



ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

I. LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1: You are going to hear wolf expert Shaun Ellis talking about his experience of living with wolves. Listen and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

1. Shaun has been interested in wolves since he was a young child.
2. Shaun's colleagues encouraged him to get closer to the wolves to really understand them.
3. Shaun and the wolves lived mainly on a diet of raw deer and elk.
4. Shaun felt no desire for human contact during his time with the wolves.
5. Shaun decided to leave the wolves because the wolves attacked him.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2: You will hear a radio reporter called Sally Nelson telling a group of teenagers about how work-experience schemes have helped her in her career. Listen and answer the questions. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER taken from the recording for each answer.

1. What was Sally's first job after graduating?
2. How did she feel on her first day at a radio station?
3. What did Sally most enjoy doing during her time in Brighton?
4. What did one of her colleagues in Brighton advise her to study at evening classes?
5. What does she identify as the main benefit of doing work experience?

Your answers:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Part 3: You will hear part of a discussion between two language teachers, Jill Bradley and Gerald Downey, who are talking about English as a global language. Listen and choose (A, B, C or D) which best fits according to what you hear.

1. The new kind of English
 - A. allows learners to be mistaken for native speakers.
 - B. is used mostly among non-native speakers.
 - C. is generally found in course books.
 - D. was invented for use in business.

2. The features of the kind of English known as “Globish” include
 - A. a complete lack of phrasal verbs.
 - B. simplified spelling of difficult words.
 - C. a relatively small vocabulary.
 - D. an emphasis on spoken language.
3. Why does a native speaker no longer have an advantage?
 - A. Their accent is difficult to understand.
 - B. They use advanced structures in speaking and writing.
 - C. They are unaware of non-native speakers’ difficulties.
 - D. They talk more quickly than non-native speakers.
4. How could native speakers communicate better with non-native speakers?
 - A. by adapting to their listener
 - B. by using childish language
 - C. by explaining ideas clearly
 - D. by using non-verbal clues
5. According to Gerald, what do some native speakers believe about their language?
 - A. It is inseparable from their culture.
 - B. It is continually improving.
 - C. It is bound to replace other languages.
 - D. It belongs to them.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 4: Listen to a news report and complete the following summary. Write NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS taken from the recording for each blank.

People around the world began to take notice of the fires in Amazon after they saw (1) _____. The images sent from (2) _____ tell us that this is the Brazilian Amazon’s worst fire since 2010. According to Matt Hansen, the fires were caused by people who reduced cover to get (3) _____ for grazing. People who have just landed in South Paulo are freaked by the (4) _____ in the atmosphere. Brazil determined to slow down deforestation in the early 2000s despite the harm to its (5) _____. This action has been (6) _____ by the international community. However, in the last decade, Brazil has been (7) _____ in terms of limiting deforestation. Large areas of land are cleared for cattle farming and to grow (8) _____ like soybean. According to Matt Hansen, (9) _____ and _____ have to be respected. However, in modern age, a much more organized and disciplined approach should be taken to keep the balance between the services that the environment provides like (10) _____ and _____ versus the economic development.

Your answers:

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.



ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (30 points)

Part 1: Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions.

1. He may appear to be _____ but in fact he's a compulsive liar.
A. authentic B. genuine C. natural D. real
2. If you have stomach problem it is best to avoid _____ food.
A. rich B. affluent C. wealthy D. lavish
3. Paradoxically, Harry's journey to tour around Vietnam did not _____ due to floods in the central regions.
A. pull off B. pan out C. zip through D. knuckle down
4. These graduates are considered to be the _____ of the crop and can get jobs wherever they want to.
A. wheat B. milk C. cream D. caviar
5. Most frequently, the earthquake lasts 30 to 60 seconds, so usually there is no time to avert the mortal _____ once the shaking starts.
A. upkeep B. upturn C. upshot D. upswing
6. A new government report delivers _____ warnings about climate change and its impacts on the planet.
A. ominous B. dire C. fateful D. acute
7. Profits this year are \$2.5 million _____ \$4 million last year.
A. as follows B. as regards C. as against D. as seen
8. I hate the way Tony _____ around looking so self-important.
A. struts B. scampers C. slithers D. slinks
9. Why not _____ the meeting for Monday morning?
A. schedule B. to schedule C. scheduling D. scheduled
10. It is a transitory work which lays the _____ for themes and styles found in the theater sixty years later.
A. initiative B. ideology C. groundwork D. breakthrough
11. There _____ to have been thousands of new companies founded last year.
A. are reported B. have reported C. is reported D. has reported
12. I was rather embarrassed when John gave me such a(n) _____ gift.
A. well-off B. rich C. extravagant D. affluent
13. He wrote volumes of poetry which he illustrated himself under a(n) _____ name.
A. presumed B. subsumed C. assumed D. consumed
14. Whether you attend the lecture or not is of little _____ to me.
A. consequence B. result C. care D. circumstance
15. Having seen the film that won the Oscar, I was disappointed as it wasn't all that it's _____ up to be.
A. creased B. cracked C. lined D. valued

