

Số: 1/TTKTTA

V/v gửi đề thi mẫu kỳ thi TSSĐH cho
ĐHQG-HCM

ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA TP.HCM
Số: 194
Ngày: 15/01/16
Chuyển:

ĐẾN

TP. HCM, ngày 19 tháng 01 năm 2016

Kính gửi: Ban chỉ đạo tuyển sinh Sau Đại học

Ban Đại học & Sau Đại học – Đại học Quốc gia TP. HCM

Căn cứ công văn số 422/ĐHQG-ĐH&SĐH ngày 20/03/2014 về việc quy định dạng thức thi môn tiếng Anh kỳ thi TSSĐH đợt 1 năm 2014;

Thực hiện công văn số 2110/ĐHQG-ĐH&SĐH ngày 19/11/2015 về kết luận của Ban chỉ đạo TSSĐH đợt 2 năm 2015,

Trung Tâm Khảo Thí Tiếng Anh kính gửi đề thi mẫu của kỳ thi tuyển sinh sau Đại học trong văn bản đính kèm gồm các phần và thang điểm theo dạng thức thi được quy định như sau:

PHẦN THI	SỐ CÂU HỎI	Tổng điểm
Nghe hiểu	Phần 1: 10	35
	Phần 2: 7	
	Phần 3: 8	
Ngữ pháp	Phần 1: 10	15
	Phần 2: 5	
Đọc hiểu	Phần 1: 20	50
	Phần 2: 6	
	Phần 3: 7	
	Phần 4: 7	

Trân trọng kính chào.

Nơi nhận:

- Như trên;
- Lưu VT.





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 Structure 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.





PART TWO: RESTATEMENTS

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

11. You'd better take care of your sore throat or it will get worse.

- (A) Your sore throat is getting worse, so take better care of it.
- (B) You should take care of your sore throat or it will get worse.
- (C) Your sore throat will be better because you are taking good care of it.
- (D) If you take better care of your throat, it won't be sore.

12. He did not study hard, so he could not pass the final exam.

- (A) If he had studied harder, he could have passed the final exam.
- (B) If he studied hard, he would pass the final exam.
- (C) If he studies harder, he will pass the final exam.
- (D) Unless he studied harder, he could not pass the final exam.

13. The applications can be submitted online.

- (A) Candidates submitted their applications online.
- (B) The company accepted the applications submitted online.
- (C) Candidates can submit their applications online.
- (D) The company required candidates to apply online.

14. Last week my mother told me: "You must study hard to pass the exam."

- (A) My mother told me to study hard to pass the exam the following week.
- (B) My mother told me that I had to study hard to pass the exam last week.
- (C) My mother told me to study hard the week before the exam to pass it.
- (D) My mother told me the week before that I had to study hard to pass the exam.

15. John is the tallest boy in the family.

- (A) John is taller than the other boy in the family.
- (B) Of the children in the family, John is the tallest.
- (C) All the children in the family are short, but John is tall.
- (D) The other boy is not as tall as John in the family.



SECTION 2: READING COMPREHENSION

The reading section tests your English reading skills. This section includes four reading passages and 40 questions. Each question has four answer choices. Select the best answer choice. Blacken your choice on your answer sheet. You have 60 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.

TOURISTS IN A FRAGILE LAND

- 1 As a scientist working in Antarctica, I spend most of (16) _____ time in the lab studying ice. I am trying to find out the age of Antarctic ice. All we know for certain is that it is the oldest ice in the world. The more we understand it, the more we will understand the (17) _____ weather of the Earth. Today, as with an increasing number of days, I had to leave my work to greet a group of tourists who were taking a vacation in this continent of ice. And even though I can appreciate their desire to experience this **vast** and beautiful **landscape**, I feel Antarctica should be closed to tourists.
- 2 Because Antarctica is the center of important scientific research, it must (18) _____ **preserved** for this purpose. Meteorologists are now looking at the effects of the ozone hole that was discovered above Antarctica in 1984. They are also trying to understand global warming. If the Earth's temperature continues to increase, the health and safety of every living thing on the planet will be affected. Astronomers have a unique view of space and are able to see it very (19) _____ from Antarctica. Biologists have a chance to learn more about the animals that **inhabit** the coastal areas of this frozen land. Botanists study the plant life to understand how it can live in such a **harsh** environment, and geologists study the Earth to learn more about how it was formed. There are even psychologists who study how people behave when they live and work together in such a **remote** location.
- 3 When tourist groups come here, they take us away from our research. Our work is difficult, and some of our projects can be damaged by such simple mistakes as opening the wrong door or bumping into a small piece of equipment. Tourists in Antarctica can also hurt the environment. Members of Greenpeace, one of the world's leading environmental organizations, (20) _____ that tourists leave trash on beaches and **disturb** the plants and animals. In a place as frozen as Antarctica, it can take 100 years for a plant (21) _____ back, and tourists can easily damage penguin eggs. Oil spills are another problem caused by tourism. Oil spills not only kill penguins but can also destroy scientific projects.



