

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

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

Name : .....

**I. LISTENING (2 points)**

**Part 1 (1 point) :** For questions 1–10, you will hear someone giving a talk about literacy and numeracy skills in the UK and complete the sentences. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer in the corresponding numbered boxes.

**A HIDDEN PROBLEM**

- Mathematical skills include the ability to do addition and (1)\_\_\_\_\_.
- In England, approximately (2)\_\_\_\_\_ adults have poor reading skills.
- Lack of literacy skills can lower (3)\_\_\_\_\_ opportunities.
- Poor literacy skills can affect the ability to use a computer and read (4)\_\_\_\_\_.
- People with poor maths might find it difficult (5)\_\_\_\_\_ if they've received the right change when shopping.
- Teachers need (6)\_\_\_\_\_ young children to enjoy reading.
- Disadvantaged pupils may require (7)\_\_\_\_\_ in lessons at school.
- Courses for adult learners are (8)\_\_\_\_\_ at adult education colleges.
- Some adults might be embarrassed (9)\_\_\_\_\_ on a literacy course.
- Everyone should help to (10)\_\_\_\_\_ about the problem of low literacy and numeracy skills.

**Your answers**

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

**Part 2 ( 0.5 point):** For questions 11-15, listen to the dialogue and choose the correct answers. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

11. What is Nancy doing research on?  
A. life in Tokyo                      B. living spaces                      C. hotels
12. What place in Tokyo does Nancy describe?  
A. a single home                      B. a block of flats                      C. a hotel
13. What point does Nancy make about people living in city centres?  
A. They've all got good jobs.      B. They can split bills.                      C. Many can't afford it.
14. Where does the plan that Nancy read about take place?  
A. Japan                      B. London only                      C. many places in Britain
15. How does Nancy feel about the plan?  
A. She thinks it's perfect.                      B. She thinks it's a good start.                      C. She doesn't like it.

**Your answers**

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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**Part 3 (0.5 point):** Listen to a talk and decide if these statements are **true (T)** or **false (F)**. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

- 16. Loans that are used to buy a home are known as mortgages.
- 17. A deposit can be worth about a tenth of the price of a home.
- 18. One of the mistakes banks made was they did not examine loan candidates properly.
- 19. One result of the crisis is that a lot of mortgages went unpaid.
- 20. The speaker feels that banks alone are responsible for the crisis.

**Your answers**

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

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

Name : .....

**II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (3 points):**

**Part 1 (1.5 points): Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences.**

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

21. Poor management brought the company to the \_\_\_\_\_ of collapse.  
 A. brink                      B. rim                      C. fringe                      D. brim
22. The accused man was able to prove his innocence at the trial and was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. absolved                      B. forgiven                      C. acquitted                      D. abandoned
23. Luckily my wallet was handed in to the police with all its contents \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. preserved                      B. unscathed                      C. contained                      D. intact
24. According to a Government spokesman, further \_\_\_\_\_ in the public sector are to be expected.  
 A. cutbacks                      B. breakdowns                      C. outtakes                      D. layouts
25. Don't get yourself \_\_\_\_\_ up over such a trivial matter.  
 A. done                      B. worried                      C. whipped                      D. worked
26. My sunburnt nose made me feel rather \_\_\_\_\_ for the first few days of the holiday.  
 A. self-effacing                      B. self-centered                      C. self-conscious                      D. self-evident
27. There was a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ as throngs of people tried to see the famous actor walking through the mall.  
 A. stamina                      B. discipline                      C. counsel                      D. commotion
28. When the ship docked at Hamburg, they found a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the hold.  
 A. gate-crasher                      B. stowaway                      C. interloper                      D. trespasser
29. He wants to pay the bill himself, but I won't hear \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 A. from                      B. about                      C. of                      D. for
30. When his parents are away, his eldest brother \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. knocks it off                      B. calls the shots                      C. draws the line                      D. is in the same boat

**Part 2 (0.5 point): There are 6 mistakes in the passage. Find out and correct them. The first one has been done as an example.**

#### A LIBRARY AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

A few years ago, in the height of the dotcom boom, it was widely assumed that publishing revolution, in which the printed word would be supplanted by the computer screen, was just around the corner. It wasn't: for many, there is still few to match the joy of cracking the spine of a book and settle down for an hour or two of reading. A recent flurry of activity by big technology companies – including Google, Amazon, Microsoft and Yahoo! – suggests that the dream of bringing books online is still very much alive.

