, in the past, many people lived in extended families. **Fifty to a hundred people** lived together in a group of houses. These were all family members – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, children, and grandchildren. However, now this traditional family is breaking into smaller groups.
- 2 The traditional Japanese family was also an extended family - a son, his parents, his wife, his children, and his unmarried brothers and sisters. Three generations lived together. However, this tradition is changing. Now most families are nuclear families – parents and **their** children – and most Japanese parents have only one or two children. These families have new problems. Many men and women spend a lot of time at work. They do not spend much time together as a family. This can be very difficult. Some young women do not want this kind of marriage. They get a job and live with their parents. They say, "I don't need to get married."
- 3 In Europe, in traditional families, the woman stayed home with the children, and the man had a job. However, families all over Europe are changing. The number of divorces is going up. In Germany, 41 percent of all marriages end in divorce. In Finland, that number is 56 percent. Many Europeans do not get a divorce, but they do not get married, either. In much of Europe, many people live alone.
- 4 In France, more than 26 percent of women between age 30 and 34 live alone, and more than 27 percent of men of **the same age** live alone. The number of single-parent families is going up, too. In Denmark, 60 percent of all first-born children have parents who are not married.





Choose the best option A, B, C, or D.

36. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Reasons for changing families.
  - (B) The change of families worldwide.
  - (C) The loss of tradition in Japanese families.
  - (D) Increasing divorces in Europe.
37. Why does the author mention **Fifty to a hundred people** in paragraph 1?
- (A) To indicate the average number of family members in the past.
  - (B) To describe the size of extended families in North Africa in the past.
  - (C) To prove that North African families are very big.
  - (D) To point out that North African people like to share their living places.
38. According to paragraph 2, what is TRUE of today's Japanese families?
- (A) Wives prefer to work outside the home.
  - (B) All parents want only one or two kids.
  - (C) Men do more housework than women.
  - (D) They mostly consist of two generations.
39. What does the word **their** in paragraph 2 refer to?
- (A) Children.
  - (B) Parents.
  - (C) Generations.
  - (D) Families.
40. According to paragraphs 3 and 4, in which place are divorces more than a half of marriages?
- (A) All over Europe.
  - (B) Finland.
  - (C) Germany.
  - (D) France.
41. What does the phrase **the same age** in paragraph 4 refer to?
- (A) 30 and 34.
  - (B) 34.
  - (C) From 30 to 34.
  - (D) 30.



### PART THREE

*Read the passage carefully.*

- 1 The Age of Exploration lasted from the early part of the fifteenth century to the early years of the seventeenth century. During that time, adventurers from throughout Europe sailed around the world. The majority of these men came from Spain, Portugal, and England. One of the greatest of all English adventurers during this time was Sir Francis Drake. He lived from 1540 to 1596. Drake accomplished a number of feats that led him to be highly revered in England, **yet** he was considered a pirate by people in other countries, particularly Spain.
- 2 After the New World was discovered by Christopher Columbus, the Spanish led the way in establishing colonies there. They were particularly dominant in Central America and South America. Their soldiers, called conquistadors, effectively defeated the Aztec and Inca empires. On account of their strength in the New World, the Spanish acquired a great amount of treasure. Thus, there were constantly ships filled with treasure sailing across the Atlantic Ocean to Spain.
- 3 Many sailors from other countries tried to capture these ships. Drake was one of these men. In 1573, he and his crew engaged in an act of piracy against a convoy of Spanish ships. **They** managed to capture the ships near Panama. Seizing their treasure of gold and silver, Drake and his men returned to England. This act brought him to the attention of Queen Elizabeth. She sponsored another expedition of Drake's that sailed to the New World in 1577. Drake had five small ships and nearly 200 men. They raided Spanish holdings in South America and then sailed into the Pacific Ocean. There, Drake captured two Spanish treasure ships before sailing west across the Pacific. In September 1580, one of Drake's ships and fifty-six men reached home after having circumnavigated the world.
- 4 Drake was knighted by the queen in 1581. By then, he was considered the best and most daring sailor in England. In 1585, war broke out between England and Spain. Three years later, King Philip II of Spain sent an enormous fleet, called the Spanish Armada, to defeat England. Drake was made second in command of the English fleet that emerged victorious against the Spanish. A few years later, in 1595, Drake returned to the New World. This time, however, his luck ran out. He caught a disease and died in Panama in January 1596.