- 4 The need to protect Antarctica from tourists becomes even (22) _____ when we consider the fact that there is no government here. Antarctica belongs to no country. Who is making sure that the penguins, plants, and sea are safe? No one is responsible. In fact, we scientists are only **temporary** visitors ourselves. It is true that the number of tourists (23) _____ visit Antarctica each year is small compared to the number of those who visit other places. However, these other places are inhabited by local residents and controlled by local governments. They have an interest in protecting their natural environments. Who is concerned about the environment of Antarctica? The scientists, to be sure, but not necessarily the tour companies that make money from sending people south.
- 5 If we do not protect Antarctica from tourism, there (24) _____ be serious **consequences** for us all. We might lose the results of scientific research projects. It is possible that these results could teach us (25) _____ about the causes and effects of climate change. Some **fragile** plants and animals might die and disappear forever. This could damage the balance of animal and plant life in Antarctica. We know from past experience that when things get unbalanced, harmful changes can occur. Clearly, Antarctica should remain a place for careful and controlled scientific research. We cannot allow tourism to bring possible danger to the planet. The only way to protect this fragile and important part of the planet is to stop tourists from traveling to Antarctica.

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

16. (A) our (B) his (C) her (D) my
17. (A) changed (B) change (C) changing (D) changes
18. (A) have (B) be (C) make (D) do
19. (A) clearly (B) clarity (C) clear (D) unclearly
20. (A) complaining (B) complain (C) complaint (D) complained
21. (A) to grow (B) growing (C) grow (D) growth
22. (A) great (B) greater (C) greatest (D) most great
23. (A) which (B) whom (C) who (D) where
24. (A) would (B) need (C) ought to (D) may
25. (A) important thing (B) importance (C) importantly (D) something important



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

26. The word **vast** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) very large
(B) pretty
(C) small
(D) faraway
27. The word **landscape** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) an area of land for living
(B) a painting
(C) an icy environment
(D) the way an area of land looks
28. The word **preserved** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) closed
(B) explored
(C) protected
(D) changed
29. The word **inhabit** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) avoid
(B) cover
(C) prefer
(D) live in
30. The word **harsh** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) unpleasantly difficult
(B) mild
(C) dry
(D) cold
31. The word **remote** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) ideal
(B) isolated
(C) hostile
(D) lonely
32. The word **disturb** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) make somebody/something happy
(B) bring somebody/something comfort
(C) annoy somebody/something
(D) cause somebody/something to die
33. The word **temporary** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) rich and adventurous
(B) careful
(C) lasting for a limited time
(D) responsible
34. The word **consequences** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) acquaintances
(B) effects
(C) causes
(D) disasters
35. The word **fragile** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) native
(B) rare
(C) useful
(D) easily damaged



PART TWO

Read the passage carefully.

The white face, dark eyes and hair, and blood red lips: both foreigners and the Japanese are fascinated by these beautiful and mysterious women.

Makiko is training to be a geisha. Not many girls want to be a geisha in Japan today. Makiko's parents want her to go to university, study medicine and become a doctor. But Makiko's grandfather paid for her training and bought the kimonos she needed. It's very expensive to become a geisha. You have to have a different kimono for each month of the year, and today a kimono costs three million yen, that's about \$30.000.

It's a hard life for a trainee geisha. **She** has to leave her family and move to a special boarding house called a 'maiko house'. Here, she has to learn traditional Japanese arts such as playing instruments, performing the **tea ceremony**, arranging flowers, singing and dancing. She has to take many difficult tests and exams. Only the best will pass everything and become geishas many years later.