The digitizing of thousands of volumes of print is not without controversy. On Thursday, November 3, Google, the world's most popular search engine, posted a first instalment of books on Google Print, an initiative first moot a year ago. This collaborative effort between Google and several of the world's leading research libraries aims to make many thousands of books available to be searched and read online free of charge. Because the books included so far are not covered by copyright, the plan has attracted the ire of publishers.

Example: Line 1: in -> at

\_\_\_\_\_

**Part 3 (0.5 point): Fill in each gap with one suitable preposition.**

- I'm sorry to butt \_\_\_\_\_, but did you happen to mention the name "Fiona"?
- The entire staff was thrown \_\_\_\_\_ balance when the news of the takeover was announced.
- The trekkers were bent \_\_\_\_\_ reaching the village by the afternoon.
- They've had to dispense \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of luxuries since Mike lost his job.
- The girl only went \_\_\_\_\_ the room with a duster.

**Part 4 (0.5 point): Complete the passage with appropriate forms of the words given.**

laugh   appear   rehearse   night   speak   think   back   energy   create   national

It's 8.30 at the headquarters of the BOOGY WOOGERS dance group, a (1)\_\_\_\_\_ studio in Geneva. Dancers of all shapes and sizes begin to tumble (2)\_\_\_\_\_ though the doors. Some begin limbering up, others splinter off into groups to try out new moves. One woman, lost in her own (3)\_\_\_\_\_ sits with her headphones on, preparing for the punishing routines to follow. A long-haired man with a goatee beard puts a tape in the hi-fi, and rap music blares out of the (4)\_\_\_\_\_. Soon the room is alive with whirling, spinning bodies and (5)\_\_\_\_\_ fills the air.

The BOOGY WOOGERS are the brainchild of TOMAS SEELER, who handpicked many of his troupe from local street dancers. Seeler's own (6)\_\_\_\_\_ was in gymnastics, but others come from the worlds of martial arts, bodybuilding and ballet. Many different (7)\_\_\_\_\_ are represented in the group, including Chilean, Fijian and Senegalese dancers. The group has been performing all over Europe, most notably in Paris, where they became (8)\_\_\_\_\_ celebrities. Famous for their (9)\_\_\_\_\_ and novel interpretations, the Boogy Woogers have made several (10)\_\_\_\_\_ on TV, and look set to remain the "in" thing for many years to come.

### III. READING COMPREHENSION (2.5 points)

**Part 1 (0.5 point): Read the text and decide which answer best fits each gap.**

#### THE INVENTION OF TELEVISION

Few inventions have (1)\_\_\_\_\_ more scorn and praise (2)\_\_\_\_\_ them at the same time than television. And few have done so much to unite the world into one vast audience for news, sport, information and entertainment. Television must be (3)\_\_\_\_\_ alongside printing as one of the most significant inventions of all time in the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ of communications. In just a few decades it has reached (5)\_\_\_\_\_ every home in the developed world and an ever-increasing (6)\_\_\_\_\_ of homes in developing countries. It took over half a century from the first suggestion that television might be possible before the first (7)\_\_\_\_\_ pictures were produced in laboratories in Britain and America.

In 1926 John Logie Baird's genius for publicity brought television to the (8)\_\_\_\_\_ of a British audience. It has since (9)\_\_\_\_\_ such heights of success and taken on such a pivotal function that it is difficult to imagine a world (10)\_\_\_\_\_ of this groundbreaking invention.

- |                      |                  |               |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. had            | B. even          | C. been       | D. done          |
| 2. A. taken over     | B. heaped upon   | C. picked on  | D. given over    |
| 3. A. awarded        | B. rated         | C. graduated  | D. assembled     |
| 4. A. location       | B. site          | C. post       | D. field         |
| 5. A. simultaneously | B. actually      | C. virtually  | D. substantially |
| 6. A. proportion     | B. rate          | C. portion    | D. part          |
| 7. A. flaring        | B. glimmering    | C. sparkling  | D. flickering    |
| 8. A. attention      | B. concentration | C. initiation | D. surveillance  |
| 9. A. found          | B. left          | C. gained     | D. reached       |
| 10. A. without       | B. shallow       | C. bereft     | D. lacking       |

**Part 2 (0.5 point): Fill in each of the blanks with one suitable word**

#### THE LAST RESORT

Today anyone who owns a credit card can travel almost everywhere – to the North Pole, for instance, or for a holiday (1)\_\_\_\_\_ New Guineans, who not so long ago might have (2)\_\_\_\_\_ you of your head. And, (3)\_\_\_\_\_ the urge take you to stand on the summit of the world's highest mountain, there will be no shortage of tour companies willing to take you.

