

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút (không kể thời gian giao đề)
Họ và tên :

I. LISTENING (50 pts)

Part 1. (10 pts) You will hear part of a discussion between two well-known business people, Sam Boland and Jimmy Glynn, and a radio current affairs show host about a recent newspaper article on the subject of jobless graduation. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

1. *What does Jimmy say about the qualifications graduate jobseekers have?*
 - A. they help them avoid having to take 'survival jobs'
 - B. few graduates are sufficiently qualified for the jobs available
 - C. few degrees teach skills relevant in the workplace
 - D. they are not really an advantage in the present job market
2. *Why is Sam wary of employing graduates in his own company?*
 - A. their superior performance can lead to workplace hostility
 - B. they can have a damaging effect on the chemistry of their team
 - C. he prefers to hire unskilled workers and invest in training
 - D. they only accept positions above lesser-skilled employees
3. *In what respect have things changed since the speakers were job-seeking graduates?*
 - A. jobseekers used not to lie about their qualifications
 - B. jobseekers used to pretend they had better qualifications
 - C. jobseekers used to be far fresher and more enthusiastic
 - D. jobseekers used not to mind dumbing down their CVs
4. *Why does Jimmy have some sympathy for graduates?*
 - A. he admires their sense of entitlement
 - B. they were too young to understand what they voted for
 - C. they have accumulated huge debts at college
 - D. they are victims of other people's incompetence.
5. *Jimmy believes that college-goers of the future should*
 - A. not rule out the Arts and Humanities.
 - B. work for foreign in preference to local firms
 - C. choose their courses of study carefully.
 - D. be selective about where they study.

Part 2. (10 pts) You will hear an interview with a psychologist about friendships. For questions 6-10, listen and decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

6. According to the presenter, we have to adjust our friendship as our lives change.
7. Barbara warns that foul-weather friends never want you to be happy.
8. The danger of a trophy friend is that he/she will inhibit your social life.
9. A sisterly friend will be as close to your family as she is to you.
10. According to Barbara, a good friend doesn't expend too much of your time and energy.

Part 3. (10 pts) You will hear a talk about an investigation into obesity. For questions 11-15, listen and answer the following questions with NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS. Write your answer in the space provided.

11. What are less common within the family?
.....
12. What can make people eat more than their need?
.....
13. What kind of emotions can affect people's eating habits?

.....
14. Who are more likely to eat more due to negative emotions?
.....

15. What will the researchers continue to investigate in the coming week?
.....

Part 4. (20 pts) You will hear a piece of news. For questions 16-25, listen and complete the summary with NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS. Write your answer in the space provided.

Nowadays, it is possible to donate money to thousands of charities round the world to help people, animals and places.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals aimed to enhance 16. _____ in any country. More than three hundred inspectors were employed in England and Wales to examine 17. _____.

The Royal National Institute of the Blind, which is Britain's the top charity for the blind, confronts 18. _____ of sight loss by helping the blind lead a normal life. The organisation also works on the underlying causes of the disability to achieve its 19. _____.

TBG is the acronym of 20. _____ which aims to improve the local environment quality. The TBG and its sister organisation, Going for Green, 21. _____ and have the same Chief Executive.

Mencap helps people with learning disabilities who are disadvantaged due to unfair treatment and lack of 22. _____. It also provides support and advice for families and 23. _____.

EveryChild believes that every child has the right to grow up and develop in a secure, safe, family environment, free 24. _____. EveryChild identifies the needs of a particular community, sets up the projects so that they are self-running, then moves on to new projects, leaving things in 25. _____.

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II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (50 pts)

Part 1: (20 pts) Choose the best answer.

