

A. LISTENING (50 POINTS)

Section 1: Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

(10 points)

JOB DETAILS FROM EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	
Role:	(1) _____
Location:	Fordham (2) _____ Centre
	(3) _____ Road, Fordham
Work involves	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• dealing with enquiries• making (4) _____ and reorganizing them• maintaining the internal (5) _____• general administration	
Requirements	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (6) _____ (essential)• a calm and (7) _____ manner• good IT skills	
Other information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a (8) _____ job – further opportunities may be available• hours: 7.45 a.m. to (9) _____ p.m. Monday to Friday• (10) _____ is available onsite	

Section 2: Listen to an extract on intermittent fasting and follow the instructions below.

Questions 11-20: Listen to a lecture on intermittent fasting. Fill in the blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. (20 points)

- Intermittent fasting is known to be alteration between (11) _____ time during a day.
- Intermittent fasting is believed to boost (12) _____ with a routine of staying hungry.
- There are proofs that intermittent fasting is useful in shedding some pounds, curbing high level of (13) _____ and _____, keeping us away from diabetes, and enhancing (14) _____ functioning.
- Carbohydrates consumed during meals are then turned into small particles of glucose, which are mainly stored for (15) _____ after being taken from (16) _____, moving along the veins to reach different core parts.
- By stopping ourselves from eating within the fasting time, we are aiding our (17) _____ to turn glycogen into glucose again to generate energy for the whole body.
- In general, it takes a person who does exercise much shorter to consume all the (18) _____ than those who don't.
- The energy source stored in (19) _____ is resorted to when glycogen in our liver is used up. In other words, free fatty acids from fats are later turned into extra (20) _____ within our livers.

Question 21-30: Listen to the rest of the recording and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (10 points)

21. Insulin level is expected to remain stable throughout meals.
22. Breaking meals into smaller ones helps lower the level of insulin in our bloodstream.
23. Insulin level staying at a high level runs the risk of coming down with diabetes.
24. Fasting and doing exercises are beneficial to brain function in different ways.
25. Intermittent fasting works well in curbing all kinds of metabolic disorders.
26. The more intense the fasting practice is, the more effective it works.
27. Fasting during the night sleeps makes it harder for us to accomplish.
28. Intermittent fasting alone can produce the desired outcomes.
29. Water plays a crucial role in the success of intermittent fasting.
30. After fasting time, you can freely pick the food of your appetite.

Section 3: You will hear part of an interview with Stan Levin, a dance critic, about a modern ballet production involving animals. For questions 31-35, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (10 points)

31. We gather that the ballet being discussed here ____.
A. has received general critical acclaim.
B. has caused considerable controversy.
C. has not been well received on the whole.
D. has become popular with animals-lovers.
32. It appears that the function of the dogs in the ballet is to ____.
A. reflect what happens to the human characters.
B. act as a contrast to the human characters.
C. show how wild animals behave in a civilised society.
D. symbolise homeless people.
33. How does Stan feel about the increasing use of technology in dance?
A. He thinks this trend has gone too far,
B. He prefers more traditional approaches to dance.
C. He does not approve of it in principle.
D. He believes it is creating a new art form.
34. What aspect of the ballet is of greatest interest to audiences?
A. the way the dogs behave during dance sequences
B. the way the dogs perform their tricks
C. the sight of the dogs in a pack
D. the way the dogs copy the actions of one character
35. What aspect of the performance made the most powerful impression on Stan?
A. the implicit potential for violence
B. the aggression shown by the dogs
C. the bond between the dogs and the tramp
D. the primitive appearance of the dogs

B. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (45 POINTS)

Part 1: Choose one of the words marked A, B, C, or D which best completes each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

1. The job requires a(n) for hard work in difficult conditions.
A. ability B. skill C. faculty D. capacity
2. He left the meeting early on the unlikely that he had a sick friend to visit.
A. claim B. excuse C. pretext D. motive
3. The theft of my father's camera cast rather a on the holiday.
A. blight B. curse C. misfortune D. misery
4. I'm afraid I can't tell you what he said. It would be a of confidence.
A. rupture B. break C. rift D. breach
5. Aspirin was used as a medicine as far as the 5th century BC.
A. back B. beyond C. behind D. before
6. Competitive is an essential requirement for success in the entertainment industry.
A. mind B. thought C. spirit D. soul
7. She took up so many hobbies when she retires that she hardly had any time
A. on her hands B. in hand C. at her hand D. at hand
8. He was a hardened criminal without a scrap of for his crimes.
A. pity B. reproach C. remorse D. penance
9. In the hand of a reckless driver a car becomes a weapon.
A. lethal B. fatal C. mortal D. venal
10. He was caught using forged bank notes to pay for goods and charged with
A. deception B. fraud C. embezzlement D. theft
11. I can lend you five pounds to help you until you've had time to go to the bank.
A. by B. up C. on D. out
12. They say he inherited his money from a relative he had never met.
A. faraway B. remote C. distant D. slight
13. Working with the mentally handicapped requires considerable of patience and understanding.
A. means B. resources C. stocks D. provisions
14. The book took me the part of a year to write.
A. most B. greatest C. best D. largest
15. The manager really wanted Anna to join the company; he believed she would be a valuable to his team of salespeople.
A. addition B. accumulation C. supplement D. appendage
16. If you in arriving late, I shall have to report you to the manager.
A. persist B. perverse C. insist D. prevail
17. Some say that success in today's competitive workplace calls for toughness and
A. ruthlessness B. cruelty C. rudeness D. callousness
18. After the robbery, the shop installed a sophisticated alarm system as an insurance further losses.
A. for B. from C. against D. towards
19. If you reprimand him, he'll probably even worse in the future.
A. retort B. resist C. recompense D. retaliate
20. After the church service, several people outside to chat.
A. loitered B. lagged C. lingered D. lapsed