(4)\_\_\_\_\_ to say, the ends of the earth remain a powerful literary magnet. We want to read about places 'off the (5)\_\_\_\_\_', if only to assure ourselves that they still exist, that runaway globalization is (6)\_\_\_\_\_ to be completed. In his book *Where the Earth Ends*, John Harrison journeys through Patagonia to Antarctica. 'Voyages begin in books,' Harrison writes, and his is a bookish sort of voyage. Not for him the confessionals (the 'Carole and I (7)\_\_\_\_\_ up, therefore I decided to visit Bhutan' genre) so much in fashion with travel writers. (8)\_\_\_\_\_, he relates his story as if it were everyone else's. Thus we learn considerably more about his precursors – Magellan for (9)\_\_\_\_\_ – than we do

about Harrison. His research is meticulous. If, for example, his great uncle chanced to have fetched up (10) \_\_\_\_\_ these windblasted shores, Harrison would have found out about it.

**Part 3 (0.5 point): Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions**

Just before and during World War I, a number of white musicians came to Chicago from New Orleans playing in an **idiom** they had learned from blacks in that city. Five of them formed what eventually became known as the Original Dixieland Band. They moved to New York in 1917 and won fame there. That year they recorded the first phonograph record identified as jazz.

The first important recording by black musicians was made in Chicago in 1923 by King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band, a group that featured some of the foremost jazz musicians of the time, including trumpet player Louis Armstrong. Armstrong's dynamic trumpet style became famous worldwide. Other band members had played in Fate Mumble's band, which traveled up and down the Mississippi River entertaining passengers on riverboats.

The characteristics of this early type of jazz, known as Dixieland jazz, included a complex interweaving of melodic lines among the coronet or trumpet, clarinet, and trombone, and a steady chomp-chomp beat provided by the rhythm section, which included the piano, bass, and drums. Most bands used no written notations, preferring arrangements agreed on verbally.

Improvisation was an indispensable element. Even bandleaders such as Duke Ellington, who provided his musicians with written arrangements, permitted them plenty of freedom to improvise when playing solos.

In the late 1920s, the most influential jazz artists in Chicago were members of small bands such as the Wolverines. In New York, the trend was toward larger groups. These groups played in revues, large dance halls, and theaters. Bands would become larger still during the next age of jazz, the Swing era.

1. *What is the main topic of this passage?*

- A. The early history of jazz  
B. The music of World War I.  
C. The relationship of melody and rhythm in jazz.  
D. The New York recording industry in the 1920s.

2. *The word "idiom" in line 2 is closest in meaning to*

- A. slang  
B. tempo  
C. tune  
D. style

3. *The musicians who made the earliest jazz recordings were originally from*

- A. New Orleans  
B. Chicago  
C. New York  
D. Mississippi

4. *When was the first important recording by black jazz musicians made?*

- A. 1917  
B. 1923  
C. the late 1920s  
D. the early 1930s

5. *According to the passage, Louis Armstrong was a member of which of the following?*

- A. The Original Dixieland Band  
B. Fate Marable's riverboat band  
C. King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band  
D. The Wolverines

6. *According to the passage, which of the following instruments helped provide the beat for Dixieland jazz?*

- A. the coronet  
B. the piano  
C. the trombone  
D. the clarinet

7. *Duke Ellington is given as an example of a bandleader who*

- A. could not read music  
B. did not value improvisation  
C. discouraged solo performances  
D. used written arrangements

8. *Which of the following phrases would be LEAST likely to be applied to Dixieland jazz?*

- A. relatively complex  
B. highly improvisations  
C. rhythmic and melodic  
D. rigidly planned

9. *The author provides the most detailed description of early jazz music in the*

- A. first paragraph  
B. second paragraph  
C. third paragraph  
D. fourth paragraph

10. *The paragraph following this one most likely deals with*

- A. the music of small bands  
B. the Swing era  
C. music that influenced Dixieland music  
D. other forms of music popular in the 1920s