- To make the sauce, _____ a small bar of chocolate and melt it over a pan of water.
A. splash B. hack C. grate D. cut
- The desk was so _____ with papers that it was hard to find anything.
A. burdened B. cluttered C. overrun D. muddled
- I'm afraid we haven't got a spare bed. Can you _____ with a mattress on the floor?
A. make do B. make by C. make over D. make up
- What _____ the smoke and the noise, the party made me feel quite ill.
A. if B. with C. through D. of
- Speed limits on the road _____ to protect pedestrians as well as motorists.
A. serve B. prove C. succeed D. intend
- Tax _____ deprives the state of several million pounds a year.
A. retention B. desertion C. escapism D. evasion
- When all the students _____, the professor began his lecture.
A. sat B. were sitting C. seated D. were seated
- What are you going to do when all your money _____.
A. runs down B. runs deep C. runs dry D. runs short
- Fred says that his present job does not provide him with enough _____ for his organising ability.
A. scope B. space C. capacity D. range
- A few political extremists _____ the crowd to attack the police.
A. animated B. agitated C. incited D. stirred
- Although the new library service has been very successful, its future is _____ certain.
A. at any rate B. by no means C. by all means D. by any chance
- Some people can _____ out of their shyness as soon as they are 20.
A. move B. change C. grow D. turn
- Please don't talk about the day – I want to _____ it all behind me.
A. block B. stir C. summon D. put
- Advertisers often aim their campaigns at young people as they have considerable spending _____.
A. power B. strength C. force D. ability
- The strike was _____ owing to a last-minute arrangement with the management
A. called off B. broken up C. set back D. put down
- The weather is usually mild, although we sometimes get a cold _____ at the beginning of the year.
A. spell B. term C. interval D. wave
- He had a _____ escape since the bullet came within inches of his head.
A. slender B. close C. near D. narrow
- I can't tell you the exact amount, but I can give you a _____ estimate.
A. smooth B. tidy C. rough D. similar
- _____ benefits include a new car and free health insurance.
A. Well B. Fringe C. Edge D. Verge
- You haven't heard all the facts so don't _____ to conclusion.
A. walk B. go C. fly D. jump

Part 2: (10 pts) Write the correct form of each bracketed word.

Slave Narratives

In the wake of the bloody Nat Turner (1. rebel) _____ in Southampton County, Virginia, in 1831, an increasingly fervent (2. slave) _____ movement in the United States sponsored _____ (3. hand) autobiographical accounts of slavery by fugitives from the South in order to make _____ (4. abolish) of a largely _____ (5. difference) white Northern readership. From 1830 to the end of the slavery era, the fugitive slave narrative dominated the _____ (6. literature) landscape of antebellum black America. The *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave, Written by Himself* (1845) gained the most attention, _____ (7. establishment) Frederick Douglass as the leading African American man of letters of his time. By predicating his struggle for freedom on his _____ (8. sole) pursuit of literacy, education, and _____ (9. depend), Douglass portrayed himself as a _____ (10. make) man, which appealed strongly to middle-class white Americans.

Part 3: (10 pts) Fill in each blank with suitable particle(s).

1. "I will check _____ you tomorrow morning to see if you are ready to be discharged," said the friendly doctor to Cyndia.
2. "That rude receptionist hung _____ me while I was in mid-sentence," said an agitated Mrs. Stephen
3. "It all boils _____ you. Are you willing to give the relationship another shot?" asked Todd.
4. The woman passed _____ when she heard that her husband had been killed in the war.
5. The man was done _____ by gangsters and had to be admitted to the ICU.
6. "You set me _____!" said the mobster to the double agent as the police took him away.
7. My husband brought me some flowers today. He must be _____ something!
8. The survivors of the Titanic were _____ sea for several days before being rescued.
9. If trains always leave _____ schedule, why do so many of them arrive late at the other end?
10. Most people would jump _____ the chance to spend a year in America.

Part 4: (10 pts) ERROR RECOGNITION. Most but not all of the following lines contain one incorrect word. Underline the word that is incorrect and correct it. If a line is correct, tick it.

Example: 0 being => Ø

EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

00. Parents in Britain are being required by law to see that their children receive full-time
01. education between age of 5 and 16. At the present, there are about nine million
02. school-children at about 40,000 schools. The number is increasing, mainly because of some
03. increase in the birth rate, and such primary school numbers are very high.
04. Although the birth-rate has now stabilize, each year more children stay
05. on at school from the minimum leaving age. There is, therefore, a
06. continuing need for more teachers and more school buildings. In England, Wales and
07. Northern Ireland, it is usual for boys and girls to be taught to gather in primary schools: that
08. is, up to the age of 11, but about half the secondary schools are for boys and girls only.
09. Although mixed schools are more common in Wales and Scotland, where all but a few city
10. schools make both boys and girls.