Part 2: Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition or particle accompanied by "come". Write your answer in the boxes provided. (10 points)

1. When this generation comes _____ age, they'll be more ecologically alert.
2. I think you're taking too much risk. You might come _____ in the world.
3. What comes _____ in his later poetry is a great sense of sadness.
4. I gave up smoking when my first child came _____.
5. Hassan's English is really coming _____. She has even made it to the top of the class in the subject.
6. She was in a severe car accident yesterday. Until now, she hasn't come _____ yet.
7. A masked guy was coming _____ the President with a knife. The crowd has turned into chaos.
8. It seems like I've come _____ with a cold. I could barely stop sneezing and coughing all night.
9. She was late again, but I'm not sure how it came _____ this time.
10. The director has come in _____ a lot of criticism over his handling of the affair.

Part 3: Give the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

1. Murray agreed to write the _____ to Baker's book, as a favor to his old friend. FACE
2. The government has come up with a _____ scheme for training teachers on the job. BAKE
3. He trekked some of the most _____ terrain in the world. HOSPITABLE
4. He is entirely _____ about the violence in his movies, which stirs up anger among the general public. APOLOGY
5. Trying multiple jobs at once can be a(n) _____ experience. ENLIGHTEN
6. It's particularly important that we reach out to everybody in our countries - those who feel _____, those who feel left behind by globalization - and address their concerns in constructive ways. AFFECT
7. The zoo has a schedule of feedings and talks, an area where children can feed and _____ Shetland ponies and Tamworth pigs. FRIEND
8. Some _____ employers try to take advantage of the undocumented status of some workers to pay them lower wages. SCRUPLE
9. Undoubtedly, as more women vote, more women are _____ employed. GAIN
10. Only a privileged few enjoy the _____ of Western wealth and the lifestyle that goes with it while those in their midst are completely preoccupied with the daily struggle for survival. TRAP

Part 4: Read the sentences and correct any errors. Tick any sentences that are error-free

Sentences	Errors/ ✓
1. One vitamin pill a day is the equivalent for drinking two liters of orange juice	
2. Coffee is stimulus and should not be drunk at night.	
3. New evidence has thrown a doubt on this hither accepted theory.	
4. By the year 2010 it may be possible to travel faster than the speed of the light.	

5. You could never accuse Madonna of being shy; she is a very demonstrable person.	
6. It's a very small village and there's a great sense of commune.	
7. Society will be having to change radically to keep pace with the technology available.	
8. You've been so lucky finding that job; everything's fallen into the place	
9. The old lady is desperately afraid of flying and avoids it at all costs.	
10. Ken and I talked on the situation and decided to sell the car.	
11. It is difficult to know what affect of so much acid rain will be.	
12. All staff need training, even those on the very top such as senior managers and directors.	
13. Air-conditioning is installed at the weekend so the office will be closed from Friday to Monday.	
14. One single person could be responsible for the collapse of the bank in no way	
15. Fewer young people are being arrested for possessing drugs not that there are more drugs available.	

C. READING (55 POINTS)

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap.

Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

Very few of us would admit putting much trust in horoscopes and the fact that the movements of astronomical bodies _____ (1) to earthly occurrences affecting peoples' everyday lives.

We all know about the zodiac signs which reflect the position of the sun, the moon and the planets at the moment of a man's birth and about the peculiar characteristics _____ (2) to them by astrologers. We say we will take these phenomena with a pinch of salt while we keep _____ (3) our eyes over them in every tabloid we lay our hands on. Most frequently, we expect horoscopes to predict the future, to _____ (4) our optimistic mood with a piece of comforting information or to _____ (5) our ego by confirming the superlative features that we tend to attribute to our zodiacs.

However, there's no scientific evidence to _____ (6) the assumption that human existence is so closely _____ (7) with the parameters of the celestial bodies. Our curiosity in horoscopes may, then, _____ (8) our sheer fascination with the unexplained or the unpredictable as well as in the enticing insight into the future that the horoscopes offer, thus establishing the sense of our _____ (9) an extreme power over our own lives. An additional explanation is that humans tend to have a soft _____ (10) for any form of flattery, which is the fact to which astrologers and the horoscope writers seem to attach the greatest deal of weight.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | A. rely | B. correspond | C. match | D. Compare |
| 2 | A. identified | B. associated | C. incorporated | D. ascribed |
| 3 | A. running | B. sending | C. fixing | D. putting |
| 4 | A. restore | B. adjust | C. upgrade | D. reassure |
| 5 | A. boost | B. escalate | C. revitalize | D. improve |
| 6 | A. conclude | B. concede | C. corroborate | D. confound |
| 7 | A. fused | B. adhered | C. coalesced | D. intertwined |

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 8 | A. stem | B. crop | C. rear | D. dawn |
| 9 | A. disposing | B. wielding | C. effecting | D. committing |
| 10 | A. pit | B. dot | C. spot | D. nick |

Part 2: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)

The standard design of the bicycle has been in existence for about a hundred years. But in the past ten years there have been more changes than during (1) _____ other decade.

Bicycles have much in (2) _____ with aircraft. Both (3) _____ to minimize wind resistance, to maximize energy efficiency, and to (4) _____ instantly to the demands placed on them, and yet to weigh very little (5) _____ losing strength. It is no surprise then that so much of the technology used in aerospace has (6) _____ its way into racing bicycles.