**Part 4 (0.5 point): Read the passage below and do the tasks that follow.**

## PAINTERS OF TIME

*'The world's fascination with the mystique of Australian Aboriginal art.'*

Emmanuel de Roux

- A** The works of Aboriginal artists are now much in demand throughout the world, and not just in Australia, where they are already fully recognised: the National Museum of Australia, which opened in Canberra in 2001, designated 40% of its exhibition space to works by Aborigines. In Europe their art is being exhibited at a museum in Lyon, France, while the future Quai Branly museum in Paris – which will be devoted to arts and civilisations of Africa, Asia, Oceania and the Americas – plans to commission frescoes by artists from Australia.
- B** Their artistic movement began about 30 years ago, but its roots go back to time immemorial. All the works refer to the founding myth of the Aboriginal culture, 'the Dreaming'. That internal geography, which is rendered with a brush and colours, is also the expression of the Aborigines' long quest to regain the land which was stolen from them when Europeans arrived in the nineteenth century. 'Painting is nothing without history,' says one such artist, Michael Nelson Tjakamarra.
- C** There are now fewer than 400,000 Aborigines living in Australia. They have been swamped by the country's 17.5 million immigrants. These original 'natives' have been living in Australia for 50,000 years, but they were undoubtedly maltreated by the newcomers. Driven back to the most barren lands or crammed into slums on the outskirts of cities, the Aborigines were subjected to a policy of 'assimilation', which involved kidnapping children to make them better 'integrated' into European society, and herding the nomadic Aborigines by force into settled communities.
- D** It was in one such community, Papunya, near Alice Springs, in the central desert, that Aboriginal painting first came into its own. In 1971, a white schoolteacher, Geoffrey Bardon, suggested to a group of Aborigines that they should decorate the school walls with ritual motifs, so as to pass on to the younger generation the myths that were starting to fade from their collective memory. He gave them brushes, colours and surfaces to paint on – cardboard and canvases. He was astounded by the result. But their art did not come like a bolt from the blue: for thousands of years Aborigines had been 'painting' on the ground using sands of different colours, and on rock faces. They had also been decorating their bodies for ceremonial purposes. So there existed a formal vocabulary.
- E** This had already been noted by Europeans. In the early twentieth century, Aboriginal communities brought together by missionaries in northern Australia had been encouraged to reproduce on tree bark the motifs found on rock faces. Artists turned out a steady stream of works, supported by the churches, which helped to sell them to the public, and between 1950 and 1960 Aboriginal paintings began to reach overseas museums. Painting on bark persisted in the north, whereas the communities in the central desert increasingly used acrylic paint, and elsewhere in Western Australia women explored the possibilities of wax painting and dyeing processes, known as 'batik'.
- F** What Aborigines depict are always elements of the Dreaming, the collective history that each community is both part of and guardian of. The Dreaming is the story of their origins, of their 'Great Ancestors', who passed on their knowledge, their art and their skills (hunting, medicine, painting, music and dance) to man. 'The Dreaming is not synonymous with the moment when the world was created,' says Stephane Jacob, one of the organisers of the Lyon exhibition. 'For Aborigines, that moment has never ceased to exist. It is perpetuated by the cycle of the seasons and the religious ceremonies which the Aborigines organise. Indeed the aim of those ceremonies is also to ensure the permanence of that golden age. The central function of Aboriginal painting, even in its contemporary manifestations, is to guarantee the survival of this world. The Dreaming is both past, present and future.'
- G** Each work is created individually, with a form peculiar to each artist, but it is created within and on behalf of a community who must approve it. An artist cannot use a 'dream' that does not belong to his or her community, since each community is the owner of its dreams, just as it is anchored to a territory marked out by its ancestors, so each painting can be interpreted as a kind of spiritual road map for that community.
- H** 'By exporting their paintings as though they were surfaces of their territory, by accompanying them to the temples of western art, the Aborigines have redrawn the map of their country, into whose depths they were exiled,' says Yves Le Fur, of the Quai Branly museum. 'Masterpieces have been created.'

Their undeniable power prompts a dialogue that has proved all too rare in the history of contacts between the two cultures’.