III. READING COMPREHENSION (40 pts)

Part 1: (10 pts) For questions 1 – 10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

What we know about music and the brain

Work on the human brain has shown how different parts are centres of activity for different skills, feelings, perceptions and so on. It has also been shown that the left and right halves, or hemispheres, of the brain are (1) _____ for different functions. While language is processed in the left, or analytical hemisphere, music is processed in the right, or emotional hemisphere. (2) _____ of music like tone, pitch and melody are all probably processed in different parts of the

brain. Some features of musical experience are processed not just in the (3) _____ parts of the brain, but in the visual ones. We don't yet fully understand the (4) _____ of this.

The tempo of music seems to be (5) _____ related to its emotional impact, with fast music often (6) _____ as happier and slower music as sadder. It is the same with the major biological rhythm of the body: our heart (7) _____ quickens when we're happy, but slows when we're sad. Military music may have (8) _____ from attempts to get us ready for (9) _____ by using fast drumming to (10) _____ our hearts into beating faster.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 A amenable | B dependable | C responsible | D reliable |
| 2 A Views | B Aspects | C Factors | D Pieces |
| 3 A auditory | B visual | C imaginary | D sensual |
| 4 A expectations | B implications | C assumptions | D propositions |
| 5 A surely | B plainly | C evidently | D directly |
| 6 A felt | B endured | C encountered | D touched |
| 7 A pulse | B speed | C pace | D rate |
| 8 A evolved | B extended | C advanced | D elevated |
| 9 A battle | B fight | C quarrel | D struggle |
| 10 A activate | B motivate | C stimulate | D animate |

Part 2 (10 pts) Read the text and fill in each gap with one word which best fits.

EARLY CALENDARS

Dennis the Small, a 6th (1) _____ expert on canon law, has had an enduring, if unsung, (2) _____ on the affairs of the modern world. It was (3) _____ to his calculations that the precise timing of the 2000th anniversary of Christ's birth was recently confirmed beyond (4) _____. Dionysius Exiguus, as he was then (5) _____, was charged in 525 by Pope John I was setting dates in the Christian calendar. Though he was a good mathematician, the accuracy of Dennis' calculations was limited by the information (6) _____ at the time.

Establishing the exact (7) _____ of Christ's crucifixion – and therefore that of Easter – (8) _____ an especially difficult challenge. Theologians had decreed that Easter should be marked on the Sunday after the first full (9) _____ after the vernal equinox, but without accurate solar and (10) _____ calendars how could the church fathers predict the dates in the future?

Part 3. (10 pts) Read the following passage and do the tasks that follows. Write your answer in the space provided.

Mutual harm

A In forests and fields all over the world, plants are engaged in a deadly chemical war to suppress other plants and create conditions for their own success. But what if we could learn the secrets of these plants and use them for our own purposes? Would it be possible to use their strategies and weapons to help us improve agriculture by preventing weeds from germinating and encouraging growth in crops? This possibility is leading agricultural researchers to explore the effects plants have on other plants with the aim of applying their findings to farming.

B The phenomenon by which an organism produces one or more chemicals that influence the growth, survival and reproduction of other organisms is called allelopathy. These chemicals are a subset of chemicals produced by organisms called secondary metabolites. A plant's primary metabolites are associated with growth and development. Allelochemicals, however, are part of a plant's defence system and have a secondary function in the life of the organism. The term *allelopathy* comes from the Greek: *allelo* and *pathy* meaning 'mutual harm'. The term was first used by the Austrian scientist Hans Molisch in 1937, but people have been noting the negative effects that one plant can have on another for a long time. In 300 BC, the Greek philosopher Theophrastus noticed that pigweed had a negative effect on alfalfa plants. In China, around the first century AD, the author of *Shennong Ben Cao Jing* described 267 plants that have the ability to kill pests.