The heart of the bicycle is its frame, which (7) _____ be strong, light and flexible (8) _____ to absorb bumps, but not so (9) _____ so that it wastes the energy that the (10) _____ transmits by pedaling. The modern bicycle frame and aircraft wing (11) _____ many materials and design features. Many frames of racing bicycles, which (12) _____ of tubes joined together, are made from aluminum alloys (13) _____ to those used in aviation.

Components that fit on bicycle frames have also benefited from aerospace engineering. Many components, (14) _____ as gears, brakes, handlebars and wheels, are aerodynamic, and are often made from either aluminum alloys like titanium, (15) _____ light, strong metal used in aircraft.

Part 3: Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (12 points)

ISLAND BIOGEOGRAPHY MODEL

Since the 1960s, scientists have been studying the composition and stability of island communities, specifically, they have been interested in what it takes to maintain life in these isolated areas. As a result, they developed the island biogeography model, a model that not only provides information on island populations, but also provides insights into conservation.

The island biogeography model theorizes that the number of different species on an island will maintain equilibrium, or a state of balance, amid the fluid changes of immigration and extinction. In other words, the number of species on an island remains constant. In an experiment in the US state of Florida, islands of mangrove trees were found to house many different species of arthropods. Scientists documented the numbers and types of species. They then sprayed insect poison over the islands, destroying all of the arthropods there. They observed the islands over the next year, as species of arthropods from the area surrounding the mangrove islands moved onto the island and repopulated it. Within a year, the number of species of arthropods was almost identical to what it had been before spraying the poison. However, the scientists soon discovered that the individual species were not identical to the ones that had been there before. So, while the number of species was the same, the diversity of species was quite different. This study proves that although the species number remains constant, the types of species do not.

The island biogeography model can also apply in places that are not technically islands. In fact, the islands used in this research were man-made, isolated areas that had been created to meet an ever-increasing demand for land and natural resources. These islands form when humans clear out

vast amounts of vegetation for arable land and living space. Their actions cut off small areas of land and forest from larger communities, such as when loggers separate a small parcel of forest area from the larger forest. Hence, these isolated pockets become "islands," or areas separated from their larger communities.

By reducing areas of land into islands, humans have a significant impact on wildlife. The island biogeography model states that the larger the island, the higher the rate of extinction. ■ A) This is due in part to a larger number of species coming to the island to colonize it. As new species immigrate, there begins a competition for resources on the island. ■ B) Since there is a fixed amount of resources on any given island, some species will not survive in the struggle. ■ C) On a smaller island, the rate of extinction would be lower, and so would the corresponding immigration of new species. ■ D) The more isolated these small islands are, the fewer species they are able to sustain. Certain species of birds and animals may only be found on these islands. If they lose the competition for resources, they will be gone forever. For example, the Bogor Botanical Garden in Indonesia was created fifty years ago, leaving an isolated woodland area where lush forest had once been. Twenty of the sixty-two original species of exotic birds have disappeared completely, and four species are severely endangered.

The model scientists developed has provided beneficial information regarding the conservation of these areas that are threatened by man's need for resources. While the demand for land and natural resources will continue, many feel that with planning and a concerted effort, life in these precious island ecosystems can be preserved to some degree. One solution suggests that a natural corridor be sustained between the isolated communities. For example, scientists in the Netherlands are looking at the possibility of leaving paths of trees and shrubs between these islands. They feel it will aid in maintaining the diversity of species there. The island biogeography model has inspired biologists to begin researching conservation methods. Such methods include the establishment of nature reserves and programs to help plan the use of land in a way that would protect the natural habitat as much as possible.

It is a harsh reality that much of the life on these islands cannot be sustained. Some species will inevitably become extinct. The island biogeography model first started as a way to explain life in the communities of these isolated ecosystems, but has developed into a catalyst that has sparked heavier conservation efforts on behalf of these endangered habitats. The model has served as a tool that has opened the eyes of many who hope to conserve as much tropical forest life as possible.

1. The word **fluid** in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
A. unpredictable B. unstable C. changing D. graceful
2. The word **they** in paragraph 2 refers to ____.
A. species B. arthropods C. mangrove trees D. scientists
3. Why does the author discuss the mangrove tree islands in Florida?
A. To demonstrate the equilibrium hypothesis
B. To contrast man-made and natural islands
C. To explain the origin of the island biogeography model
D. To confirm the research regarding immigration
4. According to paragraph 4, why is the extinction rate higher on larger islands?
A. Larger islands house a larger number of predators.
B. The rate of immigration is higher on larger islands.
C. Newer species take over all the resources.

- D. They house a number of older species.
5. Which of the following is NOT true about the repopulation of islands?
- A. Nature tends to keep the islands in equilibrium.
 B. Immigration balances species extinction.
 C. The number of species usually remains constant.
 D. The diversity of the species stays the same.
6. The word **sustain** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. cultivate B. encounter C. feed D. support
7. The word **they** in paragraph 4 refers to ____.
- A. species B. resources C. birds D. island places
8. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4?
- A. Man's destruction of nature must come to a halt to preserve island life.
 B. Endangered species will be saved when humans stop creating isolated islands.
 C. Species will maintain equilibrium if these islands are left untouched.
 D. Most island extinctions are caused by human's need for resources.
9. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence?
Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- A. Life in isolated areas can be conserved despite the high demand for natural resources.
 B. With planning, substitutes for natural resources can be found and island life preserved.
 C. The number of islands can be reduced, so more species will survive the danger of extinction.
 D. The danger of extinction can be lessened if humans work to conserve natural energy and resources.
10. The word **catalyst** in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. means B. process C. awareness D. legislation
11. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.
However, while many of the island's older inhabitants may lose out to newer species, the number of species on the island will stay the same.
- A. First square B. Second square C. Third square D. Fourth square
12. All of the following are correct about the island biogeography model EXCEPT:
- A. The model provided essential information regarding conservation.
 B. The equilibrium hypothesis was proved true on an island of arthropods.
 C. Scientists discovered ways to control the number of species becoming extinct.
 D. The research mainly studied islands created by man's need for resources.