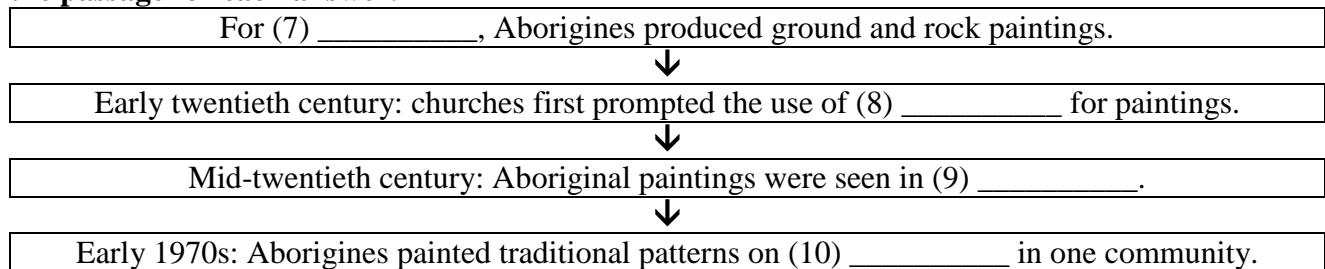
**Question 1-6: The passage has nine paragraphs, A-H. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-F from the list of headings, i-viii, below.**

**List of Headings**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>i</i> Amazing results from a project | <i>ii</i> New religious ceremonies                        |
| <i>iii</i> Community art centres        | <i>iv</i> Early painting techniques and marketing systems |
| <i>v</i> Mythology and history combined | <i>vi</i> The increasing acclaim for Aboriginal art       |
| <i>vii</i> Belief on continuity         | <i>viii</i> Oppression of a minority people               |

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Paragraph A _____ | 2. Paragraph B _____ |
| 3. Paragraph C _____ | 4. Paragraph D _____ |
| 5. Paragraph E _____ | 6. Paragraph F _____ |

**Question 7-10: Complete the flow chart below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.**



**Part 5 (0.5 point): Read the passage and choose the destination from A – E. Each destination may be chosen more than once.**

**EXPLORING THE CANADIAN OUTDOORS**

**A. Churchill**

Churchill, Manitoba, has much to offer in the way of sightseeing, and its natural surrounds are truly spectacular, but its beauty is nothing but a side-show; the polar bears are the main event in these parts, Churchill being the unofficial polar bear capital of the world. Every year, from October to early December, these giant carnivores gather at the mouth of the Churchill River in Hudson Bay and wait patiently until the sea freezes over to enable them to resume seal-hunting again. The town of Churchill has a mere 900 permanent residents, but, during peak bear-spotting season, the population swells to more than 10,000, as visitors from near and far come to see the estimated 1,200 of these cuddly-looking but decidedly lethal beasts that gather around the town each year. Sadly though, most of the visitors, once they have seen their share of bears and taken the obligatory been-there-done-it photo, head home without even pausing to scan the horizon for the other spectacular creature that can be seen in relative abundance here, the Beluga, whose sleek profile is frequently spotted breaking the surface of the water in the bay, offering up a perfect opportunity for whale-watching that only those who have really done their homework will ever get to take advantage of.

**B. Banff**

Banff was designated Canada’s first national park way back in 1885 in recognition of the fact that it is an area of truly outstanding natural beauty. Its jagged peaks set against the never-ending light-blue skyline exemplify what the wild and rugged, and remarkably vast range that is the Canadian Rockies is all about. Every year, the park attracts around four million visitors, lured there by the promise of postcard views and abundant wildlife. Banff is home to some 54 mammalian species, from the impressive but harmless moose and elk, to the more lethal cougar, black bear and grizzly bear. The park is also home to a thriving



adventure sports industry, and offers first-rate hiking trails with sufficient variety of terrain so as to ensure that both the novice and experienced trekker are kept satisfied.

### ***C. Niagara Falls***

A raging torrent whose fame is such that little if any introduction is necessary, there is a very good reason why Niagara Falls, or, to be more precise, Canadian Falls, the horseshoe-shaped section of the gorge this side of the border, is visited by such large numbers of tourists every year, and that is the simple truth that the scene which greets you on arrival is one of the few genuinely awe-inspiring spectacles you are ever likely to have the privilege to behold. The falls have proved an irresistible temptation for many a daredevil over the years, too, with tightrope walker Nik Wallenda being the most recent case in point – his successful crossing in June 2012 was reported widely in the international media. But for those of us who aren't inclined towards acts of such reckless insanity, there is an alternative to the perilous rope-walk which offers an equally noteworthy view; the river-boat ride, which takes you just close enough beneath the gushing torrent to be momentarily deafened by its roar – and you get a free shower into the bargain! A honey-mooner's as well as nature-lover's paradise, Niagara should form part of every visitor's itinerary.