Choose the best option A, B, C, or D.

42. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) piracy and ships of treasure in the Age of Exploration  
(B) Sir Francis Drake and Christopher Columbus in the 15<sup>th</sup> century  
(C) new lands conquered by pirates in the Age of Exploration  
(D) a famous English adventurer in the Age of Exploration
43. The writer uses the word **yet** in paragraph 1 in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) compare the recognition of Drake in Spain and that in Portugal  
(B) contrast the image of Drake in England and that in other countries  
(C) confirm that Drake was highly appreciated in many countries except Spain  
(D) suggest that Drake had not yet been known by Spain
44. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Spanish ships carried a lot of treasure from England to Spain  
(B) Spanish soldiers were defeated by the Aztec and Inca empires  
(C) Central America and South America shared the Spanish colonies  
(D) Spanish colonists were less powerful in North America
45. In paragraph 3, the word **they** refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) sailors  
(B) men  
(C) ships  
(D) Drake and his crew
46. According to paragraph 3, Drake finished sailing around the globe in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 1577  
(B) 1573  
(C) 1581  
(D) 1580
47. It is implied in paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Drake died in poor health and poverty  
(B) caused the war between England and Spain to break out  
(C) Drake was treated as a hero in England  
(D) King Philip II of Spain wanted to kill Drake
48. According to paragraph 4, in the war between Spain and England, Drake \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) was the second leader of the English fleet  
(B) sailed to the New World and died of disease there  
(C) did not win any battle against Spain  
(D) was a commander controlling the war





## PART FOUR

*Read the passage carefully.*

- 1 People have taken advantage of wind energy for years. Images of milling corn and transporting water present a familiar picture of English countryside, and in the past innumerable wooden mills could be located around England. Now countries are planning for when fossil fuels run out, and they are considering wind again to supply **us** with a future energy source. Using energy from the wind is also an easy and efficient method for countries to fulfill their commitments concerning emissions of greenhouse gases. Many European states, with their long winters and little sunshine, now favour wind power over solar-based methods of producing power.
- 2 Nature provides us with indications for the best sites for wind turbine installation. **Wind force and direction can be observed via/through leaning trees.** This can most frequently be seen in open countryside and areas near coastlines, and it is here, particularly in elevated spots clear of trees or buildings which obstruct the current of air, that wind farms have mostly been erected. Massive wind turbines, twice the size of conventional turbines, are also being developed for use offshore as it is there that the strongest and most constant winds are found.
- 3 Believing that wind energy has no disadvantages is easy – it is clean, efficient, and comparatively inexpensive and it creates no pollutants or emissions during operations. The electricity generated in the first 6 to 9 months of operation by a typical wind turbine will usually meet its manufacturing costs. However, wind farms are frequently regarded as a type of visual pollution because of their common locations on hilltops. It is inescapable that sites with the most wind are usually the most beautiful, and because **they** are built in wild, remote and untouched settings, their impact is all the more noticeable. This is one of the most controversial questions when deciding on wind farm locations. Thus, the siting of wind farms ought to be done with the greatest sensitivity. When turbines are due for decommissioning, the entire structure can be wholly recycled or removed, and the cost of total site restoration can usually be completely met by the scrap value.
- 4 Wind turbines' blades are made of glass fibre or wood epoxy, and they **can** be of a diameter of 30 to 60 metres. The blades of the wind turbine generator are turned by the wind. The blades are joined to the hub that is in turn connected to the gear shaft. When the wind blows, the blades and hub turn the shaft that revolves within the generator; that then produces electricity. The power created is dependent on the blade size and the swept area. The speed of the wind and its availability are also key variables to be considered. The electricity is then moved to the grid either for regional use or for the supply of power to a stand-alone facility.





- 5 European operational capability was 2,500 megawatts in total by the end of 1995. By the end of 1996 it had increased to 3,400 MW and at the end of 1997 to 4,600 MW. There were steady increases in growth (40% per annum) over the following 6 years, and the forecast is that this growth rate will persist.