C Allelopathy can be observed in many aspects of plant ecology. It can affect where certain species of plants grow, the fertility of competitor plants, the natural change of plant communities over

time, which plant species are able to dominate a particular area, and the diversity of plants in an area. Plants can release allelopathic chemicals in several ways: their roots can release chemicals directly into the soil, and their bark and leaves can release chemicals into the soil as they rot. Initially, scientists were interested in the negative effects of allelopathic chemicals. Observations of the phenomenon included poor growth of some forest trees, damage to crops, changes in vegetation patterns and, interestingly, the occurrence of weed-free areas. It was also realised that some species could have beneficial effects on agricultural crop plants and the possible application of allelopathy became the subject of research.

D Today research is focused on the effects of weeds on crops, the effects of crops on weeds, and how certain crops affect other crops. Agricultural scientists are exploring the use of allelochemicals to regulate growth and to act as natural herbicides, thereby promoting sustainable agriculture by using these natural chemicals as an alternative to man-made chemicals. For example, a small fast-growing tree found in Central America, sometimes called the 'miracle tree', contains a poison that slows the growth of other trees but does not affect its own seeds. Chemicals produced by this tree have been shown to improve the production of rice. Similarly, box elder - another tree - stimulates the growth of bluestem grass, which is a tall prairie grass found in the mid-western United States. Many weeds may use allelopathy to become ecologically successful; a study in China found that 25 out of 33 highly poisonous weeds had significant allelopathic properties.

E There may be at least three applications of allelopathy to agriculture. Firstly, the allelopathic properties of wild or cultivated plants may be bred into crop plants through genetic modification or traditional breeding methods to improve the release of desired allelochemicals and thus improve crop yield. Secondly, a plant with strong allelopathic properties could be used to control weeds by planting it in rotation with an agricultural crop and then leaving it to rot and become part of the soil in order to inhibit the growth of weeds. Finally, naturally occurring allelopathic chemicals could be used in combination with man-made chemicals. Boosting the efficiency of man-made herbicides could lead to a reduction in the amount of herbicides used in agriculture, which is better for the environment.

F Despite the promising uses of allelopathic chemicals, agricultural scientists are still cautious. Firstly, allelopathic chemicals may break down and disappear in the soil more easily than artificial chemicals. Secondly, allelopathic chemicals may be harmful to plants other than weeds. Thirdly, allelopathic chemicals could persist in the soil for a long time and may affect crops grown in the same field as the allelopathic plants at a later date. Because the effects of allelopathic chemicals are not yet fully known, agricultural scientists will need to continue to study the biological war between plants.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-F from the list of headings below. Write the correct number, i-ix, next to Questions 1-5.

List of Headings	Example Answer
i What are metabolites?	Paragraph A <i>iii</i>
ii The negative effects of allelopathy	1. Paragraph B: ____
iii Biological warfare in the plant world	2. Paragraph C: ____
iv Why we cannot use allelopathic chemicals at present	3. Paragraph D: ____
v What is allelopathy?	4. Paragraph E: ____
vi The reasons why plants compete with other plants	5. Paragraph F: ____
vii The effects of allelopathy and realisation of its possible uses	
viii How could we use allelopathic chemicals in farming?	
ix Specific examples of allelopathic plants	

Questions 6-10: Complete the summary below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answer in the space provided.

Scientists can see three potential uses of allelopathic chemicals in farming. Firstly, the ability to produce allelopathic chemicals could be (6) _____ into agricultural crops; secondly, allelopathic plants could be planted in rotation with the (7) _____; finally, naturally produced chemicals could be combined with (8) _____ herbicides. However,

agriculturalists are still (9) _____ as allelopathic plants may have negative effects on plants which are not the intended target and the chemicals could remain in the ground for a(n) (10) _____, even after the plants themselves have died.

Part 4 (10 pts) You are going to read the transcript of a series of interviews with ordinary people conducted for the *Have your say* feature of a daily newspaper. For Questions 1-10, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once. Write your answer in the space provided.