Part 4: Read the following passage and follow the instructions. (13 points)

STADIUM AUSTRALIA

A. You might ask, why be concerned about the architecture of a stadium? Surely, as long as the action is entertaining and the building is safe and reasonably comfortable, why should the aesthetics matter? This one question has dominated my professional life, and its answer is one I find myself continually rehearsing. If one accepts that sporting endeavor is as important an outlet for human expression as, say, the theatre or cinema, fine art or music, why shouldn't the buildings in which we celebrate this outlet be as grand and as inspirational as those we would expect, and demand, in those other areas of cultural life? Indeed, one could argue that because stadiums are, in many instances, far more popular

than theatres or art galleries, we should actually devote more, and not less, attention to their form. Stadiums have frequently been referred to as 'cathedrals'. Football has often been dubbed 'the opera of the people'. What better way, therefore, to raise the general public's awareness and appreciation of quality design than to offer them the very best buildings in the one area of life that seems to touch them most? Could it even be that better stadiums might just make for better citizens?

B. But then maybe, as my detractors have labelled me in the past, I am a snob. Maybe I should just accept that sport, and its associated accouterments and products, is an essentially tacky and ephemeral business, while stadium design is all too often driven by pragmatists and penny-pinchers. Certainly, when I first started writing about stadium architecture, one of the first and most uncomfortable truths I had to confront was that some of the most popular stadiums in the world were also amongst the least attractive or innovative in architectural terms. 'Worthy and predictable' has usually won more votes than 'daring and different'. Old Trafford football ground in Manchester, the Yankee Stadium in New York, Ellis Park in Johannesburg. The list is long and is not intended to suggest that these are necessarily poor buildings. Rather, that each has derived its reputation more from the events that it has staged, from its associations, than from the actual form it takes. Equally, those stadiums whose forms have been revered - such as the Maracana in Rio, or the San Siro in Milan — have turned out to be rather poorly designed in several respects, once one analyses them not as icons but as functioning 'public assembly facilities (to use the current jargon). Finding the balance between beauty and practicality has never been easy.

C. Homebush Bay was the site of the main Olympic Games complex for the Sydney Olympics of 2000. To put it politely, I am no great admirer of the Olympics as an event, or, rather, of the insane pressures its past bidding procedures have placed upon candidate cities. Nor, as a spectator, do I much enjoy the bloated Games program and the consequent demands this places upon the designers of stadiums. Yet in my calmer moments, it would be churlish to deny that, if approached sensibly and imaginatively, the opportunity to stage the Games can yield enormous benefits in the long term (as well they should, considering the expenditure involved), if not for sport then at least for the cause of urban regeneration. Following in Barcelona's footsteps, Sydney undoubtedly set about its urban regeneration in a wholly impressive way. To an outsider, the 760-hectare site at Homebush Bay, once the home of an abattoir, a racecourse, a brickworks, and light industrial units, seemed miles from anywhere - it was actually fifteen kilometers from the center of Sydney and pretty much in the heart of the city's extensive conurbation. Some £1.3 billion worth of construction and reclamation was commissioned, all of it, crucially, with an eye to post-Olympic usage. Strict guidelines, studiously monitored by Greenpeace, ensured that the 2000 Games would be the most environmentally friendly ever. What's more, much of the work was good-looking, distinctive, and lively. 'That's a reflection of the Australian spirit,' I was told.

D. At the center of Homebush lay the main venue for the Olympics, Stadium Australia. It was funded by means of a BOOT (Build, Own, Operate and Transfer) contract, which meant that the Stadium Australia consortium, led by the contractors Multiplex and the financiers Hambros, bore the bulk of the construction costs, in return for which it was allowed to operate the facility for thirty years, and thus, it hopes, recoup its outlay, before handing the whole building over to the New South Wales government in the year 2030.

E. Stadium Australia was the most environmentally friendly Olympic stadium ever built. Every single product and material used had to meet strict guidelines, even if it turned out to be more expensive. All the timber was either recycled or derived from renewable sources. In order to reduce

energy costs, the design allowed for natural lighting in as many public areas as possible, supplemented by solar-powered units. Rainwater collected from the roof ran off into storage tanks, where it could be tapped for pitch irrigation. Stormwater run-off was collected for toilet flushing. Wherever possible, passive ventilation was used instead of mechanical air-conditioning. Even the steel and concrete from the two end stands due to be demolished at the end of the Olympics were to be recycled. Furthermore, no private cars were allowed on the Homebush site. Instead, every spectator was to arrive by public transport, and quite right too. If ever there was a stadium to persuade a skeptic like myself that the Olympic Games do, after all, have a useful function in at least setting design and planning trends, this was the one. I was, and still am, I freely confess, quite knocked out by Stadium Australia.

Questions 1-5: Reading Passage has five paragraphs A-E. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

List of Headings		
i	A strange combination	1. Paragraph A _____
ii	An overall requirement	2. Paragraph B _____
iii	A controversial decision	3. Paragraph C _____
iv	A strong contrast	4. Paragraph D _____
v	A special set-up	5. Paragraph E _____
vi	A promising beginning	
vii	A shift in attitudes	
viii	A strongly held belief	
ix	A change of plan	
x	A simple choice	

Question 6-9: Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage?