Choose the best option A, B, C, or D.

49. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) Considerations of locations of wind farms.
- (B) A green source of energy and its production.
- (C) Advantages of wind energy over other resources.
- (D) The use of wind energy in daily life and production.

50. In paragraph 1, what does the word **us** imply?

- (A) Mankind.
- (B) Countries producing wind energy.
- (C) Countries with fossil fuels used up.
- (D) The writer and readers.

51. Which sentence below best expresses the idea of the highlighted sentence in paragraph 2?

- (A) The force of the wind can help observers to decide its direction.
- (B) Leaning against trees, observers can decide the wind force and direction.
- (C) To have a good observation of the wind force and direction, we should learn from trees.
- (D) Trees can be used as good indicators of the strength and the direction of the wind.

52. The word **they** in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) sites
- (B) locations
- (C) hilltops
- (D) wind farms

53. The writer uses the word **can** in paragraph 4 in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) compare the sizes of the two wind turbines' blades
- (B) indicate the difference in the sizes of wind turbines' blades
- (C) confirm he/she is not very certain of the blades' sizes
- (D) show the possibility of wind energy production

54. Which of the following is NOT true of European production of wind energy in paragraph 5?

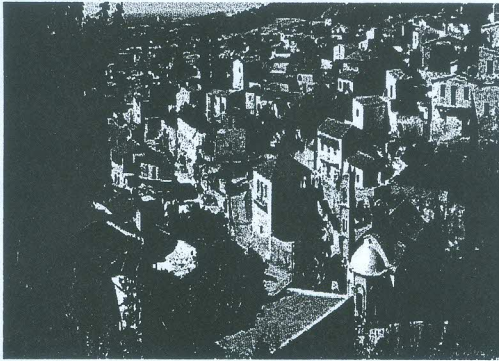
- (A) Wind energy was first produced in Europe in 1995.
- (B) Growth rate of wind energy production was constant during 1998-2003.
- (C) More wind energy was produced in 1997 than in 1996.
- (D) Productivity increased with time.



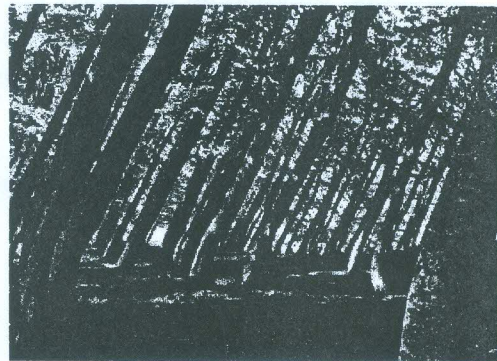


55. According to the passage, which of the following location is ideal for a wind farm?

(A)



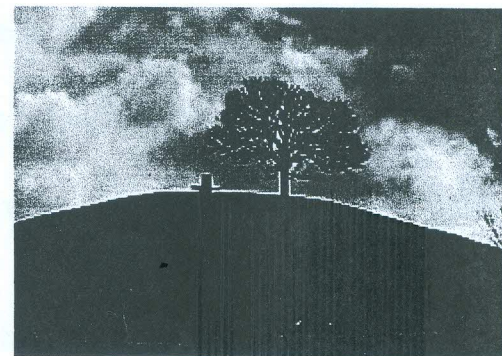
(B)



(C)



(D)





## SECTION 3: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

The Listening section, consisting of conversations and lectures, tests your English listening skills. There are twenty-five questions in three parts, which are based on either stated or implied information in the passages.

Each passage will be played twice. The questions will follow each passage. Each question has four answer choices. Select the best answer to each question and blacken your choice on your answer sheet.

You may take notes while you listen and use your notes to answer the questions.

After all the parts have been played, you will have two minutes to transfer your answers to your answer sheet.



## PART ONE

**Directions:** In Part 1 you will hear ten conversations between two people. After the second listening of each conversation, you will hear a question and there are four possible answers provided. Select the best answer to each question.