Which person gives each of these opinions about the economic crisis?

1. A culture of trying to look for people to blame for our problems is what caused the crisis in the first place.
2. People feel helpless to change the situation and this is reflected in their lack of interest in the political system.
3. It was glaringly obvious that the bottom would fall out of the housing market, not just to experts but to everyone.
4. Some form of civil disturbance or protest by ordinary members of the public is likely if the economic crisis continues.
5. It is very unfair that the people in finance who caused our economic problems continue to be well-rewarded for their work while ordinary hard-working people suffer.
6. Political parties should not receive funds from private sources but should instead be entirely state-funded.
7. The highest earners should be required to pay more tax in order to generate more revenue for the government.
8. The fact that some politicians tried to defraud the state by claiming more expenses than they were due is evidence that corruption is widespread in our society.
9. There is very little difference in terms of policies between all of the main political parties today.
10. We should stop trying to vilify bankers and take a more positive and proactive approach to speed up the economic recovery.

Have your said ... on the Economic Crisis

Robert

I find it infuriating to reflect on the fact that bankers, at least the ones at the top, continue to be paid huge sums of money every year and receive massive bonuses despite the fact that they are largely responsible for the poor state of health of the economy, and let's not forget, the toughest and longest recession since the 1930s. I mean, where is the justice in that? While ordinary decent folk are losing their jobs and struggling to put food on the table as a result of problems that are no fault of their own, the very problem-makers themselves continue to earn big bucks. I wouldn't be surprised if there was an increase in civil unrest in the coming months and years, especially if the economic crisis continues to hit ordinary people hard. After all, if no one is going to look after their interests, they will have to start looking after their own - don't be surprised to see protest marches in the near future, and where there are large groups of unhappy people gathered together, there is always a danger that the situation will descend into chaos. I would never condone violence, but I think that the more desperate people get, the more I can empathise with why they might resort to it. If you are a man who has been unemployed for over a year, and who has to look on helplessly as his family disintegrates right before his very eyes, it must be awful - these people need help.

Barbara

The solution to our problems is very simple and I blame the political system for it not having happened already. Politicians, you see, are totally reliant on rich business people to bankroll their efforts to get elected. Now, ask yourself this, why on earth would a businessperson donate money to a politician out of the goodness of their heart? I mean, are we really so naive as to believe that that can actually happen. Well, just in case, let me put you straight - it can't and it doesn't. The only reason businesspeople give money to politicians is in return for favours when they get into power. And that's the problem. We have a situation where the government doesn't have enough money to cover spending. The logical thing to do then would be to increase taxes to generate more, and obviously this obligation

to pay extra tax should fall on those who earn re most - ah, but this is where we get into problem territory. You can't really expect politicians to vote to increase the tax rate of those who support them financially. To do so would be risk angering their backers and losing their support, putting the very careers of the politicians themselves in jeopardy. Politicians clearly have a vested interest in maintaining low tax rates for the wealthy. The only way we are ever going to create a situation where this is not so is if we ban all private donations to political parties and fund them instead with money from the state's coffers. In the long run, it will work out less expensive - just think of all the money that would be saved as a result of there being less corruption - we might finally have politicians who focused on doing what's best for country rather than on trying to prolong their political careers by doing favours for their 'buddies'.

Ned

It is not just the economy that is in crisis; it is the whole of society. The extent to which we have lost hope is, I think, reflected in voter apathy. Every time there is an election now, the number of people who turn out to vote is less and less. Surely this is a sign that people feel totally disenfranchised - powerless to make a difference. But, more importantly, it is an indictment of our politicians and the extent to which they have failed us. The people no longer see a point in voting as it won't make any real difference either way. Besides, nowadays, all the main parties have centrist policies; the whole political system might just as well join together into one big party and then we wouldn't even have to hold elections anymore. People often complain about the bankers and how they acted corruptly, and that this was the main cause of the economic crisis we are in today. Okay, fine; the bankers were definitely at fault, but they hardly have a monopoly on corruption. I mean, think about the expenses scandal from a couple of years ago - politicians were trying to claim huge sums of money they weren't entitled to; let's not kid ourselves; the whole system from the top down is corrupt, not just the bankers. They are just being made a scapegoat.