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

6. The public has been demanding a better quality of stadium design.

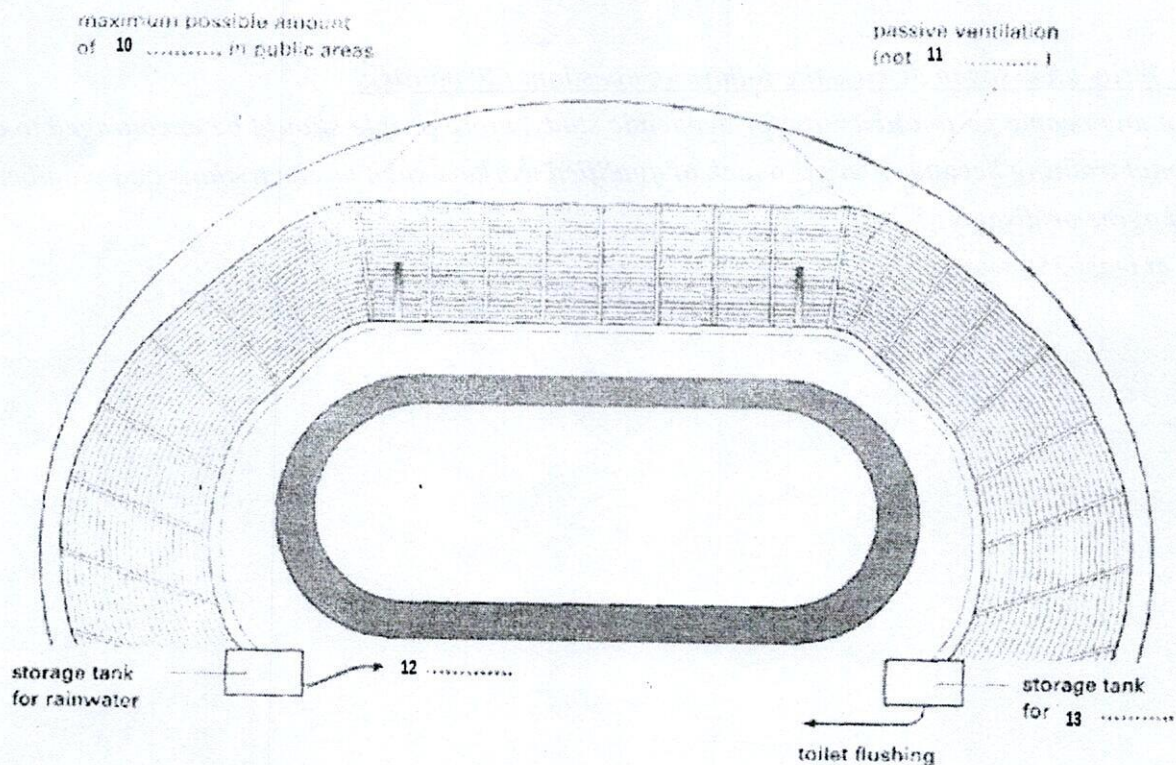
7. It is possible that stadium design has an effect on people's behavior in life in general.

8. Some stadiums have come in for a lot more criticism than others.

9. Designers of previous Olympic stadiums could easily have produced far better designs.

Question 10-13. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the reading passage for each answer.

STADIUM AUSTRALIA



D. WRITING (50 POINTS)

Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the one printed before it. Write your answers in the space provided. (10 points)

1. The earthquake damaged their house so badly that they had to rebuild it
-> To such damage their house that they had to rebuild it
2. They rarely allow visitors after 6.00 p.m.
-> In few after 6.00 p.m.
3. It was hard not to laugh when he sneezed in the middle of the song.
-> It was hard to when he sneezed in the middle of the song.
4. Everyone applauded when Mr. Potts stood up to speak.
-> Everyone gave Mr. Potts when he stood up to speak.
5. She mentioned the delays we experienced last year.
-> He made we experienced last year.

Part 2: Rewrite the sentences below in such a way that their meanings stay the same. You must use the words in capital without changing their forms. Write your answers in the space provided (10 points)

1. It's really unlike Joan to make a nasty comment like that. (CHARACTER)
-> It's really to make a nasty comment like that.
2. We did nothing yesterday so we must do extra today. (LOST)
-> We did nothing yesterday so we must today.
3. I can't possibly manage on this amount of money. (MEET)
-> I can't possibly this amount of money.

4. Do you have to be good at maths for this job? (HEAD)

-> Do you have to _____ for this job.

5. John is lending me his country house for the weekend. (DISPOSAL)

-> John's house is _____ for the weekend

Part 3: Write an essay to discuss the following question. (30 points):

While many people go to university for academic study, more people should be encouraged to do vocational training because there is a lack of qualified workers such as electricians and plumbers.

Do you agree or disagree?

(Write at least 250 words)

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

Thời gian làm bài: **180 phút** (không kể thời gian giao đề)
(Đề thi có 2 trang)
Ngày thi: **23 tháng 10 năm 2023**

Full name: _____

A. LISTENING: (30 points)

You will hear each recording twice.

Part 1. You will hear an English woman called Britta talking to an interviewer about her life in Berlin, the capital of Germany. For each question, circle the correct answer. (5 points)

- How long has Britta lived in Berlin?
A. four years B. six years C. twenty years
- What does Britta say about living in Berlin?
A. She can't sleep at night because of the traffic noise.
B. She misses the museums and theatres in Bonn.
C. She likes living in a big, busy city.
- The area of Berlin where Britta lives is _____.
A. a rather expensive place to live
B. a good place to eat out
C. a long way from the city centre
- Britta says that her nephew, Philippe, likes going _____.
A. to the park with her
B. to the shop with his parents
C. to a gallery with her
- Britta has a lot of friends who _____.
A. live near her B. work with her C. are still in England

Your answers

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Part 2. Listen to a talk and decide if these statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (5 points)

- Loans that are used to buy a home are known as mortgages.
- A deposit can be worth about a tenth of the price of a home.
- One of the mistakes banks made was they gave out loans to candidates with good credit report.
- One result of the crisis is that a lot of mortgages went unpaid.
- The speaker feels that banks alone are responsible for the crisis.