We asked Makiko to describe exactly what a geisha does.

'A geisha has to serve customers and also entertain **them**. She has to sing and dance, and make good conversations.'

Did she enjoy her life as a trainee geisha?

'I love it. But it's hard work. Sometimes I get tired of wearing the kimonos and I want to put on a pair of jeans and go to school like a normal teenager. But I can't have a normal life now. I don't mind. I feel very lucky.'

And what about later? Can she have a family?

'Of course. A geisha can have relationships like anybody else and she can get married when she chooses.'

In Japan today there are fewer than a thousand geishas, but they play an important role in preserving Japanese culture and history.



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

36. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) How to be a famous geisha.
- (B) Interesting life of geishas.
- (C) Life and work of geishas.
- (D) How geishas feel about their life.

37. Why is Makiko training to be a geisha?

- (A) Her parents want her to do so.
- (B) Her grandfather supported her financially.
- (C) She was lucky to be chosen.
- (D) Being a geisha is Makiko's dream.

38. What is **NOT** a requirement for a geisha?

- (A) She has to pass all difficult tests and exams.
- (B) She can't stay home during the training.
- (C) She has to learn music.
- (D) She has to play modern instruments.

39. The word **She** in the passage refers to

- _____.
- (A) Makiko
 - (B) A trainee geisha
 - (C) The writer
 - (D) A family member

40. Why does the writer mention **tea ceremony**?

- (A) To express he/she likes tea.
- (B) To indicate that geishas love tea.
- (C) To give an example of Japanese traditional arts.
- (D) To show that all Japanese drink tea in a special way.

41. The word **them** in the passage refers to

- _____.
- (A) geishas
 - (B) tests and exams
 - (C) customers
 - (D) conversations



PART THREE

Read the passage carefully.

- 1 Climate encompasses the statistics of temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, rainfall, atmospheric particle count and other meteorological elements in a given region over a long period of time. Climate can be contrasted to weather, which is the present condition of these same elements and their variations over shorter time periods.
- 2 Climate may be inherently variable as evidenced by the irregularity of the seasons from one year to another. This variability is normal and may remain partially understood. It is related to changes in ocean currents, volcanic eruptions, solar radiation and other components of the climate system. In addition, our climate has its extremes (such as floods, droughts, hail, tornadoes and hurricanes), which can be devastating. However, in recent decades, a number of indicators and studies show more and more evidence of climate warming across the globe. It is a disturbing phenomenon challenging human habits and activities which are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions.
- 3 The greenhouse effect is the process by which absorption and emission of infrared radiation by gases in the atmosphere warm the planet's lower atmosphere and surface. It was proposed by Joseph Fourier in 1824 and was first investigated quantitatively by Svante Arrhenius in 1896. Naturally occurring greenhouse gases have a mean warming effect of about 33°C (59°F). But human activity since the Industrial Revolution has increased the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, leading to increased concentrations of CO₂ and methane. The concentrations of CO₂ and methane have increased by 36% and 148% respectively since 1750. These levels are much higher than at any time during the last 650,000 years. Over the last three decades of the 20th century, GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita and population growth were the main drivers of increases in greenhouse gas emissions. CO₂ emissions are continuing to rise due to the burning of **fossil fuels** and land-use change.
- 4 There are two major effects of global warming: the increase of temperature on the earth by about 3° to 5°C (5.4° to 9°F) by the year 2100, and the rise of sea levels by at least 25 meters (82 feet) by the year 2100. Other consequences are listed below:
 - Amounts and patterns of precipitation are changing.
 - The total annual power of hurricanes has already increased markedly since 1975 because their average intensity and average duration have increased.
 - Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns increase the frequency, duration, and intensity of other extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts, heat waves, and tornadoes.
 - Lower agricultural yields, further glacial retreat, reduced summer stream flows and species extinctions.
 - Diseases like malaria are returning to areas where they have been extinguished earlier.