16. I prefer to practice the violin alone in my bedroom as having other members of the family listen really _____ my style.
 A. restricts B. impedes C. obstructs D. cramps
17. I was in _____ at that comedy show. I could barely breathe it was so funny.
 A. stitches B. pleats C. shreds D. tears
18. They live under a constant pressure of being _____ and subsequently replaced by someone who is younger, faster and more accomplished.
 A. outcast B. outshone C. outstayed D. outgrown
19. There is a very strong movement now against _____ sports like hunting or shooting.
 A. death B. killing C. blood D. terminal
20. It's always nice to see Bella- she's such a _____ of sunshine.
 A. light B. ray C. glow D. beam

Part 2: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the bracketed word in each sentence.

- The smallest _____ could delay completion of the project. (SLIP)
- We stood there watching the _____ drama with shock on our faces. (FOLD)
- The newspaper published a thorough _____ of the candidate's claims. (FACT)
- Members of the _____ are generally so worried about keeping their jobs that they will take wage cuts and give up all employment rights. (PRECARIOUS)
- People were _____ by the pictures the satellite sent back to Earth. (AWE)
- Diet and exercise can influence a person's weight, but _____ is also a factor. (INHERIT)
- She has a doctorate in _____ from the University of Utah. (METAL)
- They showed a video of funny _____ from various movies. (TAKE)
- He represents not the continuing power of symbolic _____ but its recession into the dead past. (INVEST)
- With so many areas of ancient _____ being cut down, many rare species are put under threat of habitat loss and extinction. (WOOD)

III. READING: (60 points)

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

AN ARTIST WHOSE EGO OBSCURED HIS TALENT

Having declared himself a genius while in his twenties, Salvador Dali (1) _____ to promote this notion with such relentless conviction that the egotist eventually overshadowed the artist. By the time he died in 1989, leaving hundreds of signed sheets of paper to give (2) _____ to fake Dali industry, many in the art world had turned against him.

Yet Dali never came to (3) _____ his popular appeal. Although he was (4) _____ from the Surrealist Movement in 1939, he remained the best-known Surrealist. And even after Abstract Expressionism and Pop Art had taken the (5) _____ of Surrealism, a major Dali exhibition in Paris in 1979 still drew 800,000 visitors. Today, among 20th-century artists, his renown could be said to be (6) _____ only by Picasso's.

Dali emerged as a (7) _____ figure in Surrealism in the late 1920s. In the mid-1930s, he took Surrealism to the United States and he became so well-known there that he was on the cover of *Time* magazine in 1936. He was the first in the group to (8) _____ rich from his paintings. Dali (9) _____ his immense popularity, dabbling in (10) _____ business and selling his works and image at great profit.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. came about | B. brought off | C. went on | D. got ahead |
| 2. A. rise | B. lead | C. effect | D. source |
| 3. A. cease | B. drop | C. lose | D. halt |
| 4. A. evicted | B. rid | C. thrown | D. expelled |
| 5. A. place | B. spot | C. space | D. role |
| 6. A. overstepped | B. exceeded | C. towered | D. overpowered |
| 7. A. chief | B. primary | C. central | D. focal |
| 8. A. grow | B. make | C. go | D. move |
| 9. A. delighted | B. rejoiced | C. thrilled | D. relished |
| 10. A. fun | B. show | C. play | D. light |

Part 2: Read the passage and fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word.

Working out to music can improve the coordination of your mind and body (1) _____ you are football crazy or keen on tennis. The idea of exercise to music is, however, (2) _____ new. For years, especially in Eastern Europe, the benefits of having instruction in ballet and classical dance, with their stress (3) _____ total body control and balance, have been recognized.