56. (A) They care more about bad news.  
(B) They never like good news.  
(C) They do not know how to solve problems.  
(D) They prefer solutions.
57. (A) It has 100 rental chairs.  
(B) It has 400 USD unpaid from the last event.  
(C) It will have a seminar on Wednesday.  
(D) It requires a check for 400 USD.
58. (A) He does not know anything about computers.  
(B) He wants the woman's friend to buy him an adapter.  
(C) He does not want to travel with his laptop.  
(D) He wants to use his laptop in Poland.
59. (A) Get some items in the art store.  
(B) Go and buy two large poster boards.  
(C) Visit an art store.  
(D) Go to the dentist's.
60. (A) She gives an excuse for not joining the conference call.  
(B) She does not like conference calls.  
(C) She often goes out and rarely gets back on time.  
(D) She prefers to work with the vice president.
61. (A) He likes interesting people.  
(B) He is a serious learner.  
(C) He only wants perfect things.  
(D) He is a medical student.
62. (A) She may be feeling sleepy today.  
(B) She usually gets five hours of sleep.  
(C) She never sleeps late at night.  
(D) She often has extra work to do.
63. (A) To attend a department meeting.  
(B) To buy some furniture.  
(C) To organize a sale.  
(D) To rent an apartment.
64. (A) The police were rewarded 15.000 USD.  
(B) The robbers are unprofessional.  
(C) 550.000 USD was robbed.  
(D) The robbers have not been arrested yet.
65. (A) She often chats too much over the phone.  
(B) She has something wrong with her memory.  
(C) She has been late for meetings six times.  
(D) She has missed two meetings this week.





## PART TWO

**Directions:** In Part 2 you will hear a conversation. After the second listening, there are seven questions. Select the best answer to each question.

66. The conversation mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) contacts of several clubs' organizers  
(B) how to gain membership in some clubs  
(C) the general information about several clubs  
(D) the schedule of several clubs' activities
67. The man wants to join a club because \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) he wants to socialize with other people  
(B) he heard that many famous people are there  
(C) he does not know what to do in his free time  
(D) he wants to find out his strengths and weaknesses
68. If the man wants to play chess, he will join a club on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Thursdays  
(B) Mondays  
(C) Wednesdays  
(D) Tuesdays
69. Weekend trips are an extra activity of the \_\_\_\_\_ club.  
(A) film  
(B) art  
(C) chess  
(D) climbing
70. There are \_\_\_\_\_ members in the chess club.  
(A) 40  
(B) 125  
(C) 85  
(D) 55
71. It can be inferred from the conversation that the \_\_\_\_\_ club is the biggest one.  
(A) art  
(B) film  
(C) climbing  
(D) chess
72. The woman \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) is the organizer of the film club  
(B) is one of the Math tutors  
(C) is the secretary of the chess club  
(D) belongs to the climbing club



### PART THREE

**Directions:** In Part 3 you will hear a conversation. After the second listening, there are eight questions. Select the best answer to each question.

73. What is the conversation mainly about?
- (A) A coffee shop business plan.
  - (B) Management procedures in a coffee shop.
  - (C) Co-managers' responsibilities in a coffee shop.
  - (D) Reasons for opening a coffee shop.
74. What kind of business is said to be in the 50% of businesses that fail?
- (A) Big corporations.
  - (B) Limited companies.
  - (C) Family businesses.
  - (D) Small enterprises.
75. Which area is probably related to Reason 1?
- (A) Quality control.
  - (B) Sales.
  - (C) Accounting.
  - (D) Marketing.
76. What is required to win competition?
- (A) Take their customers.
  - (B) Have innovative ideas.
  - (C) Have huge investments.
  - (D) Follow their practice.
77. For Reason 3, what is suggested by a speaker?
- (A) Launch a marketing campaign.
  - (B) Look for some professional support.
  - (C) Remove poor advertising strategies.
  - (D) Develop their own strategies.
78. What is discussed regarding Reason 4?
- (A) How to hire good staff.
  - (B) How to deal with rude staff.
  - (C) Loss of customers.
  - (D) Staff's behavior.
79. What is probably TRUE of the speakers?
- (A) They will open a very big coffee shop.
  - (B) They just graduated from college.
  - (C) They are all good at math.
  - (D) They had different majors at college.
80. What is the speakers' chosen location?
- (A) Near a busy crossroads.
  - (B) Downtown.
  - (C) Next to a car showroom.
  - (D) On the highway.

**THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.**