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

42. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Differences between weather and climate.
 - (B) Global warming and its effects.
 - (C) Climate warming across the globe.
 - (D) Consequences of global warming by 2100.
43. According to paragraph 1, what differentiates climate from weather?
- (A) Elements.
 - (B) Temperatures.
 - (C) Time periods.
 - (D) Locations.
44. The word **it** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
- (A) number
 - (B) evidence
 - (C) globe
 - (D) climate warming
45. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that _____.
- (A) climate changes from one year to another
 - (B) scientists may not fully understand climate variability
 - (C) climate extremes have just occurred in recent decades
 - (D) humans produce more gases in greenhouses
46. Why does the author mention **fossil fuels** in paragraph 3?
- (A) To give an example of a source of CO₂ emissions.
 - (B) To indicate that fossil fuels burn well.
 - (C) To confirm that fossil fuels are the only cause of CO₂ emissions.
 - (D) To show the relation between fossil fuels and land-use change.
47. What can be inferred from paragraph 3?
- (A) The greenhouse gases in nature have a warming effect of about 33°C on average.
 - (B) The concentrations of CO₂ and methane have increased by 36% since 1750.
 - (C) The Industrial Revolution began in 1750.
 - (D) Population growth caused serious gas emissions in the 19th century.
48. According to paragraph 3, what is a cause of the continued increase of CO₂ emissions?
- (A) The production of fuels.
 - (B) The use of man-made fuels.
 - (C) The changed use of land.
 - (D) The clearing of land for living.



PART FOUR

Read the passage carefully.

- 1 The Columbian Exchange was the "exchange of plants, animals, foods, human populations (including slaves) communicable diseases, and ideas between the Eastern and Western hemispheres that occurred after 1492." The term "Columbian Exchange," coined in 1972 by historian Alfred Crosby, took hold and became not only standard shorthand for the phenomenon which it exemplified but also a perspective for witnessing societal and ecological events.
- 2 **When Christopher Columbus made landfall with his crew in the Bahamas in October 1492, two worlds with separate evolutionary histories met.** When Europeans began to settle America's east coast, they brought with them and cultivated familiar crops – **wheat and apples** – as well as familiar weeds, such as dandelion and chickweed. In the 1600s, they introduced cattle and horses, which flourished in the New World climate.
- 3 Devastating diseases were introduced to the American population which had no resistance to **them**. John R. McNeill, professor of history at Georgetown University, points out that "when the first inhabitants of the Americas arrived across the Bering land bridge between 20,000 and 12,000 years ago, they brought few diseases with them because they had no domesticated animals, the original source of human diseases such as smallpox and measles. In addition, as they passed from Siberia to North America, the first Americans had spent many years in extreme cold, which eliminated many of the disease-causing agents that might have traveled with them." Consequently, between 1492 and 1650, over 90% of the Native American population died in epidemic after epidemic of smallpox, measles, mumps, whooping cough, influenza, chicken pox, and typhus. The loss of labor caused by pathogens indirectly led to the establishment of African slavery among European immigrants in the Americas, resulting in the importation of malaria and yellow fever from Africa, causing even more destruction of the Native American population.
- 4 The export of American flora and fauna did not revolutionize the Old World as the influx of European agriculture altered the New World ecosystem. According to Crosby, the New World's great contribution to the Old World was crop plants. Maize, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, various squashes, chilies, and manioc augmented and invigorated the European cuisine. Very few New World creatures traversed the ocean - the muskrat, the gray squirrel, and a few others - but they did not precipitate large scale changes in Old World ecosystems.
- 5 Although some diseases made the ocean voyage from New World to the Old World, they did not have appreciable effects on the European population. Crosby stated that although some deaths were attributed to ailments from America, the total was insignificant compared to Native American losses to smallpox alone.



6 In Crosby's original work, he eschewed ideological statements. He reminded his readers that neither the Old nor the New World was inferior or superior to the other, and the encounter between the two worlds was fundamentally an exchange. By 1988, he summarized his long view of the encounter in this way: "My point is that the impact of the Encounter is so massive that we should consider it with the same sense of scale as we do events connected with the endings and beginnings of the geological periods and eras and their influence on the direction of evolution on the planet."

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

49. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) Exchanged things between Columbus and Native Americans.
- (B) Social and ecological development of the Americas after 1492.
- (C) Inferiority of the New World to the Old World.
- (D) Exchanges between the Americas and other continents since 1492.