Figure-skating and ice-dance are usually performed to music and can be said to be specialized (4) _____ of this type of exercise. But ballet and classical dance can be applied to other sports that are also pleasing to the eye, such as gymnastics and skiing, both of which demand high (5) _____ of balance, coordination and suppleness.

In Western Europe and North America, a far (6) _____ interest has been shown in working out to classical music. Even participants in sports which (7) _____ to demand muscular strength more than (8) _____ other physical requirement have taken up exercise to music. Devotees of soccer, rugby and rowing now regularly train to music. Even those who take (9) _____ in weightlifting, which demands enormous physical strength, and participants in track and field events, find that exercise to music is beneficial and (10) _____ their movements more fluid.

Part 3: Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

The pursuit of knowledge

According to the great English lexicographer Samuel Johnson, knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves or we know where we can find information upon it (Boswell Life vol. 2 p, 383 18 April 1775). In the information-driven world we now inhabit, the latter has assumed a much greater level of importance.

At the time of the European Renaissance, which spanned the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it was considered possible for the educated, well-read man, the so-called Renaissance man, to possess the sum total of human knowledge. Admittedly, the body of knowledge then available was restricted, being held firmly in check by several important factors; the paucity of books in circulation at that time; the difficulty of acquiring copies of the texts; the need to copy texts by hand; and the cost of doing so. The example of Lupus Ferrieres' search for the *Ars rhetorica* of Fortunatus in the ninth century was repeated again and again throughout the Latin West until the momentous advent of printing in the middle of the fifteenth century. Printed books saw the end of some of the practical limitations placed on the spread of human knowledge. The first revolution in Information technology had begun.

Renaissance man was rapidly left behind by this development; and, henceforth, it would be increasingly difficult for the educated man to cope with the expansion of knowledge that flowed through Europe via the medium of movable type.

In today's world, the scenario could hardly be more different. The most well-read individual, whom we could legitimately call *information man*, or *homo sciens*, would certainly be considerably more knowledgeable than Renaissance man. Yet, because of the ever-expanding increase in the sum total of human knowledge over the latter half of the last millennium, and the changes in the world of technology, easy access to information has reduced the stature of the educated individual. All that he can hope to be now is an expert in a narrow field, not the all-knowing polymath of yesteryear.

It is not surprising to see people overwhelmed by the unlimited stream of information. There is simply too much of it to assimilate, and it is difficult to know what to do with the data once it is received; which brings us back to Johnson's words. But we need to add another dimension to his dictum, one which was probably true in his time, but is even more pertinent today: *people need to be able to live the knowledge they acquire and not just know it or know where to find it*. Our deficiency in this regard is, perhaps, the most singular failure of the modern information age.

Acquisitiveness is a natural human instinct. Children collect cards of footballers, or whatever is the latest fad, Stamps, coins and books are targets for children and adult collectors (dike, as their basic instincts are played upon and nurtured by market forces. The desire to gather knowledge is nothing new. What is astonishing, however, is the way in which people treat the knowledge once it has been collected. It is as if the collection were an end in itself; and herein lies the great deception, we have turned the world into a large machine of information, a veritable vortex into which we are all being inexorably sucked. People beaver away amassing raw data, labouring under the misapprehension that they are doing something worthwhile, when all that is really happening is the movement of information from one place to another. We should hardly be surprised that, as this becomes apparent, disillusionment and stress in the workplace are becoming sadly the all too common consequences.

The world is not really the richer for having the current wealth of knowledge at its fingertips. It is like standing amongst the wealth of the British Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris or other great libraries and not being able to read.

So what is to be done? Training in collecting and processing relevant information, followed by learning to collate, analyse and select or discard is the obvious solution, but there is such a dearth of people who know what to do that one remains pessimistic.

The pursuit of knowledge is sadly not all it is cracked up to be.

Questions 1-6: Complete the sentences below. Use NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS from the passage to complete each blank space.

- 1) Samuel Johnson was an _____.
- 2) Renaissance man supposedly possessed all _____.
- 3) The spread of knowledge changed with the all important _____.
- 4) According to the writer, today's information man knows more than _____.
- 5) The standing of the modern educated man has been diminished by _____.
- 6) The polymath of the Renaissance is described as _____.