### ***D. The Laurentians***

Just north of Montreal, the distinctly Gallic feel of Mont-Tremblant, a European-style resort in the heart of the Laurentian Mountains, is typical of the villages of the region. The range itself is an all-season paradise which is at its best perhaps during late autumn when the forests explode into a symphony of colour. The area attracts nature- and adventure-lovers alike because, as well as the resplendence of its natural canvass, it can also boast some of the best ski terrain in north America (with slopes to cater for every level of enthusiast) and excellent golf – the main attraction of which is playing against this stunning backdrop no doubt, though the courses are not too shabby either – in the summer season.

### ***E. The Great Lakes***

Known for their diversity and beauty, and for their disproportionately large contribution to the Earth's ecology, the five great lakes combined comprise the largest body of freshwater on the planet. Their volume is distributed more or less equally between the States and Canada, with the exception of Lake Michigan which is completely contained within the former country. Their combined surface area is larger than that of England, Scotland and Wales put together. All five lakes are interconnected with their primary outlet being the Saint Lawrence River, which flows through Quebec and eventually empties out into the North Atlantic. Bearing in mind the sheer size of these bodies of water, few visitors can afford themselves the time required to see all five, but a stop at any of the various national parks dotted along their shores is very worthwhile, and an excellent excuse to take in some water-based activities, too, with yatching, canoeing, scuba diving and much more to choose from.

### **To which destination does each statement relate?**

- 1. Although this area is rich in natural beauty, the majority of tourists only come to visit during three specific months of the year for an unrelated reason. \_\_\_\_\_*
- 2. In this area, visitors only have the opportunity to play a particular sport during one season each year. \_\_\_\_\_*
- 3. A spectacle which takes place in this region is only known to the few people who thoroughly research the area. \_\_\_\_\_*
- 4. This area sees a huge influx of people at a particular time each year. \_\_\_\_\_*
- 5. This area affords visitors an excellent opportunity to partake in a variety of water sports and activities. \_\_\_\_\_*
- 6. This place is known to attract visitors who are on a romantic vacation. \_\_\_\_\_*
- 7&8. This destination, or a large part thereof, straddles two separate countries. \_\_\_\_\_*
- 9&10. This area offers a variety of terrain such that it is suitable for people of different levels of ability. \_\_\_\_\_*



## ANSWER KEY

### I. LISTENING ( 2 points)

#### Part 1(1 point):

1. subtraction	2. 5/five million	3. employment
4. basic instructions	5. to work out	6. to encourage
7. extra support	8. available	9. to enrol
10. raise awareness		

#### Part 2(0.5 point):

11. B	12. C	13. C	14. C	15. B
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#### Part 3(0.5 point):

16. T	17. T	18. F	19. T	20. T
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### II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (3 points)

#### Part 1: (1.5 points)

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. A	6. D	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. C	13. D	14. A	15. A	16. A	17. D	18. C	19. B	20. D
21. A	22. C	23. D	24. A	25. D	26. C	27. D	28. B	29. C	30. B

#### Part 2(0.5 point):

- Line 1: publishing -> a publishing
- Line 3: few -> little
- Line 4: settle -> settling

4. Line 9: moot -> mooted

5. Line 11: Because -> Although/ Though/  
Even  
Though

#### Part 3: (0.5 point) 1. in 2. off 3. on 4. with 5. over

#### Part 4: (0.5 point)

- rehearsal
- energetically
- thoughts
- speakers
- laughter
- background
- nationalities
- overnight
- creative
- appearances

### III. READING COMPREHENSION (2,5 pts)

#### Part 1(0.5 point): 1A 2B 3B 4D 5C 6A 7D 8A 9D 10C

#### Part 2 (0.5 point)

- among
- deprived
- should
- Needless
- map
- yet
- broke/split
- Instead
- instance
- on

#### Part 3 (0.5 point)

- A
- D
- A
- B
- C
- B
- D
- D
- C
- B

#### Part 4 (0.5 point)

- A – vi
- B – v
- C – viii
- D – i
- E – iv
- F – vii

- 7. thousands of years
- 9. overseas museums

- 8. (tree) bark
- 10. school walls

**Part 5: (0.5 point)** 1A 2D 3A 4A 5E 6C 7&8: C&E 9&10: B&D

#### **IV. WRITING (2.5 point)**

##### **Part 1: (0.5 point)**

1. We have not ruled out the possibility of introducing pay cuts.
2. Hard-working as/ though he was, he was unable to make ends meet.
3. Very much to my disappointment, I was passed over for a part in the school play.
4. Julie is so kind as to always lend an ear to my complaints about work.
5. Simon was in floods of tears when he lost his favorite toy.

##### **Part 2 (2 points)**