Mary

I think, today, that we live in a very cynical world. Everyone is very quick to point the finger of blame for our economic woes on anyone but themselves - the easy targets usually; the politicians, the bankers and so on. It is so easy to criticise other people and wash your hands of responsibility for what is happening. But that is what got us into this mess in the first place - people not taking responsibility for their actions. The way I see it, it is about time that we all started to take a little bit of responsibility and instead of blaming the rest of the world for our problems, perhaps we should start by looking at ourselves. Okay, so the bankers did wrong; they were careless with money, but so were we. Who put a gun to your head and made you buy a house that was so overpriced it was obvious there was going to be a dramatic downward correction? Is it the bank's fault or your own that you are in negative equity now? Now, just because you 1 made a mistake with your money doesn't mean you are some kind of monster - and the same goes for the bankers... Let's stop trying to find scapegoats and instead try to work together to pull ourselves out of this crisis. We do not need the cynicism of naysayers, we need people to think positively and try to make good things happen to get this recovery underway. I for one am done with the blame game.

III. WRITING (60 pts)

Part 1. (10 pts) Rewrite the following sentences using the word given. Do not change the meaning of the original sentences.

1. The disrespect John showed for the professor aggravated me so I had to take a walk to calm down. (HACKLES)

.....

2. He was finally able to adjust himself to the new working condition. (SWING)

.....

3. After the game, the children headed straight toward John, who was severing cold drinks. (BEELINE)

.....

4. The first part of his plan was to ingratiate himself with the members of the committee. (FAVOUR)

.....

KEY

A. LISTENING (50 pts)

Part 1 (10 pts) 1. D 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. C

Part 2 (10 pts) 6. T 7. F 8. F 9. F 10. T

Part 3 (10 pts)

11. formal eating times

12. emotional state

13. negative, (and) positive emotions 14. people who are overweight 15. serious eating disorders

Part 4 (10 pts)

16. the well-being of animals

17. reported cruelty to animals

18. the disabling effects

19. prevention, cure or alleviation

20. Tidy Britain Group

21. share premises

22. funding of community care

23. carers of sufferers

24. from poverty and exploitation

25. the hand of locals

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR: 50 POINTS

Part 1: Choose the best answer. 20 points

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

Part 2: Write the correct form of each bracketed word. 10 points

1. rebellion	4. abolitionists	7. establishing	10. self-made
2. antislavery	5. indifferent	8. solitary	
3. first-hand	6. literary	9. independence	

Part 3: Fill in each blank with suitable particle(s). 10 points

1. in on	2. up on	3. down to	4. out	5. over
6. up	7. after	8. at	9. on	10. at

Part 4: ERROR RECOGNITION. 10 points

1. age => ages	6. correct
2. correct	7. to gather => together
3. such => 0	8. correct
4. stabilize => stabilized	9. Although => 0
5. from => beyond	10. make => take

C. READING COMPREHENSION (40pts)

Part 1. (10 pts)

1.C	2.B	3.A	4.B	5.D
6.A	7.D	8.A	9.A	10.C

Part 2. (10 pts)

1. century 2. influence/ impact 3. due/ thanks 4. doubt/ question 5. known/ called
6. available 7. date 8. posed/ proved/ presented 9. moon 10. lunar

Part 3 (10 pts)

1. v 2. vii 3. ix 4. viii 5. Iv 6. bred 7. agricultural crop 8. man-made 9. cautious
10. long time

Part 4 (10 pts)

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. D

D. WRITING (60 pts)

Part 1. (10 pts)

1. The disrespect John showed for the professor *made my hackles rise* so I had to take a walk to calm down.
2. He finally *got in(to) the swing of* the new working condition.
3. After the game, the children *made a beeline for* John, who was severing cold drinks.
4. The first part of his plan was to *curry favour with* the members of the committee.
5. I *dropped a clanger* by asking John how his dog was when it's been dead for three months.

Part 2 (50 pts)