Questions 7-10: Answer the questions below, Use NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in Boxes 8-10 on your answer sheet.

- 7) How does the writer describe people's inability in the modern world to use the knowledge that they obtain?
- 8) What is the desire to collect things described as?
- 9) According to the author, what has the world turned into?
- 10) What are the consequences in the workplace of moving large amounts of raw data around?

Questions 11-13: Do the statements below agree with the information in Reading Passage?

In Boxes 11-13, write:

Yes if the statement agrees with the information in the passage

No if the statement contradicts the information in the passage

Not Given if there is no information about the statement in the passage

- 11) As the world has a wealth of knowledge within easy reach, it is now richer,
- 12) Knowledge processing courses will soon be obligatory for all library workers.
- 13) The author believes that the pursuit of knowledge is worthwhile.

Part 4: In the passage below, seven paragraphs have been removed. For questions 1-7, read the passage and choose from paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

Copy your neighbour

There's no animal that symbolises rainforest diversity quite as spectacularly as the tropical butterfly. Anyone lucky enough to see these creatures flitting between patches of sunlight cannot fail to be impressed by the variety of their patterns. But why do they display such colourful exuberance? Until recently, this was almost as pertinent a question as it had been when the 19th-century naturalists, armed only with butterfly nets and insatiable curiosity, battle through the rainforests.

1	
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But here's the conundrum. "Classical mimicry theory says that only a single ring should be found in any one area," explains George Beccaloni of the Natural History Museum, London. The idea is that in each locality there should be just the one pattern that best protects its wearers. Predators would quickly learn to avoid it and eventually, all mimetic species in a region should converge upon it. "The fact that this is patently not the case has been one of the major problems in mimicry research," says Beccaloni.

2	
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Working at the Jatun Sach Biological Research Station on the banks of the Rio Napo, Beccaloni focused his attention on a group of butterflies called ithomiines. These distant relatives of Britain's Camberwell Beauty are abundant throughout Central and South America and the Caribbean. They are famous for their bright colours, toxic bodies and complex mimetic relationships.

3

Even though all ithomiines are poisonous, it is in their interests to evolve to look like one another because predators that learn to avoid one species will also avoid others that resemble it. This is known as Müllerian mimicry. Mimicry rings may also contain insects that are not toxic but gain protection by looking like a model species that is: an adaptation called Batesian mimicry.

4

But why are there so many different mimicry rings? One idea is that species flying at the same height in the forest canopy evolve to look like one another. "It had been suggested since the 1970s that mimicry complexes were stratified by flight height," says DeVries. The idea is that wing colour patterns are camouflaged against the different patterns of light and shadow at each level in the canopy, providing the first line of defence against predators."

5

"When I first went out to Ecuador, I didn't believe the flight height hypothesis and set out to test it," says Beccaloni. "A few weeks with the collecting net convinced me otherwise. They really flew that way." What he didn't accept, however, was the explanation about light patterns. "I thought if this idea really is true, can I can work out why it could help explain why there are so many different warning patterns in any not place. Then we might finally understand how they could evolve in such a complex way." The job was complicated by the sheer diversity of species involved at Jatun Sach.

6

The attention to detail paid off. Beccaloni found that the mimicry rings were flying at two quite separate altitudes. "Their use of the forest was quite distinctive," he recalls. "For example, most members of the clear-winged mimicry ring would fly close to the forest floor, while the majority of the 12 species in the tiger-winged ring fly high up." Each mimicry wing had its own characteristic flight height.

7

Then Beccaloni had a bright idea. "I started looking at the distribution of ithomiine larval food plants within the canopy," he says. "For each one, I'd record the height to which the host plant grew and the height above the ground at which the eggs or larvae were found. Once I got them back to the field station's lab, it was just a matter of keeping them alive until they pupated and then hatched into adults which I could identify."

Missing paragraphs:

A. So strong is an experienced predator's avoidance response that even quite inept resemblance gives some protection. "Often there will be a whole series of species that mimic, with varying degrees of verisimilitude, a focal or model species," says John Turner from the University of Leeds. "The results of these deceptions are some of the most exquisite examples of evolution known to science." In addition to colour, many mimics copy behaviours and even the flight pattern of their model species.