Your answers

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Part 3. You will hear a woman talking to a man about joining a drama club. Complete the note below with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (10 points)

MIDBURY DRAMA CLUB

Background

Example:

Answer

- Club started in 1957
- prize recently won by (1) _____ section
- usually performs (2) _____ plays

Meetings

- next auditions will be on Tuesday, (3) _____
- help is needed with publicity and (4) _____
- rehearsals take place in the (5) _____ hall
- nearest car park for rehearsals in Ashburton Road opposite the (6) _____

Costs

- annual membership fee is £ (7) _____
- extra payment for (8) _____

Contact

- secretary's name is Sarah (9) _____
- secretary's phone number is (10) _____

Part 4. Listen to five short extracts and complete the exam task. (10 points)

For 1-5, choose from A-H the people's attitudes towards friendships.

- A The only people I feel I can make demands on are my friends.
- B I think I can honestly say that I have never really had a best friend.
- C I expect my friends to place our friendship above everything.
- D We often give friends a one-sided expression of our true selves.
- E Friends are people you can invite to a dinner party at the last minute.
- F I always take advantage of opportunities to meet people.
- G My friendships mean far more to me than even my job.
- H I socialise with people of a similar background to myself.

- 1. _____ Speaker 1
- 2. _____ Speaker 2
- 3. _____ Speaker 3
- 4. _____ Speaker 4
- 5. _____ Speaker 5

For 6-10, choose from A-H what upsets the people about friendships.

- A not being able to rely on friends in times of trouble
- B being bothered by someone who won't accept the friendship is over.
- C constantly being forced to make new friends
- D realising that your friendship is no longer of any value
- E dealing with friends' emotional problems
- F losing touch with people who have been your friends since childhood
- G being let down by friends at work
- H knowing their position in the group is what matters to your friends

- 6. _____ Speaker 1
- 7. _____ Speaker 2
- 8. _____ Speaker 3
- 9. _____ Speaker 4
- 10. _____ Speaker 5

SỞ GD&ĐT HẢI DƯƠNG
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
NGUYỄN TRÃI

KỶ THI NĂNG KHIẾU LẦN 1
NĂM HỌC 2023-2024
MÔN: TIẾNG ANH KHỐI 11 CHUYÊN

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

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

Ngày thi: 23 tháng 10 năm 2023

ĐÁP ÁN

LISTENING

Section 1: Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (10 points)

1. receptionist	6. experience
2. medical	7. confident
3. Chastons	8. temporary
4. appointment	9. 1:15
5. database	10. parking

Section 2: Listen to an extract on intermittent fasting and follow the instructions below.

Questions 11-20: Listen to a lecture on intermittent fasting. Fill in the blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. (20 points)

11. fasting and eating	16. intestinal wall
12. fat burning	17. liver
13. blood pressure and cholesterol	18. glycogen stores
14. brain	19. adipose tissues
15. energy	20. metabolic fuel

Question 21-30: Listen to the rest of the recording and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (10 points)

21. F	23. T	25. F	27. F	29. T
22. F	24. F	26. F	28. T	30. F

Section 3: You will hear part of an interview with Stan Levin, a dance critic, about a modern ballet production involving animals. For questions 31-35, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. (10 points)

31. B	32. A	33. D	34. D	35. A
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LEXICO - GRAMMAR

Part1: Choose the correct answer that best fits each blank. (10 points)

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

Part 2: Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition or particle accompanied by "come". Write your answer in the boxes provided. (10 points)

1. of	2. down	3. across	4. along	5. along
6. around/to	7. at	8. down	9. about	10. for

of (reach maturity required to do something such as marry, drink, vote, etc.)

down (lose financial or social prestige and position)

across (is expressed clearly and people notice it)

along (start to exist)

along (developing or improving)

around (become conscious)

at (move towards someone in order to attach them)

down (catch or show signs of an illness)

about (happen/start to happen)

for (receive blame or criticism)

Part 3: Give the correct form of the words in brackets. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

1. Preface	6. Disaffected
2. Half-baked	7. Befriend
3. Inhospitable	8. Unscrupulous
4. Unapologetic	9. Gainfully
5. enlightening	10. Trappings

1. *Preface*: lời tựa

2. *Half-baked*: chưa chín chắn, nửa vời

3. *Inhospitable*: không ở được

4. *Unapologetic*: không thấy có lỗi

5. *Enlightening*: làm sáng mắt (nghĩa bóng), chỉ bảo
6. *Disaffected*: bất mãn
7. *Befriend*: làm bạn với

8. *Unscrupulous*: lươn lẹo, không thành thật

9. *Gainfully*: ích lợi

10. *Trappings*: những hào nhoáng bên ngoài, những biểu hiện điển hình của một vị trí/ chức vụ/ điều gì đó

Part 4: Read the sentences and correct any errors. Tick any sentences that are error-free