50. Which sentence below best restates the meaning of the highlighted sentence in paragraph 2?

- (A) When Christopher Columbus reached the Bahamas in October 1492, he fell on the land.
- (B) When Columbus's group set foot on the Americas, the Old World and the New World encountered.
- (C) Christopher Columbus claimed the honor of discovering two separate evolutionary histories.
- (D) The Bahamas were the land where Christopher Columbus met the inhabitants of the New World.

51. Why does the author mention **wheat and apples** in paragraph 2?

- (A) To show the two familiar crops grown in the Americas.
- (B) To indicate that they are more familiar than weeds and cattle.
- (C) To give two examples of European crops brought to America.
- (D) To explain which crops Americans chose to cultivate.

52. The word **them** in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- (A) inhabitants
- (B) Americans
- (C) the Americas
- (D) diseases

53. According to paragraph 3, between 1492 and 1650, Native Americans died of the following European epidemics **EXCEPT** _____.

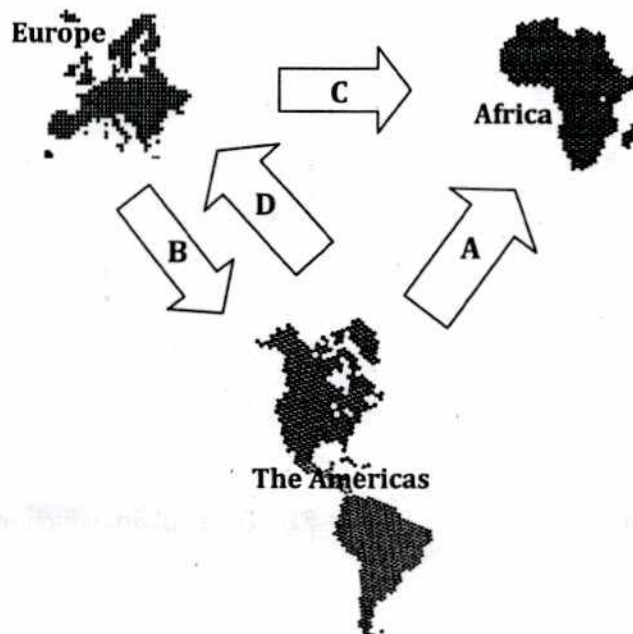
- (A) mumps
- (B) influenza
- (C) malaria
- (D) chicken pox



54. It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that _____.

- (A) the Columbian Exchange had more important impact on the Americas than on Europe
- (B) more Europeans liked the Old World's crops
- (C) the New World animals did not change the Old World ecosystems
- (D) the muskrat and the gray squirrel were the Old World creatures

55. Which of the following best demonstrates the Columbian Exchange?



- (A) Malaria and yellow fever.
- (B) Crops, weeds, cattle and horses.
- (C) Disease-causing agents.
- (D) Smallpox and measles.



SECTION 3: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

The listening section, consisting of conversations and lectures, tests your English listening skills. There are three passages and 25 questions, 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 for each question. 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 2 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) At a romantic restaurant.
(B) In a law company.
(C) At Tom's house.
(D) At a movie theater.
57. (A) In cash.
(B) By debit card.
(C) By credit card.
(D) By check.
58. (A) Buy some birthday cards.
(B) Send some postcards.
(C) Send some gifts to his six relatives.
(D) Send some birthday cards to Peru.
59. (A) Japan.
(B) The U.S.
(C) Kuwait.
(D) Austria.
60. (A) They are worried, so they cannot eat.
(B) They do not have enough time.
(C) They are working.
(D) They will leave work in ten minutes.
61. (A) \$29.
(B) Nearly \$30.
(C) \$39.99.
(D) \$20.99.
62. (A) Interested.
(B) Disappointed.
(C) Annoyed.
(D) Angry.
63. (A) The customer may be inexperienced.
(B) The customer sends e-mail too often.
(C) The customer has an important business e-mail.
(D) He (the technician) knows what the problem is.
64. (A) Australia.
(B) Ireland.
(C) Scotland.
(D) America.
65. (A) It was expensive.
(B) It was cheaper.
(C) It was his girlfriend's choice.
(D) It was more interesting than the trip to Japan.



PART TWO

Directions: In Part 2 you will hear a conversation. After the second listening, there are seven incomplete sentences and four possible options provided for each gap. Select the best option to complete the sentence.