B. However, this being practice rather than theory, things were a bit fuzzy. "They'd spend the majority of their time flying at a certain height. But they'd also spend a smaller proportion of their time flying at other heights," Beccaloni admits. Species weren't stacked rigidly like passenger jets waiting to land, but they did appear to have preferred airspace in the forest. So

far, so good, but he still hadn't explained what causes the various groups of ithomiines and their chromatic consorts to fly in formations at these particular heights.

C. In pursuit of a solution to the mystery of mimetic exuberance, Beccaloni set off for one of the mega centres for butterfly diversity, the point where the western edge of the Amazon basin meets the foothills of the Andes in Ecuador. "It's exceptionally rich, but comparatively well collected, so I pretty much knew what was there, says Beccaloni." The trick was to work out how all the butterflies were organised and how this related to mimicry.

D. But the light patterns and wing patterns don't match very well," he says. And observations show that the insects do not shift in height as the day progresses and the light patterns change. Worse still, according to DeVries, this theory doesn't explain why the model species is flying at that particular height in the first place.

E. These early explorers soon realised that although some of the butterflies' bright colours are there to attract a mate, others are warning signals. They send out a message to any predators: "Keep off, we're poisonous." And because wearing certain patterns affords protection, other species copy them. Biologists use the term "mimicry rings" for these clusters of impostors and their evolutionary idol.

F. "They can comprise up to 85 per cent of the individuals in a mimicry ring and their patterns are mimicked not just by butterflies, but by other insects as diverse as damselflies and true bugs," says Philip DeVries of the Milwaukee Public Museum's Center for Biodiversity Studies.

G. Not only were there 56 ithomiine butterfly species divided among eight mimicry rings, but there were also 69 other insect species, including 34 day-flying moths and a damselfly, all in a 200-hectare study area. Like many entomologists before him, Beccaloni used a large bag-like net to capture his prey. This allowed him to sample the 2.5 metres immediately above the forest floor. Unlike many previous workers, he kept very precise notes on exactly where he caught his specimens.

Part 5: Read the following passage and choose the answer A, B, C, or D which fits best according to the text.

Tattoos in Tribal and Ancient Cultures

In today's culture, tattoos are very popular as a form of body decoration. As seen in their prevalence among rebellious teenagers, social outsiders, dangerous outlaws, and many other people, tattoos are viewed as luxurious fashion statements that possess a forbidden attraction – mainly a long as they main unseen. However, some people get tattoos in order to identify themselves with certain groups, such as military units, fraternities, or even criminal organizations, like the Japanese yakuza. Tattoos have been used in this manner throughout history by many different cultures in the world. In fact, they have always been an important functional and symbolic feature in most tribal and ancient cultures, whether they were used for identification, worship, therapy, decoration, or in other rituals.

The earliest written records describing tattoo usage date back to Ancient Egypt, from where the practice spread to Crete, Greece, Persia, and Arabia. However, tribal cultures throughout northern Europe, the western hemisphere, and east Asia had been applying tattoos for several thousands of years ago. One of the best pieces of evidence of this usage came from the excavation of Otzi the Ice Man, the oldest naturally preserved body discovered in Europe. Dating back to 3300 BC, this mummy had fifty-seven tattoos on its body, mostly located on

the inside of the left knee, ankles, and legs. In China and Russia, naturally mummified bodies that are just as old have been found to bear tattoos in similar spots. Based on the location of these tattoos, some researchers speculate that they were part of a therapeutic treatment for bones.

Ancient and tribal cultures used tattoos primarily for identification, though. A person's tattoo would indicate their tribe, family, or social status. For instance, the Norse, the Danes, the Saxons, and other Germanic peoples used tattoos to identify their particular clans. The Maori in New Zealand used tattoos to indicate the social ranking. In many southeast Asian tribes, as well as in American tribes like the Inuit, women used tattoos to indicate that they were eligible for marriage or already married. Tattoos were also very common among warriors who displayed bravery or ferocity in combat. Chickasaw warriors distinguished themselves with tattoos, and the Dayak tribes used **them** to boast of the people they killed in battle. In later military usage, ancient Greek spies had tattoos that related their military ranks to each other. Originally, Roman soldiers didn't have tattoos. However, after witnessing the fierceness of British tribes they fought, Roman soldiers began to get tattoos in order to emulate the enemy's ferocity.