Sentences	Errors/ ✓
1. One vitamin pill a day is the equivalent <u>for</u> drinking two liters of orange juice	of
2. Coffee is <u>stimulus</u> and should not be drunk at night.	stimulant
3. New evidence has thrown <u>a</u> doubt on this accepted theory.	omit "a"
4. By the year 2010 it may be possible to travel faster than the speed of <u>the</u> light.	omit "the"
5. You could never accuse Madonna of being shy; she is a very <u>demonstrable</u> person.	demonstrative
6. It's a very small village and there's a great sense of <u>commune</u> .	community
7. Society will <u>be having</u> to change radically to keep pace with the technology available.	have
8. You've been so lucky finding that job; everything's fallen into <u>the</u> place	omit "the"
9. The old lady is desperately afraid of flying and avoids it at all costs.	✓
10. Ken and I talked <u>on</u> the situation and decided to sell the car.	at
11. It is difficult to know what <u>affect</u> of so much acid rain will be.	the effect
12. All staff need training, even those <u>on</u> the very top such as senior managers and directors.	at

13. Air-conditioning is <u>installed</u> at the weekend so the office will be closed from Friday to Monday.	being installed
14. One single person <u>could be</u> responsible for the collapse of the bank in no way	could not be
15. Fewer young people are being arrested for possessing drugs <u>not that</u> there are more drugs available.	even though

READING

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap.

Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

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

Part 2: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

1. any	6. found/made	11. share
2. common	7. must/should	12. consist
3. designed/ built/ constructed	8. enough	13. similar
4. respond	9. much	14. such
5. without	10. rider/cyclist	15. a/the

Part 3: Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to answer the questions.

Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

1. C	2. D	3. A	4. B	5. D	6. D
7. A	8. C	9. A	10. C	11. C	12. C

Part 4: Read the passage and follow the instructions.

Questions 1-5: Reading Passage has five paragraphs A-E. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

1. viii	2. iv	3. vi	4. v	5. ii
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Question 6-9: Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage?

6. NG	7. T	8. NG	9. F
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Question 9-12. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the reading passage for each answer.

10. natural lighting	11. mechanical air-conditioning	12. storm water	13. pitch irrigation
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WRITING

Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the one printed before it. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. (an extent did the earthquake)
2. (cases do they allow visitors)
3. (keep a straight face)
4. (a round of applause/a big hand)
5. ((a) reference to the delays)

Part 2: Rewrite the sentences below in such a way that their meanings stay the same. You must use the words in capital without changing their forms. Write your answers in the space provided

1. (out of character/not in character for Joan)
2. (make up for lost time)
3. (make ends meet on)
4. (have a (good) head for maths)
5. (at my disposal)

TRANSCRIPT

Section 1:

You will hear a man who works at an employment agency phoning a woman who is looking for a job. Listen and complete their conversation by filling in the blank with no more than three words.

Julie: Hello?

Greg: Oh, hello. Is that Julie Davison?

Julie: Yes.

Greg: This is Greg Preston from the Employment Agency. We met last week when you came on to enquire about office work.

Julie: Oh, that's right.

Greg: Now we've just had some details come in of a job which might interest you.

Julie: OK.

Greg: So this is a position for a receptionist (Q1). – I believe you've done that sort of work before?

Julie: Yes, I have, I worked in a sports center for a couple of years before I got married and had the children.

Greg: Right. Well, this job's in Fordham. so not too far away for you. and it's at the medical center there. (Q2)

Julie: OK. So where exactly is that?

Greg: It's quite near the station, on Chastons Road. (Q3)

Julie: Sorry?

Greg: Chastons Road – that's C-H-A-S-T-O-N-S.

Julie: OK, thanks. So what would the work involve? Dealing with enquiries from patients?

Greg: Yes, and you'd also be involved in making appointments (Q4), whether face-to-face or on the phone. And rescheduling them if necessary.

Julie: Fine, that shouldn't be a problem.

Greg: And another of your duties would be keeping the centre's database up-to-date (Q5). Then you might have other general administrative duties as well, but those would be the main ones.

Julie: OK.

Greg: Now, when the details came in, I immediately thought of you because one thing they do require is someone with experience (Q6), and you did mention your work at the sports center when you came in to see us.

Julie: Yes, in fact I enjoyed that job. Is there anything else they're looking for?

Greg: Well, they say it's quite a high-pressure environment, they're always very busy, and patients are often under stress, so they want someone who can cope with that and stay calm, and at the same time be confident (Q7) when interacting with the public.

Julie: Well, after dealing with three children all under five, I reckon I can cope with that.

Greg: I'm sure you can. And then another thing they mention is that they're looking for someone with good IT skills ...

Julie: Not a problem.

Greg: So you'd be interested in following this up?

Julie: Sure. When would it start?

Greg: Well, they're looking for someone from the beginning of next month, but I should tell you that this isn't a permanent job, it's temporary (Q8), so the contract would be just

- to the end of September. But they do say that there could be further opportunities after that.
- Julie: OK. And what would the hours be?
- Greg: Well, they want someone who can start at a quarter to eight in the morning - could you manage that?
- Julie: Yes, my husband would have to get the kids up and off to my mother's - she's going to be looking after them while I'm at work. What time would I finish?
- Greg: One fifteen. (Q9)
- Julie: That should work out all right. I can pick the kids up on my way home, and then I'll have the afternoon with them. Oh, one thing ... is there parking available for staff at the centre? (Q10)
- Greg: Yes, there is. and it's also on a bus route.
- Julie: Right. Well, I expect I'll have the car but it's good to know that. OK, so where do I go from here?
- Greg: Well, if you're happy for me to do so, I'll forward your CV and references, and then the best thing would probably be for you to phone them so they can arrange for an interview.
- Julie: Great. Well thank you very much.
- Greg: You're welcome. Bye now.
- Julie: Bye.