66. The topic of the radio program probably is "_____".

- (A) Never think about past mistakes
- (B) How to be optimistic
- (C) Be positive in failures
- (D) Always use positive language

67. For Andy, _____ is very important.

- (A) living for today
- (B) keeping past memories
- (C) arranging for the future
- (D) avoiding mistakes

68. Julie says people have negative thoughts _____.

- (A) if they fail in love
- (B) every time they fail
- (C) now and then
- (D) when they stop working

69. Julie probably tells herself "_____" if she learns to ride a bicycle.

- (A) It will take me too much time.
- (B) I'll fail again.
- (C) I'll never try again if I fail now.
- (D) I can ride it soon.

70. Rosa advises us not to _____.

- (A) read newspapers
- (B) watch TV too much
- (C) read books
- (D) listen to music

71. Miriam says that we should _____ to improve our bad feelings.

- (A) do good things to other people
- (B) list all the things for a good future
- (C) keep a list of good memories at hand
- (D) try to have a good time every week

72. Michael doesn't want to say "I'm sorry" because he thinks _____.

- (A) it's not good to admit a mistake
- (B) action is more important than words
- (C) it's better to say "I know my mistake"
- (D) positive language can encourage people better



PART THREE

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

73. What is the conversation mainly about?
- (A) Why and how a man lost his memory.
 - (B) Things turn worse with a loss of memory.
 - (C) Life of a man who lost his memory.
 - (D) A lost memory: a broken family.
74. Why did the man lose his memory?
- (A) He had an accident.
 - (B) He has a virulent disease.
 - (C) He's getting old.
 - (D) He has a genetic brain disease.
75. What is a result of his problem?
- (A) Everything continually gets refreshed to him.
 - (B) He lives a sad life in a hospital.
 - (C) He often gets lost and hurt.
 - (D) His wife left him and remarried in the U.S.
76. If he says hello to a person at 8:00, when will he probably say hello again?
- (A) 8:07.
 - (B) 8:05:07.
 - (C) 8:30.
 - (D) 8:00:07.
77. What did his wife do for him before she left?
- (A) She did charity and prayed for him.
 - (B) She took care of him for a long time.
 - (C) She worked in a new center to take care of him.
 - (D) She got good treatment for him in the U.S.
78. What happens when he meets his children?
- (A) Sometimes he calls their names.
 - (B) They talk to him about their company.
 - (C) He's happy to see them.
 - (D) He tells them they do not need to come again.
79. What is probably his favorite TV program?
- (A) A football match.
 - (B) A game show.
 - (C) A comedy.
 - (D) A movie.
80. What will the female speaker probably do?
- (A) Visit the sick man.
 - (B) Bring the sick man a piano.
 - (C) Playing the piano for the sick man.
 - (D) Wait to see the sick man on TV.

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST



ENGLISH TEST for VNU-HCM GRADUATE ADMISSIONS

ANSWER KEY

Q	A	P
1	B	1
2	A	1
3	C	1
4	A	1
5	C	1
6	D	1
7	B	1
8	D	1
9	A	1
10	D	1
11	B	1
12	A	1
13	C	1
14	D	1
15	B	1
16	D	1
17	C	1
18	B	1
19	A	1
20	B	1

Q	A	P
21	A	1
22	B	1
23	C	1
24	D	1
25	D	1
26	A	1
27	D	1
28	C	1
29	D	1
30	A	1
31	B	1
32	C	1
33	C	1
34	B	1
35	D	1
36	C	1.5
37	A	1
38	D	1
39	B	1
40	C	1.5

Q	A	P
41	C	1
42	B	1.5
43	C	1
44	D	1
45	B	2
46	A	1.5
47	C	2
48	C	1
49	D	1.5
50	B	2
51	C	2
52	D	1
53	C	2
54	A	2
55	B	2.5
56	D	1
57	C	1
58	B	1
59	A	1
60	B	1

Q	A	P
61	B	1
62	C	1
63	A	1
64	D	1
65	B	1
66	B	2
67	A	1.5
68	C	1.5
69	D	1.5
70	B	1.5
71	C	1.5
72	D	1.5
73	C	2.5
74	B	1.5
75	A	1.5
76	D	2
77	B	1.5
78	C	1.5
79	A	1.5
80	D	2

Q: Question

A: Answer

P: Points