Tribes also used tattoos for ritualistic purposes. South American tribes like the Mayans, Incas, and Aztecs regularly employed tattoos as part of their religious ceremonies. Tattoos were also used in many burial and mourning ceremonies. Hawaiians would tattoo their tongues three times to mourn the deaths of loved ones, and Mohave Indians would tattoo faces of the dead upon burial. Many tribes applied tattoos to young men and women as a fundamental rite of passage that would **inaugurate** their adulthood. In Tahiti, a girl's posterior would be tattooed completely black to show that she had reached puberty. In Samoa, an adolescent male was expected to endure the long, agonizing process of a full body tattoo in order to be accepted as a man. Many tribes also used tattoos as magical symbols and charms. In Borneo, an eye tattooed on the hand represented a spiritual guide. Burmese tribes used tattoos as protection against danger and pain during pregnancy. For these groups of people, ritualistic tattoos expressed a link to the spiritual world that was the foundation of most of these cultures.

In more modern cultures, where mysticism has been mostly rejected, tattoos have found somewhat different uses. Officially, many societies have applied tattoos to those who were considered outcast; convicts in medieval Japan and prisoners in Nazi concentration camps are two notable examples of this. Through such uses, tattoos began to acquire negative associations. Many modern societies harboured religious objections and ethnic prejudices that led them to interdict the art of tattoos in colonies where it had existed for thousands of years. Even though tattoos eventually became legal and permissible in many modern societies, they still retain a somewhat dubious distinction, and even today they are generally associated with outcasts, criminals, and impropriety.

1. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage?

A. Tattoos are popular with rebellious people who like to remain unseen, like teenagers, outlaws, and outsiders.

B. Tattoos have a rebellious attraction for many different kinds of people, but they usually must stay covered up.

C. Tattoos are attractive to different kinds of people who want to display their rebellious instincts for everyone.

D. Tattoos are such luxurious fashion statements that only a small number of people can get them, so they're rarely seen.

2. In paragraph 1, the author mentions the modern use of tattoos as a form of identification in order to

- A. introduce their origins in older cultures
- B. explain their associations with criminals
- C. provide technical details on tattoos
- D. condemn them as fashion statements

3. According to paragraph 2, some researchers believe that the tattoos found on mummies were used to

- A. mark them as slaves
- B. treat bone ailments
- C. begin their adulthood
- D. assist them in worship

4. Based on the information in paragraph 2, what can be inferred about the origins of tattoos?

- A. All ancient cultures copied the practice from Egypt.
- B. Otzi the Ice Man is the first to have ancient tattoos.
- C. It took thousands of years for tattoos to be used globally.
- D. Tattoos developed independently in different cultures.

5. The word "**them**" in the paragraph 3 refers to

- A. warriors
- B. themselves
- C. tattoos
- D. tribes

6. According to paragraph 3, why did the roman soldiers begin to get tattoos?

- A. They were inspired by the ferocity of their tattooed enemies.
- B. They wanted to boast of the enemies they killed.
- C. They needed to identify their military ranks.
- D. They used tattoos to treat their battle wounds.

7. In paragraph 3, all of the following are listed as things identified by tattoos in tribal cultures EXCEPT

- A. marital status
- B. tribal affiliation
- C. social rank
- D. criminal status

8. The word "**inaugurate**" in the paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

- A. prevent
- B. hide
- C. accelerate
- D. begin

9. Based on the information in paragraph 4, what can be inferred about tattoos in ancient and tribal rituals?

- A. They were a luxury only a few priests had.
- B. They were an essential part of most rituals.
- C. They were common decorations, not serious.
- D. They were only used in the rarest ceremonies.

10. Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about the use of tattoos in modern cultures?

- A. Tattoos have been critical in identifying criminals.
- B. Tattoos have been useful in stopping outlaw gangs.
- C. Tattoos represent a sophisticated but rare art form.
- D. Tattoos have lost their ritualistic significance.

Part 6: You are going to read extracts from an article about upcoming rock festivals. For questions 1-10, choose from the sections (A-D). The extracts may be chosen more than once.

According to the writer, which festival ...