Section 2:

Question 11-20: Listen to a lecture on intermittent fasting. Fill in the blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

Intermittent fasting refers to eating plans that alternate between fasting and eating (Q11) periods. The goal is to systematically starve the body long enough to trigger fat burning. (Q12)

While research is still underway and the method may not be suitable for everyone, there is evidence that, when done correctly, intermittent fasting can help lose weight, lower blood pressure and cholesterol (Q13), prevent or control diabetes, and improve brain's health. (Q14)

During a meal, carbohydrates in food are broken down into glucose. Glucose absorbs through the intestinal wall (Q16) into the bloodstream and is transported to various organs, where it serves as the major energy (Q15) source. Excess glucose is stored for later use in the liver and adipose tissue, in the form of glycogen and fats. In between meals, when the body is in the fasted state, the liver (Q17) converts glycogen back to glucose to keep supplying the body with energy.

Typically, an inactive person takes about 10 to 12 hours to use up the glycogen stores (Q18), although someone who exercises may do so in much less time. Once the reserve of glycogen in the liver is depleted, the body taps into energy stores in adipose tissues (Q19). This is when fats are broken down into free fatty acids which are then converted into additional metabolic fuel

(Q20) in the liver. Thus, if the fasted state lasts long enough, the body burns fat for energy and loses that extra fat.

Question 21-30: Listen to the rest of the recording and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Losing the extra fat is translated into a range of associated health benefits. Insulin is the hormone required for driving glucose into cells. Insulin level is regulated to match the amount of glucose in the blood, that is high after a meal and low between meals. (Q21) Because insulin is secreted after each meal, eating throughout the day keeps insulin levels high most of the time. (Q22) Constant high insulin levels may de-sensitize body tissues, causing insulin insensitivity - the hallmark of prediabetes and diabetes type 2. (Q23) Fasting helps keep insulin levels low, reducing diabetes risks. Fasting also has beneficial effect on the brain. It challenges the brain the same way physical or cognitive exercise does. (Q24) It promotes production of neurotrophic factors, which support the growth and survival of neurons.

Fasting, however, is not for everyone. Among those who should not attempt fasting are: children and teens, pregnant or breastfeeding women, people with eating disorders, diabetes type 1, advanced diabetes, or some other medical problems (Q25) - people who are underweight or frail. Fasting can also be unsafe if overdone, or if not done correctly. (Q26)

There are several approaches to intermittent fasting, but the easiest to achieve is perhaps the one that simply extends the usual nighttime fast. (Q27) A daily cycle of 16-hour fast followed by a 8-hour eating window is usually sustainable. For intermittent fasting to be safe and effective, it must be combined with balanced meals that provide good nutrition. (Q28) It is important to stay hydrated, (Q29) and know your physical limits while fasting. The fast must be broken slowly. Overeating after fast, especially of unhealthy foods, must be avoided. (Q30)

Section 3:

Interviewer: Stan, you are known as being something of a conservative as far as dance is concerned, so I was intrigued when you told me you wanted to discuss Alain Platel's ballet Wolf on tonight's programme. Wolf generated a furore in certain circles when it was first performed, didn't it?

Stan: Yes, it's attracted its fair share of criticism, but it's also been welcomed as one of the most fascinating modern dance productions in recent years. (Q31)

Interviewer: Some of our viewers may not have seen the ballet and they may be wondering why all the fuss, so could I ask you to describe briefly what Wolf is about.

Stan: Well, basically, it's about homeless people living in a disused shopping mall and returning to some sort of pre-civilised life. And it features some startling innovations, including the use of dogs as characters,

Interviewer: How do the dogs come into it?

Stan: Well, as I understand it, the pack of dogs represents this return to a primitive state. At least, that's the idea Platel is trying to convey. (Q32)

Interviewer: What do you think of the idea of using animals on stage in this way? Can it be justified?

Stan: Well, more and more choreographers these days are moving beyond the traditional limits of dance, and I don't disapprove of this in principle. Many are turning to technology, for instance, using computers to plan the actual choreography.

Interviewer: Sometimes even using projections of dancers alongside the real ones ...

Stan: Exactly, I find all this very interesting - take the work of Annette Sanderson in New York, for instance - but I think it's now going beyond the genre of dance and turning into something else. (Q33) Whereas I think Platel is coming from the other direction, if you like, working more with improvisation and basic ensemble techniques.

Interviewer: How do audiences respond to Wolf?

Stan: By and large, quite enthusiastically. I think some people are surprised at how well it all works. The dogs generally keep very close to one of the characters. Apparently, the dancer works intensively with them during rehearsal, and the dogs have learned to imitate his movements. That fascinates audiences. (Q34) Of course, sometimes the dogs distract attention from an important piece of dancing, but I don't feel this is a real problem.

Interviewer: Do the dogs do anything special during the performance?

Stan: No. Their main function is to add atmosphere. It's not like a circus, with the dogs performing tricks! At the same time, you realise they have been trained and are, in a sense, putting on a show simply by remaining on stage with the human performers. During the performance I saw, a member of the audience in the front row tried to call the dogs over to him, which made them look away from the dancers towards the audience. It spoiled the mood - though of course, this wasn't the dogs' fault.

Interviewer: So the dogs fulfil a kind of symbolic function in the story?

Stan: Yes and no. They are attached to one of the characters, a tramp, and we are meant to understand that they have become a pack, I must say this works rather well: you really do get the impression that the dogs and the tramp have bonded to form a sort of community. But for me, the most striking aspect of the production was the lurking possibility of aggression, (Q35) largely as a consequence of the presence of the animals.

Interviewer: Well, Stan, I must say it all sounds fascinating. Thank you for coming along tonight and sharing your insights with us.

Stan: My pleasure.

