

SECTION 1. LISTENING

Part 1. You are going to hear a vacation. For questions 1-10, complete the passage with ONE WORD in each blank. (10 pts)

1. vacation	2. hot	3. water	4. sunburned	5. pool
6. beach	7. jump	8. lie	9. shore	10. crab

Part 2: For questions 1-5, listen to a talk Dr Steve Logan - an environmental expert with a lot of experience in biodiversity conservation and choose the correct answers A, B, C or D. (5pts)

1. B. Because he's an expert in biodiversity conservation.
2. C. Recycling waste naturally.
3. B. 50%
4. B. Lack of food, water, and fresh air.
5. A. Ways to repair damaged ecosystems.

SECTION TWO: PHONOLOGY

I. Choose the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from the others. (5 pts)

1 point for each correct answer.

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A

II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others. (5 pts)

1 point for each correct answer

- 1.B 2.C 3. D 4. A 5.D

SECTION THREE: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the correct answer (A, B, c, or D) to each of the following questions. (10 pts)

0.5 point for each correct answer

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

II. Give the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. (5 pts)

1.5 point for each correct verb

1. was stealing - felt
2. not having been informed - to arrive
3. arguing/having argued - have behaved
4. had they entered - started
5. stay - will have to

III. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets to complete each of the following sentences. (5 pts)

0.5 point for each correct answer

1. socially 2. Impoverished 3. Mid-sentence 4. unaccompanied 5. Encouraging
6. underestimated 7. suspiciously 8. troublesome 9. unreliable 10. valuables

IV. Fill each blank with a suitable preposition or adverb particle. (10 pts)

0.5 point for each correct preposition or adverb particle

1. in - at 2. Under/In - to 3. Under - till/until 4. up – down 5. up – in
6. in - off 7. from - in 8. against – off 9. at - in 10. in - off

V. Identify one error in each sentence and get it right. (5 pts)

1.5 point for each correct identification and 0.5 for each correction

1. A-who 2. B - too 3. C- his/her 4. D-causes 5. A-two-thirds

SECTION FOUR: READING**I. Read the passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, c, or D) to each of the questions that follow. (10 pts)**

1 point for each correct answer

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

II. Read the passage and decide which answer (A, B, c, or D) best fits each gap. (5 pts)

0.5 point for each correct answer

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

III. Fill each blank in the following passage with ONE suitable word. (10 pts)

1 point for each correct answer

1. wrong 2. which/ that 3. some/ many/ others 4. By 5. instance/ example
6. fact 7. amount 8. out/ short 9. Thanks 10. if/whether

SECTION FIVE: WRITING**I. Finish each sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (10 pts)**

1 point for each correct sentence

1. So as *not to disturb the children*, we left quietly.
2. Not until I *left home* did I realize how much my father meant to me.
3. Her performance made *a great impression on the critics*.
4. John offered *to carry the suitcase* for Pauline.
5. I wish I *hadn't revealed the truth* to you.
6. He broke *the world record at the second attempt*.
7. Much as I *admire her achievements*, I don't really like her.
8. The man *is believed to have escaped in a stolen car*.
9. What I found *astounding* was her lack of confidence.
10. If *his car hadn't broken down*, he wouldn't have been late.

II. Rewrite each sentence so that it means the same as the original one, using the word given in brackets. (5 pts)

2 point for each correct sentence

1. Meeting you tomorrow *is out of the QUESTION*.
2. She *STANDS a chance of being* chosen for the beauty contest.
3. Please reply *at your earliest CONVENIENCE*.
4. Some people *will go to any/great LENGTHS* to make money.
5. Carol hardly *loses her temper* with her staff.

THE END

Bài nghe:

Nam: Good morning. I'd like to introduce Dr Steve Logan - an environmental expert with a lot of experience in biodiversity conservation. He'll talk about the importance of ecosystems at our environmental club meeting. Please welcome, Dr. Logan.

Mr. Logan: Thank you, Nam. As you know, an ecosystem includes living and non-living things, and each of them plays an important role. A healthy ecosystem brings many benefits, such as cleaning our air and water, providing food and controlling climate change. But human activities are damaging our planet's biodiversity. Half of our coral reefs have disappeared and it's believed that 90% of the world coral reefs will die by 2050 due to warming oceans and pollution. We've cut down one third of the world's forests to make space for farming or houses. As a result, many animals and plants have lost their habitats, and many species are disappearing.

Nam: So people are destroying the balance of local ecosystems, aren't they? But this in turn will affect human life.

Mr. Logan: That's right. One day we may not have fresh air to breathe or water to use. This may happen if we damage the fine balance among all living and non-living things in the ecosystems. As species disappear, the food chain may break down. We may run out of food, suffer from health problems, and face more natural disasters. So what can we do to restore ecosystems?

Tạm dịch:

Nam: Chào buổi sáng. Tôi xin giới thiệu Tiến sĩ Steve Logan - một chuyên gia môi trường có nhiều kinh nghiệm trong lĩnh vực bảo tồn đa dạng sinh học. Ông ấy sẽ nói về tầm quan trọng của hệ sinh thái tại cuộc họp câu lạc bộ môi trường của chúng ta. Xin chào mừng, Tiến sĩ Logan.