1. attracts an impressive line-up without offering big incentives to performers?
2. changes more than the quality of the line-up should dictate?
3. has a knack for identifying promising new performers?
4. is enjoying a turnaround in fortunes?
5. is very keenly priced on principle?
6. is likely to produce a very intense atmosphere?
7. can no longer rely on a once loyal base of fans attending?
8. has an impressive list of performers but may lack the typical festival buzz?
9. is almost at full capacity?
10. features music from a range of genres?

A **Grovestock**

Grovestock has taken on a completely new guise, having reinvented itself this year in an effort to attract a more youthful audience, where, until now, of course, the lion's share of attendees have always been in the thirty-and-over age bracket. Indeed, it has, surprisingly, considering this is a venture into the unknown for the festival, been able to attract a stellar line-up this year, one which is surely the envy of many a similar festival around the country. This notwithstanding, however, the festival has failed to capture the attention or the imagination of its intended audience. Moreover, traditional devotees have turned the backs on the event in large numbers, feeling let down, underappreciated and ignored. On the upside, this has prompted heavy discounting of tickets and some would say they are now a steal. Therefore, I would argue that Grovestock 2.0 is very hard to dismiss if you are without something to do next weekend. It may be wanton in the atmosphere department if ticket uptake doesn't improve, but the impressive programme and the minimal wallet impact make it very hard to completely ignore – the last-minute-whim option of the week.

B **Featherlina Music Fest**

Rather than try to reinvent the wheel, Featherlina Music Fest has remain faithful to a tried and tested formula despite declining attendances in recent years, and this approach appears to have paid dividends because, if advance bookings are anything to go by, it is not just hardcore fans that will be glamping in the muck at this year's event, which looks set for a bumper turnout. Headlining the festival are newcomers to the rock scene, Headaway. Music aficionados may be more familiar with them in their former guise as unheralded punk outcasts, but their transition into the mainstream has been nothing short of extraordinary as they have taken the rock scene by storm with a string of catchy anthems this year. These local gals made good are supported by a strong line-up of somewhat lesser-known bands, which, that said, between them, can boast a not inconsiderable repertoire of sing-along hits of their own. Audience participation will be the order of the day. Expect the decibel levels to be very high! The only downside is tickets prices are commensurate with the expected decibel levels ... They are also vanishing rapidly, so don't procrastinate or mull this one over too long.

C

Indie Fest

No festival does Indie rock better than the eponymous Indie Fest. Not by any means to everyone's liking given that the line-up is totally unheralded, this, however, is, to hardcore fans, the bait that continues to lure them back annually. The core fanbase of diehard Indie lovers is what keeps the cogs turning; and the fact that festival organisers have a deft eye for talent, unearthing soon-to-be megabands as though it were as simple as prizing a bottle open. The bottle that is Indie Fest, however, always promises to be a chaotic *mélange* of different flavours though (all rock true and true, of course), some of which seriously fizz and provide just the breath of fresh air the industry needs, whilst others simply fall flat. The attraction for fans, then, is in sampling all the flavours, and deciding which ones titillate their musical senses and which ones ought to be spat back out and confined to anonymity and performing on the pub circuit forever more. If you want to be where the talent get founds and found out, look no further. Tickets are keenly priced, but they come at a premium compared to what you would normally pay to see the likes of these bands on account of the festival's reputation.

D

Retal

Given the line-up Retal can boast, it's hard to fathom why this fusion festival hasn't yet gone all commercial and attempted to squeeze every last penny from its adoring fans. Yet pricing remains reassuringly competitive, making this my pick of the weekend's festivals. On the one hand, you'll have the soft, dulcet tones of the likes of Riddle Levellers serenading you with their sentimental ballads. On the other, hard rockers Gory Danes will deliver you to a veritable headbanger's utopia. Indeed, some of the performers have very questionable merits for inclusion in the rock category at all, but then Retal aims to live up to its billing as a fusion music festival, which it does with aplomb. Although the very keenly priced tickets have been disappearing faster than a speeding bullet, the farm Retal is hosted on has a near limitless capacity so there remains, thankfully, a generous supply of additional bullets in the armoury as it were. If you are a true music devotee, then this is one shot in the arm you definitely need. Fans love it because it has refused to sell out to Big Money. And given what it pays performers, Retal punches far above its weight in attracting the might of the industry. Bands typically demanding lucrative fees come here not because they want to, but because they have to. This is truly a dying breed of festival.