Ông Logan: Cảm ơn Nam. Như các bạn đã biết, một hệ sinh thái bao gồm các sinh vật sống và không sống, và mỗi sinh vật đều đóng một vai trò quan trọng. Một hệ sinh thái lành mạnh mang lại nhiều lợi ích, chẳng hạn như làm sạch không khí và nước, cung cấp thực phẩm và kiểm soát biến đổi khí hậu. Nhưng các hoạt động của con người đang hủy hoại sự đa dạng sinh học trên hành tinh chúng ta. Một nửa số rạn san hô của chúng ta đã biến mất và người ta tin rằng 90% rạn san hô trên thế giới sẽ chết vào năm 2050 do đại dương nóng lên và bị ô nhiễm. Chúng ta đã đốn hạ 1/3 diện tích rừng trên thế giới để lấy đất trồng trọt hoặc làm nhà ở. Kết quả là nhiều loài động vật và thực vật đã mất đi môi trường sống của chúng, và nhiều loài đang dần biến mất.

Nam: Vậy là con người đang phá hủy sự cân bằng của hệ sinh thái địa phương phải không ạ? Nhưng điều này sẽ ảnh hưởng đến cuộc sống của con người.

Ông Logan: Đúng vậy. Một ngày nào đó chúng ta có thể không có không khí trong lành để thở hoặc nước để sử dụng. Điều này có thể xảy ra nếu chúng ta phá hủy sự cân bằng giữa tất cả các sinh vật sống và không sống trong hệ sinh thái. Khi các loài biến mất, chuỗi thức ăn có thể bị phá vỡ. Chúng ta có thể cạn kiệt lương thực, mắc các vấn đề về sức khỏe và đối mặt với nhiều thảm họa thiên nhiên hơn. Vậy chúng ta có thể làm gì để khôi phục hệ sinh thái?

Lời giải chi tiết:

1. B	2. C	3. B	4. B	5. A
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1. Why is Dr Logan invited to give a talk?

(Tại sao Tiến sĩ Logan được mời nói chuyện?)

=> **B. Because he's an expert in biodiversity conservation.**

(Bởi vì anh ấy là một chuyên gia về bảo tồn đa dạng sinh học.)

Thông tin:

Nam: ...I'd like to introduce Dr Steve Logan - an environmental expert with a lot of experience in biodiversity conservation. (Tôi xin giới thiệu Tiến sĩ Steve Logan - một chuyên gia môi trường có nhiều kinh nghiệm trong lĩnh vực bảo tồn đa dạng sinh học.)

2. Which of the benefits provided by a healthy ecosystem is NOT mentioned?

(Lợi ích nào do một hệ sinh thái lành mạnh mang lại KHÔNG được đề cập?)

=> **C. Recycling waste naturally.**

(Tái chế chất thải một cách tự nhiên.)

Thông tin:

Mr. Logan: A healthy ecosystem brings many benefits, such as cleaning our air and water, providing food and controlling climate change. (Một hệ sinh thái lành mạnh mang lại nhiều lợi ích, chẳng hạn như làm sạch không khí và nước, cung cấp thực phẩm và kiểm soát biến đổi khí hậu.)

3. How much of the coral reefs has disappeared?

(Bao nhiêu rạn san hô đã biến mất?)

=> **B. 50%.**

Thông tin:

Mr. Logan: ...Half of our coral reefs have disappeared... (...Một nửa số rạn san hô của chúng ta đã biến mất...)

4. What may happen as a result of damaging the ecosystem balance?

(Điều gì có thể xảy ra khi làm tổn hại đến sự cân bằng của hệ sinh thái?)

=> **B. Lack of food, water, and fresh air.**

(Thiếu thức ăn, nước uống và không khí trong lành.)

Thông tin:

Mr. Logan: ...One day we may not have fresh air to breathe or water to use. This may happen if we damage the fine balance among all living and non-living things in the ecosystems. As species disappear, the food chain may break down. We may run out of food... (Một ngày nào đó chúng ta có thể không có không khí trong lành để thở hoặc nước để sử dụng. Điều này có thể xảy ra nếu chúng ta phá hủy sự cân bằng giữa tất cả các sinh vật sống và không sống trong hệ sinh thái. Khi các loài biến mất, chuỗi thức ăn có thể bị phá vỡ. Chúng ta có thể cạn kiệt lương thực...)

5. What do you think Dr Logan will talk about next?

(Bạn nghĩ Tiến sĩ Logan sẽ nói về điều gì tiếp theo?)

=> **A. Ways to repair damaged ecosystems.**

(Các cách để khôi phục các hệ sinh thái bị hư hại.)

Thông tin:

Mr. Logan: So what can we do to restore ecosystems? (Vậy chúng ta có thể làm gì để khôi phục những hệ sinh thái?)

AUDIO SCRIPT

Part 1. For questions 1-5, listen to a radio interview in which a psychologist, Colin Fraser,...

Interviewer: Hello listeners and welcome to the programme. Later we'll be speaking to community leader Jaqueline Epping about efforts to incorporate the wide diversity of residents in her area, but up first we have psychologist Colin Fraser who is going to give US an insight into why this incorporation is both necessary and beneficial. Welcome Colin.

Colin: Thank you, I'm happy to be here.

Interviewer: Now Colin, you're a bit of a mixed bag aren't you? You were born in Canada, grew up in Scotland and now you reside in the States. So, if we're talking about cultural identity, what identity do you relate to?

Colin: I've also lived in England and France, and you're right that I wasn't born in Scotland but my parents and my siblings were. In fact, my heritage goes back a number of years in that country, so, even though I'm not Scottish by birth, I would have to say that I identify predominantly with the Scottish culture. **Having said that though, I think I've managed to incorporate aspects of each of the cultures I've been exposed to. (11)**

Interviewer: So what makes you predominantly Scottish?

Colin: Ooh, that's not an easy question to answer. There are so many facets that make up a person's identity that I don't think there's one physical factor that I could point to and it's difficult to categorise culture. Some might say it's determined by birth, but I think that's too simplistic. There's more to it than that but without going to particulars, **I would have to say I just feel Scottish. And that, to me, is what's important. I feel a sense of belonging, even when I'm not there. (12)** I went to a highland games recently, in America. You know, the outdoor event with lots of kilts and caber tossing. It was great. Watching all the athletic events and dancing was an amazing sensation. Even though it was a long way from Scotland, while I was there I just felt at home. As soon as the mass pipe band started playing I was transported to what I consider my homeland. And that's key. Home is where the heart is as they say.

Interviewer: But how can a highland games in America make you feel at home if home is thousands of miles away?

Colin: Because it's not about the country, it's the culture. Some of the biggest games are in Canada and America and they're a testimony to the importance of cultural identity. They were born of the people who emigrated from Scotland to those countries, people who kept their cultural roots alive and passed them down through the generations. The strength of their ties stayed with them even as they were absorbed into another culture. Some people might suggest that clinging to a bygone practice of cultural heritage is obsolete in today's global society but I think it is now in particular, with the interconnectedness of society, that **the importance of knowing who you are and where you come from becomes paramount. (13)** There must be a way of discerning oneself from the masses.

Interviewer: But wouldn't that alienate a person from the culture they reside in?

Colin: On the contrary. **In the global community, culture has to be accommodating. If it excludes newcomers they will separate themselves from the indigenous population and that's when you get fractures in society, splinter groups of isolated people which can lead to conflict. In order to avoid this, both the interloping and the native culture have to accept each other. (14)** There's give and take as with any symbiotic relationship. But that doesn't mean abandoning your roots. It's not just about how you see yourself but how the rest of the world views your culture. If your culture translates well, you're in luck. You can go

anywhere just being yourself and when you know yourself, the ability to accept others for who they are becomes much simpler. You can appreciate their idiosyncrasies with greater ease.

Part 2. You are going to hear someone giving their opinion about the media and its influence on society.

There is no escaping the fact that the media has become one of the most powerful influences in our lives. **TV, radio and newspapers** are the three main forms of media that we have daily contact with. Because of their importance it is inevitable that controversy will often go hand in hand with such a powerful force. The media is not always used wisely or responsibly and is often a source of gossip, scandal or propaganda. Politicians use it in their **political campaigns** in order to gain support. Entertainers and celebrities use it to promote themselves and **keep themselves in the public eye**. This is of course to their advantage but on the other hand they are also open to the disadvantages of publicity. Private lives are brought out into the open and the word private no longer suits the situation. Celebrities find themselves being followed and photographed at all times of day or night and in the most personal situations. A survey has been carried out asking people what they thought of this invasion of privacy and a massive 85% thought that celebrities were asking for it, 11% believed they were still entitled to **their privacy and 4% had no opinion** either way. The survey also asked which form of media

people felt they were most influenced by. **Over two thirds of the people asked said TV,** rather than radio or newspapers. This then leads US to the question of how reliable the information that we get from TV is. The belief that if we can see through images what is happening we cannot be tricked or lied to, is a fallacy. **Carefully chosen or edited images can deceive** US more than words. It is in fact the images that are not shown which often speak the truth. Some channels have even been accused of showing scenes that were not actually from the place being reported about. This kind of **false information turns fact into fiction** but how is the viewer meant to distinguish between the two? That is the problem. Radio and newspapers, on the other hand rely on words to get their story across and if they intentionally lie they run the risk of being taken to court later. This of course happens regularly, particularly when a celebrity is involved. One **rock singer was recently awarded one million pounds** when a tabloid paper said he was a homosexual. Sometimes the papers are lucky and **get away with making a public apology** and withdrawing what they have previously said about somebody. A distinction has to be made between newspapers though as they do tend to fall into two groups; **the tabloids and the so called "Quality newspapers"**. The question is though, can we really trust anybody to tell US the facts objectively?